

**DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY INTERNATIONAL
ORGANISATIONS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN GAROWE,
PUNTLANDSTATE OF
SOMALIA**

A Thesis

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DECLARATION B

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ABSTRACT

Somalia is one of the least developed countries in the world. Chronic instability and civil war resulted in the fall of the government in 1991. Since then, Somalia has never had a central government, and the country remains divided into zones, regions and political districts. Somalia's economy is crippled by civil war, destruction of physical infrastructure, lack of investment and rampant unemployment. Currently, Somalia is a Least Developed Country which ranked 172 out of 174 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index in 2006.

The study investigated the international developmental projects and its effects on socioeconomic development of Puntland. The objectives of this study was to investigate the current socioeconomic situation in Puntland, to examine the effects of development projects on the socioeconomic developments of communities in Puntland and to investigate the challenges faced by the international organizations in the implementation of the socioeconomic developments projects.

The main purpose of this study was to investigate how the developmental projects implemented by international agencies have contributed to the socio-economic development of Puntland community and also to explore the challenge that has faced international organizations in Puntland.

The research was conducted through cross-sectional survey research design. The study aimed at collecting information from respondent on their attitudes and opinions in relation to the international development projects and its effects on socioeconomic development of Puntland. The data was collected in between November and December, using questionnaires.

The study concluded that although there were a number of developmental project implemented by international organization in Puntland but the socioeconomic situation of that region still remains very low in many dimensions, such as education, personal income infrastructure e.t.c.

On the other hand there were lots of challenges that faced the international organization that implement developmental projects in Puntland, such as insecurity, lack of physical access and lack of central functioning government.

The study recommended that increase investment in education in Somalia is urgently required; organizations should base their projects on the socioeconomic wellbeing of the society. On the other hand Puntland state government should provide special arm forces for the security and the safety of international staff, and international organization's staff should be allowed to monitor the ongoing projects to insure that projects deliver the right place.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
CVI	Content Validity Index
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
PDRC	Puntland Development Research Centre
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's fund
HADMA	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
HDI	Human Development Index
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
WFP	World food Program
USIP	United State Institute of Peace
COHA	Coordination of Human Affairs

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Back ground to the study

Since 1991 and the fall of Siad Barre Somalia has been without a central government, during this period two local administrations emerged, Somaliland, and Puntland. These administrations began to establish their own respective authorities to manage services and functions for their peoples and relative peace and stability has been established in these zones, but the lack of proper infrastructures has created barriers to the economic development and social services delivery in Puntland State. The Somali economy is mainly based on livestock, agriculture and marine resources. All economic infrastructures such as ports, airports, telecommunications, power, road network, and irrigation systems have been destroyed or looted. Saudi Arabia, the main importer of Somali livestock, has recently imposed a ban on the livestock due to "Rift Valley Fever", an endemic disease that could cause human fatality, but there are also a large number of people who rely on aid from international organizations that implement humanitarian and developmental projects.

According to UNDP (2009), under half of the Somali population now lives in extreme poverty on an income lower than a dollar a day in Purchasing Power Parity, while approximately two-thirds lives in poverty on an income of less than two dollars a day. Furthermore, just over half the population survives below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (1,600 Kcal/day).

Besides that, Puntland has experienced a harsh phenomenon which is an arrival of displaced people from the southern regions of Somalia and economic migrants from Ethiopia, which makes the state home of unsustainable IDPs, impacting negatively any prospect of socio-economic development.

Further more, the conflict in southern Somalia added an additional layer of complexity to the context. A large number of refugees from South-central and southern part of the country arrived at Puntland State to get peace and protection.

According to Puntland state (2008), Puntlad hosts over 50 international organizations including; [14 UN agencies, World Bank, DRC, NRC, USAID, Save the children (Denmark & UK) OXFARM, Islamic RW, Mercy Corps, Horn Relief, Handicap International, COOPI, African Education Trust, Diakonie and others].

Those international organizations carried out developmental projects in Puntland; these projects were designed to attain sustainable positive changes in the lives of the people through relief, rehabilitation, development initiation, build and enhance the capacity and to boost their socioeconomic development. International organizations carry out projects to contribute towards improvement and well being of the society, promotion of youth literacy through supplying teaching equipments and promotion of extracurricular activities and reviews.

In addition to development project international organization also carryout social support project such as:- special support to the government for good governance, sustaining of livelihood through

capacity building in the region's government and civil society institutions, humanitarian assistance, police and prison services as well as reintegration of former combatants.

According to COHA (2004), since the collapse of the central government of Somalia in 1991, armed conflict and displacement have been prevalent in Somali country, While many people have since returned to their former homes or integrated in more peaceful regions of the country like Puntland and Somaliland.

Although there has been deliberate and progressive effort to restore essential infrastructure and services including improvement of education services at primary and secondary level, health care centers and security situations, but the governments' capacity to effectively provide educational services is limited due to lack of enough technical and financial capacity, to provide all the required services and therefore it became necessary to get foreign assistance from International organizations that could improve the socio economic development of the state.

Statement of the problem

The overall research problem addressed in this study is that, despite of an increase in the number of international organizations that work and implement developmental projects in Puntland State of Somalia, little progress has been done towards the socioeconomic development of the state.

Nevertheless, the 2008 UNDP and World Bank socioeconomic study estimated Somalia was that the proportion of the population that is living in extreme poverty (on less than US\$1 per day) in Somalia 43 percent, While 30 percent of the population gets less than 8 percent of total income. So that there is a great need to improve the economic situation of those poor people who live under the line of the poverty.

International organizations in Puntland work through local Somali staffs and local Somali NGOs but many of these staffs and the local NGOs lack operational capacity, qualification, and technical expertise, and international officials mentioned that there is a need to build the capacity of the local staffs.

The Somali people have been adjusting themselves to a situation of deprivation, living with severe shortages in terms of basic services such as health care service, education facilities, nutrition, and shelter. On top of that Somalia is the poorest country in sub-Saharan Africa, and one of the poorest countries in the world. Access to health and education is limited. According to UNICEF an estimated 200,000 children (6-14 years) in Puntland are out of school. Mass illiteracy and lack of access means children lack access to opportunity and if children don't go to school it are more likely they will end up in militias or working as child labour. However, there have been a lot of projects implemented by international organizations in Puntland that were not related to the socioeconomic developments and well being of the society, and the international agencies didn't consult with the community members to know which projects the community would prefer.

However the international organizations also seem to face many challenges including insecurity, lack of physical access and so on. Thus the researcher is also motivated to examine the challenges that face NGOs supporting the humanitarian activities in Somalia which need to be studied and to recommend those problems.

Purpose of the study

The main purpose of this study is to investigate how the developmental projects implemented by international agencies have contributed to the socio-economic development of Puntland community and also to explore the challenge that faces international organizations in Puntland.

General objective

The general objective of this study is to investigate international developmental projects and their effects on socioeconomic development of Puntland state of Somalia.

Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:-

- ❖ To investigate the current socioeconomic situation in Puntland
- ❖ To examine the effects of development projects on the socioeconomic developments of communities in Puntland.
- ❖ To investigate the challenges faced by international organizations in the implementation of socioeconomic development projects.

Research question

This study was seeking to answer the following questions:

- ❖ What is the socio-economic situation of Puntland state of Somalia?
- ❖ What effects does the developmental project have on the socioeconomic developments of the communities in Puntland?
- ❖ What challenges faced by international organizations in the implementation of developmental projects?

Scope

This study is focusing on the international development projects and its effect on socioeconomic development of Puntland; the study was conducted between November and December 2010, at the capital city of Puntland State of Somalia.

International organization carry out number of developmental projects which include; education, health and sanitation, capacity building and rehabilitation. In addition to development project international organization also carryout social support project such as:- special support to the government for good governance, sustaining of livelihood through capacity building in the region's government and civil society institutions, humanitarian assistance, police and prison services as well as reintegration of former combatants.

Geographic scope

Geographically, Puntland is part of Somalia which lies between Ethiopia to the west, the Indian Ocean to the east and the Gulf of Aden to the north, at the strategic cross-road that is the Horn of Africa. The study was conducted in Garowe, the capital city of Puntland, the administrative region of Somalia. It is located in Nugaal region and it is the seat of the regional parliament, the presidential palace, government ministries and headquarters of international agencies.

Theoretical scope

According to, Adam's theory of economic development point toward certain factors that are helpful in the process of developing under developed countries. Farmers, traders and producers, the three agents of growth mentioned by Smith, can help in developing the economy by raising productivity in their respective spheres.

Content scope

This study was conducted through cross-sectional survey design and the data was collected through questionnaire and interview guideline. The study was intended to determine the effects of the developmental projects by international organizations on the socioeconomic development of Puntland, Somalia. According to Oday (2009), cross-sectional survey design is when the study sample represents a cross-section of the target population".

Significance

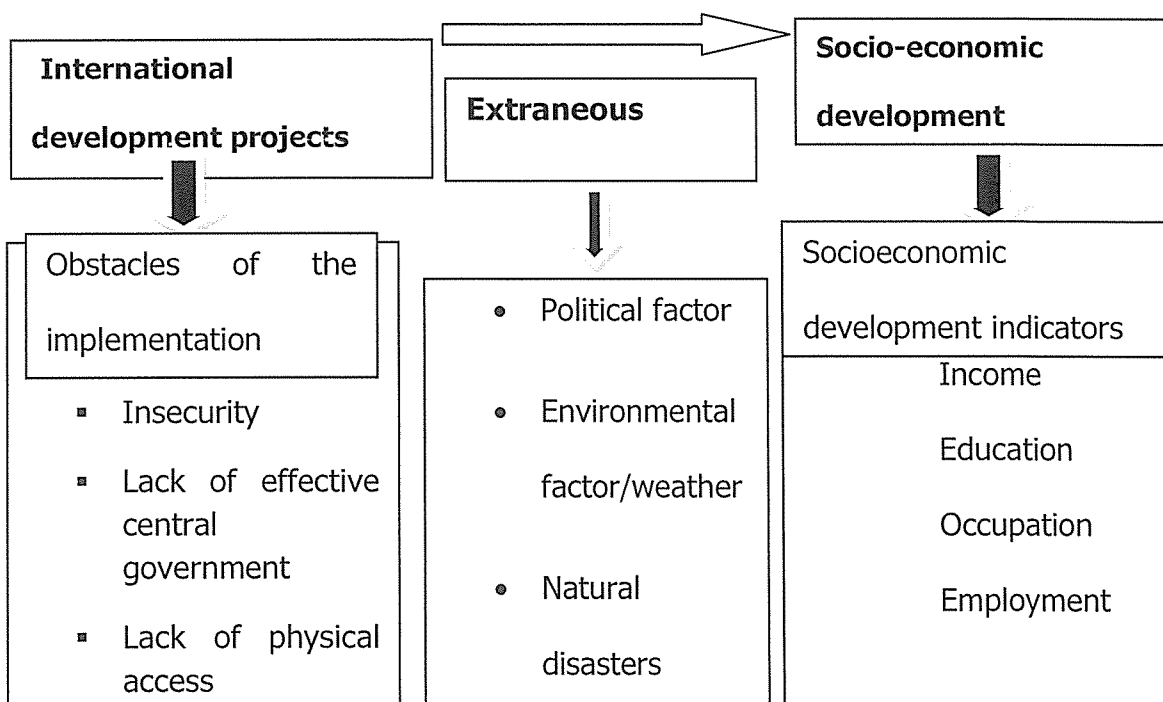
This study was mainly aimed at providing an insight on how the international development projects effected the socioeconomic development in Puntland state of Somalia.

It is also expected that the results of this study will be used to improve the overall performance of the international agencies projects. It was hoped that the study results will help the international organizations, puntland community and Puntland State Government. The researcher also hopes that, this research will form and create a basis of further research relating to this issue.

Conceptual frame work

Independent Variables

Dependent Variable



CHAPER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literacy rate and education system in Somalia

According to William & Leslye (2003), "Located in the Horn of Africa, Somalia has faced more than a decade of civil unrest and war following the overthrow of Mohamed Siad Barre's regime in 1991. The civil war in Somalia and the subsequent collapse of the central government and its institutions left Somalia one of the poorest countries in the world, and the Somali people deeply divided. During the civil war and its aftermath, villages and cities were indiscriminately bombed and looted, and basic services such as water, health care and education collapsed. By 1998, the average life expectancy of a Somali was 43 years and the mortality rate for children under five exceeded 25%. Prior to the war, Somalia had one of the lowest adult literacy rates in the world, a situation that was further exacerbated by the continued instability. UNICEF reported in its 1998 State of the World's Children that literacy rates for men and women in Somalia were 36% and 14% respectively".

According to André (2007), "increased investment in education in Somalia is urgently required given the fact that the country faces the prospect of a second "lost generation" with little or no education and training to take up productive roles and leadership in the future. The loss of this "human capital" has enormous costs both to individual households and to a society, especially while the country attempts to rebuild its shattered economy. It also poses an enormous challenge to local efforts to demobilize militiamen,

whose lack of education makes it difficult to be absorbed into a peacetime economy”.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Somalia

According to UNHCR (2008), “Somalia’s GDP is estimated to have grown from US\$3.3 billion in 1994 to US\$4.1 billion in 2004 and US\$4,809 billion in 2005. The real growth of Somalia is estimated at 2.4%. Due to lack of statistics and on-going conflicts in the country however, it has proven difficult to obtain exact data on the growth of Somalia’s economy. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries constitute the backbone of the Somali economy and provide employment to more than two-thirds of the workforce. The rearing of camels, cattle, sheep and goats counts for 40% of the country’s GDP and 65% of its export earnings, which come mainly from the Middle East. Agricultural products on the other hand make up for 10% of GDP, with bananas recorded as the major agricultural export of the country”.

“One of the biggest challenges to the Somali economy have been the periodic livestock export bans by Arabian Peninsula states based on animal health concerns, while recurrent droughts have not only impaired agricultural and livestock production, but left the majority of Somalis dependent on remittances from abroad. In order to decrease the vulnerability of the Somali economy, it is of quintessential importance that Somaliland, Puntland and federal authorities create an inspection and certification system for export of livestock following international standards and in the same vein develop a policy and licensing procedures for fisheries resource”

Unemployment in Somalia

According to World Bank (2003), "Total employment (comprising self-employment, paid employment, unpaid economically productive family work) among the economically active population is estimated as 42.3 percent for urban, 57.2 percent for rural and nomadic and 54.5 percent for the whole country. Therefore, the rates of unemployment amount to 57.7 percent for urban, 42.8 percent for non-urban and 45.5 percent for the whole country. These figures are only estimates, as they do not take into account the extent of under-employment, seasonal unemployment etc. More surveys that are detailed are needed to estimate the age and gender-specific labour force participation rates, the extent of child labour and the magnitude of unemployment and under-employment. In terms of sectoral distribution of employment, agriculture (including fishing, forestry and mining) accounts for 65 percent, industry (including construction and utilities) 11 percent and services 24 percent.

Economic situation

According to PDRC "The economy of Somalia and other dimensions of its socio-cultural and political setting had always relied strongly on traditional and informal pillars; consequently had never been reflected authentically neither in official records of the former Somali governments nor in the previous colonial documentations that have preceded the birth of the Somali Republic in 1960. The modest efforts of data collection and analysis that have been achieved, particularly during the last two decades, have been destroyed following the collapse of the national state in early 1991. As is correctly stated in the World-Bank's Somalia Country Re-

engagement Note, "Data collection and analysis have been severely affected by the fact that national institutions for data collection were one of the many casualties of the civil war".

As part of the recent initiative of compilation of statistical data on Somalia, sponsored by World-Bank and UNDP, the Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC) is undertaking Macro Economic analysis and Socio-Economic assessment in Puntland".

Health and sanitation situation

According to UNHCR (2008), "The health situation in Somalia has been intensely affected by the recurrent civil war that has left the country with one of the worst health indicators in the world. Inter -and intra-clan conflict have resulted in 464,000 refugees, the fourth largest refugee population in the world, while in 2007 alone 750,000 of Mogadishu's residents fled the city and continued to leave at an average of 20,000 monthly during 2008. Especially IDPs and refugees face acute poverty and repeated outbreaks of communicable diseases. In general, access to health is very limited due to insecurity, lack of qualified professionals, and shortage of adequate medical facilities. The life expectancy of the Somali population is 47.7 years with under-five and infant mortality rates of 224 and 132 per 1,000 live births respectively. Maternal mortality is 1,600 per 100,000 live births, which places Somali women among the most vulnerable women in the world. Malnutrition, hemorrhage, prolonged and obstructed labor and infections are the major causes of death at childbirth. As for the causes of overall mortality in Somalia, these include diarrhoea, tuberculosis and malaria, which are all aggravated by the prevailing high level of malnutrition.

Poverty in Somalia

According to the United Nations, Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world. Somalia is in the category of Least Developed Country with a ranking of 172 out of 174 on the Human Development Index (HDI).

According to Guerin & Guerin (2002), "Poverty can be measured by looking at literacy rates, life expectancy, and infant mortality rates. Out of the six countries in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan), Somalia has the lowest Gross National Product per capita, the lowest adult literacy rates (49.7 percent for men, 25.8 percent for women), the second lowest life expectancy rate (48 years, Ethiopia has lowest rate), and the highest infant mortality rates (132/1000). Somalia also has an under-5 mortality rate of 224/1000, and only 0.4 doctors and 2.0 nurses per 100,000 people. Other contributors to the poverty of Somalia are the only 1.5% of children between 1 and 2 years who are vaccinated against all childhood diseases, and of children under 5, 17.2% are moderately undernourished and 3.5% are severely undernourished. Finally, only 28% of the population has access to safe drinking water and 48.5% have access to safe excreta disposal (United Nations, 2002)"

Social and humanitarian situation

According to UNHCR (2008), "State collapse and civil conflicts have left the country in a grim situation with hundreds of thousands of Somalis becoming vulnerable to political turmoil and insecurity. In May 2008, there were 464,000 Somali refugees, the fourth largest refugee crisis in the

world-, while in 2007 alone 750,000 of Mogadishu's residents fled the city and continued to leave at an average of 20,000 people monthly during the first months of 2008. With extremely harsh conditions and extreme poverty in Somali camps, and the collapse of basic social services due to continued fighting, the UN estimated that by May 2008, two million people in Somalia were in need of humanitarian aid and livelihood support".

According to UNDP (2007), under half of the population now lives in extreme poverty on an income lower than a dollar a day (in Purchasing Power Parity -PPP), while approximately two-thirds lives in poverty on an income of less than two dollars a day. Furthermore, just over half the population survives below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (1,600 Kcal/day). While it is considered that these data reflect the situation on the ground, they should be taken with precaution, given the fact that there are significant challenges in carrying out credible surveys in Somalia.

Limited international engagement and support:

According to Spilker (2008), the international community and international NGOs operating inside Somalia have had only limited engagement with local civil society organizations. The lack or limitation of such a closer collaboration has limited the capacity of local organizations to mature or assume a larger role. Few international organizations have developed initiatives to build the capacity of local Somali NGOs. Such capacity-building efforts are not only important to overcome the lack of leadership capacity and organizational structure.

Security situation in Somalia

According to US Institute of Peace (2010), Somalia has been without a central government since 1991. Since that time there have been 14 different efforts to establish a new government. In 2004, the TFG was established with support from the international community to revive national government institutions and establish control over Mogadishu. The Al-Shabab now controls roughly the southern half of the country, where they refused to the international organizations to operate and conduct developmental projects.

According to (2007) International Affairs Institute, "insecurity, lack of access to Somalia, and other challenges have made it very difficult for humanitarian organizations to adequately address the needs of the country's most vulnerable populations such as internally displaced persons for food, water, housing, and health care. Addressing these challenges is critical, as Somalia will likely need humanitarian assistance for several years to come".

The TFG lacks the capacity to coordinate humanitarian aid and sometimes hinders the provision of humanitarian aid in Somalia. For example, in March and April 2007, the TFG imposed restrictions on the delivery of humanitarian aid. The TFG restricted UN agencies to the use of TFG institutions as their sole implementing partner, restricted the use of airports for the delivery of aid, stated that research and data collection efforts without TFG approval were invalid, and halted distribution of food aid for unspecified inspections and approval by the TFG. Following international pressure, including engagement by the U.S. Ambassador to

Kenya, the TFG removed these restrictions in late April 2007 and designated an Inter-Ministerial Committee, chaired by the Minister of Health, as the focal point on the coordination of humanitarian aid.

In addition to humanitarian assistance, the international community, including the United States, pledged at least \$771 million in development assistance to Somalia from 2001 through 2006 and plans to increase this amount in the future. However, plans for an increase in development assistance depend on political reconciliation and stability in Somalia, which have not yet been achieved. For example, implementation of the UN, World Bank, European Union, and Norway's transitional assistance plans for Somalia based on the Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP), a 5-year national development plan that was the result of a joint UN and World Bank post conflict needs assessment—will depend on political and security conditions, existing implementation capacities.

Housing Conditions

According to PDRC (2004), "Somali pastoral communities dwellings are characterized with uniformity of type of houses, which consists nomadic hamlets that can be easily dismantled and re-fixed. This type of houses is consistent with mobile grazing pattern of animal husbandry that requires frequent translocation from one place to another of pastoral households in search of pasture and water. Consequently this study inquires different housing units in urban settlements. The study has identified three types of houses in urban centres: Stone-walled, huts and make-shift houses. About 78% of the urban houses are stone-walled, while the remaining (22%) falls under the categories of huts (14%) and Make-shift-Houses (8%). The

latter are occupied by IDPs from southern regions of Somalia and refugees from neighbouring states, mostly from Zone Five of Ethiopia. This category of houses is temporary and is made of Twigs, plastic sheets, flattened drums and tins and similar materials. Most of these houses, and the majority of its occupants (IDPs and refugees), are concentrated in main towns of Puntland.

Stone-walled houses can be classified as per type of roofing of each sub-category. Most of the stone-walled houses that have been constructed in Puntland before the outbreak of the civil war in Somalia, were either with simple-concrete or galvanized Iron sheets roofing”.

Lack of effective central government

Payne, et al 2008. “The lack of effective government institutions, particularly in south-central Somalia, hampers the implementation of humanitarian activities. The Transitional Federal Government (TFG) lacks the capacity to coordinate humanitarian aid and sometimes hinders the provision of humanitarian aid in Somalia. For example, in March and April 2007, the TFG imposed restrictions on the delivery of humanitarian aid.

The TFG restricted UN agencies and international NGOs to the use of TFG institutions as their sole implementing partner, restricted the use of airports for the delivery of aid, stated that research and data collection efforts without TFG approval were invalid, and halted distribution of food aid for unspecified inspections and approval by the TFG. Following international pressure, including engagement by the U.S. Ambassador to Kenya, the TFG removed these restrictions in late April 2007.”

Lack of Physical access

According to Feingold, et al (2008), "the international community also faces logistical challenges in transporting humanitarian aid to vulnerable populations. NGOs said that their lack of physical access to Somalia by sea, overland, and by air has created major delays and increased the cost of transporting supplies to the country, because of ongoing insecurity in Somalia".

According to the UN, nearly 80 percent of food aid to Somalia by WFP is shipped by sea, but the availability of shippers willing to carry food to the country has been reduced by half because of concerns about piracy. At least 15 hijackings of ships off the coast of Somalia took place in 2007, with 3 of the attacks involving WFP-chartered ships. In August 2007, the UN Security Council passed a resolution encouraging member states to take appropriate action consistent with international law to protect merchant shipping, particularly the transport of humanitarian aid. Subsequently, in November 2007, French Navy vessels escorted two WFP ships. When the Kenyan government closed its border with Somalia in January 2007, NGOs had difficulty transporting humanitarian supplies into Somalia and reloading trucks from Somalia with supplies in Kenya. Relief convoys eventually received permission to cross the border into Somalia, but inconsistent authorization and delays hindered travel through July 2007.

Once in Somalia, humanitarian relief items are frequently subject to arbitrary taxation and customs fees at TFG checkpoints and at ad hoc roadblocks manned by armed militias. In 2007, the international NGOs

received reports of TFG-manned checkpoints demanding that passing traffic including humanitarian convoys pay fees ranging from \$20 to \$133, and later up to \$520, per truck.

The closure of key airstrips in south-central Somalia during the first half of 2007 often prevented aid staff from reaching the country and access has been further complicated by poor road, sea, and air infrastructure and flooding. The limited implementing capacity of local NGOs in Somalia also constrains the delivery of humanitarian aid. International NGOs work through local Somali NGOs to implement their programs, but many of these local NGOs lack operational capacity, qualified staff, and technical expertise, and international NGO officials said there is a need to build their capacity to provide aid. In addition, NGO managers said that the Somali staffs they have trained often leave to work for the UN, further weakening the capacity of the NGOs.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research design used in this study was a cross-sectional survey research design. The study aimed at collecting information from respondent on their attitudes and opinions in relation to international development projects and its effects on socioeconomic developments.

The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative research approaches. Survey has got certain advantages like; flexible, low costly, rapid data collection and ability to understand a population from a part of it.

According to Odiya (2009), "cross-sectional research design is the study which the sample represents a cross-section of the target population. In other word, participants are selected from the different categories of the members of the population. The categories may be in terms of age, sex and position in society". The design was selected because the researcher wants to get information from two different categories which might have different views and also to investigate the most projects that international agencies have implemented for the last five years. This design was used in narrating facts and establishing the real situation on the ground in respect of implementation of developmental projects that international agencies initiate in Puntland state of Somalia.

Research Population

The study was carried out in Garawe, the Capital city of Puntland state of Somalia and the head-quarter of international organization in Puntland. The target population of this study consisted of two categories, the beneficiaries which were the local community members, and the second category was project managers and head of community developments.

Purposive sampling was used to select 20 respondents from the staff of the international agencies which consist of project managers and the head of community development department, simple random sampling was used to select 200 respondents from the local community members, and therefore the total population of this study was 220.

The researcher chose them because these targets population consist of two different categories, one side is the local community that benefit from the developmental projects that international agencies implement and on the other side of the coin is the implementers that implement those developmental projects in Puntland state of Somalia.

Sample size

The sample size of this study was 142 participants selected from the 220 target population using Slovene's formula. These 142 respondents have been chosen using both purposive sampling for the international agencies and simple random sampling through stratified sampling technique for the local community members, which means that researcher divides Garawe into four equal parts, and select equal number.

According to Oso & Onen, (2008), a sample is part of the target or accessible population that has been procedurally selected to represent it.

The sample size was be solved by using Slovene's formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where n= sample size

N= population

e² =Degree of error at 0.05 level of significance

There for = $220 / (1 + 220(0.05)^2) = 142$

This number is composed of 130 from the community members and 12 from the international organizations.

Population categories	Population	Sample	Percentage
Project Managers	10	6	4
Head of Community development	10	6	4
Waaberi	50	33	23
Wadajir	50	32	23
Qoxooti	50	33	23
Hantiwadaag	50	32	23
TOTAL	220	142	100

Sampling procedure

The researcher used both probability and non probability sampling. In the first category the researcher simply used purposive sampling technique, because the number of the project managers and the head of the community development departments are limited so there were no need to use probability sampling techniques, for that matter the researcher simply used the purposive sampling technique.

According to Mugenda (2003), purposive sampling is a sampling technique that allows a researcher to use cases that have the required information with respect to the objective of his or her study.

In the second category the researcher used stratified sampling technique which means that the researcher identified sub groups in the population and their proportions and selected from each sub group to form a sample.

According to Odiya (2009), this technique involves dividing the population into sub-population, each of which is homogeneous, each of the sub-population becomes the stratum from which participants are sampled randomly.

Validity and Reliability of Instruments

To make sure that the data is reliable and valid, a test was done before the data was completely distributed to the respondents. The researcher established "test and retest". And retest was done after two weeks in the same subjects to the same respondents so as to give the same results.

Ethical Consideration

Ethical issues in any research which involves people are very essential. The purpose of considering ethical issues in research is to protect human rights and privacy from being infringed by scientific experimentation as well as to safe guard the credibility of research including investigators (Keya et al, 1989). Thus the confidential nature of their replies shall be promised and no pressure or inducement of any kind shall be applied to encourage an individual to become a respondent of this study.

Limitation of the study

This study was faced by a number of problems:-

First, the most common problem faced by the people who were doing research inside Somalia is language problem, the respondents couldn't understand what the questionnaire is all about, and the researcher was supposed to translate it into English to let the respondents understood.

Secondly, lack of cooperation was another challenge, most of the respondents were not ready to answer the questions and the researcher was to convince them to participate the research in order to get solution for the prolonging misunderstanding between implementers and local community members.

The final limitation of this study was inadequate finance, because the researcher is student and he didn't have enough money to carry out study, so the researcher was supposed to seek financial help to his family and his relatives.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

OF DATA

Introduction

This chapter presents the presentation of data, analysis, and interpretation of the study. The data analysis and interpretation was based on the research questions as well as research objectives, the study used a cross-sectional survey as a research design and employed questionnaires to obtain data from the respondents.

The presentation is divided in to two parts. The first part presents the respondents profile or demographic information, while the second part deals with presentation, interpretation, and analysis of the research questions and objectives. Below are the data presentations and analysis of research findings.

Demographic information of the respondents

This part presents the background information of the respondents who were subject to the study. The purpose of this background information was to find out the characteristics of the respondents and show the distribution of the population in the study.

Table 1: Gender distribution

sex	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Male	64	45	45	64
Female	78	55	100	142

Source: field data

Table 1 reveals that, 55 % of the total respondents were female and 45 % of the respondents were male, these respondents were composed of the community members and the implementers.

Table 2: Marital Status

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Single	69	48.5	48.5	69
Married	38	26.7	75.2	107
Divorced	21	14.9	90.1	128
Widower	14	9.9	100	142

Source: field data

As table 2 showed that the majority of the respondents that constitutes 48.5% of the respondents were single, 26.7% were married, 15% of the respondent were divorced which means that there were a reason which made them to be divorced while 10% of the respondents were widower, either their husbands died in the civil war or some other reasons.

Table 3: Educational background

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative %	Total
Primary	41	28.9	28.9	41
Secondary	28	19.7	48.6	69
College/University	19	13.4	62	88
Non	54	38	100	142

Source: field data 2010

As table 3 shows, the majority of the respondents were illiterate, 38% of the respondents answered that they have never attended to school, 29% of the respondents had primary level education, and 19.7% had secondary level while 13.4% of the respondents were having college or university.

The education cost of the children can't be afforded by substantial number or the households and by the absolute majority of those who fled from southern parts. That is why most of the respondents revealed that they didn't get a chance to go to school. Mass illiteracy and lack of access means children lack access to opportunity and if children don't go to school it are more likely they will end up in militias or working as child labour.

Table 4: Age distribution

categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
20-30	62	43.7	43.7	62
31-40	43	30	73.7	105
41-50	21	15	88.7	126
51+	16	11.3	100	142

Source: field data 2010

According to table 4, the majority of the respondents that composed of 43.7% of the respondents are within the age bracket between 20-30 years, which means that young aged people constitute the majority of the population, more than old people in that town, 30% of the respondents are within the age bracket (31-40), 15% of the respondents are within the age bracket (41-50), and 11.3% of the respondents were also above 50 years old. This implies that young aged people are more than the half of the population; nearly 70% of the respondents is between 20-40 of age.

Objective (I) Socioeconomic assessment

Table 5: Living status

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	cumulative %	Total
Very good	4	3	3	4
Good	18	14	17	22
Fair	25	20	37	47
Poor	42	32	69	89
Very poor	41	31	100	130

Source: field data 2010

As table 5 revealed, those who expressed that their living status is poor were 42 respondents, representing 32% of the total respondents, while 41 respondents which was representing 31% of the respondents expressed their living status very poor, 20% of the respondents answered that their living standard is fair, 14% of the respondents also agreed that their living standard is good while just 3% of the respondents said that their living standard was very good.

There are some reasons why the majority of the respondents are poor. First, Somalia has been without central government that could create stability and prosperity for nearly two decades and civil wars and destitution was prevailing. Secondly, in Somalia there are no foreign investors that invest the country and create jobs.

Table 6: Average income

Income (\$)	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative %	Total
0-100	43	33.1	33.1	43
101-200	54	41.5	74.6	97
201-300	14	10.7	85.3	111
301-400	9	7	92.3	120
401-500	6	4.6	96.9	126
500+	4	3.1	100	130

Source: Field data 2010

As we can see from table 6, 42% of the respondents get (\$101-\$200), as an average income per month, which indicates that most of the families didn't afford to send their children to school because of their low income, 33% of the respondents get (\$0-\$100) as an income per month, this indicates that there are some families that get less than \$2 per day to live, 11% of the respondents get (\$200-\$300) which means that their living standard is fair comparing to the other two categories, 7% of the respondents get \$300-\$400) as an average income per month, 4.6% of the respondents get between \$400-\$500 per month, while 3.4% of the respondent get more than \$500 per month which is very small percentage comparing to the other categories. We can understand this from the table that the average income of the most people is very low.

Table 7: Occupational status

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
In school	17	13	13	17
In university	7	5.4	18.4	24
Un employed	34	26.2	44.6	58
Employed	19	14.6	59.2	77
Self employed	18	14	73.2	95
Exclusively house wife	35	26.8	100	130

Source: field source 2010

As table 7 revealed, the majority of the respondents that constitutes 26.8% of the respondents are house wife and they don't go to work but their husbands are in charge of their living expenses, 26.2% were unemployed some of them used to work but they lost their jobs while other didn't work before for lack of employment, 14% self employed, they are either business people or other professional workers and 14.6% employed, 13% are in school, 5.4% are in university. From the above table, it implies that most of the people are employees, who are responsible struggling to cover the expenses of their living status, while there are a great number of respondents who were unemployed that lost their jobs or never got a job, another great number of them were house wives who don't go to work and their occupational status was just to be responsible to their house, another number were in school and university.

Table 8: Professional status

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
unskilled	56	42	42	56
Skilled	34	26	68	90
Business men	18	14	82	108
Professional	5	4	86	113
Non	17	14	100	130

Source: field data 2010

As table 8 showed that 42% of the respondents were unskilled, the reason for this is that there are no vocational schools in Puntland or in generally Somalia for the last twenty years, 26% of them were skilled people that they have skills to work, 14% of the respondents were business people while just 4% of the respondents were professional which means that they are either teacher, NGO workers, government employees or other institutions, 14% agreed that they are neither of them, which means that they didn't work before, they don't have any skills to work and so on. The above table indicates that the majority of the people are unskilled, because in Puntland there are no schools which people can learn working skills from, and there is no vocational schools but those who want to acquire skills should go to where they can get those skills, there are also more people who are business people and a small number of the respondents were professional people.

Table 9: Household distribution

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Rent house	58	44.5	44.5	58
Your own house	31	23.8	68.3	89
With family/parent	23	17.7	86	112
With relative	18	14	100	130

Source: field data 2010

The table 9 revealed that 44.5 of the respondent agreed that they live in rented houses because some of the respondent are not originate from that town, they came either from the south central Somalia or other districts or they might came from the country side, 24% of the respondents live in their own houses, 18% of the respondents live with their families or parents, while 14% live with their relatives.

Table 10: source of income

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Remittance	53	41	41	53
Earning from employment	26	20	61	79
Self employment	42	32	93	121
Other source	9	7	100	130

Source: field data 2010

As the above table reveals, 41% of the total respondents get remittance from their families or relatives in overseas while 20% get income from employment, 32% of the respondents are self employment, and 7% of the respondents get other source of income.

Table 11: Source of water

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Trucked from boreholes	39	30	30	39
Direct Pipeline connection	19	14.7	44.7	58
Public tap	23	17.7	62.4	81
Communal Shallow wells	32	24.6	87	113
Shallow wells inside premises	17	13	100	130

Source: field data 2010

As we can see from the above table 30% of the respondents get trucked water from boreholes, 24.6% of the respondents get water from communal shallow wells in the town, 17.7% of the respondents get public tap water, while 14.7% of the respondents get direct water pipeline connection to their houses, 13% of the respondent get shallow wells water inside premises.

Objective (II)

Table 12: Socioeconomic status was improved

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Strongly agree	9	7	7	9
Agree	16	12.5	19.5	25
Disagree	63	48.5	68	88
Strongly disagree	42	32	100	130

Source: field data 2010

From the table 12, 7% of the respondents strongly agreed that the international agencies have improved the socioeconomic status of Puntland state of Somalia, 12.5% agreed that the international organizations has improved the socioeconomic development of Puntland while 48.5% of the respondents disagreed that the international organizations the presence of international organizations have improved the socioeconomic status of Puntland furthermore, 32% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the international agencies have improved the socioeconomic status of Puntland.

Table 13: Literacy rate went up

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Strongly agree	12	9.2	9.2	12
Agree	21	16.1	25	33
Disagree	42	32.3	57.6	75
Strongly disagree	55	42.4	100	130

Source: field data 2010

As table 13 revealed, 9.2% of the total respondents strongly agree that the presence of international organization has lifted the educational up, 16.1% of the respondents also agree that the literacy rate went up for the sake of the developmental projects by international organizations, while 32.3% of the respondents disagree that the literacy rate has gone up, while 42% of the total respondents strongly disagree that the literacy rate went up.

Table 14: Unemployment rate went down

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Strongly agree	13	10	10	13
Agree	27	21	31	40
Disagree	38	29	60	78
Strongly disagree	52	40	100	130

Source: field data 2010

As the above table reveals, 10% of the respondents strongly agree that unemployment rate went down for the presence of international organizations developmental projects, 21% agree that unemployment went down for the last several years while 29% disagree that the unemployment went down and 40% of the total respondents strongly disagree that the unemployment rate went down.

Table 15: Health and sanitation were improved

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Strongly agree	7	5.4	5.4	7
Agree	14	11	16.4	21
Disagree	65	50	66.4	86
Strongly disagree	44	33.6	100	130

Source: field data 2010

The table 15 shows, 7% of the respondents strongly agreed that the presence of international organization has improved the socioeconomic situation of Puntland community, 12.5% of the respondents agree that the international organization that implement developmental projects improved the socioeconomic status of Puntland, on the other hand 48.5% of the respondents disagreed that the presence of them haven't improved the economic status, furthermore 32% of the respondents also strongly disagreed that the presence of the international organization have improved nothing.

Table 16: Levels of satisfaction among community members with regard to educational facilities

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Very satisfied	8	6.2	6.2	5
Satisfied	15	11.5	17.7	23
Dissatisfied	61	47	64.7	84
Very dissatisfied	46	35.3	100	130

Source: field data 2010

The table 16 indicates that 6.2% of the respondents are very satisfied for the schooling facilities that international organization provides to the public schools, 11.5% of the respondents also are satisfied for the schooling facilities, on the other hand 47% of the respondents are dissatisfied for the schooling facilities that international organization provides to the public schools in Garowe, 35.3% are also very dissatisfied for the schooling facilities that public schools get from international organizations.

Table 17: Major projects provided by international organizations

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Educational projects	23	17.7	17.7	23
Food and shelter	35	27	44.7	58
Health projects	39	30	74.7	97
Sanitation and water	33	25.3	100	130

Source: field data 2010

Table 17 indicates that 30% of the respondents agreed that international organization provides health projects to Puntland community, 27% of them agreed that international organization provides food and shelter to the refugees from southern parts of the county, 25.3% of the respondents agreed that international organization provided sanitation and water to Puntland community, while 17.7% of the respondents agreed that international organization provided educational projects to Puntland community.

Table 18: The usefulness of the developmental projects

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Very useful	12	9.4	9.4	12
Useful	19	14.6	24	31
Not very useful	43	33	57	74
Not useful	35	27	84	109
I don't know	21	16	100	130

Source: field data 2010

The table 18 indicates that 33% of the respondents agree that the developmental projects by international organizations are not very useful, 27% also agree that the developmental projects are not useful to the community, 16% of the respondents answered that they don't know whether the developmental projects are useful or not, 14.6% of the respondents say are they useful to the developmental projects, 9.4% of the respondents agree that international organizations are very useful for Puntland community.

Objective (III)

Table 19: Lack of effective government hampered the developmental projects

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative %	Total
Strongly agree	3	25	25	3
Agree	6	50	75	9
Disagree	2	16.7	91.7	11
Strongly disagree	1	8.3	100	12

Source: field data 2010

According to the table 19, 25% of the project managers and head of community development departments strongly agree that the lack of effective government institutions hampered the implementation of developmental projects by international organization in Puntland, 50% of them also agree that the lack of effective and functional government is an obstacle to the implementation of the developmental projects, on the other hand 16.7% of them disagree that the lack of effective government in Somalia is hampered to the implementation of the developmental projects by international organizations, 8.3% of them strongly disagree that the lack of effective government is an obstacle to the implementation of the developmental projects by international organizations in Puntland state of Somalia. From the above table, we can see that the foreign workers in Somalia face a lot of challenges including lack of functional

government in Somalia for nearly 20 years; this is why the international agencies pass their projects with local Somalis who are lacking the capability to do such projects.

Table 20: Community members are not satisfied with the developmental projects

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Strongly agree	1	8.3	8.3	1
Agree	2	16.7	25	3
Disagree	5	41.7	66.7	8
Strongly disagree	4	33.3	100	12

Source: field data 2010

According to table 20, 8.3% of the project managers and head of the community development departments strongly agree that the satisfaction of the local community towards the implementation of the developmental projects is not good, while 16.7% of them agree that the satisfaction of the local community toward the implementation of developmental projects by international organizations in Puntland is not good, on the other hand 41.7% of the respondents disagree that the satisfaction of the local community toward the implementation of developmental projects by international organizations is not good, 33.3% of the project managers and the head of community development departments strongly disagree

that the local community is not satisfied with the implementation of the developmental projects by international organizations.

Table 21: Insecurity is a challenge

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Strongly agree	6	50	50	6
Agree	3	25	75	9
Disagree	2	16.7	91.7	11
Strongly disagree	1	8.3	100	12

Source: field data 2010

According to table 21, 50% of the respondents strongly agree that the insecurity in Somalia is a challenge of the implementation of developmental project by international organizations in Puntland, 25% of the project managers and head of community development departments agreed that insecurity is a challenge to the implementation of the developmental organizations in Puntland, on the other hand 16.7% of the respondents disagree that insecurity is a challenge to the implementation of the developmental projects by international organizations, while 8.3% strongly disagree that insecurity is a challenge. This implies that although Puntland is a semiautonomous peace comparing to southern part of Somalia, there are insecurities which faces the foreign workers who work in Puntland.

Table 22: Poor communication between community members and international NGOs is a challenge

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Strongly agree	2	16.7	16.7	2
Agree	4	33.3	40	6
Disagree	5	41.7	91.7	11
Strongly disagree	1	8.3	100	12

Source: field data 2010

According to table 22, 16.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that the poor communication between the community and international NGOs is a challenge to the implementation of developmental projects by international organizations in Puntland, 33.3% agreed that the poor communication is a challenge, 41% of the respondents disagreed that the poor communication between community members and implementers is a challenge to the execution of the developmental project by international organizations, 8.3% of them strongly disagree that the poor communication is a challenge. This implies that there is poor communication between implementers which is the international organizations and community members this shows that there is no good communication in between.

Table 23: Lack of physical access is an obstacle to the delivery of the developmental projects

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Strongly agree	1	8.3	8.3	1
Agree	2	16.7	25	3
Disagree	6	50	75	9
Strongly disagree	3	25	100	12

Source: field data 2010.

According to the above table, 8.3% of the respondents strongly agree that the lack of physical access is an obstacle to the delivery of developmental services by international organizations, 16.7% of the respondents agreed that they don't have any problem with the access to deliver their developmental projects, 50% of the respondents disagree that the lack of physical access is an obstacle to the delivery of the developmental projects, while 25% of them strongly disagree that the physical access is an obstacle to the delivery of the developmental projects. This implies that the international organizations didn't have a problem with the access of the areas that they want to deliver their developmental projects, because in Puntland there is no place that you can't access.

Table 24: Limited facilities and poor implementation strategy was a challenge

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Strongly agree	3	25	25	3
Agree	5	41.6	66.6	8
Disagree	2	16.7	83.3	10
Strongly disagree	2	16.7	100	12

Source: field date 2010.

According to table 24, 25% of the project managers and head of community departments strongly agree that the limited facilities and poor implementation strategy when initiating developmental project is another challenge to the implementation of the developmental projects by international organizations, 41.6% of the respondents agreed that the limited facilities and poor implementation strategy is a challenge to them, while 16.7% disagree that the the poor implementation strategy is a challenge to the implementation of the developmental projects by international organizations in Puntland, 16.7% also strongly disagree that the poor strategy is a challenge to the implementation of the developmental projects by international organization in Puntland.

Table 25: The local NGOs were lacking the capability to implement developmental projects

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Strongly agree	5	41.7	41.7	5
Agree	4	33.3	75	9
Disagree	2	16.7	91.7	11
Strongly disagree	1	8.3	100	12

Source: field date 2010

The table 25 showed that 41.7% of the project managers and head of community development departments strongly agree that the local NGOs which were implementing some of their developmental projects were lacking the capability to implement such developmental projects, 33.3% of them agree that the Somali NGOs who were implemented their projects were lacking the skills and experiences to execute those developmental projects that they wanted, on the other hand 16.7% of the project managers and head of community development departments believed that the local NGOs have the capability to implement, just 8.3% of them strongly disagree about that.

Table 26: Some projects didn't deliver to the right place

Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative%	Total
Strongly agree	4	33.3	33.3	5
Agree	5	41.7	75	9
Disagree	2	16.7	91.7	11
Strongly disagree	1	8.3	100	12

Source: field data 2010

Table 26 exposes that 33.3% strongly agreed that the international agencies pass their projects through local NGOs, but some of those NGOs didn't deliver to the right place, 41.7% of the respondents agreed that some those NGOs which the international agencies pass their project didn't deliver to the right place and the right people, on the other hand 16.7% of the respondents disagreed that the local NGOs didn't deliver to the right place and they see that the local NGOs delivered to the right place, 8.3% of them strongly disagreed that the local NGOs didn't delivered the right place.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the data presented in the proceeding chapter. The discussed and summarized is mainly based on the findings from the data collected and analyzed.

Discussions of the Research Findings

The study focused on the implementation of developmental projects by international organizations on socioeconomic development of Puntland. This study took 142 respondents as the sample size, this number was composed of two categories, community members and international organization that implement developmental projects in Puntland.

The objectives of the study were to investigate the current socioeconomic situation in Puntland, to examine the effects of development projects on the socioeconomic developments of communities in Puntland and to investigate the challenges faced by the international organizations in the implementation of the socioeconomic developments projects.

The first objective of this study was to investigate the current socioeconomic situation in Puntland. The study revealed that most of the respondents see that their living status is poor, while many others see them selves to be very poor another group of the respondents composed

of community members see themselves that their living status is fair, while a small number of the respondents see that their living status as good.

According to the United Nations, Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world. Somalia is in the category of Least Developed Country with a ranking of 172 out of 174 on the Human Development Index (HDI).

The study indicated that the average income of the respondents were very low, the majority of respondents agreed that their average income is between \$100-\$200 per month regardless to the number of the household, while 33.3% of the community members get an average income between \$0-\$100 per month, a small number of the respondents get more than \$200 per month, this indicates that the majority of the respondents live in very low economic conditions.

Similarly, the 2002 UNDP and World Bank socioeconomic study estimated the proportion of the population that is living in extreme poverty (on less than US\$1 per day) to be above 43 percent. The survey also found considerable inequality of household income: While 30 percent of the population gets less than 8 percent of total income, the top decile is estimated to get more than 35 percent. Not surprisingly, the survey also found that regions that have relatively peaceful conditions experience higher income levels than regions undergoing violent conflicts. This could owe the lack of central government and lack of strong financial institution in the country.

The study showed that majority of the respondent's source of income comes from overseas, because Somalis are extended families and those

people who live in abroad are supposed to send money back to their lovely brother, sister father, mother or other relatives.

According to UNDP (2002), Somalia Socio-Economic Survey also reveals, the Somali diaspora is estimated to remit about US\$360 million annually into the three regions of Somalia, and the estimated total transfer of remittances handled by Somali remittance companies is about US\$700–800 million each year.

The study also reveals that the majority of the respondents were unemployment while a small number of them were self employed. According to Word Bank (2003), "Total employment among the economically active population is estimated as 42.3percent for urban, 57.2 percent for rural and nomadic and 54.5 percent for the country. Therefore, the rates of unemployment amount to 57.7 percent for urban, 42.8 percent for non-urban and 45.5 percent for the all country. The most common forms of ensuring survival are small scale trade, casual employment, market activities and sale of livestock. Only 5% of the displaced people are able to afford three meals per day, with 64% living on one meal per day or less. The main sources of food, besides purchasing, are begging and food aid (Erica, 2005).

The second objective of this was to examine the effects of development projects on the socioeconomic developments of communities in Puntland. The study reveals that most developmental projects implemented by international organizations had not improved the socioeconomic status of Puntland state of Somalia. The study reveals that the educational level of

Puntland community is lagging behind and the majority of Puntland community is illiterate while most of them have reached primary level of education, and small numbers of them have reached secondary and university levels. Since the collapse of Somalia, there have been many efforts to revive tertiary education.

Access to health and education is limited. According to UNICEF an estimated 200,000 children (6-14 years) in Puntland are out of school. Mass illiteracy and lack of access means children lack access to opportunity and if children don't go to school it is more likely they will end up in militias or working as child labour.

However, the establishment of universities in the country with underdeveloped primary education, so far produces weak results. During the study the researcher realized that the first post secondary institution that started operating in Puntland is the Bosaso Vocational Institutes by UNCTAD, as part of a UNDP program.

However, the study reveals that developmental projects had not increased the number of health centers in Puntland. The UN reports that poor coverage of health care is leading to more frequent communicable disease outbreaks, rising rates of severe acute malnutrition, and falling immunization rates. The provision of healthcare is further affected by the fact that hospitals are being caught up in the indiscriminate violence in Somalia and MSF workers are being directly targeted. There have also been reports that hospitals have been so overcrowded that there was not enough food for people seeking treatment.

Access to medical care in displacement is limited. The level of violence in Somalia has also negatively affected access to essential and life-saving health services. The UN reports that poor coverage of health care is leading to more frequent communicable disease outbreaks, rising rates of severe acute malnutrition, and falling immunization rates.

According to Professor G. Monekosso 1992, health and socioeconomic developments are related. Good health standard are associated with socioeconomic development; poverty invariably goes with ignorance and disease. There is a positive correlation between per capita income, living standard and health status. The schooling facilities provided by international organization to Puntland community were not satisfied with the community members as the study reveals.

The third objective was to investigate the challenges faced by the international organizations in the implementation of the socioeconomic developments projects.

The study reveals that lack of effective government institutions, particularly in south-central Somalia, hampers the implementation of projects by international organizations.

The TFG restricted UN agencies and international NGOs to the use of TFG institutions as their sole implementing partner, restricted the use of airports for the delivery of aid, stated that research and data collection efforts without TFG approval were invalid, and halted distribution of food aid for unspecified inspections and approval by the TFG.

Ongoing insecurity has been the most significant obstacle to the provision and oversight of developmental and humanitarian projects implemented

by international organization. Insecurity affects all aspects of the delivery of assistance to the country and prevents most international NGO staff and donors from maintaining a permanent presence there, hindering assistance efforts and reducing monitoring capacity. The international community manages its assistance to Somalia by "remote control" from Nairobi through numerous working groups (Feingold, et al 2008).

The study also showed that the lack of physical access is another obstacle to the delivery of developmental projects to the needed community. The international organization revealed that they have lots of problems for the access of those places that they need to deliver their developmental projects.

Similarly Feingold, et al 2008, "The international community also faces logistical challenges in transporting humanitarian aid to vulnerable populations. NGOs said that their lack of physical access to Somalia by sea, overland, and by air has created major delays and increased the cost of transporting supplies to the country because of ongoing insecurity in Somalia."

According to WFP (2007), "At least 15 hijackings of ships off the coast of Somalia took place in 2007, with 3 of the attacks involving WFP-chartered ships. In August 2007, the UN Security Council passed a resolution encouraging member states to take appropriate action consistent with international law to protect merchant shipping, particularly the transport of humanitarian aid. Subsequently, in November 2007, French Navy vessels escorted two WFP ships".

According to Spilker, (2008), the international community and international NGOs operating inside Somalia have had only limited engagement with local civil society organizations. The lack or limitation of such a closer collaboration has limited the capacity of local organizations to mature or assume a larger role. Few international organizations have developed initiatives to build the capacity of local Somali NGOs. Such capacity-building efforts are not only important to overcome the lack of leadership capacity and organizational structure. They might also help Somali civil society organizations to become more sustainable over time and reduce the dependency on external donor funding.

Conclusion

The study investigated the implementation of developmental projects by international organization on socioeconomic development of Puntland state of Somalia.

The main purpose of this study was to investigate how the developmental projects implemented by international agencies have contributed to the socio-economic development of Puntland community and also to explore the challenge that has faced international organizations in Puntland.

The problem addressed in this study is that despite there are lots of international organizations that implement developmental projects in Puntland little progress has been made to wards the socioeconomic development of the state. On the other hand there are also lots of challenges face international organizations in the implementation of developmental and humanitarian projects in Puntland and in Somalia generally.

The over all research objectives was to investigate the current socioeconomic situation in Puntland, to examine the effects of development projects on the socioeconomic developments of communities in Puntland, to investigate the challenges faced by the international organizations in the implementation of the socioeconomic developments projects.

The socioeconomic development indicators are health, income, employment, education and so on. The study showed that the socioeconomic status of Puntland was very low, the study showed that the

literacy rate of Puntland was very low and most of people didn't go to school while a small number of the respondents have reached secondary or university level. The study also indicated that the average income of the people were very low, while some of the respondents were under poverty.

Unemployment was another phenomenon which became known in Somalia for the last twenty years, the most common forms of ensuring survival are small scale trade, casual employment, market activities and sale of livestock. On the other hand international organization implemented number of developmental projects to International organizations carry out projects to contribute towards improvement and well being of the society, promotion of youth literacy through supplying teaching equipments and promotion of extracurricular activities and reviews.

These projects didn't have great effects on the improvement and enhancements of socioeconomic development of the state. The study revealed that the need on the ground is larger than what international agencies are providing to the community.

On the other hand the international organization faces a lot of obstacles to deliver their humanitarian or developmental projects to the society. Insecurity is the major obstacle to the implementation of developmental project and the delivery of the projects to the intended people or place. There are also other obstacles that face international organization in implementing projects in Somalia including lack of physical access, lack of functional government. e.t.c

Recommendations

Based on the finding and discussion of the study, the researcher is recommending the following:-

- ❖ Increase investment in education in Somalia is urgently required given the fact that the country faces the prospect of a second “lost generation” with little or no education and training to take up productive roles and leadership in the future.
- ❖ International organization should implement projects which could improve the socioeconomic status of Puntland state of Somalia, like education, health, community empowerments, capacity building, and road constrictions e.t.c.
- ❖ There should be a strong cooperation between the international organizations and community members, to make sure that the projects are initiated should be helpful for both.
- ❖ Insecurity is forcing aid workers to not to access certain parts of the country, so Puntland state government should also play an important role in the securing the safety of the international organization that implement development and humanitarian projects in Puntland.
- ❖ Lack of access as a result of poor infrastructure, particularly roads, is inhibiting social/economic/political development in the region. There is an urgent need to build roads and communication facilities so rural areas do not remain cut off from the rest of Somalia and the outside world.

- ❖ Puntland community members should also be willing to work with the international development project workers, on the other hand Puntland community not just wait development programs from the international community they should also come together and discuss how to improve the socioeconomic situation of their state and the entire country as whole.

Suggestion for further research

- The community participation on socioeconomic development projects by international organizations.
- The role of Puntland government on the planning and implementing the development projects by international NGOs.
- Opinions and attitudes among the community members towards the initiation and selection of the developmental projects.

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Appendix I- Introduction letter



KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY

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Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

23rd November 2010

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: REQUEST FOR AHMED ABDINASIR SAED
REG NO.MPP/41258/91/DF; TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR
INSTITUTION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters of Project Planning and Management.

He is currently conducting a field research the title of which is **"The implementation of developmental Projects by international organizations on socio-economic development in Garowe, puntland state of Somalia."** As part of his research work, he has to collect relevant information through questionnaires, interviews and other relevant reading materials.

Your institution 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 will be used for academic purposes only and we promise to share our findings with your institution. Rest assured the data you provide shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

DR. ROSEANN MWANIKI
ASSOC. DEAN SOCIAL SCIENCES (SPGSR)



APPENDIX II- Research Instrument

Dear respondent,

Dear, I am Ahmed Abdinasir Saed a student of Kampala International University, I am pursuing Master degree in Project Planning and Management, this study is entirely for academic purposes therefore you are kindly requested to fill this questionnaire by ticking the right alternative from those given. Your honest response will help the researcher to produce good results. All information will be kept and your name is not required.

Section A- Profile of the respondents

1) Sex Male ☐ Female ☐

2) Martial status

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) Single | c) Married |
| b) Divorced | d) Widower |

3) Educational back ground.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Primary education | c) College/University |
| b) Secondary education | d) Non |

4) Age

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) 20-30 | c) 41-50 |
| b) 31-40 | d) 51+ |

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Section (I)

1) How do you see the living status of Puntland community

- ☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Very poor
☐ Fair ☐ Poor

2) What is the average income of your family/parents?

- ☐ \$0-\$100 ☐ \$301-400
☐ \$101-\$200 ☐ \$400-\$500
☐ \$201-\$300 ☐ \$500+

3) Does any of the following statements apply to your present situation?

- ☐ In school ☐ Exclusively house wife
☐ In university ☐ Self employee
☐ Unemployed ☐ Employee

4) What is your **present** occupational position or (if no longer working) was your **last** position?

- ☐ Un skilled ☐ skilled
☐ Professional ☐ Business men
☐ Non

5) Do you live in

- ☐ Rent house ☐ your own house
- ☐ Your own house ☐ with family/ parent
- ☐ with relative

6) Which kind of income you (and your husband/wife/partner) receive?

- ☐ Remittance income from overseas
- ☐ Earning from employment
- ☐ self employment
- ☐ other source

7) Which source of water does your family or your parents get?

- ☐ Trucked from boreholes
- ☐ Direct Pipeline connection
- ☐ Public tap
- ☐ Communal Shallow wells
- ☐ Shallow wells inside premises

SECTION (II)

1) the developmental projects implemented by international organizations improved the socioeconomic status

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree | <input type="checkbox"/> strongly disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree |

2) the literacy rate increased after implementation of educational projects by international organization

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree | <input type="checkbox"/> strongly disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree |

3) unemployment rate went down for the sake of developmental projects that created lots of jobs

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree | <input type="checkbox"/> strongly disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree |

4) The health and sanitation in Garowe were improved by the international organizations

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree | <input type="checkbox"/> strongly disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree |

5) How do you satisfied with schooling facilities provided by international organizations to public schools?

☐ Very satisfied

☐ Dissatisfied

☐ Satisfied

☐ Very dissatisfied

6) What are the major projects that international agencies provided to Puntland community for the last five years?

☐ Educational projects

☐ Food and shelter

☐ Health projects

☐ Sanitation and water

7) How useful do you think that developmental projects to the community.

☐ Very useful

☐ Not very useful

☐ Useful

☐ Not useful

☐ I don't know

Questionnaire for the respondents on the project managers and head of community development department

Section (III)

1) Lack of effective central government hampered the implementation of developmental projects by international organizations

() Strongly agree

() disagree

() Agree

() Strongly disagree

2) Community dissatisfaction was obstacle

() Strongly agree

() disagree

() Agree

() Strongly disagree

3) Insecurity is challenge

() Strongly agree

() disagree

() Agree

() Strongly disagree

4) Poor communication between community members and international organizations is a challenge

() Strongly agree

() disagree

() Agree

() Strongly disagree

- 5) Lack of physical access is an obstacle to the delivery of the developmental projects
- () Strongly agree () disagree
- () Agree () Strongly disagree
- 6) Limited facilities and poor implementation strategy was a challenge
- () Strongly agree () disagree
- () Agree () Strongly disagree
- 7) The local NGO were lacking the capability to implement developmental projects
- () Strongly agree () disagree
- () Agree () Strongly disagree
- 8) Some international organizations pass their projects through local NGOs but those projects didn't deliver to the right place
- () Strongly agree () disagree
- () Agree () Strongly disagree

Appendix D INTERVIWE GUIDE FOR PROJECT MANAGERS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

What determines the amount of money you allocate across the sectors?

.....

How do you get to know the projects that qualify for allocation?

.....

Do you involve community in identification of projects?

.....

How does your organization ensure the accountability of your projects?

.....

To whom is the constituency development committee accountable to?

.....

Do rely on any date in identification of projects?

.....

What role is the community expected to play in implementation of developmental projects?

.....

Are there any improvements resulting from the developmental projects that you implemented?

.....

Do you have place in effective mechanism to monitor the developmental project activities? Are community members' involved?

.....

How well do you think that your staffs have equipped to implement such developmental projects?

.....

What problems have so far been counted in your developmental projects in Puntland?

.....

Any other comments or suggestion in relation to what has been discussed?

.....

Appendix III-Researcher's Curriculum Vita

Date: 10-04-2011

Name: Ahmednur Abdinasir Saed

Address: +256- 718313588 / 791177161

Email address: [axmednur85@hotmail.com/](mailto:axmednur85@hotmail.com)
axmednasir9@hotmail.com

Place of birth: Hargisa, 1985.

EDUCATION:

Date	Institutions
2009-2011	Kampala International University (Uganda) Master of project planning and management
2005-2009	Amoud University (BBA) Management and accounting
2001-2005	Al-aqsa Secondary school Borama/Somalia
1997-2001	Imamu-nawawi intermediate school Bosaso/Somalia
1993-1997 (Ethiopia)	Galaadi primary school

Computer, typing and language skills

Date:	Institution
2008	North Star Business and Academic English course/ Advanced level
2001	Intensive typing course from African institution of languages and typing
2010	Certificate of Computer Application (CCA) from Monaco-laps in Kampala: Uganda

Other certificates

1. Monitoring and evaluation from Makereri institute of languages
2. Social work and social administration. From African Population consult.
3. Disaster management from African population Institute
4. Research and Report Writing from MAKERERE UNIVERSITY/ Faculty of science.
5. Microsoft Project from Makerere University/ faculty of science.
6. Logistics and Material Management: Makereri Institutes of Language.

Appendix IV: List of International Organizations working in Somalia

1. **UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme
2. **UNEP:** United Nations Environment Programme
3. **USAID:** United States Agency for International Development Aid
4. **WB:** World Bank
5. CARE International
6. **(AET)** African Education Trust
7. **(AMA):** African Muslims Agency
8. CARE International
9. Concern World Wide
10. **(DRC):** Danish Refugee Council
11. Handicap International
12. Horn Relief
13. ICRC
14. Inter Peace
15. (IMC): International Medical Corps
16. Islamic Relief - UK
17. Life & Peace Institute (LPI)
18. Mercy International
19. MSF Belgium
20. MSF Spain
21. Muslim Aid UK
22. Norwegian Refugee Council **(NRC)**
23. Save Somali Women & Children **(SSWC)**

APPENDIX V- CALCULATION OF CONTENT OF VALIDITY INDEX

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of all relevant questions}}{\text{The total number of the items}}$$

Section: I

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{7}{7} = 1$$

Section: II

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{6}{8} = 0.75$$

Section: III

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{6}{8} = 0.75$$

Therefore, Average of content validity index is

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{2.5}{3} = 0.8$$

