



IS THE APPLICATION OF EFFECTIVE LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT SOLUTION TO MOGADISHU, SOMALIA? : A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines how local Self-governance brings solution for local Problems in Mogadishu Somalia. While In the era of regional autonomy, the application of good governance is an urgent matter in the attempt to achieve local good governance that is effective, efficient, and free of corruption. Public service reform is not only the main agenda of the central government, but also the main agenda of the local government. Renewal of local public services can promote the sustainability of local good governance (Diah Ayu Pratiw & Meri Enita Puspita Sari, 2017).

This study was employed to descriptive research design in order to test the major problem of local government, the most applicable local government systems and local government structure in Mogadishu Somalia. The research team was found that Security is one of the main challenge to Mogadishu local government's Function because of lack of enough political capacity to come closer with local People (4.56), Also The researchers found that the Application of councilor system of local government (56%) and Application of Multiple tier local government structure are the applicable local government system and structure in Mogadishu Municipalities.

After finding researchers suggest: The majority of Respondents agreed that councilor system can solve the problems of local government. Researcher recommends to Somali government to start Nation election at local level specially Village council because this will indirectly reduce unemployment and boost local participation local and National agendas.

Keywords: *Local Self-government, Local Government, local council, local systems*

INTRODUCTION

In South Africa, The post-1994 democratic developmental South African state opted for a strong local government system which has been constitutionalised, in terms of Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996. The politicization of the local bureaucracy was inevitable as the ruling party sought to ensure that the executive leadership of municipalities shared the same political ideology and vision to facilitate local development. Also The increasing service delivery protests is a matter for concern, if one has to take cognizance of the popular adage highlighted in official literature, 'if local government fails, South Arica fails'. Given that the struggles for a democratic South Africa were fought at the grassroots level, this has to translate to an improved quality of life for local communities. Consequently, sound political management is key to enhanced municipal service delivery and ultimately good local governance (Purshottama Sivanarain Reddy, 2016)

According to Study conducted by US Library of Congress Somali constitution provided a system of decentralizing administrative function in 1961. Whereby the proposed System gave local government a discretionary Authority to elect their own Local councils and solve local Problems.

According to study conducted by Encyclopedia of Nations, Until 1973, , the regions was headed by an official chosen by the central government. District commissioners was also appointed by the government. 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. By 1990, this pattern of local government had collapsed. The UN and United States sought to restructure local services and representative bodies, but without a convincing military presence it was difficult to sustain. UNOSOM-II was mandated to create the peace necessary to help reconstruct the country, but the mission ended with the UN's withdrawal.

Also the same study conducted by US Library of Congress, 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 Provisional Constitution of Somalia (Article 48) acknowledges the national and sub-national tiers of governance (state & local government). However The above cited Evidences has Raised This the question “Does local self-government has certain critical effect on problem in Mogadishu, Somalia?” and prompted a study to analyze this question of: is the application of effective self-government solution to Mogadishu, Somalia?.

LITERATURES ABOUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Gomme (1987) defines local government in the following manner: Local government is that part of the whole government of a nation or state which is administered by authorities subordinate to the state authority, but elected independently of control by the state authority, by 52 qualified persons resident, or having property in certain localities, which localities have been formed by communities having common interests and common history.

Meyer (1978: 10) defines local government as follows: Local democratic governing units within the unitary democratic system of this country, which are subordinate members of the government vested with prescribed, controlled governmental powers and sources of income to render specific local services and to develop, control and regulate the geographic, social and economic environment of defined local area. One could argue that the weakness of Meyer's definition is that it includes democracy as an essential element of local government whilst a local government can exist without being democratic system.

However Since its independence, Somalia used a unitary system of governance in which all the powers lied in the central government. This has produced a mode of governance that is based in Mogadishu. This mode of governance has failed to provide public services in other parts of the country. The concentration of power and resource in Mogadishu has forced the people to immigrate to Mogadishu, which ultimately caused a civil unrest that pushed the collapse of the central governance (Abdurrahman M. Hussein, 2014). In addition after time Somali has adopted a system of decentralization whereby local governance has a power to administer it resource and provide public service.

This raised A research gab about the question “Does local self-government has certain critical effect on problem in Mogadishu, Somalia?” and prompted a study to analyze this question of: is the application of effective self-government solution to Mogadishu, Somalia?.

SECURITY CHALLENGES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN MOGADISHU

Security is the main challenge to Mogadishu local government’s revenue collection because of lack of enough finances to reach certain places. Considering the local government is seen to have enough ability in collection of taxes across the capital, security problem have led to most of the officials killed (Sano & Alfredsson, 2002).

Mogadishu local government has not been spared either. With attacks and killings inside the capital, it has since become difficult for the local government to conduct its revenues collection activities (Parker, 2010). Additionally, with numerous business premises attacked, fear has rock the entire capital prompting the residents to shun their business activities for fear of their lives. All this have contributed to minimal revenues collection as a result of lack of proper systems and security challenges (Abdullahi Ali Mohamed, 2017)

Security in Mogadishu is a big problem, which has resulted in huge population of municipal soldiers killed. The extremist group has vast in the area prompting the remaining soldiers abandon their duties (Hyman, 1990).

This raised research gab about the question “Does local self-government has certain critical Solution to security problem in Mogadishu, Somalia?” and prompted a study to analyze this question of: is the application of effective self-government solution to Mogadishu, Somalia?

WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

In Somalia the local government or Benadir Administration collects transports and disposes waste materials from the city. Waste management differs in the urban areas from that of the rural area, as there are more people in the rural area in comparison to the city. This is done in order to minimize harm to individual’s health as well as the environment. In Somalia there is no distinction of the nature of waste; whether solid, liquid or any other form; waste will be considered as waste and dumped in the dumping sites. n Mogadishu, apart from the local

government, the Ministry of Natural Resources and environment deals with the identification of the dumping locations, there are two big dumping locations in Mogadishu one situated in Medina district while the other one is located in Karan district (Lucy styles, 2014). This raised a research gap about the question “Does local self-government has certain critical Solution to waste management problem in Mogadishu, Somalia?”

THE EFFECT OF PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Participation and representation are more likely to lead to public policies that are more responsive to the needs of the poor. It requires regular, free and fair elections and a genuine choice between alternative government policies. Participation also occurs beyond and between elections. It calls for a continuous consultation in the formulation, monitoring and implementation of public policies in order to reach a sufficient agreement to sustain reform. Effective participation is inextricably linked to the existence of legitimate and representative parliamentary procedures, which are a constituent part of a democratic regime. Participation in the formulation of public policies and representation in the parliament are impossible without a sufficient level of civil liberties and political rights as well as a functioning multiparty system (SANTISO, 2011).

Transparency and accountability can help to ensure that resources are invested effectively to meet the needs of ordinary people. This will help to improve people’s access to the health services and schools that they need, and ensure that the investments needed to boost agricultural productivity, to develop essential infrastructure and to nurture an attractive business environment are made moreover. The “resource dividend” generated by making public finance more transparent and accountable can accelerate countries’ progress along the road out of poverty, towards prosperity and beyond dependence on aid. To maximise this “resource dividend” it is essential that all development resources – including aid, climate finance, taxes, and natural resource revenues – and the budget processes through which resources are allocated and spent, are transparent and accountable (Open Government Partnership, 2011).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study conducted through this study was employed to descriptive research design in order to test the major problem of local government, the most applicable local government systems and local government structure in Mogadishu Somalia.

RESEARCH POPULATION

The target population of this study is 400 People include inhabitants/residents (local citizen graduated from university graduates, And Some selected local Population.

SAMPLE SIZE AND PROCEDURE

This study concerned to both Local government in Mogadishu and local Citizens in Mogadishu Somalia. Sample is refers to sub-group of a large population (Saunders, Thornhill & Lewis, 2009).thereby sample size of the study is 200 respondents.

In additionally, researchers were used stratified sampling to choose the respondents those believes that they have the relevant information, so that the main purpose for select stratified random sampling is to ensure equitable representation of each stratum in the sample (Oso & Onen, 2008). Researchers have selected stratified random sampling for the reason of first all different groups will participate when the study carefully divided with the target population , second a simple procedure for minimizing biases and isolation for non-dominating group to the study, third crucial respondents will become a party of the participants.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

This part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of this background information was to find out the characteristic of the respondents and shows the distribution of the population in the study.in general, 200 respondents filled the questionnaires; Most of the respondents in the research were male, (74.2%) where (25.8%) were female. The major age group among the respondents was at the age of below 30 years, (57%) and the second major group was between the ages of 31-40 years (41. %), followed by those of

41-50 years as 2%. The respondents were categorized according to their level of knowledge, those at primary and secondary level were more than seventeen percent, and those at the Diploma level were also same as those of the primary and secondary, followed by the degree level who were the largest category in the respondents reaching around sixty percent, and the Post graduate were about nine percent.

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MAJOR CAUSES OF PROBLEMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN MOGADISHU MUNICIPALITY

In this part researchers provide descriptive analyze for good government by making table 1.1 which consists for two items mean index for the study

Table 1.1. The Major causes of problems of Local government in Mogadishu municipality

Items	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Security is the main challenge to Mogadishu local government's Function because of lack of enough political capacity to come closer with local People.	4.56	Strongly agree	1
Waste management is one of the major problem that encounter to local government in Mogadishu Somalia..	4.28	Agree	4
Absence of village level council can increase the problem of corruption in local government fund.	4.48	Strongly agree	2
Lack of local people participation will enhance the problem of in sufficiency resources of local government to local people.	4.34	Agree	3
An increase of unemployment in local areas is one of the major of local government	4.16	Agree	5
Mean average	4.3	Agree	

For the above results, the researchers will present a descriptive result of causes of local government Problems as Table 4.2 illustrates, the first one which causes local government problem is Security which is the main challenge to Mogadishu local government's Function because of lack of enough political capacity to come closer with local People (4.56), the second

factor which causes of local government problems is Absence of village level council that can increase the problem of corruption in local government fund(4.48). third Factor which causes local government Problems is Lack of local people participation will enhance the problem of insufficiency resources of local government to local people (4.34). fourth justification about the major causes of local government Problems is Waste management is one of the major problem that encounter to local government in Mogadishu Somalia. Finally the major causes of local Government Problem is an increase of unemployment in local areas is one of the major of local government

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MOST APPLICABLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN MOGADISHO.

In this part researchers provide descriptive analyze of the most Applicable local government System in Mogadishu. by making table 1.2 which consists for two items mean index and percentage for the study. The majority of respondents have chosen conciliar system of local Government.

Table 1.2 The Applicable local Government systems that can address local problems in Mogadishu, Somalia

Respondents (n= 200)	Frequency	Percentage
Mayoral System in the chief executive (mayor or chairman) and the legislature (the council) are independently elected by the people for fixed terms of office are Appropriate Solution To Mogadishu city.	40	0.2%
Councilar system of local government is applicable to Mogadishu Somalia because of This system The council is directly elected by the people selects a presiding officer usually from among its members but occasionally from outside	113	56%
The managerial or council-manager pattern is Applicable to Mogadishu Somalia because of This system The elected Mogadishi city council sets broad policy but hires a manager to serve as the Chief Executive. The manager is vested with responsibility for supervising administration	16	0.08%
Unitary government system is Applicable to Somalia and Local Government Sytem will be under central Government	31	6.4%

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MOST APPROPRIATE FORM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE IN MOGADISHO

In this part researchers provide descriptive analyze of the most appropriate Form of local Government structure by making table 1.3 which consists for two items mean index and percentage for the study. While The majority of respondents has chosen Multiple tier structure of local Government.

Table 1.3 what is the most appropriate Form of local Government structure that can address local Problems in Mogadishu Somalia?

Respondents (n: 200)		
The multi-tier Local Government structure is Appropriate because of It has three or more local councils that share responsibility and Government starts from local village councils.	148	74%
The single-tier local Government Structure is Appropriate because of it has one local government council that performs all the functions assigned a local government within Mogadishu city	32	16%
Local government Structure which is under central government Structure is Appropriate Form of local Government structure that can address local Problems in Mogadishu Somalia	20	10%

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSE OF THE EFFECT OF PARTICPATION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In this part researchers provide descriptive analyze of the effect of participation on local government. In Mogadishu. By making table 1.4 which consists for two items mean index and percentage for the study. The majority of respondents have chosen conciliar system of local Government.

Table 1.4 is the local participation in local government Address local Problems in Mogadishu Somalia?

Items	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
When Local People participate local government Activities, it will address Poor local waste management in Mogadishu Municipality	4.23	agree	2
Participation Of Local citizen in Local government council makes government to start at grass root and function well.	4.12	Strong Agree	4
An inclusive local government brings local ownership to local government and finally people will come against corruptions in Local government.	4.33	Strongly agree	1
The existence of Local councils from village and cell zone level will bring government to be closer to people and Decrease unemployment rates in local areas.	4.2	Agree	3
Local people will provide more resources to local government if local citizen participate government and this will address shortage of resource in Local government.	4.1	Agree	5
Mean average	4.2	Agree	

Source: Primary Sources

For the Above Result, the researchers conducted a descriptive analyzes of is the local participation in local government Address local Problems in Mogadishu Somalia? as Table 4.4 illustrates, the first overall mean is (4.2) and respondents agreed that the Local Participation can address The problems of local Government in Mogadishu Municipalities. In additionally the questions we have asked our respondent have ranked as following mean index: An inclusive local government brings local ownership to local government and finally people will come against corruptions in Local government (4.33). Second When Local People participate local government Activities; it will address Poor local waste management in Mogadishu Municipality (4.23), third justification about how local participation address local problem was that The existence of Local councils from village and cell zone level will bring government to be closer to

people (4.2). Fourth Participation Of Local citizen in Local government council makes government to start at grass root and function well (4.12) and finally Local people will provide more resources to local government if local citizen participate government and this will address shortage of resource in Local government(4.1).

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSE OF THE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTABILITY ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In this part researchers provide descriptive analyze of the effect of accountability on local government. in Mogadishu. by making table 1.4 which consists for two items mean index and interpretation for the study.

Table 1.5 is the local Accountability in local government Address local Problems in Mogadishu Somalia?

Items	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
The existence of Local village council Promotes to better manage waste in Mogadishu Municipality	4.39	Strong agree	3
When Local division council adequately accounts and responsible to local funds, this will keep funds against corruption.	4.5	Strong Agree	1
Establishing Local council Responsible in recruitment and Supervision of local staffs will take apart to higher performance in Mogadishu Municipality.	4.4	Strongly agree	2
Payment of Local government is better to be authorized by local council at their level of local government so as to fund Efficiently local Needs.	3.92	Agree	5
The existence of local Auditors promotes better financial management at local Councils	4.38	Agree	4
Mean average	4.3	Agree	

Source: Primary Sources

For the Above Result, the researchers conducted a descriptive analyzes of Is the local participation in local government Address local Problems in Mogadishu Somalia? as Table 4.4

illustrates, the first overall mean is (4.3) and respondents agreed that the Local Accountability can address The problems of local Government in Mogadishu Municipalities. In additionally the questions we have asked our respondent have ranked as following mean index: When Local division council adequately accounts and responsible to local funds, this will keep funds against corruption. (4.5). Second Establishing Local council Responsible in recruitment and Supervision of local staffs will take apart to higher performance in Mogadishu Municipality (4.4), third justification about how local Accountability address local problem was that The existence of Local village council Promotes to better manage waste in Mogadishu Municipality (4.39). Fourth The existence of local Auditors promotes better financial management at local Councils (4.12) and finally Payment of Local government is better to be authorized by local council at their level of local government so as to fund Efficiently local Needs (3.92).

RECOMMENDATION

With Respect to Research Findings, The researcher recommends the following points:

1. Promotion of local Self-governance that has a considerable degree of autonomy and Structure. This enables Mogadishu city to have local council in every level of governance start from cell zone up to district council.
2. Researchers recommend that instead of depending local government in provision of Activities like infrastructure, Waste Management and etc. People can depend on themselves by apply the system of local Self government. Local Self-governments enables people to manage their own affairs and support equitable service delivery.
3. According To research finding, the majority of Respondents agreed that councilor system can solve the problems of local government. Researcher recommends to Somali government to start Nation Election at local level specially Village council because this will indirectly reduce unemployment and boost local participation local and National agendas.

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