

**EFFECTS OF LOCAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MAROODIJEEX
REGION IN SOMALILAND**

A Thesis

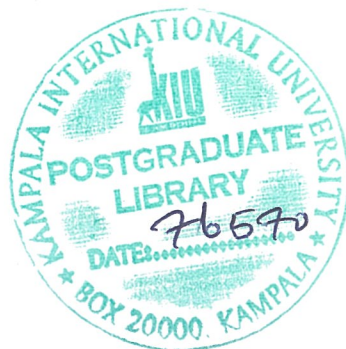
Presented to the School of
Postgraduate Studies and Research
Kampala International University
Kampala, Uganda

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree
Of Master of Arts in Development Administration and Management

By:

Ismail Aden Haibe

January, 2011



DECLARATION A

"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".

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Name and Signature of the Candidate

Ismail Aden Haibe

21/01/2011

Date

DECLARATION B

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



Name and Signature of the Supervisor

Dr. Abuga Mokono Isaac



Date

APPROVAL SHEET

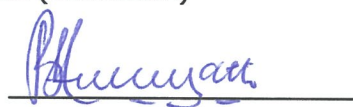
This thesis entitled ***"Effects of Local Non-governmental Organizations on Social Development in Maroodijeex Region in Somaliland"*** prepared and submitted by ***Ismail Aden Haibe*** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters in Development administration and management has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.



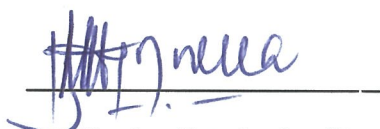
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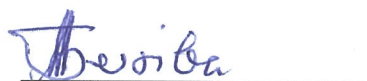
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DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to my mother Waris Ali osman, My wife firdos Awil Jama, my brother Farhan Aden Haibe and my daughters; Yusra, Afnaan, and Amira.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis identified the effect of LNGOs in creating harmonious social development and enlightened the factors that holdback the LNGO to carry out their social development activities effectively. The study explained how well the local NGOs contribute and take part for the social development issues in terms of education, gender and equality, employment, health, and microfinance.

This report used descriptive research design to identify the effect of Local NGOs on social development. This research used simple random and purposive sampling in respect to work differentials of the management and operating staff.

Population target consisted of 140 persons of which 90 were employees while 50 were from management who were effectively involved directly or indirectly in social development issues in Somaliland.

The study clearly showed that the Local NGOs positively contribute to the social development in the region. The findings showed that NGOs has great effect on the social development in Somaliland specially when it comes to providing small loans for those who wanted to improve or start their small businesses, as well as standing in the place of banks since the region does not have functioning financial institutions. NGOs treated both sexes fairly and equally which helped the community to be productive. The study also revealed that LNGOs contribute to the education in the country

by providing free education as well as providing trainings, like vocational trainings, educating adults, and disadvantages people.

The study recommended that local NGO's should make Awareness to the societies before any project is launched, because people should know more about what the NGOs are doing, how they are operating. Also the local NGO's should Train the operating staff well on how to deal with other cultures and how well they can handle ethical issues. Traditional leadership, community and governance structures, such as elders, religious groups and others, who play a significant role in facilitating access and delivery of humanitarian assistance, should be involved in; the study also recommended.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

GAVO	General Assistance And Volunteers Organization
LNGOs	Local Non Governmental Organizations
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
CBO	Community Based Organization
UNHCR	United Nations for High commissioner for Refugee
Nagaad	Local umbrella that consist of 32 women local NGOs in Somaliland
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
WHO	World Health Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
CANDLELIGHT	Local NGO in Somaliland that work mainly for environmental issues
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GUBAN	A Somali word means "The hot coastline land"
OOGO	A Somali word means "The middle land" means the land between the coastline land and forestry
HAWD	A Somali word means "The forestry land"

HDI	Human development index
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
KAB	Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior
AIDS	Immune deficiency syndrome
SPSS	Statistically package for social science

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Somaliland is situated on the eastern horn of Africa and lies between the 08°00' - 11°30' parallel north of the equator and between 42°30' - 49°00' meridian east of the Greenwich. It shares borders with Republic of Djibouti to the west, Federal Republic of Ethiopia to the south and Somalia to the east. Somaliland has a coastal line to the north of the country which extends 460 miles along the Red Sea. The territory's geography is distinguished by three main topographical features locally known as the Guban, Oogo and Hawd.

Somaliland population estimated around 3,500,000. In 1991, after escalating civil conflict in the south, the North West of the country declared itself an independent republic. Somaliland still awaits diplomatic recognition. People throughout Somalia share a common language and religion.

International non-governmental organizations have a history dating back to at least 1839. Rotary, later Rotary International, was founded in 1905. It has been estimated that by 1914 there were 1083 NGOs. International NGOs were important in the anti-slavery movement and the movement for women's suffrage, and reached a peak at the time of the World Disarmament Conference. However, the phrase "non-governmental

organization" only came into popular use with the establishment of the United Nations Organization in 1945 with provisions in Article 71 of Chapter 10 of the United Nations Charter for a consultative role for organizations which are neither governments nor member states—see Consultative Status. The definition of "international NGO" (INGO) is first given in resolution 288 (X) of ECOSOC on February 27, 1950: it is defined as "any international organization that is not founded by an international treaty". The vital role of NGOs and other "major groups" in sustainable development was recognized in Chapter 27 of Agenda 21, leading to intense arrangements for a consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations.

According to James Midgley (1995), Social development is a process which results in the transformation of social structures in a manner which improves the capacity of the society to fulfill its aspirations. Society develops by consciousness and social consciousness develops by organization.

The process that is subconscious in the society emerges as conscious knowledge in pioneering individuals. Development is a process, not a programme. Its power issues more from its subtle aspects than from material objects.

In this case, Local NGOs play an important role in the social development Somaliland. In Somaliland, both local NGOs and international NGOs have been proliferating to an extent whereby they took a dominant in the rehabilitation of the country. Local NGOs get technical support and funds from International NGOs and other developed countries as they provide

variety of projects and activities that contribute to the social development of the country. Though they are different from one to another in terms of capacity, functions and efficiency they all participate in the social development of Somaliland. Candlelight deal with environmental, NAGAAD is concerned in the promotion of Gender. In addition, such NGOs do multiple duties as far as development is concerned.

In the absence of strong and recognized government, local NGOs effectively participate the socio-economic development of the country. They promote gender equality, provide tangible assistance to orphanage, care mentally disabled people, support internally displaced people, and provide education and other social development programs.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The study focused on the effect of Local NGOs on social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland. Historically, in Somaliland there had been a few NGOs whether Local or International, but recently the number, and effects of the NGOs in Somaliland have increased rapidly as well as their role has become crucial in terms of social development, including social structures in a manner that may have improved the social development of the entire Somaliland people and specifically Maroodijeex Region.

Somaliland restored its independence in 1991 from the rest of Somalia and since then the people residing in the country have been keen on to

participating in the rehabilitation process of the country. There was severe civil war in the Northern part of the so-called Somaliland where by all the amenities of life got disrupted by the unrest, and unstable situation of the country before 1991. Since 1991, NGOs operating in the country have been working with the government in improving the social means. Therefore; the researcher will carryout this research to identify the effect of Local NGOs on social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland. The study will be carried out in Maroodijeex region which is the most populated regions as well as the region in which the capital city is located. The study will be carried from the local NGOs that operate within the region.

1.3 Purpose of the study

This study aimed at analyzing the effect of Local NGOs on social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland. The study explained how well the Local NGOs contribute or take part of the social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland in terms of education, gender and equality, employment, health, Microfinance, and many other factors as far as social development is concerned.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objectives

The general objective of this study is to analyze the effect of local NGOs on the social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

1. To investigate the effects of Local NGOs in the social development
2. To analyze the effects of Local NGOs in creating harmonious social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland.
3. To identify factors that holdback Local NGOs to carry out their social development activities.

1.5 Research Questions

This study searched for to answer the following questions:

1. What are the effects of Local NGOs on social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland?
2. What are the effects of Local NGOs in creating harmonious social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland?

3. What are the factors that holdback Local NGOs to carry out their social development activities effectively.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study is concerned with the effect of Local NGOs on social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland. This study will be carried out in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland which is the largest and most populated region in the country as well as the regions that the capital city Hargeisa is located.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study will greatly contribute to the understanding of the effect of Local NGOs for the social development of the country. The study also help the government institutions to be aware of the positive activities of the Local NGOs and their effect for the social development, it also help increasing a broad understanding of how far local NGOs are going on their activities. Specifically the study may be benefiting some of the following:-

- 1) To provide sufficient information to International NGOs that mostly fund the Local NGOs, the other governments who may contribute a fund to Local NGOs and all other stakeholders who may directly or indirectly support the Local NGOs as well as social development of Somaliland.

- 2) To provide information and useful data to Somaliland government specially Ministry of Planning.
- 3) Study also will benefit other Local NGOs to get useful information that may facilitate their ongoing and future activities as well as Community based organizations.
- 4) Researchers on the subject matter also may refer this study as a literature review. This is my original work and I hope it will add value to the existing knowledge.

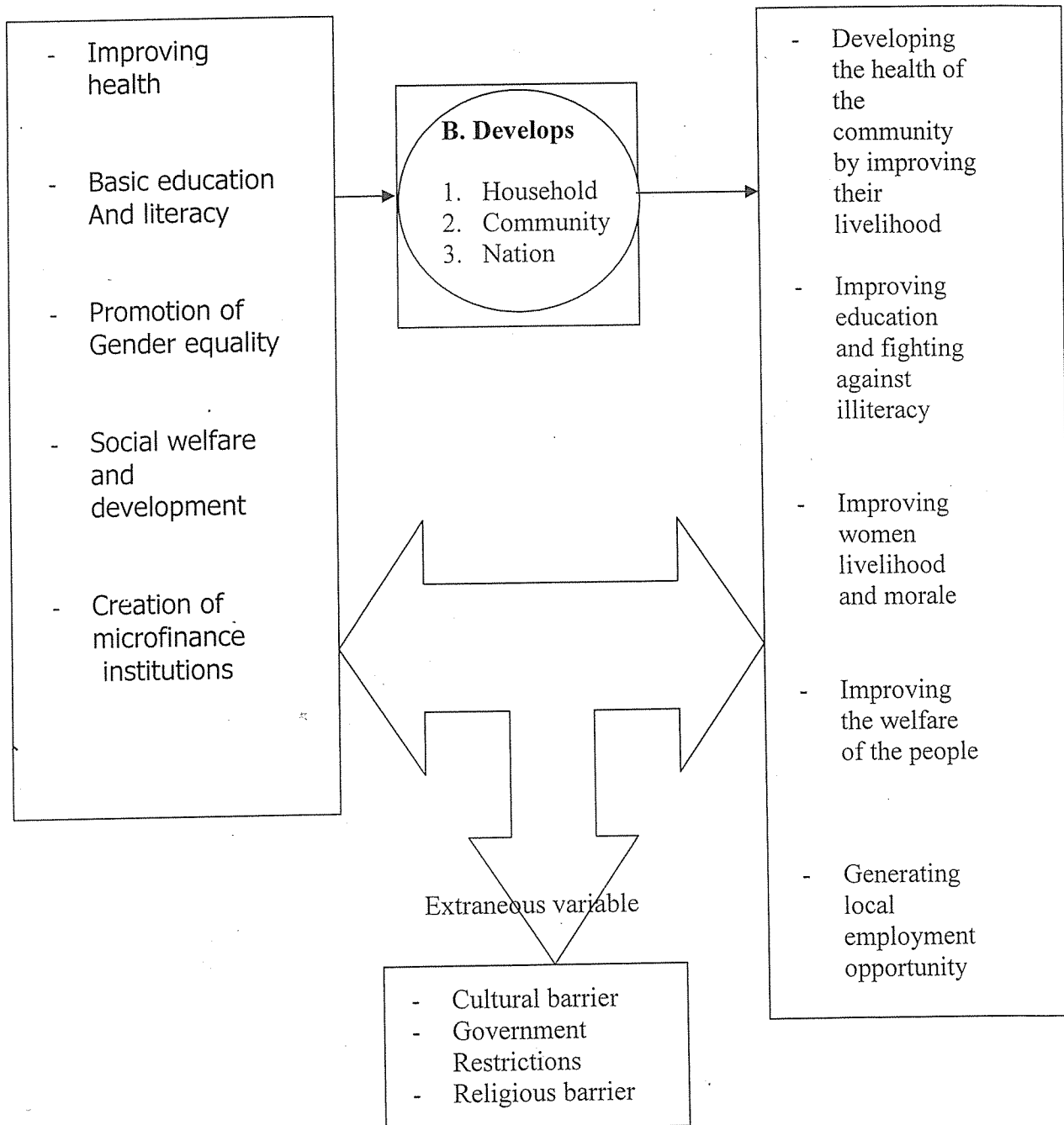
1.8 Conceptual framework

Independent Variable

A. Local NGOs

Dependent Variable

C. Social development



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Social development

Numerous models have been formulated to describe development. Generally, these start off with a state of not-yet development or under development, and then go on to contrast this with a second state: some kind of plan or blueprint for development. As a result, the process of development is equated with a series of completed stages. Like having to climb the ranks of a ladder, one moves up and up in order to become more and more developed.

The associated catching-up processes are then frequently described with phase models. In contrast to such goal-directed perspectives on development with their links to modernization theory, social development pursues an alternative approach focusing on the empowerment and autonomy of actors, and also taking account of the structural obstacles that confront them as they shape their daily lives in the sense of learning to develop themselves. This means that development is always conceived within a twin framework of self- and other-development. Social development represents a holistic approach that is non-static and process-oriented.

James Midgley (1995) has made a decisive impact on the international discussion on social development. He conceives it as a "process of planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the

population as a whole in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development" (Midgley 1995, p. 25). The goal of social development in the context of modern welfare is to produce a social well-being that makes people capable of acting and making their own decisions in the broadest sense. Midgley's definition of social development "as a process of promoting people's welfare" can be elucidated as an enabling perspective, because it focuses attention on the potentials for action without forgetting the structural constraints to which actors are subject.

The strengths of social development lie in the fact that its intervention strategies address the macro, and micro levels. This means that it draws local communities into its strategy packages just as much as governments and international organizations.

2.2 Social development and MDG

Social development first attracted widespread attention through the principles set out in the millennium development goals of the United Nations in 1995 (the Copenhagen Declaration – "World Summit for Social Development"). These revealed how social development should serve to build up egalitarian and solidaristic communities and create societies in which human beings can live together in peace and in which their basic rights are respected.

Although peaceful coexistence and the sanctity of human dignity enjoy general recognition throughout the world, they continue to be circumvented on a number of different levels—for example, in western nations that export their values without always applying them at home. In

addition, from a universal perspective, social development is not just restricted to specific target groups such as the poor and migrants. Fundamentally, equal access to society's goods (such as health or education) should be available for all. Equal participation should provide everybody with opportunities for fulfillment. Even when an education program is targeted specifically on the poor and disadvantaged, its implications always have to be viewed in relation to society as a whole. The same applies to, for example, micro-credits for the poor and disadvantaged.

Although social development aims to promote the social and economic well-being of societies or social groups, such units are always composed of individual actors. From a reflexive perspective, social development is conceived as development of the individual human being and is therefore associated with self-development. It stands for making specific individuals capable of acting, who then, with the help of participation, serve as motors to drive forward the economic and social well-being of the community as a whole. Under headings such as capacity building and capacity development, this goal of enabling people to act is often viewed macro socially and linked to institutionalized forms of cooperative development.

In line with agency approaches (Emirbayer & Mische, 1998), they, in contrast, conceive enablement on a micro social level, that is, as one individual's experience of efficacy and self-determination in his or her concrete social action context. The goal has to be to link the enablement opportunities given in existing living conditions with opportunities like

those addressed in agency research. In this sense, enabling individual's targets at greater recognition and respect. Nonetheless, it simultaneously runs counter to standardized expectations.

Social development and, correspondingly, a development-related social work are not directed toward re-establishing normality in a sense that is finally defined in terms of deficits. The philosophy of social development and social work addresses the individual actor, his or her agency, that is, power to act.

In contrast to the dominant deficit orientation in social-work interventions, a social development perspective focuses positively on actor-specific abilities and skills. Although the goal continues to be to produce normality, the definition of this normality is oriented toward the demands and concerns of the actors involved. This shifts the focus of social work activity onto actors functioning meaningfully within the context of their specific socio-spatial life worlds and living conditions.

From an enabling perspective, disadvantaged and marginalized actors are no longer viewed as victims of difficult and disadvantaging life circumstances, but far more as agents who function meaningfully and actively in their specific life situations. Social work aims to promote the well-being of the population as a whole by strengthening economic development with a social intent. People should be drawn into participation in the formation of processes of social development.

2.3 Critical Placements and Perspectives

Although social development has already become a central principle of international social work (Cox & Pawar 2006; Midgley 1995), its significance for social work in the German-speaking countries (Austria, Germany, and Switzerland) has yet to be analyzed sufficiently, let alone explained. Nonetheless, one can see signs of the development concept being applied in the German-language discussion, and (alternative) ideas on social development are being considered under headings such as "Soziale Arbeit des Südens " (Social Work in Southern Hemisphere"), "international social work," and "community economics."

This reveals that non- or informal domains such as the "civil society" or the "social economy" are increasingly adopting just as strong a key role as the formal and institutional systems. The former view the community as a unit within which processes of social development needs to take place—set apart from the globalized economic form of development. Accordingly, local spaces ("the community") can and should be isolated from the maelstrom of globalization. This is seen as an opportunity to wrest social spaces away from globalized capital and promote a development that is not based on neoliberal logic. However, this localizing discourse has its own problems: As one of the discourses in social work, it has failed to link up with or be related to the national discourse, and there is also uncertainty about the underlying conceptions of development or social space. If social space becomes a fixed backdrop, on or before which moving action is projected, social work becomes based on an "absolutist

concept of space." Such a conception neglects the fact that the emergence of such spaces is itself a social process (Reutlinger, 2008). This harbors the risk of local space becoming a sealed (and "cast off") container within which people are expected to integrate through "socially embedded economic activity in a local or regional context." Although the current structural problems related to contemporary processes of emancipation, segmentation, and loss of boundaries impact on proximal local space, they can be neither understood nor processed within it.

2.4 NGOs and social development

According to (Reutlinger and Zychlinkski, 2006) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a significant role in the social development process in all regions of the world. They are particularly critical in circumstances where State funds are limited, political situations are fluid, natural disasters resulting from both predictable and unpredictable environmental circumstances occur, ethnic strife is rampant, and the level of per capita income severely restricts the ability to purchase needed goods and services – social, educational and economic.

Many of the world's poorest countries are the hardest hit by conditions described above. In addition, gross human rights violations continue worldwide and silent killers resulting from poverty and its consequences still stalk millions.

Fortunately, a host of local, national, and international NGOs operating throughout the world have made tremendous strides in helping nations meet and sustain their development objectives in the face of momentous

challenges. They have helped to facilitate achievements in basic human development as measured by the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2000). They have also been on the front lines in the fight for human rights, equality, freedom, and social justice. They will certainly play a key role in the implementation of the goals outlined in the Millennium Development Compact plan of action to end human poverty (UNDP, 2003). Areas targeted for achieving sustainable growth – governance, health, education, infrastructure, and access to markets – are areas in which NGOs are already working. Mobilizing grass-roots support (in this case for the Millennium Development Goals) is already a major component of the mission of many successful NGOs.

A nation need not be poor to benefit from the contributions made by NGOs. While individual governments are responsible for meeting the needs of its citizens, there is a limit to what central government is willing and able to do in both rich and poor countries. NGOs play a vital role in complementing government efforts in meeting human need in nearly all countries. Very few countries have reached the ideal of sustaining the human condition at an optimal level, whatever the GNP and other indicators of wealth, through dependence on government action alone. NGOs help fill in the gaps while systematically prodding government will and the collective conscience.

“Non Governmental Organization” is a term that encompasses a wide range of similar and dissimilar organizations. NGOs are private and pursue a variety of activities that enhance the general welfare of the communities they serve. They may be secular or religious, and often work in tandem

with national and local governments, regional groupings and/or international bodies. One of their major strengths, however, lies in their ability to maintain institutional autonomy and political neutrality. These two factors are more important for some NGO's than others, and not always possible to attain. Government/NGO collaboration is both a common and desirable feature in many international development programs organized under foreign aid initiatives or by foreign aid donors. Maintaining institutional autonomy and political neutrality in some of these cases is a tremendous challenge. Failure to maintain autonomy and neutrality may severely jeopardize goal achievement, threaten the stability of an already unstable situation, and compromise the NGOs legitimacy to work in given countries.

Unfortunately, if governments or warring factions implicitly or explicitly expect and insist upon political allegiance, NGOs face the dilemma of either violating their position on neutrality or failing to provide needed services to citizens who are victims of a conflict they did not generate and are powerless to control. Examples of this in the world today are abundant. Indeed, some international NGOs administering emergency assistance in trouble-torn countries have been asked to leave for political reasons. Others have left because the safety of their personnel could not be guaranteed, or because their neutrality or sovereignty was threatened thus compromising their stated mission. Non-secular NGOs may have a more difficult time maintaining political neutrality in a country torn by ethnic and/or religious strife.

Characteristics that differentiate the range of organizations operating under the NGO banner include: size, organizational structure, nature of national and international affiliation, mission, operational program areas, geographic location, administrative efficiency, accountability, financial resources and funding sources, level of coordination with government and other NGOs, and membership criteria. Strategies used range from grass roots/local community organizing, education, leadership development, policy development and implementation, empowerment through local and national coalition building, to human rights and social justice promotion and monitoring.

Target populations include specific categories of the poor and disenfranchised; age and gender-specific groups; selected occupational groups (e.g. farmers and fishermen); and persons adversely affected by disease, natural and man-made disasters, ethnic strife and forced migration. Many NGOs work together as a team locally and nationally, especially in programs aimed at poverty alleviation, sustainable development, and disaster relief. They may be a part of a larger effort coordinated by an international body such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies (UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR) or by multinational organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, Oxfam, Save the Children Federation, and Medecins sans Frontieres. Large NGOs have offices in many countries, employ paid staff, and do organized fund-raising.

They often cut across populations and are multi-task oriented if their mission includes relief and humanitarian aid, social development,

advocacy, education, and empowerment, health care and general welfare promotion. NGOs specializing in technological innovation are invaluable team members for many social development projects. Small NGOs may depend entirely on voluntary efforts for program implementation and membership contributions for funding, which may limit their impact.

The major advantages of NGOs include their flexibility, ability to innovate, grass-roots orientation, humanitarian vs. commercial goal orientation, non-profit status, dedication and commitment, and recruitment philosophy. Many are made up of volunteers so deeply committed to the NGOs mission that they are willing to undergo considerable hardships and no monetary compensation in order to carry out that mission. In addition to supporting innovation, NGOs may serve as pilots for larger anticipated projects, help to motivate and involve community based organizations whose constituents may be the primary beneficiaries of a larger project, serve as advocates or ombudspersons, and are in a unique position to share communication both horizontally and vertically. A close look at the implementation strategy of any given country's development plan will reveal the nature and extent of NGO activity in relation to its current circumstances. Relief for families and children affected by the AIDS pandemic, local social development, environmental protection, gender equality, the protection of children's rights and freedoms, and promoting the positive and fighting against the ill effects of economic globalization, feature prominently in the list of NGO activities throughout the world today.

Drawbacks in partnering or working with local, national, and international NGOs, to some extent, are the mirror image of the advantages cited above. In addition, disadvantages cited in the literature concerned with sustainable social development, and as reported from the field, include: over-zealousness, restricted local participation, inadequate feasibility studies, conflicts or misunderstanding with the host partner (usually resulting from a poorly negotiated contract and lack of safeguards), inflexibility in recruitment and procedures, lack of adequate funding to complete or sustain projects, inadequately trained personnel, turf issues, lack of transparency, inadequate or non-existent evaluation component and research expertise, inability to replicate results, and cultural insensitivity. Many NGOs operating on a restricted budget fail to include a feasibility and evaluation component. This has been shown repeatedly to be a serious and costly omission.

With regard to cultural insensitivity, national (if the country is multi-ethnic) and international NGOs have a responsibility to ensure that the services provided are suitable to the population being served. While this appears to be obvious, some projects involving NGOs operate on the "one size fits all" model. Cultural sensitivity and cultural relevance are particularly important when matters of health and welfare are concerned. An ethnic group's response to illness, wellness, tragedy, natural disaster, and up-rootedness is embedded in its cultural and religious beliefs and practices.

For example, if mass relocation of a population is necessary to meet an important development goal, cooperation may depend upon how local

deities are accommodated in the relocation process (see, e.g. Ghana's classic relocation strategy during the Volta River Project in the 1960's). An excellent field example involving the importance of understanding local culture in a relief effort also occurred in Ghana during the mass exodus of Ghanaians from Nigeria in the 1980s. Many international NGO personnel arriving on the scene to dispense humanitarian aid were surprised at the lack of relief camps at the border.

The NGO supplies included equipment generally found to be essential in such camps. Relying on the existence of a strong extended family system characteristic of this country, the government put in place a plan for transporting incoming nationals immediately to their hometown or location of ethnic origin. This avoided the hardship and squalor usually associated with emergency squatter arrangements, and placed the initial responsibility for resettlement on the returnees' families and community. The NGOs then had to re-evaluate the role they needed to play in this cultural context.

Efforts to manage the AIDS crisis in many countries hit by this pandemic would not be successful without the dedication of local, national, and international NGOs. Local NGOs have played a vital role in tailoring government and private response to the cultural practices of local populations. The extent to which information and efforts to change behavior are geared to the cultural beliefs of the local population can make or break a development, relief or prevention program. Because many development programs – especially health – focus on KAB (knowledge, attitude and behavior), it is critical at the design stage to



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understand the psychological components of attitude development and change within a given cultural context. International NGO's with national and local counterparts have the advantage of input and feedback from their local affiliates in designing culturally appropriate programs. This input should not be overlooked or minimized.

2.4.1 NGO and gender issues

Traditionally non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have always been in the forefront of promoting new ideas and in encouraging governments to implement them. At all levels - local, national and international - NGOs represent the 'voice of the people'. They have taken on roles such as advocacy, education and training, and have been active in monitoring what has, or has not, been achieved. During the past two decades NGOs have actively advocated that the fullest recognition should be given to the enormous contribution that women make to the family, society and development. NGOs have been among the strongest advocates for implementation of the outcomes of the series of UN world conferences on women which began with the International Women's Year Conference held in Mexico City in 1975.

According to (Tuyizere ,2007). The concept of gender refers to women's and men's roles and relationships which are shaped by social, economic, political and cultural factors rather than by biology. Gender, moreover, is a dynamic concept which examines the nature of these roles and relationships between women and men in the context of the perspectives and beliefs of society. These socially constructed roles and relationships

have a direct bearing on the health and well being of both sexes. A gender perspective helps identify the inequalities between women and men which in the field of health can lead for both to increased illness or death from preventable causes. A gender approach to health examines how gender differences determine access to benefits and the way in which technology, information, resources and health care are distributed. It provides the foundation for maximizing human resources in development because the result of equal access to resources, benefits and opportunity to all will be a more enlightened, educated, healthy and independent society. Society as a whole will therefore be better placed and equipped to contribute to development. On the contrary the denial of opportunity and access to benefits and resources to women who make up more than half the world's population will continue the inadequate use of this valuable human resource.

2.4.2 NGOs functions and sustainable community development

This section highlights NGOs, functions and the promotion of sustainable community development. Specifically, the discussions are on the functions related to provision of microfinance, initiation of community capacity building and self-reliance. Eventually, sustainable community development will be achieved, particularly when community is empowered. The "bottom-up approach" in community development would likely bring about empowerment to the community and finally sustainable community development. According to Finger (1994), the bottom-up approach emphasizes community participation, grassroots movements and local decision making. It argues that community participation and grassroots

initiatives promote participatory decision making and local self-reliance (Panda 2007). In bottom-up approach, people are able to define their own problems and having ability and capacity to solve it through organizing and participating themselves.

2.4.3 NGOs and Microfinance

During the 1990s, scholars have increasingly referred to microfinance as an effective means of poverty reduction (Rekha 1995;) Cheston and Kahn (2002) have pointed out the importance of microfinance in empowerment, particularly women empowerment. Microfinance is defined as efforts to improve the access to loans and to saving services for poor people . It is currently being promoted as a key development strategy for promoting poverty eradication and economic empowerment. It has the potential to effectively address material poverty, the physical deprivation of goods and services and the income to attain them by granting financial services to households who are not supported by the formal banking sector (Sheraton 2004). Microcredit programs provide small loans and savings opportunities to those who have traditionally been excluded from commercial financial services. As a development inclusion strategy, microfinance programs emphasize women's economic contribution as away to increase overall financial efficiency within national economies. According to Cheston and Kahn (2002), one of the most popular forms of economic empowerment for women is microfinance, which provides credit for poor women who are usually excluded from formal credit institutions. Since the 1990s, microfinance institutions have addressed the issues of sustainability,

qualifications is necessary if more women are to become agents of change.

2.4.5 Health as a social phenomenon

The WHO Constitution affirms that: "the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being..." (WHO Constitution). The Alma Ata Declaration affirms that health is a fundamental right and that "the attainment of health is a most important social goal" which "requires the action of many other social and economic sectors in addition to the health sector" (WHO1978/Alma Ata Declaration).

Health is a social matter occurring in a social context (Bandura ,2004). While technological advances and modern medicine have achieved great success as for example with the elimination of polio and river blindness, the role of the individual and community is key to ensuring there is no reoccurrence. Future success calls for a holistic approach to improving health outcomes.

A complicating factor that requires greater attention often lies in the dysfunction between the structure of health facilities organized on a functional basis and the need to address broader development issues, such as eliminating poverty as prioritized by NGOs. A good example of this dysfunction in the UN system is the separation of the Agency for Children (UNICEF) from those focused on women. In addressing poverty it is not

possible to separate the plight of poor women and children. Mechanisms for greater integration are needed.

In Somaliland there is a minimum of one hundred NGOs whether international and national for instance, WHO has main office in the capital city which specially deals with health matters of the country it works closely with the ministry of health, it provides grants for national NGOs, it as well brings a high quality medicines for the hospital, it builds Mother and Child health care centers. On the other hand there is UNICEF that deals with children's health, water sanitation, and other health issues.

For the National NGOs there is GAVO (General Assistance And Volunteers Organization) of which its activities include caring mentally disabled people, caring orphanage children not only feeding but training and giving skill to that children. There is also Candlelight Local NGO which as well is national NGO that mainly deals with environmental issues as well health and sanitation of the community of Somaliland.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This chapter presents various sections that portray how the study was handled. Included are the procedure and methods employed in dealing with the study, the selection and justification of the research design, the study population, sample size and sampling procedures. The instruments to be used in data collection and data analysis are explained in more detail.

3.2 Research design

This researcher used descriptive research design to identify effect of Local NGOs on social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland. According to Amin "*Descriptive research is concerned with describing the characteristic of an event, community or region, providing data about population or item being studied by only describing the who, What, how, when and where of a situation at a given time but does not go into finding what causes or caused it*". Amin (2005).

3.3 Sampling procedure

Sampling is the process of choosing members of a population to be included in a sample (Paul, 1997). The sampling procedure of this research used simple random and purposive sampling in respect to work differentials of the management and operating staff.

3.4 Population of the study

Population target consisted of 140 persons of which 90 were employees while 50 were from management who are effectively involved directly or indirectly in social development issues in Somaliland. The Local NGOs are based different regions in Somaliland but this study focused only those in Maroodijeex region.

3.5 Sample

This research targeted 110 persons of whom 80 were operating staff while 30 were management staff in sixty Local NGOs in Maroodijeex region of which all 110 respondents were taken as sample of the study 7 questionnaires spoiled and were not analyzed then the exact number of respondents become 103 persons.

The researcher intended to distribute questionnaires by using simple random sampling. The study focused the working class in such Local NGOs in Somaliland specially those in Maroodijeex region. The researcher aimed responses from the people employed in these NGOs and each person got a copy of the questionnaires in order for him/her fill and respond with regards to the wills of the researcher.

3.6 Instruments

By collecting reliable data, the researcher employed questionnaires which contained closed ended questions. Structured Interview guide was also used in the field through face-to-face interviewing by asking structured questions and ticking the appropriate answer.

3.7 Procedure

Without the approval of the supervisor the researcher cannot go on other bending activities of this research so, after approval of this proposal by the supervisor; the second step is to get an introductory letter from the School of Postgraduate Studies And Research. The duration of this research was about two months (September to November). The researcher engaged full time operation in the specified Local NGOs

considering the availability of information and whether it is reliable in regards to the topic of the research.

The researcher collected the data from the concerned NGOs by distributing questionnaires throughout the organizations. After collection, the researcher organized the data for analysis which also needed time to consider. In analyzing the data, the researcher used statistical package in particular SPSS. Having done the organization and analysis of the data, the researcher wrote up the first draft and then the final for submission. After the in-depth supervision and corrections from the supervisor, the researcher will be ready to defend his topic. On that level, the researcher will write up the work for binding and submit to the respective and concerned offices.

3.8 Data analysis

The research used statistical techniques for the analysis of data. Tally and frequency tables used in the analysis process in order to answer the research questions or to test the hypothesis. That is the quantitative data; and qualitative data will be subjected to thematic analysis.

This involved three sets of activities which include editing, coding and frequency tabulations. Editing was done by looking through each of the field questionnaire ascertaining that every applicable question has an answer and all errors eliminated for the completeness, accuracy and uniformity. The researcher then proceeded and coded various responses given to particular questions that lacked coding frames, and then established how many times each alternative response category had been answered using tally marks which later was added up. Data then was presented in frequency tabulations rendering it ready for interpretation. Quotations and field notes made from interviews were also included.

3.9 Validity of the research instruments

To measure the validity of the research instrument, the researcher used the content validity index (CVI) approach. The researcher circulated the research instruments to three judges to assess every item in the instrument as valid (V). Then the inter judge coefficient of validity was calculated as:

$$\text{Inter judge coefficient} = \frac{\text{Number of judges declared item valid}}{\text{Total number of judges}}$$

Amin (2005), confirms that the process is repeated for all the items in the instruments. Then the average number of items valid is calculated to get the CVI. According to Amin (2005), if the CVI is 0.7 or above it is accepted. So that my inter judge coefficient of validity is 0.79

3.9.1 Reliability of the instruments

Reliability of both staff management and operating staff instruments established through a test -retest method. The researcher conducted a pretest for questionnaires and then retested.

3.9.2 Limitation of the study

The researcher faced number of problems including some of the respondents not knowing the English language so translating local language into English language was difficult.

The researcher faced a number of the respondents who didn't answer the questionnaires properly because of doubt that they may provide confidential information since a research like this is not common in the country. Another problem was that respondents suspected test-retest administration and started to hide some information.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Overview

In this chapter, the results of the study are presented, analyzed, and interpreted precisely. The study used descriptive research design to identify the effect of the Local NGOs in Maroodijeex region.

The presentation is divided into two parts. The first part presents the respondent demographic information, while the second part deals with presentation, interpretation, and analysis of the research questions and objectives.

4.1 Demographic information of the respondents

As mentioned above, this part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of this background information is to present the characteristics of the respondents and show the distribution of the population in the study. Their distribution is established in table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 distributions of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	53	51%
Female	50	49%
Total	103	100%
Age		
Below 30	20	19%
31 – 35	50	49%
36 – 40	28	27%
41 – and above	5	5%
Total	103	100%
Marital status		
Single	27	26%
Married	60	58%
Widowed	16	16%
Total	103	100%
Education		
Secondary	42	41%
Diploma	12	11%
Bachelor	49	48%
Total	103	100%

Findings from table 4.1 indicate that different categories were involved in the study, that is both male and female respondents were included. However, the majority of the respondents equivalent to 51% were males

compared to 49% females. This means that NGOs promote gender equality by allowing to recruit men and women equally. Although according to the findings there is still more men than women according to the finding but on the other hand these figures are interesting because there is slight gap between the two groups.

According to the age, majority of the respondents (49%) were in between 31 to 35 years, while the second categories of 27% were between 36 to 40 years of age. There is also another category of 19% of the respondents were below the age of 30 years. And finally according to the age the least number of the respondents in (5%) were above forty years of age. This means the majority that is running the local nongovernmental organizations were the young generations between the ages of 31 to 35 years.

For the case of marital status, majority of the respondents were married that constitutes 58% of the respondents while 26% of the respondents were single, 16% were widowed.

According to the obtained data for education level from respondents the majority (48%) of the respondents were bachelor degree holders and 41% were secondary level certificate, while 11% were diploma holders.

This seems interesting because of the majority in the Local nongovernmental organizations working class were bachelor degree holders that means their ability to work effectively is possible; another thing to guess is that the country specially Maroodijeex region of which the researcher has taken the data from is developing by producing more graduates from the number of universities that are in the region.

Table 4.2 experience of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Experience		
Less than one year	22	21%
1 – 2 years	41	40%
3 – 4 years	24	24%
5 – 6 years	10	10%
More than six years	6	5%
Total	103	100%

Findings from table 4.2 indicate that majority which is (40%) of the respondents had an experience of 1 to 2 years, the next category which is 24% of the respondents had 3 to 4 years of experience, 21% of them had less than one year experience, 10% of respondents had 5 to 6 years of

experience, while 5% of the respondents had more than six years of experience.

Table 4.3 The social development programmes carried out by the
LNGOs

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Fighting against illiteracy	8	8%
Improving gender issues	15	15%
Improving mother and child health care	10	9%
Generating local employment opportunity	65	63%
Micro finance activities	5	5%
All of the above activities	0	0%
Total	103	100%

In Table 4.3 the majority of the respondents (63%) said that their NGOs generate local employment opportunity, while 15% agreed that their NGOs improve gender issues, 9% of the respondents support that their NGOs improve mother and child healthcare, and 8% agreed they fight against illiteracy, while only 5% said that they are involved in microfinance activities.

Table 4.4 LNGO preferences between women and men

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
More men than women	2	2%
More women than men	69	67%
Balanced between men and women	32	31%
Total	103	100%

Table 4.4 shows that majority of the respondents (67%) prefer to help more women than men, 31% of them agreed that they balance equally their activity to both sexes, while only 2% prefer to help more men than women.

The local nongovernmental organizations in less developed countries mainly focus to help the needy specially women and children by educating, giving health facilities, employing, offering free surgery and so forth. The reason why they are mainly focusing women and children are because they are vulnerable as well as they need more help than men.

This is not because they are not fair but even some LNGOs that the researcher had visited for example, GAVO helps more men than women

especially mentally disabled persons, because mental problems in Somaliland often affect more men than women because men use drugs like a narcotic leave called (Khat or Miraa).

Table 4.5 The challenges mainly faced by local NGOs in carrying out their activities properly

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Government restrictions	3	2%
Religious barrier	43	42%
Cultural barrier	57	56%
Total	103	100%

Table 4.5 shows that the challenges mainly faced by local NGOs in doing their activities properly are as follows; the majority of the respondents (56%) clearly stated that the main challenge that NGOs meet are cultural barrier, while 42% of them was religious barrier, and the remaining number of 2% said government restrictions are the main challenges.

Having got some other interviews from LNGO's experts told me that in the case of Somaliland since the religion is the foundation of Somali people, their culture intertwined with religion that means there is no difference between their culture and religion. The researcher confirmed that answer clearly while preparing the data as shown in table 4.5, because more respondents agree that culture is the main challenge so, the researcher

got a clear answer that in Somaliland there is no variance between their religion and their culture.

Table 4.6 the effect of LNGOs on social development

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Local NGOs take part for the creation of micro finance institutions	38 37%	57 56%	4 4%	3 2%	1 1%
Local NGOs contribute and take part for the education of the country	38 37%	39 38%	19 17%	6 7%	1 1%
Local NGOs in Somaliland generate local employment opportunity	51 50%	47 46%	3 2%	1 1%	1 1%
Local NGOs in this country improve gender and women's livelihood	34 33%	49 49%	12 11%	6 5%	2 2%
Local NGOs take role for the improvement of health	30 29%	35 34%	25 25%	9 8%	4 4%

Table 4.6 shows effect of LNGOs on social development the majority of the respondents for the sub head "Local NGOs take part for the creation of microfinance institutions" 56% agree, 37% strongly agreed, 4% responded not sure, 2% disagreed, and 1% strongly disagreed.

For the second statement that is "Local NGOs contribute and take part for the education of the country" the majority of 38% agreed, 37% strongly agreed, 17% were not sure, 7% disagreed, while 1% strongly disagreed.

For the third statement in table 4.6 that is "Local NGOs in Somaliland generate local employment opportunity" the majority of 50% strongly agreed, 46% agreed, 2% were not sure, 1% disagreed, while 1% strongly disagreed.

For the fourth statement in table 4.6 that is "Local NGOs in this country improve gender and women's livelihood" the majority of the respondents that is 49% agreed, 33% strongly agreed, 11% said that they are not sure, 5% disagreed, while 2% strongly disagreed.

For the fifth question in table 4.6 that is "Local NGOs take role for the improvement of health" the majority of 34% agreed, 29% strongly agreed, 25% not sure, 8% disagree, while 4% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.7 Factors that hold back Local NGOs to carryout social development issues effectively are: -

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
A lack of experience in the field	18 18%	28 27%	6 5%	41 40%	10 10%
A lack of management skills	15 14%	19 19%	9 8%	48 48%	12 11%
Limited facilities and poor implementation strategies.	47 46%	40 39%	3 3%	7 7%	6 5%
Self interest and clan based interest	30 29%	37 37%	12 11 %	13 13%	11 10%
Because Local NGOs activities are still new to the society	50 49%	34 33%	0 0	9 8%	10 10%

For Table 4.7 which is about "Factors that hold back Local NGOs to carryout social development issues effectively" majority of the respondents for the statement "A lack of experience in the field" of which is 40% of the total respondents disagreed, 27% agreed, 18% strongly agreed, 10% strongly disagreed, while 5% encircled not sure.

Second statement in table 4.7 entitled "A lack of management skills" a majority of 48% disagreed, 19% agreed, 14% strongly agreed, 11% strongly disagreed, while 9% not sure.

Third statement in table 4.7 entitled "Limited facilities and poor implementation strategies are the Factors that hold back Local NGOs to carryout social development issues effectively" the majority of respondents that is 46% strongly agreed, 39% agreed, 7% disagreed, 5% strongly disagreed, while 3% said that they are not sure.

The answer in statement four in table 4.7 which is "Self interest and clan based interest is the factors that hold back local NGOs to carryout social development issues effectively" the majority of the respondents that is 37% agreed, 29% strongly agreed, 13% disagreed, 11% not sure, while 10% strongly disagreed.

For Table 4.7 which is about "Factors that hold back Local NGOs to carryout social development issues effectively" majority of the respondents for the statement "factors that hold back local NGOs to carryout social development issues effectively the majority of the respondents which is 49% strongly agreed, 33% agreed, 8% disagreed, while 10 strongly disagreed, but there were no percentage of respondents undecided. The factors that hold back LNGOs to carry out social development issues effectively are because their activities are still new to the society.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This last chapter, which is actually chapter five, explores findings as presented in chapter four in relation to the existing literature discussed in chapter two there by discovering their implications. Additionally, it summarizes findings, presents conclusion and lists recommendations of the study.

5.2 findings on whether LNGOs often carry out social Development

Programmes, projects or activity.

Discussions of the findings on the question whether Local NGO often carry out social development programmes, projects or activities that is related with the social development. The main objective of the study was to investigate the effect of local NGOs on social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland. The findings showed that there were effects of local nongovernmental on the social development.

First, to put the question into simplistic way the researcher subdivided the social development issues into sub sections; whether Local NGOs Fight against illiteracy, Improving gender issues, Improving mother and child health care, Generating local employment opportunity, providing Micro finance activities. To find out; which activities mostly involved in by Maroodijeex Local NGOs, do they actually involved in other activities that

is out of social development or they are actually in the field, how far their activities are variant and how big or small is for all those activities in number.

When asked to give their response whether local NGOs generate local employment opportunity. Many respondents agreed that their organizations contribute a lot to the employment market. Their claim is very possible because of two reasons, number one since the country does not have recognition as well as lacks strong central government the only main source of employment is NGOs whether they are local or international. The other reason is that although there is a number of government institutions people do not like them because of their poor payments as well as lack of knowledge contribution which employees often prefer because they want to improve their career.

Another response also got when asked whether Local NGOs improve gender issues. Many respondents said that they actually improve gender issues because most of the NGOs have gender policies which facilitate both sexes to participate equally and fairly on any activities in the organizations.

Fighting against illiteracy is another question asked. A number of respondents agreed that they fight against illiteracy, the number is few comparing to the other activities because most LNGOs did not have training and teaching centers but rather they mainly involved other activities that is why the number of respondents were view. But on the other hand there where increasing number of teaching centers. Like GAVO

(General Assistance And Volunteer) organizations which the researcher visited their training center in Calamadaha village, Hargaisa city.

The respondents also asked whether their organizations improve mother and child healthcare but view respondents (9%) said that they are involved in the activities and the researcher found that maternal healthcare needs hospitals, MCH's (mother and child healthcare centers) that is costly in terms of building, materials as well as it needs daily and monthly and even yearly running cost that Local NGOs cannot cover , mostly international NGO's like WHO, UNICEF involve those activities like because they have the capacity.

Microfinance activities Is also another activities that Local NGOs involved but due to lack of sufficient fund only few of them are involved in.

5.3 findings for the challenges mainly faced by Local NGOs to do their activities Properly.

When respondents were asked to give their response on challenges mainly faced by their organizations the majority of them said that their main challenges are cultural challenges, yes cultural challenge exists because people in the area uphold strongly to their cultural value. For example, culture in Somaliland does not allow a lady to work completely and more so, they are not also allowed to the women to work with men but, Local NGOs want to employ ladies and men equally so, people in the area do not like the NGOs mainly because they are against their culture and religion which they believed in for over hundreds of years.

Another barrier is religious challenge, people in the region, practice the religion so many years so that as we mentioned in chapter four their religion blended in their culture, people's religion and culture are almost the same in our country. That is why almost equal percentage of respondents declared that their main challenges are culture and then religion.

For instance, some of the NGOs fight against FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) which is widely practiced in the country while the citizens specially who practice this bad habits and others who believe them are against any act or solution that is helping to get rid of that bad habit at same time those who are against are often spread some rumor which is baseless that this NGOs are against their good culture which they inherited from their ancestors.

A small number of the respondents said that they have another challenge which is government restrictions and during the interview the restrictions of which they mentioned are include getting NGO license or taking time and additional effort for getting a license for their NGOs.

5.4 findings for the effect of LNGOs on social development

The first question or the first research objective was to investigate the "effect of Local NGOs in the social development". So answer in detail the above question was subdivided into smaller units of social development to be more clear and specific. The Respondents were asked about five areas that LNGOs can have effect on the social development this five areas include, the Local NGOs and their role for the creation of micro finance

institutions, improvement in education of the country, generation of local employment opportunity, improvement gender and women's livelihood improvement the health of the community.

In line with Midgley (1995), social development is conceived as development of the individual human being and is therefore associated with self-development. It stands for making specific individuals capable of acting, who then, with the help of participation, serve as motors to drive forward the economic and social well-being of the community as a whole. Under headings such as capacity building and capacity development, this goal of enabling people to act is often viewed macro socially and linked to institutionalized forms of cooperative development.

From an enabling perspective, disadvantaged and marginalized actors are no longer viewed as victims of difficult and disadvantaged life circumstances, but far more as agents who function meaningfully and actively in their specific life situations. Social work aims to promote the well-being of the population as a whole by strengthening economic development with a social intent. People should be drawn into participation in the formation of processes of social development.

The relationship between NGOs and social development; Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a significant role in the social development process in all regions of the world. They are particularly critical in circumstances where State funds are limited, political situations are fluid, natural disasters resulting from both predictable and unpredictable environmental circumstances occur, ethnic strife is rampant,

and the level of per capita income severely restricts the ability to purchase needed goods and services – social, educational and economic.

According to the findings to the above question for the case whether the NGOs take part for in the creation of microfinance institutions a big number of them which is 57% agreed that local NGOs take part for the creation of micro finance institutions while another big number that is 38% strongly agreed with the same question, only 3% disagree while 1% strongly disagreed this means that Local NGOs take part for the creation of microfinance.

Another question is “do the Local NGOs contribute and take part for the education in the region” and then according to the findings a big number of respondents that was around 77% either agreed or strongly agreed for that question, 19% said not sure, 6% disagreed, while 1% strongly disagreed. This means that local NGOs contribute and take part for the education of the country.

Do the Local NGOs in Somaliland generate local employment opportunity is another question asked to the respondents and they answered as follows; majority of the respondents agreed that Local NGOs in Somaliland generate local employment. For example since there is lack of strong central government as well as there is no official recognition for the country the only institutions that qualified persons can get a well paid and good job is the NGOs whether Local or international.

Another question in this section asked to the respondents was “do the local NGOs in this region improve gender and women’s livelihood” and according to the respondents majority of the respondents that is 49% agreed the above question, 34% strongly agreed, 12% said not sure, 6% disagreed that local NGOs in this country improve gender and women’s livelihood, while 2% strongly disagreed.

The last question for this section is about whether local NGOs have a role for the improvement of the health. And according to the findings around 35% of the respondents agreed that local NGOs take role for the improvement of health, 30% of them strongly agreed but what is amazing is that 25% said that they were undecided, and when the researcher tried to ask some of them why they were preferring as they were not sure, they told that local NGOs does not have enough resource to build hospitals, nor they have more financial capital to supply them so more often the International NGOs involve for that section about the health.

Local NGOs do some of health matters like fighting against FGM and some other minor projects about family health so they told that they cannot choose neither disagree nor strongly disagree but rather not sure.

*5.5 findings for the factors that holdback local NGOs to carryout social
Development issues effectively.*

The third research question is about what are the factors that holdback Local NGOs to carry out their social development activities effectively. So that to check from different angles for that question to show it clearly the respondents were asked a set of interrelated questions of which are whether lack of experience in the field is factor which can holdback Local NGOs to carryout social development issues, as well as - a lack of management skills, limited facilities and poor strategies self interest and clan based interest, Because local NGO activities are still new to the society, are all those factors and barriers or factors of which can hold back the Local NGOs to carry out their activities properly.

According to the obtained data from respondents, the first question which is a lack of experience in the field is a factor that hold back local NGOs to carryout social development issues effectively is asked and then respondents replied as this. A majority which is 40% disagreed, 27% agreed, 18% strongly disagreed, 10% strongly disagreed, while only 5% said were not sure. This means that majority of the respondents either disagreed and strongly disagreed against the lack of experience as a holdback local NGO to carry out social development.

The second question was about lack of management skill. 48% disagree, 19% agree, 14 strongly disagree, 8% not sure, while 11% said not sure.

So, according to the obtained data the majority of the respondents which 62% disagreed who strongly disagreed that a lack of management skill is a factor that hold back Local NGOs but on the other hand 33% of respondents accepted that a lack of management skill is a factor that hold back the Local NGO to take social development activities properly.

The third question asked to the respondents was related to poor implementation strategies. According to this question the majority of respondents that is 46% strongly agreed that limited facilities and poor implementation strategies are factor that challenges or holdback their activities, 39% of them agreed to the matter, 3% were not sure, 7% disagreed while 5% strongly disagreed.

This implied that limited facilities and poor implementation strategies are a factor that holdback the local NGO to do their activities effectively. Since the NGOs activities are new to this country and majority of their staff are local people or citizens it is absolutely right to say this people at least has less technical abilities to do some of the activities. On the other hand they have limited facilities to do their activities effectively.

Another question in this section was the factors that that is holding back for the Local NGOs to do their activities effectively are self interest and clan based interest. A majority of 67% either strongly agree or agree while the minority apposed that this self interest and clan based interest is another factor for that matter, in Somaliland clan is commonly practiced and it is affecting the NGOs is because some of the communities do not

recognize non members so they oppose anything associated with you even though they benefit from it.

5.6 Conclusion

The study clearly showed that the Local NGOs positively contribute the social development in Maroodijeex region in Somaliland. The findings showed that LNGOs has great effect on the social development in Somaliland specially when it comes to providing small loans for those who want to improve or start their small businesses, as well as standing in the place of banks since Somaliland does not have functioning financial institutions. LNGOs employ both sexes fairly and equally which help the community to be productive.

The study also revealed that LNGOs contribute to the education in the country they educate community by encouraging the women and disadvantaged people through giving opportunities that may drive the women and disadvantaged people to go and study because they know that they are many employment opportunities after they study. The NGOs also encouraged the community by officially employing the qualified people as well as putting opportunities in the local news paper for the kind of person they want by displaying the educational qualification

needed so that, it challenges the community to learn more to earn more or to start learning to reach that stage to suit the vacant requirement.

On the other hand LNGOs face a number of barriers that prevent them from participating effectively in social development and they include Cultural barrier, religion barrier which are common problems faced by international NGOs in general and in specific the Local ones. Another big barrier which LNGOs encounter is clannish or clan based violence in launching useful activities specially in rural areas.

5.7 Recommendation

1. The traditional leaders, community and governance structures, such as elders, religious groups, chiefs and others should be involved in humanitarian services in the region.
2. Government actors in selected cases, should strengthen the immediate service delivery to affected/vulnerable communities (for example in health, education, and gender issues). To improve the social development of the community in Maroodijeex region.
3. Coordination and management systems; cluster and inter-cluster coordination; management mechanisms of common funds;

advocacy and communication mechanisms are strongly needed to facilitate and improve the livelihood of the community in the region.

4. Local NGO's should carry out awareness to the societies before any project is launched.
5. The Local NGO's should train the operating staff well on how to deal with other cultures and how well they can handle ethical issues properly. To get that training LNGOs should look for experts from the international NGOs who are involve in the same programmes and/or projects in the area they work and also sponsoring their employees for further studies.
6. The LNGO staff should introduce themselves to the community by making meetings, awareness workshops, give trainings to the society and also explaining the importance of LNGOs to the community.

5.8 Suggestions for further research

The following are, pertinent suggestions for further research:

1. To determine the effects of the Non-governmental Organizations that supports the humanitarian services to the community in Somaliland.
2. To examine the effect of the poor training and management of the local NGOs to the implementation of the humanitarian services in Somaliland.

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APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRES

Dear respondent,

I am conducting a study entitled **"THE EFFECT OF LOCAL NGOs ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MAJOODIJEEX REGION IN SOMALILAND"**.

In view of this I request you to answer my questionnaire; I will appreciate it very much if you can return the questionnaire as soon as possible.

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

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours truly,

Ismail Aden Hiabe

Candidate for Master of Arts in Development Administration And
Management

Kampala International University

Uganda.

NB: *please do not write your name anywhere on this paper.*

Instrument I: Questionnaire

Section A

Personal information: (please tick the appropriate position)

1. Sex

Male

☐

Female

☐

2. Age

Below 30 years

☐

31 - 35

☐

36 - 40

☐

41 and above

☐

3. Marital status

Single

☐

Married

☐

Widowed

☐

4. Education

Secondary

Diploma

Bachelor degree

Section B

1. How long have you been working with this Local NGO?

Less than one year

1 – 2 years

3 – 4 years

5 – 6 years

More than six years

2. Does your NGO often carry out social development programmes, projects or activity of any of the following:-

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A. Fighting against illiteracy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Improving gender issues | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Improving mother and child health care | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. Generating local employment opportunity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E. Micro finance activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F. All of the above activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-

3. Whom do you prefer to help? Please, tick the appropriate answer

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| More men than women | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| More women than men | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Balanced between men and women | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-

3. What are the challenges main faced by Local NGOs to do their activities properly?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Government restrictions | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Religious barrier | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cultural barrier | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Section C

Evaluate the following scales by encircling appropriate position provided below:-

Strongly agree = 5, Agree = 4, Not sure = 3, Disagree = 2, Strongly disagree = 1

1. The role of NGOs on social development

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
NGOs take part for the creation of micro finance institutions	5	4	3	2	1
NGOs improve and take part for the education of the country	5	4	3	2	1
NGOs in Somaliland generate local employment opportunity	5	4	3	2	1
NGOs in this country improve gender and women's livelihood	5	4	3	2	1
NGOs take role for the improvement of health	5	4	3	2	1

Evaluate the following scales by encircling appropriate position provided below:-

Strongly agree = 5, Agree = 4, Not sure = 3, Disagree = 2, strongly disagree = 1

2. Factors that hold back Local NGOs to carryout social development issues effectively

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
A lack of experience	5	4	3	2	1
A lack of management skills	5	4	3	2	1
A culture barrier for educating girls and boys equally	5	4	3	2	1
Religious misunderstanding in terms of gender issues	5	4	3	2	1
Because Local NGOs activities are still new to the society	5	4	3	2	1

Instrument II: Interview

- 1) Personal information
- 2) Age
- 3) Marital status
- 4) Education
- 5) How long have you been working with this LNGO
- 6) Does you NGO often carryout social development programmes, projects or activity?
- 7) Who do you prefer to help. More men than women, more women than men, or balanced sexes?
- 8) What are the challenges faced by your NGO to do their activities well?
- 9) Do your NGO take part for the creation of microfinance institutions?
- 10) Do your NGO improve gender issues?
- 11) A lack of experience is a factor that holdback local NGOs, do you agree?
- 12) Cultural barrier is another factor that holdback local NGOs, do you agree?
- 13) NGOs activities are new to this country, do you agree?

THANK YOU SO MUCH

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