ETHNIC CONFLICT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTED HOUSE HOLDERS IN KISMAYO DISTRICT OF SOMALIA

BY

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A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SEPTEMBER, 2016

DECLARATION A

I, Abdirahman Mohamud Ibrahim, hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and has never been submitted to any other university or institution of learning for any academic award.

Signature----------------------

Date-15-09-2016

DECLARATION B

This report has been done under my supervision as a University supervisor and submitted to the College of Humanities and Social Sciences Department of Political and Administrative Studies with my approval.

Signature------------------------

Date--------------------------------

APPROVAL

I hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of this dissertation were supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of dissertation laid down by Kampala International University.

Supervisor's signature:........................... Date:...15-09-2016

MR. HARUNA UBALE

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to Mr. Mohamed Mohamud for your financial, prayer and moral advice.

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First I would like to thank the Almighty Allah for giving me the grace to go through the ups and downs in order to come to the end of the course.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

ABSTRACT

The study was aimed at examining the relationship between ethnic conflict and socio-economic development of selected house holders in Kismayo District of Somalia. The objectives of the study were; to determine the demographic characteristics of selected householders, in terms of age, gender, educational level, work experience, to determine the degree of ethnic conflict among the selected householders in Kismayo District, to determine the extent of the social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District, and to determine if there is significance relationship between in the level of ethnic conflict and the level of socio-economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District of Somalia.

The target population of this study were selected house holders in Kismayo District of Somalia. Respondents were 1300 selected from respective house holder heads, community elders, and Local non-governmental organizations. The researcher selected 15 house holder heads and 50 from the community elders, finally 95 of the Local non-governmental organizations in Kismayo District of Somalia. The researcher used the Slovene's formula by getting minimum sample size. Sample of 297 were determined by the use of Krejcie, R, V, And Morgan, D.W. (1970) table. Respondents were selected to represent the views of entire population. This was selected in different propositions as presented in the diagram From the findings in table 6 above shows that 100% of the respondents accepted that there many tribes disagree due to land resources in Kismayo district of Somalia. According to the study finding, 130% of the respondents revealed that Conflict over the religious value is due to different parts who believe different religious ideology. It is recommended that, from an understanding of ethnic composition of Somalia, there should be different methods through which the ethnic groups can be composed into states (provinces). Considering the dynamic distribution of ethnic groups in Somalia prior to the state creation experiment that gave birth to the current states, there were majority and minority ethnic groups within the polity.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

1.1.1 Historical perspective

In the global perspective, ethnic Conflict in the 20th Century has sometimes been called the Killing Century. The latter half of that century saw more wanton death and murder that than previous centuries combined. This is due in large part to the massive world wars waged between the superpowers (Larson, 2005). Also, the 20th century saw the advent of large-scale genocide, the mass murder of huge groups of people. This is also referred to as ethnic cleansing. The term ethnic cleansing literally refers to the attempt to completely wipe out entire ethnicities. An ethnic group, or ethnicity, is defined as a large group of people who share a distinctive racial, national, religious, linguistic, or otherwise cultural heritage. When borders were redrawn at the close of World War II, many ethnicities were grouped together within the same nation.(Kuhn 1997).

Conflicts arose and some would escalate to mass murder. There are numerous examples of ethnic cleansing ranging from the past to the present. Even back into the 19th century, one could argue that, the nation of Iraq under the dictator Saddam Hussein, has committed genocide on the Kurdish people (Kuhn 1997). The weapon typically used in this conflict is poison gas.

Ethnic Conflict in Africa, Disunity and many of the problems faced by Africa since the end of WWII can be blamed on European Imperialism. Political corruption is rampant because European imperialists left without establishing stable governments. Ethnic tension exists because European borders were made without any thought given to the tribal system. Tribalism is one of the biggest hindrances to Africa because traditional enemies were contained within one European-made border. A good example of ethnic tension is the conflict between the Hutus and Tutsis in which over 500,000 on both sides were

1

massacred and many more fled to Zaire and Uganda to seek refuge, discarding their weapons as they went. Other places of contention that have pitted ethnic groups against one another are Nigeria, Kenya, Somalia, and Sierra Leone, and Uganda under the infamous rule of Idi Amin (Harris, 1997).

In the Somali context, outside urban centers, during 19th and 20th century different clans contested over resource such as water, livestock and graze land (Lewis I. 2001).

In the past, Somali nomads have fought over the ownership of camels because of their utility for survival in Somali's harsh environment. In this context clan identity was useful because to obtain and keep large number of camels one needs to rely on the support of one's clansmen. (Abdalla O. 2001), during the first round of the civil war, between 1988 and 1992, militias were organized along major clan lines and major cities changed hands. In fact it was at that time common to hear from the media, and Somalis, that clan X had captured a particular city. Militias from Hawiye clan expelled other Somali clans from Mugadisho. Militia groups that belonged to Darood clan also controlled the lower Jubba and Punt- land regions while Digil and Mirifle took in charge of Bay and Bakool regions. Soon this later changed, and the sub-clans of the major clans began to compete for the control of the major cities. In Mugadisho Habargidir and Abgaal militias fought for four months and destroyed what was left by the Siyad Barre's regime. Similarly the Mareehan and Harti clan of the Darood clan clashed a number of times for control of Lower Jubba particularly the Kismayo city (Mamdan, M. 2004).

Socio-economically, most African and Asian nations were at one time or the other colonies of western European countries primarily Britain and France. The economic structure of these nations as well as their educational and social institutions have typically been modeled on those of their former colonial rulers, countries like those in Africa that more recently gained their independence are therefore likely to be concerned with consolidating their own national economic and political structure than with simply promoting rapid economic development (Michael P. 2006).

Somalia lacks natural resources and faces major development challenges, such as poor educational quality, poverty and underdevelopment, inflation and associated economic recession, while the majority of populations are currently suffering from malnutrition and hunger. Recent economic reverses have left its people increasingly dependent on remittances from abroad. Its economy is pastoral and agricultural, with livestock principally camels, cattle, sheep, and goats representing the main form of wealth. Livestock exports in recent years have been severely reduced by periodic bans, ostensibly for concerns of animal health, by Arabian Peninsula states.

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

This study is based on the Primordialist accounts Theory of ethnic conflict school of thought, proposed by the (Donald L. 1970s-60s) cited in (Collier and Paul 1998). According to proponents of primordialist account theory of ethnic conflict argue that ethnic groups and nationalities exist because there are traditions of belief and action towards primordial objects such as biological features and especially territorial location the primordialist account relies on a concept of kinship between members of an ethnic group. They further argue that this kinship makes it possible for ethnic groups to think in terms of family resemblances

According to theory, it refers to the concept of ethnic conflict as a myth because the theory argues that the root causes of ethnic conflict do not involve ethnicity but rather institutional, political, and economic factors. The proponents of this theory argue that the concept of ethnic war is misleading one because it leads to an essentialist conclusion that certain groups are doomed to fight each other when in fact the wars between them are the result of political decisions. Opposing groups may substitute ethnicity for the underlying factors to simplify identification of friend and family kinship.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

The economic decline in most African states, including Somalia, has resulted from ethnic conflict coupled with the reduction of international donations and corruption during the 1980s. Over the years Somalia has been the darling of the international Donor Organizations. This was partly the result of the ideological war between the East and West during the Cold War. The Somali ruling elites over the years had received millions of dollars in foreign aid from various donors, which maintained their control of power for more than three decades.

Ethnic, the term ethnic refers to a group of people, individuals, communities, nations, families, clans, tribal kinship that may or may not have one culture, one language, one identity and common interest of understanding the life style. On the other hand, ethnic conflict can be the clashes between two or more clans due to having incompatible goals or interest where one wants to dominate over the other hence it will lead to armed conflict

According to Stefan (2006) "*conflict"* refers to a situation in which two or more actors pursue incompatible goals. Conflict in whatever form is often an uncomfortable and energy consuming experience, Mayer, (2005) opined that conflict is an emotional reaction to a situation or interaction that signals disagreement of some kind.

Ethnic conflict is one particular form of such conflict that in which goals of at least one conflict parts are defined in ethnic terms and in which primary fault line confrontation is one of the ethnic distinctions. Whenever the concrete issues conflict erupts at least one of the conflict parts explain its dissatisfaction in ethnic terms. Ethnic conflict are form of group conflict in which at least one of the parties involved interpret the conflict its causes and potential remedies along an actual existing or perceived discriminating ethnic divide.

From the above understanding of the concept, the researcher intends to define the conflict as a result of clash of interests in relationship between parties, groups, individuals, and states either because they are pursuing opposing or incompatible goals. Conflict can

4

be armed conflict, ethnic conflict, religious conflict, cultural conflict, and conflict of economic interest.

According to Friedman (2001) social-economic development hinges on working with the householder so that it is empowered to increase its envelope of social power or the upward transformational frontier through social power by building, empowerment, social networks and social organization, improvement in knowledge and skills, access and creation of financial resource, democracy, appropriate economic growth, gender equality and sustainability.

Chamber's (1997:9) view of social-economic development as responsible wellbeing of society. According to Chamber's development thinking has undergone a significant shift from things and infrastructure to people and capacities. He presents five issues that describes development consensus which are wellbeing, livelihood, capability, equity and sustainability. He believes that an interactive process and approaches to achieve socio-economic development and wellbeing. The principles of equity and sustainability are to guide the process of increasing capability and livelihood security.

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

In this study socio-economic development refers to as a process of social progress, transformation and wellbeing of the society. Socio-economic development is measured with indicators such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and level of employment. There are also less tangible factors that are considered, such as personal dignity freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of psychological harm, and the extent of participation of civil society.

According to Samater, (2009) argues that in the conditions of extreme poverty, scarcity, insecurity and political instability that currently exist in Somalia, has resulted the country to be called one of the most failed or stateless country on the world's earth,
Death struggles, both to survive and to accumulate wealth and power among clan leaders

5

or warlords. In this struggle both rich and poor strategically attach themselves to networks and organize factions primarily based on one's family, friends, clan or ethnic alliance. This struggle is central to the understanding of political action in Somalia in relation to ethnic violence and how it has negatively affected on the people's livelihood on the ground from poverty to malnutrition and ultimately death without access the means for survival.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The specific problems of Somalia is socioeconomic development challenges, due to conflict the country is sweeping in absolute poverty, malnutrition, Loss of human capital, destruction of buildings, disruption of normal economic activities, destruction of educational network/normal educational activities (lack of conducive learning teaching processes)destruction of markets, disruption of farmers livelihood Poor farming activities, destruction of health care facilities, Water pollution, unemployment and underemployment is reportedly very high and almost all the households are living in extreme conditions of poverty and deprivation (Luwis 2002).

The indicators of this problem is that with statistical evidence the country experienced the worst extreme poverty in the world, hundreds of thousands of Somali civilians lost their lives, robed, raped, the level of human right violation is the highest ever in the world, total economic collapse which means the GDP in the country is lowest ranking rate, massive internal and external displacement hence 60% human capital fled away from the country to the refugee camp, humanitarian crisis, and ever increasing vulnerability.

Negative consequences of this is that, if these problems continue to exist, as a result, many more Somali civilians will be died, poverty trap will affect the entire society, hundreds of thousands of refugees will flee away from the country with zero hope to come back and initiate investment. Millions more of people will be displaced internally and externally, thus making the majority of the Somalis aid dependent.

The UN, other representatives of international community, neighboring and regional groups namely IGAD, African Union and Arab League have tried repeatedly to build a centralized, decentralized or Federal system of government for Somalia but in vain.

Therefore the causes of these problem existing in Somalia, particularly Kismayo district can be attributed to the ethnic conflict and sectarian social unrest, poor leadership coupled with corruption, lack of proper functioning government since 1991up to date, poor education, illiteracy and associated challenges, high unemployment rate. Moreover, outside external intervention has made the matters worse (Kusow, 2001).

While all these causes of the problems are there in Somalia, but the only cause which this study will focus is the "ethnic conflict and socio-economic development of selected householders in Kismayo district of Somalia" because of all other previous researchers did not conduct this study from area which this research intended to fill the gap.

1.3Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

To establish the relationship between ethnic conflict and socio-economic development of selected house holders in Kismayo District of Somalia

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1) To determine the demographic characteristics of selected householders, in terms of age, gender, educational level, work experience.
2) To determine the degree of ethnic conflict among the selected householders in Kismayo District
3) To determine the extent of the social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District

4) To determine if there is significance relationship between in the level of ethnic conflict and the level of socio-economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District of Somalia.

1.4 Research Questions

1) What is the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, educational level, and employment?

2) What is the level of ethnic conflict among selected householders in Kismayo District?

3) What is the extent of socio-economic development among the selected householders in Kismayo District of Somalia?

4) Is there a significance relationship between the level of ethnic conflict and socioeconomic development among selected house holders in Kismayo District of Somalia?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

Null Hypotheses

There is no significance relationship between the degree of ethnic conflict and the degree of socioeconomic development of the selected householders in Kismayo District of Somalia.

1.7 Scope of the Study

Geographical scope

The study focused on the Kismayo District under the Lower Jubba region which is situated in the southern Somalia, bordering with Geddo region in the north, Kenya in the south, and Shabbelda Hoose (Lower Shabbele province) further down east.

Kismayo is divided into four Districts *(Degmo)* including *Farjano, Fanoole, Shaqalahaand Alanley.* As of 2011, the local population is estimated at 183,300 inhabitants. About 70% of region's population is nomadic pastoralists the remainder of the population is

comprised of urban Dwellers, agro-pastoralists, fisherman and revering agriculturalist along with the Juba River.

Content Scope

This study focused on the "ethnic conflict and socio-economic development of selected house-holders in Kismayo district of Somalia". The researcher intended to conduct this study because this region it is where the most armed and inter-ethnic conflict occurred and there is no any other researchers who did the some study, therefore the researcher intends to fill the gap.

Time Scope

The study is intended to cover information in relation of five (5) years that is 2011 to 2016 on the relationship between ethnic conflict and socio-economic development of selected house holders in Kismayo District of Somalia.

1.8 Significance of the Study

The outcome of this study will greatly help the following

The people in Somalia particularly in Kismayo district of Lower Juba as a whole understand the genesis of ethnic conflict and its severe impact on the social economic development in the indigenous community.

The study provides technical advice for humanitarian organizations to empower social groups and civil society who become a voiceless and desperately in need for peace, justice and prosperous life for a current and future generation.

It enables how international community, Donors and government in the regions can promote bottom up approach and all inclusive process for sustainable peace in Somalia through empowering local community, CSOs, CBOs, intellectual Elders and peace seekers to actively participate the efforts towards conflict resolution and peace building in Somalia.

The study will not only help donors and decision makers to allocate sufficient resources for conflict resolution and sustainable development in Somalia but also enables one to

understand the set back of the ethnic conflict on the development process of the society and realizing the best peace building mechanism and socially acceptable approaches to resolve this kind of prolonged conflict in the country.

1.9 Operational definition of the key terms

Ethnicity is defined as a large group of people who share a distinctive racial, national, religious, linguistic, or otherwise cultural heritage.

Ethnic conflict refers to the situation in which the various ethnic groups have different interests, aims, incompatible goals, and grievances where they frequently conflict each other. Ethnic conflict also creates violence and/or clashes between two or more tribes which in turn lead to civil war (Walter 1999).

According to Stefan (2006) "*conflict*" refers to a situation in which two or more actors pursue incompatible goals. Conflict in whatever form is often an uncomfortable and energy consuming experience, (Mayer 2005) opined that conflict is an emotional reaction to a situation or interaction that signals disagreement of some kind.

Conflict refers to when two or more parties perceive that their interests are incompatible express hostile attitudes or pursue their interests through actions that damage the other parties. Conflict usually occurs primarily as a result of a clash of interests in the relationship between parties, groups or states, either because they are pursuing incompatible goals.

Ethnic conflict can be defined as conflicts between ethnic groups within a multi-ethnic state, which have been going on some time, which may appear to be unsolvable to the parties caught up in them. (Michael E. Brown, 2004) an ethnic conflict is a dispute about important political, economic, cultural, or territorial issues between two or more ethnic communities.

Society can be defined as a social combination of social units and systems that pertain the major social function such as health, education, infrastructure and social beliefs and

norms. The ward social also refers to the society which involves a sense of identity and culture of the society.

Economic is the study of human behavior as a relationship between Man's needs and the scarce resources. It is the study of how people make choices under conditions for scarcity. Economic is also involved with the way in which the available resources both natural and human can be used to increase human welfare.

Development refers to a multi-dimensional program that covers social, political, economic, and cultural change of the society but this change should be from positive to negative directional movement of the society. For example improving health, education, democracy, employment opportunities, environmental sustainability and technological advancement,

Socio-economic development refers to a responsible wellbeing of the society and is measured as the level of education, employment, access to natural resources, income level, improvement of infrastructure(roads, transport system, telecommunication network), healthcare, saving and investment level. (Robert Chamber 1997:9) presents five issues that describe the concept which are wellbeing, livelihood, capacity, equity and sustainability. He describes the wellbeing as improved quality of life.

Householder, the term household refers to a person or group of people living in the same residence. The household is the basic unit of analysis in many social, microeconomic and government models. The household is the basic residential unit in which economic production, consumption, inheritance, child rearing, and shelter are organized and carried out. The household may or may not be synonymous with family (Jack 1999).

CHAPTER TWO
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Concepts, Opinions, and Ideas from the authors

Key Concepts

Ethnic Simpson et al (2004) An ethnicity refers to collectivity within a larger population having real or putative common ancestry, memories of a shared past, and a cultural focus upon one or more symbolic elements which define the group's identity, such as kinship, religion, language, shared territory, nationality or physical appearance. Members of an ethnic group are conscious of belonging to an ethnic group.

Berthoud, et al, (1997) define ethnic group as a community whose heritage offers important characteristics in common between its members and which makes them distinct from other communities. There is a boundary, which separates 'us' from 'them', and the distinction would probably be recognized on both sides of that boundary. Ethnicity is a multi-faceted phenomenon based on physical appearance, subjective identification, cultural and religious affiliation, stereotyping, and social exclusion.

Conflict As Johan et al (1996: 71) stressed, incompatibility and a potential clash of goals (interest or values) are the basic motivations for conflict. In this study, *conflict* is understood as a collision of interest between different persons and groups who are motivated by the economic, political, cultural and social rewards they are likely to enjoy by having a kin.

Conflict in whatever form is often an uncomfortable and energy consuming experience, (Mayer 2005) opined that conflict is an emotional reaction to a situation or interaction that signals disagreement of some kind. The emotion felt might be fear, sadness, bitterness, anger or hopelessness. According to (Oke 2000); conflict is an incompatible feeling between groups or people. Conflict may also be described as an open clash

between two opposing groups or individuals. Conflict may be described as war, battle, and struggle, opposing ideas or disagreement or quarrel between individuals.

Adidi (2005) posited that conflict might arise due to different causes such as land ownership, ethnic rivalry, overgrazing, land boundaries religious differences and unequal distribution of government resources. Whatever the cause of conflict, usually has a devastating effects on the people involved; the children, youths, women men, and even the environment. Conflict may lead to loss of life, properties, destruction of infrastructural facilities such as electricity, houses, and water pipe lines, destruction of crops and even live stocks.

Ethnic conflict can be defined as conflicts between ethnic groups within a multi-ethnic state, which have been going on some time, which may appear to be unsolvable to the parties caught up in them.(Michael E.tal, 2004) an ethnic conflict is a dispute about important political, economic, cultural, or territorial issues between two or more ethnic communities. Many ethnic conflicts result in a significant loss of life, a serious denial of basic human rights and considerable material destruction, some escalating into interethnic or internal war.

Competition over-resources, this refers to conflict over competition of economic resources where different clans contested over the resources such as water, livestock, grazing land, and controlling the major capital cities which are economically active. The ethnic conflict of Somali nomadic pastoralist involves over the ownership of camels because of their utility for survival in Somali's harsh environment.

Conflict over religious values this refers to conflict of two religious groups and each side has respective aimed at imposing over the other. These conflicts are related to symbolic representation e.g. conflict between customary law and legal law, Shari law and the legal conduct, and between two religious ideologies e.g. in the case of Somalia where

there is political and sectarian confrontation between hard-line Alshabaab group which belong to radical Wahaabia school of though and Ahlu-suna Waljama'a of moderate Sufi Muslim.

Tribalism conflict refers to the dominant aspects of identity conflicts in ethnic, religious, tribal or linguistic differences and ideological misperception and feeling superiority over the other. These conflicts often involve a mixture of identity and the search for security where the prime contention concerns the devolution of power. Where one tribe organizes to attack alone ethnic line over the other so that they attain the victory of the battle field

Socioeconomic refers to a process of social progress, transformation and social wellbeing. It involves the combination of factors including income, level of education, and occupation. It is a way of looking at how individuals or families fit into society using economic and social measures that have been shown to impact individuals' health and wellbeing.

The term socio-economic (Parrilo 2000) defines to the society's level of education, occupation and income. He further stated that society's level of education has strong influence on the employment and income.

Economic can be defined as the study of human behavior as relationship between man's needs and scarce resources. It is the study of how people make choices under conditions for scarcity. Economic is also involved with the way in which the available resources both natural and human can be used to increase human welfare efficiently (Micheal T. 2000).

Development the terms, "development" means an "event constituting a new stage in a changing situation" or the process of change "development" is implicitly intended as something positive or desirable. When referring to a society or to a socio-economic system, "development" usually means improvement, either in the general situation of the system, or in some of its constituent elements. Development may occur due to some deliberate action carried out by single agents or by some authority pre-ordered to achieve

improvement, to favorable circumstances in both. Development policies and private investment, in all their forms, are examples of such actions. Develop also is a multi-dimensional concept in its nature which covers political, economic, social and cultural aspect wellbeing of the society (Micheal T. 2000).

Like most concepts in the social sciences, different scholars have defined development differently placing emphasis based on their individual areas of specialization. (Johan 1996: 127-129) identifies three broad definitions of the concept of development in the scholarly literature. The first, refers to "the unfolding of a culture; realizing the code or cosmology of that culture." This is a cultural relativist understanding of the concept, and implies that development is construed differently in different cultures. The second definition sees development as "the progressive satisfaction of the needs of human and non-human nature, starting with those most in need". The emphasis in this definition is on the satisfaction of both human and non-human needs. The third definition stresses, "economic growth, but at nobody's expense". This definition identifies the most commonly accepted understanding of development as proposed by the Britton Woods Institutions. However, it includes a social justice clause – "but at nobody's expense" -, which leads us to what has become known as sustainable development concept: that development must meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

Socio-economic development refers to a responsible wellbeing of the society and is measured as the level of education, employment, access to natural resources, income level, improvement of infrastructure(roads, transport system, telecommunication network), healthcare, saving and investment level.(Chamber 1997:9) presents five issues that describe the concept which are wellbeing, livelihood, capacity, equity and sustainability. He describes the wellbeing as improved quality of life. Where-as wellbeing is an open to the whole range of human experience of social, mental, material and spiritual can be defined differently. He believes that the principle of equity and sustainability are guiding processes of achieving socio-economic development through

increasing capabilities and livelihood security. Equity includes human rights, gender equity, and equal distribution of power wealth.

Socio-economic development refers to a gradual increase in variety of social economic indicators such as literacy rate, occupational level, income accumulation, gender balances as well as administrative system awareness and implications of good health and disease preventive methods in daily life, increase of economic activity, higher participation in national development (socially, economically, culturally, and politically) and modern agricultural practice (Berk 1999).

Economic development refers to the improvement of the economic growth as measured standard of living, production capacity, level of income, agricultural productivity, employment opportunities, level of savings and investment. It is progressive way of endowments and goods and services are used within or the system to generate new goods and services in order to provide additional consumption and/or investment possibilities to the members of the system. It involves (Johan 2003).

Social development involves people-centered development, where the focus is put on the improvement of the various dimensions affecting the well-being of individuals and their relationships with the society such as health, education, entitlements, capabilities, empowerment, gender equality, improving infrastructure, promoting human right, improving security and general wellbeing of the society (Artalist 2004).

Householder, the term householder refers to a person or group of people living in the same residence. The householder is the basic unit of analysis in many social microeconomic and government models. The householder may or may not be synonymous with family.

2.2 Theoretical Perspectives

Primordialist accounts Theory of ethnic conflict

This study is based on the Primordialist accounts Theory of ethnic conflict school of thought, proposed by the (Donald L. 1970s-60s) cited in (Collier and Paul 1998).According to proponents of primordialist account theory of ethnic conflict argue that ethnic groups and nationalities exist because there are traditions of belief and action towards primordial objects such as biological features and especially territorial location the primordialist account relies on a concept of kinship between members of an ethnic group. They further argue that this kinship makes it possible for ethnic groups to think in terms of family resemblances

According to theory, it refers to the concept of ethnic conflict as a myth because the theory argues that the root causes of ethnic conflict do not involve ethnicity but rather institutional, political, and economic factors. The proponents of this theory argue that the concept of ethnic war is misleading one because it leads to an essentialist conclusion that certain groups are doomed to fight each other when in fact the wars between them are the result of political decisions. Opposing groups may substitute ethnicity for the underlying factors to simplify identification of friend and family kinship.

Related Studies

Gamel (2008) conducted the study on the "Effects of Chieftaincy conflicts on local development, in Bawku East Municipality of Nigeria.
The findings of this research, which are presented below, were found that the ethnic conflict negatively affected the livelihood and socio-economic development dimensions in the society. The finding with respect to the general effects of the chieftaincy conflict in BEM are that, all aspects of individual and communal livelihoods in the Municipality have been negatively affected; the conflict has led to the militarization of the youth, indiscipline, political chaos and insecurity; the violence and insecurity has in turn retarded

17

the socio-economic development of the Municipality. With regard to the municipal economy the research found that: production in agriculture, commerce and industry have been adversely affected; disputes over farmlands, disruption in transportation networks, and the inability of many farmers to cultivate their farms during periods of violence outbreaks has negatively affected agricultural production; the general insecurity has made the Municipality unattractive to business people. Thus many businesses have relocated to relatively peaceful parts of the country; the violence discourages heavy investment in all three economic sectors; the economic sector is generally dominated by small-scale family ventures that employ only few people, leading to high unemployment rates (16.25% of respondents are unemployed) in the Municipality; the poverty level has worsened. The violent conflict has led to the loss of assets. The destruction of assets has; affected people on both sides indiscriminately through arson, lootings, and gun battles. Aggravated household poverty in the Municipality through the loss of livelihoods and displacement of many people; disrupted the educational and health sectors as resource persons (teachers and health workers) turn down postings to the Municipality. Since education and health are important determinants of poverty, this disruption contributes to the entrenchment of poverty in the Municipality.

Falendra (2010) conducted the study on the "Social and economic costs of armed conflicts on children of displaced Camps in Jamu and Kashmir, in India". The findings of this study indicated that, the ongoing ethnic conflict in Jammu and Kashmir has resulted in displacement of non-Kashmiri households since mid-nineties. On account of displacement, there was no option for them to cope with small living accommodation and livelihood means. Majority of children in displaced camps were adolescents on the verge of transition from the childhood to adulthood. Armed conflicts induced displacement inevitably takes its toll on children's education and increases the pressures on the young children to work, possibly at the expense of their schooling and also leads to under-nourishment and malnutrition, which has caused poor physical growth, inability to learn and poor work performance. Numerous distressed marriages took place to save the young girl children from sexual abuse and exploitation from the members of their own

community as well as host community and a large number of them left their studies mid-way. The life in camp was creating psychological problems for the children and impairing their future mental health and personalities. Most of them often experience abuse and discrimination on a daily basis and subjected to physical violence, sexual assault, threats and other forms of coercion. The 'care and maintenance' assistance and aid received by displaced non-Kashmir immigrant families was completely undependable, erratic and inadequate and given the opportunity they would like to move out from the camp as quickly as possible. Most of children were very hopeless of their future career and life and have indicated a need and desire for income generating activities and trade and skill building programs in addition to literacy.

The results of this study have also proved that the Jammu and Kashmir has been a land of armed conflict and displacement since 1989, which has disturbed personal, social and political life of the state. The displacement has led displaced people to geographical areas grossly incomparable to their original habitation in terms of weather conditions and assets available. From lush green cold environment, they have landed into hot and dry areas, which they find totally uncomfortable. From luxurious open houses, several of them have been forced to reside in small one-room dwelling. From the last about one year, the government is providing relief to those non-Kashmiri families who have registered themselves as displaced and have no other source of income after migration. On the economic front, displaced families have been hit hard. When the intensity of militancy increased in hills of Jammu region, the families were forced to leave their movable and immovable property. Children have suffered from physical and psychological disturbances. The education and upbringing has adversely been affected. The number of dropouts has increased. They have suffered from malnutrition and disease. The girls have been forced in early marriage, which affected their education and future development adversely. Many of them are facing abuses of all sorts, which have shattered the feeling of security in them. Children have gone through trauma of insurgency and displacement in their early life.

Barasa (1997) conducted a study on "the impact of past and potential ethnic conflicts on Kenyan's stability and development in Nairobi, Kenya". The findings of this research calculated that undesirable social consequences of the clashes in Kenya were enormous and cannot be easily quantified, especially the psycho-social ones. Most of the victims of these clashes were left homeless, landless, destitute, injured, dead, abused, to mention but a few of the atrocities resulting from the menace.

The immediate and real consequence of the clashes in Kenya was felt most at personal and family level. There was loss of security in the clash-prone areas as the civilians took the law into their own hands, targeting perceived enemies. As a result of insecurity, there was indiscriminate loss of human life. Many people sustained physical injuries and others were traumatized. The state of insecurity interfered with the day-to-day socio-economic and political undertakings within the clashes areas. There was loss of life among the Kikuyu, Kalenjin, Luhya, Luo, Iteso, Kisii and others. However, there is increasing evidence to suggest that although the loss was felt on either side of the conflict, the non-Kalenjin ethnic groups suffered most.

Ajayi (2009) conducted a paper of research on the "Youths' Perception of the Impact of Inter and Intra Ethnic Conflicts on Socio-economic Development in Delta State, of Nigeria".

The wisdom and findings of this research indicated that, in Delta State, like many other States in Nigeria is a prevailing worrisome violent conflicts, in many rural communities have distorted the normal livelihood of many farmers and their families. Women farmers and their children for instance, are no more regular at their farms to carry out normal agronomic activities because of fear. Majority of farmers no longer cultivate their distant scattered farmlands. They are virtually almost restricted to their compounds and short distant farmlands. Restriction on movement has limited access to essential farm inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers and credits. Many farm households could not easily market their farm produce.

Apart from the forging, both intra and inter-ethnic conflicts have had a lot of devastating effects on employment, health, political, religion, industrial, educational and local institutional development activities in the study area. In addition, if and whenever violence erupted, both private and government buildings and other valuable properties are often targeted and destroyed

According to the research traders at the various market centers had a share of the negative impact of the conflicts. Several market goods were either looted or set ablaze. The most affected markets were the Warri main market, Pessu and Okere. Many of the traders could not get back to the markets to continue with their trading because they could not raise enough money to start off again. Many traders left Warri for other locations because of fear of further destructions. Apart from paralyzing business activities, lives and properties also suffered colossal loss.

In each of these conflicts, the youth were always very much involved. Youth are boys and girls who are within the age range of 15 to 30 years. It is a period of life between childhood and adulthood. The youth of today are the future farmers and farmers' wives. They are the feature of economic, political, industrial, agricultural and educational development of any nation

The pertinent question at this juncture relates to the youth's perception of the impact of both intra and inters ethnic conflicts on the socioeconomic development in their communities and their perceived strategies to curb them. What is the youth's perception of the impact of inter and intra ethnic conflicts on the socioeconomic development of their communities and how do they think that such conflicts could be curbed.

Despite the fact that, while all above studies related to ethnic conflict and socio-economic development of Somalia, but none of them was in the context of Kismayo District, which this study intends to fill the gap left by the other previous researchers.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

The study employed a descriptive survey and co-relational research design, because with survey, the research involved the big sample, 297 and above, and correlation researcher design found out the relationship between the ethnic conflict and the socio-economic development.

3.2 Population of the study

The target population of this study were selected house holders in Kismayo District of Somalia. Respondents were 1300 selected from respective house holder heads, community elders, and Local non-governmental organizations. The researcher selected 15 house holder heads and 50 from the community elders, finally 95 of the Local non-governmental organizations in Kismayo District of Somalia. The researcher used the Slovene's formula by getting minimum sample size.

3.3 *Sample selection*

Sample of 297 were determined by the use of Krejcie, R, V, And Morgan, D.W. (1970) table. Respondents were selected to represent the views of entire population. This was selected in different propositions as presented in the diagram

Table: 1 Population and sample size

Categories of expected respondents	Target Population	Percentage (%)
Heads of house holder family	300	23.1
Community elders	500	38.4
Local-non-governmental organizations	500	34.4
Total	**1300**	**100**

Source: Primary data 2016

3.4 Sampling procedure

The study employed simple random and stratified sampling method, simple random sampling were used because the list of population sample names are accessible, and stratified sampling were used, where researcher classifies the respondents into characteristics of interest such as male, female, educational level and employment.

3.5 Research instrument

The study employed self-administered questionnaire, the selection of the tool is guided by the nature of the variables, the time available as well as by the objectives of the study. The overall aim of this study was to determine the relationship between ethnic conflict and socio-economic development. The researcher was therefore mainly concerned with views, opinions, feelings, and attitudes which would not be obtained by other methods and instruments other than a questionnaire.

3.6 Validity and reliability

The validity of the study were measured using expert's judgment, the item were given to experts to judge then, the content validity index (CVI) were drown from there, where by number of items declared valid is divided by the total number of the questions, if the total content validity index is 0.7 and above then the instrument will be declared valid, if not (below 0.7) it were revised again, (Amin, 2004)

On the other hand, reliability of the study were measured using test-retest method, the researcher administered the instrument to a few respondents, then after the two weeks around the researcher administered it to the same respondents again to determine the level of differences among the two tests, if the reliability coefficient is 0.7 and above then the instrument is declared reliable.

3.7 Data collection procedures

Before administration of questionnaires the researcher got a letter of introduction from the concerned authorities and seek permission to collect data from the field from the respective authorities, and then the researcher took the sample size using table1

During administration of questionnaires
The researcher briefed the respondents about the intention of the study, and asks them to sign for the informed consent, and request them to answer all the questions and distribute the questionnaire to them

After administration of questionnaire
The researcher retrieved the questionnaire and check for completeness of all answered questions and arrange it for data analysis.

3.8 Data analysis

The research employed the statistical tool to be used by the researcher for data analysis were determined by the nature of the research objectives; the researcher used percentages and frequencies distributions to analyze the demographic characteristics of the respondents of the study. Such as
- Age,
- Educational level,
- Gender,
- Employment level and etc

To determine the level of ethnic conflict and socio-economic development the researcher used mean range and standard deviations, the interpretation were guided by the following table 2 bellow;

Table: 2 Ethnic conflict and socio-economic development

RANGE MEAN	RESPONSE MODE	INTERPRETATION
3.26-4.00	strongly agree	very high
2.51-.3.25	agree	high
1.76-2.50	disagree	low
1.00-1.75	strongly disagree	very low

Source: Primary Data 2016

The researcher used Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient (PLCC) to determine if there is significance relationship between the level of (IV) ethnic conflict and the level of (DV) socio-economic development of selected house holders in Kismayo District of Somalia at 0.05 level of significance differences.

3.9 Ethical considerations

To ensure ethical standard the researcher had to seek the consent of the respondents and promise that the data collected were specifically used for pure academic purpose and the researcher ensured the confidentiality and privacy of this information. Authors whose ideas and opinions are used were fully recognized in the study. The respondents was informed that their participation is voluntary and they have the final decision of participation. The participants or respondents were informed the purpose of the study to feel free and answer the questionnaires smoothly.

3.10 Limitations of the study

The researcher claimed an acceptable level of significance $p \leq$ of 0.05 or 5% error in the view of the following anticipated threats to validity with relevance to this study

Intervening variables which are beyond the control of the researcher e.g. the emotional biases of the respondents and the environment

Also not all the questionnaire distributed were retrieved but the researcher tried to retrieve a minimum of 75% back to ensure the validity and applicability of the findings of the study.

The security problem of data collection because the situation of Kismayo- Somalia poses a great limitation which alerts the researcher to be attentive and active,

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter analyses, presents and discusses the data collected during the study. The different departments in Kismayo district of Somalia were studied according to their respective wards. The chapter involves presentation, analysis and interpretation of the study results. The data is discussed under themes concerning socio-demographic characteristics of the study subjects, the role of Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development in Kismayo district of Somalia , services delivered to Kismayo district of Somalia, challenges faced in local revenue, possible solutions to the challenges faced in Kismayo district of Somalia . This presentation is facilitated by the use of tables, pie charts, percentages and the use of main points reached by generalization of what was found out. The interpretation of the data intended to enable the researcher make appropriate conclusions and recommendations for better understanding of the research problem.

4.1 Social demographic characteristics

Social demographic characteristics like Gender, marital status, age, education level and the position and occupation held were very important parameters that can have a bearing on any phenomenon in any society. It can be an indicator how informed the society is including having implications on the study. These were looked at in relation to the Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development of selected house holders in Kismayo district of Somalia and are therefore discussed in this section. The study targeted both male and female respondents who gave a variety of findings that were not biased making it gender sensitive.

4.1.1 Gender of the respondents

The number of respondents in the study area by gender was established. Demographic data on the general respondents reveal a skewed distribution in respect of gender as the majority was males with 68% as opposed to the females 32%. The study findings indicate

that males had a bigger share of participation than females in the study. Although the proportions of women is more than that of men in terms of population of the communities, in the world of work there are generally fewer females compared to males. So the above percentages represent a true picture of the gender proportions in Town Council

Table: 3 Gender composition of respondents

Gender	Staff from Kismayo district of Somalia	Civil servants	Community members	Frequency	percentage
Male	50	50	100	200	68%
Female	27	35	35	97	32%
Total	77	85	135	297	100

Source: Primary data 2016

4.1.2 Marital status of the respondents

The marital status of the respondents was also covered and analyzed to assess their views in relation to the study variables Ethnic Conflict and social- economic development in Kismayo district of Somalia.

Table: 4 marital status of respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	120	40.0
Married	77	26.0
Divorced	70	24.0
Widowed	30	10.0
Total	297	100

Source: Primary data 2016

The table 3 above indicates that 40.4% of the respondents were single, this was followed by 26% who were married, 24% were divorced and 10% respondents was widowed. These findings show that a big percentage of the respondents sampled were married. These were of mature age with experience in the world of work and an understanding of the Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development of selected house holders in Kismayo district of Somalia.

The study further established that majority of the married respondents were Staff from Kismayo district of Somalia. The study respondents regardless of their status were co-operative and provided the information that was required by the study which helped in understanding the study problem that was under research. The gender distribution of the respondents implied that most of the people participating in Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development are stable with families thus are always present at their areas of operation and this helps them to have knowledge about Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development of selected house holders in Kismayo district of Somalia.

4.1.3 Age of the respondents

Ages of people in any given setting vary along a continuum, so the ages of respondents were grouped under four categories. Table below presents the composition of the respondents in terms of their ages.

Table: 5 Age distribution of respondents

Age category of respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Below 20 years	00	00
21-30 yrs	100	34
31-40 yrs	100	34
Above 41 yrs	97	32
Total	**297**	**100**

Source: Primary data 2016

The table 4 indicates that the majority of the respondents were in the range of (31-40) years which made a percentage of 34% out of 297 respondents, in all the categories sampled that is Staff from Kismayo district of Somalia, households and Business Community from Kismayo district of Somalia were mature respondents with data about issues that concern the world of work and have responsibility in the division.

The study findings revealed that 34% of the respondents were between 21-30 years. These respondents were participating in various activities in the Division; in addition some of them stressed, incompatibility and a potential clash of goals (interest or values) are

the basic motivations for conflict. In this study, *conflict* is understood as a collision of interest between different persons and groups who are motivated by the economic, political, cultural and social rewards they are likely to enjoy by having a kin in Kismayo district of Somalia.

The study findings revealed that, 32% of the study respondents compered of those who were in the age blanket of 41 and above years. This group of the study respondents was also important in providing information in relation to the Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development as they were sought to have worked in the for long and have enough knowledge on Ethnic Conflicts and social Economic Development.

Lastly, respondents in the age bracket of below 20 years 0% were not considered because this group was seen as young and having limited or no knowledge on Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development of selected house holders. The age composition of the study respondents was therefore an important factor in generating valid yet reliable information in relation to the issues concerning the Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development in Kismayo district of Somalia.

4.1.4 Level of education of the respondents

Level of education is a very important parameter that can be used in determining the availability of information or knowledge on any phenomenon in any society. It can be an indicator of how informed society is thus people with different levels of education were all approached during the study process.

Table: 6 Level of education of the respondents

Education levels	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary	0	0
Secondary	47	16
Tertiary	120	40
University	130	44
Total	**297**	**100**

Source: Primary data 2016

Table 5 above indicates that most respondents constituting 44% had attained the university level of education. These respondents were educated hence were assumed to have knowledge with regard to local revenue ,social- economic development and accountability of lower local government funds and an understanding on the Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development of selected house holders in lower local government Kismayo district of Somalia .

The other 40 % of the respondents were educated up to the tertiary level. These were assumed to have some knowledge of social- economic development, methods of revenue collection, challenges faced in local revenue and services delivered to Kismayo district of Somalia. These respondents provided very vital information that helped the researcher in writing his report as the study problem at hand was clearly revealed.

Furthermore, 16% of the respondents were educated to secondary level and further establishment indicated that all these reported to be taking part in business activities in Kismayo district of Somalia where the study was carried out. The respondents stressed that proper Ethnic Conflict.

Finally, respondents educated up to primary level were not used in the study as this group was assumed to have no knowledge of the role of Ethnic Conflict and social- economic development

4.2.0 The degree of ethnic conflict among the selected householders in Kismayo District

This section presents results of the research project after information collected was critically analyzed. The results have been presented in accordance with the research objectives that guided the study. Tables have been used in the presentation.

4.2.1Competition over the resource in Kismayo district of Somalia

Data obtained through the completed questionnaires and the interview guide indicated that all the respondents agreed that there are methods used to collect local revenue. Table 6 below presents the responses to research objective one.

Table: 7 Competition over the resource in Kismayo district of Somalia

many tribes disagree due to land resources	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	297	100
No	0	0
Total	**297**	**100**

Source: **Primary data 2016**

Table 6 above shows that 100% of the respondents accepted that there many tribes disagree due to land resources in Kismayo district of Somalia. This means conflict started due to ethnic differences, lineages and identity which are indicated in the table 6 below.

Table: 8 Conflict over the religious value in Kismayo district of Somalia

Conflict over the religious value	Frequency	Percentage
different parts believe different religious ideology	130	44
one part wants impose their norms over the others	120	40
Somali customary law are grossly violated	20	07
others	27	09
Total	**297**	**100**

Source: **Primary data 2016**

According to the study finding, 130% of the respondents revealed that Conflict over the religious value is due to different parts who believe different religious ideology. They also revealed that Kismayo district of Somalia ethnic elites form a basis for ethnicity and this has informed our politics. What even clearer is that the nature of politics at a particular given time enables the ethnic elites to galvanize support thus making them have the power to control and influence national decisions.

While 40% of the respondents revealed that one part wants impose their norms over the others as stated earlier, the nature of political and economic ideology in different ethnic communities in somalia is different. This makes it difficult for the country to agree on key economic and political agenda for the country and as Amutabi (2009) states that

Somali's democracy is influenced by decisions of ethnic groups and not individuals who have more national appeal.

Thus when ethnic elites form political parties, they look at issues which will enhance them through ethnic bases rather than uniting the country and benefit nationally. Thus with the growth of multiparty system, there has been a rise of ethnic based parties to what Amutabi (2009) points out to a bargaining chip to form conglomeration of ethnic parties to benefit nationally..

While 07% of the respondents revealed that thus when ethnic elites form political parties, they look at issues which will enhance them through ethnic bases rather than uniting the country and benefit nationally. Thus with the growth of multiparty system, there has been a rise of ethnic based parties to what Amutabi (2009) points out to a bargaining chip to form conglomeration of ethnic parties to benefit nationally.

4.3 Economic Development

This research objective intended to find out the economic development of Kismayo district of Somalia. Data collected indicated that in families, the amount of income is sufficient for economic development and table 8 indicates the responses of the respondents.

Table: 9 the extent of the social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	295	99.3
No	2	0.7
Total	**297**	**100**

Source: Primary data 2016

The study findings indicate that 99.3% of the respondents agreed that there is a better extent of the social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District

While 0.7% said that there is no social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District. And table 9 shows the extent of the social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District

Table: 10 the extent of the social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District

Statement	Frequency	Percentage (%)
the family's the amount of income is sufficient	120	40
many families have access of job opportunity	130	44
many people engaged in business investment opportunity	47	16
Total	**297**	**100**

Source: Primary Data 2016

According to the study findings in table 9 above, 40% of the respondents cited the family's the amount of income is sufficient in Kismayo district of Somalia. In their view, there is a myth that suggests that if an ethnic community did not support the eventual winner in the presidential election then they would not benefit as ethnic communities who supported the eventual winner in economic development.

44% of the study findings also revealed that many families have access of job opportunity. Whereby they identified business, to guide and ensure the orderly development of settlements. The study also revealed that out of 297 respondents, 16% revealed that many people engaged in business investment opportunity that leads to economic development.

4.3.0 Relationship between Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development

The study further sought to understand the relationship between Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development. The respondents selected during the study revealed the following as in table 11

Table: 11 Relationship between Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	295	99.3
No	02	0.7
Total	297	100

Source: Primary data 2016

According to the study findings as indicated in table 9 Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development, 99.3% of the study respondents said that there is a relationship between Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development as compared to only 0.7% of the respondents who reported that there is no relationship between Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development as such respondent did not explain why he thought of such.

However, during an interview some respondents were able to reveal that there is a relationship between Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development. Respondents indicated that when revenue is collected, it is used to provide services like roads, security facilities, and purified water hence a relationship between the two variables. These study findings implied that selected communities influence the social- economic development since there is there is improved service delivery.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY FINDING, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the study findings' conclusions and recommendations revealed about the ethnic conflict and social economic development among the selected householders in Kismayo District and also those recommendations and conclusions observed by the researcher relation with the other chapters studied in this research.

5.1 Discussion of the study finding

5.1.1 The degree of ethnic conflict among the selected householders in Kismayo District

From the findings in table 6 above shows that 100% of the respondents accepted that there many tribes disagree due to land resources in Kismayo district of Somalia. This means conflict started due to ethnic differences, lineages and identity which are indicated in the table 6 below.

According to the study finding, 130% of the respondents revealed that Conflict over the religious value is due to different parts who believe different religious ideology. They also revealed that Kismayo district of Somalia ethnic elites form a basis for ethnicity and this has informed our politics. What even clearer is that the nature of politics at a particular given time enables the ethnic elites to galvanize support thus making them have the power to control and influence national decisions.

While 40% of the respondents revealed that one part wants impose their norms over the others as stated earlier, the nature of political and economic ideology in different ethnic communities in Somalia is different. This makes it difficult for the country to agree on key economic and political agenda for the country and as Amutabi (2009) states that

35

Somali's democracy is influenced by decisions of ethnic groups and not individuals who have more national appeal.

Thus when ethnic elites form political parties, they look at issues which will enhance them through ethnic bases rather than uniting the country and benefit nationally. Thus with the growth of multiparty system, there has been a rise of ethnic based parties to what Amutabi (2009) points out to a bargaining chip to form conglomeration of ethnic parties to benefit nationally..

While 07% of the respondents revealed that thus when ethnic elites form political parties, they look at issues which will enhance them through ethnic bases rather than uniting the country and benefit nationally. Thus with the growth of multiparty system, there has been a rise of ethnic based parties to what Amutabi (2009) points out to a bargaining chip to form conglomeration of ethnic parties to benefit nationally. In as much as Academic explanations of ethnic conflict generally fall into one of three schools of thought: primordialist, instrumentalist or constructivist. Recently, several political scientists have argued for either top-down or bottom-up explanations for ethnic conflict. Intellectual debate has also focused on whether ethnic conflict has become more prevalent since the end of the Cold War, and on devising ways of managing conflicts, through instruments such as consociationalism and federalization. Therefore, Ethnic conflict does not necessarily have to be violent. In a multiethnic society where freedom of speech is protected, ethnic conflict can be an everyday feature of plural democracies. For example, ethnic conflict might be a non-violent struggle for resources divided among ethnic groups. However, the subject of the confrontation must be either directly or symbolically linked with an ethnic group. In healthy multiethnic democracies, these conflicts are usually institutionalized and "channeled through parliaments, assemblies and bureaucracies or through non-violent demonstrations and strikes." While democracy cannot always prevent ethnic conflict flaring up into violence, institutionalized ethnic conflict does ensure that ethnic groups can articulate their demands in a peaceful manner, which reduces the likelihood of violence. On the other hand, in authoritarian systems, ethnic minorities are

often unable to express their grievances. Grievances are instead allowed to fester which might lead to long phases of ethnic silence followed by a violent outburst

5.1.2 The extent of the social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District

The study findings indicate that 99.3% of the respondents agreed that there is a better extent of the social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District. While 0.7% said that there is no social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District. And table 9 shows the extent of the social-economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District

According to the study findings in table 9 above, 40% of the respondents cited the family's the amount of income is sufficient in Kismayo district of Somalia. In their view, there is a myth that suggests that if an ethnic community did not support the eventual winner in the presidential election then they would not benefit as ethnic communities who supported the eventual winner in economic development. Therefore, long term employment is achieved through skills training and provision of startup tool kits which help in job placement upon completion of the training. There is provision of micro-grants, microfinance and in-kind assets to vulnerable groups and individual entrepreneurs which helps them develop existing business and also to establish new businesses. This also encourages self-employment and assists in the restoration of private and common community productive assets like irrigation canals, water pumps, water catchments, dams and farmlands. By applying a community-based approach and involving the beneficiary communities in all phases of project implementation encouraging local ownership of the project works, thus enhancing the sustainability of the project that leads to social-economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District.

5.1.3 The significance relationship between in the level of ethnic conflict and the level of socio-economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District of Somalia

According to the study findings as indicated in table 9 Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development, 99.3% of the study respondents said that there is a relationship between Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development as compared to only 0.7% of the respondents who reported that there is no relationship between Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development as such respondent did not explain why he thought of such.

However, during an interview some respondents were able to reveal that there is a relationship between Ethnic Conflict and socio-economic development. Respondents indicated that when revenue is collected, it is used to provide services like roads, security facilities, and purified water hence a relationship between the two variables. These study findings implied that selected communities influence the social- economic development since there is there is improved service delivery.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on the findings of the research, nature and the magnitude of the ethnic conflicts and social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District. It is concluded that ethnic animosity and unequal underdevelopment will be an undoing to our national values. The country needs to find its national values and ensure that for it to social- economic development as a democratic hegemony in the continent key emphasis is placed on the social, economic and political landscape. This will limit the rise of new ethnic elites who continue to use the ethnic card to advance politically and ignoring the plight of other ethnic communities.

5.3 Recommendations

Basing on the discussion of the study findings, conclusions of this report, the study recommends the following;

From an understanding of ethnic composition of Somalia, there should be different methods through which the ethnic groups can be composed into states (provinces). Considering the dynamic distribution of ethnic groups in Somalia prior to the state creation experiment that gave birth to the current states, there were majority and minority ethnic groups within the polity. This indicates that the ethnic composition of Somalian communities raises more question than answers. Consequently, consideration should be given to the diversity and the homogeneity of each state to be created, in terms ethnic group, size, and economic viability. The religious factor is also crucial. Furthermore, consideration must be given to the fact that there are many different socio-political and economic challenges that are peculiar to each ethnic group as well as each ethnic group's interests politically and economically.

There should be the need for government, political parties, the Municipal Assembly and all stakeholders to: (a) show a high sense of morality and refrain from exploiting ethnic sentiments for electoral favours (b) empower the Regional House of Chiefs or the National House of Chiefs to lead mediations on resolving the conflict (c) reduce the role and power of the chief, so that calculated risk of perpetuating chieftaincy violence will become greater than their „pay-off".

Some concluding observations should to be made about conflicts in Somalia. The first is that Somalia's ethnic conflicts, unlike the conflicts in neighboring countries, are little known outside the country because they are not of the kinds that attract the gaze of the international media. Nevertheless, the ubiquitous chieftaincy conflicts have reduced the general peaceful outlook of the entire country as the EIU Global Peace Index report indicates.

The suggestion therefore is that the creation of states (province) should be done in a way that will make each state a uni-ethnic group instead of the present multi-ethnic ones. Somalia can take a cue from India's experiment when its former 29 states were reconstituted into 14 states in 1956 with each state having the same language as well as equal socio-political and economic status. It will help resolve the question of citizenship

and indigeneship which poses more challenges for the unity and socio-economic integration of the country.

Finally, in seeking to resolve the ethnic conflict therefore, a combination of several factors will equally be needed. It is my belief that the implementation of the recommendations will play a crucial role in managing the conflict and, eventually, lead to social economic development of Somalis communities.

5.3 Suggested areas for further research

The study focused on ethnic conflicts and social- economic development among the selected house holders in Kismayo District, for a comprehensive and exhaustive study to draw conclusions the study recommends further research on; Ethnic conflict in Somalia as a challenge to inclusive social and political development.

More research should also be conducted on ways of enhancing local revenue base in local government.

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APPENDIX 1

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Greetings!

I am a bachelor's degree, in Public Administration candidate at Kampala International University. Part of the requirements for the award is a thesis proposal. My study is entitled, **Ethnic conflict and socio-economic development of selected house holders in Kismayo District of Somalia.** Within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires? Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only and no information of such kind will be disclosed to others.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within five days (5)?

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Abdirahman Mohamud Ibrahim

APPENDIX II

CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date_____

Name_____

Reg.# _____

Course _____

Title of Study _____

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

____ Physical Safety of Human Subjects

____ Psychological Safety

____ Emotional Security

____ Privacy

____ Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument

____ Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality

____ Permission to Conduct the Study

____ Informed Consent

____ Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review

____ Approved

____ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)

____ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson _____

  Members _____

APPENDIX III

INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. Abdirahman Mohamud Ibrahim that will focus on Ethnic conflict and socio-economic Development of Selected house holders in kismayo District of Somalia.

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

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

Initials:_____

Date_____

APPENDIX IV

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

a) Questionnaires

These are pre- formulated written sets of questions to which the respondents will record their answers. It is an efficient data collection mechanism when the researcher knows exactly what is requested and how to measure the variables of interest. Questionnaires can be administered personally or mailed to respondents. For this case study, the questionnaires will be self – administered because they save time especially when the group is big and geographically scattered, they can be stored for future reference, they will give straight forward answers and therefore easy to evaluate.

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM THE REASERCH ON ETHNIC CONFLICT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTED HOUSE HOLDERS IN KISMAYO DISTRICT OF SOMALIA.

Dear respondent

You have been randomly identified to participate in answering this study questionnaire on the above mentioned topic.

I am Abdirahman Mohamud Ibrahim a degree of Kampala International University, faculty of Social Sciences, pursuing a degree in Public Administration.

This study questionnaire is strictly intended for academic purposes only and the information provided shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Please tick where applicable in the space provided as you feel fit and thank you for your cooperation and may God bless you.

Part A. Respondent's Demographic characteristics:

Please tick the most appropriate box.

1. Sex
   A) Male ☐ Female ☐

2. Marital status
   A) Married ☐ Single ☐

3. Age

   d) 31 -35 ☐

   a) 20-25 ☐   e) 36-40 ☐

   b) 26-30   f) 41-45 ☐

4. Level of education ☐

a) Certificate

b) Degree

c) Diploma

d) Other

e) Professional certificates...

PART B: QUESTIONNIARE OF ETHNIC CONFLICT

ETHNIC CONFLICT					
1conflict started due to ethnic differences, lineages and identity,	1	2	3	4	5
2many parts are competing over the power, and other resources	1	2	3	4	5
3 house holders belong to different disputed tribes	1	2	3	4	5
Competition over the resource					
4 many tribes disagree due to land resources	1	2	3	4	5
5manytribes fight over the water resources	1	2	3	4	5
6 live stock is main that parts are contesting	1	2	3	4	5
Conflict over the religious value					
7different parts believe different religious ideology	1	2	3	4	5
8one part wants impose their norms over the others	1	2	3	4	5
9Somali customary law are grossly violated	1	2	3	4	5
Conflict over the tribalism					
10 many tribes retaliate against the other	1	2	3	4	5
11tribes are organized alone ethnic identity and attack against other	1	2	3	4	5
12 many tribes are fighting for domination of power of one another	1	2	3	4	5

PART C: QUESTIONNIARE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Please rate how high or low the flowing item by ticking the right number responding with each item. Key: 1= very Low: 2= low: 3= high: 4=very high: 5= I don't know

Economic development					
1 the family's the amount of income is sufficient	1	2	3	4	5
2 many families have access of job opportunity	1	2	3	4	5
3 many people engaged in business investment opportunity	1				
4 people are able for savings their wealth	1	2	3	4	5
5 many people increase their economic productivity	1	2	3	4	5

QUESTIONNIARE OF SICIAL DEVELOPMENT

Kindly indicate and tick the flowing items the extent to which you think is appropriate answer. Key:1= strongly disagree: 2= Disagree: 3= Agree: 4=strongly agree:

Education attainment					
6 many children don't access education due to the conflict	1	2	3	4	5
7 many children are drop out of school during the conflict time	1	2	3	4	5
8 house holder in conflict area has low education faculties than peace	1	2	3	4	5
Health accessibilities					
9 most of the people in the conflict don't access proper medical care	1	2	3	4	5
10 many people in the conflict area die disease such malaria, poison, chronic injured, TB and other diseases.	1	2	3	4	5
11 many mothers die during the pregnancy stage as result of absenteeism of the medical facilities.	1	2	3	4	5
Infrastructural development					
12 many house holders have access transport facilities	1	2	3	4	5
13 most of the house holders don't transfer their goods due to fear	1	2	3	4	5

48

14 many house holders have access of Air-port, Sea-port to facilitate their productivity	1	2	3	4	5
Communication facilities					
15 many house holders access to communication such phones, internet,	1	2	3	4	5
16 many house holders access to information such TV, Newspapers and Radio and face book	1	2	3	4	5
17 many house holders access technologies such as computers etc.	1	2	3	4	5

PROPOSED DATA PRESENTATION THROUGH TABLES/GRAPHS

Gender of Respondents

Gender	Tallies	Frequency	Percentage %

Source; Primary data

Age Bracket of Respondents

Age	Tallies	Frequency	Percentage %

Source; Primary Data

Level of ethnic conflict

Level of Education	Tallies	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)

Source; Primary Data

The level of Economic development

The level of Economic development	Tallies	Frequency	Percentage

The level of Social development

the level of Social development	Tallies	Frequency	Percentage

Source; Primary data

The correlation between ethnic conflict and socio-economic development

The correlation between ethnic conflict and socio-economic development	Tallies	Frequency	Percentage

Source; Primary data

APPENDIX V1

PROPOSED BUDGET

Items	Quantity	Amount
Stationary	A4 papers 1 Ream Pens 2 Reams	17000 UG 19000 UG
Communication	Internet Telephones	60,000 UG 10,000 UG
Data analysis	Service	80,000 UG
Transportation cost	Service	5000 UG
Miscellaneous expenses		20,000 UG
Total		**211000 UG**

TIME FRAME

ty	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
≥ptual phase		▓										
ter 1			▓									
ter TWO			▓									
ter THREE				▓								
arch proposal					▓							
collection						▓	▓					
tical phase							▓					
>letion of chapter 4 ;								▓				
≥rtation book									▓			
ng final copy									▓			
ance										▓		
uation											1 weak 2016	