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**FACTORS INFLUENCING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS  
DUE TO CORRUPTION IN SOMALIA**



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## ABSTRACT

In Somalia there has been rampant corruption institutionalized over the years affecting the political, economic and social fabric of the country. In this context, human rights abuses have become rampant more so given the rampant corruption that cuts across the leadership and civil society. Corruption and human rights violations are strongly connected to bend the general atmosphere unfavorable towards investment and development, worsen poverty levels and sustain conflicts. Therefore, the study sought to assess the extent of the correlation between corruption and human rights in Somalia with intention of comparing the basic causes with the main factors. Qualitative methods were primarily used, including interviews with experts and stakeholders, analysis of case studies, and review of existing literature and reports by human rights organizations. The research considered a specific time period of 6 months to offer a comprehensive analysis of trends and patterns in human rights violations linked to corruption. The study was guided by the Game Theory, Realism Theory and Dependency Theory. The study targeted 4,200 adult internally displaced persons in Wadajir District. A sample size of 195 was achieved. The data for this study was collected considering the method of using a structured questionnaire. Data will be arranged, analyzed and entered into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 26 in order to generate graphs, tables and descriptive and inferential statistics. Data analysis techniques will include descriptive, correlational, and multiple regression research methods was used to explain the results. The study adopted the multiple regression models. A measuring scale of 1-5 employed to evaluate the instruments that has been developed; Mean score, Standard deviation, frequency distribution table and total percentage that was used to summarize and relate the variables that will be generated from this study. 160 completed surveys were returned. The study finding revealed that Somalia's legal system creates essential conditions that lead to sustained human rights abuse throughout the country. The study findings showed that the population of Somalia faces important human rights challenges because insecurity strikes across three distinct areas including gender-based violence and rights of IDPs and freedom of expression. The research reveals multiple connected elements which drive human rights violations caused by corruption in Somalia. An ineffective system of governance together with poor institutional capability has fostered corruption through Somali territory. Research results show an urgent link exists between improper international aid distribution practices and human rights violations suffered in Somalia. The study recommend that the government must advance transparency through public financial management by adopting systems which include open budgeting alongside public procurement reforms and requirements for public official asset declaration, Finally, recommends further research needs to analyze Somalia's current anti-corruption policies alongside human rights protection approaches to determine both implementation levels and weaknesses which result in current violations.

**Key Words:** *Legal framework, insecurity, international aid mismanagement, corruption and human rights.*

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### LIST OF SIGLE LETTERS/ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ARDL</b>	: Autoregressive Distributed Lag
<b>CHRAJ</b>	: Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
<b>EOCO</b>	: Economic and Organized Crime Office
<b>FDI</b>	: Foreign Direct Investment
<b>FOI</b>	: Freedom of Information
<b>GoY</b>	: Government of Yemen
<b>IDPs</b>	: Internally, Displaced Persons
<b>INGOs</b>	: International Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>IOs</b>	: International Organizations
<b>MNEs</b>	: multinational enterprises
<b>NACOSTI</b>	: National Council for Science and Technology and Innovation
<b>NGOs</b>	: Non-Government Organizations
<b>UDHR</b>	: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>US</b>	: United State
<b>OLS</b>	: Ordinary Least Square
<b>SPSS</b>	: Statistical Package for the Social Science

## CHAPTER ONE

### STUDY'S INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Introduction

This research sought to establish some of the causes of human rights violation because of corruption in Somalia. This chapter presents the background of the study, the problem statement, research objectives, research questions, hypotheses and assumption that have informed this study, justification of the study, the study area, and operational definition of terms.

#### 1.1 Background to Study

Corruption is a defining scourge of the current society it has negative impacts on human rights violations (Mbaku, 2023). Corruption grows well where there is a lack of political will in the protection of human rights. Corruption for political reasons may also entail injustices to human rights which include; suppression of free speech, unfair trials and discriminations (Jain, 2021). When the policy makers put their interests first and not on the people they represent human rights are violated (Andersson & Heywood, 2020).

As seminal within the analytic of governance researchers and economist understand corruption as the process whereby individuals in public positions turn around use public responsibilities as means to derive private benefits (Bashir & Hanif, 2021). In the same regard, Uneke (2021) has holds the opinion that corruption has experienced an “autonomous occurrence in diverse time periods and diverse geographical locations with diverse negative impacts.” Of course, corruption is accused of a multitude of social and economic and even political vices, and the problem of corruption has been a social and public administration challenge since the formation of the first

society (Khan & Ahmed, 2022). The following are the forms of corruption: misuse of public office for personal benefit, receiving; soliciting, or demanding bribes, extorting, embezzlement, and other misconducts by persons holding public offices (Williams & Beare, 2019).

Corruption is accused for the economic reversionary behaviors of the developing countries as it is supposed to cause a range of issues of deep-seated economic implications (Fayemi, 2022). Uneke (2020) identified that corruption distorts competitiveness and fair markets, pillages the public treasury, discourages domestic and foreign investment, undermines the growth and cultivation of the essence of democracy together with the creation of effective and democratic public structures.

Corruption has been defined as a vices which are evident in the world with most activities been conducted in many countries across the globe (Hanna, 2021). Of course, political scandals that have taken place in almost all countries of the world since the end of the Cold War has not only contributed negatively to the formation of people's attitude towards corruption around the world, but also proved that corruption is an issue for the countries of the first world but with a higher degree among countries of the second and third economies (Treisman, 2020).

Corruption was a rampant in Europe and it has been an important factor in the abuse of human rights. Political corruption is another cause of human rights violations as politicizes institutions that are supposed to protect rights of individuals or compromises the institutions that are supposed to protect the rights of individuals (Harun, 2023). In Europe political influence, opaqueness and weak accountability policies provide fertile ground for human rights abuses without consequences. For instance, when civil servants practice corrupt behaviors, they start influencing the judicial system for partiality with informational, physical, moral, or administrative power; thus, they deny citizens' right to a fair trial (Jarso, 2019).

It is known that human rights are the fundamental precondition for people's dignity, their equality, and the lack of freedom restrictions (Mbaku, 2023). However, these rights remain a mirage in many parts of the world due to corruption and this include Asia region (Jarso, 2019). Corruption skewed justice system, widens the gaps of disparity and makes room for human right abuses. Over the past few years, various aspects have been considered as primary causes of human rights violations as a result of corruption in different Asian nations (Treisman, 2020).

Instability in government often leads to increased corruption, which in turn, results in human rights violations. In many Asian countries, frequent changes in government or internal power struggles provide fertile ground for corrupt practices (Ades & Di-Tella, 2019). These situations create opportunities for individuals in power to exploit transitional periods for personal gain, often at the expense of the populace (Gichio, 2021). Such instability weakens institutions designed to protect human rights and can lead to the misuse of power, where leaders act with impunity (Jarso, 2019).

Corruption stands as a formidable obstacle to the promotion and protection of human rights across the globe. In China, a nation characterized by rapid economic development and complex social dynamics, corruption profoundly influences the landscape of human rights (Jarso, 2019). While China has made strides in certain sectors, issues related to transparency, accountability, and governance continue to challenge the protection of fundamental rights (Khan & Ahmed, 2022). Akqay (2023) contends that one of the primary factors influencing human rights violations in China is systemic corruption within its political and administrative frameworks. The lack of transparency in governmental operations enables corrupt practices, such as bribery, embezzlement, and favoritism, which undermine the rule of law (Gichio, 2021). When public officials engage in corruption, they often deny citizens their basic rights, such as access to justice, freedom of expression, and fair employment opportunities (Jarso, 2019).

According to Uneke (2020), societal norms and perceptions that tolerate or even endorse corruption significantly contribute to human rights violations. Many African people maintain their practice of tribalism in their workplace, which leads to nepotism in hiring and exclusion of other minorities (Jain, 2021). This normalization of corruption has made it hard to stage mass actions against human rights abuses in the country. Also, civil society is not very developed and freedom of the press is restricted, which suppresses the possibility to reveal and oppose corruption actions, thus producing culture of impunity (Akhter, 2023). Corruption of governmental institutions constitutes a major cause of human rights violation in Nigeria. Greed officials tend to steal public money, misuse funds meant for development including infrastructure, health and school necessities. This results in poor availability of the public amenities and hence poor service delivery hence violating the rights to education, health and overall welfare of the citizens (Uneke, 2020).

However, corruption has persisted in Ghana a country reputed for democracy stability within the West African sub-region. Through Corruption the Human rights of the people of Ghana including their Political Civil and Economic Right have been compromised through violation (Ades & Di-Tella, 2019). One of the critical factors that define the situation is the not very effective institutional anti-corruption and human rights protection. However, there remain limitations to the ability to enforce such laws through commission such as the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO) (Andersson & Heywood, 2020). Such institutions commonly receive insufficient support, financial and political autonomy, and powers in combating and prosecuting corruption cases adequately (Otieno, 2022). Therefore, corrupt offenders are rarely brought to book, and the system continues to encourage impunity of human rights abuses and violation (Uneke, 2020).

Incidents of freedoms abuse are prevalent internationally, and the region of East Africa is no exception as the rights abuses, especially those from government-endemic institutions, tend to involve corruption most of the time (Wanjohi, 2020). In Kenya, corruption has been a rooted issue in many soils affecting the economy, governance and most importantly human rights. Corruption in Kenya is therefore sustained in various forms and dimensions that influence the realization of human rights in that country. Mbaku (2023) emphasized that political environment in Kenya plays a crucial role in determination of corruption, and hence human-rights abuses. It entails bribery, clienteles, and abuse of elected office customizable impunities political corruption (Otieno, 2022). Politicians in various governments misuse their authority and channel resources intended for delivery of services on issues to do with health, education and infrastructure among others. This diversion leads to poor service delivery to the people whereby the rights of people regarding their health, education and most probably every other basic need are violated (Kidombo, 2020).

People are denied their rights in many countries to date and the Republic of Uganda is not an exception. Uganda is faced with scenarios whereby public officials acted in their self-interest without protecting citizens' rights and interests. This lack of responsibility can be seen in segments such as health, education, judiciary and so on making poor resource allocation and manifesting a poor delivery of public services (Huisman, 2020). Hussain (2020) also states that citizens' rights to health, education and justice are therefore restricted and violations are prevalent.

Somalia is a typical example of how corruption and human rights abuse go hand in hand. This East African nation; a state in a state of perennial conflict and instability brings out the effects of systematic corruption towards the violation of human rights (AlOmari, 2024). Political crisis has been an apparent problem in Somalia for many years now, primarily due to weak centralized government and bad administration systems (Bontis & Seleim, 2020). Corruption was rife

especially in such regional areas that lacked or had very inadequate government structures. Decision-makers may act fraudulently, self-serving, which is not conducive to the protection of people's rights. For instance, funds provided for public services delivery in areas such as health and education are likely to be stolen hence denying services to citizens their right to decent lives (Bashir & Hanif, 2021).

Somali is among the leading beneficiaries with significant foreign assistance being in the form of poverty reduction and nation reconstruction. However, corruption results in poor and improper distribution and embezzlement of such important resources (Khan & Ahmed, 2022). This is so because human rights are violated when aid intended for refugees, the internally displaced, and affected vulnerable communities is siphoned off while they are starved, left without food and shelter. The famine that occurred in Somalia in 2011 that resulted in thousands of deaths was worsened by the misuse of aids through corruption (Bashir & Hanif, 2021).

In Somalia bribery and corruption have had part to play in the distribution of weapon and the consolidation of factions that use violence. For example, in Somalia, AL Shabaab an Al-Qaeda linked group uses the following vices: the bribing of local officials hence means it enjoys certain freedom within Somalia and its civilians are under its brutal regulating fist (Nwaodu & Adam, 2024). The corrupt judiciary directly leads to the perversion of justice since the few privileged people who can afford their way out or have the might of political backing can escape the law by continuing to commit atrocities on human rights (Hussain, 2020). Consequently, this research endeavored to examine the factors causing human rights violation in Somalia because of corruption.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Somalia there has been rampant corruption institutionalized over the years affecting the political, economic and social fabric of the country (Mashali, 2022). In this context, human rights abuses have become rampant more so given the rampant corruption that cuts across the leadership and civil society (Qizilbash, 2021). The relationship between corruption and human rights abuse in Somalia is complex and requires immediate and complex understanding and action (Akhter, 2023). Although there are many previous and present national and international attempts intended to enhance the level of transparency and the protection of human rights, the improvement of the situation is hampered by corruption (Andersson & Heywood, 2020).

Hanna (2021) states that the reinforcement of corrupt practices hinders justice promising impunity to those who violate human rights. However, this situation aggravates pre-existing issues within communities provoking especially marginalized and impoverished populations (Khan & Ahmed, 2022). Specifically, it is crucial to have a critical evaluation of the causal factors for Human Rights violations in Somalia context in terms of corruption to derive specific measures that shall disrupt the resultant cycle. Some of the critical issues of interest in relation to corruption prevention include the abuse of power by the official, police misconduct, absence or inept legal systems, procedures and their compliance, and embezzlement of funds (Hussain, 2020).

The international and local organizations have tried to influence stability and governance in the country; however, corruption still continues to suppress development and worsen conditions in which human rights abuses take place (Mashali, 2022). This lack of accountability persists permits corruption to go rampant and undermines people's confidence in institutions of governance and their capacity to provide for the needs of the society. This in turn means that rights abuses continue

to circle because there is no power in the hands of the disempowered to stand against the current culture and norms (Khan & Ahmed, 2022). This research therefore sought to assess the extent of the correlation between corruption and human rights in Somalia with intention of comparing the basic causes with the main factors.

### **1.3 Study's Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 Study's General Objective**

The broad research objective of the study was to examine factors that lead to violation of human rights due to corruption in Somalia.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- i. To assess the implication of legal framework on continuing human rights violations in Somalia
- ii. To analyze the effect of insecurity on realization of a few particular human rights issues related to gender-based violence, rights of IDPs, and freedom of expression in Somalia.
- iii. To assess the effect of international aid mismanagement on human rights violation in n Somalia

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The study sought to answer the following research questions;

- i. To what extent does implication of legal framework affect continuing human rights violations in Somalia?
- ii. To what extent does insecurity affect realization of a few particular human rights issues related to gender-based violence, rights of IDPs, and freedom of expression in Somalia?

- iii. To what extent does international aid mismanagement affect human rights violation in Somalia

### **1.5 Scope of study**

The study focused on human rights violations in Somalia, providing a detailed examination of various regions within the country to understand localized impacts of corruption on human rights issues. The study examined different forms of corruption, including political, administrative, and systemic corruption, and how these specifically enable or exacerbate human rights violations. Qualitative method was primarily used, including interviews with experts and stakeholders, analysis of case studies, and review of existing literature and reports by human rights organizations. The research considered a specific time period of 6 months to offer a comprehensive analysis of trends and patterns in human rights violations linked to corruption. This time frame allows for an evaluation of recent developments and current conditions

### **1.6 Significance of Study**

The results of the study will therefore enable the understanding of the underlying factors of human rights abuses related with corruption thus enabling the identification of appropriate strategies to be employed. Since such factors can be addressed, government officials, and civil society organizations can tackle the cause that led to them and not just the manifestation of the problem. Such the study's implications will be used in developing ways to enhance governance in Somalia. The following research questions seeks to understand how corruption enables violation of human rights in order to develop ways of improving accountability of government institutions, and enhancing compliance with the rule of law.

The results can help make and apply politics meant to prevent corruption and protect human rights. They can make suitable special programs for the noting down of certain problems that will make come up with better solutions and therefore sustainable. This doubles the awareness of Somalis and the international community on the relation between corruption and human rights abuses. It gives a reference frame for advocating activities elaborating the initiatives while Civil Society and global actors push for changes and demand reforms, which combat corruption and protect human rights.

The recommendations will make in the course of the study will play a pivotal role in triggering the legal and institutional change. It facilitates the design of other ant-corruption structures that support recognition and protection efficient human rights. Learning the relation between the two provides ground for planning on forming the right setting for economic growth and development, investment opportunities, employment, and better living standards for the people of Somali.

The results will contribute to the continuing of conflict-solving activities and in strengthening of the mutual trust between population and authorities, key for sustainable growth. Minimizing human right abuses and corruption lead to the overall small and improved harmony hence the need for expansion and stability in Somalia.

The study will inform the general public on different type of corruption that exist in the country meaning that the general public will be put in a position where they will be very able to recognize corruption cases when they are occurring. The study will also evaluate the different anti-corruption measures that have been embraced as well as their impact in combating human right violation as a result of corruption in Somalia. By so doing, the study will enable the members of the public judge the level of commitment of government in fighting corruption. In this regard therefore the

study will be helpful in promoting the general public with vital information that will assist them in making good political decisions.

The research will reignite the spirit among scholars towards writing more papers on this socio-economic evil and therefore encourage them to write more papers on violation of human rights and corruption in Africa. Because the research will be valuable in aiding the raising of knowledge about corruption and the efficacy of the anti –corruption measures, it will be of great significance to researchers who will need it in carrying out proper researches with regards to the subject.

### **1.7 Justification of Study**

Corruption is rife in Somalia and has a bearing on the situation of human rights in the country. To this end, this paper seeks to give a better understand of how this problem is compounded by corruption in order to advance a more realistic way forward in dealing with the unending political turmoil and humanitarian crises in Somalia. A relatively small amount of scholarly literature can be found examining corruption and human rights abuse individually, let alone both in combination and within the Somali context. This study aims at filling that gap through offering extensive data and analysis to the existing literature in the field of human rights and governance.

This paper aimed to identify the factors that contribute to human rights violations resulting from corruption, in order to assist policymakers, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), and International Organizations (IOs) to identify strategies in the fight against corruption in Somalia. The findings will be helpful in the design of measures that prevented corruption related human rights abuses due to motivation. The study also sought to add to knowledge on corruption and human rights relationship in countries experiencing conflicts. The findings will be useful to the

international actors who assist Somalia to have more political stability and human rights protection.

Somalia belongs to many international human rights conventions and covenants. The following research proposal will complement these endeavors to guarantee that Somalia meets its international commitments by offering practical recommendations aimed at minimizing corruption and enhancing the respect for human rights in Somalia. In terms of enlarging understanding of society's ills, this study has further implications of preventing corruption and dealing with its effects on human rights for the general advocacy of social justice. It may inform the Somali people and the world powers that effective governance and human rights are the indispensable prerequisites of sustainable human development.

This study justified by the way the society stands to benefit from the results of the study in terms of academic contributions, policy information, and improvement of the situation in Somalia. Through its engagement in understanding the link between corruption and human rights abuses, it will therefore seek to create a foundation for positive change which is so required in changing the human rights situation in the country.

### **1.8 Limitations of the Study**

Notably, non-response rate is a prevalent challenge facing descriptive survey design. Some respondents were unwilling to provide certain sensitive information for fear or due ethical requirements. This problem was mitigated by assuring the respondents of high level of confidentiality and also using codes to conceal identities of respondents

## 1.9 Operational Definitions of Terms

- Corruption** : Refers to the use of public or private authority to obtain personal benefits and this may include bribing, stealing, fraud, blackmailing or favoring relatives.
- Freedom of Expression** Refers to one of the most basic civil liberties it entitled groups of people to express themselves on opinions or beliefs without the interruption of the government.
- Gender-Based Violence** : A term used to describe injurious act(s) perpetrated against a person or group of persons because of gender which encompasses various human rights violations which includes sexual, physical and psychological abuse or pain.
- Human Rights** : Refers to economic social and cultural human rights comprise the rights to work, to health, to education, and to an adequate standard of living for every human being at the global level starting from birth to death.
- Human Rights Violation** : This is when there is violation of the cardinal rights and freedoms of each person
- Insecurity** : Refers to symptoms are described as insecurity, doubt, or apprehension that may be experienced on an individual or societal level as fear, doubt, worry, or uncertainty and affect matters of interpersonal relations, job performance, and self-image

- Legal Framework** : Is an organized body of rules and laws governing a society or an organization to which legal setting give framework for working and affects and guides the behavior of persons or companies in the community it controls.
- Public Participation** : Refers to concerns the manner in which citizens, communities, groups and other stakeholders can participate in decision making and planning processes various spheres with references to the governmental or community ones.
- Violation** : Refers to the process of violating one or several laws, rules, agreements or code of conduct.

### 1.10 Synopsis of Chapters

In this chapter the creator has sketched out the foundation of the inquire about and defined the issue and the point of the inquire about. I have moreover displayed the inquire about questions which I should endeavor to reply. I have too pointed out the significance of this venture, its scope I and explained the terms and ideas to be utilized all through this think about. The moment chapter will be centering on looking into writing in respect to the five inquire about questions produced over. The third chapter should give a really hot examination of the strategy that's to be utilized within the investigate. Another chapter incorporated unthinkable and bar graphical introduction in order to display the results of the meet surveys. The final chapter of the study investigate gave the rundown of the total extend in conjunction with the dialogs and conclusions and eventually offer proposals for the other analysts.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter provides some of the studies on the factors underlying human rights violation as a result of corruption in Somalia. The literature review shows the areas that knowledge is lacking about various aspects affecting the implementation of anticorruption strategies which will help the researcher to establish and introduce himself with the subject. The review of literature also demonstrated the relevance and the progress made by each of the previous studies to offer understanding to the research problem under consideration and expound concerning the relation between the piece under discussion and the other pieces. The literature review is grouped according to the set research objectives as follows: The chapter however begins by focusing on the empirical review relevant, which is followed by a discussion of the relevant theories that will be drawn from this study.

#### **2.1 Conceptual Literature**

##### **2.1.1 Overview of Human Right Violation in Somalia**

To support my argument, Hussain (2020) defines human rights as the fundamental standards of treatment which are owed to everyone in the world from conception to the time of their demise. They belong to all persons, without distinction of nationality, sex, ethnic origin, color, religion, language or any other status. Human rights also include economic, social and cultural Freedoms, which include the freedom to work, freedom to health, freedom to education as well as freedom to an adequate living standard. These rights are now widely said to be inextricably linked, both with each other and with any attempt at their implementation, as well as being universal and inalienable

(Huisman, 2020). Human rights are thus provided for in international laws, treaties and declarations. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a text which is the most famous today, which defines rights which are protected in the world (Harun, 2023).

A human rights violation occurs when there is a breach of the fundamental rights and freedoms to which every person is entitled (Nwaodu & Adam, 2024). Human rights violations have been a persistent issue in Somalia, a country that has faced decades of civil war, political instability, and humanitarian crises (Akhter, 2023). Somalia has lacked a stable government since the collapse of Siad Barre's regime in 1991. The ensuing power vacuum led to clan-based conflicts and the rise of warlords, who exert control through violence and intimidation (Hanna, 2021). The transitional governments have struggled to establish authority and protect citizens' rights. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International have documented numerous violations by state and non-state actors, including arbitrary detention, torture, and extrajudicial killings (Bashir & Hanif, 2021).

Somali women and children are the most likely to be subjected to their rights abuses in the country. The incidence of violence especially related to sexual and gender based violence skyrocket and rape is used as a tool of warfare by different groups (Khan & Ahmed, 2022). Since there is little regard for law enforcement and judicial systems in many African countries, some offenders are never brought to book and the victims can rarely seek redress (Nwaodu & Adam, 2024). Also, countercultures like FGM still persist because they are a violation of the international human rights law with a prevalence rate of over 90%. Human rights in Somalia are analyzed in relation to socio-political contextual factors that have characterized the country for many years (Bontis & Seleim, 2020). Despite the array of tries by the international community, and regional organizations to stabilize the nation and limit use of horrific abuses, objectives are still challenging (Hanna, 2021).

### **2.1.2 Overview of Corruption in Somalia**

In their view, Harun (2023) describe corruption as the misuse of power entrusted on individuals for self-gains or for personal benefits and may happen in both the public and private realms and typified by aspects like bribery, embezzlement, fraud, extortion and nepotism. Another factor that has contributed to corruption in Somalia include, and most significantly, is the long time that has elapsed as a result of civil war with little strong central government to check on the acts of corrupt people (AlOmari, 2024). Since the 1991, the country has been in an underlying lacking stable leadership, which has moved around from one power to another by war lords and other instability factions that took over different regions (Huisman, 2020). This has led to decentralized system, lack of centralized laws and procedures that do not permit monitoring of corrupt practices. For example, public post appointments are given based on ethnocentric or on a purchase of the position which has caused high levels of nepotism (Jain, 2021).

The problem is compounded by the clan-based politics which are prevalent in Somali politics up to date (Andersson & Heywood, 2020). It is common for people of a certain clan to be directly placed in certain governmental and other public post, irrespective of their merit. This system which is meant to involve an equitable representation in the candidacy list has rather created room for a favored list and a patronage list. They stand to benefit from maintaining flawed processes that embezzle and misallocate resources in favor of their clans, rather than the nation ( (Bontis & Seleim, 2020).

It can be seen that corruption in Somalia is not only applicable in the government however in addition within the institutions of the society. For example, donor funding and humanitarian assistance, indispensable to address the country's emergencies, fails due to theft (Bashir & Hanif, 2021). According to organization like Transparency International word has been given on how aid

money meant for the populace is stripped off by intermediaries and government official (Akhter, 2023). Also, in the absence of an independent judiciary the menace of corruption is widespread. There is no solid legal framework and the corresponding way of addressing corrupt officials so they remain relatively unpunished. This recommends a cycle of encouragement of corrupt practices as common practices, this perpetuates otherwise illegal actions (Harun, 2023). Education is not spared either; there is also the need to use some cash to get grade results and graduation certificates which only continue to entrench more decay and inequity in the education system (Khan & Ahmed, 2022).

### **2.1.3 Nexus between Corruption and Human Rights Violations**

The relationship between human rights abuses and corruption in Somalia can therefore be twisted and extremely established and may involve millions of people. Graft and its variants, heighten violation of human rights and hamper all attempts at creating peace and development ( (Ades & Di-Tella, 2019). Corruption and violation of human rights in some countries notably Somalia, are reciprocal ( (Fayemi, 2022). Self-enriching subverts law and demeans institutions which were put in place to safeguard human rights. By detracting more financial capabilities and human resources away from basic provision of public services such as education health, and justice system among others citizens are exposed to various forms of injustices and have inadequate means of fighting them (Bashir & Hanif, 2021).

Bribery of judges and other government officials involving the justice system results in few human rights offenders being brought to justice (Andersson & Heywood, 2020). Consequently, the power holders enjoy a culture of impunity and continue with fresher abuses, which additionally affected people's trust in governmental institutions (Akhter, 2023). Furthermore, corruption reaches

security forces, and arbitrary arrest and detention are made, while individuals with financial means can negotiate a release and the poor suffer (Hanna, 2021).

Conversely, widespread human rights violations also perpetuate corruption. In a society where rule of law is disregarded, bribery and corruption become survival mechanisms. For citizens without access to fair legal recourse or basic services, engaging in corrupt practices may appear as the only viable option to obtain what they need (Khan & Ahmed, 2022). The nexus between human rights violations and corruption in Somalia is a significant barrier to achieving lasting peace and development (Wanjohi, 2020). While both issues are deeply ingrained, addressing them requires a multifaceted approach involving strengthening institutions, enhancing transparency, and fostering an inclusive political dialogue (Kidombo, 2020). International support, coupled with local initiatives, strive to provide the resources and momentum needed to combat corruption and protect human rights hence the current study sought to assess factors influencing human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

### **2.2.1 Legal Framework and Human Rights Violations**

The influence of legal frameworks on human rights violations is profound and multifaceted (Ades & Di-Tella, 2019). The effectiveness of these frameworks in preventing violations largely depends on how well they are crafted, implemented, and adhered to by both state and non-state actors (Hanna, 2021). Legal frameworks provide mechanisms for holding violators accountable. These may include criminal laws that prohibit acts such as torture, arbitrary detention, and discrimination. Effective legal systems ensure that violators face justice, thereby deterring potential violations (Bashir & Hanif, 2021).

Jeffries and Jefferson (2022) assess the ‘court of public opinion in public perceptions of business involvement in human rights violations. The empirically answer this question drawing on an original survey of American adults. The respondents to judge over 12,000 randomly generated scenarios in which multinational enterprises (MNEs) were considered to have been involved in human rights violations. The identify the attributes of episodes of human rights violations involving MNEs that influence public judgments, including the relationship between the MNE and the perpetrator, the practice of due diligence, and the type of abuse. These results provide insights as to when we might expect public pressure to drive MNE compliance with soft-law instruments, and they direct attention to specific standards that will likely require stronger, ‘hard’ law approaches or broader efforts to shift the public’s view. On contrary, the study was based on MNEs however, the current study was conducted in Somalia

According to Mohammed (2020), the legal framework in Iraq has had a significant influence on human rights violations in the country. Research suggests that while the legal framework in Iraq theoretically supports human rights, practical application is severely lacking. Studies indicate that a lack of resources, political will, and institutional capacity hampers the law’s effectiveness. Reports from human rights organizations often call for reforms to strengthen the legal system, promote judicial independence, and ensure the laws adhere more closely to international standards. The study was conducted Iraq, however, the current study was conducted in Somalia

Chitimira and Animashaun (2023) cried study on the adequacy of the legal framework for combating money laundering and terrorist financing in Nigeria. The study analyses the regulation and combating of money laundering and terrorist financing activities in Nigeria. In this regard, a doctrinal and qualitative research method is used to explore the flaws in the Nigerian anti-money laundering laws so as to recommend possible remedies in respect thereof. It is hoped that

policymakers and other relevant persons will use the recommendations provided in this article to enhance the curbing of money laundering and terrorist financing activities in Nigeria. The study was not based on human right violations hence the current study filled the gap by assessing the implication of legal framework on continuing human rights violations in Somalia

Mojapelo (2024) investigates a framework for the implementation of freedom of information (FOI) legislation in South Africa, against Article 19's nine principles of FOI legislation. This qualitative study used semi-structured interviews to collect data from six experts selected by means of the snowball sampling technique and content analysis. The study used a modified Delphi design consisting of two rounds of interviews. The results showed that little effort is made by government officials to demonstrate commitment to the implementation of FOI legislation. The passing of FOI is expected to reduce corruption, increase public participation, and reduce the level of secrecy and increase transparency and openness. However the current study assessed the implication of legal framework on continuing human rights violations in Somalia

McIntyre *et al.* (2024) explores South Africa's capacity to criminalize illicit enrichment. The study to address different approaches of various jurisdictions to deal with illicit enrichment and discusses the elements of the crime, drawing on a South African perspective, to determine how illicit enrichment can be criminalized in South Africa. The research methodology used was a critical analysis of the definition and elements of the crime, as well as the global action taken to implement this offence. It was found that an element of the crime, in particular the lack of justification, has been a primary point of criticism, as it is claimed that illicit enrichment laws reverse the burden of proof when an accused is required to prove the legitimacy of his or her assets. However, this issue is not insurmountable in the South African context, therefore, the current study filled the gap by exploring the implication of legal framework on continuing human rights violations in Somalia

Okungu (2021) examines technology-facilitated violence from the perspective of international human rights law in Kenya. It explores relating to technology-facilitated violence and then highlights the international human rights instruments that are triggered by the various forms of such violence. Ultimately, it focuses upon international human rights to privacy and to freedom from violence (especially gender-based violence) and the obligations on State and Non-state actors to address violations of these rights. However, the study focused on technology-facilitated violence from the perspective of international human rights law hence the current study filled the gap by assessing the implication of legal framework on continuing human rights violations in Somalia

Noor (2020) propose a framework for understanding the rights and obligations of different parties in relation to international humanitarian assistance in Somalia. Past discourse on rights and obligations of the parties in various types of humanitarian emergencies is critically reviewed. Various moral and legal principles are used to assess that discourse. The study finding reveals that many governments emphasize their right to provide international humanitarian assistance, but appear reluctant to acknowledge any obligation to provide such assistance. However, the study was based on rights and obligations in international humanitarian assistance, therefore, the current study bridged the gap by exploring the implication of legal framework on continuing human rights violations in Somalia

### **2.2.2 Insecurity and Human Rights Violations**

The effect of insecurity on human rights violations is an important issue that illustrates how instability and threats to safety can lead to increased violations of fundamental human rights (Fayemi, 2022). Insecurity often causes people to flee their homes, leading to large-scale displacement. Refugees and internally displaced persons are often vulnerable to exploitation,

abuse, and neglect. In camps or temporary settlements, their basic rights to safety, food, water, and education may be severely compromised (Bashir & Hanif, 2021). Governments or de facto authorities in insecure regions might suppress freedoms under the guise of maintaining order and preventing further instability. This can result in arbitrary arrests, torture, and restrictions on freedom of speech, assembly, and movement (Andersson & Heywood, 2020).

Koehler (2024) explored collateral damage of economic sanctions, shedding light on the disproportionate harm endured by the most vulnerable segments of societies, which at the same time lack political influence to effect the ruling government into change in Iran. The surveyed literature reveals profound adverse impacts of sanctions on health, economic well-being, inequality, and education. Critical gaps in the literature such as disproportional focus on extreme cases like Iran and Iraq, scarce literature on effects on education and inequality, and predominantly inadequate control groups are identified, limiting the generalizability of existing findings. However, the current study explored effect of insecurity on realization of a few particular human rights issues related to gender-based violence, rights of Internally, Displaced People (IDPs), and freedom of expression in Somalia

Hesarzadeh (2024) explore how political sanctions imposed by the United State (US) government have influenced workforce dynamics and corporate entrepreneurship within Iranian listed firms. The study utilizes a difference-in-differences approach to compare the workforce compositions and corporate entrepreneurship of Iranian listed firms subjected to US sanctions with those unaffected by sanctions both before and after the implementation of sanctions. The empirical analysis utilizes data from Iranian listed firms spanning from 2013 to 2023. Findings reveals a significant decrease in employment rates among sanctioned firms, indicating a reduction in their workforce size. However, the study was based on workforce dynamics and corporate

entrepreneurship within Iranian listed firms. Therefore, the current study filled the gap by assessing the effect assess of insecurity on realization of a few particular human rights issues related to gender-based violence, rights of IDPs, and freedom of expression in Somalia

Sasaki *et al.* (2019) consider human insecurity from the gendered lens in subcontracted workers of Thailand. This research employs a qualitative research design and draws data from interview narratives of 23 subcontracted female workers operating in low-income regions in Bangkok, Thailand. In order to compare gender differences four contractual male sub-workers were also interviewed. When using sources from the field, five Key Informant Interviews were taken with NGOs and academicians. The finding suggests that economic vulnerability of subcontracted workers depends on their work and biographical paths in the labour market, many of health and care related vulnerabilities stem from relational rather than individual risk, and most of the subcontracted workers manage vulnerabilities sidestepping available formal protection relying on relational support. However, the study focused on subcontracted workers in Thailand only, therefore this current study focused on the rights of IDP, and freedom of speech in Somalia.

Kuradusenge-McLeod (2023) explore the burden of the Rwandan diaspora identity: from social categorization to power and control, letting alone to silencing. Thus, referring to the perspectives of Rwandan American diaspora individual, the study highlighted the role of shifting the ‘victim’ and ‘perpetrator labels,’ and how that not only fixed methods of remembering, but also normalized the concepts of who was violated, and who was the violator. The conclusion of the study closely examined the Rwandan groups’ social transformation and integration and their knowledge of their past and its members with respect to their social and political activities in order to contribute and participate in respective roles within their societies and nations. Nevertheless, the current study compared and contrast the impact of assess of insecurity on realization of a few particular human

rights issues including; Gender based violence and violence against woman and children in Somalia; IDPs 'rights; and freedom of expression.

Chiara (2023) discusses various existing possibilities for the vindication of human rights accountability in Somalia. In respect of the study, the focus is made on the legal regime governing Somalia and the offenses reportedly committed in the course of the conflict in which individual criminal responsibility may arise, other measures inclined for consideration are explored. These actions are of both prosecutorial and non-prosecutorial nature. They can also be established in both the international and/or national systems provide concrete directions for enhancing accountability for human rights in Somalia for the purposes of national reconciliation and peace building. Nevertheless, the current study discussed the impact assess of insecurity on the following selected human rights issues in Somalia: Gender Based Violence, Internally Displaced Persons, and right to Freedom of Expression.

Ali *et al.* (2022) investigate insecurity during COVID-19 pandemic in relation to policy deficits and future possibilities for inclusive security organizations in Somalia. Against this background, this study was aimed at examining insecurity during COVID-19 pandemic in Somalia in order to identify policy imperatives/hindrances and policy possibilities of enhancing inclusive security agencies. This research plan was conducted based on the institutional theory. Data for the study were collected from participant observation and only secondary sources that are real. Based on the study, Somalia has been reduced to the captives of criminality of bandits, kidnappers, protests, etc. Some of the findings of the study therefore included inter alia that: Government should consider taking advantages of the recent security vices noticed in the country to formulation a state police.

### **2.2.3 International Aid Mismanagement and Human Rights Violations**

Corruption affects human rights in the international aid giver recipient countries in ways that are hard to quantify (Kidombo, 2020). If effectively managed, aid does not hurt human rights, and if ineffectively managed, may endanger existing human rights and even create new abuses (Jarso, 2019). It means that when the aid is not efficiently given or perhaps gets corrupted, the money can be taken in different directions. This misallocation can deny people some basic necessities such as health, education and even clean water. Accordingly, the rights to health, education, and adequate standard of living have been grossly violated for people (Alvin, 2020).

Chen (2022) provides a historical analysis of China's foreign aid and concludes that huge changes have taken place in China's foreign aid policy over the past seven decades. The research examines China's Foreign Aid from 2000-2017 using the Aid Data program with a to bit model. Regarding China and Western donors, it is now clear that this study has revealed both convergence and divergence. These 'Chinese characteristics', we suggest, show and reflect the two-fold status of China in the new century as the biggest developing country that still cares for its own welfare and development and a new major power that is not afraid of aching for a higher place and more friendly image in the world. Using a case study approach, the research only analyzed major shifts in China's foreign aid policy in the last seven decades. Thus, the current study filled the gap by assessing the effect of international aid mismanagement on human rights violation in Somalia

Palik (2024) conducted a study to analyze Iranian and Saudi military and non-military (mediation, foreign aid and religious soft-power promotion) support to the Houthis and to the Government of Yemen (GoY) during the Saada wars (2004–2010) and the internationalized civil war (2015–2018). This study uses structured focused comparison method and data collected from a review of

primary and secondary sources as the paper also discovered that the conflict in Saada received less interference from outside parties than the internationalized civil war. The framework of analysis makes sense if applied to civil wars that have witnessed intervention by rivals like Syria or Libya. However, this current study considered to explore how international aid mismanagement impacts on human rights violation in Somalia.

An empirical investigation by Zardoub and Sboui (2023) was done on the role of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), workers' remittances and FDI on economic growth in Pakistan. The study used panel data for developing countries it at an annual frequency over the period 1990-2016. In the first stage of the empirical analysis, the authors will provide a technical examination of the heterogeneity test of the individual fixed effects of the countries. The test findings support the staged hypotheses postulated and reveal the signs of an ambivalent impact of financial flows on economic development. From the results of this working, it is possible to recommend the application of some of the economic-type solutions for the removal of some of the obstacles manifested as unexpected effects. Thus, the current study determined the impact of international aid mismanagement to human rights violation in Somalia

Ajide and Olayiwola (2021) find out the effect of remittances on control of corruption in Nigeria for the period of control of corruption in Nigeria for the period of 1986–2016. This research employed the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL), dynamic Ordinary least square (OLS), variance decomposition, and impulse response analysis to analysis the relationship between these two variables. According to the study, Nigeria's remittances enhance the control of corruption. The study further investigates the result sensitivity test by conducting the dynamic OLS estimation analysis, variance decomposition, and impulse responses analysis. It is also significantly persistence to the one reported earlier in ARDL framework hence supporting the existing literature.

The study only looked at the level of remittances as having an impact on control of corruption hence the current study aimed at finding out the effect of mismanagement of international aid on human rights abuse in Somalia.

In the present study, Mohammed *et al.* (2024) examine the moderating role of patriotism on the association of religiosity and corruption acceptability in a developing economy, Ghana, on the basis of cross-sectional data of the World Values Survey on Ghana collected from 1552 participants. The research study uses descriptive statistics correlation and the macro process model in Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS). The study establishes that though there is a directly negative relationship between religiosity and corruption acceptability, religiosity has no direct relationship or an indirect impact on patriotism or corruption acceptability. But while the results show that patriotism has a positive direct impact on corruption acceptability. Moreover, the results suggest that employees from the private sector hold the perception of corruption as being more undesirable than employees from the public sector. The study however was confined to potency of patriotism as the moderating variable on the relationship between religiosity and corruption acceptability. Hence, the current study helped to fill this gap with an understanding of how mismanagement of international aid results in human rights abuse in Somalia.

Warf (2020) take an interest in the geopolitics of corruption focusing on Somali on the Africa continent. The study employs the results of the international Transparency to research corruption in Somalia empirically and geographically and correlate its degrees of menace using correlations to the gross domestic product per capita, literacy, income disparity, and media freedom. The major findings include the fact that nine out of ten people in the one billion population continent reside in extremely corrupt countries, while the existence and extent of effects of corruption on economic growth is still in doubt. There are however not many geographic studies of the phenomenon of

corruption. But the study was focused on corruption using Transparency International therefore the current study complemented the gap by assessing the effect of international aid mismanagement on violation of human rights in Somalia.

## **2.3 Theoretical Review**

Section contains also review of theories in supporting the theoretical framework of the research material. The theories reviewed are: Game Theory, Realism Theory and Dependency Theory

### **2.3.1 Game Theory**

Game theory was officially introduced into the universe by a mathematician named John von Neumann and an economist called Oskar Morgenstern. The modern game theory has evolved from the theory of games and economic behavior published in 1944 as the founding theory (AlOmari, 2024). Competitive strategies have been best described by John von-Neumann (1944), a polymath who contributed to the field of computer science and nuclear physics besides working with Morgenstern to model situations that involve rival actions systematically. According to Archibald and Possani, (2021) game theory is an essential model in the area of economics and other disciplines because it organizes tools for examining decision-making interactions of rational agents.

A rational game theory deals with problems in which the payoff of each player depends on the behavior of other players. It gives a guideline in case of “conflict and cooperation” situations and models such as the prisoner’s dilemma, the tragedy of the commons and Nash equilibrium (Archibald & Possani, 2021). In the context of corruption these models can help explain why people or organizations get involved in corruption and the consequent effects on human rights (AlOmari, 2024).

In the research by Baniak and Dubina (2022), two scholars acknowledge that game theory is a powerful paradigm that helps focusing on the antecedents that underlie corruption leading to human rights infringement. And reviewing the strategies of such actors, it is possible to reveal factors that maintain such adverse behaviors. Although the obstacles are large, there is a possibility to change the reward-penalty navigation and start cooperation in eliminating corruption; this would lead to the improvement of the coverage and protection of human rights. In conclusion, the use of game-theoretical perspective in tackling corruption brings the prospect of enhancing the standard of governance and a society (AlOmari, 2024).

Carmichael, (2022) emphasizes that ideological positions notwithstanding, strategic reasoning by states or other actors may trigger human rights abuses. For instance, if a government encounters internal threats, it will equate short term oppression to being justified even with long term consequences. Sometimes enforcement mechanisms might not be efficient; political factors might interfere with legal actions, and the deterrent impact may cease to (Baniak & Dubina, 2022). Furthermore, where the state itself is weak, or non-existent, the legal structure that is put in place may be ineffectual when put in place by an ineffectual state; therefore, again, legal structures do not necessarily moderate the game in relation to human rights outcomes. While non-state actors – and particularly rebels – may not be legally imposing themselves by international laws, they would necessitate disparate strategic calculations (Archibald & Possani, 2021).

According to AlOmari (2024) Game theory offers a useful lens through which to analyze human rights dynamics, particularly in understanding how various actors interact within the human rights landscape and how legal frameworks can influence these interactions. The establishment and enforcement of robust legal frameworks can significantly alter the cost-benefit calculations, discouraging human rights violations by changing strategic incentives (Archibald & Possani,

2021). Ultimately, while legal frameworks are a critical component, their effectiveness is contingent on the political will and institutional capacity for enforcement (Baniak & Dubina, 2022). Game theory provided important tools for analyzing the relationship between the motivation, action, capability, complicity and collusion that cause human rights abuses through corruption. Therefore, this theory was significant in this study in that it supports the first variable, the implication of legal framework on continuing human rights violations in Somalia

### **2.3.2 Realism Theory**

The roots of Realism can be traced back to classical political philosophers like Thucydides, Niccolò Machiavelli, and Thomas Hobbes, who depicted politics as an arena driven by the struggle for power. However, as a formal theory of international relations, Realism was significantly developed in the mid-20th century (Jahn, 2020). Realism Theory is a crucial paradigm in international relations, primarily emphasizing the competitive and conflictual side of international politics. Emerging as a reaction to idealist perspectives that dominated after World War I, Realism focuses on the anarchic nature of the international system, where states, as rational actors, pursue power and security above all else (Jonathan, 2019).

As stated by Sebastian (2021) it was Realism that for quite a long time did offer an understanding of international relations as well as structure of power, being state centric and with focus on power relations. Realism Theory is interested in the capacities and objectives of the state as the main players on the international stage. It assumes that states behave selfishly and pursue power so that the outcome is a fragile equilibrium in which no state feels threatened, and every state has substantial power to control their affairs regardless of the humanitarian consequences (Jonathan, 2019). Based on realism, international law and human rights are subordinate to state's interest in its preservation and development (Sebastian, 2021).

Extra-power affirms that corruption grows where power is absolute a fact which Realism examines since it leads to inequalities. Realistically, corruption is when power is sought and its exercise is justified under the pretext of nationalist esteem (Michael, 2019). Incorporating insights derived from Realism Theory organizes a framework on the manner in which power relations and corruption promotes violation of human rights (Sebastian, 2021). As applied to state interest, Realism helps explain how such contexts facilitate the undermining of human rights. Lastly, to eliminate human rights violators within corrupt systems, one can only use power for moral and ethical governing yet within this, relevant power must be used (Michael, 2019). Thus, only by increasing the focus on accountability and pushing for the states to follow the common international rules, corruption can be combatted, and human rights observed within the limits of realism (Jahn, 2020).

Having pointed out some strengths of realism in comprehending human rights' dynamics, Michael (2019) claims that its application in the context of international relations has drawbacks. While structuring these violations as incidental by-products of a state's pursuance of security, realism weakens the role of the international norms, institutions and morality here playing the trump in direction of the state behavior (Mashali, 2022). It goes against the Power and Security Posture that is realistic in orientation where Human rights, affirmed by ethical standards, even by institutions such as the United Nations. Furthermore, realism dismisses the impact of power shift to non-state actors like International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and civil society movements in aspect to human rights (Sebastian, 2021).

In his article Stephen (2020) notes that Realism is a useful outlook when it comes to explaining why genocide and other human rights abuses still occur in insecure environments. On power, security and interests of state helps in understanding why states might disregard human rights in

favor of protection measures. Hence, by including such factors, it becomes possible to evaluate broader and more complex relationship between insecurity and human rights to accelerate strategies that ensure that national security would not be a priority over human rights violations (McKeil, 2021). Due to corruption, power, self-interest, state-centric behaviors, Realism theory gives out an understanding of reasons that lead to continuation of human rights abuses (Sebastian, 2021). Thus, this theory was more useful on supporting the second aim in terms of assessing the impact of insecurity on the advancement of some specific Human rights aspects of concern in Somalia such as the gender-based violence, rights of internally displaced persons and freedom of speech.

### **2.3.3 Dependency Theory**

It was formulated in the late 1950s to 1960s by one Hans Singer and the other by Raúl Prebisch (James, 2019). Alvin (2020) identifies economic dependence as one of the tenets of Dependency Theory, which process involves underdeveloped countries relying on developed countries for funding, technology and market (Kvangraven, 2020). Such entanglement often means that underdeveloped nations feel obliged to protect the needs of such entities as multinationals and global financial organizations at the expense of their people. On this account, indices of human rights deficits such as denial of universal basic needs provisions, forced labor, and pollution control issues emerge (Blomström & Hettne, 2019).

Several criticisms have been leveled against Dependency Theory over years. Its shortcomings are that it downplays the sophistication of extant relations between states and fails to recognize the capacity for development among emergent countries (Kvangraven, 2020). Furthermore, with emergence of globalization and a number of new emergent economies including Asian ones critics pointed to that the theory has less applicable, binaries core-periphery differentiation. As much as

scholars have criticized this theory the author in Palma (2020) notes that Dependency Theory is still useful for analyzing the process of unequal development. The emphasis upon power relations and past oppression still shapes discussions of the globalization, trade and economic regulation. They use it as an analytical instrument to explain why the world economy continues to be skewed towards underdevelopment in certain areas despite the growing levels of economic development (Blomström & Hettne, 2019).

Palma (2020) notes that Dependency Theory also post that political domination of the underdeveloped nations by the developed nations. In such cases, the corrupt leaders may involve outside forces that tend to embezzle the national resources besides using force to frustrate the opposition to surrender power (Chitimira & Animashaun, 2023). Consequently, the citizens are depicted to suffer from different human rights abuses these includes censorship, political persecutions and other related sections of the law (Khan & Ahmed, 2022).

Dependencies postulate posit that developed countries' growth margins originate at the expense of poorer countries, consequently increasing dependency. This situation is maintained through childlikeness through terms of trade, exploitation of natural resources, and adoption of policies that entrench developed country interests (Singer, 2023). The consequences arising from mismanagement of aid that sustains dependency has on human rights is profound. From dependency theory perspectives, it is possible to explain the effects that the mismanagement of world aid has on human rights abuses (Palma, 2020). Energy dependency as postulated by dependency theory supports the third goal of evaluating the impact of wrong use of international aids to human rights abuse in Somalia (Amini & Ogbuagwu, 2019). Dependency theory helps to explain how hierarchical nature of developed and developing countries affects corruption and Human Rights. By gaining insights into these dynamics it is then possible to solve them via polices

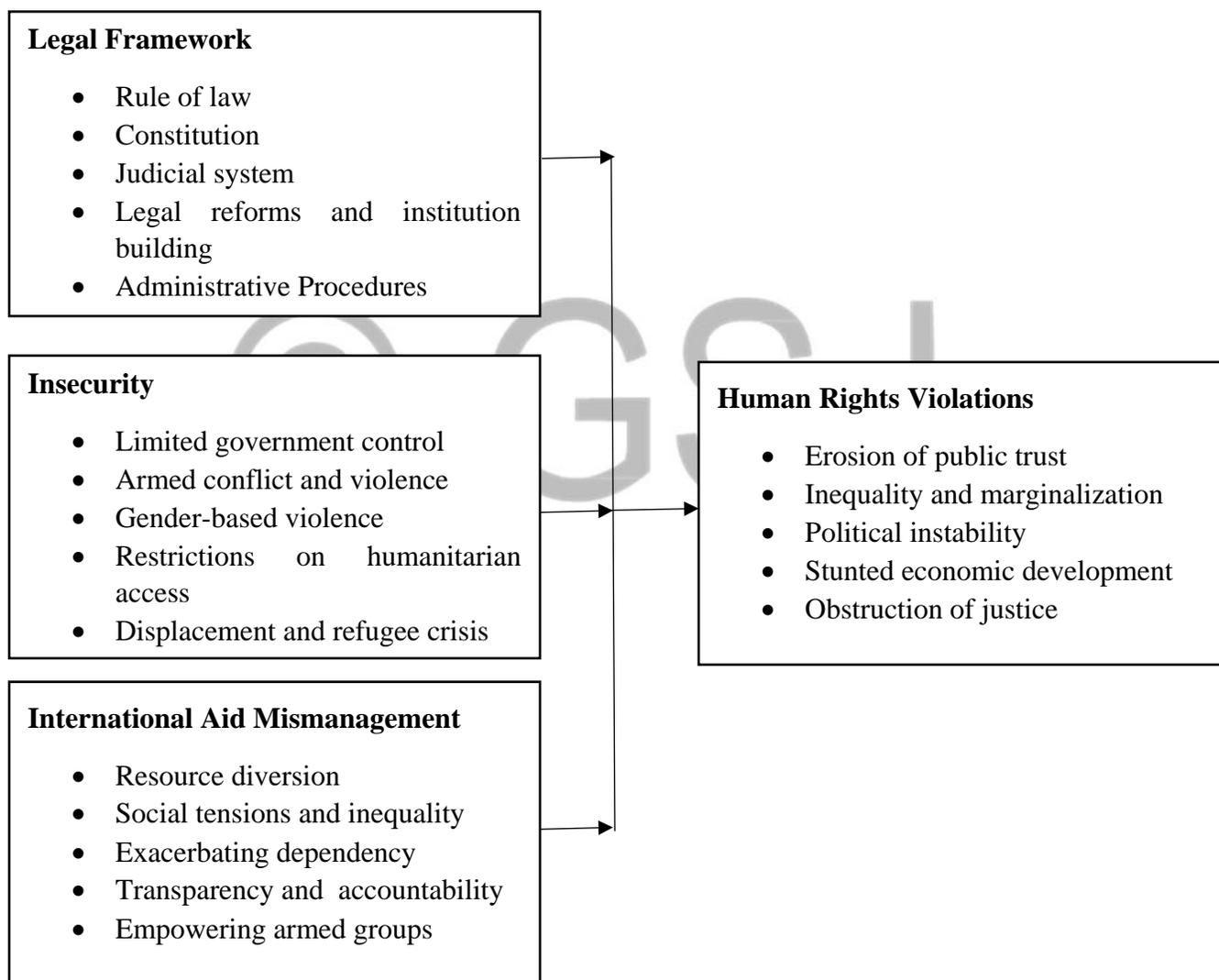
that foster proper international relations, economic growth for the various countries and human rights which was very significance in explaining factors that lead to violation of human rights due to corruption in Somalia

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2:1: Conceptual Framework

#### Independent Variables

#### Dependent Variables



## 2.5 Literature Summary and Gap

This chapter has clearly outlined and provided literature review. It has assessed what scholars and researchers have written concerning corruption, its causal factors, the various forms in which it manifests itself, the anti-corruption strategies including legal frameworks for combating corruption and the effectiveness of the various anti-corruption strategies. It has also provided the theoretical framework for the study. Chitimira and Animashaun (2023) studied on the adequacy of the legal framework for combating money laundering and terrorist financing in Nigeria. However, the study was not based on human right violations. Okungu (2021) examines technology-facilitated violence from the perspective of international human rights law in Kenya. However, the study focused on technology-facilitated violence from the perspective of international human rights law

Ali *et al.* (2022) investigate insecurity during COVID-19 pandemic in relation to policy deficits and future possibilities for inclusive security organizations in Somalia. Based on the study, Somalia has been reduced to the captives of criminality of bandits, kidnappers, protests, etc. In the present study, Mohammed *et al.* (2024) examine the moderating role of patriotism on the association of religiosity and corruption acceptability in a developing economy, Ghana, on the basis of cross-sectional data of the World Values Survey on Ghana collected from 1552 participants. . The study however was confined to potency of patriotism as the moderating variable on the relationship between religiosity and corruption acceptability. Hence, the current study helped to fill this gap by examining factors that lead to violation of human rights due to corruption in Somalia

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

This section presents an overview of research methods strategies to be used in order to actualize the study. These include; study methodology, target population and sampling technique as well as sample size, research instrument, reliability and validity of the instrument and methods of data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

Abutabenjeh and Jaradat 2019 was of the opinion that research design referred to a general outlook that a researcher uses to integrate aspects of research sensibly and systematically – which gives the structure and the working plan of research and also describe methods and procedures in data collection and analysis. This study employed descriptive survey research design in view of the following reasons: To evaluate the variables that promote consumption of human rights due to corruption in Somalia.

#### 3.2 Study's Target Population

A population therefore includes all occasions, people or items that do have some common features/attributes/ highlights and it is the lot to which the specialist wants to limit his attention on. According to Zangirolami-Raimundo *et al.* (2020), the target population refers to the total population or population to which the researcher wishes to generalize from the results found out in one's study as a bigger population of interests among the population. The target population in this study will include internally displaced persons IDP in Wadajir District Mogadishu this is

because citizen most of the country are IDP due to insecurity, lack of proper legal structures and poor management of aid funds due to corruption thus breaching the rights of the populace. Generalize the findings of a study and it represents the larger group that the researcher is interested in studying. The target population in this study comprised of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Wadajir District, Mogadishu this is because of majority of citizen in Somalia are IDP due to insecurity, weak legal framework and mismanagement of Aid fund due to corruption thus violation the right of citizen. To the best of this research, there are 4,200 adult internally displaced persons in Wadajir District, Mogadishu who were the target population of the study as per the Displacement Situation Report (2024). Consequently, the target population of this study was 4,200 adult IDP in Wadajir District.

### 3.3 Sample and Sampling Procedure

Sampling means selecting a certain number of people from a described population in order to represent the population (Nayak & Singh, 2021). It is proposed that stratified random sampling be used to select the study test as the seven directorates and a class of the head of office formed the layers. This is so basic since the sampling technique provides all the participants in the study with likelihood of being selected in the study (Abutabenjeh & Jaradat, 2019). This type of sampling has more amount of measurable accuracy than simple random sampling. The probability for determination of every respondent proportionated to the population. In the current study, simple random sampling was used to select house hold in the IDP camp to complete the questionnaire.

The sample size assessment was made using an equation recommended by Kumar (2018)

$$n=N \div (1+N (e)^2)$$

Where:

$n$  = Size of the Sample

$N$  = Size of the population

$e$  = Level of Precision At 95% degree of certainty

$P = 7$

$$n = 4,200 / (1 + 4,200 (0.07)^2)$$

$$n = 195$$

The assumption that is used is 95% as the confidence level while 7% is the Margin of error, using the formula (Nayak & Singh, 2021). Thus, a sample size of 195 was achieved.

### 3.5 Research Instruments

The data for this study was collected considering the method of using a structured questionnaire. Assessment included open and closed questions for the IDPs for the questionnaire to be used. The questionnaire shall be used in gathering information on the four autonomous factors as well as the needy variable, which were defined for the study (Abutabenjeh & Jaradat, 2019). The scale was converted into Likert reaction items which will be measured on a 5 ordinal scaled marker from the least marker '1'; strongly disagree (SD) to the highest marker '5' for strongly agree (SA). Concerning Likert reactions, to analyze those the study was used a 5 points equally distributed scale (Nayak & Singh, 2021).

### **3.6 Pilot Testing**

#### **3.6.1 Validity of the Study**

Validity of any instrument is an index of how it measures what it is supposed to measure (Kumar, 2018). Therefore, the construct validity and content validity will be the two validity that shall be used in this study. In content validity, we shall see the extent to which the items on a checklist are relevant to the whole domain which the test was assumed to assess. In construct validity, on the other hand, the measurements, mainly surveys, evaluated the idea or theory they estimate (Penniston, 2020).

In an effort to verify the authenticity of one instrument against another, this research will employ mixed techniques of data collection. Sensing that each soften of an instrument has limitations and bias are inherent in any single instruments, this study uses Triangulation of Information Collection Instruments as a way of seeking convergent cross partition of subjective and Quantitative strategies. Lastly, it helped to integrate different kinds of information from different categories of respondents in case of triangulation. The reactions from one technique were generated or inform the other strategy. Coefficient of validity of the entire instruments as well as the study in general was augmented by collecting both quantitative and qualitative data at the same time (Mohajan, 2017).

#### **3.6.2 Reliability of the Study**

Reliability is an extent of how much a review instrument yields elements of constant result and/or data after elements of certain trials. According to Mohajan (2017) the reliability of assessment is the stability of assessment; the stronger the instrument the more stable the action. The degree of rely upon the procedure is influenced by arbitrary mistake, loyalty degrades as arbitrary mistake

constructs. Random slip up is the divergence from a real assessment due to factors that poor person feasibly been monitored by the researcher (Rose & Johnson, 2020).

The reliability of the measures was affirmed using the pretest data. Information that was gathered in the pretest was scaled using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Cronbach’s alphas that will be employed to measure the internal consistency of the tool. Nayak and Singh (2021) expound that Cronbach’s alpha is an internal consistency coefficient which basically measures out just how much a group is interconnected. It is widely accepted that AAP is a scale reliability measure. Mohajan (2017) suggest that most of the social science research situations accept a reliability coefficient of .70 or higher. Therefore, in this study, anything arriving at a coefficient of 0.7 and above was considered.

**Table 3.1: Results of Reliability Analysis**

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Frequency	Comment
Legal Framework	0.798	6	Reliable
Insecurity	0.752	6	Reliable
International Aid Mismanagement	0.845	7	Reliable
Human Rights Violations	0.726	6	Reliable

**Source: Research Data (2025)**

The results in Table 3. 1 demonstrate that the measures of the study variables were reliable given that the least and highest values of Cronbach's Alpha were 0.726 and 0.845 for human rights violations and international aid mismanagement. Field (2020) proposes a Cronbach's alpha index of not less than 0.70 as an appropriate measure for demonstrating the reliability of a research instrument. The aggregate score of Cronbach's Alpha associated with the four research variables was 0.779. In this case, individually and collectively, the study variables had Cronbach's Alpha values that were greater than the 0.70 threshold

### 3.7 Data Collection Methods

The research permission will obtain from the National Council for Science and Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) together with the relevant authorities in Wadajir IDP camp after assessing the University's research proposal before heading to the data field. The instruments were completed on appointment with Wadajir IDPs by way of home visit. The collected surveys were within a reasonable time frame. It then carried out an analysis of the data that has been retrieved. In the study Creswell (2011) noted that the only reliable method for engaging self-reporting on the opinion, attitude, beliefs, and value was through self-administered questionnaires.

### 3.8 Data Analysis Technique

Zikmund (2020) notes that, analysis refers to the act of categorizing, ordering, manipulating, as well as summarizing of data for the purpose of arriving at answers to the research questions. Data will be arranged, analyzed and entered into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 26 in order to generate graphs, tables and descriptive and inferential statistics (Cramer, 2018).

Data analysis techniques will include descriptive, correlational, and multiple regression research methods will be used to explain the results. The analysis of multiple regression was done at 95 % confidence level and 5 % significance level. A measuring scale of 1-5 will be employed to evaluate the instruments that has been developed; Mean score, Standard deviation, frequency distribution table and total percentage that was used to summarize and relate the variables that was generated from this study. The study adopted the multiple regression models as postulated in model 3.1:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon \dots \dots \dots 3.1$$

Where;

**Y**= Human Rights Violations

$X_1$  = Legal Framework

$X_2$  = Insecurity

$X_3$  = International Aid Mismanagement

$\epsilon$  = Error term

$\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3$  = Coefficients to analyzing factors influencing human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia.

### 3.9 Ethical Consideration

Studies for researchers should align themselves to the institutional norms, professional ethical standards, and laws and policies. Informed consent sought from all participants of the study for this purpose participants were given sufficient details regarding each of the following: The objective of the study, the procedure that was followed, the potential risks and benefits of participating in the study. Participants' identities in a research study protected to protect their personal information that was collected by the researchers. Privacy was ensured by stripping any data record of all 'reportable' information that could be used to identify the person.

In case of physical psychological or social harm to participants, the study shaped to ensure such incidences do not happen. To manage the existence and potential of risk in a research project, risk assessment is conducted by researchers to avoid the risks and implementation of risk avoidance measures. Researchers had a responsibility to make sure that the research was a potential of benefit and was not harm the society. Researcher shall carry out research with integrity by giving proper details of methods, results and any interest that the researcher has in the study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA FINDINGS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This section describes the statistical analysis process using SPSS. Data were organized in Excel and imported into SPSS.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

The sample size of the survey consisted of 195 respondents internally displaced persons in Wadajir District, Mogadishu, Somalia. However, after the surveys were distributed, only 160 completed surveys were returned. Fifteen surveys were found to be incorrectly or inappropriately completed, while 20 were not returned. This represents a response rate of 70%, which is higher than the 50% reported by Fisher (2018) and Black (2020), indicating that a response rate of 50% is sufficient for analysis and conclusion. Therefore, the value of 70% in this study is reasonable

**Table 4.1: Response Rate**

<b>Response Rate</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Responded	160	82.05
Not Responded	20	10.26
Poorly Responded	15	7.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Survey, (2025)*

#### 4.3 Demographics Information

This section presents age of the respondents, gender, education and duration of they have been in the IDP camp as discussed and illustrated in the tables

### 4.3.1 Duration in the Camp

The study also sought to establish period the respondent have been in IDP camp Wadajir District, Mogadishu, Somalia as internally displaced persons. The following findings were summarized as shown in table below

**Table 4.2: Duration in the Camp**

Period of existence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1-5 Years	65	41
6-10 years	47	29
11-15 years	48	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100</b>

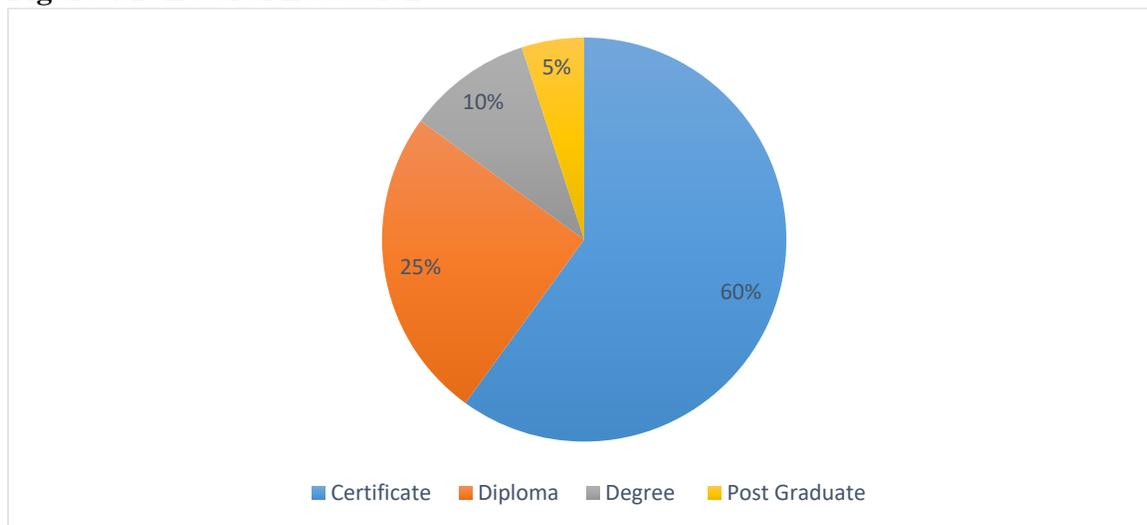
*Source: Survey, (2025)*

As shown in table 4.2, revealed that 41% of the have been in IDP camp in Wadajir District for a period of between 1-5 years, 29% between 6-10 years and 30% between 11-15 years. These results shows that over 60% of the respondent have been in IDP camp Wadajir District, Mogadishu, Somalia as internally displaced persons over the last 10 years which means the human violation is most frequent in Somalia

### 4.4.2 Level of Education

The study sought to investigate the educational level of the respondents. Majority 60% of the respondents indicated they had certificate level of education, 25% had diploma certification while 10% had bachelor and 5% of them indicated that they had post graduate attained from Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs). The interpretation was that majority of the respondents in the camp had a considerable level of education background necessary to understand policies and the standards expected by the sector. As shown in figure 4.1.

**Figure 4.1: Level of Education**

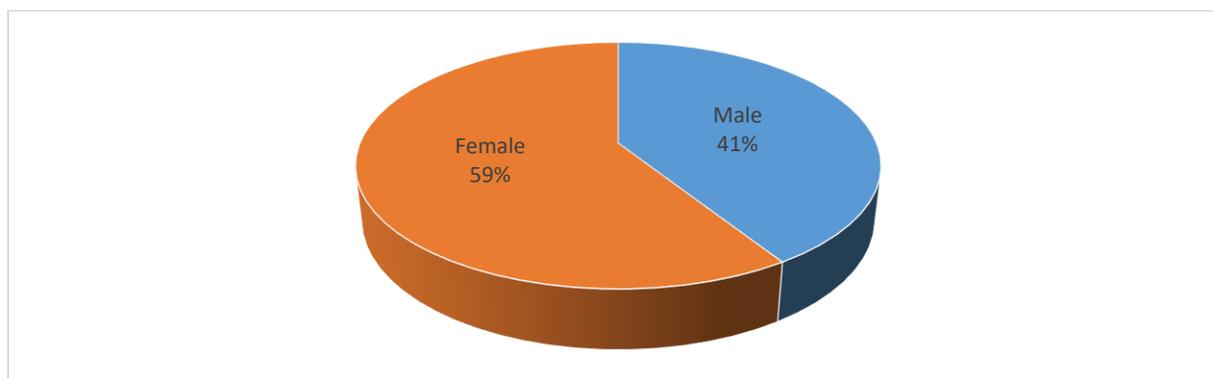


*Source: Survey, (2025)*

#### 4.3.3 Gender of Respondents

The study sought to establish the gender of respondents and the following findings were summarized as shown in Figure 4.2.

**Figure 4.2: Gender of Respondents**



*Source: Survey, (2025)*

As illustrated in Figure 4.2, majority (59%) of the respondents of the study were female while 41% of them were male. The findings imply that majority of the IDP camp in Wadajir District were

female compared to their male counterparts because most affected gender in human rights violations are female

#### 4.4 Descriptive Analysis

Data collected regarding the variables of study (international aid mismanagement insecurity, legal framework and human rights violations) was analyzed and findings interpreted.

##### 4.4.1 Legal Framework

The respondents of the study were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the opinion statements regarding legal framework variable as a possible cause for human rights abuses resulting from corruption in Somalia and the following were the findings in tables

**Table 4.3: Extent Implication of Legal Framework on Human Rights Violation**

Extent level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very great extent	16	10
Great extent	48	30
Moderate extent	64	40
Low extent	24	15
Very Low Extent	8	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Author (2025)*

From the data findings most of the 40% of the respondents indicated that extent implication of legal framework contributes to continuation of the rights abuses in Somalia to moderate extent. 30% of the respondents indicated that extent implication of legal framework contributes to continuation of the rights abuses in Somalia to great extent. 15% of the respondents indicated that extent implication of legal framework contributes to continuation of the rights abuses in Somalia to low extent and only 10% indicated that extent implication of legal framework contributes to

continuation of the rights abuses in Somalia thus rating it as having very great extent on effective on financial reporting. However, 5% of the respondents indicated that extent implication of legal framework contributes to continuation of the rights abuses in Somalia to very low extent

**Table 4.4: Descriptive Analysis of Legal Framework**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Corruption has weakened rule of law enhancing human rights violation within country	160	3.34	1.256
Increase of corruption has violate constitution right protecting human rights violation within Country	160	3.27	1.289
Corruption enhances poor legal reforms and institution building that protect human rights violation within Country	160	3.20	1.263
There are poor administrative procedures in the country due to corruption enhancing human rights violation within country	160	3.34	1.316
Corruption has led to poor judicial system within the country thus promoting human rights violation	160	3.32	1.255

**Source: Author (2025)**

As shown in Table 4.3, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that with the statement Corruption has weaken rule of law enhancing human rights violation within country with a mean of 3.34, there is statement that Increase of corruption has violate constitution right protecting human rights violation within Country with a mean of 3.27, Corruption enhance poor legal reforms and institution building that protect human rights violation within Country with a mean of 3.20.

Respondents further agreed that there is poor administrative procedures in the country due to corruption enhancing human rights violation within country. The sample mean attained for the various responses ranged between 3.32 and 3.34 which approximated to 3.00 on the Likert scale.

This meant that the respondents were in agreement that corruption has led to poor judicial system within the country thus promoting human rights violation.

In this case, the sample mean was a good estimator of the population mean and thus can support making generalizations from the sample to the population. Moreover, the effectiveness of these frameworks in preventing violations largely depends on how well they are crafted, implemented, and adhered to by both state and non-state actors (Hanna, 2021). Legal frameworks provide mechanisms for holding violators accountable. Effective legal systems ensure that violators face justice, thereby deterring potential violations (Bashir & Hanif, 2021).

#### 4.4.2 Insecurity

The respondents of the study were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the opinion statements regarding Insecurity variable as a dimension of possible causes for human rights abuses resulting from Corruption in Somalia

**Table 4.5: Extent of Insecurity on Realization of Human Rights Issues**

<b>Extent</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Very great extent	24	15
Great extent	56	35
Moderate extent	64	40
Low extent	16	10
Very Low Extent	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Author (2025)**

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent-to-extent s insecurity impact the realization of a few numbers of selected human rights issues in Somalia. From the findings, the respondents

as shown by 40% of the respondents indicated that extent insecurity impact the realization of a few numbers of selected human rights issues in Somalia to a moderate extent. 35% of the respondents indicated to a great extent while 15% of the respondents indicated to a very great extent while 10% of the respondents indicated that indicated that no insecurity impacts the realization of a few numbers of selected human rights issues in Somalia. The findings are in line with the Realism Theory As stated by Sebastian (2021) it was Realism that for quite a long time did offer an understanding of international relations as well as structure of power, being state centric and with focus on power relations

**Table 4.6: Descriptive Analysis of Insecurity**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Increase of corruption has limited government control human rights violation within country	160	3.31	1.253
There is increase of armed conflict and violence within the country due to corrupt government official violating human rights	160	3.38	1.277
There is increase gender-based violence within the country influencing internal displaced people violating their rights	160	3.34	1.272
Corruption has led to restrictions on humanitarian access due to insecurity within the country leading to human rights violation	160	3.41	1.234
Due to increase of insecurity within the country there have been increase of displacement and refugee crisis which led to human rights violation	160	3.45	1.248

**Source: Author (2025)**

From the findings, majority of the respondents indicated that: Increase of corruption has limited government control human rights violation within country with a mean of 3.31, there is increase of armed conflict and violence within the country due to corrupt government official violating

human rights, organization guarantees ideal working circumstances for employees, including the provision of health and safety measures, and has created a fair remuneration policy with a mean of 3.34, there is increase gender-based violence within the country influencing internal displaced people violating their rights with a mean of 3.41.

Finally, corruption has led to restrictions on humanitarian access due to insecurity within the country leading to human rights violation with a mean of 3.45. The results of descriptive analysis indicate that sample mean associated with individual responses ranged between 3.41 and 4.45 approximating to 3.00 on the Likert scale that had been used in this study. These values of sample mean implied that the respondents were in agreement that the various specific activities represented by the statements on due to increase of insecurity within the country there have been increase of displacement and refugee crisis which lead to human rights violation.

On the other hand, the sample standard deviation for the separate responses ranged between 1.234 and 1.277. The level of sample standard deviation relative to the sample mean demonstrates that the variability of responses was low and as such responses from the respondents were clustered together around the sample mean. The effect of insecurity on human rights violations is an important issue that illustrates how instability and threats to safety can lead to increased violations of fundamental human rights (Fayemi, 2022). The findings concur with with study of Ali *et al.* (2022) investigate insecurity during COVID-19 pandemic in relation to policy deficits and future possibilities for inclusive security organizations in Somalia

### 4.4.3 International Aid Mismanagement

The respondents of the study were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the opinion statements regarding international aid mismanagement variable as a dimension of possible causes for human rights abuses resulting from corruption in Somalia

**Table 4.7: Extent of International Aid Mismanagement on Human Rights Violation**

<b>Extent</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Very great extent	16	10
Great extent	88	55
Moderate extent	48	30
Low extent	8	5
Very Low Extent	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Author (2025)**

The respondents were requested to indicate to what extent international aid mismanagement affects human rights violation in Somalia. From the findings, the respondents as shown by 55% of the respondents indicated that international aid mismanagement affects human rights violation in Somalia to a great extent. 30% of the respondents indicated that international aid mismanagement affects human rights violation in Somalia to a moderate extent while 10 of the respondents indicated that international aid mismanagement affects human rights violation in Somalia to very great extent. 5% of the respondents indicated that international aid mismanagement affects human rights violation in Somalia to low extent. From this it shows integrity has a considerable effect on extent of international aid mismanagement affects human rights violation in Somalia. These findings are supported by Ajide and Olayiwola (2021) who find out the effect of remittances on control of corruption in Nigeria for the period of control of corruption in Nigeria for the period of 1986–2016

**Table 4.8: Descriptive Analysis of International Aid Mismanagement**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Due to corruption with public, there has been resource diversion due international aid mismanagement which protect violation of human rights	160	3.25	1.329
As a result of corruption with public sector, there has been resource diversions due to international aid mismanagement which protect violation of human rights	160	3.31	1.263
There has been increase od exacerbate dependency due to international aid mismanagement which protect violation of human rights	160	3.29	1.372
Corruption has led to poor transparency and accountability in International Aid management which protect violation of human rights	160	3.39	1.234
International Aid Mismanagement has led to empowerment of armed groups which leads to increase of human rights violation within the country	160	3.36	1.345

**Source: Author (2025)**

From the findings, it was revealed by majority of the respondents moderately agreed that: Due to corruption with public, there has been resource diversion due international aid mismanagement which protect violation of human rights with a mean of 3.25 As a result of corruption with public sector, there has been resource diversions due to international aid mismanagement which protect violation of human rights with a mean of 3.31, corruption has led to poor transparency and accountability in International Aid management which protect violation of human rights with a mean of 3.29, International Aid Mismanagement has led to empowerment of armed groups which leads to increase of human rights violation within the country with a mean of 3.39 and International Aid Mismanagement has led to empowerment of armed groups which leads to

increase of human rights violation within the country with a mean of 3.36. Moreover, the sample standard deviation for the separate responses varied between 1.234 and 1.345 demonstrating that the individual responses were clustered together around the values of sample mean.

These findings are supported by Warf (2020) who took an interest in the geopolitics of corruption focusing on Somali on the Africa continent. The major findings include the fact that nine out of ten people in the one billion population continent reside in extremely corrupt countries, while the existence and extent of effects of corruption on economic growth is still in doubt. There are however not many geographic studies of the phenomenon of corruption. But the study was focused on corruption using Transparency International therefore the current

Mohammed *et al.* (2024) examine the moderating role of patriotism on the association of religiosity and corruption acceptability in a developing economy. The study establish that though there is a directly negative relationship between religiosity and corruption acceptability, religiosity has no direct relationship or an indirect impact on patriotism or corruption acceptability. These findings are also in line with Palik (2024) who conducted a study to analyses Iranian and Saudi military and non-military (mediation, foreign aid and religious soft-power promotion) support to the Houthis and to the Government of Yemen (GoY). The framework of analysis makes sense if applied to civil wars that have witnessed intervention by rivals like Syria or Libya.

Corruption affects human rights in the international aid giver recipient countries in ways that are hard to quantify (Kidombo, 2020). If effectively managed, aid does not hurt human rights, and if ineffectively managed, may endanger existing human rights and even create new abuses (Jarso, 2019). It means that when the aid is not efficiently given or perhaps gets corrupted, the money can be taken in different directions. This misallocation can deny people some basic necessities such as

health, education and even clean water. Accordingly, the rights to health, education, and adequate standard of living have been grossly violated for people (Alvin, 2020).

#### 4.4.4 Factors Influencing Human Rights Violations due to Corruption

The respondents of the study were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the opinion statements regarding possible causes for human rights abuses resulting from corruption in Somalia and the following were the findings in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9: Descriptive Analysis of Factors Influencing Human Rights Violations due to Corruption**

Statement	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Increase corruption has led to erosion of public trust which enhances human rights violations in the Country	160	3.59	1.240
As a result of corruption, there have been increase of Inequality and marginalization in the country thus violating the rights of the citizens	160	3.55	1.136
As a result of corruption, there has been Political instability in the country violating the rights of the citizens	160	3.70	1.126
As a result of corruption, economic development of the country has been stunted resulting to human rights violations	160	3.75	1.205
Corruption has led to obstruction of justice to those in the country to those violating the rights of the citizens	160	3.56	1.238

**Source: Author (2025)**

As shown in Table 4.9, majority of the respondents agreed that Increase corruption has led to erosion of public trust which enhances human rights violations in the Country with a mean of 3.59.

As a result of corruption, there have been increase of Inequality and marginalization in the country thus violating the rights of the citizens with a mean of 3.55. As a result of corruption, there has been Political instability in the country violating the rights of the citizens with a mean of 3.70 and

as a result of corruption, economic development of the country have been stunted resulting to human rights violations with a mean of 3.75.

The results showed that the sample measures on responses to the individual statement range between 3.55 and 3.75 for sample mean and 1.126 and 1.240 for sample standard deviation. This behavior of sample measures demonstrated that the responses from the respondents were close together and thus the sample mean was a reliable estimator of the population mean thus corruption has led to obstruction of justice to those in the country to those violating the rights of the citizens. Self-enriching subverts law and demeans institutions which were put in place to safeguard human rights. By detracting more financial capabilities and human resources away from basic provision of public services such as education health, and justice system among others citizens are exposed to various forms of injustices and have inadequate means of fighting them (Bashir & Hanif, 2021).

#### **4.5 Inferential Statistics**

Before conducting correlation and regression analysis using statistical package of social sciences software were conducted to determine conformity to statistical assumptions.

##### **4.5.1 Correlation Analysis**

Pearson's product moment correlation analysis was conducted at 95% confidence interval and 5% confidence level 2-tailed to assess the statistical relationship between each independent variable on factors influencing human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia as shown in Table 4.10

**Table 4.10: Correlations Results Analysis**

	Legal framework	Insecurity	International Aid Mismanagement	Human rights violations
Legal framework	1			
Insecurity	.710 .0012	1		
International Aid Mismanagement	.693 .0017	.027 .799	1	
human rights violations	.579 .0023	.560 .0723	.762 .560	1
	.543 .000	.340 .000	.234 .000	

**\*\*p < 0.05**

**Source: Research Data (2025)**

Table 4.10 indicates that there was statistical correlation between the legal framework (0.710), insecurity (0.693) and International Aid Mismanagement (0.579). The positive relationship indicates that there was a correlation between the three variables of the study on factors influencing human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia. The Significance values of the three independent variables were less than 5% (0.0012, 0.0017 and 0.0023) which indicated that a unit increase of poor legal framework, insecurity and International Aid Mismanagement resulted to a unit increase in human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia

#### **4.6.2 Regression Analysis**

To determine the predictive power of each independent variable on factors influencing human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia, multiple regression analysis was conducted to find out the linear relationship between all the independent variables and the dependent variable as shown in Table 4.11.

**Table 4.11: Regression Results Analysis**

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	Beta Value	T value	Sig.
Human rights violations	Legal Framework	0.456	3.277	0.002
Human rights violations	Insecurity	0.244	3.217	0.000
Human rights violations	International Aid Mismanagement	0.354	3.446	0.001

**Source: Research Data (2024)**

From the analysis, multiple regression analysis indicated that there was a positive significant relationship between legal framework, insecurity and international aid mismanagement and human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia. The significance values of the four independent variables were; legal framework ( $\beta=0.295$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), insecurity ( $\beta=-0.244$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and international aid mismanagement ( $\beta=0.354$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). These results correspond with the view of Kidombo (2020) who revealed that the nexus between human rights violations and corruption in Somalia is a significant barrier to achieving lasting peace and development.

**Table 4.12: Correlation Coefficient**

Variable	Coefficients B	Std. Error	t-stat.	P-value
(Constant)	0.033	.036	0.92	0.367
Legal Framework	0.279	.050	5.58	0.000
Insecurity	0.255	.041	6.22	0.000
International Aid Mismanagement	0.149	.44	3.39	0.001

**Source: Research Data (2024)**

After conducting regression analysis as illustrated in Table 4. 12, it is shown that for International Aid Mismanagement; the beta ( $\beta$ ) value of 0.369 and 0.133 interaction terms implies that a unit increase in international aid mismanagement will lead to 0.369 and 0.133 times increase in factors

influencing human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia. The beta ( $\beta$ ) value of 0.255 and 0.059 for interaction term respectively implies that a unit increase in insecurity will lead to 0.255 and 0.059 times increase in factors influencing human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia. The beta ( $\beta$ ) value of 0.149 and 0.035 for interaction terms respectively implies increase in poor legal framework that a unit increase in factors influencing human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia will lead to 0.149 and 0.035 (for interaction term) times increase in the factors influencing human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia. The results correspond with Mulemi (2021) who also revealed that corruption was one of the factors factors influencing human rights violations in Africa.



## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the study findings as per the study objectives, conclusions based on those findings and recommendations which are based on both the study findings, contributions of the study to knowledge and areas for further research

#### 5.2 Summary of the Findings

##### 5.2.1 Implication of legal framework on Human Rights Violations

The study finding revealed that Somalia's legal system creates essential conditions that lead to sustained human rights abuse throughout the country. The country's legal human rights protection framework exists yet weak enforcement tools enable ongoing human rights breaches to continue. Human rights laws remain non-effective because corruption rules the judicial system alongside the absence of functioning courts to enforce rights thus permitting perpetrators to operate without consequences. Human rights protection suffers because victims have no real access to justice which creates increased impunity throughout the system (Hussain, 2020).

The study further showed that Somalia lacks sufficient laws which adequately confront the basic reasons behind human rights violations. The recurring violations occur because Somalia lacks complete laws that cover gender-based violence alongside discrimination and minority rights protection. Human rights progress remains stunted because national laws fail to match the principles found in international human rights standards (Bashir & Hanif, 2021). The absence of suitable legislation ensures continued adverse human rights violations against marginal groups

who lack effective protection or legal justice inside the present system (Chitimira & Animashaun, 2023).

### **5.2.2 Effect of Insecurity on Realization Particular Human Rights Issues**

On effect of insecurity on realization particular human rights issues in Somalia, the study findings showed that the population of Somalia faces important human rights challenges because insecurity strikes across three distinct areas including gender-based violence and rights of Internally Displaced Persons and freedom of expression. The extensive insecurity within Somalia makes women and girls profoundly more vulnerable to gender-based violence according to research findings. The rise of pervasive fear alongside restricted justice opportunities has become a major problem that survivors of violence face throughout Somalia. Insecurity has created widespread difficulties for IDPs who cannot secure basic requirements including shelter and food and healthcare. Security issues prevent displaced Somalis from heading back to their starting locations along with inhibiting their settlement into neighboring regions.

Furthermore, the study showed that since insecurity entered Somalia it has deeply undermined freedom of expression throughout the country. Dangerous threats from both journalists and human rights defenders alongside ordinary citizen's result in self-censoring behavior which produces a cold environment blocking freedom of expression exercise. Security challenges achieved a destructive impact on people's ability to display oppositional perspectives in addition to their capability to document human rights breaches and deliver open discourse (Hanna, 2021). Specific human rights issues which face the effects of insecurity have resulted in wide-scale fear and restricted access to justice in contrast with a fundamental freedom decline in Somalia.

The study shows that Somalia needs complete solution-oriented strategies to cope with security challenges that block the achievement of human rights. The country requires increased

implementation of measures that combat gender-based violence and defend IDP rights because they must create a framework which protects citizen's rights across the nation. Building a secure human rights environment requires multi-partisan measures to enhance the rule of law while strengthening security provisions along with accomplished human rights violation accountability.

### **5.2.3 Effect of International Aid Mismanagement on Human Rights Violation**

International aid mismanagement has become a major cause of human rights violations throughout Somalia according to ongoing studies. Research evidence shows that improper management of aid funds leads to worsened human rights abuses across the region. A critical research discovery shows how aid meant for humanitarian use gets diverted through channels that further human rights abuses remain in practice. The diversion regularly stems from both corruption alongside inadequate monitoring systems which ultimately results in aid not reaching the right population and breaches basic human rights.

An uneven allocation of marginalized international aid resources has arisen due to inadequate management which deepens the gap between social and economic standards within Somali society. The unbalanced resource distribution creates additional exposure for particular vulnerable groups who experience greater risk of human rights abuses (AIOmari, 2024). Adequate transparency and accountability absent from aid management has generated an inappropriate exploitation of resources which enables people and political entities to benefit personally thus perpetuating human rights violations across the region (Mohammed N. , 2020).

These results demonstrate that Somalia requires stronger governance mechanisms to monitor international development assistance. Organizational oversight of aid management is vital for both reducing human rights problems and establishing fair resource allocation. The research

demonstrates that organizations must establish protocols to distribute aid ethically because this strategy advances human rights standards in Somalia.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

The research shows that Somalia's legal components have greatly affected how human rights abuses persist throughout its territory. Ongoing human rights violations continue because existing legal provisions to protect human rights lack adequate enforcement systems. Human rights violations persist because Somalia lacks a strong justice system along with massive corruption in law enforcement which leads to impunity through protection of those responsible. The human rights condition in Somalia continuously worsens because legislation providing safeguards for minority communities including women fails to protect their rights effectively.

The research reveals multiple connected elements which drive human rights violations caused by corruption in Somalia. An ineffective system of governance together with poor institutional capability has fostered corruption through Somali territory. Corrupt practices in public funding created a resource shortage that deprived vital services of what they require to protect standard living conditions for health and welfare. Corrupt practices have grown stronger because government institutions lack both transparency and accountability which leads to increased human rights violations.

Research results show an urgent link exists between improper international aid distribution practices and human rights violations suffered in Somalia. The flawed dispensation of international assistance has magnified the unfortunate human rights situation which already plagued Somalia. Adequate oversight and accountability systems are missing so aid resources get steered to improper uses and lose their ability to meet basic population needs. International aid mismanagement caused an increase in suffering for vulnerable communities while creating conditions that sustain poverty

which worsens their plight. The poor management of aid money has resulted in corruption that both violated the basic human rights of Somali citizens and their fundamental human needs.

#### **5.4 Policy Recommendations**

Based from the study findings, the study recommends the following policies to combat the factors leading to human rights violations due to corruption in Somalia:

- i. **Strengthening Anti-Corruption Legislation and Institutions:** Somali governmental bodies must place anti-corruption law passage and implementation as their main priority. To foster reporting of corrupt practices the establishment of whistleblower protection measures will protect individuals from retaliation.
- ii. **Enhancing Transparency and Accountability:** The government must advance transparency through public financial management by adopting systems which include open budgeting alongside public procurement reforms and requirements for public official asset declaration. Through improved institutional oversight authority between the Auditor General's Office and parliamentary committees we can maintain public official accountability and responsibility.
- iii. **Building Institutional Capacity and Integrity:** The government must elevate its core priority to train its workforce while developing high professional standards across public administration levels. Public institutions should receive training about ethical behavior and financial control alongside technology experts to build delivery efficiency and cut down corrupt activity possibilities.
- iv. **Engaging Civil Society and International Partners:** Public efforts against corruption and human rights abuses depend heavily on working jointly with civil society organizations

together with international partners. The government must actively incorporate civil society during policy development stages because civil society needs to participate in all steps of policy creation from implementation to monitoring. International partners who provide technical help along with monetary backing and share their knowledge will help Somalia develop stronger abilities to fight corruption and protect human rights.

### **5.5 Suggestions for Further Research**

Further research needs to analyze Somalia's current anti-corruption policies alongside human rights protection approaches to determine both implementation levels and weaknesses which result in current violations. A thorough investigation of selected Somali human rights abuses related to corruption needs detailed assessment followed by analogous comparisons across multiple countries to understand both general patterns and country-specific dynamics driving the problem. The investigation analyzes corruption's effects on Somalia's judicial system followed by an assessment of the resulting barriers to citizen justice access alongside an examination of how illegal practices affect legal protections for individual rights.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Introduction Letter

December, 2024

Dear Sir/Madam,

**REE: A PERMISSIVE CRITERIA FOR CARRYING OUT RESEARCH.**

I am a chairman of anti-corruption commission of Somalia, and I am a researcher in international law and human rights. My article of this study is on: “Possible Causes for Human Rights Abuses resulting from Corruption in Somalia.” In order to this, you have been chosen to participate in the study. The respondents are kindly asked to participate in the study and the information given shall be exercised strictly for academic purposes only. This is because your name will not appear anywhere in the report that will be written. The findings of the study shall if requested be provided to you.

We need your help in this exercise – any kind of help that you will be able to offer will be greatly appreciated.

Yours Sincerely,

Avv.Mohamed Hussein Hamud

## Appendix II: Questionnaire

In this questionnaire, the research seeks to consider Factors that Contribute to Human Rights Violations Due to Corruption in Somalia. This work is strictly an academic one, and no data collected from this questioner was used for any other purpose other than for the purpose of this research.

### SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Name of Respondent

.....

1.2 What is Period of Existence?

1-5 Years

6-10 years

11-15 years

1.3 Gender

Male

Female

1.4 What is your highest level of education?

Certificate

Diploma

Degree

Master's degree and above

1.5 How long have you been in the Camp?

Less than 1 year

1-5 years

Over 5 years

### SECTION II: LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Kindly make your standing on the following statements as follows; 1= Strongly Disagree (SD); 2=Disagree (D); 3=Neutral (N); 4=Agree (A); and 5=Strongly Agree (SA).

	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
2.1	Corruption has weakened rule of law enhancing human rights violation within country					
2.2	Increase of corruption has violate constitution right protecting human rights violation within Country					

2.3	Corruption enhances poor legal reforms and institution building that protect human rights violation within Country					
2.4	There are poor administrative procedures in the country due to corruption enhancing human rights violation within country					
2.5	Corruption has led to poor judicial system within the country thus promoting human rights violation					

2.6 To what extent implication of legal framework contribute to continuation of the rights abuses in Somalia?

- Very Great Extent ( )
- Great Extent ( )
- Moderate Extent ( )
- Low Extent ( )
- Very Low Extent ( )

**SECTION III: INSECURITY**

3.1 To what extent does insecurity impact the realization of a few numbers of selected human rights issues including; gender-based violence, internally displaced persons rights, and freedom of speech in Somalia?

- Very Great Extent ( )
- Great Extent ( )
- Moderate Extent ( )
- Low Extent ( )
- Very Low Extent ( )

Kindly state your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements using the following scale SD = strongly Disagree, D = Disagree, N = Neutral, A = Agree, SA = Strongly Agree.

	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
3.2	Increase of corruption has limited government control human rights violation within country					
3.4	There is increase of armed conflict and violence within the country due to corrupt government official violating human rights					

3.5	There is increase gender-based violence within the country influencing internal displaced people violating their rights					
3.6	Corruption has led to restrictions on humanitarian access due to insecurity within the country leading to human rights violation					
3.7	Due to increase of insecurity within the country there have been increase of displacement and refugee crisis which led to human rights violation					

#### SECTION IV: INTERNATIONAL AID MISMANAGEMENT

4.1 To what extent does international aid mismanagement affect human rights violation in Somalia?

- Very Great Extent ( )
- Great Extent ( )
- Moderate Extent ( )
- Low Extent ( )
- Very Low Extent ( )

Kindly tick the following statement on the scale of 1 – 5, 1 being strongly disagree (SD), 2 being disagree (D), 3 being neutral (N), 4 being agree (A), and 5 being strongly agree (SA).

	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
4.2	Due to corruption with public, there has been resource diversion due international aid mismanagement which protect violation of human rights					
4.3	As a result of corruption with public sector, there has been resource diversions due to international aid mismanagement which protect violation of human rights					
4.4	There has been increase od exacerbate dependency due to international aid mismanagement which protect violation of human rights					
4.5	Corruption has led to poor transparency and accountability in International Aid management which protect violation of human rights					
4.6	International Aid Mismanagement has led to empowerment of armed groups which leads to increase of human rights violation within the country					

## SECTION V: HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Kindly tick the following statement on the scale of 1 – 5, 1 being strongly disagree (SD), 2 being disagree (D), 3 being neutral (N), 4 being agree (A), and 5 being strongly agree (SA).

	<b>Statements</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1	Increase corruption has led to erosion of public trust which enhances human rights violations in the Country					
5.2	As a result of corruption, there have been increase of Inequality and marginalization in the country thus violating the rights of the citizens					
5.3	As a result of corruption, there has been Political instability in the country violating the rights of the citizens					
5.4	As a result of corruption, economic development of the country has been stunted resulting to human rights violations					
5.5	Corruption has led to obstruction of justice to those in the country to those violating the rights of the citizens					

5.6 To what extent corruption contribute to human rights violations in Somalia?

- Very Great Extent ( )
- Great Extent ( )
- Moderate Extent ( )
- Low Extent ( )
- Very Low Extent ( )