THE INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES ON STABILITY IN SOMALIA: A CASE OF SOUTHWEST STATE IN SOMALIA.

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the Influence of International Humanitarian Agencies on the stability in Somalia: A Case of Southwest State in Somalia. The study holds that, International Humanitarian Agencies have a great influence on the stability of Southwest State of Somalia. The study scope is residents and people working in Southwest State of Somalia. The paper applied Situational Theories which include Contingency Theory, Path-goal and Situational Leadership Theory. Contingency theory suggests that leaders who tend to be relationship oriented are more effective in situations that are under control. Situational leadership theory on the other hand holds that, leader effectiveness and choice of applied style is conditioned upon the task maturity of followers. Path-goal theory is concerned with the ways in which contexts influence the effectiveness of leadership. Because Path-goal Theory is grounded in expectancy theory, meeting followers' motivational needs serves as the catalyst for selecting an appropriate leadership style in a given context. This study will be a reference for the regional state and federal government officials and many researchers, including students, Civil Society organizations and public institutions, and even other people who have close interest on the study to solve national leadership issue in Somalia. The study used descriptive design and quantitative data. The data for the study was collected through the use of questionnaires and oral interviews.

KEYWORDS: Rule of Law, Community, Community Based Organization, Public Institutions.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY.

Globally countries are in crisis entangled in a vicious cycle of poverty and instability as is the case in most African countries. The crises are caused by violent conflict, often over decades; by natural disasters, such as drought; by economic collapse; or by poor leadership and governance. Often these cause states and other actors work together. Nearly a third of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa lives in countries defined as weak and failed states or which are ravaged by complex emergencies according to World Bank Report; 2010. Development or humanitarian work in such states is therefore, a very disorienting task. According to Robert Rotberg of Harvard University (described in Foreign Affairs magazine; 2011), one of the key signs of a failing state is its growing inability to provide even basic services to its citizenry. A descent into poverty and lawlessness leads to a sharp decline in health indicators such as infant mortality and life expectancy (A tuobi, 2007).

Political instability in Africa is often a consequence of internal factors. However, the interpenetration of internal and external factors especially geopolitical and economic interests of the international community constantly plays a significant role in undermining the very processes and institutions that are expected to nurture democracy and to instill a sense of stability for societal development in Africa. In combination with such factors as unequal development, poverty, disease, violence and the manipulative tendencies of the local elite, political and economic stability in Africa is constantly under threat (A tuobi, 2007., Bujra, 2002). This threat however, does not emanate from within the continent but from external interests whose thirst for African resources continue to shape dynamics in areas related to governance.

Resources in Africa if well managed are capable of providing for its entire population, hence the potential for a more stable environment (Fagbadebo, 2007). However, it is aptly documented that illicit wealth from Africa often end up in foreign banks (Africa Focus Bulletin, 2006, Cited in Bujra, 2002), be it money stolen by the political elite like the case of Mobutu of Zaire and Sani Abacha of Nigeria, just to mention a few economic scandals of severe magnitude, proceeds which end up in banks in western capitals.

Somalia is a country that functioned under centralized/unitary state system for a relatively long period in its post-colonial history. Somalia has yet failed to reconstitute the basic characteristics of statehood (Mohamed, 2006). The obliteration that followed the protracted civil wars, particularly; left Somalia as a "failed state" that cannot recover over a short period of time. Somalia is politically weak, socially fragmented and listed as the most fragile and vulnerable nation State in Sub-Sahara Africa (Dahiye, 2013)). As a failed state located in a strategic area, Somalia attracted international interventions and protracted discussions. Its collapse has engendered debate in regard to the cause of its dysfunction and what should be done to establish stability. Dahiye observes that, the most common reasons given for Somalia's failure include: lack of strategic leadership to prevail political stability.

Basically, security of a country is an important aspect underlined as one of the basic needs. Without perfect stability everything will be at stake. A country can never prosper nor develop without political instability and lack of strategic leadership. The Somali people have suffered from prolonged cruelty and violence over three decades now, since 1991 at the hands of their fellow Somalis. They have lived in difficult and harsh political, economic and social terrains under both democratic and military regimes. The Somali citizens have not been able to access resources in equitable manner. Representation of the political and decision-making over resources in public institutions have been a concern among the different communities. During the democratic era (1960-1969), independence and newly established state institutions failed to meet people's expectations. Accordingly, Poverty increased (World Bank Report in 2016).

In Somalia the poverty line is of every person who lives bellow US$1.90 per day as at 2011 PPP, also varied considerably across the Somali population, ranging from 26 to 70 percent. Regional differences in poverty between the North East (27 percent) and the North West (50 percent) are much larger than urban/rural variation (45/52 percent). In urban areas, poverty ranges from 26 (North East) to 57 percent (Mogadishu). In rural areas, poverty ranges from 34 percent (North East) to 61 percent (North West) in 2006 (Elmi & Barise, 2006). Poverty incidence is highest in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) settlements where seven out of ten people are poor, while more than 2.6 million Somalis, roughly 18 percent of the population, considered internally displaced and security deteriorated.

The Need to Understand the Influence of International Humanitarian Agencies on Stability in Southwest State in Somalia.
Basically, security and political stability of a country are important aspects that have been underlined as one of the basic needs and without perfect stability everything will collapse. Somalia has been lacking a functional government since the overthrow of the military government of Siad Barre in 1991. This has led to a civil war that went through different phases and causing death of hundreds of thousands of Somalis, while others left to seek peace and settlement in other countries. Throughout Somalia's lawlessness, warlords and clan militias fought over the control of power and resources (Elmi & Barise, 2006). Somalia's political instability and related problems is basically a consequence of its leadership problems and poor governance. In relation to this state of affairs, a few studies have been done. Singularly none has done on the same issues in the Southwest State of Somalia. Therefore, this study aims at investigating the influence of International Humanitarian Agencies on Stability in Somalia in particular, a case of the Southwest State of Somalia to fill this gap.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS
The study was conducted in Baidoa, the temporal capital city of Southwest State of Somalia. All decision makers of the state including the cabinet Ministers, Member of Parliament and other officials and political actors are involved in state strategic and political leadership are resident in Baidoa. Others were Directors Generals and representatives who have had direct or indirect influence on the state leadership. The study covered the whole southwest state but due to challenges, data was collected from representatives in Baidoa. In overcoming these challenges emails and online outlets were used to send the questionnaire to respondents. The paper used Situational Theories which include Contingency Theory, Path-goal and Situational Leadership Theory.

The study uses the descriptive research design. It is cross-sectional quantitative in nature. The study used quantitative and qualitative design because some of the variables of the study could measure only for quantitative. In analytical research, the researcher used facts or information already available, and analysed them to make a critical evaluation of the material (Kothari, 2006).

The target location was Baidoa city, Southwest State of Somalia. Target was the Southwest State Institutions as a population of the study, 85 respondents from (15 ministers, 25 Director Generals, and 25 State Member of Parliaments, 10 Member of CBOs (Community Based Organizations) and representatives of institutions). These selected people were suitable for this study because they are directly involved with the state's political situation and leadership on issues related at national and regional governance. Also these Institutions are officially registered as state actors direct or indirect of political associations existing in Southwest state and they were very relative to my study. This study used purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is where the sample size is derived by use of judgement of the researcher (Amin, 2005)

The researcher prepared questionnaires and administered to the target political institutions and other civil societies and organizations in Southwest State, Somalia. The questionnaires were closed and open ended. Respondents gave views regarding the influence of International Humanitarian Agencies on stability in Somalia particularly the case of Southwest State. The validity of the instruments, namely the questionnaires and interview guide, were measured. The validity of the instruments was measured by a panel of experts through an assessment of selected items in the instruments that ensured that, the instrument measured was to the expectations of the Study. After the questionnaires were filled in by the respondents, data was entered into Kobotoolbox. Data was then processed and analysed using descriptive statistics showing means and standard of deviations, while the Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient (PLCC) was used to correlate the variables and to test the existence of significant relationships among the study variables on the influence of International Humanitarian agencies on Stability in Somalia.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This paper discusses the background and related literature regarding an investigation into the influence of International Humanitarian Agencies on Stability in Somalia: A Case of Southwest State in Somalia. The paper is divided into three parts. The first section talks about the background which gives a clear and deeper understanding of the influences of International Humanitarian Agencies on Stability in Somalia, the second section talks about three key issues: first, an assessment of the level of humanitarian aid practices/ dependency in Somalia and the second, examines the power struggle/ leadership in Somalia; and how they have been discussed by other researchers, academicians, theorists, through their works. On the other hand, the third and final part elaborates the factors that influence general political instability in Somalia plus conclusion.

The Influence of International Humanitarian Agencies' Capacity Building Projects on Stability in Southwest State of Somalia.
An examination of the political situation in Somalia clearly shows it is changing. Relative stability should not be mistaken for lasting peace, yet recent progress in the federalization agenda gives Somalis and external partners hope for long-term recovery and economic development. As Somalia remains heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance, pursuing the 'nexus approach' to bridge the divide between humanitarian aid, development cooperation and peace building is generally seen to be a critical condition for maintaining what has been achieved in the past few years.

Humanitarians, together with the private sector as well as clan networks, have long been the primary providers of basic services and social protection in Somalia. While this saves lives, it has pushed NGOs and implementing partners to deepen, rather than broaden, their expertise and delivery of assistance. In some cases, their interest in securing their niche within the Somali aid environment is greater than their incentive to pragmatically respond to the needs of their beneficiaries (UNDP, 2010). Relative stability has allowed innovation at the local level and identified several opportunities for further integration. As the Somali state-building process takes root, the real starting point may well be at the local level, through collaboration among a range of actors ranging from government officials to clan elders, and from civil society to humanitarian, development and peace building practitioners.

The power struggle/leadership in Somalia.
An intellectual discourse of this nature is usually concerned with the definition of leadership and what makes certain persons emerge "leaders". For example, some researchers define leadership in terms of personality and physical traits, while others believe leadership is represented by a set of prescribed behaviour. Commonly, leadership is the process of creating the subordinates' identification with the group's mission and creating their desires to achieve the group's goal, (Tagne, 2002). According to Graig (2005) leadership is a social influence process in which the leader seeks the voluntary participation of subordinates in an effort to reach organizational goals. Equally Robert et al (2004) holds that, leadership involves a complex interaction among the leaders, the followers and the situation based on strategies of community's specific goals.

Because of lack of vision, values and political ethics with strong strategies, the focus of the leadership became parochial or narrow with the overriding consideration for personal survival rather than national development (Tagne, 2002).

Attempts at promoting "democratic consolidation" are hampered by personality cult of the emerging political gladiator or fighters who demoralized the instrument of state power to promote their personal agenda. Political elites, rightly observe, that "The struggle for power and control over the vast spoils of office" results in wide range of instability and armed conflicts between groups (Neal, 2011).

As observed centralized political and economic structures in Somalia "made the military and civilian individuals who controlled key state posts fabulously or superbly wealthy, while more percentage of civilians fell into abject poverty" (Neal & Katherine, 2011). These leaders have in common shameless disregard for the rule of law, lack of an independent judiciary and the legislature. Consequently Poor leadership has led to stagnation, and disaffection of the citizenry, causing a low level of system affect - the sense of belonging to and identifying with the political system (Neal, 2011). Amongst most Somalia popular armed factions that also ousted Siad Barre's the military government in 1991 were Somali National Movement (SNM) Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) and United Somali Congress (USC). Despite agreements about strategies between some of these rebellious movements in Ethiopia in 1990 concerning the fighting against the military government and subsequent establishment of a Somali democratic and inclusive government, the groups failed to create any system after they ousted the regime (Rotberg, 2006., UNOCHA, 2013).

Factors that influence general political instability in Somalia.
Failure of the social contract, derives from the view that, social stability is based on a hypothetical and proposed social contract between the people and the government. People accept state authority so long as the state delivers services and provides reasonable economic conditions (employment and incomes). With economic stagnation or decline, and worsening state services, the social contract breaks down, and results to violence. Hence high and rising levels of poverty and a decline in state services would be expected to cause conflict. This has been the case in Southwest State and the whole of Somalia since its independence in 1960, an issue that has caused a lot of instability in the country.

Instability in this context refers to unpredictable Social, Economic and Political order. Mass unemployment and poverty can easily trigger political instability in any country. When majority of the people in a country are impoverished or needy and cannot find jobs to do, then they vent their anger on the government. That leads to instability in the country. A number of countries have suffered from instability as a result of this. As of 2014, many of the countries with the greatest amount of political instability were in Africa and the Middle East. They share several characteristics. Political instability can be caused by the general population when they feel their rights are being restricted or they are unhappy with their circumstances, such as mass unemployment. A nation's leadership can be responsible for political instability when they hold onto power for too long amongst opposition or enact controversial legislation.

Three major factors have been suggested by scholars as the root causes of Somalia's conflict and the followed breakdown and statelessness of the country. These are the; colonial legacy, economic factors and politicized clan system, similar to many other conflicts in Africa. Somalia's conflict is dated to the colonial eras. The colonial powers of Somalia (Britain, France and Italy) divided the Somali inhabited territories into five segments. Britain took two regions, (the British Somaliland, and Northern territory of Kenya) while Italy colonized one part (The Italian Somaliland) whereas France took one part (The Northern coast, currently the republic of Djibouti) while the rest was occupied by Ethiopia (The Somali western region) (Neal, 2011). This study has examined the South West State in Somalia with a bias to the influence of International Humanitarian Agencies on stability based on these three factors. The results of the study are analysed and interpreted below.

Data Analysis and Interpretation
This section presents the results of the study, which are presented, interpreted, analyzed, and discussed, sequentially according to the objective of the study. The results are presented in different sections within the same paper. Generally, the findings of the study are compared and contrasted in regard to the literature reviewed and the implications of the study for the methodology, and the research questions which directed the study were also explored.

1.0: Response rate
The researcher distributed questionnaires to 85 participants and only 70 (83.4%) filled and resubmitted the questionnaires. 15 (17.6%) Of the participants did not respond.

1.1 Section on Demographics and General information.
The study sought to collect the demographic data of the respondents. Based on several facts. Gender, education level, marital status and service period were established in the research. From the study, majority of the participants were male with 70 % and female were 30% where.

1.1.2 Respondent Age
The study sought to establish the age of the respondents and the results from the study indicate 40% of the respondents were aged 25 to 35 years. 25.71% of the respondents were aged 35-45 years. 17.14% were aged 17 to 15 years, 15.715 were aged 45-55 years and above 55 years were 1.43. The study indicated that most of the respondents were aged 25 - 35 years.

1.1.3Marital Status
The study also sought to establish marital status of the respondents. The findings from the study indicated 71.43% of the respondent were married where. 20% were single, 5.71 were widowed and 2.86 were divorced. The results show that most of the participants were married.

1.1.4 Level of Education
The study sought to determine the level of education of the respondents. The finding indicate that, 31 respondents had attained degree level which was 44.29% of the sample population. 19 participants had high school level of education, 13 diploma and 7 were Masters Holders.

1.1.5: Period of Service
The study sought to establish the period of time which the participants served in Parliament, Ministry DG/CBP and student and activism. From the findings, 75.71% of the participants served in less than 5 years. 22.86% served from 5 to 10 years while 1.43% served from 10 to 15 years.

1.2: INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES ON THE STABILITY IN SOMALIA.
1.2.1. Somalia's Stability and Influence of International Humanitarian Agencies.
In this section, the researcher aimed at clarifying the influence of international humanitarian agencies on stability in Somalia: a case of Southwest State in Somalia. The respondents gave out various findings concerning the Study.

Table 1.1: Somalia's stability and the influence of International Humanitarian Agencies.

	Frequency	Percent
S/Agree	25	35.71
Agree	18	25.71
Disagree	13	18.57
Neutral	8	11.43
S/disagree	6	8.57
Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Field Research, 2021

From **Table 1.1** above, 35.71% strongly agreed that Somalia's stability depends on the influence of International Humanitarian Agencies. 25.71% agreed, 18.57% disagreed and 8.57% strongly disagreed.
1.2.2: Somali Politicians and the International Humanitarian Agencies.

The study sought to determine whether Somali Politicians are mainly influenced by the International Humanitarian Agencies. The results are presented in the table below.

Table 1.2: *Somali Politicians are Mainly Influenced by the International Humanitarian Agencies.*

	Frequency	Percent
S/Agree	16	22.86
Agree	09	12.86
Disagree	24	34.29
Neutral	13	18.57
S/disagree	08	11.43
Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Field Research, 2021

From **Table 1.2** above, 22.86% strongly agreed that Somali Politicians were mainly influenced by the International Humanitarian Agencies. 12.86% agreed, 34.29% disagreed, 18.57% were neutral and 11.43% strongly disagreed. As shown in the table above, 9 respondents agreed that Somali Politicians were influenced by International Humanitarian Agencies. 24 respondents disagree, 13 respondents were neutral, 16 respondents strongly agreed, and 8 respondents strongly disagree.

1.2.3: International Agencies in Somalia help to strategies on security, liberation and stabilization of all territories of Southwest State.
The study sought to determine whether International Agencies in Somalia help to strategize on security, liberation and stabilization of all territories of Southwest State to bring prosperity and peace to the people. The results are presented in the **Table 1.3** below.

	Frequency	Percent
S/Agree	32	22.86
Agree	18	12.86
Disagree	11	34.29
Neutral	06	18.57
S/Disagree	03	11.43
Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Field Research, 2021

Table 1.3 above indicate that International Agencies in Somalia helps to strategies on security, liberation and stabilization of all territories of Southwest State to bring prosperity and peace to the people. From **Table 1.2.3** above, 32 participants strongly agreed, 18 agreed, 11 disagreed, 6 were neutral and 3 strongly disagreed. The finding shows that International Agencies in Somalia helps to strategies on security, liberation and stabilization of all territories of Southwest State.

1.2.4: Limiting Election Terms
The study sought to establish whether Leadership's election term limits promise democratic participation for all and guarantee political inclusion and stability of the Southwest State. The finding indicates that leadership's election term limits promise democratic participation for all and guarantee political inclusion and stability of the Southwest State. From the study 4.8 43% of the respondents strongly agreed that election term limits promise democratic participation for all and guarantee political inclusion and stability of the Southwest State. 13% were neutral, 17% disagreed, 24% agreed, and 3% strongly disagreed.

1.2.5: Leaders with Political Experience
The study sought to determine whether Southwest State political leaders have experience, the will, knowledge on political roadmap in Somalia and can tackle political issues and build up the confidence of the citizens in Southwest State. The finding of the study indicate that leaders with political experience, the will, the knowledge on political roadmap in Somalia and can tackle political issues, and build up the confidence of the citizens in Southwest State. Form the findings, 32 of the respondents strongly agreed, 21 agreed, 10 were neutral, 5 strongly disagreed and 2 disagreed.

1.2.6: Dedicated Political Leadership, Fair and Transparent Election.
The study sought to establish whether Somali politicians are dedicated to bringing forth fair, peaceful, transparent, and inclusive election in Somalia based on the current indirect elections model in Somalia.
Table.1.4: Somali Politicians are dedicated to Bringing Forth Fair, Peaceful, Transparent, and Inclusive Election in Somalia.

	Frequency	Percent
S/Agree	35	50.0
Agree	19	27.14
Disagree	8	11.43
Neutral	7	10
S/disagree	1	1.43
Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Field Research, 2021

From the results in T**able 1.4** above 50% of the respondents strongly agreed, 27.14% agreed, 11.43% were neutral, and 1.43% strongly disagreed. From the study, above 50% of the respondents strongly agreed that Somali politicians are dedicated to bringing forth fair, peaceful, transparent, and inclusive election in Somalia. 10% were neutral, 12% disagreed, 27% agreed, and 1% strongly disagreed.

1.3: THE LEVEL OF POLITICAL STABILITY
The study gathered data concerning the level of stability objectives and the respondents gave out varied results. The results are presented below.

1.3.1 Institutions without the Required Capacity on Service Delivery
The study sought to determine whether Southwest State Institutions are without the required capacities on service delivery and hard to practice social equality among citizens. The results are shown in **Table 1.5** that Southwest State Institutions are without the required capacities on service delivery and hard to practice social equality among citizens.

Row Labels	Sum of Frequency	Sum of Percentage
Agree	26	37.14
Disagree	8	11.43
Neutral	5	7.14
S/Agree	27	38.57
S/Disagree	4	5.71
Grand Total	**70**	**100**

From the results about 39% strongly agreed, 37% agreed, 7% were neutral, 6% strongly disagreed and 11% disagreed.

1.3.2 Institutions with wider Practice of Corruptions
The study sought to determine whether Southwest State institutions with a wider practice of corruption and are without clear policies to addresses the challenge effectively to make up state building strategies. The finding indicates that Southwest State institutions have a wider practice of corruptions (fraud, public finance mismanagement and unemployment) and, have no clear policies to address these challenges effectively to make up state building strategies. In response to this, 30 respondents strongly agreed, 26 agreed, 6 remained neutral, 3 strongly disagreed and 5 disagreed.

1.3.3: Inequalities and Elimination of the sources of Instability
The study sought to determine whether where there are inequalities among citizen's state government can eliminate the sources of instability. The findings are shown in **Table 1.6** below.

Table 1.6: Where there are inequalities among the citizens for the, following; social service, unfair justice and public, resources management, government couldn't eliminate the sources of instability.

	Frequency	Percentage
S/Agree	36	51.43
Agree	23	32.86
Disagree	3	4.26
Neutral	6	8.57
S/disagree	2	2.86
Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Field Research, 2021

The results presented in table 1.5 above shows that 51% strongly agreed, 33% agreed, 9% remained neutral, 4% disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed.

1.3.4. Transparency and accountability for public finance management.
The study sought to determine whether accountability and transparency for public finance management in Southwest State plays a big role for better cooperation between taxpayers and state leaders. The finding for the study is presented in **Table 1.7** below.

Table 1.7: Transparency and accountability for public finance management in Southwest State plays a big role for better cooperation between taxpayers and state leaders.

	Frequency	Percentage
S/Agree	33	47.42
Agree	20	28.57
Disagree	9	12.86
Neutral	4	5.71
S/disagree	4	5.71
Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Field Research, 2021

The results presented in the table above shows that 47% strongly agreed that transparency and accountability for public finance management in Southwest State plays a big role for better cooperation between taxpayers & state leaders. 28% agreed, 6% remained neutral, 13% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed.

1.3.5: Misuse of Power and Resources
The study sought to determine whether misuse of resource and power can cause conflicts and dispute between the interest groups/citizens of the state. Misuse of power and resources can cause conflict and disputes between the interest groups/citizens of the state. The results presented shows that 43% of the respondents strongly agreed that misuse of power and resources can cause conflicts and disputes between the interest groups/citizens of the state, 31% agreed, 9% remained neutral, 11% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed.

1.3.6: Favouritism and Injustice Within The Community Elders
The study sought to establish whether in Southwest State, the political leaders are hand-picked regardless of their background and appointed by clan elders and citizens exercise freedom and whether this can negatively compromise the state instability. The finding is presented in **Table 1.8** below.

Table 1.8 below in Southwest State, the political leaders are hand-picked regardless of their background and appointed by the clan elders and citizens exercise freedom.

	Frequency	Percentage
S/Agree	25	36
Agree	23	33
Disagree	10	14
Neutral	5	7
S/disagree	7	10
Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Field Research, 2021

The results presented in **Table 1.8** above shows that 36% strongly agreed that in Southwest State, the political leaders are hand-picked regardless of their background and appointed by the clan elders and citizens exercise freedom. 33% agreed, 7% remained neutral, 14% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed.

1.4. CHALLENGES TO HAVE A STABLE GOVERNMENT IN SOMALIA
The study sought to respond to the negative influence of the International Humanitarian Agencies on the political stability of Southwest State government objective.

1.4.1: Negative influence of the interested groups to the incumbent leader of a State.
The study sought to establish whether there is negative influence of the interested groups to the incumbent leader of a state; hence laws and policies of the government/state can be compromised, and state/country may remain fragile/ or unstable. The finding is presented in the table below.

Table 1.9: When there is negative influence of the interested groups to the incumbent leader of a state; laws and policies of the government/state can be compromised, and state/country may remain fragile/ or unstable.

	Frequency	Percentage
S/Agree	28	40
Agree	19	27.14
Disagree	12	14.29
Neutral	8	14.29
S/disagree	3	4.29
Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Field Research, 2021

The results presented in the table above shows that 39% strongly agreed, 37% agreed, 7% remained neutral, 11% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed.

1.4.2: An Autocratic Leadership Style
The study sought to determine whether an autocratic leadership style can lead a state inherited with different ethnic communities effectively and may trigger violence among the communities. The finding of the study is presented in table 1.9 below.

Table 1.10: An autocratic leadership style can't lead a state inherited with different ethnic communities effectively and may trigger violence among the communities.

	Frequency	Percent
S/Agree	27	39
Agree	24	34
Disagree	6	9
Neutral	8	11
S/disagree	5	7
Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Field Research, 2021

The results presented in **Table 1.10** above shows that 39% strongly agreed that an autocratic leadership style can lead a state inherited with different ethnic communities effectively and may trigger violence among the communities. 34% agreed, 11% remained neutral, 9% disagreed and 7% strongly disagreed.

1.4.3: The Influence of International Humanitarian Agencies on the Stability of Somalia.

The study sought to determine whether the influence of International Humanitarian Agencies on the stability of Somalia enhances resource and power sharing at federal level which may bring sustainable political stability and maturity of governance in the State. The findings are presented indicate that the influence of International Humanitarian Agencies on the stability of Somalia enhances resource and power sharing at federal level which may bring sustainable political stability and maturity of governance in the State. The results presented shows that 39 respondents strongly agreed that the influence of International Humanitarian Agencies on the stability of Somalia enhances resource and power sharing at federal level which may bring sustainable political stability and maturity of governance in the State. 20 agreed, 4 remained neutral, 6 disagreed and 1 strongly disagreed.

1.4.4: Somali Leaders Have No Clear Vision/Policies to Address Challenges

The study sought to determine if majority of the Somali leaders have no clear vision / policies to address the country's challenges upon winning an election and becoming a head of federal/ state president. The findings are presented in the figure below.

Table 1.11: The vast majority of the Somali leaders have no clear vision / policies to address the country's challenges upon winning an election and becoming head of federal/ state president.

Row Labels	Sum of Frequency	Sum of Percentage
Agree	16	23
Disagree	7	10
Neutral	2	3
S/Agree	41	58
S/Disagree	4	6
Grand Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Field Research, 2021

The results presented in **Table 1.11** above shows that 58% strongly agreed that vast majority of the Somali leaders have no clear vision / policies to address the country's challenges upon winning an election and becoming a head of federal/ state president. 23% agreed, 3% remained neutral, 10% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed.

1.4.5: Peaceful Dialogue and Harmony among the Somali political leaders.

The study sought to establish whether peaceful dialogue is the only way to bring all the Somali political leaders to the table and a way to eradicate militant groups in Somalia in persuading them to come on to the negotiation table to end the long violence by forming a power-sharing government for the Somali community. The finding is presented in the table below.

Table 1.12: A peaceful dialogue is the only way to bring all the Somali political leaders to the table and a way to eradicate militant groups in Somalia in persuading them to come to the negotiation table to end the long violence and form a power-sharing government for the Somali community.

	Frequency	Percent
S/Agree	48	69
Agree	16	23
Disagree	3	4
Neutral	2	3
S/disagree	1	1
Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Field Research, 2021

The results presented in **Table 1.12** above shows that 69% strongly agreed that a peaceful dialogue is the only way to bring all the Somali political leaders to the table. It is the best way to eradicate militant groups in Somalia in persuading them to come to the negotiation table to end the long violence and form a power-sharing government. 23% agreed, 3% remained neutral, 4% disagreed and 1% strongly disagreed.

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

From the finding of the study it is clear that International Humanitarian agencies play crucial role in the stability of most states in Somalia by providing support in terms of both security and economic development. However, most leaders usually depend heavily on humanitarian actors in terms of acquiring funds among others. Leaders without clear strategy on security liberation and stability cannot bring peace and prosperity to the people. Most of the respondents strongly agreed that leaders without strategy for security and stability cannot guarantee peace and prosperity to the residents of the region. Dahiye's (2013) work agrees with the findings by indicating that one of the qualities of a good leader is the ability to lay down sound and effective strategies.

He also holds that, leaders without vision are not effective because they cannot have goals to work and achieve. Setting up of strategy goals and development helps in building social contracts and development of an organization. Most respondents strongly agreed that setting up of goals can help in the growth and setting up of social contracts within the state. In support of the findings, Dahiye (2013) observed that, setting goals is a good progress of development. It does not leave out politicians or a political system but setting goals helps in the development and planning for the future (Commission 2014). From the finding of the study, leaders with experience who are transparent and are endowed with leadership qualities can help in the growth and development of Somalia; an issue held by Ejimabol (2013) who supports the point by indicating that experience boosts confidence.

The study further found out that Southwest State of Somalia is not politically stable and that local politicians heavily rely on International Humanitarian Aid/support. There are cases of misuse of power, corruption and misappropriation of funds. Most of the participants strongly agreed that institutions without the required capacity cannot promise the residents social equality (Ejimabol, 2013). Dahiye (2013) observes that, institutions without capabilities end up allocating resources unfairly and cause imbalance in society.

Corrupt institutions also lead to the downfall and a struggle in building up a state. Most of the respondents agreed that, corrupt institutions cannot help in state building in Southwest state in Somalia. In support of the findings of the study, Commission (2014) indicates that, corruption is an enemy of development in each country or organization. Transparency and accountability are absent in such countries. Most respondents indicated that lack of transparency and accountability brings about lack of cooperation between taxpayers and leaders. Misuse of power and resources is marked as a source of conflict between the state and its citizens.

Thirdly, mass unemployment and poverty can easily trigger political instability in any country. When majority of the citizens in a country are impoverished, needy and cannot find jobs, they vent their anger on the government and that leads to instability. A number of countries have suffered from instability as a result of this. As of 2014, many of the nations with the greatest amount of political instability were in Africa and the Middle East and shared several characteristics. Political instability can be caused by the general population when their rights are restricted or they are unhappy with their circumstances, such as mass unemployment. A nation's leadership can be responsible for political instability when they hold onto power for too long amongst opposition or enact controversial legislation.

Three major factors have been explained by most scholars as root causes of Somalia's conflict, breakdown and statelessness of the country. These are; the colonial legacy, economic factors and politicized clan system, similar to many other conflicts in Africa. Somalia's conflict is related to the colonial eras. The colonial powers of Somalia (Britain, France and Italy) divided the Somali inhabited territories into five segments. Britain took two regions, (the British Somaliland, and Northern territory of Kenya) while Italy colonized one part (The Italian Somaliland) whereas France took one part (The Northern coast, currently the republic of Djibouti) and the rest was occupied by Ethiopia (The Somali western region) (Mulugetta, 2009).

Generally, this study concludes that, leaders without vision and mainly rely on international agencies support are not in a position to bring peace, security and balance in Somalia and beyond. However, leaders with vision are in position to create political stability. The finding of the study indicated that leaders without vision are not capable of promising political stability. From the finding of the study, it is important to work with visionary leaders who will promise stability and development in the state.

The study also concludes that, leaders who set up goals also can guarantee development and political stability in the region and that the study found out that, it is important to work with such leaders in every State in Somalia. The study also concludes that when electing leaders, it is important for communities to select leaders with goals, vision, and strategic plans.

The study also concludes that Southwest state in Somalia is not politically stable. The current situation in the state as found in the study is presence of corrupt leaders who misuse power and government resources. The institutions within the state also are not accountable and transparent. For reforms, it is important to work with faithful leaders who will not misuse government resources. The study also concludes that transparency and accountability in institutions brings up cooperation between taxpayers and the leaders. It is important for the leaders in the region to make sure that the institutions are accountable and transparent in order to build up the economy and ensure that taxpayers get confidence. The study also concludes that corruption in the government brings up inequalities and acts as a source of instability in the regions. It is important for the institutions to avoid corruption and make sure that justice is applied when serving people in the region. The study also concludes that misuse of power and resources also brings conflict between stakeholders and the leaders. It is important for leaders in the region to avoid misusing power and make sure resources are not misused. Some of the leaders use the resources for self-gain such as political campaigns or developing of private properties.

Thirdly, the study concludes that, autocratic leadership has been the source of evil and political instability in Somalia in general and Southwest state in particular for over 30 years. Autocratic leadership in the state acts as dictator who cannot assist in the wellbeing of the state. When electing the leaders, it is important to elect good leaders to avoid this type of leaders. The study also concludes that, negative influence brings up political instability and compromises government activities. Negative influence of groups in the state are not concerned in building the economy rather they focus on finding failures. Sometimes political leaders gang up and form groups that focus on the negative issues instead of addressing the existing problems. The study also concludes that strategic leadership is the best practice that can help in the development of a country. Politicians in the regions should adopt strategic leadership in order to change the regions and bring up stability and economic prosperity.

This study has examined the influence of International Humanitarian Agencies on Stability in Somalia: A Case of Southwest State in Somalia. This can be a reference for the regional state and federal government officials and researchers including students, Civil Society organizations and public institutions and others with close interest on the topic of study to solve national leadership issue in Somalia. The focus of the research concerns government agencies particularly southwest state leadership that the findings of this research are important to align with the state strategies to the essentiality and close interest to them at leadership.

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