

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS POLICIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS
IMPLEMENTATION IN MOGADISHU SOMALIA**

BY

AHMED ABDULLAHI ALI


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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL
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UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

I, **Ahmed Abdullahi Ali** hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other university for a similar or any other degree award.

Signature.....

Date..//....//.../2016


APPROVAL

I confirm that the work in this dissertation was carried out by the candidate under my supervision

Supervisor

DR. WANDIBA AUGUSTINE

Date...11.../11.../2016

Signature 

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my father ABDULLAHI ALI and my Mother AMIINO SALAH MOHAMED for their great contribution and efforts that they have put in for me to reach this level of education.

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I want to thank the almighty Allah, for providing me with his grace and opportunity to finish this academic study. I would also like to extend my sincere gratitude to all those who have contributed towards the successful completion of this dissertation. My special thanks go to my Supervisor for the time and patience taken to supervise this dissertation and for their valuable, intellectual and tireless guidance. I owe much gratitude to all my brothers, ADAN ABDULLAHI ALI, ABDIRAHMAN ABDULLAHI ALI, ALI ABDULLAHI ALI, and my sisters FADUMO ABDULLAHI, khadijo ABDULLAHI, ASHIA ABDULLAHI ALI and the friends ABDULLAHI ABDI GAFAR MOHMED , ABDIZAZI AHMED GUREY , ABDIWALI HASSAN ABDI , ABDULLAHI MOHAMEDUD AHMED SALAH , MAHDI ALI MOHMED , SAID YUSUF ABSHIR CADAMI ,ABDIHAKIM MAHDI MOHAMED, who have encouraged me to persevere through this academic journey. I love you all and thank you all, and may Allah bless you all.

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to establish the relationship between non-governmental organisations policies and human rights implementation in Mogadishu, Somalia. Specifically, the study sought to establish the relationship between NGOs human rights advocacy, volunteer and political accountability policies and human rights implementation. The study adopted the cross-sectional survey design using both the quantitative and qualitative approaches. The data collection instrument was a self-administered questionnaire on a sample of 169 respondents. Quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics, correlation and multiple regression analysis. Descriptive statistics findings indicated that human rights implementation was low, NGOs advocacy, voluntary and political accountability policies implementation was high. Correlation results revealed that NGOs advocacy policy had an insignificant relationship with human rights implementation; NGOs voluntary policy had an insignificant relationship with human rights implementation; and NGOs political accountability had an insignificant relationship with human rights implementation. The conclusions of the study were that; the NGOs advocacy policy would be a probable requirement for human rights implementation if there was peace. The NGOs voluntary policy was not a significant requirement for human rights implementation. The NGOs political accountability policy was an apparent requirement for human rights implementation in a country free from war. Therefore, it was recommended that NGOs should focus their effort on making national government and the international community to implement peace; NGOs should give support to national governments and international community in promoting peace in countries ravaged by wars; and NGOs should orient their effort to making national governments and the international community achieve peace.

foundation for the historical developments and globalisation of human rights, the global community has not wavered in its commitment to global promotion and protection (Dada, 2012). This explains the subsequent numerous resolutions, declarations and conventions which have been passed in the area of human rights (Dada & Ibanga, 2011). In Europe, human rights protection evolved significantly over the last century, culminating in the creation of the European Court of Human Rights (Artusy, 2014). In Asia, many states use the sovereignty argument to reflect criticisms of their own poor human rights records. Asia is the only region in the world that does not have any region-wide human rights treaty or human rights mechanism directed towards the promotion and protection of human rights. Asian states are reluctant to support the establishment of any regional human rights mechanism that could expose them to complaints of human rights violations filed by their citizens, NGOs, and other states in the region making human promotion an uphill task.

In Africa, Human rights implementation has been a challenge. Africa has had a wave of conflicts, many of them intractable, which have led to wanton abuse of human rights. For instance, more than 30 wars have been fought in Africa since 1970 generating huge refugee flows and displacement of persons. During the 1980s alone, Africa was riddled by wars and a cocktail of coups, riots and demonstrations leading to human rights abuse. The wars in Sudan, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and Uganda resulted in a high death toll. Extreme atrocities such as the genocide in Rwanda and massacre during the civil war in Somalia are examples. In no less than 760,000 people including foreign humanitarian workers and United Nations personnel lost their lives. The conflict in Somalia led to an outflow of some 800,000 refugees into neighbouring countries resulting in considerable human suffering (Agbu, 2000). The conflict in Somalia has led to unremitting human rights abuses for the last thirty years. Since the 1980s, human rights and humanitarian law violations continued and further intensified (Khayre, 2016).

In the attempt to promote human rights, NGOs have been at the forefront. Historically, the beginning of national NGOs started from antiquity. The international non-governmental organisations have a history dating back to at least 1839. For instance, Rotary international started in 1905. Estimates suggest that in 1914 there were 1083 NGOs. These international NGOs were quite helpful in the antislavery moment and in the movement for women's suffrage

(Uzuegbunam, 2013). NGOs played dominant role, through energetic lobbying in the inclusion of articles relating to human rights in the UN Charter at the San Francisco Conference in 1945. Accordingly, ever since, there has been no looking back by human rights NGOs in ensuring international protection of human rights. The emergence of international human rights NGOs was essentially, a direct response to the imperative need to promote human lives, their physical, material and spiritual well-being. Notable international human rights NGOs in existence today include Amnesty International, Children Defence Fund, Human Rights Action Centre; Human Rights Watch; Human Rights without Frontiers; and National Association for the Defence of Coloured People (Dada, 2013). NGOs policies that guide human rights include human rights protection, volunteer policy, promoting political accountability, ethical conduct, human rights advocacy, transparency NGOs and promotion (Griffin, 2013; Spies, 2002).

1.1.2 Theoretical Background

The theory that underpinned this study was the Boomerang Theory, developed by Keck and Sikkink (1998). The Boomerang Theory posits that initially states that resist international pressures risk greater future pressure, as domestic activists enter into powerful transnational alliances (Hughes, Krook & Paxton, 2015). In this case, international networks are vitally important in enhancing the work of domestic NGOs through allowing an avenue for human rights NGOs to bypass non-responsive governments (Banki, 2013). Networks have the most influence on issue creation and agenda setting, influencing state's discursive positions, changing institutional procedures, changing policy, and influencing state behavior (Lord, 2004). The success of campaigns to create momentum around an issue that eventually changes government policy, according to the Boomerang Theory, is dependent on two further conditions; that is, some issues are more suited to international campaigns than others are as they can be framed in ways that resonate with policy makers and publics. Issue characteristics that involve the direct bodily harm of vulnerable individuals or involve the legal equality of opportunity are more amenable to international campaigning (Gilbert, 2008). The Boomerang Theory suggests that NGOs aim at attracting efforts to help promote human rights. This theory was the basis for relating NGOs policies, namely human rights advocacy, volunteer policy and political accountability relate to human rights implementation.

1.1.3 Conceptual Background

An NGO is any scientific, professional, business, or public-interest organization that is neither affiliated with nor under the direction of a government; an international organisation that is not the creation of an agreement among countries, but rather is composed of private individuals or organisation (Dada, 2013). On the other hand, policies refer to a definite course or method of action selected (as by government, group or individual) from alternatives and in light of given conditions to guide and determine the present and future decisions (Dahida & Maidoki, 2013). In this study, NGOs policies referred to definite courses or method of action selected by scientific, professional, business, or public-interest organization from alternatives and in light of given conditions to guide and determine the present and future decisions. These policies were namely, human rights advocacy, volunteer policy and political accountability. Human Rights are universal legal guarantees protecting individuals and groups against actions that interfere with fundamental freedoms and human dignity (Ratsma & Malongo, 2009). In this study basing on Kinley (2007), human rights referred to right to non-discrimination and equality before the law, privacy, the right to vote, and freedoms of expression, assembly, movement, thought and conviction. They also referred to right to fair and equal access to (or provision of) economic and social rights to housing, sustenance, education, health, employment and a clean environment. In addition, they referred to protection against discrimination on racial, ethnic, religious or other culturally-related grounds.

1.1.4 Context of the Study

The study was carried out in Mogadishu, Somalia. In Mogadishu, there are a number of NGOs involved in human rights promotion. These include Adventist Relief Development Agency, Africa Educational Trust, Africa Rescue Committee, Advancement for Small Enterprise Program, Cooperative Assistance for Relief Everywhere, CARITAS, Somalia European Committee for Agricultural Training, Centre for Peace and Democracy, Cooperazione Internazionale, Development Concern and Danish Refugee Council. The NGOs also included Family Economy Rehabilitation Organisation, Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organisation, Himilo Relief and Development Association, International Aid Services, Integrated Development Focus and International Medical Corps. In addition, the NGOs included International Rescue Committee, International Research & Exchanges Board, Islamic Relief,

Mercy Corps Somalia, Save the Children UK, Terra Nuova Association for International Cooperation to Development, Women and Child Care Organization, World Concern and World Vision (Somalia NGO Consortium, 2015). Despite the high number of NGOs, human rights violation continued to go on in Mogadishu. The human right abuses among others included extrajudicial executions, unlawful restrictions on freedom of expression and political repression. The abuses also included indiscriminate killings, direct targeting of civilians, recruitment of child soldiers, rape and sexual exploitation (Mbugua, 2015). They also included widespread famine, broken infrastructure, inequality, injustice, human trafficking, rape, discrimination, murder and corruption at every level in the government institutions (Hanad, 2016). The above contextual evidence showed that there was human rights abuse in Mogadishu. This led to the unanswered empirical question as to what was the relationship between the NGOs policies and human rights implementation in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Human rights are both fundamental and transcendent. The foundations of political democracy are located in the protection and promotion of such civil and political rights as non-discrimination and equality before the law, privacy, the right to vote, and freedoms of expression, assembly, movement, thought and conviction. The foundations of social democracy are located in the fair and equal access to (or provision of) economic and social rights to housing, sustenance, education, health, employment and a clean environment. The foundations of a plural democracy are located in protection of rights against discrimination on racial, ethnic, religious or other culturally-related grounds (Kinley, 2007). Recognising the importance of human rights, a number of NGOs both international and local came in to implement human rights protection. Their efforts included offering humanitarian support and emergency aid. NGOs were giving relief or aid and protecting human rights by providing food support, establishing health care centres, giving free shelters, promoting awareness and proving capacity building programs. NGOs were also providing education to orphans, street children and poor families students. NGOs were also trying to ensure access to quality primary education with safety, children friendly learning environments and creating diversity relations among displaced people (Hanad, 2016). Despite this effort, human rights violation in Somalia remains acute. They include extrajudicial executions, unlawful restrictions on freedom of expression and political repression.

The abuses also included indiscriminate killings, direct targeting of civilians, recruitment of child soldiers, rape and sexual exploitation (Mbugua, 2015). They also included widespread famine, broken infrastructure, inequality, injustice, human trafficking, rape, discrimination, murder and corruption at every level in the government institutions (Hanad, 2016). If the problem of human rights abuse was not addressed, the country would become a completely broken society. To address the problem, it was necessary to identify the influence of NGOs policies in human rights implementation. Therefore, this study studied NGOs policies in relation to human rights implementation.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

This study sought to assess the relationship between non-governmental organisations policies and implementation of human rights in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.4 Objectives

A The study sought;

- i. To establish the relationship between NGOs human rights advocacy policy and human rights implementation in Mogadishu.
- ii. To find out the relationship between NGOs volunteer policy and human rights implementation in Mogadishu.
- iii. To find out the relationship between political accountability policy and human rights implementation in Mogadishu.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What is the relationship between NGOs human rights advocacy policy and human rights implementation in Mogadishu?
- ii. What is the relationship between NGOs volunteer policy and human rights implementation in Mogadishu?
- iii. What is the relationship between Political accountability policy and human rights implementation in Mogadishu?

1.6 Research Hypotheses

- i. There is a relationship between NGOs human rights advocacy policy and human rights implementation.
- ii. There is a relationship between NGOs volunteer policy and human rights implementation.
- iii. There is a relationship between Political accountability policy and human rights implementation.

1.7 Scope of the study

1.7.1 Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Mogadishu-Somalia located in the coastal Benadir region on the Indian Ocean covering approximately 1,657 square kilometer (see map appendix 1). The study covered the areas of Abdiaziz, Bondhere, Daynile, Dharkenley, Hamar-Jajab, Hamar-Weyne, Heliwa, Hodan, Howl-Wadag, Karan, Shangani, Shibis, Waberi, Wadajir, Wardhigley and Yaqshid.

1.7.2 Content scope

This study mainly focused on non-governmental organizations policies as independent variable and human rights implementation as a dependent variable. NGOs policies were studied in terms of human rights advocacy, volunteer policy and political accountability. Human Rights implementation was studied in terms of implementation of right to non-discrimination and equality before the law, privacy, the right to vote, and freedoms of expression, assembly, movement, thought and conviction. Human rights implementation was also looked at in terms of fair and equal access to (or provision of) economic and social rights to housing, sustenance, education, health, employment and a clean environment. In addition, human rights covered protection against discrimination on racial, ethnic, religious or other culturally-related grounds.

1.7.3 Time scope

The time scope of the study was 2011-2015. This time was selected because that is when there has been a high number of NGOs both international and national trying to implement human rights. The researcher was thus able to investigate whether their policies had been able to bring about human rights implementation.

1.8 Significance of the Study

The study is intended to benefit the following categories of people;

It will provide further evidence that the connection between human rights implementation and NGOs policies exist.

It will be a basis for further research in other area in Somalia in the same subject; and it could be in the same time providing literature for students, researchers and other interesting readers.

It will create a platform for the researcher to get detailed information and human rights implementation and NGOs policies in Mogadishu.

It will also help the researcher to fulfil the requirement for the award of master's degree of Human rights and development as Kampala International University.

Further, this study contributes to the body of knowledge relating to NGOs policies and human rights implementation. This study will help by providing researchers and academicians interested in studying NGOs policies and human rights implementation with new knowledge on the subject matter.

1.9 Operational Definitions

Human Rights: are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

Implementation: This is the carrying out, execution, or practice of a plan, a method, or any design, idea, model, specification, standard or policy for doing something. As such, implementation is the action that must follow any preliminary thinking in order for something to actually happen.

Non-Governmental Organizations: NGOs are associations operating independently of government, usually to deliver resources or serve some social or political purpose.

Policies: Policies are principles, rules, and guidelines formulated or adopted by an organization to reach its long-term goals and typically published in a booklet or other form that is widely accessible.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the literature review that includes the theoretical review, conceptual framework and the review of related literature. The review of literature is presented basing on the study themes according to the objectives. The review of literature involves review of studies by other scholars on the study. Their empirical results are presented and gaps that were filled by this study identified.

2.1 Theoretical Review

The theory that underpinned this study was the Boomerang Theory, developed by Keck and Sikkink (1998). The Boomerang Theory posits that states that initially resist international pressures risk greater future pressure, as domestic activists enter into powerful transnational alliances (Hughes, Krook & Paxton, 2015). Therefore, when actors seeking some kind of social change find their means of activism are blocked they will seek international means for affecting change. In this case, the international arena is the only means that domestic activists have to gain attention to their issues. Thus, international networks become vitally important in enhancing the work of domestic NGOs through allowing an avenue for human rights NGOs to bypass non-responsive governments (Tsutsui, Whitlinger & Lim, 2012). Tactics employed by NGOs at the international level are directed toward influencing international procedures, discourse and policy by opening political space (Gilbert, 2008). Four such tactics that affect this end in the public and governmental domains are; Information politics; Symbolic politics; Leverage politics and; Accountability politics (Banki, 2013).

The use of information politics is the ability to “generate politically usable information and move it to where it will have the most impact. Reliable information is one aspect of NGO work that enhances their perceived credibility and is used to persuade the public and policy makers to take a sympathetic view on the issues in question. Associated with this is the use of *symbolic politics*. This uses symbols, actions, or stories that make sense of the situation for an audience that is frequently far away. *Leverage politics* consists of convincing powerful actors on the international stage-such as governments, international financial institutions or transnational corporation to

take up a normative issue. If NGOs can successfully solicit the help of these actors they may gain material and moral power that far exceeds their own capabilities. Finally, accountability politics refers to the ability of NGOs to hold governments to account for their discursive positions: Once a government has publicly committed itself to a principle, networks can use those positions, and their command of information, to expose the distance between discourse and practice (Gilbert, 2008). Networks have the most influence on issue creation and agenda setting, influencing state's discursive positions, changing institutional procedures, changing policy, and influencing state behaviour (Lord, 2004).

The success of campaigns to create momentum around an issue that eventually changes government policy, according to the Boomerang Theory, is dependent on two further conditions; that is, some issues are more suited to international campaigns than others are as they can be framed in ways that resonate with policy makers and publics. Issue characteristics that involve the direct bodily harm of vulnerable individuals or involve the legal equality of opportunity are more amenable to international campaigning. This is especially true when responsibility for negative conditions is readily attributable to a particular party through a short chain of causes (Gilbert, 2008). The Boomerang Theory suggests that NGOs aim at attracting efforts to help promote human rights. This theory was the basis for relating NGOs policies, namely human rights advocacy, volunteer policy and political accountability to human rights implementation.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

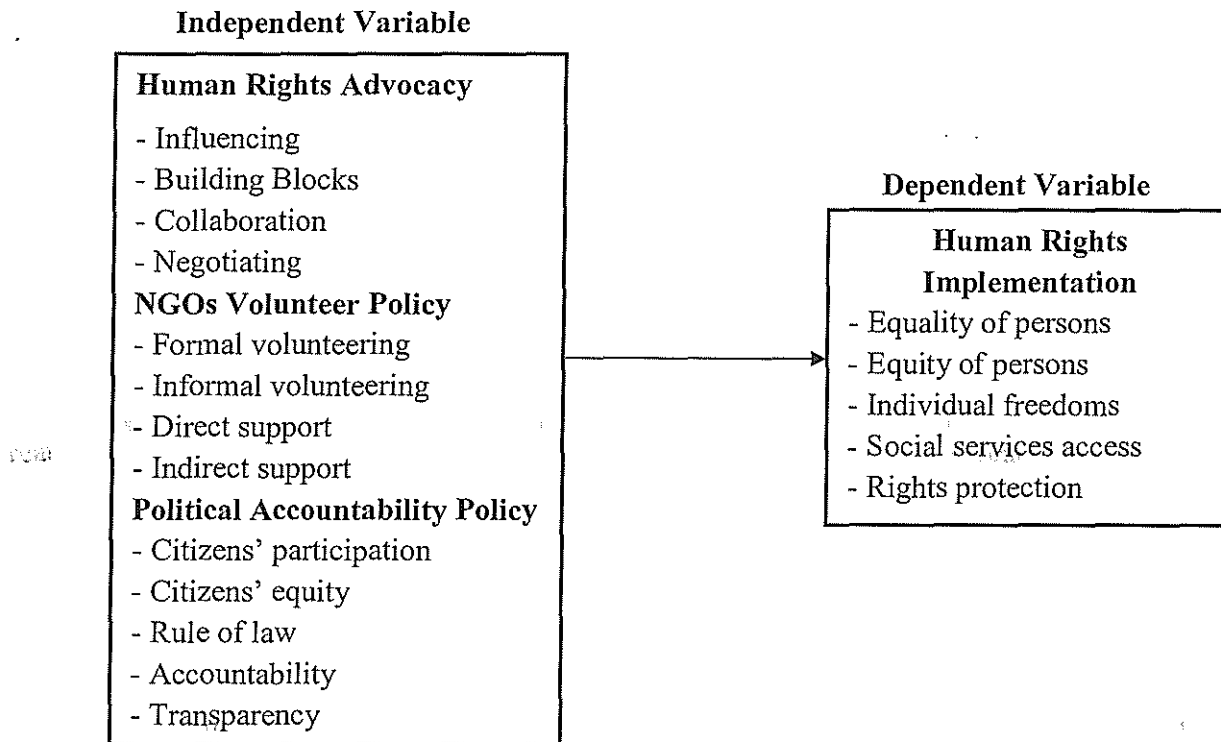


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework Relating NGOs Policies and Implementation of Human Rights

Source: Developed basing on ideas adopted from Dada (2013); Dahida and Maidoki (2013); Kinley (2007); Ratsma and Malongo (2009)

The conceptual framework (figure 1.1) shows that NGOs policies relate to implementation of human rights. The framework shows that NGOs policies are in terms of advocacy, volunteer and political accountability. The framework shows that human rights advocacy is terms of influencing, building blocks, collaboration and negotiating. NGOs volunteer policy involves formal volunteering, informal volunteering, direct support and indirect support. Political covers citizens' participation, citizens' equity, rule of law, accountability and transparency. The dependent variable of human rights implementation includes equality of persons, equity of persons, individual freedoms, social services access and rights protection.

2.3 Review of Related Literature

2.3.1 Human Rights Implementation

Some understanding about the nature of human rights can be gleaned from the various reasons that can be advanced for holding them. A prime concern is to offer protection from tyrannical and authoritarian calculations. Capricious or repressive measures of an autocratic government may be constrained with the recognition of supreme moral limits on any government's freedom of action. But even among governments that are genuinely limited by moral considerations, there may still be a need to shield the populace from utilitarian decision-making. The greater good of the whole society may lead to sacrifice or exploitation of minority interests. The provision of important benefits within the society may be limited by calculations that public resources should be spent on other enterprises (Sharma, 2002).

Human rights are commonly understood as unchallengeable and fundamental rights of a person that are entitled to by humanity. International treaties, conventions and bodies have come up with the rights and these include civil, political, social, cultural rights as human rights. These international human rights, as well shall refer to them, and the various judicial bodies together make up the contemporary human rights regime (McCrudden, 2008). Kuhner (2003) indicate that they have, inter alia, the practical function of limits to state sovereignty. These treaties thereby provide a justification for international monitoring and other forms of intervention against states that transgress them. Many controversies have to do with their justification. The moral foundation of human rights was not part of the legal conversion that established them.

The attraction of human rights is that they are often thought to exist beyond the determination of specific societies. Thus, they set a universal standard that can be used to judge any society. Human rights provide an acceptable benchmark with which individuals or governments from one part of the world may criticize the norms followed by other governments or cultures (Trebilcock, 2011). Sharma (2002) indicates that with an acceptance of human rights, Moslems, Hindus, Christians, capitalists, socialists, democracies, or tribal oligarchies may all legitimately censure each other. This criticism across religious, political, and economic divides gains its legitimacy because human rights are said to enshrine universal moral standards. Without fully universal

human rights, one is left simply trying to assert that one's own way of thinking is better than somebody else's

Other motivations for human rights may stem from a fear of the consequences of denying their existence. Because of the currency given human rights in contemporary political debate, there is a danger that such a denial will provide support for brutal regimes that defend their repression on the grounds that international human rights norms are simply a fanciful creation that has no universal authority. The United Nations conference on human rights held in Vienna in 1993 saw some of the world's most repressive governments making precisely this argument, and few people would wish to provide further justification for this position. In addition, a great deal of political advocacy relies on human rights rhetoric to provide a legitimating moral force. Without the appeal to human rights, democratic champions would have to argue the desirability of values such as equality and freedom of speech across the often incomparable circumstances of the world's societies, rather than asserting that such benefits just inherently flow from human existence (Sharma, 2002).

Another set of problems arise if human rights are creations, pure and simple, of the human intellect. Human rights standards could be created in a variety of ways. In one method, a gradual growth of consensus builds around norms of behaviour that eventually acquire an obligatory character. It may be difficult to trace the epistemological origins of this consensus, but the result is a broad base of agreement that human beings should be treated in certain ways. In another method, there may be a conscious attempt to create binding rules of behaviour in a more contractarian manner. A certain group of individuals or state governments may lead the development of international agreements on human rights. In addition, as more states join in these agreements, the moral and legal force of the international accords becomes stronger and stronger. Essentially this is the course that has been followed in the development of the human rights documents created by the United Nations and other regional international organizations (Cornwall & Nyamu-Musembi, 2004).

Many have argued that human rights exist in order to protect the basic dignity of human life. Indeed, the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights embodies this goal by declaring that

human rights flow from "the inherent dignity of the human person. Especially western liberals have made strong arguments that human rights must be directed to protecting and promoting human dignity (Sharma, 2002). As Jack Donnelly has written, "We have human rights not to the requisites for health but to those things 'needed' for a life of dignity, for a life *worthy* of a human being, a life that cannot be enjoyed without these rights" (original emphasis). This view is perhaps the most pervasively held, especially among human rights activists; the rhetoric of human-rights disputes most frequently invokes this notion of striving for the dignity that makes human life worth living. The idea of promoting human dignity has considerable appeal, since human life is given a distinctive weight over other animals in most societies precisely because we are capable of cultivating the quality of our lives (Cornwall & Nyamu-Musembi, 2004).

Complex problems arise because there are many possible duty-holders. If human rights set moral standards for the treatment of all humans, those standards should bind anyone who is capable of infringing those rights - be they corporations, governments, or other human beings. Thus, the correlative duties involved in human rights as claim-rights are duties that do not necessarily reside solely with an individual's government (Loue, 2006). Michelman (2008) explains that the violation of some human right may be perpetrated by one individual against others, such as an employer who discriminates against a racial group in hiring. The duty to respect human rights may be held by a group within society, such as a religious majority's obligation to tolerate other religious practices. There may be a general duty on the community to act collectively, as with the example of community efforts to run food banks.

An individual's own government often has a direct duty, for example, to refrain from arbitrary detention and torture. On some occasions, many will argue that foreign governments have a duty to intervene; for instance, the front line States in southern Africa believed they had some duty to help liberate the black majority from apartheid in South Africa. Finally, there may be a duty that lies with all humanity; such an obligation is often expressed in private, international relief movements to alleviate suffering among famine victims. Governments may only be intermediary duty-holders who should try and intervene to safeguard human rights from actions by their citizens, but those citizens bear the direct duty to respect the human rights of others (Sharma, 2002).

To enforce human rights, many states have created tribunals that function to provide aggrieved individuals an opportunity to obtain redress for injuries suffered following a breach of international obligations by a state. This is true for states in Europe, America, Africa, and Asia. In addition to the tribunals created by individual states, special committees perform the monitoring of core UN international human rights treaties. The committees are comprised of independent experts and created in accordance with the provisions of the treaty that they monitor. Insofar as private actors' remedies are provided for either at the international level or at the domestic level, many claims for violations of international treaties are likely to be brought before domestic tribunals. A great number of persons should be benefiting from access to domestic courts as granted to them pursuant to the rights enshrined in international human rights treaties. Domestic courts are the most competent bodies at enforcing an individual's rights under international treaties (Manirabona, & Crépeau, 2012).

The human rights are located in the framework of a legal culture, which in its turn fits into the broader framework of a political culture and the even broader framework of the dialectic between opinion formation and will formation in a deliberative democracy (Van der Ven, Dreyer & Pieterse, 2004). Irina (2011) contend that As such, in every deliberative democracy and not only, a human rights culture merit is a distinctive and, in a sense, primary place. No one nation, institution or person should feel entitled to lay sole claim to human rights, still less to determine others credentials in this regard. Human rights can neither be owned nor given, but must be won and deserved afresh with every passing day. Nor should they be regarded as an abstraction, but rather as practical guidelines for action which should be part of the lives of all men and women and enshrined in the laws of every country.

Non-governmental organizations have played a major role in pushing for the protection of human rights at the international level. Increasingly, the existence of NGOs is proving to be a necessity rather than a luxury in societies throughout the modern world. In many developing countries, the role of NGOs has evolved in response to the market gaps left by the (Gaist, 2009). Impelled by the inadequacies of the state and the market, citizens the globe has developed NGOs to deal with a diversity of social needs. Gotz (2008) indicate that the increase in NGOs is one of the most remarkable features of modern day international politics. While states remain the major

„protectors“ and abusers of human rights, NGOs have materialized as central players in the promotion of human rights around the world. They are increasingly identified as crucial role-players in community and people centered development.

Gaist (2009) states that the NGOs have frequently been regarded as very important for democracy since they have a strong support at grassroots level and their ability to develop and empower poor communities. This is a well-needed attribute as most of the communities are beyond being poor. Nzimakwe (2002) also supported this nature of NGOs saying they are enormously vital mechanisms in rural development as they benefit from the goodwill and reception of the community, consequently the NGOs have become very crucial players in the field of social development. In public sectors such as health and education, development non-government organizations (NGOs). Ulleberg (2009) indicate that NGOs have been occupying the role of main service providers over the past few years. Often replacing the role of the government on the ground, especially in remote rural areas, NGOs have traditionally assumed a gap-filling role that has sometimes created conflicting relations with governments. In this context, their strategies and activities are of interest in so far as they have an impact on governmental capacity development in the education sector. Indeed, while the continuation of their gap-filling role depends on the government's lack of capacity, NGOs increasingly demand that governmental priorities change by paying more attention to those people who have not yet been reached. They act therefore as innovators, critics, advocates and policy partners.

2.3.2 NGOs Human Rights Advocacy Policy and Human Rights Implementation

The advocacy process involves a number of interrelated actions strategically designed to effect change at various levels. These actions might include increasing community awareness of the issue, creating constituent pressure to push for reform, improving the state response to prevent and punish human rights violations, and influencing law and policy-making. Advocacy consists of both strategy and action to achieve an objective. The objective of advocacy is the engagement of stakeholders in the decisions affecting them. The actions to achieve the objective typically occur over time, and incrementally. Rarely do non-governmental organizations achieve success the first time they undertake an advocacy strategy. Rather, success must be achieved step-by-step through a persistent and long-term commitment to the advocacy goal (Loue, 2006).

Alam (2016) carried out a critical analysis on NGOs role in human rights promotion and protection. NGOs played a considerable role in voicing concerns and highlighting human rights violation cases. NGOs promoted knowledge of human rights, identifying problems in the protection and enjoyment of human rights and seeking changes in legislation and practice that furthered their protection and enjoyment. NGOs played a significant role in generating awareness about various issues in society and undertaking development activities for the amelioration and betterment of the deprived sections of the society. They exerted a considerable influence on society through contributing to socio-economic development of people particularly the weakened sections. Appiagyei-Atua (2002) assessed the role of human rights NGOs in the promotion and protection of rights in Africa. The study showed that NGOs promoted new ideas, alerted the international community to emerging issues and developed expertise and talent which in an increasing number of areas had become vital to the work of the united nations, both at the policy and operational levels.

Dada (2013) studied the significance and limits of NGOs in human rights protection in Nigeria. The study revealed that human rights NGOs through advocacy played significant role in enhancing the cause of human rights. Typical human rights NGOs played both protective and promotional roles using multidimensional strategies such as undertake investigation of human rights violations, documentation of violations of human rights standards, educating members of the public and providing support to Government for policy consideration, and mobilization of public for mass action against government's actions or policies which constitute human rights violation.

Edwards (2009) assessed the effectiveness of human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the birth of the United Nations to the 21st Century. The study revealed that human rights NGOs advocate on behalf of human rights. They endeavour to convince some actor such as a local or national government, an inter-governmental organization like the United Nations or another non-state actor to take some action or refrain from some action to protect the human rights of the NGO's constituency, those whose human rights the NGO seeks to protect. The NGO advocate for such groups such as prisoners of war, submitting reports to U.N. human rights

treaty bodies, proposing plans to promote development in countries lacking food or health care, raising money for humanitarian aid, combating torture, providing adequate housing, or pursuing many other activities that would further human rights protection internationally or domestically.

Marcinkutė (2011) analysed the role of human rights NGOs from the perspective of state sovereignty versus/ and human rights. The study revealed that NGOs through advocacy educate different stakeholder about human rights issues. This contributes to the improvement of human rights situations because people learn about their rights and thus increase the possibility of claiming them. NGOs disseminate information about human rights in general, as well as on specific topics; they organize courses, release publications, and organize events (seminars, round tables etc.) on various topics of human rights; and thereby NGOs increase public awareness of human rights. In addition, NGOs through the strategy of naming and shaming bring positive changes within the country and also mobilize international public opinion against the offending regime, leading other states or intergovernmental organizations to take action, such as open criticism or diplomatic and economic sanctions against the violating nation in order to change the bad practice. Active NGOs advocacy in the international arena has resulted in some sanctions having been taken against state.

Meernik, Aloisi, Sowell and Nichols (2012) examined the impact of human rights organisations on naming and shaming campaigns. The results revealed that human rights NGOs working locally act as the conduit of information that is transmitted to international organizations that then utilize this information to place pressure on the local governments to change their behaviour. Human rights groups provide information, which is then interpreted within the context of the strategies and mission of international organizations. NGOs have raised human rights concerns sufficiently such that, government policy and personnel now protect rather than abuse human rights. Werker and Ahmed (2008) carried out a study on activities of nongovernmental organisations. Their findings revealed that NGOs advocacy promoted human rights. This is because NGOs attract funds both from individual donors in wealthy countries and from bilateral aid agencies which they use to promote human rights. Their trucks, or the trucks they have contracted, deliver supplies to poor communities in the most remote regions of the world. Their

managers and the managers of local organisations with whom they partner make decisions on how to allocate scarce development resources.

2.3.3 NGOs Volunteer Policy and Human Rights Implementation

Volunteering refers to free giving of time and talents to deliver services or perform tasks with no direct financial compensation expected. Volunteering includes the participation of individuals in the direct delivery of service to others; citizen action groups; advocacy for causes, groups, or individuals; participation in the governance of both private and public agencies; self-help and mutual aid endeavours; and a broad range of informal helping activities (Thoits & Hewitt, 2001). Volunteering is a selfless behaviour with the desire to help another person. Volunteering constitutes one of the basic structural elements of civil society; it helps to maintain and strengthen such human values like sociability, interest in others and service to other people. The cognition and understanding of inner and outer causes of readiness to provide free time and energy and other human resources selflessly in favour of others may help essentially to develop volunteering, community activities, philanthropy and other forms of pro-social behaviour and civil virtues consisting in help to socially weak individuals. The social value of volunteering consists in support to solution of social problems. It may be direct support, such provision of social services to people in need, handicapped or ill persons. Indirect support may have the character of defining and suggesting solutions of social problems and lobbying for their implementation (Zášková, 2012).

Volunteering constitutes also an expression of civic participation in cooperation in different spheres of life of the society. A freely and voluntarily chosen activity and help is what turns the volunteer into a carrier of the process of changes in the society. His/ her creative energy is the force that helps to seek and open resources and opportunities to new solutions. Thus, it becomes a bridge in the process of cooperation between the state, the commercial sector and the sector of non-profit organizations (Tošner, Sozanská, 2002). Volunteering constitutes help to the unemployed, socially weak persons, persons with health handicaps, seniors, members of national minorities, immigrants, persons after custodial sentence, to drug addicted persons, to persons suffering from domestic violence, as well as help in care for children, youth and families in their leisure time. In addition, it involves help in natural, ecological or humanitarian disasters, in

protection and improvement of the environment, in care for preservation of cultural heritage, in organisation of cultural or fundraising charity events; and help in implementation of development programs (Zášková, 2012). On the other hand, a volunteering policy is a framework for a volunteer programme. It defines the role of volunteers in organisation and how they can expect to be treated (Bussell & Forbes, 2002).

Volunteering is an important strategy for fostering peoples participation in social change and human development. Volunteering encompasses a range of activities including offering labour on development projects, visiting the sick, raising awareness, counselling, planting a tree or advocating for human rights. Volunteering has a potential to help foster the level of participation needed to confront the major tensions and challenges of development of our time (Bhiri, Ngwenya, Lunga & Musarurwa, 2014). Bussell and Forbes (2002) argued that the key aspects of the welfare state and community development are now dependent on the voluntary sector and volunteer involvement. However, complimentary roles of volunteering are not widely recognized and vigorously supported across all spheres in civil society, as well as private and public sectors leading to poor attraction and retention of volunteers.

Volunteerism development begins with the organization's structure. Organizations in the United States pay a lot of attention to volunteerism development. Most organizations have a person who is responsible for volunteer programs (i.e., volunteer administrator, director of volunteer service). Some organizations include the development of a volunteer program in their strategic plan, one of the best ways to recruit volunteers. There are different kinds of volunteerism: formal and informal; short-term, long-term, and episodic; family volunteering; and international volunteerism. Informal volunteerism is usually based on community service or helping neighbors. Corporate and governmental volunteer programs also exist. NGOs must work the government, business companies, and mass media to promote volunteerism. Highlighting the benefits to society, the community and to individual volunteers can help increase awareness of volunteer contributions and the overall impact of volunteerism. International organizations promote volunteerism and foster the development of volunteer program specialists through grants and resources for seminars, trainings, conferences, scholarships, and fun for newsletters and supplies. International

organizations can facilitate the exchange of inform and professional exchanges to develop volunteer management skills in local personnel (Bahrieva, 2005).

Marcinkutė (2011) studying the role of human rights NGOs found out NGOs at the grassroots were close to ordinary people and hence because of their closeness and better knowledge of human rights, NGOs were often among the first to reach the scene of massive violations of human rights, understanding of their needs and problems hence representing their interests better. The NGOs concentrate all their efforts and energy on one topic, that is protection of human rights. NGOs also perform other roles which the state is not able or does not want to fulfil which previously were assumed only by states such as proving welfare, health services, education, etc., especially in weak states.

Al-Amin (2008) in a study on promoting democratic good governance through civil society found out that NGOs pursued activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development. NGOs were the indispensable partners in development for the governments of many developing countries by serving the voices of the weak and the poor, and fruitfully protect their rights. NGOs are helpful in different ways to pursue the common good for people; work as providers of legal implementation to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of association, create strong support for the institutional procedures of democracy, enforce appropriate principles of transparency and accountability. In addition, NGOs as service providers are closest to the local people and they can understand their felt needs, and, therefore, mobilize them to be organized for their collective interests. Furthermore, they are the contributors to keep the elected officials 'on their toes' and are, therefore, key ingredients of democratic development in developing countries.

Edwards (2009) in an assessment of human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the birth of the United Nations to the 21st Century found out that NGOs advocated and fostered human dignity and development. They strove for world justice through programs of economic and social development, relief, and reconstruction; ameliorating the plight of refugees and migrants through relief, protection, settlement in place, voluntary repatriation, or resettlement to a third country. NGOs helped people help themselves; building public awareness and

understanding as a prerequisite for humanitarian assistance. NGOs promote and protect a wide range of rights in many substantive areas including rights and fundamental freedoms essential to the full lives of humans. Such rights include economic, social, cultural, civil, political, and third generational rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, other international human rights law instruments, and customary international human rights law.

Lekorwe and Mpabanga (2007) carried out a study on managing non-governmental organizations in Botswana. Their study revealed that NGOs complemented the state by implementing development activities. NGOs are able to represent the interests of the people they work with and ensure that policies are adaptable to real life situations. NGOs provide an umbrella of services including the promotion of equality and human rights, legal services, education and training programs, socio-economic political empowerment, and employment creation schemes. Rehman and Ismail (2012) studied the role of nongovernmental organizations in Pakistan. Their findings indicated that non- governmental organizations and civil societies were both key in development sectors. They played an important role in Pakistan of advocating civil rights for the social and economic development in the urban and rural communities of Pakistan. A number of NGOs and civil societies were working in the areas of development. This was in areas such as community development, education, employment, ending corruption, empowering women, healthcare and good governance. Others supported rights and freedom of the citizens of Pakistan such as security rights, legal rights, social rights, human rights, particularly women and children rights, tolerance, pluralism, promoting non-discrimination, injustice and religious freedom.

2.3.4 Political Accountability Policy and Human Rights Implementation

Accountability is a complex and multi-faceted concept that is made operational through relationships between individuals and organisations. However, it involves a rendering of an account and therefore the provision of information. Underpinning the concept of accountability is the notion that one person is responsible to another, and is obliged to render an account of their decisions and actions to another party (Kluvers & Tippet, 2010). Accountability is an obligation to present an account of and answer for the execution of responsibilities to those who entrusted those responsibilities. Accountability is thus established when an agent accepts resources and responsibilities entrusted by the principal (Barton, 2006). On the other hand, political

accountability refers to the responsibility or obligation of government officials to act in the best interests of society or face consequences. It is a way of holding public officials responsible for their actions. Therefore, political accountability is about guidelines by which government officials are act in the best interests of society or face consequences (Rubin, 2015).

Political accountability means being obliged to explain one's actions to others and being held responsible to a broad-based public. Political theorists have long wrestled with the challenges of accountability, and institutions have been created to oversee, constrain, and legitimize political behaviour. These institutions have come about mostly in a form that holds states answerable to their people and other states (Wapner, 2002). Bailey (2015) indicates that NGOs use collective action, set of mechanisms, activities, and strategies to achieve their goals. Many of their activities are based on three at times overlapping objectives: the elimination of authoritarian tendencies in the government, the strengthening of its democratic institutions, and the creation of a participatory culture within the burgeoning civil society.

Broadly-speaking, there are two aspects of accountability: Public/ political accountability that involves the public as principals and is concerned with issues of democracy and trust; and managerial accountability that is concerned with day-to-day operations of the organisation. This involves concepts of process, performance and program accountabilities. Under managerial accountability, the provision of detailed information is not directed to being more accountable to the public but rather it is an attempt by the principals (elected representatives) to control the agents (managers), and to legitimise past decisions and justify future ones. The provision of annual financial statements is an example of legitimising past decisions (Broadbent & Laughlin, 2003). Accountability can be achieved best by the use of contracts. This relies on the ability to reduce all accountability relationships to ones of obligation, where there is a principle/agent relationship. So long as the contract is clear then the obligations under the relationship are clear as are the information needs to monitor the performance of the contract (Kluvers & Tippet, 2010).

NGOs actors influence horizontal accountability in two main ways: directly, by encouraging the creation and empowerment of institutional checks and balances, and indirectly, by strengthening

the institutions of vertical accountability that underpin them, such as electoral democracy and an independent media. The causal arrow also points in the other direction, however. Weak institutions of horizontal accountability can also undermine vertical accountability, which in turn weakens civil society actors. For example, inadequate election oversight bodies can permit less-than-democratic elections, and ineffective official human rights defenders can fail to stop frequent violations of basic political freedoms. Without adequate checks and balances, the minimum conditions for political democracy can remain weak or incomplete (Fox, 2000).

The growth of NGOs in the last three decades has been a significant feature of political life. Few matters of public policy pass without an NGO spokesperson advocating a position. In some regard, they have become the official opposition. Whereas historically, associations of private individuals gathered for public purposes, usually to provide a service not available from the state, well before the establishment of democratic government. A number of NGOs now focus directly on changing public policy. Though membership-based, they are unlike the representative interest groups of employers and employees, which provide both service to membership and public advocacy on behalf of their members. These NGOs consist, typically, of middle-class activists who want government to reallocate resources or change laws according to activists' view of the good society (Johns, 2000).

NGOs are the critical link between a government's violation of human rights and the activation of international pressure on the government to cease its practices. Local activists seek to publicize these abuses to inspire larger, international organizations to then pressure the government, and thus begin the boomerang process (Meernik et al., 2012). Local human rights organizations engage in several functions that are critical in generating these naming and shaming campaigns. Local offices of human rights organizations are repositories of information on human rights abuses that is collected through investigations, received from journalists, whistleblowers, victims, other organizations and individuals, and through personal experience. They collect, investigate, analyze, and disseminate information to advance the cause of human rights in their locale by calling attention to human rights violations (to the extent possible given local conditions). They pressure governments to cease particular abuses and on a deeper level, work to change laws to improve human rights conditions. As such groups increase in number, so

does the likelihood that information will reach the intended international audience (Meernik et al., 2012).

Al-Amin (2008) investigated how to promote democratic good governance through civil society. The study reported that NGOs promoted participatory governance by acting as innovative instruments that enhance the voice of the poor and access to decision-making process and resources. NGOs help in institutionalisation of democratic accountability similar to those that emerged in the liberal democracies of the west about one century ago. Lekorwe and Mpabanga (2007) studied management of non-governmental organisations in Botswana. The study showed that NGOs opposed human rights abuse by the state. They act as watchdogs and hold the state accountable. This is achieved through several methods including lobbying or even overtly supporting groups that are adversely affected by the policies of the government.

Marcinkutė (2011) in analysis of the role of human rights NGOs revealed that NGOS monitored whether states complied with their obligations under human rights law by acting as watchdogs and providing an independent overview and assessment of whether and how human rights are ensured. This helps to collect data about human rights situations at the national and international level and highlight any problems. By gathering and disseminating information about human rights issues NGOs draw the attention of the public, governments, and other actors to the problems that exist in the human rights field and raise the concerns of usually unheard voices. NGOs play a vital role in bringing human rights abuses to the attention of public and international community.

Stankowska (2014) carried out a study on Good governance and the non-governmental organisations. The study found out those NGOs promoted implementation of good governance standards. NGOs attempt to bring different countries on the same/ relevant level of implementation of principles of, inter alia, transparency, accountability, anti-corruption, rule of law. Non-governmental organizations are often used as bodies promoting the broad scope of the good governance. NGOs promote participation, equity, and inclusiveness, rule of law separation of powers, free, independent, and responsible media, government legitimacy, accountability,

transparency, and limiting the distorting effect of money in politics. All these values complement and reinforce each other.

Steinberg (2012) examined NGO resource allocation in Arab countries. The study revealed that NGOs, both individually and through wider transnational advocacy networks or global civil society frameworks are particularly influential in issues related to human rights and international law. Their moral claims are a major source of this influence as they are oriented around universal beliefs and motivations. While governments are the primary guarantors of rights, they are also their primary violators,” leaving individuals or minorities with no recourse within domestic political or judicial arenas. On this basis, domestic NGOs are able to bypass their state and directly search out international allies to bring pressure on their states from the outside.

2.4 Research Gap

The studies above made significant effort to relate NGOs policies to human rights implementation. With respect to advocacy the literature showed that NGO voiced the voice concerns of the people, highlighted human rights violation cases, alerted the international community to emerging human rights issues and investigated of human rights violations. The literature also revealed that NGOs documented violations of human rights standards, educated members of the public on human rights, convinced different actors to take some action against human rights abuse, demanded human rights violators to refrain human rights abuse and disseminated information about human rights in general. Regarding the voluntary policy, the literature showed that NGOs provided free social services such as health services and education, undertook community development, supported creation of strong institutional procedures of democracy and mobilised the people for their collective interests. The studies also revealed that provide relief to the people, enabled reconstruction of communities and carried out voluntary resettlement. Concerning political accountability policy, the literature revealed that NGOs promoted citizenry participatory in governance, institutionalised democratic accountability, opposed human rights abuse, and provided an independent overview and assessment of human rights observance among others. However, a contextual gap and methodological gaps emerged from the above studies. Contextually, all the studies were carried out in contexts other than Mogadishu, Somalia. Methodologically, most of the studies used the qualitative approach and

others were critical reviews. These gaps made it necessary for this empirical study using both the quantitative and the qualitative approaches in the context of Mogadishu to investigate whether there was a relationship between NGOs policies and human rights implementation.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology that was used in the study. It includes the research design, study population, area of the study, sample size and selection, sampling methods of data collection, data management and analysis, reliability and validity, ethical consideration and limitations.

3.1 Research Design

This study adopted a cross-sectional survey research design. In principle, the design requires that data collection be undertaken at a particular point in time rather than following-up of respondents over a period of time. The purpose of the survey research design is to generalize from a sample to a population so that inferences can be made about some characteristics, attitudes, or behaviours of this population (Creswell, 2009). This study adopted a survey design in order to allow for the generalisation of findings from a sample population to the target population making it economical since it has rapid turnaround time in data collection (Keough & Tanabe, 2011). The study used both quantitative and qualitative approaches of data collection. The purpose of the qualitative data collection was to provide in-depth understanding of results generated using the quantitative approach. In other words, a combination of approaches provided a better grounding for triangulation and interpretation of findings generated from the study. Overall, this chosen research design was considered both effective and efficient for carrying out a study of this nature compared to other designs.

3.2 Study Area

The study area was Mogadishu in the areas of Abdiaziz, Bondhere, Daynile, Dharkenley, Hamar-Jajab, Hamar-Weyne, Heliwa, Hodan, Howl-Wadag, Karan, Shangani, Shibis, Waberi, Wadajir, Wardhigley and Yaqshid. This study area was chosen because there were more than 52 NGOs operating there (Somalia NGO Consortium, 2015). These NGOs provided the population that was studied.

3.3 Study Population

The target population was 473 senior staff of NGOs (Somalia NGO Consortium, 2015) and government officials. These comprised 52 heads of the NGOs at their headquarters in Mogadishu and 416 management officials of NGOs at district offices in the different parts of Mogadishu and five officials from the Ministry of Interior and Security which supervises NGOs in Somalia. This population was selected because by their office level, that is senior officials, they could easily provide appropriate data on NGOs policies and human rights implementation.

3.4 Sample size and Selection

The sample size of the respondents involved in the study were a minimum of 212 out of 473 population determined by Krejcie and Morgan (1970 – Appendix A). The sample from each category of staff was selected through proportionate sampling in relation to the minimum sample. The population as determined by proportionate sampling is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Sample Population by Proportionate Sampling

Category	Population	Sample Size
NGOs head quarter staff	52	22
NGOs District Staff	416	185
Ministry Officials	05	05
Total	473	212

3.5 Response Rate

The researcher distributed 207 questionnaires for the questionnaire data. However, the researcher retrieved 169 (81.6%) fully filled with appropriate data. This was sufficient because a response rate of 60% is desirable (Nulty, 2008). The researcher collected interview data from all the sampled five respondents who were officials from the Interior and Security Ministry as secondary key informants.

3.6 Sampling Methods

The study used both simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques. Using simple random sampling, each individual was chosen randomly and entirely by chance, giving each individual in the population the same probability of being chosen for the study (Dattalo, 2010). Random sampling was carried out using a sampling frame after the names of the heads of NGOs at the headquarter and district offices had been obtained. Every K^{th} person was selected. Simple random sampling was used because it helped in obtaining of a representative sample that enabled the generalisability of the findings. For purposive sampling, this was based on the desire to select typical and useful individuals for relevant data necessary for in-depth information as purposive sampling helped in selecting secondary key respondents with privileged information (Bordens & Abbott, 2011). Purposive sampling was carried out basing on the judgement of the researcher because in the researchers opinion, by studying officials from the Ministry of Interior And Security which was in charge of NGOS. The researcher personally chose the respondents.

3.7 Data Source

The study involved the use of primary data. This was first hand information that was obtained from the field using interviews and questionnaires. The types of data included the social-demographic characteristics of the respondents (age, gender, level of education etc), and non-governmental organisations policies and human rights implementation.

3.8 Data Collection Methods

3.8.1 Research Questionnaire Survey

The study was largely a quantitative survey involving a large number of members of SILC groups. Thus, the data collection method adopted was the survey, which involving the use of self-administered questionnaires (SAQs). The format that used was the simple- multiple-choice question technique. The simple-multiple-choice identified only the most important alternative for each respondent preventing the respondent from expressing his or her preference over the others. Questions on background characteristics were based on the nominal scale while the questions on the main study variables were based on the ordinal scale (Bordens & Abbott, 2011). This questionnaire technique was chosen because it limited the quantity of data, was easy to collect and helped to save time. The required responses were scaled on a five – point Likert scale with 5 intervals (1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Undecided 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree). For

the respondents whose English the language that was used in the questionnaire was low, the researcher with the help of a research assistant translated the question items for them. The questionnaire was administered on staff of the NGOs.

3.8.2 Interviews

An interview, also called a face-to-face survey, is a method that is utilised to collect oral responses by directly asking individual respondents questions about the study problem. The method is used when a specific target population is involved. The purpose of conducting a personal interview survey is to explore the responses of the people to gather more and deeper information. Personal interview surveys are used to probe the answers of the respondents (Bordens& Abbott, 2011). The method was chosen because people were more likely to readily answer live questions about a subject than open -ended questions due to the fact that the respondents find it more convenient to give their long answers orally than in writing. Interview data was collected from officials of the Ministry of Interior and Security.

3.9 Data Collection Instruments

3.9.1 Research Questionnaire

The researcher used close ended questionnaire also providing some spaces for open responses for community members participating in the study. The use of questionnaire enabled the collection of data from a large number of respondents and enabled respondents give sensitive information without fear of revealing their personal identity (Bordens & Abbott, 2011). The instrument was based on Rensis Likert's scale statement having five category response continuum through five to one from strongly disagree to strongly agree will be used, that is 1 = Strongly Disagree (SD), 2 = Disagree (D), 3 = Undecided (U), 4 = Agree (A) and 5 = Strongly Agree (A) was used. The spaces helped to collect summary qualitative data from those not providing interview data.

3.9.2 Interview Guide

Qualitative data was collected by use of an interview guide. The interview guide design was the general interview guide that was structured but allowed flexibility. By this kind of instrument, the researcher ensured that the same general areas of information are collected from each interviewee in a conversational approach that allowed a degree of freedom and adaptability in getting information from the interviewee. The researcher was able to ask probing questions based

on the responses to pre-constructed questions. This enabled in-depth exploration of the views of the respondents (Turner, 2010). Interview data was collected from officials from the Ministry of Interior and Security.

3.10 Research Procedure

After the research proposal was approved and passed together with the research data collection tools, the researcher obtained a letter from the University, granting permission to proceed with data collection and present it to Mogadishu authorities, for acceptance and authorization to undertake the study. The authorities' permission to the researcher was of great significance in clarifying and averting suspicion about the study and helped to elicit increased willingness on the part of respondents to be objective and honest while responding to questions posed to them. The letter introduced the researcher as a participant of Kampala International University and explained the importance and purpose of the research. In addition, the letter requested for assistance to be offered to the researcher. The researcher recruited one research assistant to ensure that the influence of personal factors of the research during data collection are minimized by bringing on board a person who was neutral about the research variable relationship and the selected area of the study. The researcher trained the assistant for three days before going to the field which ensured quality work. The researcher made contact with the various authorities where the study was carried out and together they made appointments when to carry out the study. This approach enabled proper planning and mobilization of resources on the agreed dates. The researcher together with the assistant went to the respondents and collected data.

3.11 Data Quality Control

3.11.1 Validity

The researcher ensured content valid of the instrument. This was through consultations with researcher's supervisor and colleagues. Inter – judge was used for the test of Content Validity Index. The formula used was;

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of Relevant items}}{\text{Total number of items}}$$

The CVI for the questionnaire obtained was above the benchmark of 0.70 (Appendix D). This was because for the results to be valid, CVI should be above 0.70 (Amin, 2005). Some adjustments were made to make the questions more valid. The results of CVI are presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Validity Indices

Items	Content Validity Index	Number of Items
Advocacy Policy	0.833	9
Volunteering Policy	0.785	7
Political Accountability Policy	0.750	8
Human Rights Implementation	0.792	12

3.11.2 Reliability

Reliability of the items was determined at two levels. Reliability for the qualitative instrument was achieved through consultation with the supervisor, fellow students, peer debriefing, prolonged engagement and audit trails. Validation of the instrument focussed on clarity, completeness and relevance of the questions in relation to the study constructs. In addition, qualitative data was systematically checked, focus maintained and there was identification and correcting of errors (Tashakkori & Teddlie, 2003). Reliability for quantitative data was determined by calculating Cronbach alpha using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS 20.2) after a pilot study on a sample of 15 respondents. Reliability of each category of the variables that is items that were more related in relation to the conceptual framework were tested together. Reliability was obtained at 0.70 and above (Tavakol & Dennick, 2011). The results are presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Reliability Indices

Items	Cronbach alpha (α)	Number of Items
Advocacy Policy	0.738	9
Volunteering Policy	0.720	7
Political Accountability Policy	0.715	8
Human Rights Implementation	0.778	12

3.12 Data Analysis

3.12.1 Qualitative Data

Data collected were coded and then analysed by discursive and thematic methods. The discursive method focussed on the detail of the text by interpreting the analysed text and attributing meaning (Devetak, Glažar & Vogrinc, 2010) and by thematic analysis, clusters of text with similar meaning were presented together (Madill & Gough, 2008). Data were interpreted by content analysis composing explanations and substantiating them using the respondents open responses. While analysing qualitative data, conclusions were made on how different variables were related.

3.12.2 Quantitative Data

Quantitative data were analysed at three levels, namely univariate, bivariate and multivariate. The data analysis at univariate level was carried out using descriptive statistics that were the frequencies, mean and standard deviation. At bivariate level, the dependent variable that is implementation of human rights was correlated with each of the three independent variables from which hypotheses were developed, namely advocacy, volunteering and political accountability policy. At multivariate level, the dependent variable was regressed on the three independent variables. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 22.0) was used for data analysis.

3.13 Ethical Issues

The researcher ensured that confidentiality, safety and respect for respondents and truthfulness. Before collecting data from the respondents, they were assured of the confidentiality and

guaranteed that data collected were only for academic purposes and would not harm them in any way. Appointments were made with the selected respondents to allow them select their own convenient time of participating in the study. While administering the interviews, the researcher kept jotting down the major points. Thereafter, data were coded, analysed, and the report written. The researcher made an effort to ensure that accurate and sufficient data for study were collected.

3.14 Limitations

The researcher experienced a number of limitations for the study. In the first place, the study being carried out on only NGOs in one city posed the challenge of representativeness of all the NGOs operating in the different parts of Somalia. Besides, by carrying out a cross-sectional study, some respondents were likely not to be able to answer questions involving past activities with perfect accuracy. This was likely to magnify or minimise the effects of certain variables. However, the researcher attempted to ensure that accurate data was collected through prolonged engagement and using a holistic approach.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the findings on non-governmental organisations policies and human rights implementation in Mogadishu Somalia. Specifically, the study sought to the relationship between NGOs human rights advocacy, volunteer policy and political accountability policy and human rights implementation in Mogadishu. This chapter covers the response rate, demographic characteristics, and presentation and interpretation of the findings on the main study variables following the order of the research objectives.

4.1 Background Characteristics

This section presents facts about the respondents, namely; gender, age category, position in the organisation and number of years of working with the organisation. The data on background characteristics of the respondents are in Table 4.1

Table 4.2: Frequencies and Percentages on Background Characteristics of the Respondents

Item	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Gender of the Respondents	Male	131	77.5
	Female	38	22.5
Age groups	Below 30 Years	31	18.3
	30-40 Years	89	52.7
	41-50 Years	44	26.0
	Above 50 Years	5	3.0
Education levels	Diploma	7	4.1
	Bachelors Degree	146	86.4
	Post Graduate Degree	16	9.5
	Total	169	100.0
Position	Head quarter staff	29	17.2
	District staff	140	82.8
Working experience	Less than 1 year	21	12.4
	2 -5 years	96	56.8
	6-10 years	32	18.9
	11 years and above	20	11.8

Source: Primary Data

The results in Table 4.2 on the gender of the respondents shows that the larger number of the respondents was males (77.5%) and females were 22.5%. These results suggest there were more male respondents than females. However, data obtained was representative of both gender groups because causal observation in the field showed that there were more males in the field than the females. The data on the age of the respondents shows that the larger number of the respondents 89 (52.7%) were in the age group 30-40 years followed by those in age group 41-50 years who were 26.0% and those in age group below 30 years who were 18.3%. Those in age group of above 50 years were the lowest at 3.0%. The results showed that all the respondents were of mature age which gave the researcher to consider the collected responses appropriate because they were collected from mature and experienced individuals.

The results education levels of respondents showed that the majority percentage (86.4%) of the respondents was of those with bachelor's degrees, 9.5% held postgraduate degree qualifications

and 4.1% possessed diplomas. This suggested most of the respondents had the higher levels of education that is bachelor degrees and postgraduate qualifications. The data on positions of the respondents in the organisations revealed that the modal percentage (82.8%) was of district staff and the least percentage was that of 17.2% district staff. This distribution of the respondents was important because with the majority of the respondents being from the districts where implementation of human rights took place, it helped to elicit appropriate responses on the same. However, still with 17.2% of the respondents being headquarter staff it helped to provide responses on the NGOs policies because policies originated from the headquarters. The data on the working experience of the respondents showed that the modal percentage (56.8%) of the respondents had working experience of 2 -5 years, 18.9% had experience of 6-10 years, 12.4.8% had experience of less than 1 year with the smaller percentage (11.8%) of staff having the experience of 11 years and above years. This data was important for it revealed that the majority of the respondents had been with the organisations for more than two years. Therefore, the information they provided was informed by their experience.

4.2 Description of the First Independent Variable: NGOs Advocacy Policy

This item of the study was derived from the first objective of the study that sought to establish the relationship between NGOs human rights advocacy policy and human rights implementation. Advocacy was studied using nine items (Appendix B). The items included whether the NGOs voiced the voice concerns of the people, highlighted human rights violation cases, alerted the international community to emerging human rights issues , investigated human rights violations and documented violations of human rights standards. The items also included whether the NGOs educated members of the public on human rights, convinced different actors to take some action against human rights abuse, demanded human rights violators to refrain human rights abuse and disseminated information about human rights in general. The results are as presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.3: Frequencies, Percentages and Means on Items of NGOs Advocacy Policy

NGOs Advocacy Policy	F/%	SD	D	A	SA	Mean
Voice the voice concerns of the people	F %	1 0.6	8 4.7	128 75.7	32 18.9	4.08
Highlight human rights violation cases	F %	4 2.4	10 5.9	136 80.5	19 11.2	3.92
Alert the international community to emerging human rights issues	F %	1 0.6	7 4.1	115 68.0	46 27.2	4.17
Investigate human rights violations	F %	1 0.6	4 2.4	118 69.8	46 27.2	4.21
Document violations of human rights standards	F %	4 2.4	8 4.7	122 72.2	35 20.7	4.04
Educate members of the public on human rights	F %	2 1.2	3 1.8	120 71.0	44 26.0	4.20
Convince different actors to take some action against human rights abuse	F %	4 2.4	7 4.1	103 60.9	55 32.5	4.17
Demands human rights violators to refrain human rights abuse	F %	12 7.1	16 9.5	104 61.5	37 21.9	3.82
Disseminate information about human rights in general	F %	2 1.2	12 7.1	109 64.5	46 27.2	4.09
Overall mean						4.08

Key: F = frequencies, % Percent

Table 4.3 Response Guide

Means Range	Response	Interpretation
4.5 and above	Strongly agree	Very good
3.5-4.49	Agree	Good
2.5-3.49	Undecided	Fair
1.5-2.49	Disagree	Poor
1.00-1.49	Strongly disagree	Very poor

The results in the Table 4.2 in the first row on whether the organisations voiced the voice concerns of the people showed that cumulatively, the majority percentage (94.6%) of the respondents agreed and 1.3% disagreed. The mean = 4.08 was close to 4 which on the scale used suggested agreed. This meant that the respondents indicated that the organisations voiced the

voice concerns of the people. With respect to whether, the organisations highlighted human rights violation cases, cumulatively the majority percentage (91.7%) agreed with 7.3% disagreeing. The mean = 3.92 close to 4 meant that the respondents agreed that the organisations highlighted human rights violation cases. As to whether the organisations alerted the international community to emerging human rights issues, the majority percentage (95.2%) agreed with 4.7% disagreeing. The mean = 4.17 implied that the e organisations alerted the international community to emerging human rights issues.

Concerning whether the organisations investigated human rights violations, the majority percentage (97.0%) agreed with 3.0% disagreeing. The mean = 4.21 indicated that the respondents agreed. This suggested that the organisations investigated human rights violations. In relation to the organisations documented violations of human rights standards, cumulatively the majority percentage (92.9%) of the respondents agreed with 7.1% disagreeing. The mean = 4.04 showed that the respondents agreed. This meant that the organisations documented violations of human rights standard. About whether the organisations educated members of the public on human rights, cumulatively the majority percentage (97.0%) of the respondents agreed with 3.0% disagreeing. The mean = 4.20 showed that the respondents agreed. This meant that the organisations educated members of the public on human rights. As to whether the organisations convinced different actors to take some action against human rights abuse, the results showed that cumulatively, the majority percentage (93.4%) of the respondents agreed and 6.5% disagreed. The mean = 4.17 was close to 4 which on the scale used suggested agreed. This meant that the respondents indicated that the organisations convinced different actors to take some action against human rights abuse.

With regard to whether the organisations demanded human rights violators to refrain human rights abuse, the results revealed that cumulatively, the majority percentage (83.4%) of the respondents agreed and 16.6% disagreed. The mean = 3.82 was close to 4 which on the scale used suggested agreed. This meant that the respondents indicated that the organisations demanded human rights violators to refrain human rights abuse. Regarding whether the organisations disseminated information about human rights in general, cumulatively the majority percentage (91.7%) of the respondents agreed and 9.3% disagreed. The mean = 4.09 was close to

4 which on the scale used suggested agreed. This meant that the respondents indicated that the organisations disseminated information about human rights in general. The overall mean = 4.08 in Table 4.2 shows that the respondents revealed that NGOs human rights advocacy was high.

In the interviews, the respondents were asked to give their comments on the NGOs human rights advocacy policy. The respondents gave several responses that which suggested that NGOs advocacy was high. The respondents revealed that the organisations lobbied the Somalia government, international organisations such as the United Nations, European Union, the powerful nations of the world and regional states in Africa to support human rights implementation. For instance, one respondent stated

NGOs have been at the forefront of lobbying for democracy in this country. They hold international and national conferences to which they invite different players who are lobbied on support of democracy growth in this country. Consequently, the country had been able to carry out regular elections which these NGOs monitor. NGOs have helped to nurture democracy growth in this country through their advocacy.

Another respondent said

NGOs have carried out a lot of advocacy through different forums promoting and protecting human rights in this country. They hold seminars and workshops and sensitise the people of this country about human rights. Through their advocacy, many international organisations and donors have put money in the country especially through the NGOs to promote democracy.

There was also respondent who noted, “NGOs advocacy has been at the level of every activity of this country. The NGOs have advocated for the support of health, education, equality and any other human rights. Through their effort and different partners, the country is beginning to regain sanity.” The views above from the interviews revealed that NGOs practiced their advocacy. These results agree with those of descriptive statistics which revealed that NGOs advocacy was high.

4.3 Description of the Second Independent Variable: NGOs Volunteer Policy

This item of the study was derived from the second objective of the study that sought to find out the relationship between NGOs volunteer policy and human rights implementation. Volunteer policy was studied using seven items (Appendix B). The items included whether the NGOs

provided free social services, undertook community development, supported creation of strong institutional procedures of democracy and mobilised the people for their collective interests. The items also included whether the organisations provided relief to the people, enable reconstruction of communities and carried out voluntary resettlement. The results are as presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Frequencies, Percentages and Means on Items of NGOs Volunteer Policy

NGOs Volunteer Policy	F/%	SD	D	A	SA	Mean
Provide free social services such as health services and education	F %	2 1.2	7 4.1	121 71.6	39 23.1	4.11
Freely undertake community development	F %	3 1.8	9 5.3	122 72.2	35 20.7	4.05
Support creation of strong institutional procedures of democracy	F %	1 0.6	6 3.6	102 60.4	60 35.5	4.27
Mobilise the people for their collective interests	F %	6 3.6	3 1.8	110 65.1	50 29.6	4.15
Provide relief to the people	F %	3 1.8	9 5.3	126 74.6	31 18.3	4.02
Enable reconstruction of communities	F %	2 1.2	2 1.2	106 62.7	59 34.9	4.29
Carry out voluntary resettlement	F %	3 1.8	9 5.3	89 52.7	68 40.2	4.24
Overall mean						4.16

The results in the Table 4.3 in the first row on whether the organisations provide free social services such as health services and education showed that cumulatively, the majority percentage (94.7%) of the respondents agreed and 5.3% disagreed. The mean = 4.11 was close to 4 which on the scale used suggested agreed. This meant that the respondents indicated that the organisations provide free social services such as health services and education. With respect to whether, the organisations freely undertook community development, cumulatively the majority percentage (92.9%) agreed with 7.1% disagreeing. The mean = 4.05 close to 4 meant that the respondents agreed that the organisations the organisations freely undertook community development.

As to whether the organisations supported creation of strong institutional procedures of democracy, cumulatively the majority percentage (95.9%) agreed with 4.1% disagreeing. The mean = 4.17 implied that the organisations supported creation of strong institutional procedures of democracy. With respect to whether the organisations mobilised the people for their collective interests, the majority percentage (94.7%) agreed with 5.3% disagreeing. The mean = 4.15 indicated that the respondents agreed. This suggested that the organisations mobilised the people for their collective interests. In relation to the organisations provided relief to the people, cumulatively the majority percentage (92.9%) of the respondents agreed with 7.1% disagreeing. The mean = 4.02 showed that the respondents agreed. This meant that the organisations provided relief to the people.

About whether the organisations enabled reconstruction of communities, cumulatively the majority percentage (97.6%) of the respondents agreed with 2.4% disagreeing. The mean = 4.29 showed that the respondents agreed. This meant that the organisations enabled reconstruction of communities. As to whether the organisations carried out voluntary resettlement, the results showed that cumulatively, the majority percentage (92.9%) of the respondents agreed and 7.1% disagreed. The mean = 4.24 was close to 4 which on the scale used suggested agreed. This meant that the respondents indicated that the organisations carried out voluntary resettlement. The overall mean = 4.16 in Table 4.3 shows that the respondents revealed that NGOs volunteerism was high.

In the interviews, the respondents were asked to assess NGOs human rights volunteer policy. The respondents gave several responses which suggested that NGOs volunteerism was high. The respondents revealed that the NGOs provided free social services, undertook community development, supported creation of strong institutional procedures of democracy and mobilised the people for their collective interests. The respondents also revealed that the organisations provided relief to the people, enable reconstruction of communities and carried out voluntary resettlement.

One respondent said;

NGOs voluntary role has been important in helping people access food, medical care and education among others. A number of NGOs staff have even died

during provision of voluntary services to the people. Where the government has been largely absent due to insecurity, the NGOs have filled the gap.

Another respondent remarked;

Generally NGO's have tried to help the people of Mogadishu and the problem is that they are not well supported by the government and also they are being threatened by the current insecurity in the city. The Al-Shabaab fighters have on several occasions targeted staff of NGOs leading to their loss of lives. However, the role of NGOs in providing free social services, undertaking community development and mobilising the people for their collective interests cannot be brushed off. NGOs have been instrumental in giving the people of Somalia hope.

In relation to the above, another respondent also recognised the significant contribution of NGOs voluntary role. The respondent stated that;

Voluntary services of NGOs have been very crucial for the people of Somalia. NGOs even in war zones provide needs of the people. The government because of war has been lacking resources to carry out its mandated role. Thus, NGOs have been present to fill the gap. This has helped to give relief to the people of Mogadishu stressed by the endless war.

The views above from the interviews indicate that NGOs implemented their voluntary policy. These results are consistent with those of descriptive statistics that revealed that NGOs volunteerism was high.

4.4 Description of third Independent Variable: NGOs Political Accountability Policy

This item of the study was derived from the third objective of the study that sought to find out the relationship between political accountability policy and human rights implementation. Volunteer policy was studied using eight items (Appendix B). These items included whether the NGOs promoted citizenry participatory governance, helped in institutionalisation of democratic accountability, opposed human rights abuse by the state, provided an independent overview and assessment of human rights observance and brought human rights abuses to the attention of public and international community. The items also included whether NGOs promoted implementation of good governance standards, promoted international laws in national

governments and searched out international allies to bring pressure on the state to respect human rights. The results are as presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Frequencies, Percentages and Means on Items of NGOs Political Accountability Policy

NGOs Political Accountability	F/%	SD	D	A	SA	Mean
Promote citizenry participatory governance	F %	2 1.2	12 7.1	107 63.3	48 28.4	4.11
Help in institutionalisation of democratic accountability	F %	2 1.2	12 7.1	130 76.9	25 14.8	3.97
Have opposed human rights abuse by the state	F %	3 1.8	6 3.6	131 77.5	29 17.2	4.05
Have provided an independent overview and assessment of human rights observance	F %	- -	6 3.6	119 70.4	44 26.0	4.19
Bring human rights abuses to the attention of public and international community	F %	3 1.8	3 1.8	117 69.2	46 27.2	4.18
NGOs promote implementation of good governance standards	F %	2 1.2	8 4.7	123 72.8	36 21.3	4.08
Promotes international laws in the national government	F %	6 3.6	3 1.8	106 62.7	54 32.0	4.18
Search out international allies to bring pressure on the state to respect human rights	F %	9 5.3	16 9.5	97 57.4	47 27.8	3.91
Overall mean						4.09

The results in the Table 4.4 in the first row on whether the organisations promoted citizenry participatory governance showed that cumulatively, the majority percentage (91.7%) of the respondents agreed and 8.9% disagreed. The mean = 4.11 was close to 4 which on the scale used suggested agreed. This meant that the respondents indicated that the organisations promoted citizenry participatory governance. With respect to whether, the organisations helped in institutionalisation of democratic accountability, cumulatively the majority percentage (91.7%)

agreed with 7.3% disagreeing. The mean = 3.97 close to 4 meant that the respondents agreed that the organisations the organisations freely undertook community development.

As to whether, the organisations opposed human rights abuse by the state, cumulatively the majority percentage (94.7%) agreed with 5.4% disagreeing. The mean = 4.05 close to 4 meant that the respondents agreed that the organisations opposed human rights abuse by the state. With regard to whether, the organisations provided an independent overview and assessment of human rights observance, cumulatively the majority percentage (96.4%) agreed with 3.6% disagreeing. The mean = 4.19 close to 4 meant that the respondents agreed that the organisations provided an independent overview and assessment of human rights observance.

Regarding whether, the organisations brought human rights abuses to the attention of public and international community, cumulatively the majority percentage (96.4%) agreed with 3.6% disagreeing. The mean = 4.19 close to 4 meant that the respondents agreed that the organisations brought human rights abuses to the attention of public and international community. Regarding whether, the NGOs promoted implementation of good governance standards, cumulatively the majority percentage (94.1%) agreed with 5.9% disagreeing. The mean = 4.08 close to 4 meant that the respondents agreed that the NGOs promoted implementation of good governance standards.

Concerning whether, the organisations promoted international laws in national in the government, cumulatively the majority percentage (94.7%) agreed with 5.4% disagreeing. The mean = 4.18 close to 4 meant that the respondents agreed that the organisations promoted international laws in national in the government. In relation to whether the organisations searched out international allies to bring pressure on the state to respect human rights, cumulatively the majority percentage (84.8%) agreed with 14.8% disagreeing. The mean = 3.91 close to 4 meant that the respondents agreed that the organisations searched out international allies to bring pressure on the state to respect human rights. The overall mean = 4.09 in Table 4.4 shows that the respondents revealed that NGOs political accountability implementation was high.

In the interviews, the respondents were asked to tell how NGOs promoted political accountability. The respondents gave several responses that included, sensitising the masses about political issues, demanding promotion of democracy in the country, opposing human rights abuse by the state and the fighters and promoting the rule of law among others. One respondent stated, "NGOs have been involved in monitoring of elections in the country and giving their own verdicts on their being free and fair. NGOs staff acts as observers from the national level to the grassroots level." Another respondent remarked, "NGOs have demanded political accountability through lobbying international bodies and western powers to put sanctions on Somali officials involved in crimes of war. A number of officials as a result have travel bans and cannot leave the country," In addition another respondent said, "NGOs are involved in the politics of the country at every level. NGOs and Civil Society organisations get engaged in every political spectrum as they push rule of law, elimination of corruption and strengthening of political institutions. The above responses like the results of the descriptive statistics indicate the NGOs largely implemented their policy of political accountability.

4.5 Description of Dependent Variable: Human Rights Implementation

This item of the study was the dependent variable of the study and sought to find out whether there was implementation of human rights. Human rights was studied using 12 items (Appendix C). These items included whether there was equal treatment of people, discrimination of people was low, there was equality before the law, people enjoyed personal privacy, people enjoyed the right to vote, there was expression of freedom and freedom of assembly. The items also included whether there was unrestricted movement of people, freedom of thought and conviction were respected, there was fair access to basic social services, equal access to basic social services and protection against discrimination. The results on the items are as presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Frequencies, Percentages and Means on Items of Human Rights Implementation

NGOs Volunteer Policy	F/%	SD	D	A	SA	Mean
There is equal treatment of people	F %	65 38.5	82 48.5	13 7.7	9 5.3	1.80
Discrimination of people is low	F %	54 32.0	91 53.8	11 6.5	13 7.7	1.90
There is equality before the law	F %	21 12.4	50 29.6	51 30.2	47 27.8	2.73
People enjoy personal privacy	F %	31 8.3	79 46.7	36 21.3	23 13.6	2.30
People enjoy the right to vote	F %	39 23.1	74 43.8	25 14.8	31 18.3	2.28
Expression of freedom is acceptable	F %	53 31.4	54 32.0	43 25.4	19 11.2	2.17
There is freedom of assembly	F %	40 23.7	77 45.6	36 21.3	16 9.5	2.17
There is unrestricted movement of people	F %	8 4.7	83 49.1	44 26.0	34 20.1	3.08
Freedom of thought and conviction are respected	F %	26 15.4	79 46.7	44 26.0	20 11.8	2.72
The fair access to basic social services	F %	23 13.6	70 41.4	58 34.3	18 10.7	2.87
There is equal access to basic social services	F %	33 19.5	75 44.4	41 24.3	20 11.8	2.28
There is protection against discrimination	F %	33 19.5	71 42.0	25 14.8	40 23.7	2.43
Overall mean						2.39

The results in the Table 4.5 in the first row on whether there was equal treatment of people showed that cumulatively, the majority percentage (83.5%) of the respondents disagreed and 16.5% agreed. The mean = 1.80 was close to 2 which on the scale used suggested disagreed. This meant that the respondents indicated that there was no equal treatment of people. With respect to whether, discrimination of people was low, cumulatively the majority percentage (85.8%) agreed with 14.2% disagreeing. The mean = 1.90 close to 2 meant that the respondents disagreed meaning that discrimination of people was high. As to whether there was equality before the law,

cumulatively the larger percentage (58.0%) agreed with 42.0% disagreeing. The mean = 2.73 close to 3 meant that the respondents were undecided. Undecided being the average, the results suggested that equality before the law was fair.

Concerning whether people enjoy personal privacy, cumulatively the larger percentage (55.0%) of the respondents disagreed and 45% agreed. The mean = 2.30 was close to 2 which on the scale used suggested disagreed. This meant that the respondents indicated that people did enjoy personal privacy. With respect to whether, the people enjoyed the right to vote, cumulatively the majority percentage (66.9%) disagreed with 23.1% disagreeing. The mean = 2.28 close to 2 meant that the respondents disagreed meaning that the people did not enjoy the right to vote. As to whether expression of freedom was acceptable, cumulatively the majority percentage (63.4%) disagreed with 36.6% agreeing. The mean = 2.17 close to 2 meant that the respondents disagreed. This meant that results expression of freedom was limited.

Regarding whether there was freedom of assembly, cumulatively the larger percentage (69.3%) of the respondents disagreed and 30.8% agreed. The mean = 2.17 was close to 2 which on the scale used suggested disagreed. This meant that the respondents indicated that there was limited freedom of assembly. About the people enjoying unrestricted movement, cumulatively the larger percentage (54.6%) disagreed with 40.7% agreeing. The mean = 3.08 close to 3 meant that the respondents were undecided. This meant that there was fair restriction of movement. As to whether freedom of thought and conviction were respected, cumulatively the larger percentage (62.1%) disagreed with 47.9% agreeing. The mean = 2.72 close to 3 meant that the respondents were undecided. This meant that the respondents indicated that to a lesser extent, freedom of thought and conviction were respected. The overall mean = 2.39 in Table 4.5 shows that the respondents revealed that peace implementation was low.

In the interviews, the respondents were asked to tell how successful NGOs human rights implementation was. A number of responses were give, these revealed that NGOs had made effort to promote equal treatment of people, sensitise people against discrimination, promote the rule of law, right to vote, expression, fair access to basic social services and equal access to basic social services. One respondent stated;

NGOs have made effort to promote human rights. They have been involved in resettling returnees, provide them with basic social services, engaged government to promote the rule of law, promote voting and sensitise communities about human rights. However, the success of their effort has been hampered by the endless war situation which has even seen a number of human rights staff and civil rights activist lose their lives.

Another respondent said;

Effective implementation of human rights in Somalia is not an easy task. The country is engulfed in war. Issues like freed of speech and movement are not applicable. There are many elements in government and the Al-Shabaab fighters that have not yet appreciated such rights. Even by the nature of the Somali society, ending discrimination needs a settled situation. Due to the different clans, in war situation promoting equality and non discrimination cannot be an easy task for NGOs. For instance, despite the NGOs efforts to promote inclusive politics, we minority groups were not allowed to participate in the current government by different political forces and in term of provision of social services, they were considered last.

In addition, a respondent remarked, “NGOs have tried to ensure direct response to the imperative need to promote human lives, people’s physical, material and spiritual well-being. However, the NGOs are not well supported by the government and themselves are being threatened by the current insecurity in the city. Human rights protection in Somalia is an uphill task.” It was also revealed that even for NGOs staff also their rights are at stake. For instance, one respondent stated;

A number of those who came into this country to defend the human rights have also had their rights abused with many tortured and harassed and even failed to be provided enough security for their protection. Still, despite the effort of human rights organizations, by the nature of the Somali society, resources are not equally distributed, with some regions left under developed more especially where the minority come from. In fact, in such areas NGOs use their own resources to extent services to the people.

The views above reveal that effort to implement human rights in Somalia has attained low success because of insecurity and the political nature of the country. These results reflect the results of descriptive statistics that revealed that human rights implementation was poor.

4.6 Correlation of Human Rights Implementation on NGOs Policies

To find out the relationship between non-governmental organisations policies and human rights implementation, a correlation analysis was carried out. The results are as presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Correlation Matrix of Human Rights Implementation on NGOs Policies

	Human Rights Implementation	Advocacy Policy	NGOs Volunteer Policy	Political Accountability
Human Rights Implementation	1			
Advocacy Policy	0.097 0.211	1		
NGOs Volunteer Policy	-0.021 0.786	0.892**	1	
Political Accountability	0.074 0.339	0.978** 0.000	0.921** 0.000	1

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

The results in Table 4.6 suggest that there is an insignificant relationship between NGOs policies and human rights implementation. For all the variables, the critical values were significant at above 0.05 levels. This indicated rejection of the research hypotheses H1-H3 that advocacy policy, voluntary and political accountability policies had a relationship with human rights implementation. Advocacy ($r = 0.097$, $p = 0.211 > 0.05$), voluntary ($r = -0.021$, $p = 0.786 > 0.05$) and political accountability ($r = 0.786$, $p = 0.339 > 0.05$) insignificantly related with human rights implementation. Savings literacy was more significantly related with performance of savings and internal lending communities, followed by financial planning literacy and then credit management literacy. Advocacy and political accountability had a positive but insignificant relationship while volunteerism had a negative and insignificant relationship.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions obtained from the findings and the recommendations on analysis and interpretation of the findings on non-governmental organisations policies and human rights implementation. Specifically the findings are on advocacy, voluntary and political accountability policies.

5.1 Discussion of the Findings

5.1.1 Human Rights Implementation

The study found out human rights implementation was low. The study indicated that there was an equal treatment of people, discrimination, limited personal privacy, limited right to vote, no expression of freedom, no freedom of assembly, an equal access to basic social services and limited protection against discrimination. This finding was consistent with the premise on which this study was based, that is human rights violation in Somalia remained acute with abuses such as extrajudicial executions, unlawful restrictions on freedom of expression and political repression. The abuses also included indiscriminate killings, direct targeting of civilians, recruitment of child soldiers, rape and sexual exploitation (Mbugua, 2015). They also included widespread famine, broken infrastructure, inequality, injustice, human trafficking, rape, discrimination, murder and corruption at every level in the government institutions (Hanad, 2016). Therefore, the study confirmed that human rights violation in Somalia remained acute.

5.2 NGOs Policies and Human Rights Implementation

5.2.1 Advocacy Policy and Human Rights Implementation

The study established that NGOs advocacy was high. However, NGOs advocacy policy had an insignificant relationship with human rights implementation. Nevertheless, this was because the country was engulfed in war. The finding that NGOs advocacy policy had an insignificant relationship with human rights implementation was inconsistent with the findings of previous scholars. For instance, Alam (2016) found out that NGOs played a considerable role in voicing concerns and highlighting human rights violation cases. Accordingly, NGOs promoted knowledge of human rights, identifying problems in the protection and enjoyment of human

rights and seeking changes in legislation and practice that furthered their protection and enjoyment. NGOs played a significant role in generating awareness about various issues in society and undertaking development activities for the amelioration and betterment of the deprived sections of the society. They exerted a considerable influence on society through contributing to socio-economic development of people particularly the weakened sections.

The finding was also consistent with Appiagyei-Atua (2002) who found out that NGOs promoted new ideas, alerted the international community to emerging issues and developed expertise and talent which in an increasing number of areas had become vital to the work of the United Nations, both at the policy and operational levels. Dada (2013) revealed that human rights NGOs through advocacy played significant role in enhancing the cause of human rights. Typical human rights NGOs played both protective and promotional roles using multidimensional strategies such as undertake investigation of human rights violations, documentation of violations of human rights standards, educating members of the public and providing support to Government for policy consideration, and mobilization of public for mass action against government's actions or policies which constitute human rights violation. Edwards (2009) revealed that human rights NGOs advocated on behalf of human rights. NGOs convinced some actors such as a local or national government, an inter-governmental organisation like the United Nations or another non-state actor to take some action or refrain from some action to protect the human rights of the NGO's constituency, those whose human rights the NGO seeks to protect.

Marcinkutė (2011) indicated that NGOs through advocacy educated different stakeholder about human rights issues. This contributed to the improvement of human rights situations because people learnt about their rights and thus increased the possibility of claiming them. NGOs disseminated information about human rights in general, as well as on specific topics; they organize courses, release publications, and organize events (seminars, round tables etc.) on various topics of human rights; and thereby NGOs increase public awareness of human rights. In addition, NGOs through the strategy of naming and shaming bring positive changes within the country and also mobilised international public opinion against the offending regime, leading other states or intergovernmental organizations to take action, such as open criticism or diplomatic and economic sanctions against the violating nation in order to change the bad

practice. Active NGOs advocacy in the international arena resulted in some sanctions having been taken against state.

Similarly, Meernik et al. (2012) revealed that human rights NGOs working locally acted as the conduit of information that is transmitted to international organisations that then utilize this information to place pressure on the local governments to change their behaviour. NGOs raise human rights concerns sufficiently such that, government policy and personnel now protect rather than abuse human rights. Werker and Ahmed (2008) showed that NGOs advocacy promoted human rights because NGOs attracted funds both from individual donors in wealthy countries and from bilateral aid agencies which they used to promote human rights. However, NGOs advocacy policy did not predict of human rights implementation because insecurity in the country was high because it was engulfed in war.

5.2.2 Voluntary Policy and Human Rights Implementation

The study found out that NGOs volunteerism was high. However, NGOs voluntary policy had an insignificant relationship with human rights implementation. This finding was so because of the war situation in the country. The finding that NGOs voluntary policy had an insignificant relationship with human rights implementation was inconsistent with the findings of previous scholars. For instance, Marcinkutė (2011) found out that NGOs voluntary policy influenced human rights implementation because their activities at the grassroots were close to ordinary people and hence because of their closeness and better knowledge of human rights, NGOs were often among the first to reach the scene of massive violations of human rights. The NGOs concentrated all their efforts and energy on one topic, that is protection of human rights. NGOs also perform other roles which the state is not able or does not want to fulfil which previously were assumed only by states such as proving welfare, health services, education, etc., especially in weak states.

Similarly, Al-Amin (2008) found out that NGOs pursued activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development. NGOs were the indispensable partners in development for the governments of many developing countries by serving the voices of the weak and the poor, and

fruitfully protect their rights. NGOs were helpful in different ways to pursue the common good for people; work as providers of legal implementation to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of association, create strong support for the institutional procedures of democracy, enforce appropriate principles of transparency and accountability. In addition, NGOs as service providers were closest to the local people and they understood their felt needs, and, therefore, mobilized them to be organised for their collective interests. Furthermore, they were the contributors to keep the elected officials 'on their toes' and are, therefore, key ingredients of democratic development in developing countries.

Edwards (2009) found out that NGOs advocated and fostered human dignity and development. They strove for world justice through programs of economic and social development, relief, and reconstruction; ameliorating the plight of refugees and migrants through relief, protection, settlement in place, voluntary repatriation, or resettlement to a third country. NGOs helped people help themselves; building public awareness and understanding as a prerequisite for humanitarian assistance. NGOs promoted and protected a wide range of rights in many substantive areas including rights and fundamental freedoms essential to the full lives of humans. Such rights included economic, social, cultural, civil, political, and third generational rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, other international human rights law instruments, and customary international human rights law. Lekorwe and Mpabanga (2007) revealed that NGOs complemented the state by implementing development activities. NGOs were able to represent the interests of the people they worked with and ensured that policies were adaptable to real life situations. NGOs provided an umbrella of services including the promotion of equality and human rights, legal services, education and training programs, socio-economic political empowerment, and employment creation schemes. Rehman and Ismail (2012) indicated that non- governmental organizations and civil societies were both key in development sectors. However, despite the voluntary effort of NGOs in Somalia, human rights implementation had failed to take root because of war.

5.2.3 Political Accountability Policy and Human Rights Implementation

The study found out that political accountability was high. However, NGOs political accountability had an insignificant relationship with human rights implementation. Nonetheless,

this was because of insecurity in the country. The finding that NGOs voluntary policy did not predict human rights implementation was inconsistent with the findings of previous scholars. For instance, Al-Amin (2008) reported that NGOs promoted participatory governance by acting as innovative instruments that enhance the voice of the poor and access to decision-making process and resources influencing human rights implementation. NGOs help in institutionalisation of democratic accountability similar to those that emerged in the liberal democracies of the west about one century ago. Lekorwe and Mpabanga (2007) showed that NGOs opposed human rights abuse by the state promoting human rights implementation. They acted as watchdogs and held the state accountable. This was achieved through several methods including lobbying or even overtly supporting groups that are adversely affected by the policies of the government.

Marcinkutė (2011) revealed that NGOS monitored whether states complied with their obligations under human rights law by acting as watchdogs and providing an independent overview and assessment of whether and how human rights were ensured which enhanced human rights implementation. By gathering and disseminating information about human rights issues NGOs drew the attention of the public, governments, and other actors to the problems that existed in the human rights field and raised the concerns of usually unheard voices. NGOs played a vital role in bringing human rights abuses to the attention of public and international community. Stankowska (2014) found out that NGOs promoted implementation of good governance standards. NGOs attempted to bring different countries on the same/ relevant level of implementation of principles of, inter alia, transparency, accountability, anti-corruption, rule of law. Non-governmental organisations were often used as bodies promoting the broad scope of the good governance. NGOs promoted participation, equity, and inclusiveness, rule of law separation of powers, free, independent, and responsible media, government legitimacy, accountability, transparency, and limiting the distorting effect of money in politics. All these values complemented and reinforced each other.

Steinberg (2012) revealed that NGOs, both individually and through wider transnational advocacy networks or global civil society frameworks are particularly influential in issues related to human rights and international law. Their moral claims are a major source of this influence as they are oriented around universal beliefs and motivations. While governments were the primary

guarantors of rights, they were also their primary violators,” leaving individuals or minorities with no recourse within domestic political or judicial arenas. On this basis, domestic NGOs were able to bypass their state and directly search out international allies to bring pressure on their states from the outside. However, in the area under study, the political accountability policy did not promote human rights implementation because of insecurity.

5.3 Conclusion

Basing on the findings above, the following conclusions were made in relation to non-governmental organisations policies and human rights implementation.

- i. The NGOs advocacy policy was a probable requirement for human rights implementation if there was peace. Despite NGOs advocacy, human rights abuse in the country remained high. Because insecurity in the country was high due to war that engulfed the country.
- ii. NGOs voluntary policy was not a priority requirement for human rights implementation. In country where there is war, NGOs voluntary policy could not help bring about human rights implementation.
- iii. The NGOs political accountability was an apparent requirement for human rights implementation in a country free from war. In spite of political accountability, human rights abuse in the country remained high. This was because insecurity remained high in the country because of war in the country.

5.4 Recommendations

Basing on the conclusions above, the following recommendations were made in relation to non-governmental organisations policies and human rights implementation.

- i. NGOs should focus their effort on making national governments and the international community to implement peace. With peace, their advocacy policy will enhance human rights implementation. NGOs advocacy promote human rights when there is security.
- ii. NGOs should give support to national governments and international community in promoting peace in countries ravaged by wars. The voluntary policy will enhance human rights implementation when peace has been achieved. In country where there is peace, NGOs voluntary policy will help bring about human rights implementation.

- iii. NGOs should orient their effort to making national governments and the international community achieve peace. The NGOs political accountability policy enables human rights implementation when there is peace. Political accountability enhances human rights implementation when the country is peaceful.

5.5 Contribution to the knowledge

Drawing from the findings and conclusions, this study reveals that NGOs policies can ensure human rights implementation when there is peace. This implies where countries are involved in war, to ensure effective implementation of human rights, efforts should first be geared at promoting peace.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Research

This study focused on non-governmental organisations policies and human rights implementation. However, the findings revealed that their contribution to human rights implementation was low. Therefore, future studies should investigate other determinants that predict human rights such as government security. Besides, this study on non-governmental organisations policies and human rights implementation considering advocacy, voluntary and political accountability was carried out in a country in a war situation. This contextual problem causes a generalisation challenge for the findings. Therefore, it is necessary for future studies to assess non-governmental organisations policies and human rights implementation in peaceful countries.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	198	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note: *N* = population size
S = sample size

APPENDIX B: SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE

FOR STAFF of NGOs

Kampala International University

P.O. Box 20000, Kampala.

August 19, 2016.

Dear respondent

I am currently undertaking research on the topic “non-governmental organisations policies and human rights implementation in Mogadishu, Somalia” The information sought is required only for academic purposes. Participation is entirely out of your free will and necessary for the success of this work. I request you to respond with truthfulness and honesty for the success of the research. Information provided will be treated with maximum confidentiality.

Sincerely

Ahmed Abdullahi Ali

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A1 Gender

Male	Female

A2 Age group category

Below 30 Years	30-40 Years	41-50 Years	Above 50 Years

A3 Position in the Organisation

Head quarter staff	District staff

A4 Number of years working with the organisation

Less than 5 years	6-10 years	10 and above years

Section B: Procurement Management Practices (IV)

This section presents items on non-governmental organisations policies. The section divided into three parts, namely; NGOs advocacy, voluntary and political accountability. Kindly you are requested to indicate your feelings about certification of products using the scale where, 1 = SD (Strongly Disagree), 2 = Disagree (D), 3 = Undecided (U), 4 = Agree (A) and 5 =Strongly Agree (SA).

B1	NGOs Advocacy Policy	SD	D	U	A	SA
B1.1	Voice the voice concerns of the people					
B1.2	Highlight human rights violation cases.					
B1.3	Alert the international community to emerging human rights issues					
B1.4	Investigate human rights violations					
B1.5	Document violations of human rights standards					
B1.6	Educate members of the public on human rights					
B1.7	Convinced different actors to take some action against hum rights abuse					
B1.8	Demands human rights violators to refrain human rights abuse					
B1.9	Disseminate information about human rights in general					
B2	NGOs Voluntary Policy	SD	D	U	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
B2.1	Provide free social services such as health services and					

	education					
B2.2	Freely undertake community development					
B2.3	Support creation of strong institutional procedures of democracy,					
B2.4	Mobilize the people for their collective interests					
B2.5	Provide relief to the people					
B2.6	Enable reconstruction of communities					
B2.7	Carry out voluntary resettlement					
B3	Political Accountability Policy	SD	D	U	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
B3.1	Promote citizenry participatory governance					
B3.2	Help in institutionalisation of democratic accountability					
B3.3	Have opposed human rights abuse by the state					
B3.4	Have provided an independent overview and assessment of human rights observance					
B3.5	Bring human rights abuses to the attention of public and international community.					
B3.6	NGOs promote implementation of good governance standards.					
B3.7	Promotes international laws in national governments					
B3.8	Search out international allies to bring pressure on the state to respect human rights					

Section C: Human Rights Implementation (DV)

This section presents items on implementation of human rights. Kindly you are requested to indicate your feelings about implementation of human rights using the scale where, 1 = SD (Strongly Disagree), 2 = Disagree (D), 3 = Undecided (U), 4 = Agree (A) and 5 =Strongly Agree (SA).

C	Human Rights Implementation	SD	D	U	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
C1.1	There is equal treatment of people					
C1.2	Discrimination of people is low					
C1.3	There is equality before the law					
C1.4	People enjoy personal privacy					
C1.5	People enjoy the right to vote					
C1.6	Expression of freedom is acceptable					
C1.7	There is freedom of assembly					
C1.8	There is unrestricted movement of people					
C1.9	Freedom of thought and conviction are respected					
C1.10	The fair access to basic social services					
C1.11	There is equal access to basic social services					
C1.12	There is protection against discrimination					

APPENDIX C: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

1. What is your comment on the NGOs human rights advocacy policy in Mogadishu?
2. What is your assessment of the NGOs human rights volunteer policy in Mogadishu?
3. How have NGOs promoted Political Accountability in Mogadishu?
4. How successful has been NGOs human rights implementation in Mogadishu?

APPENDIX D: VALIDITY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Advocacy Policy

Judges	Relevant	Irrelevant
Judge 1	5	4
Judge 2	7	2
		9

$$CVI = 7+6 = 13 \div 2 = 7.5$$

$$7.5 \div 9 = 0.833$$

Volunteering Policy

Judges	Relevant	Irrelevant
Judge 1	5	2
Judge 2	6	1
		7

$$CVI = 5 + 6 = 11 \div 2 = 5.5$$

$$5.5 \div 7 = 0.785$$

Political Accountability Policy

Judges	Relevant	Irrelevant
Judge 1	7	1
Judge 2	5	3
8		

$$CVI = 7 + 5 = 12 \div 2 = 6$$

$$6 \div 8 = 0.750$$

Human Rights Implementation

Judges	Relevant	Irrelevant
Judge 1	9	3
Judge 2	10	2
12		

$$CVI = 9 + 10 = 19 \div 2 = 9.5$$

$$9.5 \div 12 = 0.792$$

APPENDIX E

A MAP SHOWING MOGADISHU CITY SOMALIA

