

**FACTORS INFLUENCING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OF MOGADISHU,
SOMALIA**

CASE STUDY DARYEEL BULSHO GUUD

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ABSTRACT

Poverty and its effects on Somali community have been the biggest challenge in the world and particularly in under developed countries, which Somalia lies in the front of the list. Since the collapse of former regime led by late president SiadBarre, the living conditions of many Somalis haven't been so good because of recurrent and endless civil wars which caused many Somalis to have fled from the country in search of peaceful environment while those remained in the country suffered from famine, droughts, clannish feuds and chronic poverty. All those above mentioned problems have left behind huge effects on the Somali community who have been struggling to cope with those difficulties as got a loop whole which they can overcome the effects of the poverty which inclined many Somali people mainly children and elderly people who are susceptible to the impacts caused by the poverty. Many international humanitarian agencies and Local NGOs have tried to cope with the humanitarian crisis in Somalia by making Somalia one of the top ten recipients of humanitarian assistance for the last decade, but still the poverty exists and gets increased. It is of this view that the study aims at investigating the factors influencing community development in Mogadishu, Somalia. The study was guided by four objectives which included; examining the effect of income inequality on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia, to determine the effect of literacy on community development of Mogadishu, Somali, to find out the effect of unemployment on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia, to find out the effect of migration on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia. The study used descriptive research design. The target population was 155 respondents. The sample size of the study was 109 respondents who were selected from the target population through the use of Slovene's Formula. The data collected was analyzed using the software called Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21. The study analysis

showed that there is a significant impact of income inequality on community development which was measured by presence of poverty in the community. The study analysis further showed that there is a significant relationship between unemployment and community development. The regression result of the sample data indicated that there is a significant relationship between lack of education and poverty in the community. The study identified that reducing inequality and poverty, and promoting equity, is important policy objectives. The study therefore recommended that the government and international donors for Somalia should ensure provision of affordable, accessible, quality education. A well-educated country is a capable, skilled, and prosperous country; education is arguably the single most critical tool poorer segments of the population can use to ascend to the middle class and stay there.

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Somalia is located in the horn of Africa or East Africa, Somalia used to be prosperous country, it also used to be good for tourism and it was famous for friendly people. In the late 1980s everything got changed after warring fronts started wars against former regime, and in the end they succeeded to overthrow the government and ousted from the country. After the overthrow of the government, Somalia underwent unprecedented humanitarian crisis which engulfed many Somali people mainly women and children because they are the most vulnerable of the community. Somalia has not had a functioning government since that of SiadBarre fell in 1991. Local and international efforts aimed at building a stable government have since been unsuccessful (Shina, 2015). On the other hand; there have been wars which erupted between fronts who overthrew the former regime, the endless fighting caused the people to become IDPs who are also unemployed which also made Somalia to become one of the poorest countries in the world. And that caused Somali people to live in a poverty life. As matter of fact, Somalia is abundant natural recourses, but continuous conflicts together with anarchy, lawlessness, draughts and floods caused the production of the country to decrease at large scale.

Since 1991 Somalia has been without central powerful government which made the country to fluctuate economically together with series of draughts, floods and conflicts causing massive poverty. Poverty is about not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter. However, poverty is more, much more than just not having enough money. Poverty is an economic condition which prohibits the person to live in good live or at least minimally. The World Bank Organization describes poverty in this way “Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty has many faces, changing from place to place and across time. Most often poverty is a situation people want to escape. Poverty is classified into two main categories- relative poverty and absolute..(OECD, 2016).

Relative poverty is when some people’s way of life and income is so much worse than the general standard of living in the country or region in which they live that they struggle to live a

normal life and to participate in ordinary economic, social and cultural activities. Absolute or extreme poverty is when people lack the basic necessities for survival. For instance they may be starving, lack clean water, proper housing, sufficient clothing or medicines and be struggling to stay alive.(Board E. , 2015).

In addition to a lack of money, poverty is about not being able to participate in recreational activities; not being able to send children on a day trip with their schoolmates or to a birthday party; not being able to pay for medications for an illness. These are all costs of being poor. Those people who are barely able to pay for food and shelter simply can't consider these other expenses. When people are excluded within a society, when they are not well educated and when they have a higher incidence of illness, there are negative consequences for society. Poverty in Somalia has become a prominent and continuing affair. People in Somalia, have acclimatized to the consequences of poverty.

Approximately, 43% of Somalia's populations live below the poverty line. Poverty in Somalia is more pronounced in the rural areas than in the urban region. (Weli, 2017).

Due to the increased poverty in Somalia, there has been several strategies made by UN agencies, World Bank and other NOGs to reduce the effects of poverty on the community in Somalia, including livelihood projects, food security project and other developmental projects, however; there is still existence of poverty with huge effects in the country. This has created a knowledge gap of why poverty and its effect still persistent in Somalia. It is of this view that the study aims to bridge the knowledge gap by investigating the effects of poverty on community development in Somalia. Community development is a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems. Community wellbeing (economic, social, environmental and cultural) often evolves from this type of collective action being taken at a grassroots level. Community development ranges from small initiatives within a small group to large initiatives that involve the broader community. Community development is a grassroots process by which communities become more responsible, organize and plan together, develop healthy lifestyle options empower themselves, reduce poverty and suffering, and create employment and economic opportunities Achieve social, economic, cultural and environmental goals (Guivarch, 2013).

Community development seeks to improve quality of life. Effective community development results in mutual benefit and shared responsibility among community members. Such development recognizes: Community development helps to build community capacity in order to address issues and take advantage of opportunities, find common ground and balance competing interests. It doesn't just happen – capacity building requires both a conscious and a conscientious effort to do something (or many things) to improve the community. Often when we think of community, we think in geographic terms. Our community is the city, town or village where we live. When community is defined through physical location, it has precise boundaries that are readily understood and accepted by others. Defining communities in terms of geography, however, is only one way of looking at them. Communities can also be defined by common cultural heritage, language, and beliefs or shared interests. These are sometimes called communities of interest. Even when community does refer to a geographic location, it doesn't always include everyone within the area.

The term “development” often carries an assumption of growth and expansion. During the industrial era, development was strongly connected to increased speed, volume and size. However, many people are currently questioning the concept of growth for numerous reasons – a realization that more isn't always better, or an increasing respect for reducing outside dependencies and lowering levels of consumerism. So while the term “development” may not always mean growth, it always imply change. The community development process takes charge of the conditions and factors that Influence a community and changes the quality of life of its members.(Curtis, 2013).

1.1.1 Overview of the Organization

Daryeel Bulshu Guud -DBG (community care for all) is a non-political and non-profitable humanitarian relief- and development local organization which works to save lives, promote self-reliance and dignity through human transformation going beyond relief and development with its HQ in Mogadishu. The organization has been operating in Somalia since 1992, initially started as international organization founded by German donors, however was reconstituted as local Somali association in 2014 fully managed by Somali professional technocrats.DBG core mission is to alleviate the sufferings of conflict and drought affected Somali people through provision of holistic and multi-sectoral, sustainable programs that link emergency relief and long-term development from the grassroots level. Have vast experience in both humanitarian and

development sectors. In the last 10 years alone, DBG supported over three million direct beneficiaries in the in different sectors including Food Security/livelihood.

Education, Shelter/protection, WASH and other developmental projects are supporting youth and women and public institutional building in south central Somalia. These have been achieved through funds from different donors from different countries. With multimillion annual budget, building on past experience, in collaboration with local partners and other external actors, DBG is a part of the Somali civil society aiming to assist Somalia in restoring its mutual respect and trust required both for the establishment of new, viable public and private institutions.

The organization mobilizes resource through fundraising by local and international nongovernmental organizations, cooperates and public institutions while transporting the service to the vulnerable parts of the community though presenting and reporting to the world about the needs of the Somalis. The organization's humanitarian activities are guided by the sphere Project standards (Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response) DBG is also a signatory to the ICRC Code of Conduct (Principles of Conduct for The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Response Programs and member of the Somali NGO consortium.(Ali, 2015)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Factors influencing community development in Somali community have been the biggest challenge in most community, and particularly in under developed countries, which Somalia lies in the front of the list. Since the collapse of former regime led by late president SiadBarre, the living conditions of many Somalis haven't been so good because of recurrent and endless civil wars which caused many Somalis to have fled from the country in search of peaceful environment while those remained in the country suffered from famine, droughts, clannish feuds and chronic poverty.

All those above mentioned problems have left behind huge effects on the Somali community who have been struggling to cope with those difficulties as got a loop whole which they can overcome the effects of the poverty which inclined many Somali people mainly children and elderly people who are susceptible to the impacts caused by the factors influencing community development in Somalia, as income inequality, unemployment, literacy and migration. According to Somalia's humanitarian and development statistics report issued in July 2014

indicates that 82% (Acharya, 2012).of Somali people live in poverty which indicates that Somalia is one of the world's failed states and all those factors influencing community development are not doing best enough for Somali people. On The other hand; many international humanitarian agencies and Local NGOs have tried to cope with the humanitarian crisis in Somalia by making Somalia one of the top ten recipients of humanitarian assistance for the last decade, but still there are huge gaps in these above mentioned factors which usually influence the community development in Somalia.

And the current situation, in the country is in a critical condition where income inequality reaches its climax; unemployment rate reaches 82% according (United Nations report in 2016), and also literacy rate, according to Care2 37.8% of Somalia's population is literate, which makes Somalia one of the 10th worst literacy rates in the world, and also migration according to Rapid fragility and migration assessment for Somalia more than 1.5% of Somalia people migrated from the country which is 13.2% of Somali population. It is of this view that the study aims at investigating the factors influencing community development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objectives

The general objective of the study was to assess the factors influencing community development in Mogadishu-Somalia.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives included

1. To examine the effect of income inequality on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.
2. To determine the effect of literacy on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.
- 3 To find out the effect of unemployment on community development of Mogadishu,
4. To find out the effect of migration on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.

I.4 Research Hypothesis

1. H₀₁: income inequality has no significant effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia
2. H₀₂: Literacy has no significant effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia
3. H₀₃: Unemployment has no significant effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia
4. H₀₄: Migration has no significant effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia

1.6 Justification of the Study

The study will be applying the factors influencing humanitarian aid delivery service. The study will highlight the role of humanitarian aid delivery services and also it helps the future researchers to get data and use it as reference. And its impact of the humanity and also this study will contribute additional knowledge to the previously existing facts about the factors that influences humanitarian aid delivery services on Mogadishu-Somalia beneficial to the policy makers and NGO's as it will be providing polices, strategies of how to improve humanitarian aid delivery in Somalia.

1.6.1 Policy Makers

The study will be applying to the effects of poverty on community development in Somalia. The study will also highlight how these effects can be reduced or mitigated in Somalia/Mogadishu.

1.6.2 Scholars and Academicians

The research study is beneficial to the future scholars and academicians who would wish to use the materials for reference. The study would therefore be of benefit as a benchmark; the

researchers would use this study for empirical purposes, source of secondary materials and literature review. The study will benefit enlighten managers of Non-Governmental Organization as well as NGO workers and researchers about the importance of understanding poverty and its effects on community development and also this study will contribute additional knowledge to the previously existing facts about effects of poverty.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The geographic scope of the research was the capital city of Somalia, Mogadishu, and its surroundings, also the study focused on determining the factors influencing community development. This study covered very populated areas in the capital, Mogadishu, IDPs residences where most of them taste the real meaning of poverty.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

This study was affected by the general insecurity in Mogadishu. It was not very easy to collect a data because of the general insecurity in Mogadishu. Most respondents were not willing to fill the questionnaires. This was overcome by explaining to them the objectives of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a general literature and research related to the effect of women empowerment in economic growth. This literature reviews precise a various range of views about women empowerment. The chapter is however is structured into theoretical and conceptual review. The study also presents the knowledge gap the chapter seeks to fulfill.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Cultural of Poverty Theory

The theory of a “culture of poverty” was created by the anthropologist Oscar Lewis in his 1959 book, *Five Families: Mexican Case Studies in the Culture of Poverty*. The culture of poverty theory states that living in conditions of pervasive poverty will lead to the development of a culture or subculture adapted to those conditions. This culture is characterized by pervasive feelings of helplessness, dependency, marginality, and powerlessness. Furthermore, Lewis described individuals living within a culture of poverty as having little or no sense of history and therefore lacking the knowledge to alleviate their own conditions through collective action, instead focusing solely on their own troubles. Thus, for Lewis, the imposition of poverty on a population was the structural cause of the development of a culture of poverty, which then becomes autonomous, as behaviors and attitudes developed within a culture of poverty get passed down to subsequent generations through socialization processes.

Critics of the culture of poverty theory have pointed out several flaws within both the theory itself and the ways in which it has been interpreted and applied to society. The culture of poverty assumes that culture itself is relatively fixed and unchanging—that once a population exists

within the culture of poverty, no amount of intervention in terms of the alleviation of poverty will change the cultural attitudes and behaviors held by members of that population. Thus public assistance to the poor, in the form of welfare or other direct assistance, cannot eliminate poverty, since poverty is inherent in the culture of the poor. Following this reasoning, the culture of poverty theory shifts the blame for poverty from social and economic conditions to the poor themselves. The theory acknowledges past factors that led to the initial condition of poverty, such as substandard housing and education, lack of sufficient social services, lack of job opportunities, and persistent racial segregation and discrimination, but focuses on the cause of present poverty as the behaviors and attitudes of the poor (Scribed, 2012). “

2.2.2 Poverty Caused by Individual Deficiencies

This first theory of poverty is a large and multifaceted set of explanations that focus on the individual as responsible for their poverty situation. Typically, politically conservative theoreticians blame individuals in poverty for creating their own problems, and argue that with harder work and better choices the poor could have avoided (and now can remedy) their problems. Other variations of the individual theory of poverty ascribe poverty to lack of genetic qualities such as intelligence that are not so easily reversed.

Ironically, neo-classical economics reinforces individualistic sources of poverty. The core premise of this dominant paradigm for the study of the conditions leading to poverty is that individuals seek to maximize their own well-being by making choices and investments, and that (assuming that they have perfect information) they seek to maximize their well-being. When some people choose short term and low-payoff returns, economic theory holds the individual largely responsible for their individual choices--for example to forego college education or other training that will lead to better paying jobs in the future (Board E. , 2015).

2.2.3 Theory of Poverty Perspective

Community development practice, embedded in decades of welfare and social policy, frequently deals with programs aiming to remedy poverty based on individual deficiency theories. Explicitly or implicitly, individual deficiencies have been an easy policy approach not always carefully explored as they get implemented. The key initiatives today are to push poor into work as a primary goal, what Maskovsky calls the “workist consensus.” Indeed, this move is accompanied by an increasing emphasis on “self-help” strategies for the poor to pull themselves from poverty, strategies encouraged by the elimination of other forms of assistance. However, from a community development perspective, addressing poverty by focusing on individual characteristics and bad choices raise fundamental conflicts in philosophy and in what is known to succeed. The compassion of community development shies away from blaming the individual, and individual level programs are usually embedded in community efforts by the very nature of community development. Thus, anti-poverty programs in community development tend to oppose strategies that punish or try to change individuals as a solution to poverty, though working with individual needs and abilities is a constant objective. This tension runs through all anti-poverty programs (Board E. , 2015).

2.2.4 Theory of Community Development

While there may be any number of macro level theories with implications for direct practice, it is my belief that the theory of Community Development is perhaps the most practical framework for social workers seeking lasting change for individuals and the communities and societies in which they live. It focuses on the centrality of oppressed people in the process of overcoming externally imposed social problems. Social work, at its foundation, shares much in common with the tenets of Community Development. Mendes offers definitions of both which succinctly point to the similarities as well as the unique distinction. “Social work is defined as professional

intervention to address situations of personal distress and crisis by shaping and changing the social environment in which people live. Community development is defined as the employment of community structures to address social needs and empower groups of people. (Alan, 2017)

The unique focus on the employment of community structures in the process of change stems from Community Development Theory's roots in sociology, as opposed to the psychology-based theories of micro level social work practice. When these structures and the community's people are appropriately engaged and empowered, the role of the social worker in a Community Development framework lands heavily on the facilitator side of the expert-facilitator continuum. (Community Development, 2014)

Community Development Theory is presented in this paper as a framework capable of bridging the micro-macro divide in social work; the tenets of this theory have implications for the ways clinicians view and engage with clients as well as the ways social workers can seek to make large-scale change within a community. Clinicians and other workers trained from the Community Development perspective often cite this anonymous Chinese poem to summarize their work and the goals they have for change. (Van, 2014). In the end, poverty is a major cause of social tensions and threatens to divide a nation because of the issue of inequalities, in particular income inequality. This happens when wealth in a country is poorly distributed among its citizens. In other words, when a tiny minority has all the money. The feature of a rich or developed country for example is the presence of a middle class, but recently we've seen even Western countries gradually losing their middle class, hence the increasing number of riots and clashes. In a society, poverty is a very dangerous factor that can destabilize and entire country. (Laing Pipping, 2015)

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual Framework is system of concepts, assumptions, expectations, beliefs, and theories that support and inform your research explains either graphically or in narrative form the main things to be studied the key factors, concepts or variable and the presumed relationships between them. The occurrence or change of independent variables will result in change in the dependent variable. The conceptual framework model in the study hypothesizes that, income inequality level, illiteracy, unemployment and migration. These variables and their relationship are illustrated in the following conceptual framework. (Hubeman, 2014).

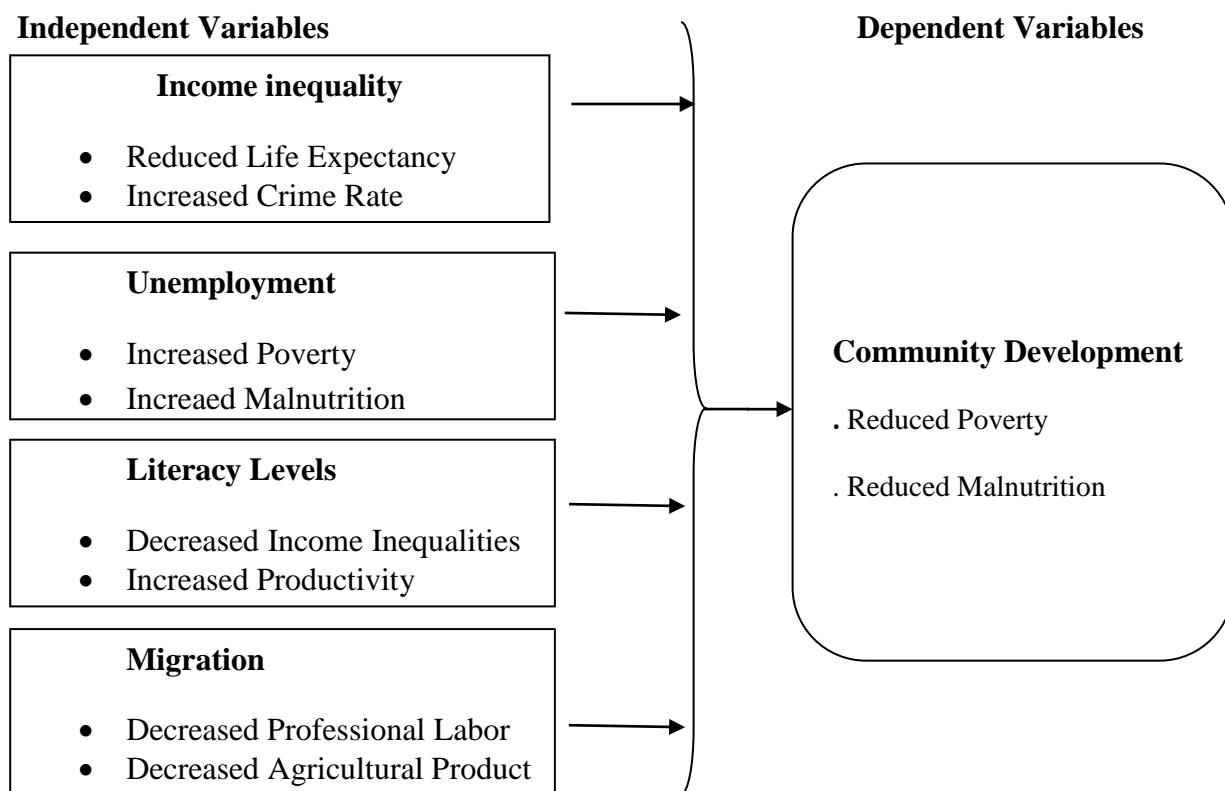


Figure2. 1: Conceptual Framework

2.4 Review of Effects of independent variables on Community Development

A critical review is the summarization and evaluation of the ideas and information in an article. It expresses the writer's (your) point of view in the light of what you already know on the subject

and what is acquired from related texts. Reviewing critically means thinking carefully and clearly and taking into consideration both the strengths and weaknesses in the material under review.

2.4.1 Effect of Income Inequality on Community Development

Income inequality has risen considerably over the past several decades. However, it is not just widening inequality that matters. Recent research shows that as income inequality rises, the wealthy and poor increasingly sort into different neighborhoods, concentrating in communities that differ considerably from one another. This particular geographic expression of income inequality is of concern because there are negative outcomes for those at the bottom end of the income range that are substantial and intertwined. Numerous studies show that communities of concentrated poverty contend with substandard schools and limited job opportunities, as well as higher rates of disease, crime, and violence than their more affluent counterparts. These types of neighborhood effects mean that both quality of life and life chances are markedly diminished for those

Ties that Bind: Income Inequality and Income Segregation. From the mid-1920 until the early 1940's, income was highly concentrated among top earners, with the top earning roughly 45 percent of total income. However, a drastic shift occurred during World War II. Economists Claudia Goldin and Robert Margo dubbed this period the "Great Compression," in reference to the drastic flattening of the wage structure.⁸ According to Goldin and Margo, this period saw a rapid increase in the demand for unskilled labor at the same time that the supply of educated labor was expanding, bringing wages across the labor market closer together Naomi Cytronliving and growing up in communities composed primarily of low-income households(Daniel, 2017).

2.4.2 Effect of Literacy on Community Development

Literacy is a right. It is implicit in the right to education. It is recognized as a right, explicitly for both children and adults, in certain international conventions. It is included in key international declarations. The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the right to education, as do other binding international conventions. Illiteracy affects all areas of life. Those with low literacy skills are far more likely to live in poverty, face health problems because they can't read prescription labels or instructions, and grow isolated in a world increasingly dependent on computers. And the lack of a skilled workforce, Barnes-Holiday notes, has slowed Detroit's economic revival. But she worries most about the impact on future generations. A lot of children are raised in households where parents are low-skilled or illiterate, and we all know only a certain amount of learning happens in the classroom," she says. "We are raising this generation with the expectation that if we pour a certain amount of dollars into their education, we will get better results. But that is only partially true if we do nothing to address the households they are coming from." Rotary member Mark Wilson, who also has been involved with Detroit literacy efforts, agrees that adult literacy is not receiving the attention it deserves (B, 2013).

Education, as a lifelong process, is widely accepted as a fundamental prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development. Education, formal, informal and non-formal, is regarded as a process by which human beings and societies can reach their full potential. There is a close association between the general level of education attained and the persistence of poverty irrespective of the level of a country's development. Literacy is also vital to changing people's attitudes to achieve ethical awareness, values, attitudes, skills, and behavior consistent with the goal of building a more sustainable society. In this way, people are better equipped to participate

in decision-making that adequately and successfully addresses environment and development issues around them to achieve sustainable community development (Maria, 2014).

2.4.3 Effect of Unemployment on Community Development

Unemployment and poverty are the two major challenges that are facing the world economy at present. Unemployment leads to financial crisis and reduces the overall purchasing capacity of a nation. This in turn results in poverty followed by increasing burden of debt. Now, poverty can be described in several ways. As per the World Bank definition, poverty implies a financial condition where people are unable to maintain the minimum standard of living. Poverty can be of different types like absolute poverty and relative poverty. There may be many other classifications like urban poverty, rural poverty, primary poverty, secondary poverty and many more. Whatever be the type of poverty, the basic reason has always been lack of adequate income. Here comes the role of unemployment behind poverty. Lack of employment opportunities and the consequential income disparity bring about mass poverty in most of the developing and under developed economies of the world. Lack of effective aggregate demand of labor is one of the principal reasons for unemployment.

In the less developed economies a substantial portion of the total workforce works as surplus labor. This problem is particularly prevalent in the agricultural sector. Due to excess labor, the marginal productivity of the workforce may be zero or even negative. This excess pool of labor is the first to become unemployed during the period of economic or social crisis. When a capitalist economy undergoes some dynamic changes in its organizational structure, it results in structural unemployment. This type of unemployment may also emerge if the lack of aggregate demand continues for a substantially long period of time. In case of frictional unemployment,

workers are temporarily unemployed. There may be cases of hidden unemployment where workers restrain themselves from working due to absence of appropriate facilities. It is true that unemployment and poverty are mostly common in the less developed economies. However, due to the global economic recessions, the developed economies are also facing these challenges in the recent times. The US subprime crisis and its wide spread impacts have played a major role in worsening the situation..(Shi, 2012).In India, the problems of unemployment and poverty have always been major obstacles to economic development. Underemployment and unemployment have crippled the Indian economy from time to time. Even during the period of good harvest, the Indian farmers are not employed for the entire year. Excessive population is another major problem as far as Indian economy is concerned. Regional disparity is also crucial in this context. A part of the urban workforce in India is subjected to sub-employment. Mass migration from rural to urban regions is adding to the problems of unemployment and poverty in India. Economic reforms, changes in the industrial policy and better utilization of available resources are expected to reduce the problem of unemployment and poverty that results from it. The economic reform measures need to have major impacts on the employment generating potential of the economy. The governmental bodies are also required to initiate long term measures for poverty alleviation. Generation of employment opportunities and equality in income distribution are the two key factors that are of utmost importance to deal with the dual problem of unemployment and poverty..(Jarlskog Cecilia, 2013).

2.4.4 Effect of Migration on Community Development

Early migration theories focused on poverty of places rather than people. This was symptomatic of thinking at a time when poverty reduction was seen as synonymous with national development and the growth of gross domestic product (GDP). Development was posed as a problem of

structural transformation of the rural backward sector into the urban modern sector. (Kassushi, 2014)

The Harris-Todaro model—probably the most important theoretical starting point for migration theories—is built on this idea.

In this, a prospective migrant weighs the difference between the expected earnings from formal sector urban employment (possibly after an initial period of informal sector employment), and the expected earnings in the village. While the general validity of the model has been affirmed empirically,³ its two-sector characterization simplifies patterns of migration (it ignores rural migration, and return to rural areas, for example, and as a result underemphasizes migration by the poorest) and misses how labor markets connect to product or output markets. More recent migration literature has emphasized family strategies as crucial elements in migration decisions.(Ashima, 2013).

The family is conceptualized as a coalition vis-à-vis the rest of the world, and family members share the costs and rewards of migration. Migration is seen as a form of income and asset diversification by families, with families investing in migrants, migrants in families, and both expecting returns from that. Adolescent children are probably part of this, especially in poor communities where a long period of childhood is unaffordable, but the literature on family migration strategies generally does not recognize children (a point For example, Lucas' (2002) theoretical model of rural-urban migration emphasizes increasing skill levels in urban areas, and a widening gap with agricultural workers. (Schmdbar, 2012).Economic models using this line of theory have been of two types (onetype focuses on implicit insurance contracts between the migrant and the family left behind to cope

with risk, and shows the role of remittances as a form of portfolio diversification. A second type builds on literature around bequest motives, and sees remittances as investments in household assets that the migrant will later inherit, supported by analyses of different remittance behaviors between men and women (caused by gender differentiated inheritance rules). Using households rather than places as the unit of analysis is appropriate for a number of reasons. First, it sits more comfortably with sociological and anthropological analysis. Second, it takes better account of the fact that much, if not most, migration is “circular”, with continued interactions with areas of origins rather than a one-way and one-off move. This takes the analysis out of the (implicit) emphasis on “transition” in the rural-urban models of Harris and Todaro. Third, a focus on households should, in principle, make it easier to incorporate findings from the dominant kind of poverty analysis (much of which focuses on household-level analysis). However, the “new economics of migration” remains grounded in a functionalistic and individualistic framework. Migration is seen primarily in terms of contractual arrangements within the household, and as solutions to market failures, such as the absence of access to insurance or investment in education. There is little attention to the “non-economic” factors driving such decisions that help, for example, to differentiate migration for women, men, girls and boys. (Nieddu, 2015)

A large part of the literature emphasizes the role of social and other institutions in migration, sometimes seen as being consistent with traditional values and other times as “unraveling the social fabric”. While the new economics emphasizes the role of family in analyzing migration-poverty linkages, it fails to sufficiently emphasize that these linkages are mediated by cultural factors, values and so on. Even in circumstances of poverty, migration responses are not simple responses driven by economic incentives, but informed by ideas of appropriate actions in a particular context.⁴ Research focusing on migrant networks has played a very important role in

helping to see movements of people as part, not only of traditions of migration and interpreted in a cumulative migration theory, but also of wider processes of social and economic development. Finally, gender analysis has contributed greatly, not only in understanding differentiated motivations for, and impacts of, migration, but also in the way migration processes are structured, emphasizing power and exploitation: gender is an essential tool for unpicking the migration process (Hallegatte, 2012).

Marxist perspectives offer a long tradition of analyzing links between migration on the one hand, and poverty and development on the other, mostly in terms of post-colonialism, apartheid and uneven capitalist development. Partly in the context of urbanization and debates on the informal sector, but also with its focus on migrant workers within rural areas, this tradition explicitly challenged the individualistic assumptions underlying models like Todaro's, and has described migration as an inalienable part of the transition toward capitalism. With respect to international migration, this tradition has emphasized the exploitation of migrant workers as beneficial to capital and richer nations at the cost of labor and poorer nations and regions. Moreover, similar to neoclassical approaches to migration, Marxist models focus exclusively on economic factors. Migration processes can be understood adequately only as the outcome of interaction of a diversity of factors, including socio-cultural and economic forces, and gendered and childhood norms and rules—and how migration in turn alters these factors. (Ashima, 2013). And he describes family-migration interactions in the context of African family structures, and de Haan (2005) discusses some of these issues, focusing on South Asia (Hear, 2013).

2.4.5 Community Development

Community development is a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems. Community wellbeing (economic,

social, environmental and cultural) often evolves from this type of collective action being taken at a grassroots level. Community development ranges from small initiatives within a small group to large initiatives that involve the broader community. Community development helps to build community capacity in order to address issues and take advantage of opportunities, find common ground and balance competing interests. It doesn't just happen – capacity building requires both a conscious and a conscientious effort to do something (or many things) to improve the community.

Often when we think of community, we think in geographic terms. Our community is the city, town or village where we live. When community is defined through physical location, it has precise boundaries that are readily understood and accepted by others. Defining communities in terms of geography, however, is only one way of looking at them. Communities can also be defined by common cultural heritage, language, and beliefs or shared interests. These are sometimes called communities of interest. Even when community does refer to a geographic location, it doesn't always include everyone within the area. For example, many Aboriginal communities are part of a larger non-Aboriginal geography. In larger urban centers, communities are often defined in terms of particular neighborhoods. Most of us belong to more than one community, whether we're aware of it or not. For example, an individual can be part of a neighborhood community, a religious community and a community of shared interests all at the same time. Relationships, whether with people or the land, define a community for each individual.

The term “development” often carries an assumption of growth and expansion. During the industrial era, development was strongly connected to increased speed, volume and size. However, many people are currently questioning the concept of growth for numerous reasons – a

realization that more isn't always better, or an increasing respect for reducing outside dependencies and lowering levels of consumerism. So while the term "development" may not always mean growth, it always imply change. The community development process takes charge of the conditions and factors that influence a community and changes the quality of life of its members. Community development is a tool for managing change but it is not.

2.5 Empirical Review

Poverty is most often measured in monetary terms, captured by levels of income or consumption per capita or per household. The commitment made in the Millennium Development Goals to eradicate absolute poverty by halving the number of people living on less than US\$ 1.25 dollar a day represents the most publicized example of an income-focused approach to poverty. Based on this measure, the last 20 years have seen significant reductions in the depth and severity of extreme poverty in the developing world. In absolute terms, extreme income poverty has fallen substantially, with the number of 1 The present chapter uses the revised series of country-level poverty data issued by the World Bank in August 2008 following the findings of the 2005 International Comparison Program. These data are available on PovcalNet, a web-based interactive research tool which can be used to replicate Bank poverty estimates and test alternative assumptions regarding, inter alia, the poverty line or country groupings. Despite many criticisms, the Bank's approach remains highly influential, and provides the prevailing benchmark for discussions of the extent and trends of poverty globally, including in the United Nations system. Hence, what we think we know continues to rely heavily on the accuracy of the poverty estimates generated by the Bank Poverty people living on less than \$1.25 a day having declined from a high of 1.9 billion in 1981 to a low of 1.4 billion in 2005. In relative terms, the

proportion of people living in extreme poverty dropped from 52.0 to 25.7 per cent during this period.(Gibson, 2016).

The potential strength of the monetary poverty-line approach, entailing, for example, the dollar-a-day line, is considerable: it defines absolute poverty in a simple manner which is intuitively attractive and seems to provide a universally applicable definition for making comparisons among countries cross- sectional as well as for single countries inter-temporally; moreover, the measures of incidence derived by using it have some desirable axiomatic properties. Thus, it is understandable that the dollar-a-day poverty-line approach has become the dominant one. However, it has significant weaknesses and there are several types of problems connected with its use that need to be reviewed.

On the other hand; many developing nations are in debt and poverty partly due to the policies of international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Their programs have been heavily criticized for many years for resulting in poverty. In addition, for developing or third world countries, there has been an increased dependency on the richer nations. This is despite the IMF and World Bank's claim that they will reduce poverty. Following an ideology known as neoliberalism, and spearheaded by these and other institutions known as the "Washington Consensus" (for being based in Washington D.C.), Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs) have been imposed to ensure debt repayment and economic restructuring. But the way it has happened has required poor countries to reduce spending on things like health, education and development, while debt repayment and other economic policies have been made the priority. In effect, the IMF and World Bank have demanded that poor nations lower the standard of living of their people. (Aziz, 2012).

2.6 Research Gaps

From the above it is clear that various theorists have attempted to explain the issue of poverty and its effects and also factors on which poverty hugely effects. However, lack of governmental owned schools which are free of charge, as well as free health centers made the poverty to exist and at the same time become extreme poverty. However this study tries to fulfill gap in the context of the factors influencing the effects of poverty on community development in Somalia.

2.7 Summary

This chapter discusses literature review, literature review helps researcher create a sense of rapport with his audience or readers so they can trust that he/she has done his homework. It related to effect of poverty on community development of Somalia, and particularly it focuses on effect of income inequality on community development, effect of illiteracy on community development effect of unemployment on community development and effect of migration on community development. Each of the literature was reviewed to express relevant information of the study to enable the research to have adequate information to the topic under investigation.

CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology which the researcher used to carry out the study. It also describes the type and source of data, the target population, sampling methods and techniques that were used. It also describes how data was collected and analyzed. The suitable methodology in this study was to give the guidelines for information gathering and processing.

3.2. Research Design

The study used descriptive research design. According to (Colorafi, 2017) descriptive studies are more formalized and typically structured with clearly stated hypotheses or investigate questions. It serves a variety of research objectives such as descriptions of the phenomenon associated with a subject population and discovery of associations among different variables. This design was selected because it explains and discusses the phenomena.

3.3. Target Population

Target population as described by Borg and (Crall, 2016) is a universal set of study of all members or hypothetical set of people, events or objects to which an investigator that result. The target population of this study was IDPs living in Mogadishu outskirts and one local NGO called Daryeel Bulsho Guud DBG which usually collects assessments in the IDPs camps. The target population was 155 respondents. This is because these are the people who really know the effects of poverty as it was said before “He who wears knows where the shoe pinches”, so they are the right people to give their views on the issues concerning the effects of poverty on community development in Somalia

3.4 Sampling Frame

Sampling frame is a list, directory or index of cases from which a sample can be selected. Subjects or cases selected from the sampling frame form the units of observation in a study. Examples of sampling frames include a national census list, list of professionals in a particular field, students’ register, list of income tax payers, and list of car owners from the registrar of motor vehicle. (Mugenda, 2005). The sampling frame consisted of 155 of D B G staff and IDPs from non-governmental organizations which act community development.

Table3. 1: Sampling and Sample Size

Organization	population	Target Population
D B G Staff	54	34
IDPs	101	75
Total	155	109

3.6 Data Collection Instrument

Data collection instrument was structured questionnaire, because it is very easy to be analyzed

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

Primary data of this study was collected by using structured questionnaires. Researchers will select this method because it gives the researchers opportunities to meet face to face with the respondents and explain the purpose of the study, and it also help them to the fill the questionnaires. The questionnaire of this study will develop by the researcher through following steps; they based questionnaires on the literature review and research objectives in order to get the relevant information on the research questions then, researchers structured questionnaires into three sections: Part (A) general independent variables, Part (B) research variables. The format of questionnaire will be designed A5 point Likert scale ranging 1 to 5 as answers to statement like questions. The Likert- type format will select as the format yields equal-interval data, a fact that allowed the use of more powerful statistical to be used to test hypothesis (Guivarch C. &, 2012). Further, questionnaires have the added advantage of being less costly and using less time as instrument of data collection.

3.8 Pilot Testing

The pilot testing will be conducted using the questionnaire on 10 management staff. The pilot group will be done through random sampling. The purpose of the pilot testing is to establish the validity and reliability of the research instrument and hence enhance face validity (Bremner, 2014).

3.8.1 Reliability

Reliability of the questionnaire is to evaluate through administration of said instrument to the pilot group. A construct composite reliability co-efficient (Cronbach alpha) of 0.7 or above for all the constructs is considered adequate for this study. The acceptable reliability coefficient is 0.7 or above (Rousson, Gasser and Seifer 2002). Cronbach alpha was used to test the reliability of the research instrument.

3.8.2 Validity

According to (Joppe, 2003) validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, based on the research result. One of the main reasons for conducting the pilot study is to ascertain the validity of the questionnaires. Content validity was used to test validity of research instrument.

3.9 Data Processing Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis is a process of analyzing all the information and evaluating the relevant information that can be helpful in better decision making, (Skilling, 2006). The data collected was analyzed using the software called Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21. Data was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Data was presented in tables.

3.9.1 Analytical Model

A regression model was used to determine the effects of each of the variables with respect to community development. Regression is concerned with describing and evaluating the relationship between a given variable and one or more other variables. More specifically, regression is an attempt to explain movements in a variable by reference to movements in one or more other variables. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) tests the significance of the model. R square measures the extent of goodness of fit of the regression model. The regression model for this study is;

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where Y =community development.

X_1 =income inequality

X_2 =literacy.

X_3 =unemployment

X_4 =migration

ϵ =Error term.

α : Intercept.

β_i : coefficient of the independent variable i which measures the responsiveness of Y to changes in i .

CHAPTER FOUR PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The fourth chapter represents the focal point of the research report. This chapter brings in the presentation of the findings and analysis derived from the survey. The findings were used to respond to the research questions. This chapter at the outset provides the background to the respondents by analyzing their demographic details. This is followed by findings and analysis of data

4.2 Response rate

A total of 109 questionnaires were administered by the researcher and responses were received from the targeted 109 potential respondents, which constituted a 100% response rate for the survey. The respondents were presented with the questionnaires by the researcher and were filled by the respondents spot on under the guidance of the researcher because some of the respondents did not understand English.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

	Number	Percentage
No Issued	109	100%
No Returned	109	100%

4.3 Reliability Analysis

Reliability refers to the extent to which a measuring instrument contains variable error that appear inconsistent from the observation during any one measurement attempt or that vary each time a given unit is measured by the same instrument. the Cronbach`s alpha was used to determine the extent to which the indicators are without any bias. Reliability analysis results from the survey revealed Cronbach`s alpha coefficients which are greater than 0.7 which indicated that the items in the instrument were reliable for the measurement.

Table 4. 2: Cronbach's Test of Reliability

	N	Cronbach's Alpha	Decision
Income inequality	5	0.83	Accept
Literacy Level	5	0.78	Accept
Unemployment	4	0.73	Accept
Migration	5	0.72	Accept
Community Development	3	0.75	Accept

4.4 Demographic Characteristics of respondents

This provided the background to the respondents by analyzing their demographic details including education level and work experience.

4.4.1 Demographic characterization of respondents by Education Level

Results from the survey analysis found out that 3 percent of the respondents had primary level of education, while 15.6 percent had secondary level of education and 81.7 percent had University level of education. This is shown in table 4.2

Table 4.3: Education level of respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Primary	3	2.8
Secondary	17	15.6
University	89	81.7
Total	109	100.0

4.4.2 Work experience of Respondents

Study findings indicated that 45.9 percent of respondents had between 1-4 years of work experience, 39.4 percent had 4-6 years of work experience and 14.7 percent had 6-9 years of work experience as shown in table 4.3 below.

Table 4.4: Work Experience of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent
1 – 4yrs	50	45.9
4 – 6yrs	43	39.4
6 – 9yrs	16	14.7
Total	109	100.0

4.4.3 Demographic Characterization of respondents by Gender

Findings from the study revealed that 27.5 percent of respondents were female and 72.5 of respondents were male as shown in table 4.4 below.

Table 4.5 : Gender of respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Female	30	27.5
Male	79	72.5
Total	109	100.0

4.5 Analysis of Variables

In this section, the mean and standard deviations is used to determine the average of the responses. The standard deviation shows the variations of the responses from the mean. The smaller the standard deviation, the more they concur and the higher the standard deviation, the less they concur. The responses were formulated in Likert scale ranging from no extent with a score value of 1 to greatest extent, with a score value of 5.

4.5.1 Income inequality on community Development

The study though to investigate the effect of income inequality on community development and survey analysis revealed the following results. The study revealed that majority of the respondents indicated that to a great extent income inequality leads to reduced life expectancy. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.77 in table 4.5 below. Communities with higher levels of income inequality often have a higher prevalence of poverty, which increases the

number of premature deaths among the poor and leads to lower levels in longevity. People from poorer backgrounds are unhealthier and die earlier than the rich

Study findings indicated that many of the respondents indicated that to a great extent income inequality increases crime rate in the society, this is shown by a mean response value of 3.78 in table 4.5 below. High income inequality can lead to the segregation of the rich and the poor. Poorer communities and neighborhoods have lower levels of social cohesion, experience higher rates of crime, social disorder and violence and receive fewer and lower-quality public services, with potentially negative health consequences for those that live there. Increasing inequality has been linked to rising violent crime rates. Income inequality leads to property crime as income differences between the rich and the poor create an incentive for those relatively poor to steal from richer households. Study results indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that to a great extent income inequality increases poverty in the community, this is evidenced by a mean response value of 3.65 in the table 4.5 below. Income inequality generally refers to the disparity of wealth or income between different groups or within a society. It is often characterized by “the rich get richer while the poor get poorer. The persistence of inequality at high levels in many developing economies has made it more difficult to reduce poverty. It is well known by now that greater inequality makes it less likely that economic growth can reduce poverty regardless of the rate of economic growth.

Findings from the survey showed that majority of respondents agreed that to a great extent that income inequality may lead to reduced demand for goods. This is represented by a mean response value of 3.90 in the table below. An unequal distribution of income and wealth may result in an unsatisfactory allocation of resources as the poor have no effective demand for goods in the market. Trends suggest that the rich are able to spend more while the rest of the population may be seriously constrained to spend which indicates a serious impact on aggregate demand in the economy.

Study findings indicated that a large number of respondents believed that to a great extent income inequality leads to poor education achievement. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.94 in table 4.5. Education is one of the most reliable tools by which a society can lift the lives of its less advantaged youths and their families, and improve their chances at becoming productive, self-reliant adults, and contributing members of society. Although there are many

factors that may affect achievement gap and education completion, income inequality clearly has a hand in determining who gets sustainable access to learning, and therefore a chance for a better future.

Table 4. 6: Effect of income inequality on Community Development

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Income inequality leads to reduced life expectancy	109	3.77	.987
Income inequality increases crime rate in society	109	3.78	.875
Income inequality increases poverty in the community	109	3.65	1.013
Income inequality may lead to reduced demand for goods	109	3.90	1.138
Income inequality leads to poor education achievement	109	3.94	.749

4.5.2 Effect of Literacy level on Community Development

The study thought to investigate the effect of literacy level on community development and the survey produced the following analysis; the study revealed that many of the respondents agreed that to a large extent education increases the chances of getting employment. Education plays a key role in both finding and keeping a job and can open doors to higher-paying, more stimulating and rewarding careers. There is a direct correlation between the level of education you achieve and your likelihood of finding a job. Unemployment can have a devastating impact both on a household and the general economy. The loss of income has an immediate effect in the reduction of consumer spending. Greater access to quality tertiary education helps create greater and more decent job opportunities for young men and women in developing countries

Findings from the study indicated that many of the respondents agreed that to a great extent higher education increases the productivity of the educated. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.82 in table 4.6 below. It can equally be argued that education enhances people's productivity. No one would doubt that education gives people some necessary skills that would increase their capacity to produce more effectively and efficiently. Productivity increases in countries with greater growth in the educational attainment of their workforce. There are very strong links between education, productivity and economic growth. Workers with more skills are more productive, and greater productivity leads to greater income. But the economic gains to society from education go beyond the obvious link between skills and productivity. Higher levels of education also correspond with healthier people, lower rates of mortality, and lower rates of crime

The Survey further found out that a large number of the respondents indicated that to a large extent education lowers income inequality in the community. This is witnessed by a mean response value of 3.65 in table 4.6 below. The rich have access to an elite education and use the skills that they acquire through learning to grow their income; while the poor lack access to quality education and remain marginalized without the proper tools needed to thrive but instead barely survive. At the most basic level, enhancing the education level of the poor can help them find quality jobs to provide for their family. Education creates more brainpower that can work on formulating innovative ideas to solve pressing problems facing the poor.

Findings from the study indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that to a large extent education lowers the fertility rate and reduces the desire for large family sizes, this is shown by a mean response value of 4.13 in the table below. Fertility rates tend to be highest in the world's least developed countries. When mortality rates decline quickly but fertility rates fail to follow, countries can find it harder to reduce poverty. Poverty, in turn, increases the likelihood of having many children, trapping families and countries in a vicious cycle. One of the most effective ways to lower population growth and reduce poverty is to provide adequate education for both girls and boys. Countries in which more children are enrolled in school even at the primary level tend to have strikingly lower fertility rates.

The survey findings indicated that majority of respondents believed that to a great extent lack of education causes poverty. This is shown by a mean response value of 4.37 in table 4.6 below. The root cause of poverty is lack of education. If you can't read or do basic math, if you can't show up for work and apply yourself, you will not have a job. You will be poor. The connection between lack of education and poverty is of a cyclical nature, with each one leading to the other. Uneducated people are likely to suffer from poor health since they do not understand how to prevent the contraction of various diseases. Education is also linked to maternal health and the health of children. When mothers are more educated, they are more likely to seek care during pregnancy, and they are better equipped to care for their children.

Table 4.7 Effect of Literacy Level on Community Development

	N	Mean	Std.
Education increase the chances of getting employment	109	3.97	.552
Higher education increase the productivity of the educated	109	3.82	1.180
Education lowers income inequality in the community	109	3.65	1.235

Education lowers fertility rate and reduces the desire for large family sizes	109	4.13	1.010
Lack of Education causes poverty	109	4.37	.997

4.5.3 Effect of unemployment on Community Development

The study thought to find out the effect of unemployment on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia and the survey yielded the following results. The study findings indicated large number of respondents agreed that to large extent unemployment increases poverty in the community. This is shown by a mean response value of 4.05 in table 4.7 below. While there are many variables in an economy that can create poverty, unemployment is one of the most common causes. The obvious, straightforward answer of how unemployment creates poverty is through the loss of income. With joblessness comes a loss of income, and many families are left without sufficient incomes to meet living expenses. This can lead to indebtedness from borrowing money to support one's needs, use of savings or even to homelessness and malnutrition if individuals are unable to find other sources of finance.

The survey findings indicated that majority of respondents agreed to large extent that unemployment increases crime rate in the community. This is shown by the mean response value of 4.35 in table 4.7 below. While the previous examples explain how unemployment creates poverty directly through affecting income, it also leads to increases in criminal activity. Areas with high levels of unemployment, especially youth unemployment, have been found to have higher levels of crime and vandalism. When individuals are unable to earn incomes legally to supply for their families, they may turn to criminal and violent activity. When individuals turn to violence to escape poverty, their chances of them staying criminals grow; and with the spread of violence and crime, the political instability of a nation grows. With high levels of crime, educational attainment and the access to health care are also negatively affected.

Study findings showed that majority of respondents indicated that unemployment increases malnutrition levels in the community. This is indicated by a mean response value of 3.97 in table 4.7 below. Income poverty (due to unemployment, low wages, or lack of education) can lead to household food insecurity, inadequate care, unhealthy household environment, and lack of health services. People of low socioeconomic status are most vulnerable to food insecurity since purchasing power serves as a main determinant of the ability-to-afford nutritional food sources.

Households that cannot attain nutritious foods due to income poverty are most associated with the inadequate diet and disease that leads to malnutrition.

Results from the study indicated that majority of the respondents believed that to a great extent unemployment lowers productivity in the community. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.92 in table 4.7 below. High unemployment indicates the economy is operating below full capacity and is inefficient; this will lead to lower output and incomes. The unemployed are also unable to purchase as many goods, so will contribute to lower spending and lower output. High rates of unemployment can reduce labour productivity.

Table 4. 8 : Table 4. 8: Effect of Unemployment on Community Development

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Unemployment increases poverty in the community	109	4.05	.479
Unemployment increases crime rate in the community	109	4.35	.937
Unemployment increases malnutrition levels in the community	109	3.97	1.221
Unemployment lowers productivity in the community	109	3.92	.529

4.5.4 Effect of Migration on Community Development

The study though to identify the effect of Migration on community Development and the findings of the survey showed that majority of respondents indicated that to large extent migration has led to decreased agricultural output. Migration can reduce farm labour and subsequently lower agricultural production; Most of the fertile lands in Somalia are also now left uncultivated.

Study findings indicated that a large number of respondents agreed that migrants` remittances are used in increasing domestic production. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.93 in table 4.8 below. Remittances are often said to be the most tangible link between migration and development. Remittance receipts generate large benefits for the economy of Somalia. Remittances tend to be stable, and help to sustain domestic consumption and investment. Most of the money sent home by migrants is for household consumption. Some is used for education, health and other human capital development. Some is invested in land, livestock or housing construction

The survey results revealed that majority of respondents believed that migration takes away the professional labour. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.92 in table 4.8 below. Since most of the migrants are young and the professionals, this leaves the country with the less educated which negatively impact on the economy. The study findings also indicated that large number of respondents stated that rural urban migration has created income inequalities between the rural and urban residents. This is shown by a mean response value of 4.188 in table 4.8 below. Migration is a powerful symbol of inequality, whether in terms of wages, labour market opportunities, or lifestyles. Millions of workers and their families move each year across borders, areas and across continents, seeking to reduce what they see as the gap between their own position and that of people in other, wealthier, places. Migrants to urban areas earn more than the people they left in the rural areas, the differences in wages between the rural and urban areas creates income inequalities. The study further indicated that large number of respondents believed that refugee returnees increase the market for community produce. This is evidenced by a mean response value of 3.83 in table 4.8 below.

Table 4. 9: Statement on the effect of Migration on Community Development

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Migration has led to decreased agricultural output	109	3.87	.546
Migrants' remittances are used in increasing domestic production	109	3.93	.424
Migration takes away the professional labour	109	3.92	.512
Rural urban migration has created income inequalities between rural and urban residents	109	4.18	.564
Refugee returnees increase market for community produce	109	3.83	.500
Valid N (listwise)	109		

4.5.5 Community Development

The study findings showed that majority of respondents indicated that to a large extent community development is about community empowerment as shown by a mean response value of 4.18 in table 4.9. The study also showed that respondents indicated that to a large extent there is increased poverty in Mogadishu. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.83 in table 4.9 below. The study findings further showed that respondents indicated that to a large extent

income inequality has reduced community development in Mogadishu. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.94 in table 4.9 below.

Table 4. 10 : Community Development

	N	Mean	SD
Community Development is about community Empowerment	109	4.18	.564
There is increased poverty In Mogadishu	109	3.83	.524
Income inequality has reduced community development in Mogadishu	109	3.94	.427

4.6 Correlation Analysis

The correlation analysis between the independent variables showed that there is perfect relationship between the independent variables. This indicates that the Gauss Markov assumption of no perfect correlation between the independent variables is fulfilled and this proves that the estimates of the predictors (B and Beta) in the regression analysis are good estimators and can be used to predict the effect of change of independent variable on the dependent variable regression

Income inequality and community development are positively correlated, the correlation significant ($r=.601$, $p=.035$), literacy and community development are positively and significantly correlated ($r=.789$, $p=.025$), also unemployment and community development are positively correlated ($r=.690$, $p=.026$)

Table 4. 11 Correlation Analysis

		Income inequality	Literacy Level	Unemployment	Migration	CD
Income inequality	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
Literacy Level	Pearson Correlation	.039	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.685				
Unemployment	Pearson Correlation	.041	.161	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.673	.095			
Migration	Pearson Correlation	.055	.036	.020*	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.569	.707	.073		

CD	Pearson Correlation	.601	.789	.690	.650	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.035	.025	.026	.023	

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

4.7 Regression Analysis

Under this section the study aimed at determining the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. This enables the identification and characterization of relationships among the dependent variable and independent variables. R squared is used to determine how good is the regression model in predicting the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The higher the R-squared the better the model is in explaining the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The R squared value from the study analysis indicated that the independent variables can explain the variations in the dependent variables by 67% (R square=.670) and this shows that the model used is significant and can be used predicting the dependent variable using the values of the independent variables.

4.7.1 Model Summary

Table 4.12: Model Summary

Model	R	R Squared	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.670 ^a	.490	.661	.520

a. Predictors: (Constant), Migration, Literacy Level, Income inequality , Unemployment

4.7.2 ANOVA

The study used ANOVA to test the statistical significance of the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables. ANOVA is used to test the associative hypothesis between the dependent and independent variable. The ANOVA analysis indicated that there is a significant association between the dependent variable and the independent variables and therefore the regression model can be used to predict the values of dependent

variable using the values of the independent variables. This was evidenced by a significance level of 0.000 shown in table 4.11.

Table 4. 13 ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14.534	4	3.64	15.672	.000 ^b
	Residual	24.154	104	.232		
	Total	29.688	108			

^a. Dependent Variable: Community Development, ^b. Predictors: (Constant), Migration, Literacy Level, Income inequality, Unemployment

4.7.3 Regression Coefficients

Regression analysis shows how the independent variables impact on the dependent variable. The regression analysis showed that there is a significant impact of income inequality on community development as indicated by a significance level of 0.000 in table 4.12 below. Therefore it can be concluded that at a 5% level of significance income inequality has a significant effect on community Development. Therefore we reject the null hypothesis (H₀₁) and conclude that income inequality has a significant effect on community development.

The regression analysis also indicated that there is a significant relationship between literacy level and Community Development. This is evidenced by a significance level of 0.000 in the table 4.12 below which is lower than a 0.05 level of significance. Therefore at a 5% level of significance it can be concluded that literacy level has a significant effect on community development. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis (H₀₂) and conclude that literacy level has a significant effect on community development.

The regression analysis further showed that there is a significant relationship between unemployment and community development. This is shown by a 0.000 level of significance in table 4.12 below. It can therefore be concluded that at a 5% level of significance unemployment has a significant effect on community development. This leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis (H₀₃) and conclude that unemployment has a significant effect on community development

The regression analysis results further revealed that there is a insignificant relationship between migration and community development. This is shown by a significance level of 0.260 in table 4.12 below. Therefore at a 5% level of significance it can be concluded that migration has a

significant impact on community development. We therefore fail to reject the null hypothesis (H_{04}) and conclude that migration has no significant effect on community development.

Table 4. 14 Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4.008	.503		7.970	.000
Income	.204	.051	.200	4.000	.000
1 Literacy Level	.180	.051	.170	3.600	.000
Unemployment	.205	.053	.195	3.868	.000
Migration	.103	.094	.107	1.096	.260

a. Dependent Variable: Community Development

Putting the regression analysis values into the regression model, we get that;

$$Y = 4.008 + .204X_1 + .180X_2 + .205X_3 + .103X_4$$

Where Y is the dependent variable (Community Development), X_1 is the income inequality, X_2 education, X_3 unemployment and X_4 Migration

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, the conclusions drawn and recommendations made as an outgrowth of the study objectives which included; to examine the effect of income inequality on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia, to determine the effect of literacy on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia, to find out the effect of unemployment on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia, to find out the effect of migration on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.

5.2 Summary of findings

5.2.1 Demographic Characterization of respondents

Results from the survey analysis found out that 3 percent of the respondents had primary level of education, while 15.6 percent had secondary level of education and 81.7 percent had University level of education as shown in table 4.2. Study findings indicated that 45.9 percent of respondents had between 1-4 years of work experience, 39.4 percent had 4-6 years of work experience and 14.7 percent had 6-9 years of work experience as shown in table 4.3. Findings from the study revealed that 27.5 percent of respondents were female and 72.5 of respondents were male as shown in table 4.4.

5.2.2 Effect of income inequality on community Development

The study revealed that majority of the respondents indicated that to a great extent income inequality leads to reduced life expectancy. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.77 in table 4.5. Study findings indicated that many of the respondents indicated that to a great extent income inequality increases crime rate in the society, this is shown by a mean response value of 3.78 in table 4.5. Study results indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that to a great extent income inequality increases poverty in the community, this is evidenced by a mean response value of 3.65 in table 4.5.

Findings from the survey showed that majority of respondents agreed that to a great extent that income inequality may lead to reduced demand for goods. This is represented by a mean response value of 3.90 in table 4.5. Study findings indicated that a large number of respondents believed that to a great extent income inequality leads to poor education achievement. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.94.

5.2.3 Effect of Literacy level on Community Development

Findings from the study indicated that many of the respondents agreed that to a great extent higher education increases the productivity of the educated. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.82. The Survey further found out that a large number of the respondents indicated that to a large extent education lowers income inequality in the community. This is witnessed by a mean response value of 3.65. Findings from the study indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that to a large extent education lowers the fertility rate and reduces the desire for large family sizes, this is shown by a mean response value of 4.13. The survey findings indicated that majority of respondents believed that to a great extent lack of education causes poverty. This is shown by a mean response value of 4.37.

5.2.4 Effect of unemployment on Community Development

The study findings indicated large number of respondents agreed that to large extent unemployment increases poverty in the community. This is shown by a mean response value of 4.05. The survey findings indicated that majority of respondents agreed that to large extent unemployment increases crime rate in the community. This is shown by the mean response value of 4.35. Study findings showed that majority of respondents indicated that unemployment increases malnutrition levels in the community. This is indicated by a mean response value of 3.97. Results from the study indicated that majority of the respondents believed that to a great extent unemployment lowers productivity in the community. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.92.

5.2.5 Effect of Migration on Community Development

Study findings indicated that a large number of respondents agreed that migrants` remittances are used in increasing domestic production. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.93 in table 4.8. The survey results revealed that majority of respondents believed that migration takes away the professional labour. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.92. The study findings also indicated that large number of respondents stated that rural urban migration has created income inequalities between the rural and urban residents. This is shown by a mean response value of 4.188. The study further indicated that large number of respondents believed that refugee returnees increase the market for community produce. This is evidenced by a mean response value of 3.83.

5.3 Conclusion

The study analysis showed that there was a significant effect of income inequality on community development. Therefore, it is concluded that income inequality leads to poor community development as it leads to reduced life expectancy which then leads to increased poverty in the community.

1. To examine the effect of income inequality on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia

So the study discovered that income inequality effects on community development, because income inequality reduces life expectancy, income inequality results youth to commit crimes and also income inequality increased poverty in the Somali community and finally income inequality increased illiteracy.

2. To determine the effect of literacy on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.

The study also determined how unemployment relates to the community development and study discovered that unemployment increases poverty, and also unemployment causes and at the same time increases malnutrition and also the study determined that unemployment lowers productivity in the community. Because unemployed households have higher chances of being faced with food insecurity which makes it harder to feed their children leading to high rates of malnutrition.

3 To find out the effect of literacy on community development of Mogadishu,.

The study found out that literacy increases chances of getting employment; also literacy increases the productivity of educated people. And the study found out that literacy decreases income inequality. Finally The regression analysis from the study indicated that there is a significant relationship between literacy level and community development. It is therefore concluded that lack of education causes poor community development in form of increased poverty. Poverty is a lack of education;

4. To find out the effect of migration on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.

The study showed there is a significant relationship between migration and community development. It is therefore concluded that migration as an effect on community development, because human capital departed and that caused professional labor flee form the country.

5.4 Recommendations

The study makes the following recommendations;

1. Reducing inequality and promoting equity, are important policy objectives. The widening income gap between the rich and poor has highlighted the need to understand the causes of relative inequality and poverty, and to construct suitable policies to reduce poverty and narrow the income gap. It is therefore recommended that the government and international donors for Somalia should ensure provision of an affordable, accessible, quality education, and the government is recommended to establish micro financing programs which they give support low income families to open small business which they can handle their daily life.
2. There is need for expansion of social services like education, health care, roads, and electricity to reduce unemployment. The expansion of education and health care not only promotes accumulation of human capital and thereby contributes to growth of output, it will also generate a good deal of employment opportunities. More schools, hospitals, health care clinics in the rural and urban areas will not only create employment during their construction but also, and more important, when they start working to provide education and health services. Their working, so the government. International and local NGOs are recommended to take drastic measures in creating jobs which can reduce the country wide unemployment which gave rise to many youth to commit evil crimes.
3. There is a need for provision of education as way of increasing the literacy level which can solve the lower literacy rate in the country, so the government as well as Somali Diaspora,

donors who work education programs are recommended to establish free quality education which many Somali children can attend schools to learn and rise the bar of literacy rate.

4. There is need for creating equal job opportunities for all Somali community which can result in many youths and professional labor to remain in the country. So the government as well as international donors are recommended to make youth related programs which they can get income to manage their life as well their dependents.

5.4 Recommendations for further research

The study recommended that further research should be carried out in the following areas;

The study investigated the effect of four factors influencing community development and it found that these variables are not the only variables that impact on community development. It is therefore recommended that further research should be carried out to determine other factors that impact on community development.

The study was conducted in Mogadishu Somalia due to financial constraints; therefore further studies should focus on surveying other parts of Somalia.

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