LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN SOMALIA: A CASE STUDY OF MOGADISHU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

BY

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A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE OF MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

NOVEMBER, 2021
DECLARATION

I, Abdulkadir Gelle Elmi declare that this research dissertation on “Local Governance and Community Development in Somalia: A Case Study of Mogadishu Local government” is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, has not been submitted for any award at any academic institution.

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APPROVAL

This research dissertation on “Local Governance and Community Development in Somalia: A Case Study of Mogadishu Local government” has been done under my guidance and Supervision as an academic Supervisor and is due for submission to Kampala International University in Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Masters of Public Administration and Management

Signature: [Signature]

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DR. KATUNGUKA AARON
Supervisor:
DEDICATION

To the almighty Allah, Thank you for instilling wisdom and giving me a sense of direction and purpose throughout my entire life. To my parents I warmly appreciate you for your enormous contribution to my life including the academic one, this appreciation goes to my Uncle most importantly for the financial support accorded to me, may Allah bless you.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At first I am grateful to Allah for giving me strength to complete my master’s thesis. I would like to acknowledge my supervisor Dr. Katunguka Aaron for the guidance, suggestions and constant support on this study. Your assistance has been instrumental. My special appreciation goes to my entire family for their love and support they have offered me. Special thanks goes to my classmates and friends with whom I weathered through the storms, giving each other encouragement and for their positive criticism.

May Allah Reward You All.
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHC</td>
<td>Community Health Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVI</td>
<td>Content Validity Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EITI</td>
<td>Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRM</td>
<td>Human Resource Mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLCC</td>
<td>Pearson Linear Correlation Coefficient</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Sciences</td>
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The study sought to investigate the local governance and Community Development in Somalia: a case study of Mogadishu Local government, thus this study was guided by the Agency Theory developed by Stephen R, and Barry, M. (2006). In this theory, the principal (the shareholders) owns, the ‘assets’ that the agent manages on his or her behalf (Austin, 2013). The study employed the following objectives (i). To examine the relationship between Accountability of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government, (ii) To assess the relationship between Transparency of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government and (iii) To establish the relationship between rule of law of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government. This study used correlation research design this is because it involve finding out the relationship between local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia. The study targeted a population of 120 respondents and these were 8 top authorities of Mogadishu Local government, 20 Local governance staff and 92 selected local residents, however by use of a solvenes formula the researcher arrived at a Sample size of 92 respondents. The study used both questionnaires and interview guide as the major sources of data collection. From the study findings the results in table 4.3 indicated that the effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia was rated good and this was indicated by the overall mean of 3.07, implying that there is a formalized system intended to help the Mogadishu Local government, Somalia on how Accountability of local governance effectives on the Community Development after consulting the members. And respondents were asked to give their view on whether does accountability enable the local governance to ensure that leaders are accountable for their actions and this was indicated by the average mean of 3.35, implying that accountability enables the local governance to ensure that leaders are accountable for their actions thus Local Governance and Community Development. From the study findings indicated the researcher concluded that Accountability of local governance and Community Development are positively related. The positive relationship between Accountability of local governance and Community Development should be acknowledged based on the results shown in the summary of the findings above. Mogadishu Local government, Somalia should therefore emphasize its strong points (variables with mean of more than 3) while working on improving its weak areas (variables with mean of less than 3). It can therefore be concluded that organizations at large have a lot to benefit by practicing strategic supplier relationship management. Thus lastly from the study findings and conclusions the researcher recommended that the Mogadishu Local government should adopt a more flat organizational structure that will reduce the level of bureaucracies at the organization. Elimination of this long tails vests more powers to certain management centers who are required to make prompt decisions through a consultative process to ensure that there are very few delays in the decision making process.
CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study, and the operational definitions of terms and concepts as applied to suit the context of the study.

1.1 Background of study

1.1.1 Historical Perspective

Over the years, many concepts had been employed to describe the concept, community development (Ahwoi, 2013). Community development had been associated with such names like social education, mass education, functional education and urban constructive work. In the same vein expressed the same by nothing that community development had been described as a fusion of community organization and economic development (Ahwoi, 2013). The interrelationships or complementary nature of these two subjects underscore their relevance and study within the broad discipline of public administration. As Institutions of critical importance, they are respectively the basic political organization and the socio-economic activity.

Globally, Local governments are potentially effective instrument for community development through rural transformation and delivery of social services i.e., education, transportation networks and health care delivery. This is because local governments have well established structures to ensure effective capacity building which is increasingly seen as a key component of community in developing and transition countries like Brazil, Taiwan, Albania, Algeria, Samoa, and Angola (Corbi, et al., 2014). Capacity Building has been viewed in a wider context to include the ways and means by which the overall goals are achieved by local government in terms of Land Administration, education and staff development, development
of institutional infrastructures (including issues such as good governance, decentralization and public participation) which are more important (Wampler & Avritzer, 2014).

In Asian countries like Singapore, China, Malaysia Local Government have adopted adequate land policy frameworks which have been key to ensuring that development prevails within the various regions in terms of setting up school, good road networks, building world class hospital which advanced facilities, and improving on social welfare of the citizens by setting up well-structured market centers to boost the economy and also using mechanization to promote agriculture. It can be argued that even if the key focus is on education and training to meet short and medium term needs, capacity building measures should be assessed in a the wider context of implementing land policies in a sustainable way (Potter, et al., 2019).

In Africa, generally, local governance administration in Nigeria has all it takes to provide the needed developmental apparatus as it affects persons living in the rural areas and the local communities in particular (Aryeetey et al., 2015). It is pertinent to state at this juncture, that both the federal and state governments should shed their direct involvement and financial expenditure in favour of local governance. Rather the two tiers of government should only allocate funds for the use of local governance and leave the latter to run its own programmes with minimal over-sight function. In the traditional African milieu, there have been the processes of community reconstruction activities through communal labour and self-help efforts (Asante & Ayee, 2015). In the Eastern Nigeria, it is referred to as “Olu Obodo” implying community work. Aside from these informal traditional community development practices, the formal institutionalization foundation of the process was securely laid in the outcome of the social disturbances and upheavals in the British West Indies.

In Somalia, the local governance is essentially created as a viable political and administrative organ for the transformation of all communities and for delivery of essential services to the citizens. The primary purpose of the local governance and the basis for its existence is to create a mass development impetus to the grassroots transformation (Ashle & Maxwell, 2014). Importantly, the local governance is also to act as the training ground for a higher level of administration and for the inculcation of the philosophy of people-oriented development. Its capacity is to act as training ground for breeding the grassroots democracy
and act as a catalyst for national development, which cannot be over emphasized in Somalia. It, therefore, provides political education that ensures direct participation at the grassroots level in the issues that directly affect their lives (Assimeng, 2013). The closeness of local administration to the people affords them the opportunity to meet with their local representative, one on one, and present their problems for possible and immediate solutions. This may not be possible at the other level of governments because of the distance and administrative bottlenecks in Somalia.

In Mogadishu, the objective of local governance is to bring rapid development benefiting community at local level throughout the country (Assimeng, 2014). The goals of community development should be to improve people’s productivity and enable them to participate in their social, political and economic life. Some problems and challenges could be encountered in the process of seeking for success in community development in area. The local governance has roles in employment creation. This would give them more confidence in managing their own affairs and help to protect their environment. There are several obstacles and challenges combine to hinder the effectiveness of local governance’s contribution for community development which includes inadequate financial resources, economic and social inequality and others (Auccoin, 2016).

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

This study was guided by the Agency Theory developed by Stephen and Barry (2006). In this theory, the principal (the shareholders) owns, the ‘assets’ that the agent manages on his or her behalf (Austin, 2013). An agency relationship arises when one or more principals (such as the government) engage another person as their agent (such as Mogadishu Local government) to perform a service on their behalf. The theory explains how to best organize relationships in which one party determines the work while another party does the work. In this relationship, the principal hires an agent to do the work, or to perform a task the principal is unable or unwilling to do. For example, in this study, the principal is the government, delegating to the agent, that is, Mogadishu Local government, to perform tasks on its behalf (Awoosah et al., 2015).
In line with this study, the researcher posits that one way to deal with agency conflicts is through adhering to governance practices like accountability, transparency and rule of law (Bond & Hulme, 2014). Such practices ensure that Mogadishu Local government is focused on the interests of the government and other stakeholders. The researcher further posits that if Mogadishu Local government adheres to governance principals like accountability, transparency and rule of law based on principal agent theory, it would be able to cause community development in Mogadishu (Christenson et al., 2014).

One's agency is one's independent capability or ability to act on one's will (Clark et al., 2015). This ability is affected by the cognitive belief structure which one has formed through one's experiences, and the perceptions held by the society and the individual, of the structures and circumstances of the environment one is in and the position they are born into. Disagreement on the extent of one's agency often causes conflict between parties, e.g. parents and children.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

Local governance is a form of public administration which, in a majority of contexts, exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state (Awortwi, 2013). The term is used to contrast with offices at state level, which are referred to as the central government, national government, or (where appropriate) federal government and also to supranational government which deals with governing institutions between states.

In the simplest language, local governance means Locality stands for a restricted area like a village, a group of villages’ district, town or cities that are allowed by law to administer themselves through their own direct efforts or local authority in a manner suiting local need peculiarities and wishes. In essence, it enjoys an autonomous status which entitles it to take certain legislative, administrative and financial decisions.

In my study local governance will be defined as a system of government that is derived from the national objectives and directive principal of state policy which are part of the constitution of Somalia.

Agbakoba et al., (2004) defined local governance from legal perspective. They see it as a political administrative unit that is empowered by law to administer specific locality. The UN
Division of public administration observe local governance as a political sub unit of a nation which controls its local affairs including the powers to impose taxes or to exact labour for a prescribed purposes.

Community development is a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems (Awortwi, 2016). Community wellbeing (economic, social, environmental and cultural) often evolves from this type of collective action being taken at grassroots level. Community development ranges from small initiatives within a small group to large initiatives that involve the broader community.

Community development seeks to empower individuals and groups of people by providing them with the skills they need to effect change in their own communities. These skills are often are created through the formation of large social groups working for a common agenda. Community developers must understand both how to work with individuals and how to affect communities positions within the content of larger social institutions. There are a myriad of job titles for Community development workers and their employers include public authorities and voluntary or non-governmental organizations, funded by the local government and by independent grant making bodies. Since the nineteen seventies the prefix word 'community' has also been adopted by several other occupations from the police and health workers to planners and architects, who work with more disadvantaged groups and communities and have been influenced by community development approaches (Peltenburg, et al., 2016).

Community development practitioners have over many years developed a range of skills and approaches for working within local communities and in particular with disadvantaged people. These include less formal educational methods, community organizing and group work skills. Since the nineteen sixties and seventies through the various anti-poverty programmes in both developed and developing countries community development practitioners have been influenced by structural analyses as to the causes of disadvantage and poverty i.e. inequalities in the distribution of wealth, income, land etc, and especially political power and the need to mobilize people power to affect social change.

Effective community development should be: a long-term endeavor, well-planned, inclusive and equitable, holistic and integrated into the bigger picture, initiated and supported by
community members of benefit to the community of grounded in experience that leads to best practices. Community development is a grassroots process by which communities: become more responsible, organize and plan together, develop healthy lifestyle options, empower themselves, reduce poverty and suffering, create employment and economic opportunities, achieve social, economic, cultural and environmental goals. Community development helps to build community capacity in order to address issues and take advantage of opportunities, find common ground and balance competing interests (Levy, 2017).

It doesn't just happen- capacity building requires both a conscious and a conscientious effort to do something (or many things) to improve the community. Often when we think of community, we think in geographic terms. Our community is the city, town or village where we live. When community is defined through physical location, it has precise boundaries that are readily understood and accepted by others. Defining communities in terms of geography, however, is only one way of looking at them. Communities can also be defined by common cultural heritage, language, and beliefs or shared interests. These are sometimes called communities of interest. Even when community does refer to a geographic location, it doesn't always include everyone within the area (McCarney, 2016).

In my study community development will be defined as a grass root by which communities became more responsible, organize and plan together, develop a healthy lifestyle options themselves, reduce poverty and suffering, create employment and economic opportunities, achieve social economic and cultural environmental.

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

In Mogadishu, the local governance has played very important roles for the effective implementation of community development programs (Ayee, & Dickovick, 2013). Local governance plays an important role in the economic development of the State and in ensuring the well-being and safety of all Somalis. It also provides local and regional leadership and supports community re-creational and cultural needs (Ayee, 2015). The goals of Mogadishu Local government in the community development policy areas are to: Ensure that Local governance has input into the formulation of policies and strategies aimed at enhancing the
level and scope of community, social and economic development and services; and maximize Local governance's access to funding and resources to provide appropriate community services and facilities (Ayee, 2014). Thus, the promotion of basic elements of good governance including community involvement through a decentralized local governance system has been at the centre stage since the advent of the multiparty democracy in Somalia. However, development study analysts, practitioners and funding partners persist pointing to the fact that, despite some achievements, Mogadishu Local government lingers still in limitations.

Wraith, (2015) also see local governance as “the act of decocentration or devolution of authority to field units on the other hand it refers to it as a transfer of authority to local governance units or special statutory bodies such as schools boards for finances. From this perspective one can see local governance as a lesser power in the national policy. It is an administrative agency through which control an authority and relates to the people (Emezi, 2014). On the other hand perceived local governance as a “system of local administration under local communities that are organized to maintain law and order, provide some limited range of social amenities, and encourage cooperation and participation of inhabitants towards the improvement of their conditions of living. It provides the community with formal organizational framework which enables them to tackle the problem locally. There are certain bottlenecks which impedes the contribution of local governance for sustainable community development (Ayeni, 2016).

Therefore Mogadishu city in Somalia has been chosen for this study because of the existing poor local government structures which have failed to promote community development in terms of construction of good roads, well-structured schools, housing facilities, ensuring clean water and sanitation, setting up public health centers, constructing market centers where traders merge to sell their different products and items. In addition to this, structural and institutional challenges still exist that are curtailing sustainable growth of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises sector and thus the need to create a favorable environment for this sector to thrive has been an important agenda for not only the central government institutions but also the districts (local governments) in a bid to promote local economic growth and employment generation. (Mogadishu Urban Baseline Report, 2015).
1.2 Statement of the Problem

The objective of local governance in Somalia is to bring rapid development benefiting community at local level throughout the country (Ayeni, 2016). The goals of community development should be to improve people’s productivity and enable them to participate in their social, political and economic life. Some problems and challenges could be encountered in the process of seeking for success in community development in the country. The local governance has roles in employment creation. This would give them more confidence in managing their own affairs and help to protect their environment. However there are several obstacles and challenges combined to hinder the effectiveness of local governance’s contribution towards community development which include, inadequate financial resources, economic and social inequality and others (Banful, 2015).

In Mogadishu, the local government authorities can prepare and implement development plans and regulate markets, sanitary services, slaughter houses, fire brigades, mortuary and burial services. However, study result show that most of these discretionary powers are on paper only and as most decisions on laws and planning seem to be top down (Bhattacharyya, 2015). Thus, there is a problem in the power structure which ultimately affects the autonomy of the local governance to decide and implement schemes and programs for the welfare of the community. The recognition and importance of local governance in the development process is prompted by the need to tackle local socio-economic problems and to manage participatory development (Blaikie, 2014).

As a result, local governance cannot solve the various community development problems faced by the urban populace as the Mogadishu Local government is facing a series of challenges in implementing community development plans and programs. This is due to the stringent cap imposed on them by the law which forbids local governments borrowing from exceeding 25% of locally generated revenue. This has contained the indebtedness of local authorities, but at the same time it has eliminated the ability of local governments to access additional resources to finance service delivery that is based on local needs (Binswanger & Deininger, 2014). Keeping into account the challenges, an attempt will be made to explore the role of local governances for community development.
1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to examine the relationship between Local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific of objectives of the study include;

i. To examine the relationship between Accountability of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government

ii. To assess the relationship between Transparency of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government

iii. To establish the relationship between rule of law of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government

1.4 Research questions

i. What is the relationship between Accountability of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government?

ii. What is the relationship between Transparency of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government?

iii. What is the relationship between rule of law of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government?

1.5 Hypotheses

H₀: There is no significant relationship between Accountability of local governance on community development in Mogadishu Local government.

H₁: There is no significant relationship between Transparency of local governance on community development in Mogadishu Local government.
H₂: There is no significant relationship between Rule of law of local governance on community development in Mogadishu Local government.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is categorized as geographical, content and time scope. These are;

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out from Mogadishu Local government. Mogadishu is the largest city in Somalia and the nation's capital. Located in the coastal Banaadir region on the Indian Ocean, the city has served as an important port for centuries. As of 2019, it had a population of 1,353,000 residents. The study was conducted from Mogadishu because of the continued decline in community development due to issues regarding local governance in the area (John, 2011).

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study focused on Local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government and this was the relationship between Accountability of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government, relationship between Transparency of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government and relationship between rule of law of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study covered information from 2014-2018. This is because it was during this time period when the community development in Mogadishu severely declined (Blair, 2016). The study was conducted in a period of 3 months and that is October to December 2020 and this time period is chosen because of the nature of exercise that was undertaken in gathering, editing and processing data.
1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will be useful to the local governance authorities in District on how to build capacity and achieve community development. The findings of this study will also be useful to the people of Mogadishu, Somalia since it will lead to community development.

To the body of Knowledge, the study will bring in new information on local government and community development in Mogadishu Somalia that will supplement the existing literature and provide a spring board on which future researchers will be on to conduct more research in the future.

The study will improve the researcher’s knowledge on reporting aspects, data collection and analysis.

The research will enable the researcher to qualify for the Award of a Masters Degree of Public Administration.

1.7 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Local governance

Local governance is a form of public administration which in a majority of contexts, exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state (Blaikie, 2014).

Community development

Community development is a way of strengthening civil society by prioritising the actions of communities, and their perspectives in the development of social, economic and environmental policy (Blair, 2016).

Accountability

Accountability pertains to the obligations of persons or entities entrusted with public resources to be answerable for the fiscal, managerial and program responsibilities that have been conferred on them, and to report to those that have conferred these responsibilities.
(Conyers, 2016). From this definition of accountability it is clear that the public entities that utilize public resources have an obligation to account for the way these resources are allocated, used and the results these spending have achieved. In other words, the main objectives of all accountability initiatives are to ensure that public money is spent most economically and efficiently, that there is minimum of wastage or theft and finally that public actually benefit from public finance.

**Transparency**

Transparency can be defined as public’s unbound access to up-to-date and trustworthy information about the public sector institution’s performances and decisions. It also means that the organization provides adequate disclosure and timely information to its stakeholders regarding its operations and activities (Fuller, 2015). This information relates to the financial performance, the corporate governance, the ownership structure, the voting rights, the directors profiles, the key executives and their remuneration. The whole essence of transparency is that government processes and actions should be visible to citizens. This means government making available more official information, making the available information more useful, and making that information easy to access (Galaa, 2014).

**Rule of law.**

The doctrine of rule of law has its origin in England and it is one of the fundamental characteristics of the British constitutional system. It lays down that the law is supreme and hence the government must act according to law and within the limits of the law. It is the legal principle that law should govern a nation, as opposed to being governed by arbitrary decisions of individual government officials. It primarily refers to the influence and authority of law within society, particularly as a constraint upon behavior, including behavior of government officials (Hyden & Court, 2016).
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter addresses theoretical review, conceptual framework and a review of the existing related to the study. It mainly centres on highlighting the gaps in the existing literature, which the study seeks to fill in. This chapter is also aligned to the objectives and research questions of the study.

2.1 Theoretical Review

This study was guided by the Agency Theory developed by Stephen Ross and Barry M. Mitnick (2006). The major assumption in the agency theory is that both the agent and the principal are directed by self interest in their operations (Boafo-Arthur, 2014). This assumption therefore presumes conflict between the agent and the principal when they work together. Thus, if both parties are motivated by self-interest, agents are likely to pursue self-interested objectives that deviate and even conflict with the goals of the principal. Yet, agents are supposed to act in the sole interest of their principals.

In line with this study, the researcher posits that one way to deal with agency conflicts is through adhering to governance practices like accountability, transparency and rule of law (Bond & Hulme, 2014). Such practices ensure that Mogadishu Local government is focused on the interests of the government and other stakeholders. The researcher further posits that if Mogadishu Local government adheres to governance principals like accountability, transparency and rule of law based on principal agent theory, it would be able to cause community development in Mogadishu (Christenson et al., 2014).

One's agency is one's independent capability or ability to act on one's will (Clark et al., 2015). This ability is affected by the cognitive belief structure which one has formed through one's experiences, and the perceptions held by the society and the individual, of the structures and circumstances of the environment one is in and the position they are born into. Disagreement on the extent of one's agency often causes conflict between parties, e.g. parents and children.
2.2 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework diagrammatically shows the relationship between the different variables in the study. The independent variable is perceived as local governance and dependent variable is community development.

**Figure 2.1: Showing the Conceptual Framework**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Variable</th>
<th>Dependent Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Governance</td>
<td>Community Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Accountability</td>
<td>• Improved standards of living of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Transparency</td>
<td>• Improved service delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rule of law</td>
<td>• Improved social welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervening variable</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Government policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Technical efficiency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Improved mechanisms of accountability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher (2019)

According to the above conceptual framework, the independent variable is local governance which includes; Accountability of local governance, Transparency of local governance and Rule of law of local governance whereas the dependent variable is community development measured in terms of improved standards of living of people, Improved service delivery and
Improved social welfare. The intervening variables include; Government policy, Technical efficiency and Improved mechanisms of accountability. It is assumed that the intervening variable may compete with the independent variable and the dependent variable in their relationship.

2.3 Review of Related Studies

2.3.1 Relationship between Accountability of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government

The accountability principle of governance ensures that leadership is accountable for their actions. It is also defined as the predisposition of an organization to provide explanations and justifications for the key stakeholders, concerned by its judgments, intentions, acts and omissions, if they call to do so (Cohen & Uphoff, 2015). Public accountability pertains to the obligations of persons or entities entrusted with public resources to be answerable for the fiscal, managerial and program responsibilities that have been conferred on them, and to report to those that have conferred these responsibilities (Conyers, 2016). From this definition of public accountability it is clear that the public entities that utilize public resources have an obligation to account for the way these resources are allocated, used and the results these spending have achieved. In other words, the main objectives of all public accountability initiatives are to ensure that public money is spent most economically and efficiently, that there is minimum of wastage or theft and finally that public actually benefit from public finance.

Indeed, the central issue in accountability is to determine the extent to which stakeholders have access to adequate, accurate, understandable, and up to date information’s, on the basis of which they can act (Conyers, 2017). Accountability is therefore a requirement to answer for what the agent has accomplished or not the principal as answers are of significance and value for decision making. There are five reasons for ensuring public accountability mechanisms, including the need to ensure democratic control of public institutions, to prevent
corruption and abuse of power and to improve public confidence in governance arrangements.

There is need to be accountability in the public sector because it helps to ensure that all actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to scrutiny and transparency (Dalal-Clayton et al., 2017). By guaranteeing that all government agencies are accountable, they will be able to meet their stated purposes and goals, and are also more responsive to the needs of the people. Moreover, if government officials are responsive to the needs of the people, public agencies will become more transparent so that citizens can monitor their activities, thus making it less likely for public officials to abuse their positions (Delanty, 2016).

It was observed that in order to improve the level of government accountability at all levels of local governance, a strong emphasis on assessing the government performance through a focus on outcome-oriented approach need to be strengthened (Dele, 2016). Similarly, it observed that to tame corruption and ensure transparency and accountability in the public service, political commitment and a will are not optional. These are expected to inject the necessary ethical conduct among public officers particularly at the top level management and then cascade this to the lowest hierarchy of the public service. To be accountable, local councils need to respect taxpayers’ preferences so that the marginal benefits of increased local spending exceed or equal the marginal offer for tax payers (Fox et al., 2016).

Promoting fiscal or financial accountability in governments does not only lie on ensuring that revenues are appropriated legally, but by guaranteeing an institutional arrangement where roles and responsibilities of those involved in financial management are clarified to all (Freire, 2014). Increased accountability to wider stakeholder interests has also come to be increasingly advocated; in particular the argument that corporations need to be more visibly accountable and responsive, not only to owners and managers in the governance chain but to wider social interest.

Under the financial or fiscal accountability at some level of resource allocation and revenue collection capacity is transferred to lower levels of government to allow local governance to finance new responsibilities in terms of expenditure, with arrangements for resources usually
negotiated between local and central authorities (Olowu, 2011). It also means the shifting of financial power to the local level. It involves increasing or reducing conditions on the intergovernmental transfer of resources and giving jurisdictions greater authority to generate their own revenue (Michaelson, 2010).

Fiscal accountability comprises the financial aspects of devolution to regional and local governance. Fiscal decentralization generally refers to the process of changing the source and distribution of resource availability at the local levels of governments (Gellar, 2012). Fiscal decentralization system states how and in what ways the revenues and expenditures are organized among the different levels of government in the national polity. Fiscal decentralization is the devolution of taxing and spending powers to lower levels of government. Biya (2013) explain it as the transfer of some authority over expenditure responsibilities and financing from national to sub-national government units.

Therkildsen (2011), noted that the basic idea of accountability is that government addresses the problems with allocative inefficiency by allowing smaller communities to take responsibility for governance by forcing local governance to be more relevant and more accountable to the community. Accountability is a situation in which decisions about expenditures of revenues raised locally or transferred from the central government are done by the local authority (Lyons, 2014).

Accountability is the fiscal or financial honesty and avoidance of fraud that makes sure that money is spent and recorded as agreed and according to appropriate rules and that accurate reports are given to stake holders in a timely manner (Fuller, 2015). Financial accountability is made by preparing and circulating financial statements or reports to stakeholders. For accountability to be effective, action should be taken upon institutions, which render inadequate accountability. There is a positive and significant relationship between accountability and stakeholder’s satisfaction. This means that any increase in accountability will be followed by increase in stakeholder’s satisfaction.
2.3.2 Relationship between Transparency of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government

Transparency can be defined as public’s unbound access to up-to-date and trustworthy information about the public sector institution’s performances and decisions. It also means that the organization provides adequate disclosure and timely information to its stakeholders regarding its operations and activities (Fuller, 2015). This information relates to the financial performance, the corporate governance, the ownership structure, the voting rights, the directors profiles, the key executives and their remuneration. The whole essence of transparency is that government processes and actions should be visible to citizens. This means government making available more official information, making the available information more useful, and making that information easy to access (Galaa, 2014).

The whole essence of transparency in the public service delivery to the public is all about how the state should attain the maximum societal needs with the attempt to improve the state’s service provision capacity through the ‘corrective actions’ and evaluative role of the public (Galaa, 2014). The public should get a capability to voice and prioritize their needs as well claim their rights. The previously hidden and unclear information to the public should be clear and accessible through the ‘transparency systems. Strong, transparent and well communicated governance mechanisms like risk and fraud plans, business or budget committees, audit committees, and structured HR mechanisms, together with an emphasis on integrity and ethics, combine to form the cement which binds together the other characteristics needed for organizational confidence (Gariba, 2015).

The previously hidden and unclear information to the public should be clear and accessible through the ‘transparency systems (Gariba, 2015). Transparency will guide the way government communicates with the general public in further areas: Firstly, it will be transparent in how tax-payers’ money is being spent, i.e. assess the delivery of services according to efficiency. Secondly, it will be transparent in how policies have been formed, through being clear about what rationale underpins reforms and interventions.

Active involvement in development planning and related decision-making therefore acts as an important ingredient to transparency and accountability as it also inculcates ownership
among the citizenry (Gaventa, & Valderrama, 2014). Mainstreaming public needs, interests and satisfaction though ought to be based on a sound and participatory assessment of the same. The author further stated that information dissemination, its accessibility and understanding also act as an important avenue to reinforce transparency and accountability. It is on the basis of appropriate information that people make informed decisions to advance human welfare. This information should be provided to the public service human resource as well as the members of the public in order to ensure that actions from either side are based on grounded ethical standards and information (Gebe, 2014).

Several dimensions of governance are instrumental to ensure sustainable exploitation and fair distribution and to maximise the contribution of community development outcomes. Revenue and contract transparency through initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) have been promoted as a means to increase accountability in the context of community development. However, transparency alone is unlikely to attain sustainable development outcomes from extractive industries. Transparency must be supported by strong regulatory frameworks, competent and strong institutions, flexible, collaborative and adaptive management practices, a solid understanding of the political economy at the local level, sound and sustainable fiscal regimes and a leadership commitment to using the revenue to promote sustainable development outcomes (DFID 2016).

At the host country level, transparency initiatives are not enough to address these risks. Institutional quality and governance are important factors for mediating the negative impacts of resource abundance including a strong legal and institutional environment, an effective judiciary, functioning systems of political accountability and anti-corruption (EITI 2016).

In particular, the laws, regulations and institutional practices need to enable the criminalisation of bribery, comprehensive disclosure of information, open competition and accountability (Natural Resource Governance Institute 2013). As the awarding of contracts and licences is an area particularly vulnerable to corruption, the regulatory framework needs to provide for fair, clear and transparent awarding procedures, access to information and contract transparency (Le Billon 2011). Disclosure of information and transparent reporting practices by government agencies also contribute to building accountable systems for
collecting, managing, investing and spending revenues, and translating revenue transparency into more accountability in natural resource management (Lindner 2014). Finally, adequate safeguards, checks and quality controls need to be in place to guard against conflicts of interest and undue discretion, with oversight mechanisms such as audits, parliamentary oversight, civil society and media monitoring, as well as corporate transparency and monitoring (Lindner 2014).

In addition, transparency in community development governance largely focuses on certain segments of the sector’s value chain and publicising the information on “revenue transparency” of certain high-value community development (EITI 2016). There is a growing consensus on the necessity to extend transparency requirements beyond the minimum requirements of EITI and across the entire community development management value chain to cover additional resources, additional disclosure requirements, and additional measures to promote good management of resource revenues (AFDB 2016). In particular, beyond revenue transparency, the transparency agenda should also cover licensing, contracts, physical resource flows, and other production factors, as well as public expenditure (Le Billon 2011).

There are major corruption risks in the role of local governance in providing financial services to a range of resource sectors as illustrated by the case of Mozambique (Isaksen & Williams 2016). Existing transparency initiatives have also not been primarily designed to address the risk that revenues from natural resources may be misappropriated and illicitly transferred (Le Billon 2011). At the international level, curbing illicit financial flows generated by the sector implies increasing transparency in the global financial system, putting greater pressure on local governance to ensure that they are not dealing with the proceeds of corruption and preventing corrupt leaders’ access to the international financial system. This also involves taking appropriate measures to trace and repatriate stolen assets to their countries of origin (Isaksen & Williams 2016).

Transparency is expected to help in exposing corruption, through highlighting discrepancies in public accounts and triggering more formal accountability mechanisms such as audits and investigations (Gebe, 2014). In this narrative of the role of transparency however, there is an underlying assumption: that the information made public through transparency initiatives will
be used by concerned citizens through exercising voice and expressing outrage at misconduct. Certain transparency and accountability mechanisms, especially when supported by the threat of credible sanctions, are expected to shift the incentives of public officials by increasing the probability of exposure and the cost of being found guilty (Somalia Districts, 2016a).

2.3.3 Relationship between rule of law of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government

At the national level, the rule of law is necessary to create an environment for providing sustainable livelihoods and eradicating poverty. Poverty often stems from disempowerment, exclusion and discrimination (Somalia Districts, 2016b). The rule of law fosters development through strengthening the voices of individuals and communities, by providing access to justice, ensuring due process and establishing remedies for the violation of rights. Security of livelihoods, shelter, tenure and contracts can enable and empower the poor to defend themselves against violations of their rights. Legal empowerment goes beyond the provision of legal remedies and supports better economic opportunities (Hutchinson, & Wilson, 2014).

Local governance is believed to ensure greater interaction with elected local governance. This leads directly to decisions that are more consistent with the wishes of local communities than those made and imposed by central governments from above (Hutchinson & Wilson, 2014). Not only are local communities said to feel better connected to local governances but also this connection allows them, - either directly or indirectly (through their representatives) - to influence public affairs in some modest ways that directly affect them, empowers people, and gives them a new sense of control and autonomy.

Local governances face a principally complex situation in their services provision agenda. This is because the communities they serve are varied (Hyden & Court, 2016). However, this is alleviated with believes that the sub-national governments are closer to the people, have good access to critical local information, and understand the local context well. This gives local governances an added ability to better identify the appropriate mixture, and level of services that their constituents need than can the higher-level government; thus improving allocative efficiency. Suffice to say however that some services, by their nature, are best
provided by a higher level government with a greater overall capacity (Inkoom, 2016). There are those however, that affect local jurisdictions and should be left to local governances.

Local governance, as the institutional embodiment of local rule of law, stands at the forefront of safeguarding democratic standards and promoting the value of rule of law to communities. The role of rule of law derives from the moral justification of local governance based on the liberty of the community which advocates the fundamental freedom of local individuals in collective self-regarding issues (Chandler 2010). It can be traced back to the 19th century when Joshua Toulmin Smith argued against the central control over the autonomy of local governance in certain policy areas, inter alia, sanitation policy. Smith (2012) developed his argument on the basis of liberal principles that individual groups have the right and duty to know and understand all matters concerning to themselves and have the collective freedom to discuss and make decisions upon such issues. However, liberty as a principle alone does not provide substantial justification to support the role of local governance in safeguarding local rule of law. Instead, the ability of local governance based on its advantageous position in managing self-regarded issues, together with the liberal principle, form the foundation of the value of local rule of law in protecting local interests against central control.

The role of local governance in safeguarding rule of law is mainly reflected on three aspects. First of all, the democratic structure gives local governance the institutional basis to undertake the role of ensuring rule of law at the local level. In most politics, local authorities are either directly elected or accountable to a directly elected assembly, which forms the foundation of their democratic nature. The close link to local communities enables local governance to meet the basic criteria of representative rule of law as being ‘popularly authorised, accountable, responsive and representative’, which were set out by Beetham (2010). The democratic structure of local governance ensures the local representativeness by providing a diffusion of power within the community through the decision making process, as understood from the pluralists’ perspectives (Hill 2013; Phillips 2014). It also facilitates the incorporation of central policies to fit into the local circumstances without disregarding the diversity and variations of localities (Jones & Stewart 2012). In relation to the local communities, the representative democratic nature enables local governance to undertake the role as the legitimate agency of their collective interests, so as to determine and provide
services towards the common good (Chandler 2018). Hence, in comparison with other tiers of government, local authorities are required to place more emphases on the details of local circumstances and the urgent needs in accordance with common community interests, which is reflected in its role of securing local rule of law.

Secondly, local governance has the capacity to facilitate and enhance participatory rule of law. With increased importance in recent years, participatory rule of law has become an essential form of local rule of law alongside the traditional representative form (Sweeting and Copus 2013). Among all governmental bodies, local governance is the closest to local communities, which allows it to be more accessible and available to citizens (Pratchett 2016; Stoker 2014). The accessibility of local governance provides greater opportunities for citizens to engage in political issues that have close relevance to their immediate social and economic environment. Enhancing participatory rule of law at the local level is not only about encouraging participation in elections, but also various forms of engagement in local administrative activities. The opportunities of having their say in local decision-making stimulate stronger interests of citizens to engage proactively in political participation. The closeness to the citizens urges local governance to be more responsive of its administrative decisions and public service deliveries. The political accessibility, responsiveness and availability of local governance are all crucial factors that can boost citizens’ trust of government at the local level as in contrast to central government in particular, which contributes to the enhancement of wider participatory rule of law (Pattie et al. 2014). Local governance also plays an important role as political educator through the means of encouraging democratic participation of citizens (Sharpe 2017). By providing opportunities of developing democratic values and skills, local governance ‘reinforces notions of participatory citizenship’ and builds ‘the foundation for strong national democratic institutions and practices’ (Pratchett 2014). The role of local governance, therefore, is not only limited in enhancing participatory rule of law at the local level, but also can contribute to build up strong democratic culture in much wider political context.

The third aspect of the role of local governance in securing local rule of law is the dual model of accountability embedded in its institutional structure. Unlike authorities at other tiers, local
governance is required to be simultaneously accountable to the upward national governmental bodies and to the downward public service end users, that is, the local communities. Despite the fact that there are practical limitations of the traditional pyramid structure of upwards accountability due to the ‘multitude of decisions taken in hundreds of different localities’ and ‘the conceptual limits to a model of downward accountability based upon individual redress alone’ (Beetham 2011), the elected local governance based on democratic structure certainly has the capacity to strengthen the ground of being accountable and responsive for its administrative activities. Based on the democratic arrangements such as representative government and participatory rule of law, local communities are capable of ensuring local governance to be held accountable through multiple channels. Hence, local governance is pressured to be more responsible for its decision making and managerial activities under such dual accountability model. This, as a result, encourages communities’ involvement particularly on the issues that have direct and immediate impact on their daily activities. It also enhances the quality of government operations and public services as in response to the request of local communities through democratic accountability.

Several strands of change in local governance over the last few decades reemphasis the importance of local authorities’ role in delivering rule of law, inter alia, network governance and local leadership reform. The notion of network governance has developed upon the flourishing movement of new public management since 1980s and opened a new era of managerial focused governance with the highlight on economic efficiency and customer orientation (Pollitt and Bouckaert 2014). Whilst network governance contributes greatly to the quality of public administration towards better governance, it has simultaneously drawn a large amount of attention to its implications on local rule of law (see Rhodes 2015; Lowndes and Skelcher 2010; Bogason and Musso 2016; Mathur and Skelcher 2017). There are serious concerns of the democratic functioning of networks in local governance which raises issues regarding to equality, accountability, and democratic legitimacy (Nyholm and Haveri 2019). In particular, the non-elected nature of actors from the private sector involved in the public sphere challenges the value of representative rule of law and broaches the question of responsiveness and accountability in terms of safeguarding the real public good. Hence, with increasing cross-sectoral and civil society involvement in the governance framework, the
value of local governance becomes even more substantial in relation to its capacity to develop and reinforce local rule of law.

There is the recent trend of local political leadership reform with a move towards direct election of local political leaders in most western democracies (Larsen 2012; Wollmann 2018). This movement has significant implications to local rule of law in terms of its impact on political legitimacy and accountability of the local leadership. As Copus (2016) noted, ‘the shift from indirectly to directly elected leaders coincides with a shift from notions of local governance to local governance, as well as with a move from hierarchical and closed government networks and a routinized policy structure to a more fragmented and decentralised set of local political networks, coupled with experiments in new forms of rule of law’ (also see John 2011). Being directly elected by the public, local political leaders are required to be more responsive and accountable to the community represented and governed, as a result of which the party dominance of local politics is spontaneously challenged by shifting policy priorities towards public needs rather than narrow party-based preferences (Copus 2014). Therefore, directly elected local political leadership represents a ‘potential to change the dynamics of party politics and, more widely, the conduct and inclusivity of local politics and rule of law’. With the introduction of a new style and dynamic in local political leadership, local governance has been given an even more important function in delivering local rule of law based upon a broader ground of strengthened representative governance model.

Whereas democratic deficit and performance deficit have caused serious concerns of local political practice (Wollmann 2018), issues as such do not necessarily undermine the value of local governance in safeguarding local rule of law but rather trigger the political reforms to reinforce its democratic function. With the capacity of strengthening representative rule of law, encouraging local political participation, as well as fortifying effective accountability of local political leadership, local governance has great potential to enhance rule of law not only within the local political system but it can also build up the firm ground for a wider national, or even international democratic culture.
The literature extols both democratic and developmental tenets of implementing decentralisation and local governance across the sub-region (Inkoom, 2016). Probably, there is more controversy within the literature than there is convergence on the above developmental and democratic assertion. Again, the review revealed conceptual difficulties among scholars and professionals alike in reaching a generally accepted and unambiguous theoretical conceptualisation of the process or practice of decentralisation. Indeed as the literature would suggests, the concept of decentralisation is a complex and somewhat elusive phenomenon and for this reason, countries appear to conveniently adopt it in ways that is best suitable in the eyes of the political and administrative elite (International Monetary Fund, 2016).

2.4 Gaps in Literature

There has been growing recognition of the importance of community development as an instrument in the overall development of the contemporary developing world. This is because of the glaring gap between the rural and urban areas in terms of infrastructural, resources distribution, human resources development and employment, which has made community development imperative (Ogbazi, 1982 in Zakari ya’u, 2014). This imbalance has subjected the rural areas to more disadvantaged economic position. It has induced rural – urban migration, thereby, increasing unemployment situation in the urban areas, while, simultaneously depriving the rural areas of their agricultural workforce.

According to Beetham (2010), the democratic structure of local governance ensures the local representativeness by providing a diffusion of power within the community through the decision making process, as understood from the pluralists’ perspectives (Hill 2013; Phillips 2014). It also facilitates the incorporation of central policies to fit into the local circumstances without disregarding the diversity and variations of localities (Jones & Stewart 2012). In relation to the local communities, the representative democratic nature enables local governance to undertake the role as the legitimate agency of their collective interests, so as to determine and provide services towards the common good (Chandler 2018). Hence, in
comparison with other tiers of government, local authorities are required to place more emphases on the details of local circumstances and the urgent needs in accordance with common community interests, which is reflected in its role of securing local rule of law.

The idea of local government is to bring governance closer to people in the grassroots for participation in governance, service delivery to enhance socio-economic development and good governance (Ogunna, 1996 in Okoli, et al, 2015). But unfortunately today, transparency and accountability in Somali local government is rhetoric, most local government officials display provocative wealth gotten through criminal institutionalized stealing and corrupt practices (Onah, 2010 in Okoli, et al, 2015).

The above literature review also explains the conceptual understanding of local governance and community development. The framework has included local governance, community development, accountability, transparency, rule of law and development. The review revealed that community members in Somalia should be empowered and motivated in governance to community development since it’s their right to do so as reflected and required in the related international, regional and local rights (Conyers, 2017). It is noted in the literature that there has been several frameworks for local governance in community development and conflict transformation but a very little progress had in reality been achieved in the actual governance this is as of the fact that the formal political institutions normally spearheading peace processes tend to perpetuate exclusionary practices and attitudes that exacerbate the unequal representation of the civil society in decision making therefore leaving significant stakeholders out of engagement in public affairs (Galaa, 2014). This study however seeks to bridge the gap and create significant evidence explaining how local governance is important in the process of community development in Mogadishu Somalia.
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the research design, target population, sample size, sampling procedure, data collection methods, research instruments, validity and reliability, data collection procedure, data analysis, ethical consideration, and limitation of the study.

3.1 Research design

This study adopted a case study research design using a qualitative approach. A research design is a procedural plan that is adopted by the researcher to answer questions validly, objectively, accurately and economically (Kumar, 2011). It is a logical sequence that connects the empirical data to a study's research questions and, eventually, to its conclusions (Yazan, 2015). Unlike Quantitative design, the qualitative design is concerned more with questions of “why”, “what”, and “How” rather than “how many” that is the primary focus of quantitative methodologists (Creswell, 2004). This implies that the aims and objectives of qualitative research are directed at providing an in-depth and interpreted understanding of the social world of the research participants by learning about the sense they make of their social and material circumstances, their experiences, perspectives and histories. As such, qualitative researchers collect detailed, rich and complex data depending on the nature of the study using through a case study approach (Crewell, 2013; Kumar, 2011; Yin, 2009). According to Yin (2009) case study research involves the examination of a case within a real-life contemporary context to obtain an in-depth understanding and interpretation of its nature. Such studies are useful in as far as offering important contexts for understanding what the participants are saying is concerned.

The study adopted a qualitative descriptive research design which involves gathering of empirical data from respondents (Amin, 2005). According to Kothari (2004), a descriptive survey is suitable for describing characteristics of an event, providing data about the population or the item being studied by only describing it without any manipulations. It gives a systematic description that is as factual and as accurate as possible. Therefore by using this
design the main study variables were easily analyzed and their effect on the independent variable well exposed.

More so both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used in data collection. Quantitative approach involved use of questionnaires. Qualitative approach involved use of interview guide. The researcher was used this type of research design because it is not costly to perform and does not require a lot of time. Therefore this design was used because it brings out clearly the effect of community development on implementation of local government policies in Mogadishu Somalia. The researcher used this type of research design because it is not costly to perform and does not require a lot of time (Kothari, 2006).

3.2 Study population

According to the Somalia Local governance manual, a local governance is estimated to be having a total of 120 individuals (Somalia Local governance Manual, 2020). So it is from this that the researcher went to choose the target population of 120 respondents and these were 8 top authorities of Mogadishu Local government, 20 Local governance staff and 92 selected local residents. These people were selected because they are believed to have sufficient information about local governance and community development in Somalia.

3.3 Sample size

Sample size determination is the act of choosing the number of observations or replicates to include in a sample in an empirical study in which the goal is to make inferences about a population from a sample. The nature of data that was generated required different techniques for better understanding of the research problem under investigation. Besides, the approach is also commonly known for achieving higher degree of validity and reliability as well as eliminating biases as per Amin (2008).

The Sloven’s formula (2012) was used to determine the minimum sample size.

\[ n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2} \]
\[ n = \frac{120}{1 + 120(0.05)^2} \]
\[ n = 92 \text{ respondents} \]

\( n \) = sample size

\( N \) = the population size

\( e \) = level of significance, fixed at 0.05

**Table 3.1: Structure of the study population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target Population</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Selected Sampling technique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local government authorities</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Purposive sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogadishu Local government Staff</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Purposive Sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local residents</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Random Sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>92</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**3.4 Sampling methods**

**3.4.1 Simple Random sampling**

The researcher used random sampling on large populations for instance other Local government staff so as to get equal representation of the respondents. In that way, every employee had an equal opportunity to be selected. In selecting the respondents, two consecutive respondents were selected while skipping the next one respondent and selecting the next two all over again until the sample size is met. This sampling technique was employed because it is simple and prevents cases of bias in sampling.

**3.4.2 Purposive sampling**

Purposive sampling involved selecting a number of Mogadishu Local government staff based on the local governance in relation to community development. These were purposely
selected because they work with the District local governance and thus are believed to have sufficient knowledge on local governance and community development. This method was appropriate because the sample selected comprises of informed persons who provided data that was comprehensive enough to gain better insight into the problem. The flexibility of purposive sampling allows researchers to save time and money while they are collecting data. It offers a process that is adaptive as circumstance change, even if it occurs in an unanticipated way.

3.5 Data Sources

The researcher used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from the respondents through self-administered questionnaire. The researcher obtained secondary data from earlier studies and some publications on financial reporting and local resident’s decision making.

3.6. Data collection instruments

3.6.1 Questionnaire

The researcher used questionnaires as the main primary source of data collection. Closed ended questionnaires were used in the collection of data and these were distributed to the respondents involved in the study to provide answers. The instrument was purposely selected because it seeks personal views of the respondents and thus enabled the respondents to use their knowledge in providing a wide range of data as they weren’t afraid in any way.

3.6.2 Interview Guide

The researcher organized key informant interviews with officials from the top authorities of the District Local governance with the use of interview guides. The researcher therefore had to interact with the respondents, face to face and ask them relevant questions to the study. The method was used purposely because it provides for a systematic flow of information due to the order of questions and it also helps in covering information that would be left out in the questionnaires.
3.7 Validity and reliability of the instrument

3.7.1 Validity

This instrument is mainly ensured through expert judgment and the researcher made sure the coefficient of validity to be at least 70%. After the assessment of the questionnaire, the necessary adjustments were made bearing in mind of the objectives of the study. The researcher used the following formula to calculate the validity of the instrument.

\[
CVI = \frac{\text{no of items declared valid}}{\text{total no of items}} 
\]

\[
CVI = \frac{34}{39} \times 100\%
\]

CVI = 87.1% therefore the instrument was valid.

3.7.2 Reliability

This is also another critical instrument that the researcher used as a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. The formula that the researcher used indicated below;

\[
\alpha = \frac{n}{n-1} \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\sigma_i^2}{\sigma^2} \right]
\]

Where \(\sigma^2\) is the variance of the total scores and is the variance of the set of 0,1 scores representing correct and incorrect answers on item 1. The theoretical range of the coefficient is 0 to 1. Suggested guidelines for interpretation are < 0.60 unacceptable, 0.60–0.65 undesirable, 0.65–0.70 minimally acceptable, 0.70–0.80 respectable, and 0.80–0.90 very good, and > 0.90 consider shortening the scale by reducing the number of items.

The table below shows each main constructs of the model was considered acceptable since the Cronbach’s alpha related to each of them exceeded 0.70, confirming satisfactory reliability.
Table 3.1: Reliability Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Cronbach Alpha Coefficient</th>
<th>CVI (Content Validity Index)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local government</td>
<td>0.8331</td>
<td>0.7982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>0.8634</td>
<td>0.8221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data computed, (2019)

### 3.8 Data analysis

#### 3.8.1 Quantitative data analysis

The raw data obtained from questionnaires was cleaned, sorted and coded. The coded data was entered into the Computer, checked and statistically analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) software package 22 was used. Descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation coefficient was used to attain the relationship between independent variable and dependent variables. The demographic characteristics were analyzed based on frequency and percentages in frequency tables. The first, second and third objectives were analyzed using descriptive statistics of means and standard deviations, there after simple linear regression was used to determine the effect local government on community development. The following numerical values and response modes was used to interpret the means:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean range</th>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.22- 5.00</td>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.42 - 4.22</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.62 – 3.41</td>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.81 - 2.61</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00 - 1.80</td>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>Very Poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study adopted simple linear regression to test the significance between local governance and community development. The decision rule was based on single tail test at 0.05 level of
significance values of regression coefficients below 0.05 was the acceptable to having significant effect between the tested variables. The decision rule was 0.05 significance level at 95% confidence interval.

3.8.2 Qualitative data analysis

Under qualitative method, data was thematically analyzed from the themes and sub themes developed from the research objectives. Qualitative data from the interviews was analyzed by use of content and context analysis. Content analysis involved coding and classifying data, also referred to as categorizing and indexing and the aim of context analysis is to make sense of the data collected and to highlight the important messages, features or findings.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The researcher carried out the study with full knowledge and authorisation of the top authorities of Mogadishu Local government. The researcher first of all acquired an introductory letter from the University which he used to eliminate suspicion. The researcher thereafter went ahead to select respondents, and arrange for dates upon which he delivered questionnaires, after which he picked them in addition to making appointments for interviews to be conducted. The researcher was charged with a task of ensuring that he assured the respondents of their confidentiality as this is paramount to research.

3.10 Limitations of the Study

In the process of carrying out this investigation, a number of limitations were faced. These limitations obstructed the speed at which the study was carried out. These included;

Some targeted respondents were not willing to set aside time to respond to the investigator’s questions this frustrated the researcher’s efforts to collect substantial data. However this was minimized by organizing other meetings with the respondents in order to get the required assistance.
The study required a lot of time to be dedicated to collecting substantial data from one respondent to another making observations, continuous review of literature, data analysis and report writing. However this was minimized by employing other research assistants in order to collect data in the required time.
CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the findings in accordance to the data collected from the field on the research topic and in line with the research specific research objectives. The presentations are based on data collected from the field in line with the study population were data was collected from the respondents. It also focuses on the data presentation, interpretation and analysis in form of tables and figures.

4.1 Response Rate

Table 4.1: Response rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaires distributed</th>
<th>Questionnaires returned</th>
<th>Response rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>$\frac{92}{100} \times 100% = 92%$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data (2020)

The table 4.1 above shows that out of 100 questionnaires distributed, only 92 of them were returned and this implies that the response rate was 92% which was relatively impressive.

4.2 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The study first determined the profile of respondents. This was done with regard to respondents’ gender, age groups, years of experience and level of education. The demographic characteristics of respondents were determined because what respondents believe about the study variables may be influenced by their demographic characteristics. Such differences can sometimes help in understanding research findings. The profiles of respondents in this study were determined by the use of frequencies and percentages as shown in the table that follows.
Table 4.2: Demographic characteristics of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN CATEGORY</th>
<th>SUB-CATEGORY</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of respondents</td>
<td>19-25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26-30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31-35</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36-41</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42-46</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Above 46</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Level</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years spent working in</td>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the organisation</td>
<td>1-3 years</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-6 years</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 years and above</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Information presented in Table 4.2 indicates that most of the respondents were male as they formed 72 (78%) while the female respondents constituted only 20 (22%). This shows that majority of the respondents were men since operations in such projects require masculine energy. The findings in Table 4.2 show that majority of the respondents belonged to the age group of between 26-30 years and had 27(29%). This was followed by those between 42 and
46 years as they had 19(21%) composition. The third category under this parameter was those between 36-41 years, as they claimed 13(14%) composition. Fourth, came also those between and 31-35 years with 13(14%) composition. Respondents between 19-25 had 13(14%) and finally the least populated age category was for those above 46 years of age at 7(8%). The results imply that majority of the respondents were mature and having adequate and critical understanding of the youth. It is possible that age imply experience and critical understanding of concepts an avenue for experience and un doubttable data by the researcher. The presented study findings in Table 4.2 show that the majority of the respondents at 30(33%) were bachelor’s degree holders, 22(24%) were holding Master’s degree, these were followed by 20 certificate holders at 22%. Those in other section were 14 at 15% and the least respondents were 6 diploma holders at 7%. The findings imply that many respondents were highly educated implying that this had adequate and proper information needed by the researcher. Furthermore from the results it shows that majority of the respondents had stayed in the organisation for 4-6 years with 47 (51%), followed by, 1-3 years with 24(26%), followed by 7 years and above with 15(16%) and lastly only 06 (7%) had stayed in the organisation for less than 1 year. Thus indicating that majority of the respondents had clear information on the wellbeing of the Mogadishu Local government because of the long stay in the organisation.

4.3 Description of independent variable: Local Governance (n=92)

This section presents the description of the independent variable using means and standard deviation. According to the conceptual framework (Figure 2.1), the Independent variable in this study was based on the study objectives in terms of 3 constructs (i.e. Accountability of local governance, Transparency of local governance, and Rule of law of local governance) among employees in Mogadishu Local government. Thus section B of the questionnaires was devoted to the Independent variable.
4.3.1. Findings on the effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

Objective number one of the study was to examine the effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia. Several questions were asked in this regard. The responses are in respect of this question as shown below:

Table 4.3: Responses about the effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does accountability enable the local governance to ensure that leaders are accountable for their actions</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>1.830</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does accountability initiatives ensure that public money is spent most economically and efficiently</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>1.746</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does Accountability ensure that there is minimum of wastage or theft and finally the public actually benefit from public finance</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>1.667</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there need of accountability in the public sector in order to ensure that all actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to scrutiny and transparency</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>1.568</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For effectiveness in accountability do you think there is need take action upon institutions, which render inadequate accountability</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>1.288</td>
<td>Very poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Mean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3.07</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.671</strong></td>
<td><strong>Good</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data 2020
The following mean ranges were used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

For the effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean Range</th>
<th>Response Mode</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.26-4.00</td>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.51-3.25</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.76-2.50</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00-1.75</td>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>Very poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results in table 4.3 indicated that the effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia was rated good and this was indicated by the overall mean of 3.07, implying that there is a formalized system intended to help the Mogadishu Local government, Somalia on how Accountability of local governance effectiveness on the Community Development after consulting the members. And respondents were asked to give their view on whether does accountability enable the local governance to ensure that leaders are accountable for their actions and this was indicated by the average mean of 3.35, implying that accountability enables the local governance to ensure that leaders are accountable for their actions thus Local Governance and Community Development.

Still results in table 4.3 does accountability initiatives ensure that public money is spent most economically and efficiently this was indicated by the average mean of 3.05 this further shows that Accountability of local governance influences the coordinated outcomes of the effort and its effect is weaker than governance thus being essential in decision making of Community Development.

Results in table 4.3 however indicated that does Accountability ensure that there is minimum of wastage or theft and finally the public actually benefit from public finance this was rated good with an average mean of 2.78, this implies that Accountability ensures that there is
minimum of wastage or theft and finally the public actually benefit from public finance which is helpful to the way of increasing the Local Governance on community development.

Results however indicated that Is there need of accountability in the public sector in order to ensure that all actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to scrutiny and transparency and this was rated poor (mean=2.46), this implies that there is much need of accountability in the public sector in order to ensure that all actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to scrutiny and transparency in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

Lastly the Results indicated that For effectiveness in accountability do you think there is need take action upon institutions, which render inadequate accountability, this was rated Good by the average mean of 3.27, hence implying that there is poor effectiveness in accountability and there is much need to take action upon institutions, which render inadequate accountability thus to increasing on the effectiveness of the of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

Results from the interview indicated that;
The top authorities revealed that:

“Community members view change and their sense of the strength of their community is extremely important factors to understand. If people feel that they can't influence events, or have no skills to use in improving their lives and communities, they won't try. Convincing citizens that they can make a difference is often the first -- and the hardest -- task that community organizers and community builders face”. (Key informant 1, Mogadishu, 2020)

One of the top authorities in Mogadishu Local government interviewed Agreed that “he was aware of role of Accountability of local governance play role in boosting the project effectiveness ‘Accountability of local governance in planning of project. He further mentioned that through Accountability of local governance stakeholders feel ownership of projects and solutions and
encourage Transparency of local governance and Accountability of local governance of the organizations offering service”. (Key informant, Mogadishu, 2020)

One of the top administrators claimed that “the accountability arrangement adds to the possibilities open to voter, parliament or other representative bodies to control the executive power. Thus viewed, the main concern is that the accountability arrangements yield relevant information about the conduct of the government. The major issue in assessing accountability arrangements from this perspective is to help overcome agency problems, such as moral hazard” Key informant, Mogadishu, 2020.
4.3.2 The effect of Transparency of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

Objective number two of the study was to establish the effect of Transparency of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia. Several questions were asked and the responses are summarized, analyzed and interpreted below:

**Table 4.4: Shows the effect of Transparency of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does transparency focus on public’s unbound access to up-to-date and trustworthy information about the public sector institution’s performances and decisions</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>1.808</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the role of transparency help the local governance to provide adequate disclosure and timely information to its stakeholders regarding its operations and activities</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>1.792</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the whole essence of transparency in government processes and actions visible to its citizens</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>1.679</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does transparency help to guide the way local governance communicates with the general public in further areas</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>1.476</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does transparency local governance help in exposing corruption, through highlighting discrepancies in public accounts</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>1.694</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average mean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td><strong>Good</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Primary Data 2020*
The following mean ranges were used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

For the effect of Transparency of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean Range</th>
<th>Response Mode</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.26-4.00</td>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.51-3.25</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.76-2.50</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00-1.75</td>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>Very poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table 4.4 with respect to the effect of Transparency of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia, this rated good and this was indicated by the average mean of 2.87, hence implying that Transparency of local governance on Community Development is carried out and always assessed well in order to improve Local Governance. Does transparency focus on public’s unbound access to up-to-date and trustworthy information about the public sector institution’s performances and decisions (mean=3.27), this was rated very good implying that there is a strong Transparency of local governance in addition to the Community Development of the local governance.

However results further went on that does the role of transparency help the local governance to provide adequate disclosure and timely information to its stakeholders regarding its operations and activities with (mean=3.21), this was rated good thus this implies that the role of transparency helps the local governance to provide adequate disclosure and timely information to its stakeholders regarding its operations and activities, more so this means that the Transparency of local governance control still continues to be a very essential aspect of Community Development.

Does the whole essence of transparency in government processes and actions visible to its citizens and this was rated good by the average mean of 2.82, thus this indicates that the whole essence of transparency in government processes and actions visible to its citizens for the Local Governance, thus implying that most respondents operating in local governance in
Mogadishu have relied on Transparency of local governance to help them identify processes and actions visible to its citizens in the Local Governance.

However the results also shown that does transparency help to guide the way local governance communicates with the general public in further areas and was rated poor with a mean of 2.18 and this indicated that transparency doesn’t help to guide the way local governance communicates with the general public in further areas is weak hence declining in the allocation of Local Governance in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

Lastly the results above indicated that whether does transparency local governance help in exposing corruption, through highlighting discrepancies in public accounts and this was rated good with a mean of 2.87, hence implying that when transparency local governance helps in exposing corruption, through highlighting discrepancies in public accounts and hence contributing towards the community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.

Results from the interview method;

One of the staff in the Mogadishu Local government who were interviewed noted that it is important to have realistic expectations about the potential impact of set transparency initiatives on improving natural resource governance, as setting unrealistic broad goals carries the risks of turning the scheme’s very real achievements – in terms of increased extractive sector financial disclosure – into failures. Key informant, Mogadishu, 2020

Another staff member of Mogadishu Local government stated that: “Transparency in resource governance has so far focused mainly on “revenue transparency”, which is commonly used interchangeably with transparency in resource governance more generally. However, there is a growing consensus in the literature that “transparency alone” is not enough and that other conditioning factors, such as education levels, an effective judiciary, pre-existing systems of effective political
accountability and functioning anti-corruption systems must play key roles in translating revenue transparency into more accountability in natural resource revenue governance” Key informant, Mogadishu, 2020.

Another respondent stated that: “Promotion of transparency and accountability in natural resource revenue management is seen as a means to better manage revenues from high-value natural resources. In many cases, donors require that the receiving countries increase transparency in the management of natural resource revenues, for example, by joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), or by making relevant changes in legislation (EITI 2016)” Key informant, Mogadishu, 2020.
4.3.3 Findings on the effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

Objective number three of the study was to examine the effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia the responses in this area are presented, analyzed and discussed below:

Table 4.5: Response on the effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The effect of rule of law of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At community level, does the rule of law necessary to create an environment for providing sustainable livelihoods</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>1.808</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the rule of law foster development through strengthening the voices of individuals and communities by providing access to justice</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>1.792</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Local governances face a principally complex situation in their services provision agenda</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>1.679</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does Rule of law help to ensure due process and establishing remedies for the violation of rights</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>1.476</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does Legal empowerment goes beyond the provision of legal remedies and supports better economic opportunities</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>1.761</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Mean</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data 2020

The following mean ranges were used to interpret the means:

For the effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean Range</th>
<th>Response Mode</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.26-4.00</td>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.51-3.25</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.76-2.50</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00-1.75</td>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>Very poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table 4.5 with respect to the effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia, this rated Good and this was indicated by the overall average mean of 2.81, hence implying that the effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia hence leading to the Local Governance Mogadishu Local government.

Results in table 4.8 indicated that At community level, does the rule of law necessary to create an environment for providing sustainable livelihoods and this was rated very good and indicated by the mean of 3.27, which implies that At community level, does the rule of law necessary to create an environment for providing sustainable livelihoods. And this becomes an advantage to the management of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia when involving in Local Governance to meet the set goals and objectives of the organisation.

Results further indicated that whether does the rule of law foster development through strengthening the voices of individuals and communities by providing access to justice and this was rated good (mean=3.21), this implied that the rule of law fosters development through strengthening the voices of individuals and communities by providing access to justice hence making development more effective and a success, and it also implies that the rule of law does foster development through strengthening the voices of individuals and communities by providing access to justice being very vital in meeting the set goals and objectives of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

More so do Local governances face a principally complex situation in their services provision agenda this was ranked as good (mean=2.82), however this indicates that since Local governances do face a principally complex situation in their services provision agenda thus
creating a strong relationship between the local governance and community development of Mogadishu Local government.

Results further indicated that whether does Rule of law help to ensure due process and establishing remedies for the violation of rights and this was rated poor (mean=2.18), however this implies that the respondents either did not agree or understanding the statement whether does Rule of law help to ensure due process and establishing remedies for the violation of rights.

Lastly Results further indicated that whether does Legal empowerment goes beyond the provision of legal remedies and supports better economic opportunities was rated good (mean=3.10), however this implies that Legal empowerment goes beyond the provision of legal remedies and supports better economic opportunities which has led on the effectiveness of Local Governance of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

Results for interview methods;

One of the top authorities indicated that “To increase accountability and transparency, information technology systems may be installed to provide greater public access. To increase independence of the courts, the government can provide them with funding that will allow them to make their own financial and administrative decisions” Key informant, Mogadishu, 2020.

Some of the top authorities interviewed agreed that “The authority and influence of law in society, especially when viewed as a constraint on individual and institutional behavior; (hence) the principle whereby all members of a society (including those in government) are considered equally subject to publicly disclosed legal codes and processes”. Key informant, Mogadishu, 2020.
4.4 Description of Dependent variable: Community Development (n=92)

According to the conceptual framework (figure 1), Community Development was measured in terms of 3 constructs with each contributing items in the data collection instrument (i.e. questionnaire on Community Development, section C, (appendix I). The constructs are Improved standards of living of people, Improved service delivery and Improved social welfare. This is followed by presentation of findings from qualitative data to corroborate the quantitative findings.

Table 4.6: Gives statistics (i.e. means) on staff self-rating on Community Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Development</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do ultimately, development decisions taken by the management and political leadership</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>1.808</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do local communities insist that local govenances do not consult them</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>1.792</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do local governance representatives available within your communities</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>1.679</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there preference for involving district assembly structures and community gate keepers</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>1.476</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it a priority of the local governance to consult and inform local community members</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>1.694</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average mean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data 2020

The following mean ranges were used to interpret the means:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean Range</th>
<th>Response Mode</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.26-4.00</td>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.51-3.25</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.76-2.50</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00-1.75</td>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>Very poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From table 4.8 with respect to the dependent construct that is Community Development, this rated Good and this was indicated by the overall average mean of 2.60, hence implying that Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia is effectively done. Results in table 4.8 indicated that do ultimately, development decisions taken by the management and political leadership and this was rated very good and indicated by the mean of 3.27, which implies that ultimately, development decisions are taken by the management and political leadership.

Results further indicated my profit margins have increased in the last two years and this was rated good (mean=3.21), this implied that Project the finishing projects are finished at the agreed cost hence indicating that the stakeholders are trustworthy.

More so do local communities insist that local governments do not consult them was ranked as good (mean=2.82), however this indicates that the delivering of a project to the agreed scope makes the beneficiaries happy and proficient of construction projects.

Results further indicated that do local governance representatives available within your communities was rated poor (mean=2.18), however this implies that do local governance representatives available within your communities was weak in response hence ineffectiveness of construction projects in Mogadishu Somalia. More so Is there preference for involving district assembly structures and community gate keepers and was rated good as (mean=2.87), this showed that effective Is there preference for involving district assembly structures and community.

Lastly results further indicated that whether is it a priority of the local governance to consult and inform local community members was rated good (mean=3.10), however this implies that that there is a priority of the local governance to consult and inform local community members of construction projects in Mogadishu Somalia.

**Interview responses;**

Asked about the role of local governance in community development, one local Somali government official explained that:
A crucial motivation for engaging in community based is to facilitate collaboration between community participants and resources external to the community. Researchers should been explicitly committed to conducting research that will benefit participants either through direct intervention or by using results to inform action for change. Key informant, Mogadishu, 2020.

In an interview interaction with a Mogadishu Government official, the respondent stated that;

“Local Governance strategies are necessary to remove the various cultural and logical barriers that confound the well intention efforts of public health programs. In addition to achieving greater knowledge, Local Governance strategies have the simultaneous ability to empower communities worldwide through collaboration and partnership ”. (Ministry of Finance, 2020)

During interview sessions with the key informants in the study, an ordinary citizen within Mogadishu emphasized that;

Community development increase attention to the complex issues that compromises the health of people living in marginalized communities. Because community development requires grassroots in the community, it enables local residents to fully understand the unique local relatives that may impede a public health intervention. . (Ordinary Citizen, 2020)

During another interaction with Mogadishu Local government Official, they also told the researcher that;

I agree that our Community development strategies have power to encourage the interaction of research within the community involvement as well as increased sensitivity and competence in working within diverse cultures. Such activities promote the world health organizations conceptions of health as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely absence of diseases or infirmity. (Mogadishu Local government Official, 2020).
4.5 Effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

Table 4.7: Results of the effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.623a</td>
<td>.388</td>
<td>.381</td>
<td>.49354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Accountability of local governance

ANOVAb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Regression</td>
<td>13.874</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13.874</td>
<td>56.956</td>
<td>.000a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>21.922</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>.244</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35.796</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Accountability of local governance
b. Dependent Variable: Community Development

Coefficientsa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability of local governance</td>
<td>1.103</td>
<td>.244</td>
<td>4.513</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.629</td>
<td>.083</td>
<td>7.547</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Community Development

Source: Primary Data 2020

Regression analysis results in the Model Summary table revealed that Accountability of local governance accounted for 38.8% on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia and this was indicated by r-squared of 0.388, implying that to small
extent Accountability of local governance as an aspect of financial performance contributes to the Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia. The ANOVA table indicated that Accountability of local governance as a system of supplier relationships management significantly affects the Community Development and this was indicated by the F-value=56.956 and Sig-value=.000, since the sig. value (0.000) was less than 0.05 and which is the maximum level of significance required to declare a significant effect. This implies that Accountability of local governance as an aspect of supplier relationships management highly contributes to the Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia. The coefficients table indicated that considering the standard error, Accountability of local governance significantly influence the Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia (β=0.629, Sig=0.000).

**Decision on hypothesis**

The hypothesis was rejected since the significant value was found to be less than 0.05 (Sig=0.000).
4.6 Effect of Transparency of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

Table 4.8: Results of Effect of Transparency of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia.

**Model Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.473(^a)</td>
<td>.224</td>
<td>.215</td>
<td>.55553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Transparency of local governance

**ANOVA\(^b\)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>8.021</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.021</td>
<td>25.992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>27.775</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>.309</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35.796</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Transparency of local governance
b. Dependent Variable: Community Development

**Coefficients\(^a\)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>1.326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transparency of local governance</td>
<td>.562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Community Development

**Source:** Primary Data 2020
Regression analysis results in the Model Summary table indicated that the Transparency of local governance accounted for 22.4% on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia and this was indicated by r-squared of 0.224, implying that Transparency of local governance as a system of supplier relationships management significantly contributes 22.4% on the Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia. The ANOVA table indicated that Transparency of local governance significantly affects the Community Development and this was indicated by the F-value=25.992 and Sig-value=.000, since the sig. value (0.000) was less than 0.05 and which is the maximum level of significance required to declare a significant effect. This implies that Transparency of local governance as a system of supplier relationships management highly affects the Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia. The coefficients table indicated that considering the standard error, Transparency of local governance significantly affects the Community Development (β=0.562, Sig=0.000).

**Decision on hypothesis**

The hypothesis was rejected since the significant value was found to be less than 0.05 (Sig=0.000).
4.7 Effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

Table 4. 9: Results of the effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.780�</td>
<td>.609</td>
<td>.604</td>
<td>.39451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Rule of law of local governance

ANOVAｂ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Regression</td>
<td>21.788</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21.788</td>
<td>139.990</td>
<td>.000�</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>14.008</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>.156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35.796</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Rule of law of local governance
b. Dependent Variable: Community Development

Coefficientsａ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule of law of local governance</td>
<td>.672</td>
<td>.193</td>
<td>3.476</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule of law of local governance</td>
<td>.741</td>
<td>.063</td>
<td>11.832</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Community Development

Source: Primary Data 2020

Regression analysis results in the model Summary table indicated that the Rule of law of local governance significantly affects Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia at a rate of 60.9% and this was indicated by r-squared of 0.609, hence implying that Rule of law of local governance significantly influences the Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia. The ANOVA table indicated a
positive significant effect Rule of law of local governance has on Community Development and this was indicated by the positive Beta=0.741 and Sig-value=.000, since the sig. value (0.000) was less than 0.05 and which is the maximum level of significance required to declare a significant effect. This implies that Rule of law of local governance highly affects the Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia. Still this implied that high levels of Rule of law of local governance improve the level of Community Development and poor Rule of law of local governance measures reduce it. The coefficients table indicated that considering the standard error, Rule of law of local governance significantly affects the Community Development (β=0.741, Sig=0.000).

**Decision on hypothesis**

The hypothesis was rejected since the significant value was found to be less than 0.05 (Sig=0.000).
4.8 Multiple Linear Regression

Table 4.10: Multiple Linear Regression analysis between the Independent and dependent Variables

Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>$R$</th>
<th>$R$ Square</th>
<th>Adjusted $R$ Square</th>
<th>$R$ Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.440a</td>
<td>.506</td>
<td>.612</td>
<td>.13191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Accountability, Accountability, Rule of law

ANOVA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>$F$</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>5.271</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.757</td>
<td>5.168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>2.192</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>.017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7.464</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Accountability, Accountability, Rule of law

b. Dependent Variable: Community Development

Coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>$T$</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>2.173</td>
<td>.184</td>
<td>8.254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accountability</td>
<td>.469</td>
<td>.057</td>
<td>.089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rule of law</td>
<td>.513</td>
<td>.034</td>
<td>.499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accountability</td>
<td>.403</td>
<td>.032</td>
<td>.483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Community Development

Source: Primary Data, 2020
Regression analysis results in table 4.10 revealed that supplier relationships management accounted for 61.2% on Community Development in Mogadishu, Somalia and this was indicated by adjusted r squared of 0.612, this imply that supplier relationships management significantly affect the Community Development in Mogadishu, Somalia, and this is indicated by the F-value=0.513, and Sig=0.000. The coefficients table indicated that of all the aspects of supplier relationships management, Accountability of local governance accounted for the biggest influence on Community Development in Mogadishu, Somalia (β=0.513, Sig=0.000).
CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter mainly focuses on the discussion of findings, conclusions and recommendations drawn from the study.

5.1 Discussion of findings

5.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

The study findings about the demographic characteristics it was found out that most of the respondents were male as they formed 72 (78%) while the female respondents constituted only 20 (22%). This shows that majority of the respondents were men since operations in such projects require masculine energy. The findings in Table 4.2 show that majority of the respondents belonged to the age group of between 26-30 years at it had 27(29%). This was followed by those between 42 and 46 years as they had 19(21%) composition. The third category under this parameter was those between 36-41 years, as they claimed 13(14%) composition. Fourth, came also those between and 31-35 years with 13(14%) composition. Respondents between19-25 had 13(14%) and finally the least populated age category was for those above 46 years of age at 7(8%). The results imply that majority of the respondents were mature and having adequate and critical understanding of the youth. It is possible that age imply experience and critical understanding of concepts an avenue for experience and un doubttable data by the researcher. The presented study findings in Table 4.2 show that the majority of the respondents at 30(33%) were bachelor’s degree holders, 22(24%) were holding Master’s degree, these were followed by 20 certificate holders at 22%. Those in others section were 14 at 15% and the least respondents were 6 diploma holders at 7%. The findings imply that many respondents were highly educated implying that this had adequate and proper information needed by the researcher. Furthermore from the results it shows that majority of the respondents had stayed in the organisation for 4-6 years with 47 (51%), followed by, 1-3 years with 24(26%), followed by 7 years and above with 15(16%) and lastly
only 06 (7%) had stayed in the organisation for less than 1 year. Thus indicating that majority of the respondents had clear information on the wellbeing of the Mogadishu Local government because of the long stay in the organisation.

5.1.2 The effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

Results in table 4.3 indicated that the effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia was rated good and this was indicated by the overall mean of 3.07, implying that there is a formalized system intended to help the Mogadishu Local government, Somalia on how Accountability of local governance effectives on the Community Development after consulting the members. And respondents were asked to give their view on whether does accountability enable the local governance to ensure that leaders are accountable for their actions and this was indicated by the average mean of 3.35, implying that accountability enables the local governance to ensure that leaders are accountable for their actions thus Local Governance and Community Development. This was in line with Cohen & Uphoff, (2015), both scholars noted that the accountability principle of governance ensures that leadership is accountable for their actions. It is also defined as the predisposition of an organization to provide explanations and justifications for the key stakeholders, concerned by its judgments, intentions, acts and omissions, if they call to do so (Cohen & Uphoff, 2015). Public accountability pertains to the obligations of persons or entities entrusted with public resources to be answerable for the fiscal, managerial and program responsibilities that have been conferred on them, and to report to those that have conferred these responsibilities (Conyers, 2016). From this definition of public accountability it is clear that the public entities that utilize public resources have an obligation to account for the way these resources are allocated, used and the results these spending have achieved. In other words, the main objectives of all public accountability initiatives are to ensure that public money is spent most economically and efficiently, that there is minimum of wastage or theft and finally that public actually benefit from public finance.
Furthermore the study results in table 4.3 does accountability initiatives ensure that public money is spent most economically and efficiently this was indicated by the average mean of 3.05 this further shows that Accountability of local governance influences the coordinated outcomes of the effort and its effect is weaker than governance thus being essential in decision making of Community Development. This was in line with Dalal-Clayton et al., (2017), that there is need to be accountability in the public sector because it helps to ensure that all actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to scrutiny and transparency. By guaranteeing that all government agencies are accountable, they will be able to meet their stated purposes and goals, and are also more responsive to the needs of the people. Moreover, if government officials are responsive to the needs of the people, public agencies will become more transparent so that citizens can monitor their activities, thus making it less likely for public officials to abuse their positions (Delanty, 2016).

More so on the study results in table 4.3 however indicated that does Accountability ensure that there is minimum of wastage or theft and finally the public actually benefit from public finance this was rated good with an average mean of 2.78, this implies that Accountability ensures that there is minimum of wastage or theft and finally the public actually benefit from public finance which is helpful to the way of increasing the Local Governance on community development. This was in line with Olowu, (2011), who noted that under the financial or fiscal accountability at some level of resource allocation and revenue collection capacity is transferred to lower levels of government to allow local governance to finance new responsibilities in terms of expenditure, with arrangements for resources usually negotiated between local and central authorities). It also means the shifting of financial power to the local level. It involves increasing or reducing conditions on the inter-governmental transfer of resources and giving jurisdictions greater authority to generate their own revenue (Michaelson, 2010).
5.1.3 The effect of Transparency of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

From table 4.4 with respect to the effect of Transparency of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia, this rated good and this was indicated by the average mean of 2.87, hence implying that Transparency of local governance on Community Development is carried out and always assessed well in order to improve Local Governance. Does transparency focus on public’s unbound access to up-to-date and trustworthy information about the public sector institution’s performances and decisions (mean=3.27), this was rated very good implying that there is a strong Transparency of local governance in addition to the Community Development of the local governance. This was in line with Fuller, (2015), who noted that transparency can be defined as public’s unbound access to up-to-date and trustworthy information about the public sector institution’s performances and decisions. It also means that the organization provides adequate disclosure and timely information to its stakeholders regarding its operations and activities (Fuller, 2015). This information relates to the financial performance, the corporate governance, the ownership structure, the voting rights, the directors profiles, the key executives and their remuneration. The whole essence of transparency is that government processes and actions should be visible to citizens. This means government making available more official information, making the available information more useful, and making that information easy to access (Galaa, 2014).

However results further went on that does the role of transparency help the local governance to provide adequate disclosure and timely information to its stakeholders regarding its operations and activities with (mean=3.21), this was rated good thus this implies that the role of transparency helps the local governance to provide adequate disclosure and timely information to its stakeholders regarding its operations and activities, more so this means that the Transparency of local governance control still continues to be a very essential aspect of Community Development. This was in line with Gariba, (2015), that the previously hidden and unclear information to the public should be clear and accessible through the ‘transparency systems (Gariba, 2015). Transparency will guide the way government
communicates with the general public in further areas: Firstly, it will be transparent in how
tax-payers’ money is being spent, i.e. assess the delivery of services according to efficiency.
Secondly, it will be transparent in how policies have been formed, through being clear about
what rationale underpins reforms and interventions.

5.1.4 Findings on the effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community
Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

From the study results in table 4.5 with respect to the effect of Rule of law of local
governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia, this
rated Good and this was indicated by the overall average mean of 2.81, hence implying that
the effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu
Local government, Somalia hence leading to the Local Governance Mogadishu Local
government. This was in line with Hutchinson, & Wilson, (2014), who noted that at the
national level, the rule of law is necessary to create an environment for providing sustainable
livelihoods and eradicating poverty. Poverty often stems from disempowerment, exclusion
and discrimination (Somalia Districts, 2016b). The rule of law fosters development through
strengthening the voices of individuals and communities, by providing access to justice ,
ensuring due process and establishing remedies for the violation of rights . Security of
livelihoods, shelter, tenure and contracts can enable and empower the poor to defend
themselves against violations of their rights. Legal empowerment goes beyond the provision
of legal remedies and supports better economic opportunities.

Results in table 4.5 indicated that At community level, does the rule of law necessary to
create an environment for providing sustainable livelihoods and this was rated very good and
indicated by the mean of 3.27, which implies that At community level, does the rule of law
necessary to create an environment for providing sustainable livelihoods. And this becomes
an advantage to the management of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia when involving
in Local Governance to meet the set goals and objectives of the organisation. This was also in
line with Chandler (2010), who indicated that Local governance, as the institutional
embodiment of local rule of law, stands at the forefront of safeguarding democratic standards and promoting the value of rule of law to communities. The role of rule of law derives from the moral justification of local governance based on the liberty of the community which advocates the fundamental freedom of local individuals in collective self-regarding issues. It can be traced back to the 19th century when Joshua Toulmin Smith argued against the central control over the autonomy of local governance in certain policy areas, inter alia, sanitation policy.

Results further indicated that whether does the rule of law foster development through strengthening the voices of individuals and communities by providing access to justice and this was rated good (mean=3.21), this implied that the rule of law fosters development through strengthening the voices of individuals and communities by providing access to justice hence making development more effective and a success, and it also implies that the rule of law does foster development through strengthening the voices of individuals and communities by providing access to justice being very vital in meeting the set goals and objectives of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia. This was also in line with Beetham (2010), who indicated that the role of local governance in safeguarding rule of law is mainly reflected on three aspects. First of all, the democratic structure gives local governance the institutional basis to undertake the role of ensuring rule of law at the local level. In most politics, local authorities are either directly elected or accountable to a directly elected assembly, which forms the foundation of their democratic nature. The close link to local communities enables local governance to meet the basic criteria of representative rule of law as being ‘popularly authorised, accountable, responsive and representative’, which were set out by Beetham (2010).
5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 The effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

From the summary findings above, it can be concluded that, Accountability of local governance and Community Development are positively related. The positive relationship between Accountability of local governance and Community Development should be acknowledged based on the results shown in the summary of the findings above. Mogadishu Local government, Somalia should therefore emphasize its strong points (variables with mean of more than 3) while working on improving its weak areas (variables with mean of less than 3). It can therefore be concluded that organizations at large have a lot to benefit by practicing strategic supplier relationship management.

Furthermore the study concluded that accountability is one of those golden concepts that no one can be against. It is increasingly used in Governmental and policy documents because it conveys an image of transparency and trust worthiness in an institution it starts from a narrow, relational definition of accountability and distinguishes a number of indicators that can be used to identify and classify accountability arrangements.

5.2.2 The effect of Transparency of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

The findings of the study concludes that the whole essence of transparency in the public service delivery to the public is all about how the state should attain the maximum societal needs with the attempt to improve the state’s service provision capacity through the ‘corrective actions’ and evaluative role of the public. The public should get a capability to voice and prioritize their needs as well claim their rights. The previously hidden and unclear information to the public should be clear and accessible through the ‘transparency systems. Strong, transparent and well communicated governance mechanisms like risk and fraud
plans, business or budget committees, audit committees, and structured HR mechanisms, together with an emphasis on integrity and ethics, combine to form the cement which binds together the other characteristics needed for organizational confidence.

5.2.3 The effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

Conclusions drawn from the third objective were that Rule of law is mostly believed to be a modern concept which is a gift of democracy however it is something which is fundamental to the very basic idea of good governance. There is need to focus on the weaknesses and loopholes so that we can remove or plug them. Having said this, we cannot resist ourselves from adding that it is not that only, the three organs of the State are to be blamed for the dismal state of rule of law in the society. Other actors like the media, civil society and even the ordinary citizen cannot run away from their respective responsibilities. Therefore it is equally important that all the actors of the society ensure for the maintenance of Rule of Law. The study further concludes that the rule of law lays down that the law is supreme and hence the government must act according to law and within the limits of the law. It is the legal principle that law should govern a nation, as opposed to being governed by arbitrary decisions of individual government officials. It primarily refers to the influence and authority of law within society, particularly as a constraint upon behavior, including behavior of government officials.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 The effect of Accountability of local governance on Community Development of Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

The study recommends that the Mogadishu Local government should adopts a more flat organizational structure that will reduce the level of bureaucracies at the organization. Elimination of this long tails vests more powers to certain management centers who are
required to make prompt decisions through a consultative process to ensure that there are very few delays in the decision making process.

The study recommends that the company adopts more robust accountability systems. Technology enables a company be efficient when it comes to integration of activities including accountability activities. The system used should be able to serve both the government and the citizens. The organisation is likely to increase its effectiveness when there is technology is employed to increase efficiency of its departments especially the core departments such as accountability.

5.3.2 The effect of Transparency of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

The study recommends that the Government of Somalia should ensure co-ordination, advocacy, collaboration and networking with the various development partners that include both international, intermediary, local NGOs, the private sector and also increased public/private partnership that offer more alternative and direct implementation of local governance policies.

The Government of Somalia needs to evaluate the achievements and challenges faced in implementation programs as means of establishing appropriate re-focusing of service delivery.

5.3.3 Findings on the effect of Rule of law of local governance on Community Development in Mogadishu Local government, Somalia

This section stipulates the recommendations to be implemented for practice and policy the local leaders should follow by-laws that can strongly strengthen the existing laws such that education and Health ordinances can be supported and implemented by all stakeholders at community level.
The rule of law should have the potential of being a key channel for two way information gathering and dissemination it should be more effective with greater use of EIC materials e.g local radios, publications and announcements in Mosques and public gatherings.

The international community should setup rules and policies that favor all community activities so that improvement of implementation of local governance policies is realized in the end and this can be done through applying formal federal system by different leaders in Mogadishu, Somalia.

5.4 Contribution to the knowledge

Most of the existing literature on community development in Somalia explores the local governance role of local governance such as Mogadishu Local Government. However very little scholarly attention has been dedicated to the contributions of local governance, thus this study has contributed to knowledge by examining the contributions of local governance to community development through accountability, transparency, and rule of law in Mogadishu, Somalia. The study principally found that local governance contributes to community development in Mogadishu through improved standards of living of people, improved service delivery, and improved social welfare. Also, local governance take advantage of their proximity to the extensive local networks to monitor and document the behavior of disputing parties whilst prescribing national and international action against ‘spoilers’ of community development efforts.

5.5 Areas of Further Research

Researchers and even students are encouraged to research on the following areas;

1. Local Governance and policies on combating corruption in Mogadishu, Somalia.
2. Community empowerment and implementation of local governance policies in Mogadishu Somalia.
REFERENCES


Assimeng, M. (2014). Religion and social change in West Africa: An introduction to the


Fuller, M. A. (2015). Where the Grass is Greener: Collaborative Stakeholder Strategy Within the Context of Community Development. Niagara Falls, Ontario: ASAC.


Dear respondent,

I am ABDULKADIR GELLE ELMI, 2019-04-05821 a student at Kampala International University, studying a Master of Public Administration. This questionnaire is intended to collect information on LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN SOMALIA: A CASE STUDY OF MOGADISHU LOCAL GOVERNMENT. The information obtained will be strictly for academic purposes and it will be treated with at most confidentiality. I kindly request you to fill this questionnaire.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND VARIABLES

To help us to classify your responses, please supply the following facts by circling the right option as appropriate.

1: Sex: Male □ Female □

2: Age bracket of the respondent:
   □ 19-25 □ 36-41
   □ 26-30 □ 42-46
   □ 31-35 □ Above

3: Educational level:
   □ Master □ Certificate
   □ Bachelor degree □ Other
   □ Diploma

4: Work experience of respondents:
   □ 0-1yrs □ 5-7yrs
   □ 1-3yrs □ 7-9yrs
   □ 3-5yrs
SECTION B:
Please indicate your response mode by writing only the score in the blank provided for each of the items or statement stated below.

KEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response mode</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<td>Strongly agree (agree with no doubt at all)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree (agree with minor doubt)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undecided</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree (disagree with minor doubt)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree (disagree with no doubt at all)</td>
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PART 1: Questions on IV

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<tr>
<th>Construct</th>
<th>LOCAL GOVERNANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accountability of local governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Does accountability enable the local governance to ensure that leaders are accountable for their actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Does accountability initiatives ensure that public money is spent most economically and efficiently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Does Accountability ensure that there is minimum of wastage or theft and finally the public actually benefit from public finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Is there need of accountability in the public sector in order to ensure that all actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to scrutiny and transparency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>For effectiveness in accountability do you think there is need take action upon institutions, which render inadequate accountability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transparency of local governance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Does transparency local governance help in exposing corruption, through highlighting discrepancies in public accounts

**Rule of law of local governance**

1. At community level, does the rule of law necessary to create an environment for providing sustainable livelihoods

2. Does the rule of law foster development through strengthening the voices of individuals and communities by providing access to justice

3. Do Local governances face a principally complex situation in their services provision agenda

4. Does Rule of law help to ensure due process and establishing remedies for the violation of rights

5. Does Legal empowerment goes beyond the provision of legal remedies and supports better economic opportunities

**PART 2: Questions on DV**

<table>
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<th>Construct</th>
<th>Community Development</th>
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<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do ultimately, development decisions taken by the management and political leadership</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do local communities insist that local governances do not consult them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do local governance representatives available within your communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Is there preference for involving district assembly structures and community gate keepers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Is it a priority of the local governance to consult and inform local community members</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thanks for your responses

END
APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

QUESTIONS

1. What is the relationship between Accountability of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government?

2. From your experience, to what extent does accountability in local governance help to achieve community development?

3. What is the relationship between Transparency of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government?

4. Are you aware of the role played by transparency in local governance towards community development?

5. What is the relationship between rule of law of local governance and community development in Mogadishu Local government?

6. Do you agree that rule of law helps to achieve community development?