



**EFFECT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OF MOGADISHU, SOMALIA**

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Accepted: June 9, 2021

### ABSTRACT

*This study aimed at investigating the effect of local government strategies on community development of Mogadishu Somalia. The study was guided by four objectives including; determining the effect of provision of health services, provision of education, community planning and local budgeting on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia. This study adopted a descriptive survey design and the target population of the study was 490 members from the government, and civil society organizations. In order to conduct the study, the researcher used a questionnaire to collect data in this study. The researcher employed descriptive analysis, percentages and frequencies to analyze the results of questionnaire using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 22) and the study made a number of findings. The study investigated the effect of local government provision of health care services on community development and found out that the presence of health care facilities in the community improves on community development. The study found out that education increases the chances of getting employment. The provision of education by local government helps the community members to acquire new skills which make them able to get jobs. The study found out that Community planning helps in reducing poverty in the community. Local government Planning plays a transformational role in improving the quality of life of all the community members and has a critical responsibility to tackle poverty. The study discovered that Community Budgeting enables local public service providers to come together and agree how services can be better delivered. The study found out that local government provision of health care services improves on community development and it recommends increased construction of health care facilities to support the poor. The study discovered that local government provision of education is very important for community development, it therefore recommended for increased central government expenditure on education in order to increase the amount of funds available for local government expenditure. The study discovered that local government community planning is very vital to community development; it therefore recommended increased recruitment of professional planners to be deployed in the different local governments in Somalia.*

**Keywords:** Health Services, Education, Community Planning, Local Budgeting, Community Development

**CITATION:** Ahmed, A. M., Mukhongo, A., & Datche, E. (2021). Effect of local government strategies on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia. *The Strategic Journal of Business & Change Management*, 8 (2), 441 – 458.

## INTRODUCTION

Political instability has been a notable feature of Somalia since its independence in 1960. Somalia is frequently considered an archetypal failed state and terrorist safe haven. Since the overthrow of long-time Somali leader Siad Barre in 1991, Somalia has experienced failed international involvements, large-scale refugee flows, and the ongoing deficiency of even rudimentary state services and institutions; Somalis exist in surroundings of predation and pervasive insecurity and deprivation (Jose, 2015).

The politics of Somalia have gone through various periods of change. Following the outbreak of the civil war and the ensuing collapse of the Siad Barre regime in the early 1990s, Somalia's residents reverted to local forms of conflict resolution, consisting of civil law, religious law and customary law. A few autonomous regions, including the Somaliland, Puntland and Galmudug administrations, emerged in the north in the ensuing process of decentralization. The early 2000s saw the creation of fledgling interim federal administrations (Human Rights Watch, 2015).

The Transitional National Government was established in 2000 followed by the formation of its successor the Transitional Federal Government in 2004, which reestablished national institutions such as the Military of Somalia. In 2006, the Transitional Federal Government assisted by Somalia troops, assumed control of most of the nation's southern conflict zones from the newly formed Islamic Courts Union. The Islamic Courts Union subsequently splintered into more radical groups such as Al-Shabaab, which battled the TFG and its AMISOM allies for control of the region (Cecilia, 2014).

Somalia is divided into 18 regions: Awdal, Bakool, Banaadir, Bari, Bay, Galguduud, Gedo, Hiiraan, Jubbada Dhexe, Jubbada Hoose, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabeellaha Dhexe, Shabeellaha Hoose, Sool, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed. Until 1973, the country was divided into eight regions, each headed by an official chosen by the central government. The regions were subdivided into 48

districts, headed by district commissioners also appointed by the government. There were 83 municipalities and sub-municipalities. The powers of the municipal councils included local taxation, town planning, registry and census, public services, and approval of the local budget. The major educational, economic and social services were financed and maintained by the central government, which also exerted supervisory control over the municipal councils through its power to remove mayors and to dissolve the councils (Kati, 2016).

The long and protracted civil war in Somalia destroyed public service infrastructures and robbed the country of most of its professional human resources. One of the key outcomes of these developments is the lack of sufficient levels of qualified manpower within government establishments. Staff capacity across the government is low, and the few professionals that are currently in government institutions are underemployed. In Somalia, these challenges are compounded by the absence of any visible mechanisms for employee performance management (UNDP, 2016).

In addition to the foregoing state of affairs is the lack of clarity in mandates and functions across government institutions and between the Federal and the State Governments. In Banadir, clear policy frameworks, strategies, systems and procedures in most government institutions are largely absent, often leading to competing and overlapping functions. In particular, the civil service legal and regulatory frameworks, which provide the overall guidance for civil service management, are incomplete and insufficiently adhered to (UNDP, 2016).

In 2014, the Government of Somalia approved legislation passed by both the Parliaments' and Presidents' endorsing a Decentralization Policy. This provided the political, administrative and financial scope to decentralize service delivery, to districts with sufficient capacity, in prioritized sectors which are health, education, water/sanitation and roads.

It also gives District Councils the authority to make local decisions on planning, finance and human resources (UNDP Somalia, 2015).

Decentralized service delivery allows District Administrations to play a stronger role in their own development. It makes optimum use of local knowledge on service needs and reduces administrative congestion within line ministries. It promotes the active involvement of citizens in the planning and policy formulation process, through district community forums, giving citizens more influence and control over their lives. It brings representation closer to the people increasing accountability and legitimacy (UNDP Somalia, 2015).

### **Statement of the Problem**

The local government being the government nearest to the populace, is one of the best agencies for generating motivation and encouraging mobilization for self-help, as well as the much needed wider participation of the local population in the decision making process at the local level (Ikechukwu & Elnwa, 2015). As an agent of development, the major priorities of local governments should include reduction of poverty in the community, increasing the standard of living of the local dwellers, provision of social amenities, enhancing the participation of local citizens in political activities that concern them, enhancing their individual human capabilities, boosting nationalism, inspiring creativity and innovation as well as educating local people (Bello, 2016).

The recognition and importance of local government in the development process is prompted by the need to tackle local socio economic problems and to manage participative development (Bowman & Kearney, 2016). In most developing countries, including Somalia, decentralization and participation could help solve the various rural problems faced by the rural populace as local governments are at the center of implementing community development plans and programs (Bowman & Kearney, 2016).

Local governments in Somalia focus on solving problems in most of their objectives and strategies. Although local governments tend to promote community development for its citizens using different strategies, it is important to evaluate the effect of these strategies on community development. With the shifting emphasis in development analysis focusing on determining the effect of development strategies on promoting inclusive and socially equitable economic growth, meeting the basic needs of the population, and involvement in community development (Stoker, 2016). It is on this background that the study aimed at investigating the effect of local government strategies on community development of Mogadishu Somalia.

### **Research Objectives**

The general objective of the study was to investigate the effect of local government strategies on community development of Mogadishu Somalia. The specific objectives were;

- To determine the effect of Local government provision of health care services on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia
- To find out the effect of Local government provision of education on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia
- To investigate the effect of Local government community planning on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia
- To assess the effect of Local government budgeting on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia

The study tested the following null hypothesis;

- $H_{01}$ : Local government Provision of health services has no significant effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia
- $H_{02}$ : Local government Provision of education has no effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia
- $H_{03}$ : Local government Community planning has no effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia

- H<sub>04</sub>: Local government Budgeting has no significant effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Theoretical Review

#### Collaborative Governance Theory

Local Government is an avenue where the civil society groups at the community level can participate meaningfully in the decision making processes. Local government formulates and defines the legal and regulatory framework. This serves as the basis for the involvement and participation of the various organizations and groups in the governance of the community. Collaborative governance is a governing arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative and that aims to make or implement public policy or manage public programs or assets (Marsden & Friedkin, 2015).

Collaborative governance has emerged as a response to the failures of downstream implementation and to the high cost and politicization of regulation. It has developed as an alternative to the adversarialism of interest group pluralism and to the accountability failures of managerial (especially as the authority of experts is challenged). Trends toward collaboration also arise from the growth of knowledge and institutional capacity. As knowledge becomes increasingly specialized and distributed and as institutional infrastructures become more complex and interdependent, the demand for collaboration increases (Marsden & Friedkin, 2015).

If some stakeholders do not have the capacity, organization, status, or resources to participate, or to participate on an equal footing with other stakeholders, the collaborative governance process will be prone to manipulation by stronger actors. The problem of power imbalances is particularly

problematic where important stakeholders do not have the organizational infrastructure to be represented (Abdelhadi & Hassan, 2016). Given the largely voluntary nature of participation, it is critical to understand the incentives that stakeholders have to engage in collaborative governance and the factors that shape those incentives. Incentives to participate are low when stakeholders can achieve their goals unilaterally or through alternative means (Booher & Innes, 2015).

Alternative venues will be particularly attractive to stakeholders when they believe they can achieve their goals unilaterally. Effective collaborative leadership is likely to be time, resource, and skill intensive. Where incentives to participate are weak, power and resources are asymmetrically distributed, and prior antagonisms are high, leadership becomes all the more important (Booher & Innes, 2015).

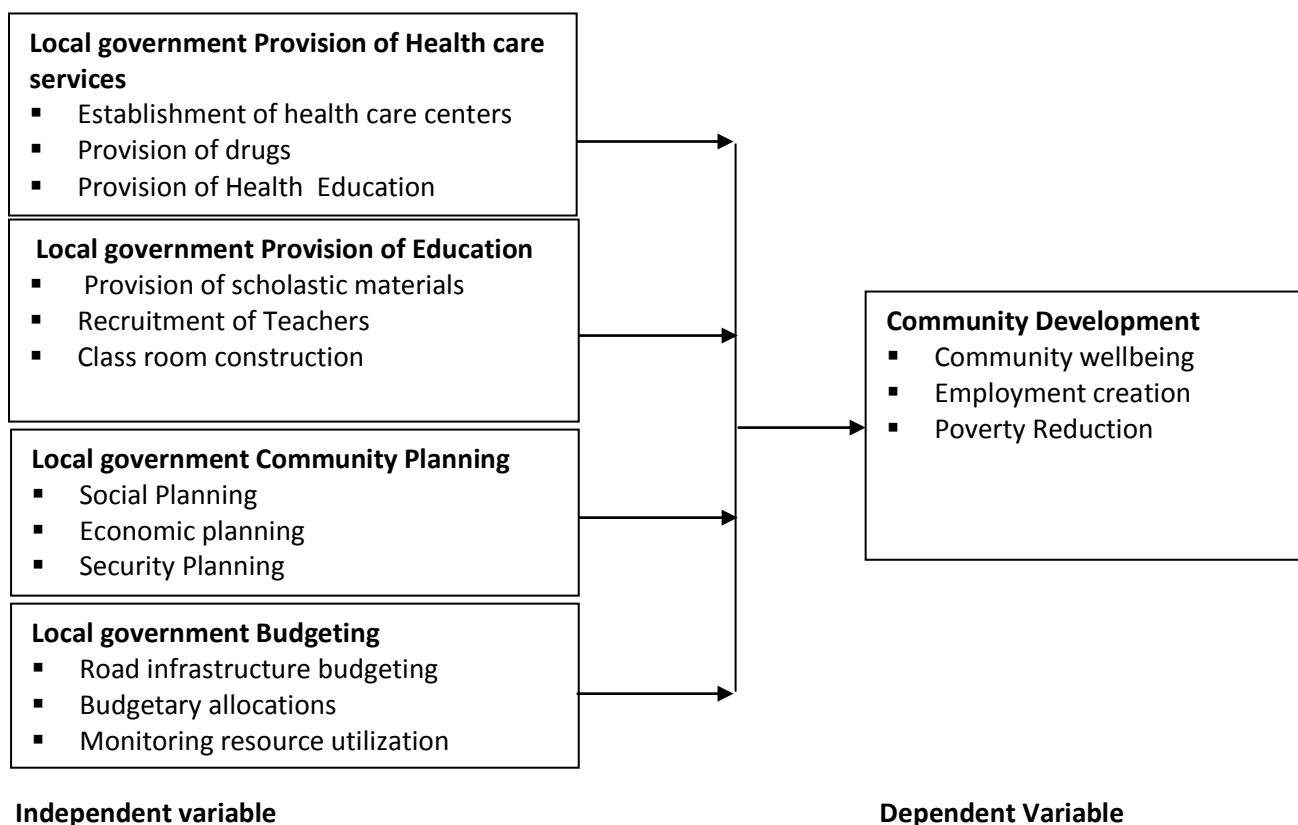
#### Fiscal federalism theory

The fiscal federalism approach treats local government as a subordinate tier in a multi-tiered system and outlines principles for defining the roles and responsibilities of orders of government for such a framework for the design of fiscal constitutions). Hence, one sees that in most federations, as in Canada and the United States, local governments are extensions of state governments (dual federalism). In a few isolated instances, as in Brazil, they are equal partners with higher-level governments (cooperative federalism), and in an exceptional case, Switzerland, they are the main source of sovereignty and have greater constitutional significance than the federal government. Thus, depending on the constitutional and legal status of local governments, state governments in federal countries assume varying degrees of oversight of the provision of local public services. In a unitary state, sub national governments act on behalf of the central government (Anwar, 2016).

In all countries, the production of services can be public or private, at the discretion of local or regional governments. Responsibilities for public

services other than such purely local ones as fire protection could be shared, using these guidelines. The assignment of public services to local governments or to metropolitan or regional governments can be based on considerations such as economies of scale, economies of scope (appropriate bundling of local public services to improve efficiency through information and coordination economies and enhanced accountability through voter participation and cost recovery) and cost-benefit spillovers, proximity to beneficiaries, consumer preferences, and budgetary choices about the composition of spending (Anwar, 2016).

The particular level of government to which a service is assigned determines the public or private production of the service in accordance with considerations of efficiency and equity. Large metropolitan areas with populations in excess of 1 million could be considered for subdivision into a first tier of municipal governments of smaller size responsible for neighborhood-type services and a second tier of metropolitan wide government providing area wide services. The first-tier governments could be directly elected, and elected mayors of these governments could form the metropolitan council at the second tier (Andrews, 2015).



**Figure 1: Conceptual framework**

**Empirical Review**

There is a widespread agreement among development practitioners, government officials and foreign donors that local government plays an increasingly proactive role in participatory community development. The World Development Report (2003) strongly supports devolution for making service delivery work for the poor

(Thenmolli, 2016). 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 (Forbrig, 2016).

At the international level, local governments are playing a significant role in community development by means of better cooperation with the people at local level. Policy makers are encouraging a high level of community participation in local development to provide a good reason for the continued existence of local government and to retain strong state power (Jessop, 2014). Of late, there is pressure that challenges the functional role of local government in encouraging community development and social welfare redistribution.

Stoker (2016) finds that local government systems in most of the countries sustain close relationship with its citizens in giving better services. This relationship would remain in the future development by engaging good cooperation between local government and the citizens. The theoretical framework of this paper argues that the factors involved in supporting the process of community development and the roles of local government influence the outcomes in community development. Community development is the domain that would influence delivery of services (Stoker, 2016).

Green and Haines (2015) state community development as a planned effort to build assets that increase the capacity of residents to improve their quality of life. The authors added that these assets may include several forms of community capital such as physical, human, social, financial, environmental, political and cultural. In their study, they identified community development that is controlled by local government provides a better match between the assets and the needs of the communities, such as housing, financial capital, job skills and productivity. 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 (Green & Haines, 2015).

Cavaye (2003) argued that through action, participation and contact a community becomes more vital and this relies on strong networks, organizational ability, skills, leadership and

motivation of the local government. It shows that local government plays a significant role in bringing the best out of the community it serves in order to achieve productivity and sustainability (Thenmolli, 2016).

Local government is expected to provide more services, be innovative, and keep up with the increasingly sophisticated demands of an articulate populace who knows their rights (Bowman & Kearney, 2016). Local governments' effort to achieve better performance in community development in Malaysia is hindered by the country's growing population which may cause a set of problems. Growing population would demands higher expenditure for education, housing, food and health. As a nearest government to the people, local government has to identify strategies and possibilities to fulfill people demands in order to help the government to attain sustainable economic growth. But it is notable that if the local government could not afford to fulfill all the demands, it would cause difficulties in getting people involved in community development (Bowman & Kearney, 2016).

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study adopted the descriptive survey design. The study was conducted in Banadir region (Mogadishu), Somalia. The sampling frame involved study members from the government and civil society organizations. The study selected a sample of 220 respondents from the different segments of the population in Mogadishu Somalia to determine the effect of local government strategies on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia. The data collected was tabulated and analyzed. The sample size of 220 persons was obtained using Slovin's formula as it was deemed ideal for this kind of study. The study applied Stratified random sampling technique in order to obtain a representative sample. In order to conduct the study, the researcher used a questionnaire to collect data in this study. The collected data was first checked for errors in the entries, outlying values and any unexpected values. The researcher

employed descriptive analysis, percentages and frequencies to analyze the results of questionnaire using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 22. SPSS is a computer program used for survey authoring, data mining and statistical analysis. The researcher preferred to use this program as it was convenient and simple tool available for the researcher. The study used mean and standard deviation analysis for descriptive statistics while correlation and regression analysis were used for inferential statistics.

Regression Model;

$$Y = \beta + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \mu$$

Where;

Y is Community Development,  $\beta$  is the constant,  $X_1$  is the effect of provision of health services,  $X_2$  is the effect of provision of education,  $X_3$  is the effect of community planning,  $X_4$  is the effect of local budgeting and  $\mu$  is the stochastic term.

## FINDINGS

### Descriptive Analysis

#### Local Government Provision of Health services

The study investigated the effect of local government provision of health services on community development using an ordinal Likert scale questionnaire for the respondents to answer the statements with options ranging from strongly disagreeing to strongly agreeing. The following discoveries were made. The study found out that many of the respondents agreed that the presence of health care facilities in the community improves on community development which was shown by a mean response value of 3.84 in table 1. A sustainable healthcare system is vital for the community. It means that the local population has access to health care to combat illness and therefore, there this reduces the cost of obtaining medical care as people are not travelling long distances to access health care, because the local government provides healthcare. This generates a thriving economy leading to community development.

The study also found out that majority of respondents agreed that Good health plays a substantial role in community growth. This was shown by a mean response value of 3.62 in table 1. Health improvements by local government contributes to community development through improved productivity as improved access to health care makes the local workers more productive, either through fewer days off or through increased output while working.

The survey discovered that respondents agreed that Investing in Health care increases productivity of the community; this was indicated by mean response of 3.77 in table 1. Provision of health care leads to improved health of local members and contributing to community development through reducing time lost to caring for dependants, Improved learning: Improved nutrition and reduced diseases, particularly during early childhood. Healthy children will also gain more from school, having fewer days absent due to ill health. Enhanced learning through either of these mechanisms will add to human capital which is an important determinant of economic growth (Lewis, 2016).

The study discovered that respondents were in agreement that Health Care infrastructure increases the stock of human capital as indicated by a mean response of 3.84 in table 1. Provision of health care services improves workers' productivity as well as increasing their quality of life. This increases the stock of human capital that is available to work, and consequently increasing the productivity of the community as well as the quality of life in the community.

The study further revealed that respondents agreed that Higher Life expectancy is a result of good health care infrastructure in the community as indicated by mean response of 3.89 in table 1. Increasing health care infrastructures in local communities improves access to health care and consequently leading to higher life expectancy. Health care expenditure by local government in Somalia has been low over the years which resulted



into lower life expectancy for the population, however recently local governments have been gradually increasing their expenditure on health care and as a result life expectancy is slightly increasing. This has resulted into higher life expectancy for the population.

The study also discovered that respondents were in agreement that Good health promotes social capital because of absence of premature deaths in the community as indicated by mean response of 3.97 in table 1. Social capital refers to bonds between individuals that make it possible for individuals and

groups to achieve a variety of goals. The respondents believed that provision of health care facilities by local government improves access to health care services by the population something which increases the life expectancy of the community members and reduces premature deaths in the community. This promotes social bonds in the community as the number of premature deaths reduces. This in turn promotes community development as the number of knowledgeable people in the community increases and few are dying.

**Table 1: Local government Provision of Health services**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
The presence of health care facilities in your community improves on your community development	198	3.84	.867
Good health plays a substantial role in community growth	198	3.62	.777
Investing in Health care increases productivity of the community	198	3.77	.758
Health Care infrastructure increases the stock of human capital	198	3.76	.670
Higher Life expectancy is a result of good health care infrastructure in your community	198	3.89	.704
Good health promotes social capital because of absence of premature deaths in the community	198	3.97	.556
Valid N (listwise)	198		

### Local government provision of Education

The study aimed at examining the effect of local government provision of education on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia, using an ordinal Likert scale questionnaire for the respondents to answer the statements with options ranging from strongly disagreeing to strongly agreeing. The study made the following findings; the study found out that many of the respondents were in agreement that Education increases the chances of getting employment as indicated my mean response of 3.83 in table 2. Education plays a key role in both finding and keeping a job and can open doors to higher-paying, more stimulating and rewarding careers. The provision of education by local government helps the community members to acquire new skills which make them able to get jobs. There is a direct correlation between the level of education you achieve and your likelihood of finding a job. As people get employed, they invest in their communities leading to community development.

The study also revealed that respondents agreed that Schools increase the productivity of the educated as indicated by mean response of 3.73 in table 2. Education increases the worker's productivity. Educated people have quite higher efficiency levels. They have the ability of making tough decisions. Education makes the person rational. It improves the thinking process and even the application of knowledge is high. All these factors enhance productive efficiency of the worker.

The survey also discovered that respondents were in agreement that Education lowers income inequality in the community which improves on quality of life in the community. This indicated by a mean response of 3.97 in table 2. Primary, secondary and tertiary education is perhaps the most critical means of improving the welfare of disadvantaged populations, particularly as Somalia enters into the open world. Education is important for both reducing social inequality and increasing economic productivity.

The study found out that respondents agreed that Education lowers fertility rate and reducing desire for large family sizes as indicated by mean response value of 3.96 in table 2. Increased access to education particularly female education has been seen as one of the most important factors affecting levels of fertility. Female education impacts on fertility in the following ways; increased access to and understanding of the various family planning methods, smaller desired family sizes, and increased participation of women in family decisions. All these impacts of education contribute to community development.

The study further discovered that respondents were in agreement that Education promotes creativity and innovation as shown by mean response of 3.90 in table 2. School or University is a place that promotes creativity through arts, music, play and

research and problem solving in various parts of curriculum. Education provides subjects that naturally invite one's creative talent to be utilized (Tonny, 2017).

The survey also found out that respondents agreed that Education facilitates transformation of post conflict areas which makes peace possible as indicated by mean response value of 3.93 in table 2. Provision of Education lowers motivation and raises opportunity costs for participating in armed conflict. Local Government investment in formal education systems is critical for building peace in Somalia. Provision of Quality education delivered in violence-free, cooperative learning environments teaches children critical lessons about nonviolent conflict resolution and in turn it reduces the chances of youth participating in violence.

**Table 2: Local government provision of Education**

	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Education increase the chances of getting employment	198	3.83	.521
Schools increase the productivity of the educated	198	3.73	.821
Education lowers income inequality in the community which improves on quality of life in the community	198	3.97	.556
Education lowers fertility rate and reducing desire for large family sizes	198	3.96	.582
Education promotes creativity and innovation	198	3.90	.410
Education facilitates transformation of post conflict areas which makes peace possible	198	3.93	.488
Valid N (listwise)	198		

### **Local Government Community Planning**

The study aimed at investigating the effect of local government community planning on community development and of Mogadishu, Somalia, using an ordinal Likert scale questionnaire for the respondents to answer the statements with options ranging from strongly disagreeing to strongly agreeing. The study made the following discoveries; the study found out that respondents were in agreement that Community planning helps in reducing poverty in the community as indicated by mean response value of 3.91 in table 3. Local government Planning plays a transformational role in improving the quality of life of all the community members and has a critical responsibility to tackle poverty. It has the potential to improve the wellbeing of the people by giving them access to services, water sources, sanitation, schools, hospital

amenities and economic opportunities and gives the community a say about their future.

The study discovered that many of the respondents were in agreement that Community planning facilitates community engagement in community development as indicated by mean response value of 3.81 in table 3. Local government Planning facilitates the process by which local people can be engaged in making decisions affecting their communities. The process enables people to organize and work together to improve their neighborhoods and communities they live and work in.

The study also found out that many of the respondents were in agreement that Community planning empowers local people to contribute to their community development as shown by mean

response value of 3.70 in table 3. Community planning is a process by which a community aims to reach a given socio-economic goal by consciously solving its problems and drafting a course of action to resolve those problems. Empowerment of communities through their involvement in the decision-making processes, from top levels to low levels, is vital for supporting pro-poor policies, programs, projects, improved service delivery, poverty reduction, and the attainment of the community development goals

The study further discovered that majority of the respondents agreed that Community planning helps to identify the needs of the community as indicated by mean response value of 3.75 in table 3. Community planning helps to define community needs, challenges and solutions for the community. It deals with formulating action to help the community and make a difference.

Community planning allows for involvement of community members from the very beginning of

the process. This encourages both trust in the process and community buy-in and support, not only of the assessment, but of whatever actions are taken as a result of it. Full community participation in planning and carrying out an assessment also promotes leadership from within the community and gives voice to those who may feel they have none.

The study found out that many of the respondents were in agreement that Community planning leads to better outcomes from community investments as indicated by mean response value of 3.77 in table 3. Community planning process gives the community members the opportunity to voice their opinions, hopes, and fears about the community. Their idea of priorities might be different from those of professionals, but their participation in the process gives them a sense of ownership of the decisions and plans adopted leading to gaining better outcomes from the investment decisions undertaken.

**Table 3: Local Government community Planning**

	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Community planning helps in reducing poverty in the community	198	3.91	.459
Community planning facilitates community engagement in community development	198	3.81	.715
Community planning empowers local people to contribute to their community development	198	3.70	.905
Community planning helps to identify the needs of the community	198	3.75	.938
Community planning leads to better outcomes from community investments	198	3.77	.968
Valid N (listwise)	198		

### **Local government budgeting**

The study focused on investigating the effect of local government budgeting on community development of Mogadishu Somalia using an ordinal Likert scale questionnaire for the respondents to answer the statements with options ranging from strongly disagreeing to strongly agreeing. The study made the following findings; the study discovered that many respondents agreed

that A Community Budget enables local public service providers to come together and agree how services can be better delivered as indicated by mean response value of 3.76 in table 4.

A Community Budget enables local public service providers to come together and agree how services can be better delivered, how the money to fund them should be managed and how they will organize themselves. They are about pooling local

public sector funding streams and working out what this might mean, and what opportunities this might provide. For good and bad, they offer the possibility of, and opportunity for, local public sector service delivery to go back to the drawing board. Different areas will have different approaches to how far they engage in this potentially creative-destructive process.

The study found out that many of the respondents agreed that Community budgets help to organize public spending based on areas as indicated by mean response value of 3.83 in table 4. Community Budgets aim to make it easier for local areas to organize public spending by place, rather than by individual organization or service. Community Budgets are being seen as a powerful, genuinely localist tool to cope with poverty and even improve public services.

The survey revealed that many of the respondents were in agreement that Community budgeting

focuses on solving local problems as shown by mean response value of 3.94 in table 4. Local government plans focuses on solving problems of the community since the local government is the first government closer to the people and understands their needs.

The study further found out that respondents agreed to the statement Local budgeting enables local community to engage in decision making as shown by a mean response value of 3.77 in table 4. Participatory Budgeting includes involving local residents in deciding how to spend public resources. Local government planning is about local people shaping local services to more effectively meet local priorities. Participatory budgeting involves a process where people have the opportunity to affect the allocation of public resources by means of a local government perspective taking into account sector priorities.

**Table 4: Local government Budgeting**

	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
A Community Budget enables local public service providers to come together and agree how services can be better delivered	198	3.76	.612
Community budgets help to organize public spending based on areas	198	3.83	.571
Community budgeting focuses on solving local problems	198	3.94	.398
Local budgeting enables local community engage in decision making	198	3.77	.715
Valid N (listwise)	198		

### **Community Development**

The study investigated on how Banadir Local government strategies have brought about community development using an ordinal Likert scale questionnaire for the respondents to answer the statements with options ranging from strongly disagreeing to strongly agreeing. The study made the following findings; it was discovered that majority of the respondents agreed that Community planning has led to improved community wellbeing as indicated by mean response value of 3.79 in table 5. Strategic Local government planning is an integrated and strategic approach to planning for long-term social, economic, cultural, environmental outcomes and

future development, taking into account local aspirations, opportunities and challenges. Banadir local government Community Planning aims to improve the connection between the national Government objectives and local community work through partnership with central government working to jointly deliver better outcomes for everyone. Community plans have identified long-term priorities for improving the social, economic and environmental well-being of districts in Banadir and the people who live there.

The study also discovered that many respondents were in agreement that employment opportunities have been created by Banadir local government as shown by mean response value of 3.86 in table 5. In

Somalia like in most post conflict and emerging economies, where the public sector is still struggling to recover from the effects of war, the private sector and in particular the MSMEs has been the key driver of employment and growth. However structural and institutional challenges exist that are curtailing sustainable growth of the MSME sector and thus the need to create a favourable environment for this sector to thrive has been an important agenda for not only the central government institutions but also the districts (local governments) in a bid to promote local economic growth and employment generation.

Under the Joint Programme for Local Governance (JPLG), Banadir local government through the Local Economic Development (LED) initiative have developed LED strategies, identified, set up and implemented initiatives that are geared to create an enabling environment for private sector growth. These include streamlining business licensing application procedures with the introduction of an automated system to ensure that businesses can be

registered within the shortest time possible and acquire licenses for operation, introducing a favorable business licensing tax regime to encourage compliance and incentivize formalization of small businesses, delivering of vital infrastructures such as roads and markets which have a multiplier economic effect, and implementing schemes to enhance the entrepreneurial and business management skills of small scale traders and linking them with financial institutions to access micro credit to boost their businesses.

The study discovered that many of the respondents agreed that Poverty has been reduced in Banadir region as shown by mean response value of 3.85 in table 5. Local governance is critical for poverty reduction. Local governments have a natural advantage in knowing and understanding the needs and resources of their own territories and so they can provide better local public goods to meet the demands of their populations.

**Table 5: Community Development**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Community planning has led to improved community wellbeing	198	3.79	.858
Employment opportunities have been created by the Banadir local government	198	3.86	.835
Poverty has been reduced in Banadir region	198	3.85	.715
Valid N (listwise)	198		

**Correlation Analysis**

In order to determine the significance of the independent variables in predicting the dependent variable, the study conducted a correlation analysis between the independent variables and dependent

variable. The study used the Karl Pearson’s coefficient of correlation (r). This was as shown in Table 6 below. According to the findings, it was clear there was a positive correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

**Table 6: Correlation Coefficients**

		C D	LG PHS	LGPE	LG CP	LGB
C D	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	198				
LG PHS	Pearson Correlation	.588**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
	N	198	198			

LGPE	Pearson Correlation	.843**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000			
	N	198	198		
LG CP	Pearson Correlation	.725**	.019	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.786		
	N	198	198	198	
LGB	Pearson Correlation	.683**	.102	.013	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.152	.852	
	N	198	198	198	198

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

### Regression Analysis

#### Model Summary

From the regression analysis the study indicated that 81.8 percent of the variations in the dependent

variable are explained by the independent variables as shown by R square in table 7. R squared shows the percentage of variations in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variables.

**Table 7: Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.905 <sup>a</sup>	.818	.815	.026

a. Predictors: (Constant), local government budgeting, Local government Community planning , Local government provision of education , Local government provision of health services

#### ANOVA

The study used ANOVA to establish the significance of the regression model. In testing the statistical significance of the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables, the statistical significance was considered significant if p-value was less or equal to 0.05. ANOVA is used to determine whether there are any statistically significant relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables. From the ANOVA test the study produced F-test P value of

0.000 (sig, 0.000) which is less than 0.05 level of significance as shown in table 8. This indicated that the independent variables are statistically significant and predict well the behavior of the dependent variable. This further provided evidence that the regression model that was used in examining if the independent variables can predict the dependent variable was significant in explaining the relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

**Table 8: ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	118.796	4	29.699	218.375	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	26.295	193	.136		
	Total	145.091	197			

a. Dependent Variable: Community Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), local government budgeting, Local government Community planning , Local government provision of education , Local government provision of health services

### Regression coefficients

The regression analysis indicated that there is a significant effect of local government provision of health services on community development as shown by 0.000 level of significance in table 9 which

was lower than 0.05. This therefore led to rejection of the null hypothesis which said local government provision of health services has no effect on community development.

**Table 9: Regression Coefficients**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.561	.786		3.259	.001
Local government provision of health services	.371	.083	.430	4.442	.000
Local government provision of education	.239	.071	.278	3.388	.001
Local government Community planning	.207	.064	.239	3.239	.001
Local government budgeting	.706	.072	.782	9.827	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Community Development

In general the regression model produced the following;

$$Y = 2.561 + 0.371X_1 + 0.239X_2 + 0.207X_3 + 0.706X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where

$X_1$ = Local government provision of health services,  $X_2$  = Local government provision of education,  $X_3$ = Local government Community planning,  $X_4$  Local government budgeting and  $Y$ = Community Development.

The Beta Coefficients in the regression model showed that all of the tested variables had positive relationship with community development of Mogadishu, Somalia with all the variables tested being statistically significant with p-values less than 0.05.

Study findings from the regression analysis indicated that a unit change of  $X_1$ (Local government provision of health services) will results in to 0.371 change in community development of Mogadishu, Somalia;  $X_2$  (Local government provision of education will results into 0.239 change in community development of Mogadishu, Somalia. Study findings further revealed that a unit change in  $X_3$  (Local

government Community planning) will result into 0.207 community development of Mogadishu, Somalia and finally  $X_4$  (Local government budgeting) will result in to 0.706 change in community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.

### Hypothesis testing

On hypothesis 1, the results of regression analysis led to rejection of the null hypothesis which said local government provision of health services has no effect on community development. Therefore the study accepted the alternative hypothesis that Local government provision of health services has effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.

On hypothesis 2, the regression analysis results led to the rejection of the null hypothesis which said that Local government provision of education has no effect on community development. Therefore the study accepted the alternative hypothesis that Local government provision of education has effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.

On hypothesis 3, the regression analysis led to the rejection of the null hypothesis which said that Local government community planning has no

effect on community development. The study accepted the alternative hypothesis that Local government community planning has effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.

On hypothesis 4, the regression analysis led to the rejection of the null hypothesis which said that Local government budgeting has no effect on community development. The study accepted the alternative hypothesis that Local government budgeting has effect on community development of Mogadishu, Somalia.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the research findings, it was evident that local governments are agents for community development, reduction of poverty in the community, increasing the standard of living of the local dwellers, provision of social amenities and encouraging the participation of local citizens in political and economic activities that concern them, improving their individual human capabilities and improving local capabilities. The study found out that the effect of local government strategies on community development is very significant and concluded that Local government provision of health care services, Local government provision of education, Local government community planning and local government community budgeting are significant strategies for achieving community development.

The study found out that local government provision of health care services improves on

community development and it recommends increased construction of health care facilities to support the poor. Health outcomes improve with better healthcare access, so increased provision of health care facilities can help people overcome the transportation challenge of travelling to very far areas for health care services.

The study discovered that local government provision of education is very important for community development, it therefore recommended for increased central government expenditure on education in order to increase the amount of funds available for local government expenditure. Increased Government funding to local government will improve education monitoring, enable the local governments to hire and facilitate many education inspectorates for example through giving them vehicles. The vehicles will enable the inspectors to increase the frequency of school visits from one visit per term to three to four visits per term, and conduct more regular monitoring.

The study discovered that local government community planning is very vital to community development; it therefore recommended increased recruitment of professional planners to be deployed in the different local governments in Somalia. This will improve on the mechanism of planning, budgeting and produce efficient plans for local community development.

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