

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN
HURIWA DISTRICT MOGADISHU SOMALIA**

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DECLARATION

I, **Liban Abdi Afrah** declare that this dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of learning.

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APPROVAL

'I confirm that, the work reported in this research report has been carried out by the candidate under my supervision'.

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Sign.....

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Date:.....

06/01/2020

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this research work to my parents, my brother and sisters and all the family members for the role they have played towards my transportation. Thank you, and May the Almighty God bless you.

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I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Almighty Allah for enabling and guiding me through my academic life.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of local government on rural Infrastructural development in Huriwa district Mogadishu of Somalia. The study was guided by Diffusion Theory. The study problem was the fact that poor rural infrastructural development is hindering Huriwa district growth in Mogadishu Somalia, and this happens due to unfavourable Local government policies to the people., Somalia. The conclusions of the study included; development of transportation infrastructure fosters growth and enhances the contribution of local government in promoting a more equitable distribution of transport infrastructure assets and services including their accessibility, the local government of Huriwa district should make sure that there is minimal working fees being paid by the local community, whereby the sewerage will be able to be collected from different places where the local government authority can effectively makes sewage for final disposal and the local government is required to reduce connection costs through tariff design or direct subsidies built in payment plan favoring the poor and increase range of electric service providers to avail consumers with choice.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0. Introduction

Somalia is divided into 18 regions (gobolka): Awdal, Bakool, Banaadir, Bari, Bay, Galguduud, Gedo, Hiiraan, Jubbada Dhexe, Jubbada Hoose, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabeellaha Dhexe, Shabeellaha Hoose, Sool, Togdheer, and Woqooyi

Thus, this is supposed to lead to community acceptance of innovative ideas by the local government of Huriwa District through teaching them different skills ranging from agriculture, sewing clothes, mechanical repairing, and also marketing skills for their products. In other words, development takes place through innovative diffusion. According to Yates (2001), there are four factors that influence adoption of an innovation. These include; the innovation itself, the communication channels used to spread information about the innovation, time, and the nature of the society to whom it is introduced. This chain of reactions places some responsibilities on Community Development practitioners. First, Community Development practitioners of Huriwa District local government should be concerned about the social and cultural feasibilities of their proposed innovative ideas and projects. Second, Community Development practitioners must actively encourage the use of local resources and communication packages in disseminating the innovative ideas and projects. Also, whether the society is urban or rural will also affect how the innovative ideas or projects are disseminated. The main advantage of this theory is that it attacks conservatism and encourages conservative regions/districts/communities to develop. On the other hand, its main disadvantage is that it discourages the sustainability of endogenous knowledge systems and institutions. There might be collective interest to preserve some indigenous beliefs and systems which are serious targets of innovative ideas and projects.

1.0.1 Conceptual Perspective

Local Government referred to a set of institutions, mechanisms and processes, through which citizens and their groups can articulate their interests and needs, mediate their differences and exercise their rights and obligations at the local level (Olusola, 2011). According to Siddiqui, Kamal (2012), a local government is a form of public administration which, in a majority of contexts, exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state. The term is used to contrast with offices at state level, which are referred to as the central government, national

government, or (where appropriate) government and also to supranational government which deals with governing institutions between states. Local governments generally act within powers delegated to them by legislation or directives of the higher level of government. In federal states, local government generally comprises the third (or sometimes fourth) tier of government, whereas in unitary states, local government usually occupies the second or third tier of government, often with greater powers than higher-level administrative divisions. This study defines the local government service delivery with three factors ie Accountability, Empowerment and Participation of local people

Rural Infrastructural Development refers to the construction of foundation services within rural areas with a goal of enhancing economic growth and improvement of quality of life of people living in rural areas especially villages. Therefore, this is done so to economically benefit the people in villages through improving on efficiency and productivity. this can be in form of construction of schools, health care centers, good roads, and many more. Infrastructure refers to the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function (Oboto, 2014). It typically characterizes technical structures such as roads, bridges, tunnels, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, telecommunications, and so forth, and can be defined as "the physical components of interrelated systems providing commodities and services essential to enable, sustain, or enhance societal living conditions (Fatop m; 5yinbo, 2016).

1.0.2 Contextual Perspective

Somalia as a nation has lived in war since independence which has hampered their development of all sectors. The country is characterized of poor communities, with poor infrastructures, poor roads, poor hospitals, poor state of schools among others (Mains, 2017). Infrastructure development is at a slow pace in several communities of Somalia with the large of government focuses of security stability (Cole, 2007).

Kabwegyere (2013) noted that good local governance, inclusive transport and socio-economic development are therefore closely intertwined (Keefer & Knack, 1995). Inclusive transport fosters growth and enhanced contribution of civil society in promoting a more equitable distribution of transport infrastructure assets and services including their accessibility (Mashiri et al, 2015). Transport governance can perhaps be viewed as ,,,the single most important factor

in eradicating isolation, deprivation, access problems of marginalised, peripheral and disadvantaged communities in developing countries (Mashiri et al, 2017).

Infrastructural Development in Huriwa District of Somalia has been deteriorating where by little improvement has been witnessed by the citizens who emphasize that the mismanagement and misappropriation of rural infrastructural funds by the local government has caused underdevelopment of Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia (Adeyemo, D.O. 2015). This is because most schools in the region are in poor state as the teaching staff is underpaid, the medical facilities are operating with limited drugs and medication to cater to the citizens and also there is limited support for agricultural products like; bananas, maize, simsim, and millet which are sources of income to the people living in rural areas of Huriwa District. This is one of the major problems affecting rural infrastructural development and in most cases the funds have been mismanaged (Ovwigbo, B.O. and P.A. Ifie, 2014).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Poor rural infrastructural development is hindering growth and development in Somalia and worse in districts like Huriwa District. This happens due to unfavourable Local government policies to the people (Mogadishu Local government report, 2018). This can be evidenced from the various deficit financial budgets of the District for the past three years, which means that the estimated expenditures are more than the estimated incomes hence a hindrance to effective infrastructural development. It was upon such a state affairs that the researcher investigated the nature of Local government policy on rural infrastructural development (Takeshi, S.2013). Inadequate funding by the local government to the infrastructure sector has resulted largely in poor education outcomes; limited boreholes to cater for the big population of people in Huriwa district, insufficient infrastructure like classrooms and teachers' houses, sanitary facilities, girl child specific needs, teacher houses; and low motivation of teachers due to poor pay. Despite receiving 17 percent of the 2016/17 budget from the local government, the outcomes are not likely to improve because the biggest proportion is consumed by salaries, leaving a small amount for capitation and school facilities grants (Oboth, J.M .2014). The internally generated

fund which was hoped to accelerate the finance of the development of rural infrastructure is bedeviled by corrupt practices. Therefore, this study is set to establish the effect of Local government on rural infrastructural development in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia (Jongwon, L, (2012). Following the above background, the researcher has decided to carry out a study on local government and rural infrastructural development.

1.6. Research Hypothesis

Ho1. Local government has significant effects on transportation, infrastructural development in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia.

Ho2. There is a significant effect of local government on the development of Water and Sewage systems infrastructure in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia.

Ho3. There is a significant effect of local government on the development of electric systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia.

1.7 Scope

1.7.1 Geographical scope

The study involved participants from the Huriwa district local government in Huriwa district, Mogadishu Somalia. Huriwa District is a district in the southeastern Banaadir region of Somalia. It includes the northeastern neighborhoods of the national capital, Mogadishu.

1.7.2 Content scope

In terms of content, Local government constituted empowerment, accountability and participation of local people. The study also focused on rural infrastructural development (dependent variable) in terms of transport and communication infrastructure, Sewage systems infrastructure and electric system.

1.7.3 Time scope

The study was carried out within a period of 7 months and that is from February to August and considered data gathered in the last 9 years and that is from 2009-2018. This is because it is the

period where Huriwa district local government has tried to promote development in the region through Identifying and promoting agribusiness investment opportunities in rural areas, Building capacities for people in the diaspora to identify, participate in, and promote investment opportunities in their home countries, and drive their transformation as agents of development; and Encouraging multi-pronged strategies that bring together members of the global diaspora, private enterprises and civil society in their home communities, local and national governments, and the international community.

1.8 Significance of the study

The findings from this study are expected to benefit various categories people as follows:-

Local Governments; the study will help other Local Governments in Somalia to identify key areas for example; boosting agriculture, developing the education system, improving on transportation networks, etc., so as to enhance and boost infrastructural development.

Academicians; the study also will be useful as a source of information to academicians and researchers who will be carrying out research on Local government and rural infrastructural development.

1.9 Operational definitions of Key Terms

Local government; referred to a set of institutions, mechanisms and processes, through which citizens and their groups can articulate their interests and needs, mediate their differences and exercise their rights and obligations at the local level (Olusola, 2011).

Empowerment; referred to “self-mobilization”, “decentralized decision-making”, “participatory role of civil society in development” and a “call for a bottom-up approach in which power is given to civil society (Takeshi, 2013).

Accountability; this referred to the degree to which responsibility for action(s), decision(s) can be identified/understood and the extent to which officials assigned such responsibility can be held responsible for their action(s), decision(s) or lack thereof. Lines of responsibility must be relatively clear both internally (among employees and elected officials) and externally (in the eyes of voters) (Sakong, 2013).

Infrastructural development; is the construction and improvement of foundational with the goal of sparking economic growth and improvements in quality of life (Walubi, 2013).

1.10 Organization of the dissertation

The dissertation was organized as follows: In chapter one it presented the background information, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, research hypothesis, scope, significance of the study and operation definitions of key terms. Specifically, chapter two covered review of related literature, theoretical review and the conceptual framework.

Chapter three discussed the methodology in detail, including research design, research population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection methods, validity and reliability of research instrument, data gathering procedure, data analysis, study limitations and ethical considerations. In Chapter four of the dissertation there was presentation, analysis and interpretation of results. Chapter five described the discussions, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter looked into the theoretical review, the conceptual frame work of the study and the related literature as per the objectives. The purpose of the review was to see how earlier researchers reviewed the same problem, to identify the strengths and weaknesses within the literature.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Diffusion Theory

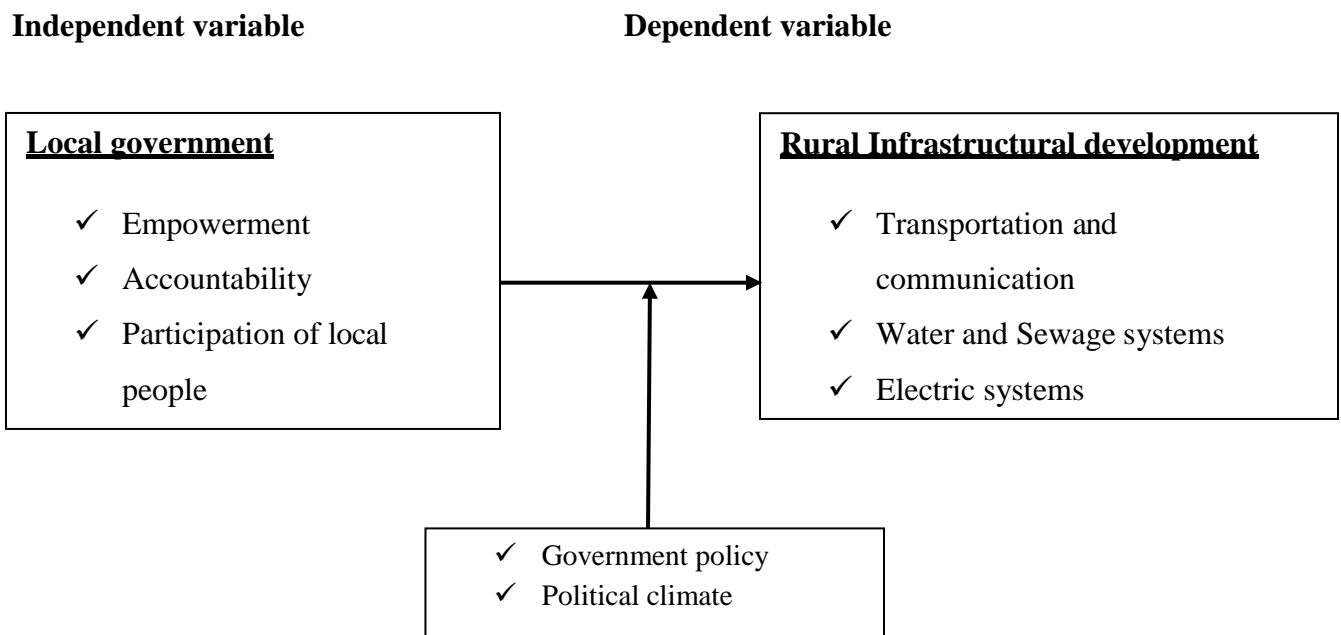
The study was guided by the Diffusion Theory developed by Yates (2001), where by the idea of the theory is to change the backward mindset posture of enclosed typical rural communities for example in Huriwa District Mogadishu Somalia for development through innovative means so as to promote infrastructural development in terms of setting good health facilities, constructing good public schools, constructing good roads, setting advanced market centers and many others. Thus, this is supposed to lead to community acceptance of innovative ideas by the local government of Huriwa District through teaching them different skills ranging from agriculture, sewing clothes, mechanical repairing, and also marketing skills for their products. In other words, development takes place through innovative diffusion. According to Yates (2001), there are four factors that influence adoption of an innovation. These include; the innovation itself, the communication channels used to spread information about the innovation, time, and the nature of the society to whom it is introduced. This chain of reactions places some responsibilities on Community Development practitioners. First, Community Development practitioners of Huriwa District local government should be concerned about the social and cultural feasibilities of their proposed innovative ideas and projects. Second, Community Development practitioners must actively encourage the use of local resources and communication packages in disseminating the innovative ideas and projects. Also, whether the society is urban or rural will also affect how the innovative ideas or projects are disseminated. The main advantage of this theory is that it attacks conservatism and encourages conservative regions/districts/communities to develop. might be collective interest to preserve some indigenous beliefs and systems which are serious targets of

innovative ideas and projects. The theory directly relates to the study as it points out strategies that can help lead to community development proposing innovative ideas from local government level.

2.2 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework showing Local government has a significant importance to rural infrastructural development.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Source; Researcher, (2019)

With regard to transport governance, the White Paper on Local Government (2015) introduces the concept of “developmental local government”, defining it as: “local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs, and improve the quality of their lives.” Indeed

transport governance is central to facilitating the realisation of a developmental local government, yet this issue is not mentioned specifically and explicitly in policy documents and legislation (Arthur, 2012).

2.3 Related Literature

2.3.1 Effects of Local government to the transportation and communication infrastructure

Kabwegyere (2013) noted that good local governance, inclusive transport and socio-economic development are therefore closely intertwined (Keefer & Knack, 1995). Inclusive transport fosters growth and enhanced contribution of civil society in promoting a more equitable distribution of transport infrastructure assets and services including their accessibility (Mashiri et al, 2015). Transport governance can perhaps be viewed as „„the single most important factor in eradicating isolation, deprivation, access problems of marginalised, peripheral and disadvantaged communities in developing countries (Mashiri et al, 2017).

UNDP (2013) presents democratic, efficient functioning governments institutions as being not immune from rampant poverty or inequality (UNDP, 2013). It is thus important to distinguish between transport government as distinct from transport governance. The former refers to state institutions legislated and/or gazetted through acts of parliament to deliver required goods and services. The latter relates to the processes and systems of transport flows and networks between and among many actors and stakeholders impacting on the ultimate quality and quantity of transport infrastructure and services provision (UNDP, 2000; Chakwizira & Mashiri, 2015).

However, the adequacy of existing transport governance institutional arrangements and strategies for local government to facilitate the implementation of action plans that resolutely deal with local economic development has come for serious questioning of late by some critics. In 2017, a panel of experts brought together to discuss and examine the critical question of infrastructure (including transport) and development in South Africa, identified 25 key factors that combined known facts about the future and critical uncertainties that are plausible yet unpredictable. Governance as a factor features strongly as an area requiring special attention and focus for enhanced transport delivery and services (DBSA, 2015). Other factors that feature strongly in the

same study include infrastructure investment, political will, capacity (human), income and wealth distribution, all of which have strong governance linkages and overtures.

Bisobye (2013) argued that community empowerment is fundamental to poverty reduction and the World Bank has taken this approach to support programmes in developing countries. There is a plethora of definitions and characteristics of empowerment. The one that is particularly relevant in this context is the following: Communities are empowered if they: 1) Have access to information; 2) Are included and participate in forums where issues are discussed and decisions are made; 3) Can hold decision-makers to account for their choices and actions; and, 4) Have the capacity and resources to organize to aggregate and express their interests and/or to take on roles as partners with public service delivery agencies (Brinkerhoff 2006). Empowerment, is thus intimately associated with community or the public and, as Theron puts it, is “self-mobilization”, “decentralized decision-making”, “participatory role of civil society in development” and a “call for a bottom-up approach in which power is given to civil society (Augsburger, 2015).

2.3.2 Effects of Local government to the development of Sewage systems infrastructure

Hoffman (2014) noted that one of the challenges faced by the local community initiatives to sewage systems was lack of tools for both collection and transportation of waste from household to waste disposal centers. Due to the nature of the road networks in the area, the project proposes to support the local community with wheelbarrows, bicycles, gloves, gumboots, overalls, rakes, hoes, spades and garbage collection cans/bags to effectively collect and transport waste most especially in areas which are not easily accessed by the local council waste trucks (Sengendo, 2012). The arrangement will be that with minimal working fees being paid by the local community, the waste will be able to be collected from the households to places where the city authority can effectively collect sewage for final disposal (Tenywa, 2012).

Sengendo (2011) noted that sewage collection is currently one of the most critical services, whose quality and coverage has caused serious public outcry in slum areas. The fact that the capacity to manage the sewage generated is very minimal due to limited man power, financial challenges and lack of basic equipment used in sewage management leading to a sewage collection inefficiency of less than 30% of the sewage generated. Community capacity to undertake domestic/household initiatives for sewage management have also been humped by limited access to land, negative

behavioral towards proper sewage systems and limited awareness and enforcement of the sewage management legal and policy framework among the local community (Baxter, 2016).

2.3.3 Effects of Local government to the development of electric system infrastructure

Olusola (2011) noted that house wiring, connection charges and power tariff are a major constraint to the poor in accessing electricity. Cook (2013) revealed that the issues to addressing access of electricity to the poor have been addressed through ensuring that first, service providers provide access, the second instrument is required to reduce connection costs through tariff design or direct subsidies built in payment plan favoring the poor and third is to increase range of service providers to avail consumers with choice. Cook (2013) further indicated that achievement is difficult and slow and understanding of the issues that act as constraints are incomplete.

Khemani (2016) argued that one of the major challenges is their poor economic performance, preventing them to reach cost- recovery. The difficulty of recovering costs can be linked with low customer electricity consumption, high capital costs, low utilization factor, inappropriate tariff schemes, lack of promotion of productive uses of electricity and unreliable electricity supply, as well as dispersed populations. Furthermore, many mini-grids are operated by local organizations and relying on their generated income to cover operation and expansion costs (Harte, 2013).

According to Collier et al (2013), the rural poor are not only income poor; they are also deprived of basic necessities. Majority of rural population is marginalized in terms lack of access to physical and social assets, and in terms of institutions and inequality. They lack essential capabilities, have low access to productive assets and lack access to instruments to mitigate and cope with shocks that affect their well-being and ability to come out of poverty. Agriculture sector, the major source of economic growth, employment and livelihood is suffering from low agricultural productivity. In the past, in many regional economies, misguided policies and institutional weaknesses stifled rural infrastructural development and resulted in slow economic growth, increase in rural poverty, inequality and vulnerability to shocks (Yoshida, 2013).

2.4 Empirical review

With regard to transport governance, the White Paper on Local Government (2015) introduces the concept of “developmental local government”, defining it as: “local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs, and improve the quality of their lives.” Indeed transport governance is central to facilitating the realisation of a developmental local government, yet this issue is not mentioned specifically and explicitly in policy documents and legislation.

Yoshida (2013) noted that the most important impediment to rural infrastructural development is an overly restrictive policy regime: assets distribution, institutional of credit and subsidies. Poverty in rural areas is also perpetuated because of lack of adequate infrastructure. The declining financial resources added further pressure on already weak infrastructure. The growth pattern in the region demonstrates that growth is highly dependent on agriculture sector value addition. The paper emphasizes that there is considerable scope for policy interventions aimed at harnessing development potential and improving livelihood opportunities for millions of people living in poverty and human deprivation. The last section of the paper concludes that from growth and poverty reduction perspective rural infrastructural development must be given priority in the development process (Odd-Helge, 2013).

Paul (2014) noted that it can therefore be assumed that local government and rural infrastructural development go hand in hand. However, Brinkerhoff & Azfar point out that, precisely because decentralization concerns politics and power as well as technocratic efficiency and effectiveness, the assumption that empowerment automatically enhances democracy and service delivery deserves investigation. Community empowerment projects tend to be dominated and driven by elites. As Chinsinga puts it “institutionalized pro-poor policy making frameworks may be tampered by elite capture” and this may result in empowering a local elite rather than a community or marginalized sections of the community. This can be observed in the Malawian context, where the decentralization process has not really facilitated community empowerment, but on the contrary, has impeded the process (Happy, 2017). One reason is the flawed decentralization process which has failed to facilitate effective local government.

2.5 Identifying the Gaps

The literature review above did not indicate the challenges facing Local government in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia; still the literature did not exactly indicate how Local government affects the rural infrastructural development in Huriwa district Mogadishu and how Local government contributes a reasonable percentage in funding rural infrastructural development (Yoshida, 2013). However, this is what this research is set to find out.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The researcher used a descriptive research design. According to (Salaria, 2012) descriptive research is devoted to the gathering of information about prevailing conditions or situations for the purpose of description and interpretation. The design also allows collection of both qualitative and quantitative data. Quantitative research is explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that is analyzed using mathematically based methods while qualitative research is based on nonnumeric data (Aliaga and Gunderson, 2000). As noted by Aliaga and Gunderson (2000) qualitative research is an umbrella term encompassing several methods some of which are interviews, case studies and discourse analysis.

3.2 Research Population

Target population refers to the cumulative elements of study from an environment in which information is gathered from. Heliwaa District (Somali: *Degmada Huriwaa*) is a district in the southeastern Banaadir region of Somalia. It includes the northeastern neighborhoods of the national capital, Mogadishu. According to the Global Data Lab (2018), Heliwaa District has a population of 61,250 people (Somalia Census Report, 2018). However, the research targeted a population of 42,305, covering the largest part in the district. The researcher selected the sample from this population using Slovens formula.

3.3 Sample Size

Slovene's formula was used to compute the sample size;

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

Where; n = the required sample size; N = the known population size; and α = the level of significance (0.05).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{42,305}{1 + 42,305 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{42,305}{1 + 42,305 * 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{42,305}{106.76}$$

n= 399 respondents

3.4. Sampling Techniques

The study employed random sampling technique which is the purest form of probability sampling, and thus here each citizen of Huriwa district Mogadishu had an equal and known chance of being selected to be included in the study. A random sample allows a known probability that each elementary unit will be chosen whereby there is no need to divide the population into sub-populations or take any steps further than plucking the number of research subjects needed at random from the larger group. Again, the only requirements are that randomness governs the selection process and that each member of the larger population has an equal probability of selection

3.5 Data collection methods

3.5.1 Questionnaire

3.6 Source of data collection

The researcher collected data from both primary and secondary sources;

i. Primary Data

The data was collected from the field by use of questionnaires which were given to the respondents. The respondents were got by first determining the number of the respondents and then taking a physical visit to seek for the consent of the respondents to have them answer the set questions in the questionnaire and this was done through following random sampling techniques in the respondents who were first selected and then approached.

ii. Secondary data

This was sourced by reviewing of documented resources as newspapers, journals, reports, presentations, magazines and online publications. This was done in order to first identify the existing information on the research topic and to understand how much the respondent knew about the research topic in order to avoid lies.

3.7 Data Gathering Procedures

Data gathering procedures was divided into three phases, these included; before, during and after. The researcher followed these phases to reach to the conclusion of the data gathering procedures. Before the research, the researcher was required to get an introductory letter from the college of higher degrees and research. After this letter, the researcher presented this letter to the field officials before carrying out the data collection.

In the process of collecting data, the researcher educated the respondents about the research and also informed them about the future use, benefits and outcomes of the research report, to collect right information the study based on purposive. The advantage of purposive sampling is that the researcher targeted only the respondents who have the information that the researcher wanted. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked to ensure that all were answered. After all the data gathered was collected and entered in a computer using SPSS for software for statistical analysis.

3.8 Data analysis

Data was compiled, sorted, classified and entered into the computer analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS version 20.0). Qualitative data was be analyzed basing on Yin and Yin (2011) approach of deriving the effect of one event on another using case studies. Data was therefore be corrected and analyzed concurrently depending on the case study/ by linking data to propositions and Saphilo"s, (2012) tool for analyzing was used to measure qualitative data. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) v 20.0 was used to analyze the data collected to assess how the activities of the local government and rural infrastructural development. The descriptive statistics were applied to assess the extent of local government and rural Infrastructural development through using means and rank. The questionnaire a 4

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.0 Profile of respondents

Respondents were asked to provide information regarding their gender, age, transportation level and years spent in that area. Their responses were summarized using frequencies and percentage distributions as indicated in table 5; Results in table 4.1 indicated that majority of respondents were in the age bracket of 20-30 years with 47.36%, followed by 38.84% in the age range of 31-40 years, 9.28% were in the ages of 41- 50 years while only 4.52% were 51 years and above. This implies that majority of people living in Somalia are in their youthful ages of 31-40 years and 20-30 Years.

With respect to gender, results indicated that male respondents (65.91%) were more than female respondents (34.09%). With respect to academic qualification, majority of the respondents (58.14%) were Bachelor's degree holders, these were followed by diploma holders (15.28%), 14.28% had certificate, 11.77% had masters and only 0.53% had PhD. Hence implying that the respondents gave the required information since they were educated enough to understand the how Huriwa District Local Government has impacted on Rural Infrastructural Development in the region.

4.1 Extent of Local Government service delivery

The independent variable in this study was local government, this variable (IV) was broken into three constructs which included; empowerment (with five items/questions) accountability (with five questions) and participation of local people (with five questions).

Results in table 4.2 denoted that the local government in Huriwa district Mogadishu-Somalia was generally high and this was indicated by the overall mean of 2.64, implying that the activities of local government have been favorable to the citizens of Huriwa district. With respect to empowerment, results in table 4.2 showed that communities are included in forms where issues are discussed and decisions are made (mean=3.31), communities have access to information concerning local government activities (mean=3.21), this implies that there are high number of local people who have been empowered by the local government; communities have the capacity to express their interests (mean=2.84), Community empowerment projects are always tend to be dominated and

driven by elites (mean=2.57); the local government in Huriwa district has always facilitated community empowerment (mean=2.45). Implying that the local government has sometimes failed to facilitate community empowerment in Huriwa district.

Regarding accountability, results in table 4.2 indicated that five items were used to measure this construct and it was also rated high and this was indicated by the average mean of 2.81. Results further indicated that all decision makers in Huriwa district are accountable to the public (mean=3.28), citizen councils always have a big influence during accountability activities (mean=3.02), local elections are always the most common and powerful form of accountability in Huriwa district (mean=2.73), local government mechanisms, institutions and processes are always transparent and allow access to information to those directly concerned (mean=2.66), Local government officials have always explained to the community what they have done or failed to do (mean=2.35). Implying that the local government officials always not explain to the community what they have done or failed to do.

With respect to participation of local people; results indicated that this construct was rated as low and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=2.24), the following items were rated low; Huriwa district always allow local citizens to participate in all local government activities (mean=2.48), Huriwa district always relies on participation of local people when it comes to allocation of services (mean=2.42), local government allows all men and women in Huriwa district to have equal opportunities to improve and maintain their wellbeing (mean=2.37), local government allows partnership of all stakeholders in service delivery (mean=2.24). one item was rated very low; there is public involvement in all local government activities (mean=1.71). Implying that the public is not always involved in most of local government activities.

4.2: Rural Infrastructural development

The independent variable in this study was rural Infrastructural development, this variable (IV) was broken into three constructs and these were; Transportation and communication (with four questions), development of Water and Sewage systems (with four questions) and electric systems (with four items/questions).

Results still indicated that the local government has always provided funds to the Huriwa district Postal Services (mean=3.21), the local government of Huriwa district signed an effective official cooperation agreement with its counterparts in Mogadishu as part of a five-year national recovery plan aiming at reconstructing several major infrastructural landmarks in Huriwa district and elsewhere(mean=2.69), the local government has always funded Huriwa district transportation and communication projects(mean=2.48), The Local government has always funded highway road construction projects connecting from Huriwa district to major cities Mogadishu in Somalia (mean=2.31) and there are a number of radio stations being funded by Local government to the people in Huriwa district (mean=1.55).Implying that the local government has not yet set up communication facilities for the citizens in Huriwa district Mogadishu.

Regarding the development of Water and Sewage systems; results indicate that the development of Water and Sewage systems was rated as unsatisfactory and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=2.22), implying that the local government has not effectively provided Water and Sewage systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu, Somalia. the water distribution council in uncertainties can have access to free water services (mean=2.28), the local government has setup water projects in remote and water-less habitations in Huriwa district Mogadishu, Somalia (mean=1.68).Implying that the local government has somehow failed to establish high quality Water and Sewage systems to the citizens in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia.

energy investment programming has always been supported by the Local government in Huriwa district (mean=2.39), more hydropower resources have been established in Huriwa district (mean=2.19), several Local government departments have responsibilities in the energy sector of Huriwa district (mean=1.61).

4.3 Objective one; Effect of local government on development of transportation infrastructure in Huriwa district Mogadishu

This objective intended to examine the effect of local government on development of transportation infrastructure in Huriwa district Mogadishu, simple linear regression was used to analyze and fulfill this objective;

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.386	.426		-3.321	.100
Local government	.652	.086	.541	5.428	.004

b. Dependent Variable: Rural Infrastructural development.

4.4 Objective two; Effect of local government on development of Water and Sewage systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu

This objective intended to ascertain the effect of local government on development of Water and Sewage systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu, simple linear regression was used to analyze and fulfill this objective;

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.668	.242		6.896	.002
Local government	.425	.087	.581	4.896	.003

a. Dependent Variable: Rural Infrastructural development.

b.

4.5 Multiple Regression

Table 11: Regression Analysis between the Dependent and Independent Variables

Variables regressed	Adjusted r^2	F-value	Sig.	Interpretation	Decision on H_0
Rural Infrastructural development VS Local government	.544	8.231	.000	Significant effect	Rejected
Coefficients	Beta	t-value	Sig		
(Constant)	1.996	10.066	.000	Significant effect	Rejected
Empowerment	.382	.492	.001	Significant effect	Rejected
Accountability	.436	.561	.002	Significant effect	Rejected
Participation of local people	.317	.314	.000	Significant effect	Rejected

Source: Primary data, 2019

Regression analysis results in table 4.7

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

5.0.1 Objective two; the effect of local government on development of Water and Sewage systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu, Somalia

The findings revealed that local government has a positive effect on development of Water and Sewage systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu, Somalia, this also implied that the existence of local government positively affects the development of Water and Sewage systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu, Somalia. This finding is in line with Hoffman (2014) noted that one of the challenges faced by the local community initiatives to sewage systems was lack of tools for both collection and transportation of waste from household to waste disposal centers. The arrangement will be that with minimal working fees being paid by the local community, the waste will be able to be collected from the households to places where the city authority can effectively collect sewage for final disposal (Tenywa, 2012).

Due to the nature of the road networks in the area, the project proposes to support the local community with wheelbarrows, bicycles, gloves, gumboots, overalls, rakes, hoes, spades and garbage collection cans/bags to effectively collect and transport waste most especially in areas which are not easily accessed by the local council waste trucks (Sengendo, 2012).

Sengendo (2011) noted that fact that the capacity to manage the sewage generated is very minimal due to limited man power, financial challenges and lack of basic equipment used in sewage management leading to a sewage collection inefficiency of less than 30% of the sewage generated. Community capacity to undertake domestic/household initiatives for sewage management have also been humped by limited access to land, negative behavioral towards proper sewage systems and limited awareness and enforcement of the sewage management legal and policy framework among the local community. The sewage collection is currently one of the most critical services, whose quality and coverage has caused serious public outcry in slum areas (Baxter, 2016).

5.0.2 Objective three; the effect of local government on the development of electric systems

in Huriwa district Mogadishu, Somalia

The findings of this study disclosed a positive effect local government has on the development of electric systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu, Somalia, this therefore implies that local government influences the development of electric systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu, Somalia. This is in line with Collier et al (2013) who noted that the rural poor are not only income poor; they are also deprived of basic necessities. Majority of rural population is marginalized in terms lack of access to physical and social assets, and in terms of institutions and inequality. They lack essential capabilities, have low access to productive assets and lack access to instruments to mitigate and cope with shocks that affect their well-being and ability to come out of poverty. Agriculture sector, the major source of economic growth, employment and livelihood is suffering from low agricultural productivity. In the past, in many regional economies, misguided policies and institutional weaknesses stifled rural infrastructural development and resulted in slow economic growth, increase in rural poverty, inequality and vulnerability to shocks (Yoshida, 2013).

Olusola (2011) noted that house wiring, connection charges and power tariff are a major constraint to the poor in accessing electricity. Cook (2013) revealed that the issues to addressing access of electricity to the poor have been addressed through ensuring that first, service providers provide access, the second instrument is required to reduce connection costs through tariff design or direct subsidies built in payment plan favoring the poor and third is to increase range of service providers to avail consumers with choice. Cook (2013) further indicated that achievement is difficult and slow and understanding of the issues that act as constraints are incomplete.

Khemani (2016) noted that one of the major challenges is their poor economic performance, preventing them to reach cost- recovery. The difficulty of recovering costs can be linked with low customer electricity consumption, high capital costs, low utilization factor, inappropriate tariff schemes, lack of promotion of productive uses of electricity and unreliable electricity supply, as well as dispersed populations. Furthermore, many mini-grids are operated by local organizations and relying on their generated income to cover operation and expansion costs (Harte, 2013).

5.1 Conclusions

5.1.1 Objective one; the effect of Local government on the development of transportation infrastructure in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia

According to the findings local government has a positive effect on development of transportation infrastructure in Huriwa district Mogadishu, Somalia, hence concluding that development of transportation infrastructure fosters growth and enhances the contribution of local government in promoting a more equitable distribution of transport infrastructure assets and services including their accessibility.

5.1.2 Objective Two; the effect of Local government to the development of Water and Sewage systems infrastructure in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia

According to the findings, local government positively affects the development of Water and Sewage systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu-Somalia, hence concluding that the local government of Huriwa district should make sure that there is minimal working fees being paid by the local community, whereby the sewerage will be able to be collected from different places where the local government authority can effectively makes sewage for final disposal.

5.1.3 Objective three; The effect of Local government to the development of electric systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia

According to the findings local government has a positive effect on the development of electric systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu-Somalia, hence concluding that the local government is required to reduce connection costs through tariff design or direct subsidies built in payment plan favoring the poor and increase range of electric service providers to avail consumers with choice.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Objective one; the effect of Local government on the development of transportation infrastructure in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia

5.2.2 Objective two; the effect of Local government to the development of Water and Sewage systems infrastructure in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia

The researcher also recommends to the government of Somalia to urgently rehabilitate and carry out reconstruction of Water and Sewage systems, the key to ensuring recovery of the Water and

Sewage systems is to make money available to rebuild and repair Water and Sewage facilities.

5.2.3 Objective three; the effect of Local government to the development of electric systems in Huriwa district Mogadishu Somalia

The researcher recommends that the Government of Somalia should avoid low customer electricity consumption, high capital costs, low utilization factor, inappropriate tariff schemes, lack of promotion of productive uses of electricity and unreliable electricity supply, as well as dispersed populations.

5.3 Contribution to the knowledge

The study enlightens how rural population is marginalized in terms lack of access to physical and social assets, and in terms of institutions and inequality. They lack essential capabilities, have low access to productive assets and lack access to instruments to mitigate and cope with shocks that affect their well-being and ability to come out of poverty. The study still contributed to knowledge by indicating how local government and rural infrastructural development go hand in hand, and how local government can be committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs, and improve the quality of their lives.

5.4 Limitations of the study

The challenges languages because the questionnaires are designed in English were solved by using research assistants who have knowledge on both English and Somali language to interpret the questionnaires.

Researchers in the Somalia are viewed in a negative way, usually respondents think negatively about researchers. This study however emphasized to the respondents that the study was purely for academic purposes and also encouraged them to volunteer willingly

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APPENDICES:

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRES

SECTION A: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Direction:

Please provide information about yourself. Kindly tick or fill out in the blank spaces of each option:

Code No _____ Date Received by Respondent _____

(Please Tick): ☒

1. Age: (a) 20-30 years, (b) 31-40 years, (c) 41-50 years, (d) 51 and above

2. Gender

____(1) Male

____(2) Female

3. Marital Status

____Single

____Married

____Divorced

4. Transportation qualification

1) Certificate ()

2) Diploma ()

3) Bachelor degree ()

4) Master's degree ()

5) PhD ()

	Participation				
15	Huriwa district always allow local citizens to participate in all local government activities.				
16	Huriwa district always relies on participation of local people when it comes to allocation of services				
17	Local government allows all men and women in Huriwa district to have equal opportunities to improve and maintain their wellbeing				
18	Local government allows partnership of all stakeholders in service delivery.				
19	There is public involvement in all local government activities				

SECTION C: Rural infrastructural development

Direction: Please write your rating in the corresponding column before each option that matches with your best choice in terms of rural infrastructural development.

Response Mode		Rating Description	Legend
Strongly Agree	(4)	You agree with no doubt at all	SA
Agree	(3)	You agree with some doubt	A
Disagree	(2)	You disagree with some doubt	D
Strongly Disagree	(1)	You disagree with no doubt at all	SD

No.	Transportation and communication infrastructure	Scale			
20	Local government has always provided funds to the Huriwa district Postal Services	1	2	3	4
21	Local government of Huriwa district signed an official cooperation agreement with its counterparts in Mogadishu as part of a five-year national recovery plan aiming at reconstructing several major infrastructural landmarks in Huriwa district and elsewhere	1	2	3	4
22	The Local government has always funded Huriwa district transportation and communication projects	1	2	3	4
23	The Local government has always funded highway road construction projects connecting from Huriwa district to major cities Mogadishu in Somalia	1	2	3	4
24	There are a number of radio stations being funded by Local government to the people in Huriwa district	1	2	3	4

	Development of Water and Sewage systems				
25	The government has setup water projects in remote and water-less habitations in Huriwa district Mogadishu, Somalia	1	2	3	4
26	The local government has made sure that all citizens in areas affected by uncertainties can have access to free water services	1	2	3	4
27	The local government has made sure that even street people in Huriwa district Mogadishu also receive water services	1	2	3	4
28	The water distribution council always make sure that even people from migrant families	1	2	3	4
	also receive quality water services				
	Electric systems				
29	Baardhere project in Huriwa district has been planned as a multipurpose irrigation, power and flood control scheme	1	2	3	4
30	Energy investment programming has always been supported by the Local government in Huriwa district	1	2	3	4
31	More hydropower resources have been established in Huriwa district	1	2	3	4
32	Several Local government departments have responsibilities in the energy sector of Huriwa district	1	2	3	4