

Chief Editor

Dr. A. Singaraj, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.

Editor

Mrs.M.Josephin Immaculate Ruba

EDITORIAL ADVISORS

1. Prof. Dr.Said I.Shalaby, MD,Ph.D.
Professor & Vice President
Tropical Medicine,
Hepatology & Gastroenterology, NRC,
Academy of Scientific Research and Technology,
Cairo, Egypt.
2. Dr. Mussie T. Tessema,
Associate Professor,
Department of Business Administration,
Winona State University, MN,
United States of America,
3. Dr. Mengsteab Tesfayohannes,
Associate Professor,
Department of Management,
Sigmund Weis School of Business,
Susquehanna University,
Selinsgrove, PENN,
United States of America,
4. Dr. Ahmed Sebihi
Associate Professor
Islamic Culture and Social Sciences (ICSS),
Department of General Education (DGE),
Gulf Medical University (GMU),
UAE.
5. Dr. Anne Maduka,
Assistant Professor,
Department of Economics,
Anambra State University,
Igbariam Campus,
Nigeria.
6. Dr. D.K. Awasthi, M.Sc., Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Chemistry,
Sri J.N.P.G. College,
Charbagh, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh. India
7. Dr. Tirtharaj Bhoi, M.A, Ph.D,
Assistant Professor,
School of Social Science,
University of Jammu,
Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir, India.
8. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Choudhury,
Assistant Professor,
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development,
An ICSSR Research Institute,
New Delhi- 110070, India.
9. Dr. Gyanendra Awasthi, M.Sc., Ph.D., NET
Associate Professor & HOD
Department of Biochemistry,
Dolphin (PG) Institute of Biomedical & Natural
Sciences,
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India.
10. Dr. C. Satapathy,
Director,
Amity Humanity Foundation,
Amity Business School, Bhubaneswar,
Orissa, India.



ISSN (Online): 2455-7838

SJIF Impact Factor : 6.093

EPRA International Journal of

Research & Development (IJRD)

Monthly Peer Reviewed & Indexed
International Online Journal

Volume: 4, Issue:4, April 2019



Published By
EPRA Publishing

CC License





THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN BANADIR REGION MOGADISHU-SOMALIA

Abdullahi Sharif Abdulkadir

*Faculty of post-graduation study master degree of public administration at university of Somalia (UNISO)
Mogadishu-Somalia*

ABSTRACT

This Study aims to analyze the role of local government for community development and determines how the state of infrastructure has affected the community development in Banadir region, Mogadishu-Somalia. The general objective of this study was to investigate the Role of local government for community development. Specifically this study investigated the factors influencing the role of local government for community development, the influence of local government services on Community Development, the role of the Local Government services in socio-economic transformation in Banadir Region, Mogadishu-Somalia.

The study used cross sectional study design, quantitative, primary data, cross sectional study design is present oriented used to investigate population by selecting samples to analysis and discover occurrence the data collected by the questionnaire whereby data was gathered by the use of closed ended questionnaires which were self-administered. Factor analysis was used to assess the validity and Cronbach alpha to assess reliability of the questionnaire. Multiple regression analysis was performed to assess the relationship between the dependent variable (Community development, Socio-economic transformation) and the independent variables (Factors influencing local government) and to test the research hypotheses on the role of local government for community development in banadir region, Mogadishu-Somalia

The study is particularly significant because there is Shortage studies in this kind in Somalia aimed at analyzing role of local government for community development in banadir region Mogadishu-Somalia.

The findings revealed that there is variation in the empowerment of local governments for the provision of social services, and that inadequate infrastructural related services negatively militate against the Community development. The theoretical framework of this Study argues that the factors involved in supporting the process of community development and the roles of local government influence the outcomes in community development.

Finally, the study suggests some policy recommendations that are useful in solving the Community development and infrastructures presently rendered should be renewed in such a way that the needs of the entire citizenry be adequately catered by making sure that enough resources is provided for the provision of the required Community development.

KEYWORDS: *Factors influencing the role of local government for community development, Community Development, Socio-economic transformation.*

INTRODUCTION

Local governments have inadequate human, financial and logistic resources and local government administrative staff usually lacks basic technical and managerial skills. This may have a direct negative impact on the quality of public services.

Local governments face democratic pressure from their constituents for 'primary' facilities (such as feeder roads, health posts, primary school classrooms, etc.), which tend to favor the poor, against large-scale investments (trunk roads, referral hospitals and so on), which rather tend to favor relatively more the non-poor. Local involvement in decision-making about infrastructure provision may ensure a closer political engagement of local people (including stronger pressure for responsiveness and accountability). The result is that in many Sub-Saharan African countries, even when there are favorable legal frameworks, local authorities are not yet playing a meaningful role in local development and are not fully involved in the delivery of public infrastructure and services. Their policy-making and implementation powers are still very limited. (Conference, 2005)

Local Government is the nearest government to the people and thus, a channel through which the community feels the pulse of other higher levels of government.

The objective of local government in Ethiopia is to bring rapid development benefiting community at local level throughout the country. The goals of community development should be to improve people's productivity and enable them to participate in their social, political and economic life.

The World Development Report (2003) strongly supports devolution for making service delivery work for the poor. Recently a number of scholarly books, articles and panels at conferences have dealt with the growing importance of local government as providers of local services, valuable partners in community development arena and a successful laboratory for local democracy (Sisk et al., 2001; Forbrig 2011; Rondinelli 2006). (State, Tuke, Karunakaran, & Huka, 2017)

One of the consequences of the civil strife that began in 1988 was the alienation of many local governments from the effective authority of Mogadishu. Whereas the domestic situation as of May 1992 remained unstable, the trend appeared to be toward a decentralized system of local government similar to that existing prior to the 1969 coup. The constitution of 1961 had provided for the decentralization of administrative functions wherever feasible, and throughout the country elected councils had been responsible for municipal and district government. Indeed, the local government structures that existed in 1992 were the same ones that had been established during Siad Barre's dictatorship. One of Siad Barre's first decrees following the 1969 military coup dissolved all the elected municipal and

district councils. Local government authority was vested in regional and district councils, the members of which were appointed by the central government. A 1979 law authorized district council elections, but reserved to the government the right to approve candidates before their names were submitted to voters. Permanent settlements in rural areas had elected village councils, although all candidates had to be approved by government officials at the district level. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development exercised authority over the structure of local government. All levels of local government were staffed by personnel of the national civil service who had been assigned to their posts by the central authorities. Local councils were permitted to plan local projects, impose local taxes, and borrow funds (with prior ministerial approval), for demonstrably productive development projects. (Government of Somalia.)

Community development fundamentally involves a series of actions and decisions that improves the situation of a community, not just economically, but as a strong functioning community (Cavaye, 2003).

It also provides local and regional leadership and supports community recreational and cultural needs. The goals of government in the community development policy areas are to: Ensure that Local Government has input into the formulation of policies and strategies aimed at enhancing the level and scope of community, social and economic development and services; and maximize Local Government's access to funding and resources to provide appropriate community services and facilities. (Mustafa K Hussein, 2003). (State et al., 2017) forces and systems can be social norms, economic policies and systems, political systems and social policies. It is not sufficient to focus on the health care system; as the old saying goes, "Prevention is better than cure". (Rose et al., 2017)

Green and Haines (2012) state community development as a planned effort to build assets that increase the capacity of residents to improve their quality of life. These assets may include several forms of community capital such as physical, human, social, financial, environmental, political and cultural.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general objective of this study was to investigate the Role of local government for community development. Specifically this study investigated the factors influencing the role of local government for community development, the influence of local government services on Community Development, the role of the Local Government services in socio-economic transformation in Banadir Region, Mogadishu-Somalia.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Numerous studies have been conducted to analyze inter role of local government for

community development. For instance, **State, Tuke, Karunakaram and Huka (2017)** assessed the role of local government for community development in Ethiopia. The study used descriptive and empirical research to reach the research objectives. The study found that show the level of community participation in health related aspects, cultural ceremonies, capacity building, and conflict resolution was found to be high as compared to other components under study. The result of binary logistic regression analysis shows that independent variables such as policy of the local government, community involvement in planning and decision making and availability of funds were found positive significant influence on the role of local government.

Ibietan and Ndukwe (2014) argue of their paper that the performance of local governments in Nigeria, especially in the fourth republic can be interrogated through the Efficiency Services theory. The kernel of this theory is that local government acts as an efficient agent for providing services that are local in character. Through a heavy reliance on **secondary** data backed by practical observation and analytical framework, the paper observed that the leading personnel, policy outcomes and political/administrative environments of local government administration in Nigeria (within the period of study) portrayed them as failed institutions. The paper canvassed the need for synergy and collaborative approach to community development and reform initiatives anchored on “theory to practice” policy inclination.

Alison Bradford (2016) Studied Community engagement refers to the processes by which public authorities provide opportunities for the community to participate in and influence government decisionmaking. The **research** was undertaken using an interpretative phenomenological approach. In depth interviews were conducted with purposefully selected stakeholders from the Wollongong local government area, in New South Wales Australia. **Findings** revealed shared meaning between Wollongong City Council and community stakeholder exists regarding aspects of community engagement such as definition, the value of community engagement and acknowledgment of challenges within the process of engaging with the community. Also his findings shows us In addition, revealed non-alignment between community stakeholders and Council in terms of understanding how decisions are made and how participation influences Council decision making. And his recommendations provide insight to local governments on how to utilize marketing strategies to engage the community in decision making processes

Eric Oduro-Ofori (October 2011) his study investigated the role of local government in local economic development (LED), This researcher used for qualitative research **methodology**, which was adopted as the research strategy. Both primary

and secondary sources of data were used and a variety of methods including interviews, documentary analysis, observations, group discussions and questionnaire administration were employed to ensure triangulation and the quality of data collected and analyzed. And his **finding** out why these local governments are not able to effectively promote LED at the local level in Ghana, That study was necessitated by the fact there exist few and less comprehensive studies in LED with regards to the involvement of local governments in the country.

Peter Eugene Walsh B. Soc Wk (Hons 1st) (University of Queensland) (2017) established his research Local governance And Public Policy Responding to local areas with entrenched social and economic disadvantage has been a significant public policy issue in many parts of the world. In his study used to reach his objective as a **methodology** Empirical and Qualitative data both of them. And his objective of his study was to contribute to the development of place-based governance theory in the context of responding to local did advantaged areas. Also his **Result** was some numbers of findings. First, he says that is clear that government has a central role to play in the governance of local renewal efforts. Second, however, is the challenge for government to achieve optimal integration of institutional arrangements at multiple levels from local through to regional and central aspects of governance. Third, genuine community participation, particularly by residents of these local areas, is required and this can only be achieved through ongoing interaction and communication amongst stakeholders.

METHODOLOGY

The study used cross sectional study design, quantitative, primary data, cross sectional study design is present oriented used to investigate population by selecting samples to analysis and discover occurrence the data collected by the questionnaire whereby data was gathered by the use of closed ended questionnaires which were self-administered. Factor analysis was used to assess the validity and Cronbach alpha to assess reliability of the questionnaire. Multiple regression analysis was performed to assess the relationship between the dependent variable (Community development, Socio-economic transformation) and the independent variables (Factors influencing local government) and to test the research hypotheses on the role of local government for community development in banadir region, Mogadishu-Somalia The data collection and analysis was carried out between Sep-2018 and March 2019.

According Population the populations live in Banadir Region estimated 2,000,000 (Two million), the target population is the community development in Banadir region – Mogadishu – Somalia, were that I was taken by Sample Size & the sample size was determined by using Slovene’s formula for sample-

size determination, So that Samples were first being stratified according to the Somalia then simple random sampling will use.

In this study Instruments was Questionnaire because Questionnaire is a suitable instrument to obtain information needed can easily described in writing. Since the sample size is fairly large and there is limited time, questionnaire was considered ideal for collecting such data, is suitable tool for collect lot information over short period of time. And other definition for questionnaire: is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions (or other types of prompts) for the purpose of gathering information from respondents.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF RESEARCH

Theoretical review used to this study is adopted from **Thenmolli Vadeveloo, University of Malaya (2013)**, Because of the empirical nature and the objectives of this study, three main theories form the backbone to understanding community development, i.e. SERVQUAL, Systems theory and Expectancy theory.

Citizens' participation in community development must follow all the requirements and procedures by government at local level for effective involvement (Fesler, 1980).

While expectancy theory is an alternative approach that assumes citizens' have a variety of goals and strength of their preferences to achieve their target in community development (Rosenbloom & Kravchuk, 2005). Rosenbloom and Kravchuk propose that people's motivation in a community development will depend on the extent to which they expect a certain activity lead to some degree of satisfaction. There are four factors that influence community development that would give big impact in bringing an excellent local government. These Four factors are self-motivation, socio-economic status, greater awareness and opportunity for participation.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The general objective of this study was to investigate the Role of local government for community development. Specifically this study investigated the factors influencing the role of local government for community development, the influence of local government services on Community Development, the role of the Local Government services in socio-economic transformation in Banadir Region, Mogadishu-Somalia. The study used cross sectional study design, quantitative, primary data, cross sectional study design is present oriented used to investigate population by selecting samples to analysis and discover occurrence the data collected by the questionnaire whereby data was gathered by the use of closed ended questionnaires which were self-administered. Factor analysis was used to assess the validity and Cronbach alpha to assess reliability of the questionnaire. Multiple regression analysis was

performed to assess the relationship between the dependent variable (Community development, Socio-economic transformation) and the independent variables (Factors influencing local government) and to test the research hypotheses on the role of local government for community development in banadir region, Mogadishu-Somalia

Standard multiple regression analysis was conducted for hypotheses testing (Cooper, 2013) in order to establish the best combination of independent (predictor) variables would be to predict the dependent (predicted) variable and to establish the best model of the study (Schindler, 2013). Results confirm the varying importance of the role of local government for community development in banadir region, Mogadishu-Somalia. Finally the results reveal that Factors influencing local government

Factors influencing local government have significant and positive effects on Community development and socio-economic transformation in Mogadishu.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions were drawn. The results reveal that Factors influencing local government have significant and positive effects on Community development and socio-economic transformation in Mogadishu. Standard multiple regression analysis was conducted for hypotheses testing (Cooper, 2013) in order to establish the best combination of independent (predictor) variables would be to predict the dependent (predicted) variable and to establish the best model of the study (Schindler, 2013).

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Community friendly policies should be developed- this means policies that address community problems much than doing any other business should be formulated by the government or political parts, pressure groups, religious groups and civil society organizations. We cannot identify and solve community challenges without laying down an appropriate policy responding to certain community needs followed by government interventions. Policy guides government actions and without it, any government cannot effectively respond to its community needs.
- ❖ Building community –government relationship- this helps that government can easily identify the needs of the community through having a strong relationship with its community. This is also creates strong community participation in governmental programs and projects. The more government involves the community in its programs addressing community needs the higher the proper need identification and appropriate response to various community problems enjoyed by the government.

- ❖ Creating community representatives in government agencies- this develops a proper government intervention to a certain community problem. This means the community representatives know the needs of the constituents they represent better than government appointed officials assigned to handle community challenges. Much was discovered that the community representatives can quickly identify challenges emerging in the locality basing on their experience of the people and the environment.
- ❖ Developing quality assurance system in the government- this means that any government should put in place a quality control system to ensure that all community based services provided by governments have been checked and screened to avoid impacts that might arise after the consumption of a certain goods and services. This is where the dates of products are observed before any supply occurs. It prevents diseases that can emerge as a result of lack of quality control in government seaports, airports and business centers.
- ❖ To obtain and sustain effective local government should try to increase agencies performance by managing each dimension of its core competence i.e. shared vision; cooperation and empowerment in the context of agencies service quality.
- ❖ Identifying decision-making areas within which it would be appropriate to encourage local discretionary powers, and defining the optimal limits to such local discretionary powers.
- ❖ Examining some of the experiences up to now: contrasting centralized and decentralized safety nets in different areas, determining how different arrangements were selected, exploring the characteristics in Somalia share, and identifying best practices.
- ❖ ‘Unbundling’ the implementation of different types of safety net programme into a series of functions and sub functions, and then trying to identify which functions or sub functions are best suited to local governments and which are best suited to other institutions or organizations.
- ❖ Assessing the effectiveness of local-level beneficiary selection and/or targeting mechanisms, and identifying ways of improving these mechanisms so as to minimize both inclusion and exclusion errors.
- ❖ To achieve Local government practices and dominate its agencies, top officers in Mogadishu-Municipality should implement linking pay to performance policy by exploiting technical expertise of its highly skilled employees to provide community service, and reliable social service coverage.

The study therefore recommended that Community development and infrastructures presently rendered should be renewed in such a way that the needs of

the entire citizenry be adequately catered by making sure that enough resources is provided for the provision of the required Community development.

Also there is need for the federal government. State governments and non-governmental organization to be deeply involved in the provision of Community development in the local government areas

AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The general objective of this study was to investigate the role of local government for community development. These factors are not exhaustive hence further research can be carried out to unearth other factors that influencing local government and its role for community development and Socio-economic transformation. Secondly, this study was conducted by investigating the Role of local government for community development in Mogadishu-Somalia, therefore further research can be carried out in other areas in Somalia, like, Jijiga, Godey, Kismayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, etc. Finally further studies need to be carried out to identify roles of local government to influence community development, including Empowerment of local authority, public information Sharing, Community participation and also challenges that local government in Mogadishu face and how best these challenges can be addressed to enhance growth and performance of the Local government agencies.

REFERENCE

1. Devitt-rix, E. (2016). *The Role of Local Government in Community Health and Wellbeing WA Public Health Act*.
2. Resource, H., & Mouau, M. (2014). *THE ROLE AND CHALLENGES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: AN INSIGHT*, 3(6), 129–139.
3. Torjman, S., Leviten-reid, E., Torjman, S., & Leviten-reid, E. (2003). *The Social Role of Local Government by The Social Role of Local Government*, (March).
4. Olaitan, M. (2012). *Roles of Community Education in the Management and Sustainability of Universal Basic Education in Nigeria*, 2(6), 45–50. <https://doi.org/10.5430/wje.v2n6p45>
5. Conference, M. (2005). *The Role of Local Governments in Local Development Pro-poor provision of infrastructure services*, (June).
6. Programme, H. C. (n.d.). *The role of local government in promoting wellbeing*.
7. Analysis, R. (n.d.). *Strengthening the Governance of Social Protection: The Role of Local Government*.
8. Government, L. (n.d.). *to improving food security A Guide for Local Government*.
9. *MEASURING LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN MALAYSIA: POLITICAL*. (2011), 6(1), 1–10.
10. Government, L., & Development, C. (2013). *Local government and community development*, 2(2), 54–59.
11. John, B. Y., & Mubiru, B. (n.d.). *THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES: A CASE OF*

- SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANT FOR EMPOWERMENT (SAGE) IN UGANDA.*
12. *Public Health in Local Government.* (n.d.).
 13. *Waterhouse, P. (n.d.). Creating synergies: Local government facilitating learning and development through partnerships.*
 14. *Local Government and Social Protection:* (n.d.).
 15. *Local Government SETA Career Guide 1.* (n.d.).
 16. *Hodgson, K. (n.d.). Community Food Systems and Economic Development The role of local governments in supporting local food economies, 1–12.*
 17. *Murga-menoyo, M. Á. (2009). Educating for Local Development and Global Sustainability: An Overview in Spain, 479–493.*
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su1030479>
 18. *Osman, M. M., Bakri, N. I. M., Bachok, S., Ibrahim, M., & Mohamed, M. Z. (2015). Assessing Social Welfare Department Service Delivery System towards Vulnerable and Disadvantages Group in Malaysia: Case Study of Perak Assessing social welfare department service delivery system towards vulnerable and disadvantages group in Malaysia: case study of Perak Mariana Mohamed Osman a * and Nurul Izzati M Bakri b , Syahriah Bachok c. Procedia Environmental Sciences, 28(December), 418–426.*
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proenv.2015.07.051>
 19. *Ph, M. O. E. D. (2015). AN EVALUATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF EBONYI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ADMINISTRATION (1996-2012), 9(3), 142–152.*
 20. *Rose, N., & Hearn, A. H. (2017). Food systems and the role of local government, 42. Retrieved from <http://www.circlesoffood.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/FOOD-SYSTEMS-AND-THE-ROLE-OF-LOCAL-GOVERNMENT-Final.pdf>*
 21. *Mayer, N., & Keyes, L. C. (2005). City government's role in the community development system, 31.*
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.90.155132>