

**INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, ELDERS PARTICIPATION AND
GOOD GOVERNANCE IN MOGADISHU SOMALIA, A CASE
OF AFRICAN UNION**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORTPRESENTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES
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DECLARATION

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

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APPROVAL

This is to confirm that the work in this research report has been done under my supervision and is ready for submission to Kampala International University with my approval as the Supervisor.



Date 25-09/2023

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Date

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my beloved parents, daddy Ali Diyad and Mother Halimo Mohamed and my sisters and brothers who have contributed immeasurably to my studies.

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The success in producing this work is attributed to such a number of people, to whom I wish to acknowledge my thanks. The completion of this piece of work has been such a task that would not have been a success when handled solely.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
APRM	Africa Peer Review Mechanism
CDC's	Center for Disease Control
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPA	Global Program on AIDS
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Efficiency Syndrome
ICJ	International Court of Justice
IGAD	Inter Governmental Authority development
IGO	Intergovernmental Organizations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IO	International Organizations
LoN	League of Nations
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
OECD	Organisation of Economic Community Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TNCs	Transnational corporations
UAI	Union of International Associations
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS Program
UNCIO	United Nations Conference on International Organization,
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations Security Council General Assembly
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNTC	Trusteeship Council
USA	United States of America
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

The study was to determine the impact of inter-governmental organizations, elder's participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, a case of African union. The data was collected from 288 respondents through questionnaires and 9 Key informant Interviews (KIIs). The study results was analyzed based on frequency, percentages, Mean and standard deviation and simple linear regression to determine the effect of the variables and qualitative responses analysis based on content analysis as per the objectives and constructs of the study. The findings showed that global Inter-governmental Organizations has a positive effect on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, model summary shows that the r-value is .338 even qualitatively shown as providing a positive bearing on the good governance. Secondly regional Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The model summary shows that the r-value is .456. Finally, effect of elder's participation has a significant low effect on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The model summary shows that the r-value is .170. The study concludes that the state of the intergovernmental organizations is operating with the status of the intergovernmental organizations being less functional to good governance. Secondly, the study conclude that regional intergovernmental organizations especially the African Union and Amisom specifically has operated in ensuring security with the regional forces deployed in Somalia's capital city. The study recommend that global Intergovernmental organizations need to increase their reach to ensure full representation of the global guidance agenda on the Somalia state, health, human rights, education among other key inducements to good governance need to be developed. The study recommend for the need to develop policies of local government's accountability like rules and regulations that will guide, policies against misconduct, the process of investigation wrong-doing and financial scrutiny to enhance local government's accountability and conflict resolution at the local level.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The study focuses on two study variables that include intergovernmental organizations and elder's participation as the independent variable and good governance as the dependent variable. This chapter is organized according to the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study objectives, research questions, hypothesis, scope and significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

The background of the study focuses on historical, theoretical, conceptual and contextual perspective. The analysis of the background will take these different perspectives.

1.1.1 Historical perspective

The study is about Inter-governmental organizations, elder's participation and good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, a case of African union. Globally, countries strive to attain good governance which is a key indicator for development of economies. The World Bank introduced the concept in its 1992 report entitled "Governance and Development. According to the document, good governance is an essential complement to sound economic policies and is central to creating and sustaining an environment which fosters strong and equitable development. For the World Bank, good governance consists of the following components: capacity and efficiency in public sector management, accountability, legal framework for development, and information and transparency (Rotberg, 2014). The Worldwide Governance Indicators is a program funded by the World Bank to measure the quality of governance of over 200 countries. It uses six dimensions of governance for their measurements, Voice & Accountability, Political Stability and Lack of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption. They have been studying countries since 1996. The governance still remains well observed in developed economies with less in developing countries (Fukuyama, 2013).

The origin of IGOs can be traced way back from the Congress of Vienna of 1814–1815, which was an international diplomatic conference to reconstitute the European political order after the downfall of the French Emperor Napoleon. States then became the main decision makers who preferred to maintain their sovereignty as of 1648 at the West Phalian treaty that closed the 30 years' war in Europe. But in the scholarly world, the origin of IGOs is most reflected at the birth of the League of Nations (LoN), which was the first worldwide intergovernmental organization founded on 10 January 1920 with a principal mission of maintaining world peace after World War I. The League of Nations was succeeded by the United Nations (UN) in 1945, which was also predicted on the notion that continued cooperation among states would ensure global security. This was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945 (Lundgren, 2016). Currently, the UN is the main IGO with its arms such as the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), the General Assembly (UNGA), the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the Secretariat (UNSA), the Trusteeship Council (UNTC) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Inclusive participation from different categories of persons including the elderly is significant in attaining a balanced developed and good governance can't be realized without inclusive participation of persons including the elderly. Globally, there have been schemes especially of advisory nature aimed at enhancing the performance of the economies; performance of the countries is hence on the scale of increment if the elders can be generated. The global scope of countries such as India, USA, Germany, Italy, and Britain is generally well participation as elders are actively integrated into development activities (Parish, 2016).

Despite the existence of Inter-governmental organizations in Africa, the elder participation existence, the state of African countries continue to build on the governance gains that they have achieved since the early 1990s. According to the African Development Bank, good governance should be built on a foundation of (i) effective states, (ii) mobilized civil societies, and (iii) an efficient private sector. The key elements of good governance, then, are accountability, transparency, combating corruption, citizen participation, and an enabling legal/judicial framework (Rachel, 2012). Since then, many African countries have undertaken institutional

reforms that have significantly changed their governance architectures and put in place a new set of leaders. Since the early 1990s, for example, Ghana has diligently undertaken governance reforms, including the design and adoption of new democratic constitution, which places emphasis on the separation of powers with checks and balances to transform its political system. Ghana subsequently became a role model in the institutionalization of democratic rule, as illustrated by the quick acceptance of defeat by incumbent President John D. Mahama during the 2016 elections (ADB, 2010)

Somalia continues to register low cases of development probably due to limited intergovernmental organizations operations, and low schemes of elder's participation in fighting poverty and improving human development in Africa must begin with the creation of wealth, a process that requires the existence of a robust entrepreneurial class. In order to achieve these goals, there must be peace and security especially the peaceful coexistence of the various ethnocultural groups that inhabit Somalia community (African Peer Review Mechanism, 2019). Unfortunately, weak and dysfunctional governance structures continue to prevent many African countries from creating and sustaining the necessary enabling environment for peaceful coexistence, entrepreneurship, and wealth creation. In fact the absence of governance structures undergirded by the rule of law has failed to halt ethnic-induced violence. That violence stunts entrepreneurship and economic growth in these countries. Peace and security, which are a sine qua non for entrepreneurial activities and the creation of wealth, are unlikely to return to these countries without the provision of participatory and inclusive governance structures (Otusanya, 2017).

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

The study was based on the world systems theory of Wallerstein (2004). World-systems theory is a multidisciplinary approach to world history and social change which emphasizes the world-system (and not nation states) as the primary (but not exclusive) unit of social analysis. World-system theory is composed of inter-regional and transnational division of labor, which divides the world into core countries, semi-periphery countries, and the periphery countries. Core countries focus on higher-skill, capital-intensive production, and the rest of the world focuses on low-skill, labor-intensive production and extraction of raw materials. This constantly reinforces the dominance of the core countries. Nonetheless, the system has dynamic characteristics, in part

as a result of revolutions in transport technology, and individual states can gain or lose their core (semi-periphery, periphery) status over time. This structure is unified by the division of labour. It is a world-economy rooted in a capitalist economy. Wallerstein notes that world-systems analysis calls for a unidisciplinary historical social science and contends that the modern disciplines, products of the 19th century, are deeply flawed because they are not separate logics, as is manifest for example in the de facto overlap of analysis among scholars of the disciplines. The world systems theory incorporates intergovernmental organizations, elder's participation as a model of cooperation brought by the international system geared towards the attainment of good governance needed as a significant inducement to socio-economic development of the countries. In this study, inter-governmental organizations are a system of the international community composed of different sub-systems which actually drive their performance towards the attainment of good governance. The elder's participation is hence part of the system established to ensure nondiscriminatory international system operations necessary for enabling a functional state of the governance in a country.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

Lundgren (2016) define intergovernmental organizations as entities created with sufficient organizational structure and autonomy to provide formal, ongoing, multilateral processes of decision-making between states, along with the capacity to execute the collective will of their members (states). This definition highlights both the process of interactions within IGOs and the possibility of collective outcomes from them, even though collective outcomes

Keohane (2020) contends that IGOs (sometimes referred to as public international organizations) are associations of states established by a formal international agreement that operate across national boundaries. These international organizations involve government officials, experts, and professionals who come together to discuss, study, review and solve pressing issues in global affairs such as environmental problems, human rights protection, public health, economic instability, and emergency/disaster relief.

According to Union of International Associations (UIA), "an IGO is an organization composed primarily of sovereign states, or of other intergovernmental organizations. IGOs are established

by treaty or other agreement that acts as a charter creating the group. An intergovernmental organization (IGO) is an organization composed primarily of sovereign states (referred to as member states), or of other organizations through formal treaties for handling/serving common interests and governed by international laws (Nedergaard, 2010). IGOs are established by a treaty that acts as a charter creating the group. Treaties are formed when lawful representatives (governments) of several states go through a ratification process, providing the IGO with an international legal personality.

Elders is someone with a degree of seniority or authority, and usually old in age. An elder is a person defined by the United Nations as a person who is over 60 years of age. However, families and communities often use other socio-cultural referents to define age, including family status (grandparents), physical appearance, or age-related health conditions. The psychological and psychosocial toll of traumatic experiences, combined with poor nutrition and exposure to disease, can cause refugees and IDPs to 'age' faster than settled populations.

Onyimbi, Koeva and Flacke (2018) defined elder participation as the process through which older persons are consulted or involved in ensuring widely acceptable and sustainable decisions regarding a societal issue or problem. It includes engaging members of the public in decision-making when the issue at stake relates directly to them. Elder's participation is defined by such actions as voting, attending meetings, participating in public or private political discussions, signing petitions on the desired action, volunteering in community activities, or supporting a political party of choice (Uraia, 2008).

OECD (2019) provided that Good governance is the process of measuring how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption and with due regard for the rule of law. Governance is "the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented). According to former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Good governance is ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law; strengthening democracy; promoting transparency and capacity in public administration." To implement this, the UN follows eight principles. These components are: democracy and representation, human

rights, the rule of law, efficient and effective public management, transparency and accountability, developmentalist objectives, and a varying range of specific economic and political policies, programs, and institutions (Fukuyama, 2013).

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

Mogadishu Somalia is among the countries with low routine with regards to transparency, responsiveness, and participation to execute policies are the blockages for the accomplishment to give good governance and the achievement of improvement strategies (OECD, 2018). Along these lines, transparency, responsiveness, and participation are at the center point of governance and advancement forms as citizens reserve the option to realize what choices have been taken for their benefit, and they ought to have the way to potential activities when government neglects to release its duties.

Mogadishu Somalia's administration and decision-making processes in the public sector are carried out with the cooperation and participation of all stakeholders and that the administrators act in a conciliatory, transparent, accountable, effective and responsible management approach (ADB, 2019). Local governments have the responsibility to reach low levels of the community. It plays an important role in delivery services on behalf of the state to the citizens. These include education, healthcare, registration, and more other services not limited to these.

Mogadishu continues to register low instances of governance with the country having no adequate democracy as there is no one man one vote, the elections are based on the selection processes done by the cultural leaders. The state institutions operate with however high pockets of corruption, lack of effective representation and justice systems are only being developed in the country, all these occur despite the presence of Intergovernmental organizations in operating in Mogadishu Somalia (ADB, 2019).

The status of the elderly participation in governance situations continues to be low that could be making worse the state of the governance or realization of good governance. The status hence need to be improved either through assessment of the intergovernmental organizations, elder's

participation and good governance in Mogadishu Somalia hence the study in Mogadishu Somalia.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Somalia is among the countries where intergovernmental organizations of regional and global nature are operating especially aimed at ensuring that peace prevails in the country. The different categories of persons including the elderly if integrated can ensure significant good governance in the country (African Peer Review Mechanism, 2019). Governance in Somalia is not well, there is lack of transparency, low levels of elder's representation in governance, low representation of women in politics and political decision making, there is also low degrees of ineffectiveness among the state institutions operating with a poorly or not functioning justice system in the country (OECD, 2019). Easy to get, inexpensive and timely conveyed service is vital for all governments to develop the standard of living of the people and creating a confidence situation, and that is the reason many governments are newly focusing to the citizen-oriented (William, et al., 2017). The absence of good governance is not well explained, with the presence of intergovernmental organizations operating in Mogadishu Somalia and elders who are considered key in advisory and guidance services for governance one wonders whether the lack of a strongly oriented intergovernmental organizations and low elder's participation could occasion to this unfortunate state of lack of democracy, low levels of representation, lack of accountability and transparency, equity and fairness in the resource distribution or otherwise, it was imperative to this that a study on the impact of inter-governmental organizations, elder's participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, a case of African union was conducted to address the state of affairs.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to determine the impact of inter-governmental organizations, elder's participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, a case of African union.

1.4 Specific Objectives

- 1) To examine the effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.
- 2) To establish the effect of regional Inter-governmental organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.
- 3) To determine the effect of elder's Participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

1.5 Research Questions

- 1) What is the effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia?
- 2) What is the effect of regional Inter-governmental organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia?
- 3) What is the effect of elder's Participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia?

1.6 Scope of the study

The scope of the study is dimensioned into geographical, subject and time scopes

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in Mogadishu Somalia with the focus on the African Union in Mogadishu Somalia. The study was done in Maqdishu, capital, largest city, and a major port of Somalia, located just north of the Equator on the Indian Ocean. One of the earliest Arab settlements on the East African coast, its origins date to the 10th century. The study made choice of Mogadishu because it's the center of governance given the occurrence of the political turmoil in Mogadishu Somalia.

1.6.2 Subject Scope

The study set to determine the impact of inter-governmental organizations, elder's participation on good governance specifically to determine the effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, secondly to establish the effect of regional Inter-governmental organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia and finally to determine the effect of elder's Participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study was conducted for the period of 8 months. The study focused on the situation of Somalia between 2017 to 2021. The study period is deemed to be sufficient enough to enable in the data collection and presentation of findings to attain the information for both academics and decision making based on the period of 4 years.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study is significant since it provide a significant understanding of functionality of both global and regional Inter-governmental Organizations and functions of the elders in ensuring good governance in Somalia among other countries

The study will inform policy makers on the mechanisms which can be undertaken to manage the state of good governance will incorporating the views and advises of the global economies in the growth and development of economies.

The research is believed to provide valuable knowledge and understanding of the dynamics of inter-governmental organizations and their relationship with the countries in the bid to execute the performance of good governance in Somalia.

The study will provide findings on the means through which good governance in the country can be enhanced. The study will also provide useful guide for further research.

The study will provide policy framework as a guideline through which the organizations can be effectively established to handle good governance in the management of community enhancement in the countries.

1.8 Operational Definitions of terms

Intergovernmental organizations are entities created with sufficient organizational structure and autonomy to provide formal, ongoing, multilateral processes of decision-making between states, along with the capacity to execute the collective will of their members (states). Inter-governmental organizations in this study are global inter-governmental organizations (Global IGOs), then Regional (IGOs).

Global Intern-governmental organizations are organizations of international nature established on the global scale with countries across the globe. Global inter-governmental organizations based on United Nations here in Somalia are dimensioned on World Bank, International human rights commission (IHRC) and world health organization (WHO)

Regional Inter-governmental Organizations are intergovernmental organizations operating based on agreement between states in the same regional areas, the basis of this study is anchored on African Union (Amisom), IGAD and African development bank (ADB).

Onyimbi, Koeva and Flacke (2018) defined elder participation as the process through which older persons are consulted or involved in ensuring widely acceptable and sustainable decisions regarding a societal issue or problem. It includes engaging members of the public in decision-making when the issue at stake relates directly to them. In this study, the elder's participation is measured through participation in politics, decision making and peace building participation.

Good governance is not a goal in itself but rather a means to an end (OECD 2018). It refers to the rules, processes and institutions that are put in place to arrive at more inclusive and participatory societies, more accountable governments, and more stable and prosperous countries (OECD 2019).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents works done by different authors on the study topic, the impact of inter-governmental organizations, elder's participation on good governance. The chapter presents the theoretical review, conceptual review, then review of literature based on the specific objectives of the study.

2.1 Theoretical Review

The study is based on the world systems theory of Wallerstein (2004). World-systems theory is a multidisciplinary approach to world history and social change which emphasizes the world-system (and not nation states) as the primary (but not exclusive) unit of social analysis. World-system theory is composed of inter-regional and transnational division of labor, which divides the world into core countries, semi-periphery countries, and the periphery countries. Core countries focus on higher-skill, capital-intensive production, and the rest of the world focuses on low-skill, labor-intensive production and extraction of raw materials. This constantly reinforces the dominance of the core countries. Nonetheless, the system has dynamic characteristics, in part as a result of revolutions in transport technology, and individual states can gain or lose their core (semi-periphery, periphery) status over time. This structure is unified by the division of labour. It is a world-economy rooted in a capitalist economy. Wallerstein notes that world-systems analysis calls for a unidisciplinary historical social science and contends that the modern disciplines, products of the 19th century, are deeply flawed because they are not separate logics, as is manifest for example in the de facto overlap of analysis among scholars of the disciplines. The world systems theory incorporates intergovernmental organizations, elder's participation as a model of cooperation brought by the international system geared towards the attainment of good governance needed as a significant inducement to socio-economic development of the countries.

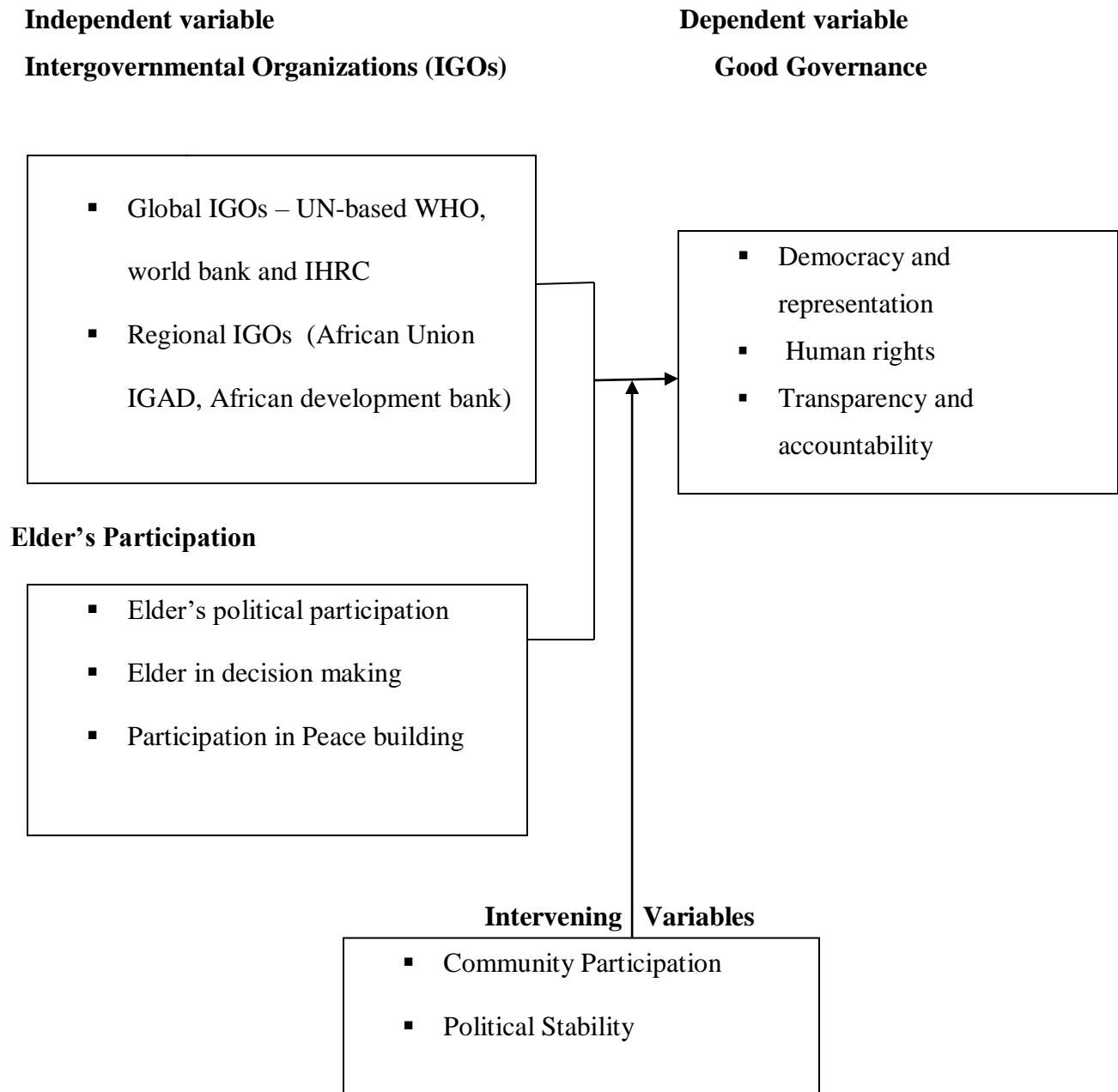
In this study, inter-governmental organizations are a system of the international community composed of different sub-systems which actually drive their performance towards the attainment of good governance. The elder's participation is hence part of the system established to ensure non discriminatory international system operations necessary for enabling a functional state of the governance in a country.

One of the most important structures of the current world-system is a power hierarchy between core and periphery in which powerful and wealthy "core" societies dominate and exploit weak and poor peripheral societies (Pradhan & Sanyal, 2016). Within the current system, the so-called "advanced" or "developed" countries constitute the core, while the "less developed" countries are in the periphery. The peripheral countries, rather than developing along the same paths taken by core countries in earlier periods (the assumption of "modernization" theories), are instead structurally constrained to experience developmental processes that reproduce their subordinate status (Pintak, 2017). Put simply, it is the whole system that develops, not simply the national societies that are its parts. In explaining the systems functionality, there is a direct indication that the system is functioning and governance is taken as a key determinant of the efforts of working values in the country. The context of Pintak although differ from those in this moving context, core and peripheral countries generally retain their positions relative to one another over time, although there are individual cases of upward and downward mobility in the core/periphery hierarchy. Between the core and the periphery is an intermediate layer of countries referred to as the "semi-periphery." These combine features of both the core and the periphery, and they are located in intermediate or mediating positions in larger interaction networks. (Dunn and Grimes, 2005)

2.2 Conceptual Review

The conceptual framework gives a researcher's conceptualization of variables of the study. The interaction between the independent variables and dependent variable that the researcher identifies the independent variable as Intergovernmental organizations, Elderly participation and good governance.

Figure 1: Conceptual framework showing the relationship between Intergovernmental organizations and Elderly participation on Good governance.



The conceptual framework denotes a representation of the independent and dependent variable. It provides the measurable aspects of the independent variable. The independent variables in this study are two, that is to say Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) and Elder's Participation, In this study, Intergovernmental organizations are global IGOs involving UN-based WHO, world

bank and IHRC. Regional IGOs which include (African Union IGAD, African development bank). Elder participation is measured through elder's political participation, elder in decision making and participation in Peace building. The dependent variable is good governance which is measured through democracy and representation, human rights and transparency and accountability. The framework assumes that Intergovernmental organizations and elder's Participation significantly generate good governance. While absence of properly function IGOs and low elder's participation generally reduces the good governance stakes in Mogadishu Somalia. The intervening variables are community Participation and political stability which affect the intergovernmental Organizations and elder's Participation which affect the good governance. The presence of the positive interventions of political and community develops the good governance amongst the communities.

2.3 Effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance

Although many actors are involved in the process of global governance, in the absence of world government, international (especially inter-governmental) organization are among the visible actors with enormous clout in steering the vehicle of the international system (Karns, Mingst, & Stiles, 2015). International organization provides the coordinated mechanisms to manage the complex dynamics of international relations, 'IGOs and INGOs manage conflicts; they monitor and protect human rights; they promote development and trade; and they work to avert environmental collapse.

Barkin (2016), comprehends International organizations as essentially intergovernmental in nature. Accordingly, 'Intergovernmental organizations, as opposed to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)... are organizations that are created by agreement among states rather than by private individuals. These NGOs and transnational corporations (TNCs) are integral parts of the international political system, but they are not IOs' (Barkin, 2016, p. 1). Here, Barkin limited the scope of international organization to include international groups jointly set up by government of more than one nation to facilitate cooperation among member states and for the benefit of each member states. Similarly, Ian Hurd reiterates Barkin's position when he argues that the foundation of international organizations is set in motion as a result of the promises states make to each other - via 'an inter-state treaty that sets out the authority of the organization

and the obligations of its members. Hurd emphasizes the place of legal construct and legal obligation as guiding principles framing all international organizations.

Though many actors are involved in the process of global governance, in the absence of world government, international (especially inter-governmental) organizations are among the visible actors with enormous clout in steering the vehicle of the international system (Karns, Mingst, & Stiles, 2015). International organizations provide the coordinated mechanisms to manage the complex dynamics of international relations, 'IGOs and INGOs manage conflicts; they monitor and protect human rights; they promote development and trade; and they work to avert environmental collapse' (Weiss, 2013).

Global International organizations often demand compliance from the state in various means, overt and covert. They remain important actors in contemporary international politics as they simultaneously limit and enhance states sovereignty. Even when states act contrary to the stipulated rules of the organization, they still cannot ignore its tentacles. States often offer justification for acting contrary to the organization's decision, with the hope that they can be cleansed from sanctions list. This reveals how seriously government takes international organizations (Hurd, 2017)

The seriousness credited to global international organizations is inevitable as they represent collective ambition for equality, peace and sustainable development. Inefficient as they may seem, they represent the ideal form of coordinated efforts for managing challenges and problems without passport. This resonates with one of Klabbers' view that historically, international organizations are often conceptualized as 'entities with a single task: the management of common problems' (Klabbers, 2015). It can be deduced that international organization is birthed where there is recognition of certain problems that are common to all the states; and there must be a consensus by the states to come together to organize and collectively solve the identified problems

Weiss, Kanninen and Busch, M.K. (2015) maintained that the food riots around the world in early 2008 were manifestations of this trend that blurs the boundaries between political, climate,

energy, agriculture, trade, technology, and other factors. Later, the financial and economic crisis is demonstrated how quickly national calamities could spread and affect development strategies far beyond the financial and economic arena in one country, requiring coordinated international responses. In all of these crises, the disjuncture between their global nature and the national centers of decision-making was obvious

In addition, power is not only shifting from established powers to rising countries and, to some extent, the developing world, but also towards non-state actors. According to Jang, McSparren and Rashchupkina (2016) a multitude of actors, besides states, define and shape the current structure of global governance among which are international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multinational corporations, scientific experts, civil society groups, networks, partnerships, private military and security companies, as well as transnational criminal and drug trafficking networks which provide world politics with multi-actor perspectives and take part in steering the political system. On a positive note, these diversities of actors have been equally, if not more effective than states at reframing issues and mobilizing public consciousness to global governance agenda; however, hostile non-state actors such as criminal organizations and terrorists networks, all empowered by existing and new technologies, can pose serious security threats and compound systemic risks (Joshua & Chidozie, 2015; Graham, 2015).

Gutner and Thompson (2017), advance that given the fact that international organizations are often undemocratic in nature as they are far removed from individual citizens, coupled with the fact that there is an absence of transparency in the decision-making process, as well as lack of accountable measures, performance therefore remains the only pathway to legitimacy. Thus, effectiveness of the organizations is key to granting of legitimacy. However, a common definition of effectiveness is whether the organization is able to solve the problem that brought about its establishment. This can be measured basically in two ways according to

In order to ensure the efficiency of global governance, Wilkinson argues that the United Nations as one of the prominent international organizations, must continually play central role in global governance process, because, it represents the 'only forum where the government of the world come together on an equal footing and on a regular basis to try to resolve the world's most

pressing problems' (Wilkinson, 2015). Hence, using the SDGs, an initiative of the United Nations as a model, we argue that the global transformative agenda for people, planet and prosperity could become the most effective vehicle for promoting global governance agenda.

In this respect, the UN continues to play a key role in global governance in the contemporary world, and global governance is clearly needed in five areas where there are gaps, namely in knowledge, normative, policy, institutional, and compliance areas. In order to fill these gaps to some extent, the UN generates data and creates and disseminates theoretical explanations, codifies norms, prepares global policies and uses its institutionalized structure to deal with specific problem areas and tries to achieve consensus between members (Weiss & Thakur, 2013). In this sense, UN is also a key factor in economy, health, and environment

Some of the IGOs were established with the aim of providing stability and security in their regions. One of the significant IGOs in the contemporary world is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It was established in 1949 in order to provide collective defense against the Soviet Union threat. After the dissolution of Soviet Union and collapse of Berlin Wall, NATO's role was changed due to the impact of increased globalization processes which led to increased intra-state conflicts. The member states that compromised this group required its security mission be conducted in a larger context. As a result, new associations such as the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace (PfP) were established. The PfP was designed to prepare states for joint peacekeeping operations in the region in order to maintain stability in Europe. NATO has evolved in many different ways. However, events after 9/11 changed its agenda markedly. At the Prague Summit in 2002, the changing nature of security challenges was addressed. The current global security problems such as terrorism and weapons of mass destruction led to expansion of the activities of NATO outside the region. As a result, NATO began to cooperate with other IGOs, the UN, and non-member countries and has increased its military capacity (Langhorne, 2016).

Many IGOs, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), have a role in dealing with global health problems. Their role can be best understood by evaluating their

responses to a global epidemic such as HIV/AIDS. In 1987, in order to coordinate the response to HIV/AIDS in a global level, WHO launched the Special Program on AIDS, which later became the Global Program on AIDS (GPA). In 1996, GPA was closed down because of failings concerning its handling of the epidemic and UNAIDS was established (Merson, O'Malley, Serwadda, & Apisuk, 2018).

UNAIDS has a leading role in coordinating this response. There are ten cosponsor IGOs to respond HIV/AIDS globally including World Food Program (WFP), WHO, International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and United Nations Development Program (UNDP). In this structure, while WHO focus on the priority areas of HIV treatment and care and HIV/TB co-infection, the UNICEF concentrate on preventing mother-to-child transmission of the disease. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, UNITAID, and the World Bank are of importance because they help finance the global HIV response

The environment is the second prevalent interest among IGOs. About 18% of IGOs have primarily aimed to deal with environmental issues. There are many IGOs focusing on the protection of national resources such as fisheries, oceans, and forests, and economic development in a sustainable manner. In these IGOs, both environmental and economic issues have been the main concerns. However, some IGOs have purely concentrated on global environmental problems such as climate change. Moreover, 223 IGOs, which constitute about 11% of total IGOs, have primarily aimed security in their activities. Some of them have essentially involved in conflict areas, whilst some of them have aimed to prevent real or future security threats. UN is the key factor in peace and security in global arena. About one fourth of IGOs focusing on peace and security are the UN bodies. Additionally, the NATO and European Union bodies are also the other important actors after the UN in this regard

2.4 Effect of regional Inter-governmental organizations on good governance

Regionally, Africa CDC is a unique technical organization among those interviewed due to its mandate from the AU as a designated authority to coordinate the health research agenda and integrate research and analysis practices across the continent. Africa CDC's approach to coordination differs from others included in our study because the headquarters works through its 5 regional collaborating centres that have relationships with their corresponding regional economic communities and with member states through national public health institutes (NPHIs). The strategic vision of Africa CDC is to have a NPHI in every African country to strengthen public health capacity (including research) links to its networked multi-level approach to coordination. This contrasts to the coordination apparatus of WHO regional offices, the other main technical organization with a health mandate on the continent, with more political features of coordination with direct relationships to governments through Ministries of Health. One advantage of WHO, however, is the organization's presence in-country which, in theory, supports its coordination activities. However, informants underscored that WHO's comparative advantage as a normative organization is around technical assistance, guidelines, and evidence support with its coordination efforts between states and other regional bodies not being its main strength (Onzivu, 2017).

Africa CDC stands out in this pillar for their work across the continent with public institutions that make and implement decisions about HSciR. Their efforts seem complementary, with WHOM working with governments through Ministries of Health and Africa CDC with the public health workforce for HSciR through research institutions and NPHIs. Working to improve national health research systems through its regional strategy for health research, WHO AFRO advocates that Ministries of Health incorporate health research as a health sector responsibility and use research to improve policies, programs, and interventions. For example, throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, WHO AFRO has shared standard research protocols with member states to support rapid and rigorous knowledge generation across the continent. Furthermore, both of the WHO regional offices covering countries in Africa (AFRO and Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office [EMRO]) have carried out training to improve health research governance within countries, which they reported has led to the establishment of ethics committees in several countries

Regionally, The AU and WHO have been promoting evidence-informed decision-making for several years, and regional organizations generally reported that the forums they organize contribute to that agenda. The knowledge translation and dissemination work was reportedly carried out by regional bodies through specific platforms to increase research utilization, but many informants expressed that this must be supplemented by advocacy for research use to government policy-makers. But informants recognized that there are still gaps in capacity for research use by policy-makers, noting room for improvement in advocacy. This ongoing advocacy is seen as fundamental from the perspective of regional organizations because multiple informants highlighted that the lack of understanding, prioritization, and value of research by decision-makers is one of the major barriers to research use they encounter. The knowledge translation and policy platforms at the regional level should be supported by improving capacity within national institutions to use health research, such as through dedicated research synthesis units (Ouma and Abe, 2017).

Regional organizations are playing a role in knowledge dissemination and use in multiple ways. WHO EMRO and WHO AFRO have conducted training for evidence use in health policy and practice in countries that request it, including for drafting policy briefs for decision-makers. They also advocate to member states to set up evidence into policy networks as part of their normative role to work with Ministries of Health to strengthen national health research systems. The same regional organizations convene policy forums that bring together researchers, policy-makers, and sometimes beneficiaries of the results to inform and raise awareness for using research in decision-making (Kirigia et al, 2015)

In both modalities, the proximity of regional organizations to a broad range of national stakeholders is an asset. For example, in this study we found intergovernmental organizations (eg, AUDA-NEPAD, WHO AFRO, Africa CDC) are developing strategies and frameworks for countries to adapt and align their national policies and programs for health research systems. Yet, it is unclear whether these regional policies are intended for policy transfer and replication in countries, or whether they are rather intended as targets to set evaluation criteria against which progress in countries will be monitored by regional organizations. Organizations see their role as providing implementation support for these policies, but this is still lacking on a wide scale, with

seemingly little being reported by regional organizations to support policy learning among countries and challenges to tracking the implementation and impact of regional policy decisions in individual countries (Kirigia, Ota, Senkubuge, Wiysonge and Mayosi, 2016)

Second, the ways that regional organizations build, support, or participate in networks for HSciR are unclear whether that is in research networks or networking between regional organizations and other HSciR stakeholders in their region. Previous research on national health research systems has shown that regional research networks can be important mechanisms to foster research leadership and research culture, as well as generate advocacy for HSciR within countries. However, regional organizations recognized that a lot of research capacity development at the regional level is supported by regional networks, research platforms, and think tanks and often with collaboration of universities and other partners both within and outside Africa, like the African Population and Health Research Center. There

As indicated in the background of this essay that the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) had fundamentally contrasted earlier African development initiatives as it incorporated ‘mechanisms for a reviewing process to ensure that mutually agreed [development] targets and standards are achieved’, Maserumule and Gutto (2018) note that in recognition that good governance was essential for development, in March 2003 the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee adopted the Memorandum of Understanding on the African Peer Review Mechanism which was the governance monitoring mechanism first outlined in the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) document.

Regionally accordingly, the mandate of the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) as outlined in the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) documentation was to ensure that the policies and practices of participating countries conformed to the values, principles, codes and standards enshrined in the Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance, across four thematic areas: democracy and political governance; economic governance and management; corporate governance; and social-economic development (Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), 2007, Maserumule and Gutto, 2018).

Having dealt with governance principles as required by the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) above, in-order to embed democracy in the continent of Africa, the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) (2001, par. 79) acknowledges in its Democracy and Political Governance Initiative that ‘development is impossible in the absence of true democracy, respect for human rights, peace and good governance’. Paragraph 49 urges African leaders to share joint responsibility in promoting and protecting democracy and human rights in their respective countries and regions by developing clear standards of accountability, transparency and participatory governance at the national and sub-national levels.

With regard to the question of conflict resolution mechanism in the continent of Africa, this is addressed by the African Union (AU) constitution. According to Nagan (2012), the African Union (AU) constitution had already ‘received a sufficient number of ratifications to come into force’. Nagan (2012) is further of the view that the ratification of the African Union (AU) constitution ‘is to accelerate the institutionalization of good governance and the generation of continent-wide institutions of conflict resolution’.

Regionally having dealt with the notable reasons for our argument that the African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) have been unable to effectively deal with conflict in Africa’s hotspots, we now turn to main notable reasons for our argument that the African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) have been unable to effectively embed democracy and good governance in Africa. It is noted here that there has been some African countries where there has been a smooth handing over of power, for instance; in the recent in Ghana Nana Akufo-Addo of the opposition New Patriotic Party was elected President, defeating incumbent President John Mahama of the National Democratic Congress where the incumbent conceded the loss (Rusakaniko, Makanga and Ota, 2019)

2.5 Elder’s participation and good governance

Chao (2016) contend that an important means by which the voices of older persons can be heard is through their active political participation, either individually or collectively. To ensure greater participation in society and in decision-making over issues that concern them, older persons should be encouraged to join organizations of their peers. Organizations of older persons provide

an important means of enabling participation through advocacy and promotion of multigenerational interactions, particularly for older women, who as individuals often remain voiceless. Furthermore, these groups can help to harness the political influence of older persons and ensure that they can effectively participate in decision-making processes at all levels of government. Policies directed at older persons have garnered increasing attention in some parts of the world partly because the changing demographics demand it, but perhaps more importantly because older persons in these countries tend to be more politically and socially active than members of other age groups.

Chan, Phillips and Fong (2013) contend that political empowerment of older persons, for instance, has greatly influenced the decision-making processes related to the provision of social security and pension schemes. When comparing countries that provide social protection to older persons with those that do not, clear distinctions emerge. Not surprisingly, the highest income countries which also happen to be those with the greatest share of their populations over age 60 – are far more likely to provide their citizens with social protection coverage than lower income countries. Among the 25 countries of the European Union, for example, 21 per cent of their populations are over age 60, and expenditures on social protection averaged 27.3 per cent of each country's GDP in 2001. The countries of the EU not only have the financial capacity to provide social protection coverage, but with one of five persons over age 60, they also have a large constituency of older persons who regularly exercise their democratic rights to ensure that the needs and concerns of older persons are met.

Wu, Zhao, Zhang and Liu (2018) contend that by comparison, most countries in sub-Saharan Africa are struggling to attain both the financial resources and the political will to implement social protection policies. A recent analysis by the UNDP indicates that the cost of providing a universal non-contributory social pension to all older persons in the region would be between two and three per cent of GDP, an amount rivaling public spending on education and health care in some countries (UNDP, 2005a). Given that only five per cent of the population in the region is aged 60 or above, compared to 41 per cent who are under the age of 15, the relatively low priority given to policies for older persons becomes evident. Their minority in numbers is

compounded by the fact that these older persons are less likely to be empowered to draw attention to their concerns.

A broad range of government and civil society initiatives has sprung up, aimed at creating forums for participation of older persons. There have been encouraging examples in some countries of greater involvement of older persons in decision-making, such as the mobilization of older persons' groups to monitor the implementation of government policies and programs on ageing, and the partnering of nongovernmental organizations with governments to meet the objectives of The Madrid Plan of Action

Njagi (2018) contend that a growing cohort of both producers and consumers, older persons, particularly those in high income developed countries, carry substantial weight in the economy and often hold a significant share of their country's total wealth. In Germany, for example, those over age 50 own half of the nation's wealth. Moreover, Germany's senior citizens have the spending capacity of Euro 90 billion per year, equivalent to the GDP of entire nations such as Chile, the Czech Republic and Singapore (EFILWC, 2006a and World Bank, 2006). Many businesses are responding to this growing consumer market by designing products and services especially targeted at older age groups. Others have also begun talking of the job growth potential of the "silver economy" for new markets in products, services, economic cooperation and networks geared towards older persons

As part of the economic strength of older persons is derived from their pensions, one must consider the benefits that pension plans can generate for the local economy. Recipients spend their pension money on needed goods and services, such as food, water, health care and education, often funneling money right back into their communities. Furthermore, evidence shows that pensions can increase the share of the poorest 5 per cent of the population in national consumption, as pensions have been demonstrated to increase the income of this group by 100per cent in Brazil and by 50 per cent in South Africa (Help Age, 2014). And as older persons in developing countries tend to live in extended families with their children and grandchildren, providing pensions to older persons can benefit the whole household. Pensions also help to relieve some of the financial burden placed on the primary breadwinners in the family. The

money that would have gone to supporting their parents can be saved, invested, or spent for other purposes

People's notions about what constitutes old age have changed. Rather than tying the onset of old age to an event such as retirement, collecting a pension, or turning 65, now it is more linked to the decline of a person's physical abilities, including memory, eyesight and energy (HSBC,2005). There are also regional differences with regard to definitions of old age. In Africa, for example, chronological age is often a poor indicator of being old, particularly in rural areas. Older persons are more likely to be defined in relation to an individual's functioning, physical appearance and social role transitions (Kinsella and Phillips, 2015).

Active ageing has emerged as an attractive model for the future. It is geared towards better social integration of older persons into society, but aims as well to foster dignity, autonomy and freedom. The World Health Organization argues that countries can afford to get old if governments, international organizations and civil society enact active ageing policies and programs that enhance the health, participation and security of older citizens (WHO, 2012). These policies and programs should be based on the rights, needs, preferences and capacities of older people. They also need to embrace a life course perspective that recognizes the important influence of earlier life experiences on the way that people age. The contemporary village elders are involved in solving disputes among conflicting members in the village they oversee, enforcing government regulations at the local levels, and security related issues (Haider, 2020) as well as enforcing health interventions such as immunization and vaccinations for children.

Herrero (2018) noted that bonding social capital is formed in situations where individuals have between them intense relationships and goals while Campbell (2020) associated bonding social capital with marginalized communities. It is however noted that, while bonding social capital can lead to specific reciprocity and mobilization for solidarity, it has the potential to reinforce exclusion. The village elders are similar to the community members they lead and they share bonding social capital. Additionally, public participation provides an opportunity for community

members to link with people in power, suggesting that social capital is useful when it comes to public participation

A study by Ontita and Chitere (2015) to establish factors that influence village elders' involvement in rural development activities in Kenya showed that village elders did not have any unique personal characteristics; these were however leaders closer to the community members. Owing to their proximity to citizens (village elders live in the same locality with the people they govern), the government can involve them in public governance.

Volunteering is reported to contribute to good governance, promote participation in government projects as well as reducing the public-government gap (Soomro et al., 2016). Furthermore, volunteerism is considered a powerful means of engaging people in tackling development challenges by creating opportunities for participation, fighting exclusion, enhancing democratic engagement as well as responsible citizenry (Leigh et al., 2011). Moreover, volunteers tend to place a strong focus on human rights and inclusive participation benefitting small organizations in isolated areas.

Suebvises (2018) noted that social capital influences the willingness and capacity of government officials and the public to work together to address common needs. In Kenya, public participation is a national value requiring the public to be involved in policymaking and volunteering in community activities is perceived as part of public participation. Previous research on village elders focused on factors influencing their involvement (Ontita & Chitere, 2015), how they were appointed into office specific roles such as crime control birth and death registration and public health. There is however limited research that pays attention to village elders as volunteer leaders, their role in public governance as well as their contribution in supporting public participation for government projects.

According to Mbithi, Ndambuki and Juma (2019), public participation aims at informing, engaging, consulting, collaborating, and empowering citizens through all stages of policymaking. Further, Foli and Van Belle (2015) posited that governments around the world have welcomed the idea of promoting interactions with citizens during the decision-making process, as a way of increasing the efficacy of regulation, improving the provision of public goods and services, and

strengthening outcomes in areas such as health and education. The good governance approach emphasizes that the state collaborates with the citizens in decision-making to protect public and private interests.

The core values of public participation include the belief that those affected by the decisions have a right to be involved in the decision-making process and the promise that their contribution will influence the decision. The effectiveness of public participation is dependent on accountability and transparency of leadership and funding (Marine, 2015). Njagi (2018) argued that training, social and economic factors influence public participation in legislative procedures. Further, Mbithi, Ndambuki and Juma (2019) posited that access to information on county budgets, legislation and projects, Members of County Assembly's (MCAs') responsiveness, governance performance, and corruption influence the level of meaningful engagement

Enhancing public participation has benefits to the general population and the society at large. Public participation results in increased trust between public officials and the community, better-informed citizens with a sense of belonging, diverse views on issues, prioritized concerns, awareness of community concerns, and the ability of the public to effectively judge government responses Furthermore, Opiyo (2017) posited that public participation influences the quality of projects and development as well as collaborative governance. It also strengthens the state by legitimizing governmental actions and democratic governance (Awire & Nyakwara, 2019).

According to Norglo et al. (2016), public participation improves policies, participants' capacity and social capital as well as providing legitimacy to public institutions' decisions. Moreover, it promotes sustainable decisions by taking into account the needs and interests of all the participants, provides information to participants on their need to participate, and communicate how their input affected the decision. Ronoh et al. (2018) highlighted some of the challenges to public participation as a negative attitude towards public participation; unwillingness of the public to participate; lack of political goodwill; incapacity to participate; political interference; demand for incentives; lack of time by the citizens; language used during public meetings; and short notice about public participation forums as well as inadequate time to reflect on development plans.

Foli and Van Belle (2015) noted that reluctance and apathy from citizens towards interactions with government result from fear, the level of trust in the government, and privacy. Similarly, Fung (2015) argued that efforts to increase social justice through citizen participation face the greatest obstacles due to the absence of systematic leadership, the lack of popular consensus on the place of direct citizen participation, and the limited scope and powers of participatory innovations.

Marine (2015) noted that public participation is a national value, and is provided for in the Constitution of Kenya and instilled in the national values and principles of governance requiring national and county governments to engage the public in the processes of policymaking, monitoring, and implementation. Further, the constitution calls for meaningful public participation that has an impact on the policy-making process ushering in transparency, accountability, enhanced service delivery, equity, and inclusiveness (Mbithi, Ndambuki, & Juma 2019). Notably, village elders play an important role in the empowerment of community members within villages.

2.6 Research Gaps

From the empirical reviews discussed, it's clear that there were studies done to establish the relationship between Intergovernmental organizations, elder's participation and good governance in different countries. There is no single study that was found to examine the effect of intergovernmental organizations, elder's participation and good governance in Mogadishu Somalia after 2019, this presents a contextual gap. The study reviewed several empirical studies which were based on different article reviews which employed smaller populations, the current study on Intergovernmental organizations, elder's participation and good governance is based on a population of 288 respondents which is large enough to explore the views of the people on the study hence addressed the methodological gaps and Besides being a study done based on more than two research tools (triangulation) which addressed the biases arising from the usage of one research instrument. The study also addresses the time gaps based on the current study which will was conducted in 2022 compared to previous studies done before 2019. Therefore the study on Intergovernmental organizations, elder is participation and good governance in Somalia addressing the time, geographical (content) and methodological gaps.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 introduction

In this third chapter, the methodology applied to generate data to answer the questions as described. This chapter focused on research design, research population, and sample size, sampling procedure, research instrument, validity and reliability, data gathering procedure was revealed in this chapter, data analysis, and ethical consideration.

3.1 Research Design

This study used cross sectional and survey research design with both the quantitative and qualitative approach. The design will enable analysis of the information in a more detailed form with correlation analysis. It used the quantitative approach in that it was based on variables with numbers and analyzed with statistical procedures (Creswell, 2003). It also took the qualitative approach because it aimed at obtaining data expressed in non-numerical terms (Amin, 2005). In particular, it was a cross-section and survey design because it was used to gather data from a sample of a population at a particular time (Amin, 2005) the study was also a survey in that it involved a large number of respondents at one point in time (Best & Kahn, 1993).

3.2 Study Population

The total population of the study is 2, 400,000 People according to the population estimation of Mogadishu city in line with World Bank statistics (2016). Mogadishu city pose a high population that exist in the entire of the Horn of African country (Somalia).The target population of this study was elders, representatives of International organizations, political and cultural leaders. According to the Mogadishu organizations, there are over 1400 in total who include elders (800), IGOs (African Union/ Amisom, 40), IGAD (12), UN-based IGOs, WHO, IHRC, WB (48), Political leaders 200, cultural leaders (300). The total target population was therefore 1400 people. The Population is courtesy of Mogadishu city Population report, 2020.

3.3 Sample Size

From the population of 1400 respondents, the selected institutions, a sample of were selected.

This computed using Slovene's Formula for computing samples, which was stated as follows

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)}$$

Where n = required sample size,

N = population size,

e=level of significance which is equal to 0.05. From this formula, the sample is computed as follows

$$n = \frac{1400}{1+1400(0.05^2)} = \frac{1400}{1+1400(0.0025)} = 311$$

Table 3.1: Population of respondents

Category	Population	Sample	Sampling techniques
Quantitative Sample			
Elders	800	178	Convenience
Political Leaders	240	54	Convenience
Cultural leaders	300	67	Convenience
Qualitative Sample			
AU/ Amisom and IGAD	032	7	Purposive sampling
UN-Based IGOs	28	6	Purposive sampling
Total	1400	311	

Source: Mogadishu city Report and Organizations report, (2020)

3.4 Sampling Procedures

A sampling technique is a strategy of arriving at a sample using various methods (Amin, 2005). Purposive sampling and convenience sampling techniques were used

3.4.1 Convenience sampling techniques

Orodho & Kombo, (2002) defines sampling as the procedure a researcher uses together people, places or things to study. It is the process of selecting a number of individuals or objects from a

population such that the selected group contains elements representative of the characteristics found in the entire group. Convenience sampling techniques was used to select elders, political leaders and cultural leaders. The technique was used because it eliminates the possibility that the sample is biased by the preference of the individual selecting the sample (Bordens & Abbott, 2002). Mugenda & Mugenda (2007) argued that simple random sampling technique decrease chances of bias from respondents and provides an easy access to the data needed for the study.

3.4.2 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling is a form of non-probability sampling in which researchers rely on their own judgment when choosing members of the population to participate in their survey (Adamu, 2013). The researcher used this sampling procedure because it is time saving and cost effective. The UN-Based IGOs and AU/ Amisom and IGAD staff were selected because they are the ones dealing directly with the good governance will be purposely selected.

3.5 Data Collection Methods

This study focused on the use of both primary and secondary data.

3.5.1 Survey

The study used the questionnaire method to collect data so as to facilitate collection of large amounts of data from the respondents in a short period of time. The questionnaire were cheap and fast to distribute allowing respondents to fill out information in a short period of time

3.5.2 Interview Method

This method was used to collect data through one on one personal interview with all respondents. An interview guide used to carry out in-depth interviews of respondents in order to obtain firsthand information. This method helps in collecting information that cannot be directly observed or got using questionnaires. The interview was conducted with the managerial staff of AU/ Amisom and IGAD and UN-Based IGOs

3.6 Research Instrument

3.6.1 Questionnaire

This study used three sets questionnaire to collect data. The first questionnaires were the face sheet, to collect data on profile of respondents. The second questionnaires were to be on Somali women. The third set was on peace building. All the questions on Somali women and peace

building will be Likert Scaled based on four points ranging from 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = not sure 4= agree, and 5 = strongly agree. The respondents were literates who provided the information through written form. Closed ended questionnaire had pre-coded answers according to themes from which respondents were asked to choose the appropriate responses. Respondents were given sample time to fill and return questionnaires later when they are through. The questionnaires were used because of providing appropriate answers and timely responses through providing adequate information to the study. On the other hand however the questionnaire does not provided an avenue for the respondents providing options in the response.

3.6.2 Interview Guide

Interviews is an encounter between two people, the interviewer and interviewee using an interview guide were the researcher the interviewer posse questions to the interviewee for purposes of fulfilling the study objectives. The interviews are used to enable the researcher get appropriate and detailed information from the interviewee. In this study, structured interviews were conducted between the researcher and the respondents. Personal interviews were conducted with selected key informants with selected elderly and UN based and AU staff to provide information for the study. These were conducted with the specialist persons with information on the variables. This guide facilitated the collection of both qualitative data. Although the data collected was valid the ideas collected were hard to be quantified in the study.

3.7 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

3.7.1 Validity

The questionnaire was given to three experts to judge the validity of questions according to the objectives. After the assessment of the questionnaire, the necessary adjustments were made bearing in mind the objectives of the study. Then a content validity index (CVI) was computed using the following formula.

$$CVI = \frac{\text{No.ofquestionsdeclaredvalid}}{\text{totalNo.ofquestionsinthequestionnaire}}$$

Table 3.2: Determination of the validity of the instrument

	Relevant items	Not relevant	Total
Rater 1	27	6	33
Rater 2	28	5	33
Rater 3	28	5	33
Total	79	14	99

$$CVI = \frac{79}{99} = 0.839$$

The above demonstrate that the CVI is 0.839 and this is greater than the minimum value of valid instrument which is 0.7 implying that the instrument is valid.

3.7.2 Reliability

Reliability is the degree of consistency that the instrument demonstrates (Amin, 2005). After pilot testing the instrument, reliability of the instrument, on multi-item variables will be tested using the Cronbach's Alpha Method provided by Statistical Package for the Social Scientists. The reliability of the questions will be used to collect data for the analysis of the relationship between study variables. Other researchers in the future can use this questionnaire to carry out research in the same field.

The Cronach's results were extracted from SPSS as tabulated as follows:

Table 3.3: Reliability of research instrument

Constructs	Cronbach's Alpha	No of items
Global IGOs	0.81	7
Regional IGOs	0.74	7
Elderly participation	0.70	7
Good governance	0.75	12
Total	0.75	

The results above showed that the level of internal consistency is good for all the items measured according to 0.75.

3.8 Data Gathering Procedures

3.8.1 Before the administration of the questionnaires

Before the administration of the questionnaires the researcher took an introductory paper from the CHDR (College of Higher Degrees and Research). The researcher sought a permission letter from the head masters of selected Universities. When approved, the researcher will secure a list of the respondents from the staff registrations of the institutions and selected through systematic random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size. Enough questionnaires were reproduced for distribution, and then selected research assistants who assisted in the data collection; brief and orient them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

3.8.2 During the administration of the questionnaires

The respondents requested to sign and answer the questionnaires. The researcher and assistants emphasized retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution. And lastly, all returned questionnaires were checked if all are answered.

3.8.3 After the administration of the questionnaires

The data gathered was collated, encoded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

3.9 Data Analysis

3.9.1 Quantitative Data analysis

The researcher used frequencies and percentage distributions to analyze data on profile of respondents. Means and standard deviation was used to determine the level of Intergovernmental organizations, elderly participation and good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. An items analysis was used to determine the strengths and weaknesses of respondents. To fulfill the objectives simple linear regression was used to determine the strength and the direction of the relationship and to predict the effect of Intergovernmental organizations, elderly participation and good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. Based on these items means and ranks, recommendations were made.

The following mean ranges and descriptions used to interpret responses:

Table 3.4: Interpretation of the mean (Intergovernmental Organizations)

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
4.22- 5.00	Strongly agree	Very good
3.42 - 4.22	Agree	Good
2.62 – 3.41	Not Sure	Fairly good
1.81 - 2.61	Disagree	Poor
1.00 - 1.80	Strongly disagree	Very Poor

Table 3.5: Level of Good Governance

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
4.22- 5.00	Strongly agree	Very High
3.42 - 4.22	Agree	High
2.62 – 3.41	Not Sure	Moderately high
1.81 - 2.61	Disagree	Low
1.00 - 1.80	Strongly disagree	Very Low

The regression coefficient was used to test the significant relationship between the intergovernmental Organizations, elder's participation and good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

3.9.2 Qualitative Analysis

Qualitative data was collected from interview discussions with the respondents. Qualitative data analysis involved the processes of coding (open, axial, and selective), categorizing and making sense of the essential meanings of the phenomenon. The data was analyzed and organized based on the objectives and respective questions. The results were manually presented in Italics and indented while the interpretation was presented in plain text. The information or text in italics with quotes at the end indicating the respondents who provided information. The interpretation was presented in plain text expressing the implications for the attained data.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

- 1) The researcher used data from employees which are collected through self-administered questionnaires; permission is obtained from employees. To maintain confidentiality, the respondents were informed that the information they provide is confidential and used only for academic purpose.
- 2) The respondents were informed not to write their names on the questionnaire. The data that was collected is kept confidential and the researcher tried to work on the paper with standard professional ethics.
- 3) It also had to be clearly and expressly explained to the respondents as to the aim of conducting the study, as well as assuring them that the information that they provide was purely for academic use only.
- 4) The techniques used in the study were those for which the researcher was qualified through training and experience, and wherever there is doubt; clarification had to be sought by the researcher from the supervisor.
- 5) The data was obtained in that the study interpreted according to the accepted standard methodology and any elements are irrelevant to the interpretation of the data had to be excluded.

3.11 Limitations of the Study

There are some limitations that might face the researcher, and they include:

1. Extraneous variables which are beyond the control of the researcher such as honesty, personal biases of the respondents and uncontrolled setting of the study. The letter from the University solved these.
2. The use of research assistants could bring about inconsistency in the administration of the questionnaires in terms of time of administration, understanding of the items in the questionnaires and explanations given to the respondents.

To minimize this threat, the research assistants were oriented and briefed on the procedures to be done in data collection.

3. Not all questionnaires might be returned back neither completely answered nor even retrieved back due to circumstances on the part of the respondents such as travels,

sickness, hospitalization and refusal/withdrawal to participate. To overcome this threat, the researcher reserved more respondents by exceeding the minimum sample size. The respondents were reminded not to leave any item in the questionnaires unanswered and were closely followed up as to the date of retrieval.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter looks at the presentation, analysis and discussion of the data collected. The data presented and discussed includes the response rate, background characteristics of respondents, descriptive and discussion of findings in line with the specific objective of the study. based on determining the impact of inter-governmental organizations, elder's participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, a case of African union. Specifically examining the effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia secondly to establish the effect of regional Inter-governmental organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia and thirdly to determine the effect of elder's Participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

4.1 Response Rate

The research targeted a sample of 298 respondents but attained 288 responses from the distributed questionnaires, which were filled and returned, Although the responses were not entirely attained, the results attained are in agreement with those of Saunders (2004) who contend that a response rate of above 85% is very appropriate when quantitative data is collected. The study attained a response of 96.7% which is deemed sufficient for the study.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Response	Frequency	Sample	Percentage (%)
Questionnaires	288	298	96.7
Interview	09	13	70.9
Total	297	311	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2022)

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of respondents

This was based on the gender of respondents, gender, age, education, experience in work and time of work in Mogadishu. This was intended to attain a detailed understanding of the respondent's key characteristics influences the result of the study. The general information has an implication on the study variables. The different demographic characteristics are analyzed and presented as below.

4.2.1 Gender of respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the gender of respondents and information got was presented in the table below.

Table 4.2: Gender of respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Male	182	63.2
Female	106	36.8
Total	288	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Findings in table 4.2 show that majority respondents of the study were males who were 63.2% while the female were 36.8% of the respondents. The study findings show that data was attained from both genders, data or information attained can't be doubted on the gender grid, its worthy providing that the state of the results are gender compliant. This was sought for because the study set to draw on the views of respondents on gender identity in the responses.

4.2.2 Education of respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the education of respondents and information got was presented in the table below

Table 4.3: Education of respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Certificate	81	28.1
Diploma	32	11.1
Degree	67	23.3
others	108	37.5
Total	288	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Results from the study reveal that majority respondents of the study were in others category with 37.5% followed by bachelors' holders who were 23.3%, then others who were possessing diploma were 11.1% and certificates were 28.1% of the respondents. The study was set draw the views of respondents with education identity in the response. The study results indicate that data was attained from educated respondents. The study results further show that the information attained can be relied upon for effective decision making.

4.2.3 Age of respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the age of respondents and information got was presented in the table below.

Table 4.4 Age of respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
18-27	10	3.5
28-37	108	37.5
38-47	85	29.5
48 Years above	85	29.5
Total	288	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2022)

The results in Table 4.4 on the age of respondents indicate that majority respondents were in the age of 48 years and those of 38-47 with 29.5% and 29.5% respondents respectively, those of 28-37 were 104 with 37.5% of the respondents while those of 18-27 years were only 3.5% of the study. The study results show that respondents in the study were educated enough, data collected is hence relied upon for decision making; it can't be doubted as respondent's education is good.

The researcher investigated the age with the need to identify the views of the respondents on the age identity in the study.

4.2.4 Marital Status of Respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the marital of respondents and information got was presented in the table below.

Table 4.5: Marital Status of Respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Single	92	31.9
Married	177	61.5
Separated	19	6.6
Total	288	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Results in Table 4.5 indicate that the majority respondents were married who were 61.5% of the study, then single respondents were 31.9% of the study and finally separated were 6.6% of the respondents. Majority of the respondents were married and this implied that they were responsible people who have been in leadership. The married people are more trusted than the married hence their being employed. The study findings reveal that data was attained from majorly the married than the unmarried.

4.2.5: Time of stay in Mogadishu Somalia

Here the researcher was set to establish the working experience of respondents, it was presented as follows.

Table 4.6: Time of stay in Mogadishu Somalia

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5 years	37	12.8
6-10years	52	18.1
10 years above	199	69.1
Total	288	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Results in Table 4.6 on the time of stay in Mogadishu Somalia indicated that those majority respondents had been in Mogadishu for over 10 years who were 69.1% of the study, then those of 6-10 years were 18.1% of the study and finally less than 5 years were 12.8% of the study. The study findings indicate that the information was attained from respondents who had been in Mogadishu for long; information attained is significant for decision making. The information can be relied upon for effective decision making. The motivation could be incumbent to the level of experience prevailing.

4.3 Descriptive Analysis

Here the researcher set to determine the Inter- governmental organizations. The presentations are based on the mean and standard deviations based on the findings of the study.

4.3.1 Descriptive statistics on Intergovernmental organizations in Mogadishu Somalia

The first independent variable for the study is Inter- governmental organizations and was construed into two parts of global and regional Intergovernmental organizations with 7 items each. Each of the variables were based on a five likert scale where respondents were asked to rate the intergovernmental organizations by indicating the extent to which they agree or disagree with each item and the responses were analyzed in SPSS based on mean and standard deviation provided in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Descriptive statistics on Intergovernmental organizations in Mogadishu Somalia

	Mean	Std. Dev	Interpretation
There is advocacy for human rights promotions by International human rights commission	2.673	1.311	Fairly good
The International human rights commission has developed policy for human rights implementation	2.736	1.2844	Fairly good
World health organization ensures provision of equitable health services in Mogadishu	2.711	1.485	Fairly good
World bank has enabled development of economic policies in Mogadishu Somalia	2.906	1.397	Fairly good
World bank provides adequate funding for development activities in Somalia	2.954	1.496	Fairly good
Global refugee organization has enabled safety of IDPs in Mogadishu Somalia	3.593	1.214	Fairly good
There is significant education support services in Mogadishu provided by UNICEF	3.222	1.194	Fairly good
Global Intergovernmental Organizations	3.00	1.340	Fairly good
There are security operations significantly provided by African union	2.250	1.218	Fairly good
African union provide support in policy for security operations	2.486	1.369	Fairly good
IGAD has coordinated collaborative negotiation agreements amongst the states	2.645	1.287	Fairly good
There is economic restructuring provided by African development bank	2.656	1.310	Fairly good
The economic policy development is provided by African development	2.645	1.301	Fairly good
African union design mechanisms of policy to guide cooperation in peace building	3.316	1.110	Fairly good
There is support for the development of conflict resolutions in Mogadishu by African Union	3.222	1.290	Fairly good
Regional Intergovernmental Organizations	2.740	1.342	Fairly good
Intergovernmental Organizations	2.890	1.348	Fairly good

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Results in Table 4.7 show that the intergovernmental organizations were generally fairly good and this was indicated with the overall mean of 2.890, this Implied that the global intergovernmental organizations and regional intergovernmental organizations were generally fairly operating in Mogadishu Somalia. The data results show that the intergovernmental organizations were generally moderately operating in a fair mode.

In respect to the global intergovernmental organizations, this variable was measured by 7 items and respondents were asked to provide whether they agreed with the statement under investigation. The responses revealed that global intergovernmental organizations in Mogadishu Somalia waste rated as fairly good (Mean=3.00), implying that intergovernmental organizations are moderately available in the organizations.

In respect to the Regional intergovernmental organizations, this variable was measured by 7 items and respondents were asked to provide whether they agreed with the statement under investigation. The responses revealed that regional intergovernmental organizations in Mogadishu Somalia waste rated as fairly good (Mean=2.740), implying that regional intergovernmental organizations are moderately available in the organizations.

Interview responses provided in supplement to the functionality of the global intergovernmental organizations indicate that

WHO is providing technical support and policy advice to national and state health authorities to advance progress towards universal health care. There is also a strong focus on building a bridge between humanitarian and development settings to build resilience and support recovery of Somalia's health system. WHO supports Somali health authorities to provide equitable and safe access to emergency and essential life-saving health services for vulnerable populations, and to build health system resilience for emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and disaster risk reduction. WHO also supports health ministries in planning and conducting mass immunization campaigns to prevent outbreaks of cholera, measles, and other epidemic-prone diseases.

KII with WHO official 01, 10.07.2020.

OHCHR began operating in Somalia in 2008 through the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), focusing on human rights monitoring and capacity-building. As UNPOS's successor mission, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia's (UNSOM) Human Rights and Protection Group (HRPG), was established by Security Council Resolution 2102 (2013) of 2 May 2013 and started operating on 3 June 2013.

Somali students' training project fosters a new generation of human rights defenders. Two-hundred and thirty young Somalis are trained in the first phase of Human Rights University training project. Advocating for Somali marginalized communities' inclusion via radio. In a Somali society marked by clan-based divisions, inequalities & exclusions, marginalized communities' activists strive for inclusion with a media campaign supported by the UN Human Rights & Protection Group

KII with Human rights official 02, 11.07.2020.

As UNICEF, we have established schools and provided to improve the study environment in Schools in Mogadishu. The wash program has been fundamental in ensuring that the children go to school and access the required services for their living for example sanitation. We have a budget allocated to health, school maintenance and funding some selected schools in their activities that they conduct in facilitating the children live a better life.

KII with UNICEF administrator 03, 12.07.2022

In the same regard, in another interview, the respondents revealed that UNICEF has been fundamental in the provision of the school services. The organization has supported children through paying school fees, facilitating accommodations in schools and supporting the prevalence of children without parents and help to enable them is in the schools.

KII with UNICEF administrator 04, 12.07.2022

In another interview, the respondents indicated that UNICEF has been fundamental in agitating for the rights of children especially those under mistreatment and those living without the parents and utmost care, they hence provide accommodation and facilities that have enabled them live well. The provision of the services are off course not to many children as only selected ones are chosen to be provided care living the many without any form of care.

KII with UNICEF administrator 05, 12.07.2022

4.3.2 Descriptive statistics on Elder's Participation in Mogadishu Somalia

The first independent variable for the study is elder's participation and was construed into two parts of elder's participation with 7 items each. Each of the variables were based on a five likert scale were respondents were asked to rate the elder's participation by indicating the extent to which they agree or disagree with each item and the responses were analyzed in SPSS based on mean and standard deviation provided in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Descriptive statistics on Elder's Participation in Mogadishu Somalia

	Mean	Std. Dev	Interpretation
Elders are part of the political selection processes	2.850	1.236	Moderately High
Elders are also elected/ selected in political positions	3.371	1.558	Moderately High
Elders are part of the local governance decision making	3.107	1.583	Moderately High
Elders are significant participants in national decision making	3.201	1.474	Moderately High
Elders are part of the peace planning processes	2.777	1.373	Moderately High
Elders implement the peace dialogue processes in Mogadishu Somalia	2.473	1.281	Low
Elders are part of the peace negotiations processes	3.663	1.252	Moderately High
Elderly Participation	3.0618	.623	Moderately High

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Results in Table 4.8 show descriptive statistics on Elder's Participation in Mogadishu Somalia, the study findings indicate that the mean response was 3.061, the standard deviation was .623 interpreted as moderately high implying that the status of the responses concerning the elder's participation was generally fairly good in Mogadishu Somalia.

Through interviews, it was provided that the Elderly are less participating in the governance situations

The main areas elderly peace building initiatives were. Elderly integration through conflict management, promotion of peace through training and educational competition for elderly, elderly attitude change through skill development, promoting the role of women through media advocacy techniques and Promoting the role of secondary & universities students through capacity building trainings, forums, debates.

It's essential that Elderly perspectives be included in peace-building processes and decision-making on peace and conflict since its still low. The inclusion and participation of young people enhances their capabilities and affords them the opportunity to develop their lives as well as their societies. Including youth in peace-building processes, as stakeholders and decision-makers, allows them to gain ownership of the policies that affect them as much as the rest of us. It is also necessary to bring about a paradigmatic shift in the concept of the role of youth in conflict which transforms them from being victims or agents of violence to being active agents of peace-building and positive social change.

KII with Elderly Leaders 06, 14.07. 2022

Elderly are less involved in the administration of peace debates for youth potential members was one of the projects planned activities once every second month and broadcast through local FM radios. As awareness of Somali youth, debates were organized to give attention to youth challenges and opportunities. There were also debating panels with 4 debaters at the time selected from the monthly forums and

debating issues were mainly focused on current problems facing youths and their roles to overcome those challenges.

KII with Elderly Leaders 01, 14.07. 2022

4.3.3 Descriptive statistics on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia

The first independent variable for the study is elder's participation and was construed into two parts of elder's participation with 7 items each. Each of the variables were based on a five likert scale where respondents were asked to rate the elder's participation by indicating the extent to which they agree or disagree with each item and the responses were analyzed in SPSS based on mean and standard deviation provided in Table 4.9

Table 4.9: Descriptive statistics on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia

Descriptive statistics on good governance	Mean	Std. Dev	Interpretation
There is periodically organized elections in Mogadishu	2.718	1.412	Fairly good
The elections are free and fair	3.006	1.445	Fairly good
The people are part of the election process	3.159	1.349	Fairly good
The women and elderly are represented in elections	3.045	1.252	
The Youths are also represented in leadership	3.145	1.338	Fairly good
There is observance of human rights and freedoms	2.979	1.215	Fairly good
People have equal access to education and health	3.566	1.302	Fairly good
There is transparency in leadership	3.458	1.248	Fairly good
Leaders in governance are ethical	3.357	1.296	Fairly good
There auditor general office is significantly empowered	3.267	1.443	Fairly good
Legal institutions ensure accountability of the government officer	3.079	1.149	Fairly good
There is no loss of funds through corruption tendencies	2.576	1.421	Fairly good
Good Governance	3.113	.446	Fairly good

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Table 4.9 show findings on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, the mean was 3.113, standard deviation was .446 interpreted as moderately high, the overall mean was generally fairly good implying that the state of governance for the state of Somalia is generally fairly in Somalia its actually at just an average.

The state of good governance in Modish Somalia is low; the state of politics has involved leadership change with transparency in the process for the management of the elections processes. At the federal level, it improves the capabilities of parliamentarians and government officials to deliberate on, amend, draft, analyze and enact key pieces of legislation, and improves the administrative capabilities of government staff and/or civil servants to develop policies, effectively coordinate government systems, and efficiently manage daily operations. In Somaliland and Puntland, this program strengthens the capability of governing institutions to transparently manage public resources, and meaningfully participate in critical planning processes

KII with Elderly Leaders 04. 01, 14.07. 2022

Corruption is one of the main challenges many countries in Africa including Somalia. Corruption is not only about misusing government resources, but it can also be power abuse. Local governance and poverty reduction in Mogadishu's local government. The study revealed local governance, accountability, community participation, and responsiveness have a positive strong relationship on poverty reduction in the Mogadishu municipality and the increase of each will have a positive impact on eliminating poverty.

KII with Elderly Leaders 04. 01, 14.07. 2022

In overall, the state of good governance coupled in Somalia is generally moderately occurring with minimal state of good governance is generally low, the state institutions are not well developed to provide adequate, transparent, accountable and democratic elections in the country.

4.4 Effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

The first research objective was to establish the **effect** of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The study results presented are based on the simple linear regression analysis which set to determine the effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance. The results are presented in Table 4.10:

Table 4.10: Effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.338 ^a	.114	.111	.42125

a. Predictors: (Constant), Global Intergovernmental Organizations

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.531	1	6.531	36.804	.000 ^b
	Residual	50.750	286	.177		
	Total	57.281	287			

a. Dependent Variable: GoodGovernance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Global Intergovernmental Organizations

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.435	.115		21.269	.000
	Global Intergovernmental Organizations	.260	.043	.338	6.067	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Good Governance

Source: Primary Data (2022)

In assessing theeffect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The model summary shows that the r-value is .338^a. The study results indicate that global intergovernmental organizations had 33.8% % effect on the good governance. The study standard error estimate had .42125 value indicating closeness of the data.

On the analysis of variance, it was found that global Inter-governmental Organizations had a significant effect on good governance, the sig-value was 0.000, below the P-value of 0.05 which indicate that there is a significant effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

Concerning the coefficients of analysis, the study had that global Inter-governmental Organizations and the constant good governance were significantly related. The T-values are 21.269 for global inter-governmental organizations and the constant was 6.067 indicated with the respective levels of significance as 0.000 and 0.000, since the P-values are above 0.05, the researcher argue that there is a positive and significant effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations and good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, the study contend that the status of good governance can be moderately improved through enhancing the functionality of that global Inter-governmental Organizations.

The study result is in consonance with those of key informant interviews which argue in the same line. The Strengthening Somali Governance activity has provided technical support to the Federal Government of Somalia's parliament in the preparation and drafting of several critical bills. Three of these - the Foreign Investment Bill, Procurement Bill, and the Anti-Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism Bill were passed by the Federal Parliament in the months of November and December 2015. It also supported the development of the 30 percent Women's Representation Bill, which aims to increase women's participation in Somalia's political decision-making processes by allocating 30% of all elected and appointed executive and legislative seats to women, through technical assistance to drafting and holding five consultations and public hearings with key stakeholders. This bill has now reached the Office of the Speaker for consideration.

KII with Elderly Leaders 08. 01, 14.07. 2022

Good governance makes an obligation to the public officials to have political and administrative knowledge, skills and ability to make functioning their duties in the

demand of citizens. It is also required to have enough knowledge about the rules and regulations that surround their responsibilities.

KII with Elderly Leaders 09. 01, 14.07. 2022

4.5 Effect of Regional Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

The second research objective was to establish the effect of regional Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The study results presented are based on the simple linear regression analysis which set to determine the effect of regional Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance. The results are presented in Table 4.11:

Table 4.11: Effect of Regional Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.456 ^a	.424	.411	.44207

a. Predictors: (Constant), Regional Intergovernmental Organizations

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.390	1	1.390	7.112	.008 ^b
	Residual	55.891	286	.195		
	Total	57.281	287			

a. Dependent Variable: Good Governance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Regional Intergovernmental Organizations

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.401	.111		30.644	.000
	Regional Intergovernmental Organizations	.120	.045	.456	2.667	.008

a. Dependent Variable: Good Governance

Source: Primary Data (2022)

In assessing the effect of regional Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The model summary shows that the r-value is .456^a. The study results indicate that regional intergovernmental organizations had a 45.6% % effect on the good governance. The study standard error estimate had .44207 value indicating closeness of the data.

On the analysis of variance, it was found that regional Inter-governmental Organizations had a significant effect on good governance, the sig-value was 0.008, below the P-value of 0.05 which indicate that there is a significant effect of regional Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

Concerning the coefficients of analysis, the study had that regional Inter-governmental Organizations and the constant good governance were significantly related. The T-values are 30.644 for regional inter-governmental organizations and the constant was 2.667 indicated with the respective levels of significance as 0.000 and 0.008, since the P-values are above 0.05, the researcher argue that there is a positive and significant effect of regional Inter-governmental Organizations and good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, the study contend that the status of good governance can be moderately improved through enhancing the functionality of that regional intergovernmental Organizations.

Asked about the same, it was found that **regional Inter-governmental Organizations stimulate good governance in Mogadishu Somalia to a small extent,**

Amisom has provided the operational of the security which has enabled the establishment of the national federal government in Mogadishu Somalia. The Regional organizations work with line ministries to improve their internal and external communications by providing skills development courses and hands-on mentoring. The program in the International Cooperation to develop a communications strategy for the National Development plan and a website to inform the public and stakeholders about progress and next steps.

KII with Human rights official 10, 11.07.2020.

4.6 Effect of elder's Participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia

The third objective of the research objective was to establish the effect of elder's participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The study results presented are based on the simple linear regression analysis which set to determine the effect of elder's participation on good governance. The results are presented in Table 4.12:

Table 4.12: Effect of elder's participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia

Model Summary						
Mod el	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square		Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	.170 ^a	.154	.136		.44544	
a. Predictors: (Constant), Elderly Participation						
ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regressi on	.534	1	.534	2.692	.040 ^b
	Residual	56.747	286	.198		
	Total	57.281	287			
a. Dependent Variable: Good Governance						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Elderly Participation						
Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.901	.132		22.006	.000
	Elderly Participation	.069	.042	.097	8.641	.040
a. Dependent Variable: Good Governance						

Source: Primary Data (2022)

In assessing the effect of elder's participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The model summary shows that the r-value is .170^a. The study results indicate that elder's participation had a 17% % effect on the good governance. The study standard error estimate had .44544 value indicating closeness of the data.

On the analysis of variance, it was found that elder's participation had a significant effect on good governance, the sig-value was 0.040, below the P-value of 0.05 which indicate that there is a significant effect of elder's participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

Concerning the coefficients of analysis, the study had that elder's participation and the constant good governance were significantly related. The T-values are 8.641 for regional inter-elder's participation and the constant was 20.006 indicated with the respective levels of significance as 0.000 and 0.04, since the P-values are above 0.05, the researcher argue that there is a positive and significant low effect of elder's participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, the study contend that the status of good governance can be moderately improved through enhancing the functionality of the elderly to a very small extent.

We as elders, apart from the cultural leaders are less involved in the political and decision making of this country. The majority are adults are elders especially of women nature are almost not seen any way in the functionality of the government systems in the country, we however have little representations.

KII with leader, elders 09, 13.07.2022

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This final section of the report deals with the discussion of the findings presented in the preceding chapter. The discussion is made with reference to other similar works done in previous studies. The section then draws conclusions from these discussions after which it offers its recommendations. Finally, it suggests areas that are potential grounds for research that could not be completed in the body of this report.

5.1 Discussion of Findings

This section was further organized into three subsections with respect to the research objectives that guided the study.

5.1.1 Effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study found that global Inter-governmental Organizations have moderate effect on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The study results based on the findings reveal that the presence of global intergovernmental organizations can moderately induce good governance. The study results agree with those of Barkin (2016), comprehends International organizations as essentially intergovernmental in nature. Accordingly, 'Intergovernmental organizations, as opposed to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are organizations that are created by agreement among states rather than by private individuals. The findings are in agreement with those of Karns, Mingst and Stiles (2015) who contend that international organizations provide the coordinated mechanisms to manage the complex dynamics of international relations, 'IGOs and INGOs manage conflicts; they monitor and protect human rights; they promote development and trade; and they work to avert environmental collapse. The findings are in agreement with those of Gutner and Thompson (2017), advance that given the fact that international organizations are often undemocratic in nature as they are far removed from individual citizens, coupled with the fact that there is an absence of transparency in the decision-making process, as well as lack of accountable measures, performance therefore remains the only pathway to legitimacy. Thus, effectiveness of the organizations is key to granting of legitimacy.

5.1.2 Effect of regional Inter-governmental organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia

The study found that regional Inter-governmental Organizations have moderate effect on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The study results based on the findings reveal that the presence of regional intergovernmental organizations can moderately induce good governance. The study results agree with those of Kirigia et al (2015) who argued that regional organizations are playing a role in knowledge dissemination and use in multiple ways. WHO EMRO and WHO AFRO have conducted training for evidence use in health policy and practice in countries that request it, including for drafting policy briefs for decision-makers. They also advocate to member states to set up evidence into policy networks as part of their normative role to work with Ministries of Health to strengthen national health research systems. Even in agreement with those of Maserumule and Gutto (2018) note that in recognition that good governance was essential for development, in March 2003 the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee adopted the Memorandum of Understanding on the African Peer Review Mechanism which was the governance monitoring mechanism first outlined in the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) document. The results agree with those of Nagan (2012), the African Union (AU) constitution had already ‘received a sufficient number of ratifications to come into force’. Nagan (2012) is further of the view that the ratification of the African Union (AU) constitution ‘is to accelerate the institutionalization of good governance and the generation of continent-wide institutions of conflict resolution.

5.1.3 Effect of elder’s Participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia

The study found that elders participation have a low effect on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The study results based on the findings reveal that the presence of elder’s participation can moderately induce good governance. The study results agree with those of Chao (2016) who contend that an important means by which the voices of older persons can be heard is through their active political participation, either individually or collectively. To ensure greater participation in society and in decision-making over issues that concern them, older persons should be encouraged to join organizations of their peers. Even in agreement with those of Chan, Phillips and Fong (2013) contend that political empowerment of older persons, for instance, has greatly influenced the decision-making processes related to the provision of social security and pension schemes. The results differ from those of Njagi (2018) who contend that a growing

cohort of both producers and consumers, older persons, particularly those in high income developed countries, carry substantial weight in the economy and often hold a significant share of their country's total wealth. In Germany, for example, those over age 50 own half of the nation's wealth. Then finally, Ontita and Chitere (2015) to establish factors that influence village elders' involvement in rural development activities in Kenya showed that village elders did not have any unique personal characteristics; these were however leaders closer to the community members. Owing to their proximity to citizens (village elders live in the same locality with the people they govern), the government can involve them in public governance.

5.2 Conclusions

The purpose of the study was to determine the impact of inter-governmental organizations, elder's participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, a case of African union. The study findings based on the information attained are presented based on the objectives, (i) To examine the effect of global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia., secondly (ii) To establish the effect of regional Inter-governmental organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia and thirdly (iii) to determine the effect of elder's Participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study revealed that global Inter-governmental organizations have a moderate effect on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. The study concludes that the state of the intergovernmental organizations is operating with the status of the intergovernmental organizations being less functional to good governance. The study concludes that increased activities of global inter-governance organizations can generate good governance in Somalia.

Secondly, the study conclude that regional intergovernmental organizations especially the African Union and Amisom specifically has operated in ensuring security with the regional forces deployed in Somalia's capital city, these has however not attained adequate contribution to the good governance in Mogadishu Somalia hence the conclusion low effect to good governance.

Elders were found to have a very low effect on the good governance situation in Mogadishu Somalia, control of the country is undertaken by majority adults with less elders save for the cultural leaders, the study conclude that a low elders participation has reduced governance hence the need for a focus on their increment to decision making in the country.

5.3 Recommendations

Global Intergovernmental organizations need to increase their reach to ensure full representation of the global guidance agenda on the Somalia state, health, human rights, education among other key inducements to good governance need to be developed. There is need for the international community to provide awareness and trainings anchored towards ensuring the presence of democracy, representation and accountable leadership in the country.

Secondly, the regional intergovernmental organizations need to enhance their reach to the people, integrate their performance to democracy, election watch and ensuring one man one vote system in Somalia especially in states which are without war. Regional organizations Management such as IGAD should create public transparency through facilitating the creation of policies of openness and honest, free and pluralistic media and information accessibility to enhance mutual trust between local people and local government.

Thirdly, the study recommend for the adoption public participation policies such as accessibility of information, utilization of information and citizen's awareness of participation as a citizen's right to create platforms that local people can participate in activities, and contribute to a local level of local government's participation as well as conflict resolution. Local government need to develop policies in accountability like rules and regulations that will guide, policies against misconduct, the process of investigation wrong-doing and financial scrutiny to enhance local government's accountability and conflict resolution at the local level.

5.4 Contribution to Knowledge

The purpose of the study was to determine the impact of inter-governmental organizations, elder's participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, a case of African union. The study revealed that global Inter-governmental organizations have a moderate effect on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia. Secondly, the study conclude that regional intergovernmental organizations especially the African Union and Amisom specifically has operated in ensuring

security with the regional forces deployed in Somalia's capital city. Elders were found to have a very low effect on the good governance situation in Mogadishu Somalia, control of the country is undertaken by majorly adults with less elders save for the cultural leaders, the study conclude that a low elders participation has reduced governance hence the need for a focus on their increment to decision making in the country. The study contributes to Knowledge by exploring the state of the state of elders and intergovernmental organizations in the good governance bring a scenario of good governance generated from elders and inter-governmental organizations.

5.5 Areas for further study

Give the time and resources, this study could not explore all the avenues of the topic, therefore prospective researchers and even students are encouraged to research on the following areas in order to provide a more elaborative and concrete understanding on the topic;

- Elder's in poverty eradication programs and good governance in Mogadishu
- Global governance and the performance government systems in Mogadishu

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire for respondents

I am A student at Kampala International University pursuing a master's degree in international relations and diplomacy. I am conducting a study entitled “**inter-governmental organizations, Elder’s participation and good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, a case of African union**” This study is entirely conducted for academic purposes and information attained will be specifically for academic concerns.

Please fill free to provide information by Ticking the most appropriate option that suits your level of agreement with the provided information.

1. Gender

Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
Female	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Age

Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diploma	<input type="checkbox"/>
Degree	<input type="checkbox"/>
Post graduate	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Age

18-27	<input type="checkbox"/>
28-37	<input type="checkbox"/>
38-47	<input type="checkbox"/>
48+	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Marital Status

Married	<input type="checkbox"/>
Single	<input type="checkbox"/>
Separated	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Time of stay in Mogadishu

1-5 Years	<input type="checkbox"/>
6-9 Years	<input type="checkbox"/>
10-14 Years	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

15 Years

Section B: Intergovernmental Organizations

	Responses	SA 5	A 4	NS 3	D 2	SD 1
	Global Intergovernmental Organizations					
1	There is advocacy for human rights promotions by International human rights commission					
2	The International human rights commission has developed policy for human rights implementation					
3	World health organization ensures provision of equitable health services in Mogadishu					
4	World bank has enabled development of economic policies in Mogadishu Somalia					
5	World bank provides adequate funding for development activities in Somalia					
6	Global refugee organization has enabled safety of IDPs in Mogadishu Somalia					
7	There is significant education support services in Mogadishu provided by UNICEF					
	Regional Intergovernmental Organizations					
1	There are security operations significantly provided by African union					
2	African union provide support in policy for security operations					
3	IGAD has coordinated collaborative negotiation agreements amongst the states					
4	There is economic restructuring provided by African development bank					

5	The economic policy development is provided by African development					
6	African union design mechanisms of policy to guide cooperation in peace building					
7	There is support for the development of conflict resolutions in Mogadishu by African Union					

Section C: Elder's Participation

	Responses	SA 5	A 4	NS 3	D 2	SD 1
1	Elders are part of the political selection processes					
2	Elders are also elected/ selected in political positions					
3	Elders are part of the local governance decision making					
4	Elders are significant participants in national decision making					
5	Elders are part of the peace planning processes					
6	Elders implement the peace dialogue processes in Mogadishu Somalia					
7	Elders are part of the peace negotiations processes					

Section C: Good Governance

1	There is periodically organized elections in Mogadishu				
2	The elections are free are fair				
3	The people are part of the election process				
4	The women and elderly are represented in elections				
5	The Youths are also represented in leadership				
6	There is observance of human rights and freedoms				
7	People have equal access to education and health				
8	There is transparency in leadership				
9	Leaders in governance are ethical				

10	There auditor general office is significantly empowered					
11	Legal institutions ensures accountability of the government officer					
12	There is no loss of funds through corruption tendencies					

Appendix II: Interview Guide

I am A student at Kampala International University pursuing a master's degrees, I am conducting a study entitled “Inter-governmental organizations, elder’s participation and good governance in Mogadishu Somalia, a case of African union. This study is entirely conducted for academic purposes and information attained will be specifically for academic concerns.

You are therefore kindly requested to help and answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the role of the following global Inter-governmental Organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia?
WHO
UNICEF
IHRC
World Bank
- 2) What is the role of regional Inter-governmental organizations on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia?
African Union
IGAD
African development bank
- 3) What is the level of elder’s participation in governance in Mogadishu Somalia?
- 4) What is the effect of elder’s Participation on good governance in Mogadishu Somalia?
- 5) What are the challenges faced in ensuring good governance in Mogadishu Somalia?
- 6) What mechanisms can be developed to ensure effective performance of the IGOs in good governance