

FACTORS INFLUENCING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN LOWER SHABELLE OF SOMALIA

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Abstract: The general objective of this study was to assess the factors influencing agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. The specific objectives of the study were; to establish the influence of road infrastructure development on agriculture development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia, to evaluate the influence of government regulations on agriculture development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia, to assess the market infrastructure development on the agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia and to determine influence of irrigation infrastructure development on agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. The theoretical framework of the study consisted of agricultural development theory, economic development theory, resource exploitation theory and physical capital theory.. This research adopted a quantitative correlation research design to address the formulated hypotheses. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select 114 respondents from the target population of 160 respondents. Primary data was collected by use of self-administered structured questionnaires which was distributed through the drop and pick method. Data analysis was by descriptive statistics and inferential statistics using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24. The Pearson's product moment correlation analysis and standard multiple regression analysis was used for hypotheses testing. The data was presented by the use of tables, and figures for the purpose of giving a pictorial view of the results. The study revealed that road infrastructure development, government regulation, market infrastructure development and irrigation infrastructure development had a statistically significant influence on agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. The study recommended that the Somali government should adopt road infrastructure development, government regulation, market infrastructure development and irrigation infrastructure development in order to foster agricultural development.

Keywords: Road Infrastructure, Government Regulation, Market Infrastructure and Irrigation Infrastructure.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is currently significant variation in global agricultural development. Although improved crop agronomy and plant breeding will play critical roles, both in rain fed and irrigated crop production, so too will infrastructural services that underpin and support agriculture, including electricity supplies, road infrastructures and irrigation. Improved productivity will thus depend not only on better resource efficiency (e.g. fertilizer and water) but it will also need to be supported by improved access to resources and markets (e.g. development of rural road infrastructures) and infrastructure (e.g. electricity). In many developing countries including Somalia, agriculture is the cornerstone of the economy, the basis of economic growth and the main source of livelihood (Lewis, 2017). It is a major contributor to the economies of these countries, not only in their gross domestic product, but also in merchandising exports and most significantly employment (World Bank, 2013). Even though the importance of agricultural development for building economic growth and alleviating poverty in developing countries cannot be ignored, its relative contribution to the economy decreases as the

prosperity of a country develops. Providing support to increase the agricultural development of many developing countries seems one of the most sensible ways to ensure greater food security and alleviate poverty (Hajmohammad & Vachan, 2016).

Increases in agricultural development (per unit of land and unit of labour) lead to income benefits for the rural poor, ultimately enhancing their purchasing power and demand for other goods and services. Low food prices achieved by reducing the costs of production also contribute to lower wages in non-agricultural sectors thus facilitating industrial growth (Meidani & Zabihi, 2011). In addition, agricultural growth can have positive impacts on downstream activities beyond the farm gate (Hajmohammad & Vachan, 2016); including processing, post-harvest storage, manufacturing of agricultural equipment, tools and inputs, storage industries and distribution. This systematic review summarizes the research objectives, approaches and methods, including the search criteria, data sources, search and extraction strategies, data synthesis, analysis and interpretation. The systematic review principally focused on four main areas. Road infrastructures (incorporating road infrastructures and transport vehicles) and its impact on farmer access to agricultural markets. Irrigation infrastructure (incorporating water storage capacity per unit area, access to water and expansion of irrigated areas) and its impact on crop diversity, crop productivity (yield), crop prices, labor costs, rural consumption and returns of irrigation investment to the rural community and poverty reduction.

Research Objectives:

General Objective

The general objective of the study was to determine the factors influencing agricultural development in lower Shebelle of Somali.

Specific Objectives

- 1) To establish the influence of road infrastructure development on agriculture development in Lower Shebelle of Somalia.
- 2) To evaluate the influence of government regulations on agriculture development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia.
- 3) To assess the market infrastructure development on the agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia.
- 4) To determine influence of irrigation infrastructure development on agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia.

Research Questions

- 1) What is the influence of road infrastructure development on agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia?
- 2) What is the influence of government regulations on agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia?
- 3) What is the influence of market infrastructure development in agricultural development of Lower Shebelle of Somalia?
- 4) What is the influence of irrigation infrastructure development on the agriculture production in Lower Shabelle of Somalia?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

This explains the meaning of some of the theories about the factors influencing agricultural development.

Agricultural Development Theory

A number of agricultural markets rely on the theoretical foundations laid by the perfect competition model particularly those based on the structure conduct and performance paradigm (Bond, 2016). The structure components of a market include marketing channels, marketed volumes, degree of market information, the ease of entry and exit of buyers and sellers in and out of the market. Market conduct refers to the actions which make participants take out of their own discretion or patterns of behavior which they follow in adopting or adjusting to the market in which they buy and sell. The conduct components of a market include exchange function methods of determining price, and product differentiation.

Hence market conduct refers to the various stages adopted by participants in buying, selling and pricing (Blanchard, 2015). The SCP approach postulates that when a market structure deviates from the paradigm of perfect competition, the degree of competitive conduct will decline and there will be a consequent decrease in output (supply), allocative efficiency and an increase in prices. This implies that according to the SCP approach; the performance of markets can be assessed based on the level of competition and efficiency in those markets.

Economic Development Theory

Economic development is the process by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people. The term has been used frequently by economists, politicians, and others in the 20th and 21st centuries. The concept, however, has been in existence in the West for centuries. Modernization, Westernization, and especially Industrialization are other terms people have used while discussing economic development. Whereas economic development is a policy intervention effort with aims of economic and social well-being of people, economic growth is a phenomenon of market productivity and rise in GDP. Consequently, as economist Amartya Sen points out, "economic growth is one aspect of the process of economic development".

The scope of economic development includes the process and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people (Gregory, 2013). The University of Iowa's Center for International Finance and Development states that: 'Economic development' is a term that economists, politicians, and others have used frequently in the 20th century.

Resource Exploitation Model

The basic categories of economic base theory are the industrial sector of the regional economic assigned to either the basic or non-basic sector. Economic Base Theory (EBT) postulates that local economy is strongest when it develops those economic sectors that are not closely tied to the local economy. By developing industries that rely primarily on export markets, the local economy can better withstand economic downturns because, it is hoped, these external markets will remain strong even if the local economy experiences problems. In contrast, a local economy wholly dependent upon local factors will have great trouble responding to economic down turns (Leatherman, 2009).

Basic and Non-basic sectors: The economy is a combination of basic and non-basic industries. Basic sector is made up of local businesses (firms) that are entirely dependent upon external factors. Local resource-oriented firms (like logging or mining) and agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism are usually considered to be basic sector firms because their fortunes depend largely upon non-local factors and they usually export their goods. Non-basic firms are those that depend largely upon local business conditions.

Review of Literature of Study Variables:

Road Infrastructure Development

Transport helps in linking rural areas to aggregate growth, since the majority of the rural workforce in lower Shebelle are directly and indirectly dependent on the agricultural sector for employment, expanding the road infrastructure and improving road maintenance in rural areas can directly translate into lower transport costs for inputs (such as fertilizer) and market outputs, since it reduces the travel times for delivery to market and reduces the frequency of transport damage (vehicles and produce) (Gregory, 2013). Gaining improved access to markets also helps farmers to achieve greater consumer demand for their products. Both lower transport costs and higher demand raise the margin between sales prices and production costs, resulting in higher incomes and consequent welfare improvements for the rural population (Glick, Washburn, & Miller, 2015).

This facilitation role depends on the existence of a right of way along which motorized and non-motorized vehicles and transport services can operate. Ideally, the right of way should be engineered to provide all-weather access but seasonal access before and after the main rains may be sufficient for moving bulky inputs and the harvesting and marketing of most crops. In either case the road must be capable of being used by transport services that are affordable by farming households producing a marketable surplus (Asokore, 2017).

Government Regulations

The prevalence of externalities, uncertainty, informality and high transaction costs suggest that business regulations impact on economic performance in agriculture can be significant. The peculiar nature of the farming business suggests that there are unique dimensions through which it interacts with the regulatory climate (World Bank, 2017). These include regulations of agricultural input markets such as seed and fertilizer as well as regulations that enable small -scale and remote farmers to access finance. Moreover, they include product quality, sanitary and phytosanitary standards as well as trucking licenses. Among others, regulations in these areas play an important role in connecting farmers to domestic and international markets (WHO, 2016).

Agriculture remains the largest single contributor to the livelihoods of the 75% of the world's poor who live in rural areas. Encouraging agricultural growth is therefore an important aspect of agricultural policy in the developing world. In addition, a recent Natural Resource Perspective paper by the Overseas Development Institute found that good infrastructure, education and effective information services in rural areas were necessary to improve the chances of making agriculture work for the poor (Kamminga, 2015).

Market Infrastructure Development

Market access is critical for agriculture development, farmers in Somalia rely heavily on access to markets for their agricultural production. Reasons for poor market access include the global “rules of the game” – restrictions, standards and subsidies of wealthy states – down to local-level factors (Meidani & Zabihi, 2011). They also include the poor organization and influence of producers, weak transport and communications infrastructure and limited market information. Addressing these constraints requires policy shifts at the regional and global levels—and substantial investment in the transport infrastructure to enable produce to move from production units to the marketplace. Strengthening social capital, in such forms as producer can ensure that agricultural households have the ability to negotiate in the marketplace and secure fairer prices for their products (Saad, 2017).

Irrigation Infrastructure Development

Irrigation infrastructure: Irrigation in Somalia is practiced mostly along the Shebelle and Juba rivers. For irrigation water management and drainage, services are almost non-existent. Farmers, individually or in groups abstract water from rivers or canals regardless of crop rotation or crop water needs. Water use is governed by proximity to the distribution outlet and extraction upstream. Irrigation potential is estimated at 240 000 hectares (Fisher & Jordan, 1995). Southern Somalia is traversed by the Juba and Shabelle rivers both of which originate in the Ethiopian highlands. The two rivers have for a long time been used for irrigation by farmers in the medium to large irrigation schemes in Southern Somalia (Mohan, 2013). Lower river levels than in previous years have been also been obstacle, and are believed to be the result of greater abstraction of water upstream in Ethiopia. Most of the irrigation canals are so badly silted up and choked with vegetation that they only operate when the river is at its highest, greatly reducing the irrigated area of crops (Orodho & Kombo, 2013).

Another result of the non-functioning canal system is the breaching of riverbanks by farmers, to obtain irrigation water, which is resulting in uncontrolled flooding and wastage of water. Crops irrigated in this way are unlikely to get a second water application. Shortage of water also leads to conflict when farmers block the canals and breach the banks for irrigation, thus depriving farmers further downstream of water (Campbell, 2015). Considerable work on rehabilitation and maintenance of canals, diversion structures and off-takes has been carried out by the NGOs and the farming communities, but much of their work has been rendered ineffective because of the rapid rate of silt deposit and build-up.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive survey method, in which both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. Qualitative analysis was used in behavioral skills, personal attributes and quality data that cannot be quantified while quantitative approach was used in the numerical data that can be easily measured. Descriptive studies- cross-sectional are more formalized and typically structured with clearly stated investigative questions (Vyas & Bapat, 2011). This study design was used because it is the most commonly used research method in social research. It serves a variety of research objectives such as descriptions of phenomenon or characteristics associated with a subject population, estimates the

proportion of a population that have this characteristics and discovery of associations among different variables. This was used to find out the factors influencing economic development in Mogadishu-Somalia.

Target Population

Target population as described by Borg and Crall (2009) is a universal set of study of all members or hypothetical set of people, events or objects to which an investigator that result. The target population of this study was the employees of ministry of agriculture, agricultural development authority officials and farmers organization in Lower Shabelle of Somalia.

Table 3.1 Target Population

Target Population	Total Population
Employees Ministry of Agriculture	23
Agricultural Development Officials	35
Farmers Organization	102
Total	160

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Somalia

Sample Size

Sample size determination is the act of choosing the number of observations or replicates to include in a statistical sample. The sample size is an important feature of any empirical study in which the goal is to make inferences about a population from a sample (Bryman & Bell, 2015). The total sample size for this study was obtained using the formulae developed by Cooper and Schinder, (2013) together with (Kothari, 2014). The sample size was 114.

$$n = N / 1 + N (\alpha)^2$$

Where: n= the sample size,

N= the sample frame (population)

α = the margin of error (0.05%).

$$n = 160 / 1 + 160(0.05)^2 = 114$$

Table 3.2 Sample Size

Respondents	Total Population	Calculation	Sample Size
Employees Ministry of Agriculture	23	114/160*23	16
Agricultural Development Officials	35	114/160*35	25
Farmers Organization	102	114/160*102	73
Total	160	138/(1+138*0.05²)	114

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Somalia

Data Processing, Analysis and Presentation

Kothari and Gang, (2014) argue that data collected has to be processed, analyzed and presented in accordance with the outlines laid down for the purpose at the time of developing the research plan. Data analysis involves the transformation of data into meaningful information for decision making. It involved editing, error correction, rectification of omission and finally putting together or consolidating information gathered. The collected data was analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Descriptive and inferential statistics was done using SPSS version 22 and specifically multiple regression model was applied.

The multiple regression equation was as follows;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

Y = Represents the dependent variable, Agricultural Development

β_0 = Intercept of regression line

$\beta_1 - \beta_4$ = Partial regression coefficient of the Independent Variables

X_1 = Road Infrastructure Development

X_2 = Government Regulations

X_3 = Market Infrastructure Development

X_4 = Irrigation Infrastructure Development

ϵ = error term or stochastic term.

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Road Infrastructure Development

Table 3.3 Road Infrastructure Development

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Road infrastructure development has positive influence on timely and safe delivery of goods	108	3.62	1.365
Road infrastructure development has minimized cost of transportation	108	3.91	1.301
Road infrastructure development has increased accessibility to the farm	108	3.76	1.366
Road infrastructure development facilitates farmer to satisfy local and international demand markets	108	3.88	1.258

The first objective of the study was to establish the influence of road infrastructure development on agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Respondents were required to respond to set questions related to road infrastructure development and give their opinions. The statement that road infrastructure development has positive influence on timely and safe delivery of goods had a mean score of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.365. The statement that road infrastructure development has minimized cost of transportation had a mean score of 3.91 and a standard deviation of 1.301.

Government Regulations

Table 3.4 Government Regulations

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Government regulation has enhanced agricultural investment.	108	3.65	1.369
Government regulation has attracted foreign investment.	108	3.74	1.506
Government regulation promotes farmers to increase productivity.	108	3.80	1.452
Government regulation attracts agricultural investment.	108	4.06	1.355

The second objective of the study was to establish the influence of government regulations on agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Respondents were required to respond to set questions related to government regulations and give their opinions. The statement that government regulation has enhanced agricultural investment had a mean score of 3.65 and standard deviation of 1.369. The statement that government regulation has attracted foreign investment had a mean score of 3.74 and a standard deviation of 1.506. The statement that government regulation promotes farmers to increase productivity had a mean score of 3.80 and a standard deviation of 1.452. The statement that government regulation attracts agricultural investment had a mean score of 4.06 and a standard deviation of 1.355. Physical infrastructure, natural resource management and environmental policy, finance and trade, safety and standards usually fall under another ministry (Rosenzweig, 2013).

Market Infrastructure Development**Table 3.5 Market Infrastructure Development**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Market infrastructure development abled farmer to long-last perishable to sell to the customer	108	4.03	1.370
Market infrastructure development has greater use of external markets	108	4.39	1.058
Market infrastructure development abled farmer to long-last perishable to sell to the customer	108	3.41	1.647
Market infrastructure development has decreased risk of losses of agricultural products	108	4.04	1.207

The third objective of the study was to establish the influence of market infrastructure development on agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Respondents were required to respond to set questions related to market infrastructure development and give their opinions. The statement that market infrastructure development abled farmer to long-last perishable to sell to the customer had a mean score of 4.03 and standard deviation of 1.370. The statement that market infrastructure development has greater use of external markets had a mean score of 4.39 and a standard deviation of 1.058. The statement that market infrastructure development abled farmer to long-last perishable to sell to the customer had a mean score of 3.41 and a standard deviation of 1.647

Irrigation Infrastructure Development**Table 3.6 Irrigation Infrastructure Development**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Irrigation infrastructure development has contributed efficient water management.	108	3.92	1.312
Irrigation infrastructure development has increased intensification of cultivable area.	108	4.16	1.254
Irrigation infrastructure development increases quality of the agricultural products.	108	3.84	1.389
Irrigation infrastructure development has increased number and range of crops being grown.	108	4.03	1.226

The fourth objective of the study was to establish the influence of irrigation infrastructure development on agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Respondents were required to respond to set questions related to irrigation infrastructure development and give their opinions. The statement that irrigation infrastructure development has contributed efficient water management had a mean score of 3.92 and standard deviation of 1.312. The statement that irrigation infrastructure development has increased intensification of cultivable area had a mean score of 4.16 and a standard deviation of 1.254. The statement that irrigation infrastructure development increases quality of the agricultural products had a mean score of 3.84 and a standard deviation of 1.389. The statement that irrigation infrastructure development has increased number and range of crops being grown had a mean score of 4.03 and a standard deviation of 1.226.

Agricultural Development**Table 3.7 Agricultural Development**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is food security in Somalia as a result of agricultural development	108	3.71	1.441
Food production is round the clock as a result of irrigation development	108	4.41	1.050
Road infrastructure has allowed farms to access mechanization	108	3.87	1.361
Government policies have contributed to agricultural development	108	4.13	1.283

The statement that there is food security in Somalia as a result of agricultural development had a mean score of 3.71 and standard deviation of 1.441. The statement that food production is round the clock as a result of irrigation development had a mean score of 4.41 and a standard deviation of 1.050. The statement that road infrastructure has allowed farms to access mechanization had a mean score of 3.87 and a standard deviation of 1.361. The statement that government policies have contributed to agricultural development had a mean score of 4.13 and a standard deviation of 1.283. A significant part of the arable land is not currently cultivated which is due to the combination of several factors. They include insecurity (which increases farming costs), erratic and highly variable rainfall, lack of farming inputs, lack of credit facilities and extension services, poor irrigation and transport infrastructure, and limited efforts to rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure because of inaccessibility (World Bank, 2017).

Coefficient of Correlation

According to the findings, it was clear that there was a positive correlation between the independent variables, road infrastructure development, government regulations, market infrastructure development and irrigation infrastructure development and the dependent variable agricultural development. The analysis indicates the coefficient of correlation, r equal to 0.029, 0.003, 0.250 and 0.325 for road infrastructure development, government regulations, market infrastructure development and irrigation infrastructure development respectively. This indicates positive relationship between the independent variable namely road infrastructure development, government regulations, market infrastructure development and irrigation infrastructure development and the dependent variable agricultural development.

Table 3.8 Pearson Correlation

Correlations					
	AD	RID	GR	MID	IID
AD	1				
	108				
RID	.029	1			
	.768				
	108	108			
GR	.003	.212*	1		
	.809	.027			
	108	108	108		
MID	.250**	.058	.021	1	
	.002	.551	.828		
	108	108	108	108	
IID	.325**	.045	.142	.171	1
	.001	.642	.142	.076	
	108	108	108	108	108

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

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

Coefficient of Determination (R²)

Table 3.9 Coefficient of Determination (R²)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.458 ^a	.210	.179	2.76365

a. Dependent variable: Agricultural development

b. Predictors: (Constant), road infrastructure development, government regulations, market infrastructure development, irrigation infrastructure development

The model explains 21% of the variance (Adjusted R Square = 0.179) on agricultural development. Clearly, there are factors other than the four proposed in this model which can be used to predict agricultural development. However, this is still a good model as Cooper and Schinder, (2013) pointed out that as much as lower value R square 0.10-0.20 is acceptable in social science research. This means that 21% of the relationship is explained by the identified three factors namely road infrastructure development, government regulations, market infrastructure development and irrigation development. The rest 79% is explained by other factors in the agricultural development not studied in this research.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Table 3.10 ANOVA

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	208.744	4	52.186	6.833	.000 ^b
	Residual	786.691	103	7.638		
	Total	995.435	107			

a. Dependent Variable: Agricultural Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), Road Infrastructure Development, Government Regulations, Market Infrastructure Development, Irrigation Infrastructure Development

The study used ANOVA to establish the significance of the regression model. In testing the significance level, the statistical significance was considered significant if the p-value was less or equal to 0.05. The significance of the regression model is as per Table 4.13 below with P-value of 0.00 which is less than 0.05. This indicates that the regression model is statistically significant in predicting factors of agricultural development. Basing the confidence level at 95% the analysis indicates high reliability of the results obtained. The overall Anova results indicates that the model was significant at $F = 6.833$, $p = 0.000$.

5. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The study established that road infrastructure development through timely delivery of goods help foster agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Further the study established that road infrastructure development reduces transportation costs and hence providing efficient transportation system.

The study established that government regulations through policies to develop agriculture help foster agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Further the study established that government regulations through investment in agriculture enhances food security of Somalia as a country.

The study established that market infrastructure development through the provision of clean water help increase the quality of the products in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Further the study established that proper pricing of agricultural products helps to foster agriculture and hence enhances food security of Somalia as a country.

The study established that irrigation infrastructure development through the provision of irrigation equipment's and irrigation technology help increase the agricultural products quality in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Further the study established that irrigation training helps to foster agriculture and hence enhances food security of Somalia as a country.

6. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that road infrastructure development through timely delivery of goods help foster agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Further the study concluded that road infrastructure development reduces transportation costs and hence providing efficient transportation system.

The study concluded that government regulations through policies to develop agriculture help foster agricultural development in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Further the study concluded that government regulations through investment in agriculture enhances food security of Somalia as a country.

The study concluded that market infrastructure development through the provision of clean water help increase the quality of the products in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Further the study concluded that proper pricing of agricultural products helps to foster agriculture and hence enhances food security of Somalia as a country.

The study concluded that irrigation infrastructure development through the provision of irrigation equipment's and irrigation technology help increase the agricultural products quality in Lower Shabelle of Somalia. Further the study concluded that irrigation training helps to foster agriculture and hence enhances food security of Somalia as a country.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Increasing agricultural production can only be achieved through sustainable intensification of agriculture that creates surpluses for urban areas, limits rural exodus and lowers production costs while increasing individual incomes and curtailing the expansion of land under cultivation. It entails better use of agricultural land by intensifying production. State intervention should focus on the provision of public goods especially rural infrastructure, road, irrigation, market infrastructure and professional training for the farmers.
- 2) Improve the functioning of markets is based on eliminating market failures, the production of public goods (transport infrastructure, access to energy and water, information on prices) and certain regulations of markets in particular regarding distortions caused by international markets.
- 3) Promoting investment assumes better income forecasting and, therefore, government to set up policies and regulations that is promoting agriculture development and attract investors both national and foreign who are interested in investing the farming sector in Somalia. Social policies was especially sensitive to very small farmers who have no prospects of becoming integrated into the market due to a lack of resources – especially land –, and in the medium term must seek other sources of income. The management of natural resources is key to protecting national interests. It entails prioritizing land tenure systems that sustain value-added on the continent and ensure the protection of the natural capital as well as the rights of local and national.

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