DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING IN HARGEISA DISTRICT SOMALILAND

A Thesis

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Postgraduate Studies and Research

Kampala International University

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Development Administration

By:

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February 2012
DECLARATION A

"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning".

[Signature]

Name and Signature of Candidate

10-2-2012
Date
DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under our supervision".

Name and Signature of Supervisor

10-02-2012
Date
This dissertation entitled "decentralization and community participation in decision making in selected district in Somaliland" prepared and submitted by Yasin Mohamed Abdi in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the master degree in development administration and management.
Yasin has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.

Name and Sig. of Chairman

Name and Sig of Supervisor

Name and Sig. of Panelist

Name and Sig. of Panelist

Date of Comprehensive Examination: ______________________
Grade: ______________________

Name and Sig of Director, SPGSR

Name and Sig of DVC, SPGSR
DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to my mother Safi Hassan, sister and brothers who have all worked tirelessly in this academic achievement, and to all my friends and relatives who have help me in my academic struggle.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My gratitude first goes to almighty Allah who gave me the strength and courage to undertake this thesis. Without Allah, I could not be able to successfully complete this work.

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I would like to express my gratitude to my mother safe Hassan daa’ud for her sponsoring my master degree and for her caring, financial support and inspiration during my stay in Kampala International University (K.I.U).

Finally, I would like to thank all my respondents and those within a short notice without which this work would not have been possible.
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ABSTRACT

Since the early 1980s, decentralization has reemerged as a valued political and economic goal in most developing countries. Decentralization is new to Somaliland Region in particular. Although, the constitution of Somaliland clearly states that the Regional States have autonomous role in the sphere of political and social aspects.

The study investigated decentralization and community participation in decision making in selected district in Somaliland. The study was guided by the following objectives; to identify the modes of participation used by citizens in the decentralized system in Hargeisa and To establish whether, or not, citizens participation promotes the success of decentralized in Hargeisa regions. The research design was descriptive research design and existing literature was used. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources using questioner and documentary review, to collect primary data from sample size of 184 respondents out of population of 350 respondents.

The study concludes that there is significant relationship between decentralization and community participation in decision making in selected district in Somaliland, and it recommended the following Local government should increase the level of sensitization to make the citizens at the lower level more aware about the importance of decentralization system so that they can participate actively, The central government should work hand-in-hand with local governmental and citizens to strengthen accountability and transparency. Central government, in particular, should make local leaders directly accountable to the community they serve.
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Since the early 1980s, decentralization has reemerged as a valued political and economic goal in most developing countries (Ribot 1999). According to a recent World Bank study, “out of 75 developing and transitional countries with populations greater than 5 million, all but 12 claim to be embarked on some form of transfer of political power to local units of government.” Advocates of decentralization justify it on grounds of increased efficiency, more thoroughgoing equity, and/or greater community participation and responsiveness of government to citizens. Decentralization being a global phenomenon is widely practiced in many parts of the world and is getting its moment in the political order of the world. Decentralization is new to Somaliland Region in particular. Although, the constitution of Somaliland clearly states that the Regional States have autonomous role in the sphere of political and social aspects. It is advocated that power and resources will be devolved to lower unit of the government structure. World Bank (2005)
For kiros (1985), if projects undertaken in any locality aim at improved the welfare of the local people, then their involvement at every stage of local projects in not only vital but imperative for the success of that project. To be genuine and effective, local participation, whether on economic, political or social orientation, has to be based on three basic principles, namely participation in information, power, and services system. Administrative decentralization if sufficiently implemented can reduce poverty. This can be done only when the local citizens are involved in identifying, management and implementation of project that are essential to them.

It is important to enjoy a durably development in the local community have not role in planning for their development processes. As it has been mentioned above, the local community had been excluded from all process of development related to their wellbeing. However, the government tried to implement some project in terms of development regardless of the participation of the people concerned by the same projects. Even if something good could happen due to the kind of these projects, it could not be sustainable because the beneficiaries and future managers who are the local people had not been motivated and so they were not initiators of the project concerning their live hood lately, (2002).
Now Somaliland impetus towards decentralization is more than a matter of legal imperatives. Historical experience and local political culture have combined to generate widespread public interest in decentralized governance arrangements.

**Statement of the problem**

Decentralization is often hailing for moving government closer to its communities and providing opportunities for participation in decision-making. Achieving this goal, however, depends on the kind of decentralization system to which the community participates in decision-making in Somaliland, What modes of participation do communities use in decentralization system in Somaliland? What procedures do communists follow when they participate in decentralization system in Somaliland? Dose the community participation promote the success of decentralization system?. Unfortunately, the researcher could not get the empirical answers to the forgoing queries, and therefore will have to do research to get facts on ground, using a case study of Hargeisa region the capital of Somaliland
Propose of the study

The purpose of the study was to spells out what the researcher intends to do. So that the main purpose of the study is to investigate the decentralization and community participation in decision making in Hargeisa district.

Objective of the study

General objective

The study sought to examine the relationship between decentralization and community participation in decision-making in Somaliland, using Hargeisa region as a case study.

Specific objectives

I. To establish the kinds of decentralized system in which community participate in Hargeisa regions.

II. To indentified the modes of participation used by citizens in the decentralized system in Hargeisa.

III. To establish whether, or not, citizens participation promotes the success of decentralized in Hargeisa regions.
Research questions

I. What are the various decentralized systems in which citizen’s participation in Hargeisa regions?

II. What are the various modes of participation used by citizens in decentralized system in Hargeisa regions?

III. In what way, if any does citizen participation promote the success of decentralization system in Hargeisa regions?

Research hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between decentralization and community participation in decision-making.

Scope of the study

Geographical scope

Somaliland which has capital city Hargeisa located in the horn of Africa and shares borders with Somalia in the east, Ethiopia in the south, Djibouti in the west and the gulf of Aden in the north.
Time scope.

The study was concerned the time between 2005-2010, of decentralization system in Hargeisa. According to the time, the study will conduct between Jun to August 2011 that will take 10 months. Finally, the results will be present to the management of the school of postgraduate studies and research.

Content scope

The study is concerned with decentralization and community participation on decision making in selected district in Somaliland, the study will aim at find out the relationship between the decentralization and community participation on decision making. In additions to that, data will be collect through questionnaires and interview.

Significance of the study

The research will promote awareness for carrying out a comprehensive research on various parameter of community participation on decision-making and success of decentralization systems. The study will also provide to policy makers local government practitioners and other stakeholder with recommendation that can be use to achieve a better
society and improve livelihoods while local people are initiated in decision-making.

**Operational definition of the key term.**

**Community participation:** the term community participation in terms of development is defined as enabling people to realize their rights to participate in, and access information relating to, the decision-making processes which affect their lives.

**Decentralization:** decentralization is transfer of power from central government to the lower unit of government such as decision making, planning and managements in specific area, for example health, education and community developments.

**Fiscal decentralization:** (financial decentralization) is refer to how responsibility for expenditures and allocations is distributed across the different levels of a decentralized system.
CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Introduction

This chapter communicates and provides existing literature about decentralization and community participation in decision-making. It also explores and highlights concept, ideas and opinions from the authors/experts, theoretical perspective. Also it mentioned related studies. This literature most involved the theories of decentralizations which is from the sources of textbooks journal and internet

The origin of decentralization

Decentralization is any of various means of more widely distributing decision-making to bring it closer to the point of service or action. It occurs in a great many contexts in engineering, management science, political science, political economy, sociology and economics each of which could be said to study mass decision-making by groups too large to consult with each other very directly. Law and science can also be said to be highly decentralized human practices. There are serious studies of how causality and correlations of phenomenon can be determined and agreed across an entire nation, or indeed across the entire human species spread across the planet. While such institutions as the International Criminal Court or Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change seem highly centralized, in fact they rely so heavily on the underlying legal and
scientific processes that they can be said to simply reflect, as opposed to impose, global opinion.

**Decentralization—definition and concept**

Although the descriptive definitions of decentralization may vary, yet the essential concept of decentralization is transfer of authority and responsibility or dispersal of power in public planning, management, decision-making and use of resources from the national levels to sub-national levels or more generally from higher tiers to lower tiers, (Rondinelli and Nellis, 1986, Rondinelli et al. 1983, Conyers 1981a).

describe that decentralization and centralization are more usually viewed as movements between two poles. Both central and local inputs are required in any public sector system to achieve the balance and direction, in which a particular country should move. Because decentralization policies address changing authority relationships at different levels in the public sector, (Smith, 1985),

the policy analysis and consideration of political environment is very important before embarking upon introduction of decentralization, (Collins and Green, 1993)
Types of decentralization

Political decentralization

According to (Rondinelli, 2002) and sometimes called (democratic decentralization) refers to the devolution of decision-making power to subnational political authorities. Political decentralization aims to give citizens or their elected representatives more power in public decision-making. It is often associated with pluralistic politics and representative government, but it can also support democratization by giving citizens, or their representatives, more influence in the formulation and implementation of policies. Advocates of political decentralization assume that decisions made with greater participation will be better informed and more relevant to diverse interests in society than those made only by national political authorities. The concept implies that the selection of representatives from local electoral constituency allows citizens to know better their political representatives and allows elected officials to know better the needs and desires of their constituents.

Political decentralization often requires constitutional or statutory reforms, creation of local political units, and the encouragement of effective public interest groups. Decentralization and centralization have played major roles in the history of many societies. Rondinelli D A and Nellis J R (1986)

An excellent example is the gradual political and organizational changes that have occurred in European history. During the rise and fall of the
Roman Empire, Europe went through major centralization and decentralization. Although the leaders of the Roman Empire created a European infrastructure, the fall of the Empire left Europe without a strong political system or military protection. Viking and other barbarian attacks further led rich Romans to build up their latifundia, or large estates, in a way that would protect their families and create a self-sufficient living place. This development led to the growth of the manorial system in Europe. This system was greatly decentralized as the lords of the manor had power to defend and control the small agricultural environment that was their manor. (Rondinelli, 2002)

The manors of the early middle Ages slowly came together as lords took oaths of fealty to other lords in order to have even stronger defense against other manors and barbarian groups. This feudal system was also greatly decentralized, and the kings of weak "countries" held little power over the nobility. Although some view the Roman of the middle Ages as a centralizing factor it played a strong role in weakening the power of the kings, which gave the nobility more power.

As the middle Ages wore on, corruption in the, foreign trade and new political ideas slowly strengthened the powers and brought together the decentralized society. This centralization continued through the Renaissance and has been change and reformed until the present centralized system which is thought to have a balance between central government and decentralized power. Ndewa, (2002)
**Administrative decentralization**

Administrative decentralization seeks to redistribute authority, responsibility and financial resources for providing public services among different levels of governance. Collins C (1989)

It is the transfer of responsibility for the planning, financing and management of public functions from the central government or regional governments and its agencies to local governments, semi-autonomous public authorities or corporations or area-wide, regional or functional authorities. The three major forms of administrative decentralization deconcentration, delegation, and devolution each have different characteristics.

**Forms of decentralization**

**Deconcentration**

This applies to the transfer of some administrative authority and functions to locally based offices of central government. This is the least extensive form of decentralization. Deconcentration is further divided into two sub-types i.e. functional and integrated or prefectoral deconcentration. If in functional deconcentration authority for performing a set of functions e.g. health care is transferred from MoH to its local office, this is described as ministerial model, (Stewart and Regan, 1982).
On the other hand, if broad responsibilities and multiple sets of public functions are transferred to local organization that has well defined geographical boundaries, then this is called geographical or areal functional deconcentration, (Rondinelli, 1981).

The organization of health services may be decentralized in either way, but the MoH will have more power to influence the degree of functional decentralization (ministerial model), than that of areal decentralization, where health will be one of a number of government services that are being decentralized, (Mills, 1990).

**Delegation**

Delegation means transfer of managerial responsibility with full authority to parastatal organizations that are outside the central government structure and are thus indirectly controlled by central government, (Rondinelli, 1983).

Delegation has been seen as a way of improving efficiency and cost-containment in the organization, which is not possible through direct government management.

**Devolution**

Devolution (Rondinelli, 2002) point out such administrative devolution underlies most political decentralization; devolution is an administrative
type of decentralization. When governments devolve functions, they transfer authority for decision-making, finance, and management to quasi-autonomous units of local government with corporate status. Devolution usually transfers responsibilities for services to local governments that elect their own elected functionaries and councils, raise their own revenues, and have independent authority to make investment decisions. In a devolved system, local governments have clear and legally recognized geographical boundaries over which they exercise authority and within which they perform public functions. Administrative decentralization always underlies most cases of political decentralization. (Rondinelli 2002)

**Fiscal decentralization and economic decentralization**

Dispersal of financial responsibility is a core component of decentralization. If local governments and private organizations are to carry out decentralized functions effectively, they must have an adequate level of revenues either raised locally or transferred from the central government as well as the authority to make decisions about expenditures. Fiscal decentralization can take many forms including

- self-financing or cost recovery through user charges,
- Co-financing or co-production arrangements through which the users participate in providing services and infrastructure through monetary or labor contributions.
Expansion of local revenues through property or sales taxes or indirect charges.

- Intergovernmental transfers that shift general revenues from taxes collected by the central government to local governments for general or specific uses and

- Authorization of municipal borrowing and the mobilization of either national or local government resources through loan guarantees.

In many developing countries local governments or administrative units possess the legal authority to impose taxes but the tax base is so weak and the dependence on central government subsidies so ingrained that no attempt is made to exercise that authority. Privatization and deregulation shift responsibility for functions from the public to the private sector and is another type of decentralization. Privatization and deregulation are usually, but not always, accompanied by economic liberalization and market development policies. They allow functions that had been primarily or exclusively the responsibility of government to be carried out by businesses community groups.

**Importance**

**Decentralization Enhances Legitimacy of Decision-makers and Accountability**

Smith (1997) observes that whatever the institutions used for decentralization, the ensuing process of decision-making is highly charged
politically and depends how the decision-makers are recruited. He describes that the way institutions are created, the functions and authority delegated is determined by the legitimacy of decision-makers. Furthermore, on distinguishing different types of decentralization, he argues that devolution is a better option because local government exercises more authority as being elected body, e.g. revenue raising, priority setting for local functions.

Rondinelli (1981) describes that executive agencies consisting of local representatives either elected or selected, members from other government departments and health officials with managerial responsibilities are also strong form of decentralized arrangement under delegation. These executive agencies are responsible for district development planning, approving budgets, financial accountability and evaluation of development programs.

Other authors has further explored these points as Mills (1994) in her article reviewing decentralization policies for health sector, discusses the authorities given to undertake its different tasks. She argues that different forms of decentralization can be distinguished by their legal status, the
magnitude of local autonomy, lines of accountability and responsiveness to their local community. Thus, with devolution to district local government, the authority is elected and accountable to its electorate and thus improves efficiency and responsiveness of services (Faguet and Jean Paul, 2001).

A joint study conducted by multilateral agencies (DFID, ADB and World Bank, 2003c) to assess the performance of devolution in Pakistan has shown progress in empowerment of communities over local government representatives and service providers.

Because decentralization brings changes in accountability relationships, attitudes and responsiveness towards service delivery, managerial decision-making and community participation, thus provides incentives to improve performance.

**Participation**

All of the co-ordinating institutional mechanisms discussed in the section above tried to broaden stakeholder participation. In each case, there were specific attempts to involve local businesses, communities and
neighborhood groups in the process of local planning, decision-making and implementation. Datta, Chandann (1999)

The degree to which participatory decision-making was institutionalized or formalized varied from one case to the other. Moreover, distinction is made between direct participation and representative participation. In this regard the situations in India, the Philippines and Uganda appear comparable to formally constituted local community governance units with elected members and delimited mandates. In Jordan the village councils are appointed by the governor. In both Brazil and Honduras local neighborhood associations apparently have no legal or constitutional bases, but they provide and are regularly utilized as informal mechanisms for involving local communities in some form of participation in the municipal decision-making processes. Avila, Oscar and Salomon, Leticia (1999)

**Participation is efficient when practiced through institutionalized channels or through clearly legitimate, though informal, mechanisms such as neighborhood associations.** In Brazil, for example, the government created decentralized health councils to
implement the restructuring of the health sector. The Municipal Health Council of Belo Horizonte (CMS-BH) plays an important role in providing “voice” for health users and in advocating for health service reforms, including the organization of a popular movement for improvement of basic health care services for the lowest income groups. Ghaus-Pasha, Aisha (1999)

In Honduras, all communities in the municipality of Sinuapa have organized neighborhood associations that engage in dialogue with CODEM, the coordinating municipal-level body. Consultations between the associations and CODEM provide a basis for allocation of municipal resources and the provision of services by central state bodies in education, health care, and environment.

**Effective commitment to participation and organized movement produce positive results.**

In India, the rural local government, Jamunia Tank Gram Panchayat, focuses on community-level participation, involving local residents in a wide variety of activities from which they were formerly excluded or only marginally involved, e.g., site selection, identification of target
beneficiaries and actual building of low-cost latrines. Residents also provide labour and financial contributions for construction of a village drainage system and for adult literacy classes. This community participation developed a sense of unity among those involved, strengthened their capacity and skills in negotiating with higher levels authorities, and increased their confidence in managing local affairs.

While local participation is a nascent concept in Poland, it is emerging as an increasingly important factor in improved local development. Tarnovo formed citizen committees, which have played an important role in the financing and implementation of municipal infrastructure projects. Local residents have provided substantial financial contributions to a host of investment projects, including gas lines (41%), development of the telephone network (77%), and water supply systems (48%). The municipal budget and subsidies from the central government covered the balance of the investment requirements.

**Community participation**

Community participation is advocated in most programs, full transfer of functions and funds to communities occurs rarely, and most programs, in
design or practice, also claw back powers to higher level administrators. Therefore local governments and communities cannot function as intended, and their lack of performance, and even lack of interest, is then cited as a reason to continue to manage things for them.

Many developing countries has been a pioneer in formulating a strong vision for decentralization and increased people’s participation and rural development. The vision is over sixty years old. It is essential for developing countries that now the vision be translated into reality. (Manor, 2009).
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter presented the methodology that was used in the study. In addition, this chapter explains the research design, research population under sampling size, sampling procedure and research instruments (questionnaire). According to the research design and research topic formulation this study mainly display involved the decentralization and community participation of Hargeisa region--Somaliland by observing, analyzing and interpreting information.

Research Design

A research design is the conceptual structure within which the quantitative research is conduct and constitutes the blue print for the measurement of variables collection and analysis of data. (Amin, 2005).

Descriptive correlation quantitative research design was used to care out this research.

Descriptive correlation quantitative research design is convenient for this study because the study involves collection of quantitative data, and it is used statistical analysis techniques.
Research population

The research focused on population involved in decentralization and community participation in decision making of Hargeisa region- Somaliland as government’s institutions. The researcher visited the target area of the study including local community, NGOs, and Local governments. The target population of this study was consisted of 350 respondents.

Sample framework

Sample size

Sampling is the process of choosing elements from a population in such way that the sample elements selected represented whole population (Amin, 2005).

Where on the other hand sample size in the number of the element in the sample. There are several techniques of arriving at this number.

According to the study the sampling techniques used in this study is Slovenes formula.

According Slovenes formula \[ n = \frac{N}{1+N(0.05)^2} \]

Therefore \[ n = \frac{350}{1+350(0.0025)} = n = 184 \]
Table 1: Sample size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population category</th>
<th>Target population</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local community</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs staff</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local governments staff</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample techniques**

The sample techniques which was used in this study is purposive sample and stratified sampling. Purposive sampling simplifies the researcher to get particular information that is based on the local community, NGOs, and local government.

On the other hand stratified sampling methods was used in order to ensure that the researcher selects a group of different categories which are differentiated in to male and female.

**Sampling Procedure**

In the purposive sampling the participants are sampled on the basis of their typicality, or because they are satisfactory to the research needs. Doley, (1995). On the other hand, stratified techniques involve dividing the population in to sub-population, each of which is homogeneous. Burns, (1997)
Methods of data collection

Research instruments

Research instruments are the tools which the researcher uses to collect suitable data for his/her research study. There are several research instruments, every research has use an instruments applicable for it.

This study was used collection of instruments or tools for collected facts and information from the different types of the respondents so as to become research more reliable and strong much trust, so that instruments/tools will be used are questionnaires and interview.

Questionnaire

Is a carefully designed instrument for collected data direct form people. This research instruments used in making follow-up for more information about a behavior that might have been verified. In this study, the form of research questionnaires that was been used is standerlizing research questionnaire.

Document review

The literature regarding the decentralization and community participation in decision-making was been reviewed from different books, newspapers, journals, statistical document provide by the local government of Hargeisa district and internet document.
Source of data collection

Secondary source

Secondary data is the data already collected by others, for purpose other than the solution of the problem on the hand.

In this research the secondary data was obtained from the "internet, books, journal, and articles

Primary source

Involves the collection of data that does not already exist, which is research to collect original data. Questionnaire and interview was used as primary source of data during this research.

Validity and reliability of the instruments

To insure the validity of the questionnaires the researcher presented it to six academic experts, five of those approved the validity of the instruments.

Content validity index (CVI) = (number of judges declared items valid/total number of items) = 5/7=0.72

There for according to Amin (2005), for the instrument to be accepted as valid, the average index should be 0.7 or above therefore the questionnaire were valid.
Reliability of the respondents' instrument was established through a tests-retest method. The researcher conducted a pre-test for the five questions to five respondent, which the filled and collected by the researcher. Two weeks after the same questionnaire given to the same five respondents, and the response was basically same. This helped to reveal by the researcher that the questionnaire instrument was reliable.

**Data collection procedure**

The data collection procedure of this research was consisted of both quantitative and qualitative method by visiting target group study and the researcher was collect the data from sample size by using questionnaires and interview under a descriptive correlation research design to obtained adequate and reliable information for the research paper.

**Data Analysis**

Data analysis started with coding, and storing of data. According to Amin (2005), coding is the process of assigning numbers, symbols or words to classify responses in to a limited number of categories that are appropriate to the research problem.

The researcher used statistical techniques of data analysis. SPSS/STAT was used in the analysis process of quantitative data. On the other hand qualitative data was subjected to thematic analysis.
### INTERPRETATION OF MEAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
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<tr>
<td>3.41 - 4.00</td>
<td>strongly agree with no doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.81 - 3.40</td>
<td>agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.66 - 2.80</td>
<td>disagree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00 - 1.60</td>
<td>Strongly disagree with no doubt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ethical Consideration

The study was carried out with the permission of the respondents. It was kept as confidential and without mentioning any names of the respondents.

There is a need for the researcher to use professional and ethical standards to plan, collect and process data. The researcher was ensuring that he/she used the objective methods in data collection. The researcher always makes sure that any elements of individual’s bias will be subdued in favor of well-systematic and objective measures.

The methodology is chosen for the research was selected on the basis of research objectives and for other reasons. The researcher was ensuring that he recognizes the boundaries of his competence in selection of methodology and the researcher was make sure that he uses only those techniques for which he would be qualified by his educational training and experience. Finally, the researcher was make sure that he was collected
data according to the acceptable research standards, ensuring that he will not mislead those who will read the research proposal.

**Limitation of the study**

The researcher faced a number of problems including some of the respondents were not willing to concentrate on giving the needed information that would be crucial to the researcher due to negligence and some of them might get difficult with the English language, so that translating the instruments from English to the local language consumed more time than expected.
CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Introduction

This chapter presents findings on the characteristics of the selected Hargeisa region. This chapter aims at presenting, analyzing and discussing the findings generated. The chapter therefore is partitioned thematically into themes and sub themes to generate a logical flow of the study results.

Social demographics Characteristics of Hargeisa respondent

Under this section, efforts are made to document the background information of the respondents such as sex, age, level of education and marital status. The essence of this section is to establish whether bio data has a bearing on the issue that was investigated.

Gender

In order to gather balanced data about the issue under investigation, the study involved both males and female respondents and findings was generated as indicated in table 2 page 30.
Table 2: Gender of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency (184)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1, represented the respondents to the study with male accounting for 56.5% (104) while 43.5% (80) were Female.

The reasons why men are more than the women in this study are:

I. Socio culture and religions factor, women not suppose to involve in community work politics hence lack decision-making opportunities, and are regarded to do domestic work.

II. Low level of education, girls not give opportunity to study hence cannot be involve in policymaking.
Age

The study also considered the age distribution of the respondents and findings of the study were drawn as indicated in table 3.

Table 3: Age of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency (184)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41+</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 3, it was established that most respondents in Hargeisa region were aged between 31-40 years that is (44%), which indicates that the most participating group in decentralization system is group under this frequency, followed by those aged 20-30 indicated by (37.5%) and only 18.5% were aged 41 and above. This implies that both the young
and old people are involved in decentralization and community participation in decision making in Somali land.

**Level Of Education**

The study also revealed the education level of the respondents in which findings were recorded as indicated in the table 4.

**Table 4: Education level of the respondents.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>Frequency (184)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary/intermediate</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>184</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As portrayed by majority in the table 4, most respondents involved in the study had attained the Primary/intermediate level of education (37.5%), which shows that the community are in lower level of education,
followed by secondary as indicated by 31.5% (48), university (20.1%) and respondents who had not heard any formal education were (10.9%) 

**Marital status**

Respondents were also prompted to document their marital status in which the following as indicated in the table 5.

**Table 5:** Marital status of the respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>184</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 5, it can be noted that most respondents accounting for 54.9% (101) were married, the implicates under this is that the most of the Somaliland community is Muslim community which supports earlier married, followed by 21.2% (44) single, and 23.9% (39) widowed
Types of decentralization system in which community participate in decision-making.

Research question one was derived from the first objectives of the study. The first objective of this research study was to establish the kinds of decentralization system in which community participate in Hargeisa regions. To achieve this objective, the researcher used the research question what are the various decentralization systems which community participate in Hargeisa regions.

The questions administered to the respondents were aimed at investigating the respondents towards the stated research objective and the questions included the following: Decentralization system determines and improves social activities for the public service of the community, Decentralization form of good governance in developing the achievements for doing participation of the community, Decentralization is involved in managements of local governments structure encourage to assign, plan and setting budget free from central governments, Decentralization is more enhanced in the public service delivery of the community, Decentralization system is concentrated in free administration of the governments institution sector, The most critical challenge of
decentralization of Somaliland is lack of improving community participation in decision making. The decentralized system of Somaliland government is not exactly as local citizens expected. Decentralization gives a power to local citizens to accounting for their leader and representatives into responsiveness way. According to the definitions of decentralization, there is no decentralization system in Somaliland governments. In modern local government structural formations, decentralization is the most important part of local governments in providing community participation, the results are presented in the table 6.
Table 6: showing how the respondents understand decentralization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Areas rated</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Decentralization system determines and improves social activities for the public service of the community</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>Agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Decentralization form of good governance in developing the achievements for doing participation of the community</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>Agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Decentralization is involved in managements of local governments structure encourage to assign, plan and setting budget free from central governments</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>Agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Decentralization is more enhanced in the public service delivery of the community</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>Agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Decentralization system is concentrated in free administration of the governments institution sector</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>Agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The most critical challenge of decentralization of Somaliland is lack of improving community participation in decision making</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The decentralized system of Somaliland government is not exactly as local citizens expected</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>Agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Decentralization gives a power to local citizens to accounting for their leader and representatives into responsiveness way</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>Agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>According to the definitions of decentralization there is no decentralization system in Somaliland governments</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>Agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>In modern local government structural formations, decentralization is the most important part of local governments in providing community participation</td>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>Strongly agree with no doubt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall Mean 3.11 agree with some doubt

Source: primary data, 2011
From the table 6, shows that the majority of the respondents agreed with some doubt that Decentralization system determines and improves social activities for the public service of the community, Decentralization form of good governance in developing the achievements for doing participation of the community, Decentralization is involved in managements of local governments structure encourage to assign, plan and setting budget free from central governments, Decentralization is more enhanced in the public service delivery of the community, Decentralization system is concentrated in free administration of the governments institution sector, The most critical challenge of decentralization of Somaliland is lack of improving community participation in decision making, The decentralized system of Somaliland government is not exactly as local citizens expected, Decentralization gives a power to local citizens to accounting for their leader and representatives into responsiveness way, According to the definitions of decentralization there is no decentralization system in Somaliland governments. From the table above the majority agreed with no debt that In modern local government structural formations, decentralization is the most important part of local governments in providing community participation,
The interpretation of the above response indicates that decentralization is fairly considered as a system and mode of governance in Hargeisa regions of Somaliland with the majority of the people impressing the system.

**Modes of participation used by citizens**

The second objective of the study was to identify the modes of participation used by citizens in the decentralization system in Hargeisa district.

The questions administered to the respondents were aimed at investing the respondents towards the stated research objective and the questions include the following: Community participation directly in decision-making, Community participation in decision-making is one form of improving democracy, Community Participate in decentralization system in Hargeisa district by Sharing/Gathering Information, Community Participate through Consultation/Seeking Feedback, Community Participate through Empowerment/Shared Control. The result are presented in the following table 7
## Modes of participation used by the citizen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Areas rated</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community Participate in decentralization system in Hargeisa district by Sharing/Gathering Information</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>Agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Community Participate through Consultation/Seeking Feedback</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>Disagree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Community Participate through Empowerment/Shared Control</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree with no doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community participate directly in decision making</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>Strongly disagree with no doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Community participation in decision making are one form of improving democracy</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>Agree with some doubt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Overall Mean | 2.17 | disagree with some doubt |

**Source:** primary data 2011

Form the table 7 shows that the respondents strongly disagree with no doubt that the Community Participate in decentralization system in Hargeisa district by Sharing/Gathering Information, community participation directly in decision-making. On the other hand, majority of the respondents agree with some doubt that Community Participate through Consultation/Seeking Feedback, Community participation in decision-making is one form of improving democracy.

This interprets those modes which community participates in Hargeisa district is not directly or shared control but thought gathering information and consultation with their representatives.
Citizen participation promotes success in decentralization system

Research question three was derived from the third objective of the study. The third objective of this research study was to establish whether or not, citizen’s participation promotes the success of decentralization in Hargeisa regions. To achieve this, respondents were subjected to a number of questions to provide answers to the research question. The questions administered to the respondents were aimed at investigating the respondents towards the stated research objective and the questions included the following: Community participation are one form to improve capacity building to the community, Community participation in decision making are less developed because of less implementation of decentralization in Somaliland, Community participation in decision making are one form that the local government insure democracy, Community participation in Local Government developed public interests for the community, The community participation in decision-making must have full autonomy from central governments, Community participation is the basic functions of the local government by doing their decision and Community participation are one form to insure sustainable development, the results are presented in the table 8.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Areas rated</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community participation are one form to improve capacity building to the community</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Strongly agreed with no doubts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Community participation in decision making are less developed because of less implementation of decentralization in Somaliland</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Agree with some doubts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Community participation in decision making are one form that the local government insure democracy</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Agree with some doubts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community participation in Local Government developed public interests for the community</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Agree with some doubts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The community participation in decision-making must have full autonomy from central governments</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Disagree with some doubts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Community participation is the basic functions of the local government by doing their decision.</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>Agree with some doubts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Community participation are one form to insure sustainable development</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Strongly agreed with no doubts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Overall Mean** 3.2 Agree with some doubts

*Source: primary data, 2011*
From the table (table 8), shows that the majority of the respondents agreed with some doubts that, Community participation in decision making are less developed because of less implementation of decentralization in Somaliland. Community participation in decision making are one form that the local government insure democracy, Community participation in Local Government developed public interests for the community, The community participation in decision-making must have full autonomy from central governments, Community participation is the basic functions of the local government by doing their decision. Community participation are one form to improve capacity building to the community and Community participation are one form to insure sustainable development.

This interprets that citizen’s participation promotes the success of decentralization system with the majority of the citizens agreed with some doubts.
The relationship between decentralization and community participation in decision-making

In order to establish the relationship between decentralization and community participation in decision-making, the research hypothesis has to be tested using the Pearson formulae and basing the data analyzed.

**Table 9:** Pearson's correlation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MEAN</th>
<th>CRITICAL VALUE</th>
<th>INTERPRETATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decentralization</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.5471</td>
<td>positive Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>community participation</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in decision making</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: primary data, 2011**

From the table 9 the using Pearson formula shows that there is a significant relationship between decentralization and community participation in decision-making.
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of the findings from chapter four, conclusions and recommendations.

Summary Of The Findings

Discussion Of The Research Results To Research Questions One

The first objective of this research study was to establish the kinds of decentralization system in which community participate in Hargeisa regions. And data analyzed and interpreted revealed the following findings under this objective.

Types of decentralization

Therefore the finding are in line with political decentralization according to Rondinelli D A and Nellis J R (1986) sometimes called (democratic decentralization) which says that devolution of decision making power to
Sub national political authorizes, political decentralization aims to give citizens or their elected representatives more power in public decision-making. It is often associated with pluralistic politics and representative government, but it can also support democratization by giving citizens, or their representatives, more influence in the formulation and implementation of policies. Advocates of political decentralization assume that decisions made with greater participation will be better informed and more relevant to diverse interests in society than those made only by national political authorities. The concept implies that the selection of representatives from local electoral constituency allows citizens to know better their political representatives and allows elected officials to know better the needs and desires of their constituents. Political decentralization often requires constitutional or statutory reforms, creation of local political units, and the encouragement of effective public interest groups. Decentralization and centralization have played major roles in the history of many societies.

The finding of the study are also in support with Collins C (1989) who describes Administrative decentralization as the transfer of responsibility
for the planning, financing and management of public functions from the central government or regional governments and its agencies to local governments, semi-autonomous public authorities or corporations or area-wide, regional or functional authorities. The three major forms of administrative decentralization de-concentration, delegation, and devolution each have different characteristics.

**Forms of decentralization**

The findings are in line with De-concentration Forms according to Stewart and Regan (1982) which implies the transfer of some administrative authority and functions to locally based offices of central government. This is the least extensive form of decentralization. Deconcentration is further divided into two sub-types i.e. functional and integrated or prefectoral de-concentration. If in functional de-concentration authority for performing a set of functions e.g. health care is transferred from MoH to its local office, this is described as ministerial model.

The findings further agree with Mills (1990). Forms of decentralization where the organization of health services may be decentralized in either way, but the MoH will have more power to influence the degree of
functional decentralization (ministerial model), than that of areal decentralization, where health will be one of a number of government services that are being decentralized.

The findings concur with Delegation mode of decentralization according to Rondinelli (1983) which means transfer of managerial responsibility with full authority to parastatal organizations that are outside the central government structure and are thus indirectly controlled by central government.

The study further correspond with Rondinelli (2002) who point out such administrative devolution underlie most political decentralization; devolution is an administrative type of decentralization. When governments devolve functions, they transfer authority for decision-making, finance, and management to quasi-autonomous units of local government with corporate status. Devolution usually transfers responsibilities for services to local governments that elect their own elected functionaries and councils, raise their own revenues, and have independent authority to make investment decisions. In a devolved system, local governments have clear and legally recognized geographical boundaries over which they exercise authority and within which they
perform public functions. Administrative decentralization always underlies most cases of political decentralization.

**Research question two**

According to the UNDP (1999), some examples of modes of citizens' participation are mentioned from different countries: in Pakistan squatter settlements normalization, the modes of participation used was "squatter settlement participation in planning, improving and managing their own services".

In Jordan education, the mode used was "the local parental council and the committees of educational development". In Brazil municipal health, the modes used "open community level forums with management".

Likewise, the citizens' participation in the case of Hargeisa region the modes used was through "representatives decide and participate on behalf of the rest of the citizen". What is decided by the representatives is bound to be accepted by the citizens as their decision.
Research question three

The third objective of the study was to establish whether, or not, citizen’s participation promotes the success of decentralization system in Hargeisa regions, and data analyzed and interpreted revealed the following findings under this objective. Based on analysis of chapter four, majority of respondents reported that citizen’s participation promotes the success of decentralization, the following was observed Community participation in decision making are less developed because of less implementation of decentralization in Somaliland, Community participation in decision making are one form that the local government insure democracy, Community participation in Local Government developed public interests for the community, The community participation in decision-making must have full autonomy from central governments, Community participation is the basic functions of the local government by doing their decision, Community participation are one form to improve capacity building to the community and Community participation are one form to insure sustainable development.

The study is supported by Manor, (2009) where he points that many developing countries have been a pioneer in formulating a strong vision
for decentralization and increased people's participation and rural development. The vision is over sixty years old. It is essential for developing countries that now the vision be translated into reality.

The study is in line with Ghaus-Pasha, Aisha (1999) who observed that community Participation is efficient when practiced through institutionalized channels or through clearly legitimate, though informal, mechanisms such as neighborhood associations. In Brazil, for example, the government created decentralized health councils to implement the restructuring of the health sector. The Municipal Health Council of Belo Horizonte (CMS-BH) plays an important role in providing "voice" for health users and in advocating for health service reforms, including the organization of a popular movement for improvement of basic health care services for the lowest income groups.

The finding also support Datta Chandann (1999) who shows that all of the co-coordinating institutional mechanisms discussed in the section above tried to broaden stakeholder participation. In each case, there were specific attempts to involve local businesses, communities and neighborhood groups in the process of local planning, decision-making and implementation.
On whether participation of citizen promoted success of decentralization system, respondents argued that their participation increased the success of decentralization system in Hargeisa region by the following ways:

A) Mobilization of resources. Resources are scarce almost everywhere, including Hargeisa region. Therefore, citizen participate by helping to mobilize resources, which are helpful in helping to supplement the already available resources to promote the success of the delivery services systems.

B) Accountability. By requiring their leaders to be accountable to them, citizens help to minimize misuse of resources and misappropriation and embezzlement of funds, which consequently enhances the success of decentralization systems.

c) workshop and training. By attending training and workshops, citizens get to acquire knowledge and skills that are vital to planning and implementing successful decentralization systems.
CONCLUSIONS

The study investigated the relationship between decentralization and community participation in decision-making in Somaliland, using Hargeisa region as a case study. This was in relation to the weak an inefficient service delivery to the local community which was not function to the expectation, in terms of service delivery.

The study results obtained showed that decentralization and community participation in decision-making in Somaliland are considered to improve social activities for the public service of the community, a good form of governance in developing the achievements community development, enhanced public service delivery of the community, gives a power to local citizens to accounting for their leader and representatives into responsiveness way.

Finally the study shows that there is a significant relationship between decentralization and community participation in decision-making.
RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study results the following are the recommendations of this study to the central government, local government practitioners and other stakeholders on decentralization and community participation in decision-making.

To central government

• The central government should work hand-in-hand with local governmental and citizens to strengthen accountability and transparency. Central government, in particular, should make local leaders directly accountable to the community they serve.

• The central government should work hand-in-hand with local governments to reactivate local people to initiate, implement and monitor decisions and plans that concern them, by taking into account local assets, needs and priorities; and transfer appropriate and corresponding power, authority and resources from central to local government for those purposes.
To local government

- Local government should increase the level of sensitization to make the citizens at the lower level more aware about the importance of decentralization system so that they can participate actively.
- Local government should endeavor to implement the lower level decision more so when and if they are genuine and reasonable, so that citizens’ commitment to, and support for, decentralization systems don’t fade and degenerate to demotivational levels.

To the local community

- The people at local level must endeavor to get more information about the decentralization systems that benefit them and use their right to participating in their own services.

To the international community

The donor community needs to give more support to L.G to improve their decentralization system
General recommendation

- The community participation in decision-making should have full autonomy from central governments.
- Decentralization should improve social activities for the public service of the community.
- Decentralization should enhance the public service delivery of the community.
- Decentralization should be involved in management of local governments structure encourage to assign, plan and setting budget free from central governments.
- Decentralization should give power to local citizens to accounting for their leader and representatives into responsiveness way.
- Decentralization should enable decision making are one form that the local government ensure democracy.
- Community participation in decision making should be more developed because of its less implementation of decentralization in Somaliland.
- Community participation in local government should develop public interests for the community.
Area for further research

The following are areas suggested for further research based on this study:

- Decentralization and health service delivery
- Project monitoring and local government performance
- Community participation and the success of health service delivery
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

INTRODUCTION LETTER

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)

July 29, 2011

Dear Sir Madam,

RE: REQUEST FOR YASIN MOHAMED ABDI MAD/31629/102/DF
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master of Arts in Development Administration and Management. He is currently conducting a field research of which the title is “Decentralization and Community Participation in Decision Making in Hargeisa District, Somaliland.”

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him in your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Dr. Mwaniki Roseanne

Associate Dean Social Science, (SPGSR)

“Exploring the heights”
APPENDIX B:

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

I am conducting a study entitled "decentralization and community participation in decision making" in view of this research may I request that you answer my questionnaire, I will appreciate it very much if you can return to the questionnaire as soon as possible.

Please be assured that the data you provide will be used only for academic purpose and the information you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you very much in advance

Yours truly

Yasin Mohamed Abdi

Kampala international university, Uganda
Section A: questionnaires about the profile of the respondents

Instructions: please tick the appropriate position

1- Gender of the respondents
   Male
   Female

2- Marital status
   Single
   Married
   Widower

3- Level of education
   University
   Secondary
   Primary/intermediate
   None

4- Age of the respondents
   20-30
   31-40
   41—and above
**Section B: questionnaire about decentralization.**

Please use the key below to answer the following statements by indicating:  
(4) strongly agree—you agree with no doubts at all  
(3) agree—you are agree with some doubts  
(2) Disagree—you disagree with some doubts  
(1) Strongly disagree—you disagree with no doubts at all

Please tick the most appropriate box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Decentralization system determines and improves social activities for the public service of the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Decentralization form of good governance in developing the achievements for doing participation of the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Decentralization is involved in managements of local governments structure encourage to assign, plan and setting budget free from central governments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Decentralization is more enhanced in the public service delivery of the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Decentralization system is concentrated in free administration of the governments institution sector</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The most critical challenge of decentralization of Somaliland is luck of improving community participation in decision making</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The decentralized system of Somaliland government is not exactly as local citizens expected</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Decentralization gives a power to local citizens to accounting for their leader and representatives into responsiveness way</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>According to the definitions of decentralization there is no decentralization system in Somaliland governments</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>In modern local government structural formations, decentralization is the most important part of local governments in providing community participation</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Section C**: questionnaire about community participation in decision-making in local government of Somaliland. Please use the key below to answer the following statements by indicating: (4) strongly agree—you agree with no doubts at all

(3) agree—you are agree with some doubts

(2) Disagree—you disagree with some doubts

(1) Strongly disagree—you disagree with no doubts at all

Please tick the most appropriate box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community participation are one form to improve capacity building to the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Community participation in decision making are less developed because of less implementation of decentralization in Somaliland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Community participation in decision making are one form that the local government insure democracy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community participation in Local Government developed public interests for the community</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The community participation in decision-making must have full autonomy from central governments</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Community participation is the basic functions of the local government by doing their decision.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Community participation are one form to insure sustainable development</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX D

### BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Amount in dollar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Transportation cost</td>
<td>350 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stationary and supply material</td>
<td>100 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Printing and binding</td>
<td>50 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Accommodations</td>
<td>750 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hiring personal and clerical assistance</td>
<td>100 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1350 $</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>