

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF  
WORLD BANK RESILIENCE PROJECT IN HOBYO,  
GALMUDUG, SOMALIA**

**BY**

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**2023-08-19742**

**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A MASTERS  
DEGREE IN PROJECT PLANNING AND  
PERFORMANCE OF KAMPALA  
INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY**

**APRIL, 2025**

## DECLARATION

I, Sadio Sheikhdon Dimbil, declare that this research dissertation with title “Community Participation and Urban Development: A Study of World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug Somalia” is my original work and has not been submitted for any award at any academic institution.

SIGNATURE: .....  .....

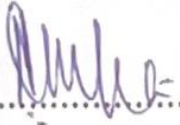
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## **APPROVAL**

This is to confirm that this research dissertation on “Community Participation and Urban Development: A Study of World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug Somalia” has been done under my supervision on a university supervisor.

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**(Supervisor)**

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this study to my family members for their unconditional inspiration, support, encouragement and understanding throughout the research period. On a personal note, I would like to recognize members of the family: First of all, is my parents My Mother Sitiin Abdi Esse, my father Mr. Sheikdon Dimbil Warsame have many times given me the strength me to move on, always assured me that nothing is impossible and her prayers proved immensely encouraging, and My dear Husband Mr. Bashir Mohamud Awale who has also been supportive. He instilled in me a strong urge to never give up, last but not least all my sister and brothers for being my friends.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First, I would like to thank the Almighty ALLAH for having given me the Grace to go through the ups and downs in order to come to the end of the course.

I wish to express my humble gratitude to my supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Benjamin Bella Oluka (PhD) for his candid guidance and sacrifice of his time to attend to me during the conduct and compilation of this research.

My special thanks go to my family members who contributed tirelessly in sponsoring my education since my childhood up to now, and very constructive pieces of advice that have paved way for me to develop my career.

For all the above and that I have not specifically mentioned, I request you to accept my sincere gratitude for your support.

**May Allah bless you all**

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AED	Academy for Educational Development
CDD	Community Driven Development
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security and Conflict Management Project
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICB4	International Standard on Competence for Project, Programme and Portfolio Managers
IPMA	International Project Management Association
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMDAs	Money Market Deposit Accounts (MMDAs)
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCED	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PLA	Participatory Learning Approaches
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMBOOK	Project Management Body of Knowledge
PRA	Participatory Rural/Rapid Appraisal
SD	Sustainable Development
SDCs	Settlement Development Committees
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USA	United States of America
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
WHO	World Health Organization

## ABSTRACT

This study examined the role of community participation in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The primary objective is to explore how active involvement of local communities impacts urban development outcomes. Specifically, it aims to assess the effects of community engagement at different project stages and identify key factors that enhance or hinder participatory processes. The findings are expected to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on community-driven development and urban resilience. To achieve these objectives, through a descriptive research design, with a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews with stakeholders, including community members, project implementers, and local leaders mounting to a target population of 260 respondents with a sample size of 155 arrived at using the Krejcie and Morgan table. Data were collected from a representative sample of participants involved in the World Bank Resilience Project, focusing on their experiences and perceptions of community participation. The analysis utilized both statistical methods and thematic coding to extract meaningful insights from the data. The study results revealed that regarding the first objective revealed that community participation in project design had a very weak positive relationship with urban development, as indicated by a correlation coefficient ( $R$ ) of 0.070 and an  $R^2$  value of 0.005, suggesting minimal impact on project success. In contrast, the second objective found a moderate positive correlation ( $R = 0.396$ ) and an  $R^2$  value of 0.157, indicating that community participation in project implementation significantly enhances urban development outcomes, with a statistically significant model ( $F = 68.605$ ,  $\text{Sig.} = 0.000$ ). The third objective showed a weak positive correlation ( $R = 0.196$ ) and an  $R^2$  value of 0.038 for community participation in project monitoring, which was statistically significant ( $F = 14.698$ ,  $\text{Sig.} = 0.000$ ) but accounted for only a minor portion of variability in project success. Overall, while community participation in design had minimal influence, participation in implementation significantly contributed to urban development, and monitoring, though important, explained only a small fraction of the outcomes. The study concluded that meaningful community participation is crucial for the success of urban development initiatives in Hobyo. The study recommended that project stakeholders prioritize inclusive participatory processes, ensure transparency, and provide adequate training for community members to strengthen their engagement. Additionally, local governance structures should be empowered to facilitate and sustain community involvement. This research contributes to the body of knowledge by enhancing theoretical frameworks, providing practical insights for stakeholders, and emphasizing the societal significance of community engagement in development projects. It also highlights the organizational benefits of fostering participatory approaches, suggesting that such engagement leads to more effective project management and improved relationships between local communities and development partners.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

Urban development in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia, faces significant challenges that hinder the town's growth and resilience, despite ongoing international interventions like the World Bank Resilience Project. The primary focus of this study is to explore how community participation (IV) influences urban development as the dependent variable (DV). Urban development, in this context, refers to the expansion and improvement of infrastructure, services, and resilience strategies to ensure that Hobyo can adapt to climate changes, economic pressures, and rapid population growth. This chapter presents the introduction, background of study, the problem statement, purpose, specific objectives, research questions and hypotheses, the significance, scope and conceptualization of the research and operational definitions of key terms and concepts therein. This study examined the relationship between community participation and urban development: a study of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Glamudug Somalia. The study specifically examined the influence of the project's community participation strategies in project design, project implementation, as well as community participation in monitoring on urban development of project interventions.

### **1.1 Background to the study**

The background of the study was premised under four perspectives that is historical perspective, theoretical perspective, conceptual perspective, and contextual perspective.

#### **1.1.1 Historical perspective**

Globally, Community participation in community development activity is as old as man himself. Prior to the onset of colonial administration, communities engaged in communal efforts as a mechanism for mobilizing community resource to provide physical improvement and functional facilities in the socio, political and economic aspects of their lives. There was a para-scientific response of a community lacking all relevant trappings of modern technology, capital and management resources to the media and exigencies of development. These complaints therefore

re-awakened interest in the local management of resources and decisions (Mansuri & Rao, 2024).

While, Urban development has advanced into a significant challenge today, (Silvius, 2017). Hans Carl von Carlowitz, a German forester, devised the phrase "urban development" in the 1680s. 1712 to refer to ways in which forest resources needed to be managed sustainably, (Komalawati, 2018). In the 1960s & 1970s, Urban development became broadly known through the work of the member of the club of Rome that made the two related concepts of sustainable development and Inter-generational equity known, (Garcia & Staples, 2020) as cited in, (Komalawati, 2018). The concept and analysis of sustainable development were additionally advanced by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) which was founded in the 1980s, they presented modern description of development that is long-term known today "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs", (WCED, 1987), as cited in, (Scoones, 2017), who is cited by, (Komalawati, 2018). In recent times, since urban development necessitates change, and projects are undergoing change, Project management has been linked to urban development, (Silvius & Schipper, 2016). Concern with subject of project urban development came because of many pressures from internal constituencies to slightly lessen or probably end foreign aid and programs (Brown, 2018) as cited in (Komalawati, 2018). More than ever, the environment of many organizations faces too many changes and has become very competitive, (Silvius, et al., 2016.).

The ability to come up with accurate changes that are organized and managed effectively and efficiently, is considered as a serious success factor for projects agility and continuous success, these changes are being accomplished as projects, (Silvius et al., 2016). Organizations are now required to present accountability to all stakeholders in regards to urban development strategy instead of the previous reliance on economic performances to shareholders, (Visser 2022) as cited by, (Silvius & Schipper, 2016). Tom Taylor, former Chairman of the Association for Project Management (APM), acknowledges that "Planet Earth is in jeopardy due to a number of fundamental environmental issues," and program managers are in a unique position to help improve management activities that are long-term. (Association for Project Management 2016) as cited by, (Komalawati, 2018). Concerns about urban development prompted the donors to

consider their options whether it would be preferable for donors to provide assistance that would allow recipients to become self-sufficient rather than offering them charity in the future, this is inefficient and leads to a reliance on international assistance. (Bossert, 2020) as cited by, (Komalawati, 2018). Post-development theorists see beneficiaries as conceiving and capable of, implementing projects completely on their own (e.g. Escobar 2015) as cited in, (Wiek, 2024). Projects have also been recognized as being important in the adoption of more sustainable business practices, as well as the connection between projects and long-term urban development is becoming a hot research subject in project management, (Silvius, 2017).

In Africa, citizen or Community participation continues to capture a centre-stage position in many policies of nation-states and international development agencies in recent years. In post-apartheid South Africa, the role of community participation became very important, and communities given opportunity to identify and define their problems through the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) which states that development should be people driven to improve the quality of life of the poor and marginalised communities through development empowerment, (African National Congress, 2024).

In Somalia, it is essentially understood across the community development field that communities are an integral part of development within their localities and that their continuous involvement is paramount to their own success. For that matter, communities in Somalia are no longer seen as recipients of development programmes; rather, they have become critical stakeholders that have an important role to play in the management of programmes and projects in their areas, (Burke, 1979). It is clear that community participation is now a national concern particularly in the less developed corners of the country. In Somalia however, the concept of community participation is not as simple to implement, because the communities are traditionally not ready to take on this responsibility. It is opined that, development programmes are more likely to succeed if a well-planned strategy to enhance participation is also incorporated into the programme planning, (Thomas & Thomas, 2019). The problem lack of effective participation by community has caused poor project performance and is seen to be a major bottles reach in projects delivery. For this reason the researcher sought to carry out a study to investigate the influence of community participation on development project performance.



In Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia, community participation has been for many decades synonymous with political participation. Most scholars notably Jean-Philippe Platteau, (2024) traces political participation from the pre-colonial era decentralized societies of Southern and Eastern Somalia. These societies through established simple political systems provided grounds for people's involvement in the affairs that affected them.

Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world with 31% of the population lives below the poverty line, lowest 20% described as chronically poor. Whereas citizen participation in Somalia has indeed enhanced representation in local government decision making, planning, and implementation among others, this has not necessarily translated into poverty alleviation for rural areas, (Namukasaand Atwijukire, 2018). In the perspective of Hobyo district, poverty has risen and this has been accompanied by a marked increase in inequality, which has been rising since 2017. The rise in poverty is attributed to low level of community participation in the activities of Hobyo district local government. Community members are often left out during decision making, planning, project implantation and evaluation which has consequently affected the effectiveness of services delivered thus increase in poverty in the district, (Namukasa & Atwijukire, 2018). Thus, this justifies the need for the study in Hobyo district to examine the association between community participation and urban development.

### **1.1.2 Theoretical perspective**

The study was guided by two theories that is the Community Driven Development (CDD) model and Treseder's Degree of Participation theory

#### **1.1.2.1 Community Driven Development (CDD) model**

This study was based on Community Driven Development (CDD) model, which originates from the gradual movement of development practice towards a more participatory approach. Mahatma Gandhi (1869- 1948) was one of the first advocates for community “self-reliance” and small-scale development, (Mansuri and Rao, 2024). Paolo Freire, a decade later mobilized farmers in Brazil against oppression at community level with his theories spearheading “the first-wave of participatory development”, (Mansuri & Rao, 2024). In 1980s however, the likes of Amartya Sen, Chambers, (1983) renewed the call for community participation in development and advocated for empowerment of local participants to identify their own needs and solutions

through Participatory/Rapid Rural Appraisal; Participatory Learning Approaches (PRA/PLA) (Chambers, 1994). This method first used as a “rapid” tool to set up development interventions with participation of targeted communities in the interventions planning phase, sets basis for community participation today, (Chambers, 1994).

It is argued that CDD as a model for development grew out of these efforts to incorporate local participation into development projects. Gillespie, (2024), seems to agree with the above reasoning, arguing that Community-Driven Development recognizes that poor people are prime actors in the development process, and not as targets of externally designed poverty reduction efforts. In line with the model and Gillespie, (2024), reasoning, the researcher therefore thought to ascertain how World Bank engaged its targeted communities in Hobyo district in project design, implementation and M&E as prime actors and targets, as well establish how this might have contributed to sustainability of the interventions. The World Bank, (2023), has further defined CDD as an approach that gives control over planning decisions and investment resources for local development projects to community groups as cited in (Asian Development Bank, 2006). The underlying assumption is that people are best judges of how their lives and livelihoods can be improved and, if given adequate support, resources, and access to information, they can better organize themselves to provide for their immediate needs. Following this argument the researcher therefore undertook to examine how community participation in project design, particularly in needs assessment and prioritization as well as in activity planning, and establishing how community buy in might have influenced project decisions undertaken in terms of resource mobilization and utilization. The study also inline the model saw it important to establish how communities were organized and how their participation might have influenced the overall sustainability of project initiatives.

Individual studies have also shown that CDD can increase effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of projects or programs, making them more pro-poor and responsive to local priorities, (Gillespie, 2024). Other CDD objectives include developing capacity, building social and human capital, facilitating community and individual empowerment, deepening democracy, improving governance, and strengthening human rights. This study in particular however is an examination of whether community participation in World Bank resilience project influenced sustainability of intervention inform of improved skill and knowledge, replication of appropriate

technologies propagated and whether community assets established continue to be functional and maintained overtime.

### **1.1.2.2 Treseder's Degree of Participation Theory**

The study was also based on Treseder's Degree of Participation. The proponent of this theory was Phil Treseder in, (2017). The theory uses five degrees of participation that have no hierarchy of involvement. The type of involvement is dependent on the wishes of stakeholders, the context, stakeholder's developmental stages and the nature of the organization among others. Under this model, stakeholders are informed; sponsors decide the project and stakeholders volunteer for it. The stakeholders not only understand project but also know who decided to involve them and why. In this case sponsors respect the stakeholder's views. The other degree of participation is one of sponsor-initiated, shared decisions with stakeholders whereby sponsors have the initial idea but stakeholders are involved in every step of the planning and success. Here stakeholder's views are considered and they are involved in making decisions.

Treseder's other degree of involvement is where stakeholders are consulted and informed. This is where the project is designed and run by sponsors but stakeholders are consulted. Treseder, (2017), believes that the stakeholders have a full understanding of the processes and their opinions are taken into account in the running of the project. Next are projects that are stakeholder-initiated and directed whereby stakeholders have the initial idea and decide on how the project is to be implemented. Though available, sponsors do not take charge but let the stakeholders run the project.

### **1.1.3 Conceptual perspective**

A project is defined as a unique and transient endeavor undertaken to achieve a desired outcome and a unique set individual or organization to meet specific performance objectives with defined schedule, performance and cost parameters (PMI, 2020). Projects must be seen as temporary organizations created to generate benefits for an organization.

Participation is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decision and resources which affect them. Unless the poor are given an opportunity to participate in the development of interventions designed to improve their

livelihood, they will continue to miss the benefits of any intervention. Ekong, (2023), defined participation as playing active though not necessarily direct, roles in community decisions, knowledge of local issues, attendance at public meetings, related attempts to influence proposed measures through individual and groups actions, belonging to groups and committees and financial contributions towards communities programmes.

Community participation is an active process by which beneficiary influence the direction and execution of development project with a view to enhance their wellbeing for personal growth and self-reliance, (World Bank, 1987). It has emerged as a strategy, which promises greater results for effective allocating and channeling of resources to particular communities. It is essential in the urban development of the projects, (Bessette, 2024). It therefore considers the active involvement of beneficiaries in development interventions.

Urban development is a process where community members are supported by agencies to identify and take collective action on issues which are important to them urban development empowers community members and creates stronger and more connected communities, urban development is a holistic approach grounded in principles of empowerment, human rights, inclusion, social justice, self-determination and collective action (Kenny, 2017), urban development considers community members to be experts in their lives and communities, and values community knowledge and wisdom. Urban development programs are led by community members at every stage-from deciding on issue selecting and implementing actions, and evaluation, urban development has an explicit focus on the redistribution of power to address the causes of inequality and disadvantage, (Levy, 2017).

Urban development is characterized by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank, (ADB), and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as well as probability of such profits being sustained once monetary backing has terminated (ADB 2020) cited in, (Salla & Salla, 2024). According to the research, the word "project urban development" is interpreted to include words like "stability," "resilience," in addition to "risk" to be able to indicate the need to handle the project's urban development foundations constructively while mitigating project vulnerability and – resiliency, (Gachie, 2019).

Project implementation (or project execution) is the phase where visions and plans become reality, (Jody & Rist, 2019). This is the logical conclusion, after evaluating, deciding, visioning, planning, applying for funds and finding the financial resources of a project, (Jody & Rist, 2019). Technical implementation is one part of executing a project. Executing a project in the education sector is a very complex mission, as it requires the coordination of a wide range of activities, the overseeing of a team, the management of budget, the communication to the public, among other issues, (Howlett and Nagu, 2021). Independent of whether it is a social project to raise the awareness and promote hygiene or it is a construction project for poverty reduction, there is a certain process that has to be followed and taken into account for a successful implementation, (Howlett and Nagu, 2021).

#### **1.1.4 Contextual perspective**

Hobyo, located in the Galmudug region of Somalia, is a small coastal town with significant potential for urban development, particularly due to its strategic location along the Indian Ocean. However, Hobyo faces multiple challenges that impede its urban growth. The town has limited access to basic infrastructure, including roads, healthcare, clean water, and reliable electricity. According to UN-Habitat (2020), Somalia's urban population has been growing rapidly, but urban development in regions like Hobyo remains lagging due to insufficient investment in infrastructure, lack of political stability, and the ongoing challenges posed by climate change. Urban resilience, which involves the ability of cities to adapt to climate shocks while improving infrastructure and services, is a critical area of focus for development in Hobyo.

Statistics show that Hobyo's population has been increasing, with an estimated population growth rate of 3.5% annually (World Bank, 2021). This rapid population increase places additional strain on the town's already overstretched infrastructure. Despite this, Hobyo remains relatively underserved in terms of essential services, with a high proportion of the population living in informal settlements that lack basic amenities. These issues exacerbate the challenges in urban planning, and the World Bank Resilience Project seeks to address them by involving the community in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of development efforts.

One of the key gaps in Hobyo's urban development is the lack of community participation in development projects. Traditional top-down approaches have often failed to address the specific needs of local populations. Community involvement in urban development initiatives has been minimal, and this has led to poor project outcomes. The World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo is an attempt to address these gaps by adopting a community-driven development (CDD) approach, which encourages active local participation in all stages of project implementation.

The lack of infrastructure is a major gap in Hobyo's urban development, especially in terms of transport, sanitation, and housing. For instance, there is limited access to clean water, with only 30% of the population having reliable access to drinking water (UNICEF, 2020). This poor infrastructure hinders the town's growth and affects the health and well-being of its residents. Furthermore, climate change poses a significant challenge to urban development in Hobyo, with rising sea levels and frequent droughts affecting the agricultural and economic activities of the region (FAO, 2021). In response to these challenges, the World Bank Resilience Project focuses on enhancing Hobyo's capacity to adapt to environmental shocks through the development of climate-resilient infrastructure and community-based interventions.

Hobyo's socio-economic conditions also contribute to the challenges of urban development. The region has a high rate of poverty, with over 70% of the population living below the poverty line (World Bank, 2019). High unemployment rates, particularly among the youth, and limited access to education and training opportunities exacerbate the town's developmental challenges. The project's emphasis on community participation aims to empower local communities, enhance their skills, and create jobs through inclusive development activities.

Furthermore, gender inequality remains a challenge in Hobyo. Women are often excluded from key decision-making processes, especially in the context of development projects. Studies have shown that gender equality is crucial for achieving sustainable urban development (Kabeer, 2019), and the World Bank Resilience Project is specifically designed to address this gap by ensuring the active participation of women in all stages of the project. The project aims to empower women, improve their access to resources, and ensure they have a voice in the urban development process.

Political instability is another significant barrier to urban development in Hobyo. Somalia has faced prolonged political instability, and Galmudug itself has been a region characterized by local conflicts and governance issues. Weak governance structures and a lack of effective coordination between government institutions and development partners have hampered urban planning and development efforts (Global Initiative, 2020). The World Bank Resilience Project seeks to bridge these gaps by fostering cooperation between local governments, international partners, and communities, ensuring that urban development efforts are more inclusive and aligned with local needs.

The lack of strong institutions and governance frameworks has led to challenges in implementing development projects effectively. While the project's community-driven approach aims to address these issues by giving local actors a more central role in decision-making, it also highlights the need for stronger local governance and capacity building to ensure the sustainability of urban development efforts.

This study aims to fill the existing gaps by examining the relationship between community participation and urban development in Hobyo. The study will focus on how active involvement of the community in the design, implementation, and monitoring phases of the World Bank Resilience Project can enhance urban development outcomes. It will also assess the degree of participation according to Treseder's Degree of Participation theory and analyze how the different levels of community involvement influence project success. By addressing these factors, the study aims to provide insights into how community participation can be a key driver of sustainable urban development in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.

In summary, the World Bank Resilience Project represents a significant opportunity to improve urban development in Hobyo, but its success will depend on the degree of community participation and the ability of local stakeholders to engage effectively in all stages of the project. This study aims to provide empirical evidence on the impact of such participation and offer recommendations for future development efforts in Hobyo and similar contexts.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Ideally, urban development in fragile and post-conflict regions like Hobyo District in Galmudug, Somalia, necessitates inclusive approaches that emphasize community ownership and participatory planning. Community participation has been recognized as a critical factor for achieving sustainable urban development, especially when communities are engaged in all stages of the project cycle, including design, implementation, and monitoring (World Bank, 2023; Mansuri & Rao, 2013). Evidence shows that projects embedded in community-driven approaches are more likely to reflect local priorities, promote equitable resource distribution, and enhance socio-economic resilience (Wong, 2012). Despite the World Bank's commitment to resilience through community-based programming, the Hobyo urban resilience project has faced challenges with community involvement. A recent report indicated that only 30% of community members feel adequately involved in decision-making processes, raising concerns about the inclusivity and effectiveness of such interventions (World Bank, 2021). This limited engagement has resulted in urban development outcomes that are often misaligned with community needs, characterized by suboptimal infrastructure, limited ownership, and weak social accountability. When communities are not meaningfully involved, they are less likely to support or sustain the outcomes of development interventions (Rifkin, 2014).

Several structural and institutional barriers contribute to this low level of participation. First, awareness of the right to participate in development planning remains minimal, especially among marginalized groups such as women and youth (Nkoana & Sebola, 2019). Second, weak communication strategies between project implementers and local populations have created spaces for misinformation, mistrust, and disengagement. Moreover, community power dynamics such as clan hierarchies and gender exclusion further restrict the equitable involvement of all stakeholders in urban development processes (Treseder, 2017; Chambers, 1994). These challenges reinforce a cycle of apathy and exclusion, undermining the goal of sustainable urban transformation. In addition to practical shortcomings, there is a theoretical and policy gap in addressing community participation in fragile states. While the Community Driven Development (CDD) model and Treseder's Degrees of Participation offer conceptual frameworks for understanding varying levels of community engagement, limited empirical studies have assessed their applicability in Somalia's unique socio-political context (Golooba-Mutebi, 2005). Furthermore, national and local policy frameworks in Somalia often lack clear guidelines on



integrating community voices into urban development initiatives, leaving community participation largely dependent on the discretion of implementing agencies (UN-Habitat, 2022). This absence of enforceable policy mechanisms weakens institutional accountability and results in inconsistent engagement outcomes. This study therefore sought to address both the policy and theoretical gaps by examining how community participation specifically in project design, implementation, and monitoring influences urban development outcomes of the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study was to examine the investigate community participation on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.

### **1.4 Specific objectives**

- (i) To examine the effect of community participation in project design on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.
- (ii) To investigate how community participation in project implementation influences urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.
- (iii) To find out how community participation in project monitoring influences urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.

### **1.5 Null hypotheses**

H0<sub>1</sub>: There is no significant relationship between community participation in project design and urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.

H0<sub>2</sub>: There is no significant relationship between community participation in project implementation and urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.

H0<sub>3</sub>: There is no significant relationship between project monitoring in project implementation and urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.

## **1.6 Scope of the study**

### **1.6.1 Geographical scope**

The study was carried out in Hobyo district of Somalia specifically at the selected urban development of World Bank resilience project. This was because the World Bank resilience project in Hobyo district aims to enhance the resilience of urban areas to various challenges, such as natural disasters, climate change, and socio-economic vulnerabilities. Given its focus on resilience-building, studying community participation within this project provides valuable insights into how local communities are involved in shaping their urban environment to become more resilient, (Manikutty, 2018). This has been done through initiation of varying urban development of Glamudug community awareness project and Baledwyne youth Support project nature. More so Community participation is recognized as a critical element in urban development initiatives. Engaging local communities in decision-making processes ensures that development projects align with their needs, priorities, and aspirations. By focusing on community participation within the World Bank resilience project, the study can explore the extent to which local communities are involved in planning, implementing, and monitoring urban development activities.

### **1.6.2. Content scope**

The study was limited to illustrating the effect of community participation on urban development in Somalia, World Bank resilience project as the study case. However, this was achieved through a thorough examination of the influence of the community participation in project design, implementation and project M & E World Bank Resilience urban development project of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.

### **1.6.3 Time scope**

The study was considered reviewing the available data in a period of 8 years from 2015 to 2023. This is because Somalia has experienced political instability and governance challenges over the years, including conflicts, internal displacements, and changes in government. These political dynamics can significantly impact urban development initiatives and community participation efforts, making it crucial to understand how they affect project outcomes. More so Hobyo

district, like many other parts of Somalia, faces socio-economic vulnerabilities such as poverty, unemployment, and limited access to basic services. These challenges can hinder community participation in urban development projects and exacerbate issues related to infrastructure, housing, and livelihoods.

### **1.7. Significance of the study**

The significance of studying community participation and urban development within the World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia, extends to various stakeholders involved in urban development, governance, humanitarian assistance, and international development. below is how the study is significant for different stakeholders:

Understanding the role of community participation in urban development empowers local residents to actively engage in decision-making processes, voice their concerns, and contribute to shaping their neighborhoods. The study will help communities advocate for their needs, access resources, and collaborate with stakeholders to address challenges related to infrastructure, housing, and services.

Government officials and policymakers will benefit from insights into effective strategies for promoting community participation and resilience-building in urban areas. The study will inform policy development, urban planning, and governance reforms aimed at enhancing citizen engagement, improving service delivery, and fostering sustainable urban development.

NGOs, international organizations, and development agencies working on urban development projects in Somalia will learn from the experiences and lessons highlighted in the study. They will apply best practices, innovative approaches, and community-driven solutions to their own projects, thereby enhancing their impact and effectiveness in promoting urban resilience and inclusive development.

Donors and funding agencies, including the World Bank and other multilateral institutions, will use findings from the study to inform their investment decisions and funding priorities. Understanding the factors influencing community participation and project outcomes will help donors allocate resources more effectively, support capacity-building initiatives, and promote sustainable urban development in Somalia.

The study will contribute to the body of knowledge on community participation, urban development, and resilience-building in fragile contexts like Somalia. Researchers will build upon the findings to conduct further studies, develop theoretical frameworks, and refine methodologies for assessing community participation and project effectiveness in similar settings.

CSOs play a crucial role in advocating for community rights, promoting social cohesion, and holding government and development actors accountable. The study will provide evidence and insights that CSOs will use to strengthen their advocacy efforts, mobilize grassroots initiatives, and engage in dialogue with stakeholders to address urban development challenges.

The study has implications for the broader international community involved in humanitarian assistance, peace building, and development efforts in Somalia. By understanding the dynamics of community participation and urban development, international actors will be better align their support with local priorities, build partnerships with local stakeholders, and contribute to sustainable peace and development outcomes in the region.

This study will benefit the researcher by helping him acquire practical research skills and will also serve as a partial requirement for the award of a degree; Master of Project Planning and Management of Kampala International University.

### **1.8 Justification of the study**

The study makes an attempt to fill the existing knowledge gap in community participation and how it's attributes in project design, project implementation, as well as community participation in project monitoring influence urban development of development interventions in Hobyo district, which has not been covered by other scholars. Available evidence suggests that many scholars such as Longole, (2017); Agaba, (2017); Dolan, and Okello, (2017); Bevan, (2017, 2018); Powell, (2020), have focused their attention mainly on conflict related issues in the region, while a few like Muganda, (2020), and Kirsten et al., (2022), have focused on environment and livelihood issues. Meanwhile, the prevalent insecurity and pastoralist nature of the Galmudug has been blamed for continuous vicious circle of poverty, (Powell, 2020) and failure of most development interventions in the region, (Osman, 2017), little if any research has

been devoted to investigate influence of community participation in as far as community development initiatives are concerned in the region and particularly in Hobyo district.

### **1.9. Operational definition of key terms**

**Community** refers to people with common background or with shared interests within society.

**Community participation** refers to the active involvement and engagement of community members in decision-making processes, problem-solving, and actions that affect their lives and the well-being of their community. It entails the inclusion of diverse voices, perspectives, and interests in identifying needs, setting priorities, and implementing initiatives aimed at addressing local challenges and improving living conditions.

**Project design** refers to the systematic process of conceptualizing, planning, and organizing the various components and activities of a project in order to achieve specific objectives within a defined timeframe and budget. It involves identifying the needs and goals of the project, determining the resources required, and outlining the strategies and methodologies to be employed for implementation.

**Project implementation** refers to the phase of the project lifecycle during which the planned activities, strategies, and interventions are put into action to achieve the project's objectives and deliver its intended outputs and outcomes. It involves executing the project plan, mobilizing resources, coordinating stakeholders, and managing tasks and activities according to established timelines and standards.

**Project monitoring.** It refers to the systematic process of tracking and assessing the progress, performance, and outcomes of a project over time to determine its effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, and sustainability. Project monitoring involves collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data to provide insights into project implementation, identify strengths and weaknesses, and inform decision-making for project improvement and accountability.

**Development project** refers to all projects financed by poverty reduction and completed in Galmudug Somalia.

**Urban development** refers to the process of planned physical, social, economic, and environmental growth and improvement within urban areas. It encompasses a wide range of activities and initiatives aimed at enhancing the quality of life, promoting economic prosperity, and fostering sustainable development in cities and towns.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents literature reviewed in relation to the subject of study. The purpose of the review was to make a clarification on key concepts to understand the problem better and provide a theoretical basis for the study. Literature reviewed enabled the researcher to determine what has already been done in relation to the subject matter, and to identify existing gaps on which the research was based. Sources of literature was reviewed included; text books and published research findings in journals. This chapter therefore presented the theoretical review, conceptual review, actual review and summary of literature reviewed showing the rationale of study and sources of literature.

#### **2.1 Theoretical review**

The theoretical framework used in this study was according to R. Edward Freeman's Stakeholder Theory, which he developed as a philosopher and professor of business administration, (1984).

##### **2.1.1. Community Driven Development (CDD) model**

The community driven development model (CDD) guided this study. For the past half century development practice has gradually moved towards a more participatory approach. Mahatma Gandhi (1869- 1948) is given credit as one of the first advocates for community “self-reliance” and small-scale development (Mansuri and Rao, 2024). Though, a decade later, Paolo Freire advocated for participatory development approaches (Mansuri & Rao, 2024). In the 1980s, Amartya Sen and Chambers, (1983) and others renewed the call for community participatory development, which efforts grew into Community Driven Development with impetus to incorporate local participation into development projects. Theoretically CDD agitates for combining all the best practices in participatory methods and to employ them in community led projects. In agreement with the above arguments about CDD the researcher in this study was interested in finding out how community participatory approaches were applied in the World Bank resilience project in design and implementation interventions, including execution of M&E functions in Hobyo district and how in turn their participatory might have influenced

sustainability of the initiatives since community participation combined all best practice of participatory methods. The CDD model thus guided the study since the project was supposed to be community led initiative.

The World Bank further defines CDD as ‘a development approach that gives control over planning decisions and investment resources to community groups and local governments’ (Dongier et al., 2023). Because CDD provides communities with a voice and control over all project stages, it is believed to; 1) Enhance sustainability; 2) Improve efficiency and effectiveness; 3) Allow poverty reduction efforts to be taken to scale; 4) Make development more inclusive; 5) Empower poor people, build social capital, and strengthen governance; and 6) Complements market and public sector activities (Dongier et al., 2023). This study was conceptualized on premise that CDD led to more sustainable outcomes of community initiatives in terms of communities being able to apply and replicate disseminated techniques and technologies, and keep functional and operating community established assets by the project.

However for this to be possible there must be direction attempts at improving efficiency and effectiveness of targeted communities through capacity development that include embracing gender equity so as to scale up urban development measures and led to better sustainable results. The research study was therefore guided theoretically by (Dongier et al., 2023) argument in light that the World Bank resilience project was community driven. Ideally, CDD ensures “demand-driven” projects rather than “supply-driven” projects, with the community in charge throughout every stage of the process. Good governance is seen to be promoted by greater transparency, accountability in allocation and use of resources as community participates in project decision-making processes. Some principles of CDD such as participation, empowerment, accountability, and non-discrimination are also worthy ends in themselves (Asian Development Bank, 2006). In agreement with this argument and principles of CDD the study prepositioned itself to find out whether the World Bank resilience project aspects were indeed community driven as the project claimed to be and how aspects of good governance by communities themselves, accountability dispensation and non-discrimination in the form gender parity was undertaken and whether this had an effect on sustainability of initiatives implemented.

CDD programmes are motivated by trust in people (Naidoo and Finn, 2001) and thereby advocate people changing their own environment as a powerful force for development. Studies



have further shown that with participation of targeted communities as partners in the development process, CDD is actually responsive to local demands, inclusive, and more cost-effective as compared to centrally-led NGO-based programmes. Dongier (2022), argues that CDD can further be supported by strengthening and financing community groups in a way that facilitates community access to information, and that promotes an enabling environment through policy and institutional reform. The study in line with the following argument sought to understand how the role of institutional and capacity development elements of community driven development contributed to development that is community led and responsive to their needs and gender inclusive. The researcher was also in agreement with (Dongier, 2022) proposition that CDD can be supported to strengthen and finance community groups as refers to how it was implemented by World Bank.

The CDD model has been employed by the World Bank to improve accountability and services in key areas as a means to alleviate earlier problems of overreliance on central governments as sole service providers and much more propelled by failure of earlier structural adjustment programmes, which were dominating models of service delivery in the 1980s. During the 1990s, the World Bank increasingly focused on projects that emphasized community capacity building. By 2000, CDD had become a World Bank mainstay; between 2000 and 2015 the World Bank funded 188 CDD projects with \$9.3 billion in lending (Asian Development Bank, 2006). Other, large lending and development agencies have hopped onto the CDD bandwagon, including the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

### **2.1.2 Treseder's Degree of Participation Theory**

The study was also based on Treseder's Degree of Participation. The proponent of this theory was Phil Treseder in (2017). The theory uses five degrees of participation that have no hierarchy of involvement. The type of involvement is dependent on the wishes of stakeholders, the context, stakeholder's developmental stages and the nature of the organization among others. Under this model, stakeholders are informed; sponsors decide the project and stakeholders volunteer for it. The stakeholders not only understand project but also know who decided to involve them and why. In this case sponsors respect the stakeholder's views. The other degree of participation is one of sponsor-initiated, shared decisions with stakeholders whereby sponsors have the initial

idea but stakeholders are involved in every step of the planning and success. Here stakeholder's views are considered and they are involved in making decisions.

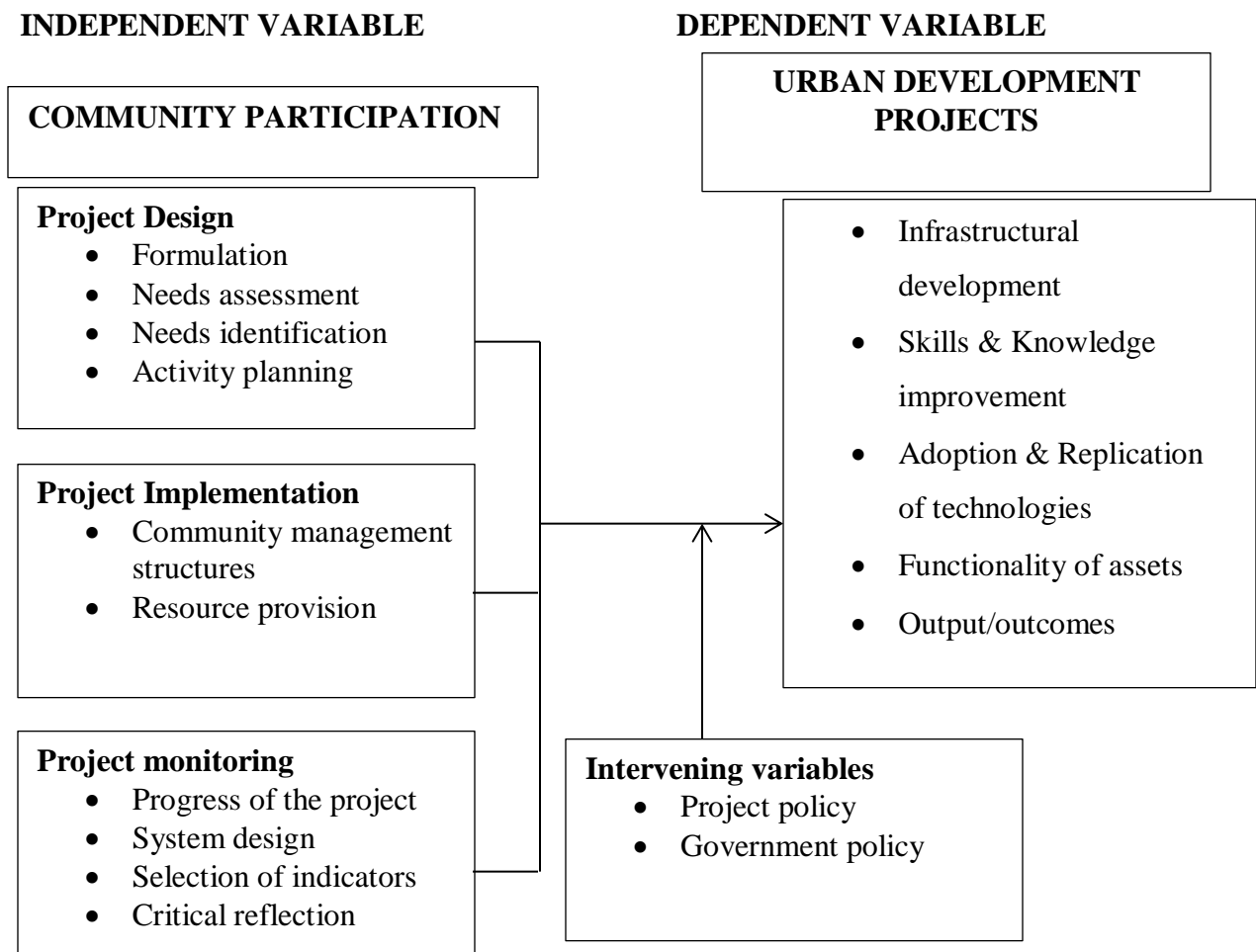
Treseder's other degree of involvement is where stakeholders are consulted and informed. This is where the project is designed and run by sponsors but stakeholders are consulted. Treseder (2017) believes that the stakeholders have a full understanding of the processes and their opinions are taken into account in the running of the project. Next are projects that are stakeholder-initiated and directed whereby stakeholders have the initial idea and decide on how the project is to be implemented. Though available, sponsors do not take charge but let the stakeholders run the project.

Finally, projects that are stakeholder-initiated have shared decisions. In these projects, stakeholders come up with the initial idea, set up projects and come to sponsors for advice, discussion and support. The sponsors in this case do not direct but offer expertise for the stakeholders to consider. This model applies to the compassion assisted projects in that stakeholders can have varied participation in the success of the projects depending on interests. For example, with the high rate of project failures in Somalia, the central government of Somalia, introduced strategic mechanisms such as the stakeholders approach to improve their projects' capacities and enhance effective poverty reduction.

## 2.2 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework below illustrates the relationship between the study variables of; community participation and success of urban development as below;

**Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework showing the relationship between the variables.**



**Source:** Adapted from Chambers, (1994) and Modified by the Researcher, 2024.

Figure 2.1 shows the relationship between community participation and urban development projects. Community participation, the independent variable of this study was operationalized under three broad dimensions; project design, project implementation and project monitoring. However, project design was further operationalized as; needs assessment, needs identification and activity planning; while implementation was operationalized as; community management and community resource contribution; and project monitoring was operationalized to include;

system design, selection of indicators, and critical reflection. Whereas urban development, the dependent variable of study was operationalized to include; skills and knowledge improvement, adoption and replication of technologies and functionality of community assets established.

## **2.3. Review of related literature**

### **2.3.1. Community participation in project design and urban development**

Magassouba et al, (2019), state that community participation in project planning stage, which includes activities such as defining the project's job specifications, standard, and goal, specifying the required resources and their distribution, defining the schedule, assessing various risks, and determining delivery methods, give project managers the ability to improve the method or result of the project's implementation. This is critical since the initiation processes are critical definitions and determinants of the project's scope and nature (Magassouba et al., 2019)

The study further cited Magassouba et al., (2019), who stresses that if this process is not carried out properly, the project's progress and long-term viability would most likely be jeopardized in terms of achieving community standards, project goals, and overall viability.

Many studies for instance (Nyabera, 2015; Orimba, et al., 2018; Peenstra & Silvius, 2017) agree with Magassouba et al, (2019) that including stakeholders in the team that sets the vision, identifies criteria for programs, excellence, and mission, specify resources required plus their allocation, defines the timeline, evaluates different risks, and determines delivery methods in the planning is critical to the project's success and overall urban development.

Bagire & Nalweyiso, (2016) and Pacagnella et al., (2015) stressed that community participation in project design facilitates consensus building and ownership of project findings, and enhances Stakeholder commitment towards the achievement of the project goals. This is since stakeholders are thought to be in a two-way alliance with project showmanship, in that their actions may influence the project while the project's outcomes can affect their interests. As a result, they must be a member of a team that has complete control over goal-setting, preparation, and policy formulation, among other things, (Bagire & Nalweyiso, 2016; Pacagnella et al., 2015).

According to Minkler et al., (2018a), as cited for Orimba et al., (2018), Stakeholder engagement in project start-up is important because it increases Stakeholder capacity, which improves the overall health of Beneficiaries and improves their capacity to recognize issues, engage when making a decision, and convert transforming issues into solutions or actions, increasing the project's chances of becoming sustainable. The study goes on to say that a lack of stakeholder interest hinders the engagement of the beneficiaries, undermining the capability to impact the project's outcome, affecting project's performance in the long run.

For Nyandemo and Kongere, (2020), project planning means an endeavour in which human, material, financial resources are organized in such a way as to undertake a unique scope of work of a given specification within constraints of time, cost and quality so as to achieve some intended objectives. It is an institutionalized activity comprising of a series of predetermined and coordinated actions and processes for carrying out the identification, preparation, appraisal and success of projects.

Gitonga, (2020) describes project planning as a process of developing and maintaining a project plan that provides supporting details to the project definitions in terms of resources, time, cost, and scope and quality plan schedules. He further indicates that reasons for project planning includes developing a strategy that would deliver the project goals and that the critical dimensions of time, cost, quality and scope can never be attained if a project plan is not in place.

For Hopkins, (2022), and Mare, (2022), programmes and projects are guided by planning principles and operational concepts with key participants playing a role in effecting the entire process. The respective principles define what programmes and projects are; indicate the importance of a quality programme and project team in overcoming technical problems; emphasize the importance of vertical communication between programme and project managers on clear objectives and constraints; stress the need to involve key stakeholders and programme participants in the decision making process and the essence of funding and staffing.

Programme planning operational concepts deal with organizational system designs and give the programme organization structure to ensure a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities through the use of the Work Breakdown Schedule (WBS) which is a product-oriented, hierarchical list of the work to be done. Project planning operational concepts emphasize

assignment of work elements from the WBS to an individual on the organization chart to ensure a clear definition of responsibilities as well as organization structure to ensure a clear understanding of individual roles and relationships.

Burreteau et al., (2017), make an interesting contribution by affirming that including stakeholders in planning allows for the consideration of problem boundaries that can be cooperatively identified, thus increasing the model or project's consistency potential. They go on to say that stakeholders are rooted in social networks that cross over into physical and environmental networks, bringing the connections to life and allowing them to act and be updated.

According to Nyabera, (2015), an analysis carried out in Kenya to ascertain impact of project community participation execution, the majority of stakeholders are not involved throughout the project's life cycle. As a consequence, project operations are irrelevant to their needs, and the beneficiaries have no control of the projects, posing a long-term threat to their viability.

According to GOK, (2019), the overall ESP planning was done centrally under the coordination of the Ministry of Finance with each line ministry carrying out its design of projects under its docket in collaboration with other key technical ministries. For the education sector the Ministry of education formulated policy for the project planning and design process in consultation with key technical ministries such as the Ministry of Public Works. Technical designs for centers of excellence to be implemented countrywide were a collaborative initiative between these two government ministries. The projects were to be rolled out simultaneously in all constituencies across the country with key stakeholders on the ground implementing them. Funds for the selected ESP education projects were channelled from the treasury directly to the individual beneficiary schools. The project stakeholders comprised BOG members, PTA members, contractors as well as project managers drawn from technical departments of government (Nyabera, 2015).

### **2.3.2 Community participation in project implementation and urban development.**

Interested parties Participation in development execution is one of the most crucial features of control of projects. Because, during the implementation period, project managers assist in the people's organization, the resourceful resources management, and the accurate risk assessment to

put the project plan into action. For instance, Bagire & Nalweyiso, (2016), emphasized the importance of stakeholder involvement at implementation the project's lifecycle stage leads to efficiency, effectiveness capacity building of stakeholders or beneficiaries, self-reliance, empowerment, commitment, and project urban development, (Bagire & Nalweyiso, 2016).

Usadolo & Caldwell, (2016), emphasize fact that the Participation of stakeholders during the implementation stage Projects creates a mutual relationship between stakeholders. A partnership that enhances their involvement in rural development projects in the long run because it provides a forum they learn to respect each other's experiences and in addition to existing ones, create new ones. This cooperation of stakeholders is indispensable for urban development and makes it effective and easy to address the implementation of decisions. (Richards, et al., 2024) as cited in (Usadolo & Caldwell, 2016). As a result, better communication between businesses and customers, as well as between businesses and government agencies, is needed, resulting in increased cooperation, (Huemann & Silvius, 2017). The study found a strong link between stakeholder engagement and project urban development. When stakeholders collaborate, they own the projects long after they are completed.

Orimba et al., (2018), Stakeholder engagement are emphasized to be very critical in the carrying out process of project since the situation necessitates variety a party of individuals dedicated towards achieving project's goals, based on a training manual written in the Transportation Department of Edmonton, (2016). It's also important to remember that involving a variety of stakeholders raises stakeholder conflict during the implementation phase; to mitigate this conflict, the project manager must ensure that the group is involved in monitoring the project schedule and implementation.

According to Stringer, et al., (2017), as cited in, (Usadolo & Caldwell, 2016), Participation of stakeholders in as well as decision-making mechanisms deployment essential, according to report, and Stakeholder interest in decision-making is a democratic right for all who will be plan operations have a positive or negative effect.

According to the Nguni Cattle Projects operational framework, a Participatory Rural Approach, a project should aim to bring stakeholders the project should seek to bring together stakeholders to recognize popular development issues, as well as an emphasis that will help or contribute to

achievement a collection of mutually agreed-upon objectives, achieve a common understanding of the development problem, and incorporate perspectives, various stakeholders, comprehend the challenge's wider sense, and state the necessary changes that must take place, (Hawkins, n.d., 2017).

According to Devente, et al, (2016), respondents who took part in a survey to have a deeper understanding of difficulties and the possibilities that come with it participating in specific initiatives in Spain and Portugal argued that policymakers with decision-making authority should be used in mechanism for quick implementation and effect since they possess the capacity of enforcing policies and provide incentives for their adoption on a larger scale. Despite the responses being in support of the study's objectives, the power disparity could restrict participation and the constructive development of fresh suggestions from other participants. The solution is ensuring that contact is tailored to each stakeholder group's language, format, and place, (Devente, et al., 2016).

Kaufmann, et al., (2023), identifies six dimensions of good governance indicators such as voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, the rule of law, and control of corruption. The UNDP identifies seven features of sound (good) governance, namely legitimacy established through rule-based opportunities for changing government in an orderly and predicable manner, freedom of association and participation, fair and effective legal frameworks, accountability of public office and service and transparent processes, availability of valid and reliable information, efficient and effective public sector management and cooperation between government and civil society, (Nsibambi, 2018).

According to Dignus, (2019), the pillars of project M & E include: Structure which refers to the governance committee structure. As well as there being a project Board or project Steering Committee, the broader governance environment may include various stakeholders groups and perhaps user groups. Additionally, there may be a programme Board, governing a group of related projects of which this is one, and possibly some form of portfolio decision making group. The decision rights of all these committees and how they relate must be laid down in policy and procedural documentation. In this way, the project's governance can be integrated within the wider governance arena. People where the effectiveness of the committee structure is dependent upon the people that populate the various governance committees. Committee membership is



determined by the nature of the project. Other factors come into play when determining membership of programme and portfolio boards which in turn determine which organizational roles should be represented on the committee.

Oakley, (2020), identifies two views of community empowerment. The first view is that empowerment is the development of skills and abilities which enable people to interact more effectively with the development system and process. The second view is that empowerment is a process which is aimed at equipping people to make decisions and implement these decisions regarding development. Empowerment, as Narayan, (2022), contended that this requires a process through which peoples' freedom of choice and actions are expanded to enable them to have more control over resources and decisions that affect them. For empowerment to happen, participation must therefore be effective, in a way that enforces accountability and changes in behaviour within relevant government bureaucracies and ensure changes that make participation more inclusive of the poor and the underprivileged, (Crook, 2023).

Participation as fundamental bottom-up development approach: - "Any attempt to understand the poor and learn from, has to begin with introspection by the outsiders themselves. We have first to examine ourselves and identify and offset our preconceptions, prejudices and rationalization", (Brunner & Lynch, 2020). The bottom-up approach, designated in the 1980s in its most elaborated and ambitious form as empowerment, calls for attention to health and education, of course, but also to more effective locally based problem-solving techniques. The approach encompasses the promotion of community development through self-help, but with greater emphasis on the process itself rather than on the completion of particular projects. Emphasis has been on the urban development of the process enabling collective decision-making and collective action as well as any labor saving or income-producing outcomes of such action, (Knippers, 2021). Authentic participation is the ideal model, which seeks to empower the powerless towards assuming full responsibility over their own destiny within the framework of their cultural and socio- economic realities. Poverty is believed to be a structural product but to the structural forces of local and global society. Hence, it becomes everybody responsibility to make the world a better place and more hospitable for every single human person, (Mulwa, 2023).

### **2.3.3 Community participation in monitoring and urban development**

Participatory monitoring has been triggered by the value and need for basing development on the views and priorities of ‘the local population’ which has become widely acknowledged over the last decades, leading to a practice of working with and by communities, (Hilhorst & Guijt, 2016). Initially pioneered by action research-oriented initiatives and organizations, the use of participatory approaches and methods has become increasingly mainstreamed. The use of tools such as social mapping, Venn diagrams, wealth ranking, and transects have become normal practice in much development work, (Hilhorst & Guijt, 2016). This led to ministries beginning to include participatory methodologies in guidelines provided to local governments for developing municipal development plans, such as in Benin and Mali. Participatory diagnosis, priority setting, and planning have become an accepted ethic and are practiced in hundreds of Northern and Southern development initiatives. However, it became important that ‘participation’ should also address implementation, and monitoring. There is a rapidly growing interest in ensuring wider participation, and since the mid-2020s, participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (PM&E) has received increasing attention, (Hilhorst & Guijt, 2016).

The M&E is, as its name indicates, separated into two distinguished categories: Evaluation and Monitoring. An evaluation is a systematic and objective examination concerning the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and effect of activities in the light of specified objectives, (Mare, 2022). The idea in evaluating projects is to isolate errors not to repeat them and to underline and promote the successful mechanisms for current and future projects. An important goal of evaluation is to provide recommendations and lessons to the project managers and success teams that have worked on the projects and for the ones that will implement and work on similar projects. Evaluations are also indirectly a means to report to the donor about the activities implemented. It is a means to verify that the donated funds are being well managed and transparently spent. The evaluators are supposed to check and analyze the budget lines and to report the findings in their work, (Al-Jibouri, 2023).

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in February 2015 and the follow-up meeting in Accra underlined the importance of the evaluation process and of the ownership of its conduct by the projects' hosting countries. Many developing countries now have M&E systems and the tendency is growing. The credibility of findings and assessments depends to a large extent on the manner

in which community participation in monitoring is conducted. To assess performance, it is necessary to select, before the success of the project, indicators which will permit to rate the targeted outputs and outcomes. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), an outcome indicator has two components: the baseline which is the situation before the programme or project begins, and the target which is the expected situation at the end of the project. An output indicator that does not have any baseline as the purpose of the output is to introduce something that does not exist yet, (Angus, et al., 2020).

Empirical studies that have been done include Adan, (2022) study on the effect of stakeholders' role on performance of constituencies' development fund projects a case of Isiolo North Constituency; Onchoke, (2023) study on factors influencing performance of community development projects in Kenya; and Ondieki, (2021) study on factors influencing stakeholders' participation in monitoring of Local Authority transfer fund projects in Kisii.

Shafqadshehzad, (2015) highlights the importance of exploring alternative resource mobilization for Pakistan's health care. The need arises because the conventional methods of health care financing through tax revenues have failed to meet the health needs of all, resulting in differential access to healthcare facilities by different income groups. The brief also shows that in Pakistan, general tax revenue is the main source of financing health care. Taxes are compulsory contributions without explicit benefit to the tax payer. Taxes reduce disposable income and wealth of those who bear them.

Community participation in monitoring serve several purposes. In the absence of effective monitoring, it would be difficult to know whether the intended results are being achieved as planned, what corrective action may be needed to ensure delivery of the intended results, and whether initiatives are making positive contributions towards human development, (Ondieki., 2021).

Community participation in monitoring always relate to pre-identified results in the development plan. They are driven by the need to account for the achievement of intended results and provide a fact base to inform corrective decision making. They are an essential management tool to support the UNDP commitment to accountability for results, resources entrusted to it, and organizational learning. Furthermore, both feed into the overall programme management

processes and make an essential contribution to the ability to manage for development results, (Best, & Langston. 2022).

Monitoring is a continuous assessment that aims at providing all stakeholders with early detailed information on the progress or delay of the ongoing assessed activities. It is an oversight of the activity's success stage. Its purpose is to determine if the outputs, deliveries and schedules planned have been reached so that action can be taken to correct the deficiencies as quickly as possible. Although evaluations are often a retrospective, their purpose is essentially forward looking. Evaluation applies the lessons and recommendations to decisions about current and future programmes. Evaluations can also be used to promote new projects, get support from governments, raise funds from public or private institutions and inform the general public on the different activities, (Ahuja, & Thiruvengadam, 2022).

Many international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank group and the Organization of American States have been utilizing this process for many years. The process is also growing in popularity in the developing countries where the governments have created their own national M&E systems to assess the development projects, the resource management and the government activities or administration, (Gundersen & Cullinane, 2020).

The developed countries are using this process to assess their own development and cooperation agencies. The M&E is, as its name indicates, separated into two distinguished categories: Evaluation and Monitoring. An evaluation is a systematic and objective examination concerning the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and effect of activities in the light of specified objectives, (Mare, 2022). The idea in evaluating projects is to isolate errors not to repeat them and to underline and promote the successful mechanisms for current and future projects. An important goal of evaluation is to provide recommendations and lessons to the project managers and success teams that have worked on the projects and for the ones that will implement and work on similar projects. Evaluations are also indirectly a means to report to the donor about the activities implemented. It is a means to verify that the donated funds are being well managed and transparently spent. The evaluators are supposed to check and analyse the budget lines and to report the findings in their work, (Al-Jibouri, 2023).

Magassouba et al., (2019), remark that the Project Monitoring cycle where rigorous controlling and assessment takes place. It equates the planned works with actual results to determine the progress and performance. While Evaluation of an undertaking is the determination of real situation of a project, this process is essential to find out if the project is being operated properly or not, (Magassouba et al., 2019).

Harris et al., (2016), Since the position of its owners, the general public, or service consumers, is not listed in the reporting requirements for realist reviews, it is essential to have resources for assessment that allow participation evaluations for all times during the process of the project. Academics make up the majority of realist evaluation teams, which include specialist professionals, knowledge consumers, and politicians at the start and end of the process, (Harris, et al., 2016).

According to Allison & Kaye, (2015), the Strengths, drawbacks, opportunities, and challenges (SWOT) report, which can be performed at the organizational level or for each program, is one basic assessment process that is important for stakeholder engagement and project evaluation to ensure urban development. This can be achieved through a survey, workshops, or a retreat; the goal is to get a lot of information. Use the SWOT system to help collect and organize information about the organizational strengths and weaknesses as well as the environment opportunities and threats, (Allison & Kaye, 2015).

It is important to note that active participation matters not only as a means of improving development effectiveness but also as the key to long-term urban development and leverage, (World Bank, 2018). Participation refers to the engagement of stakeholders in the development process in order to ensure that the intended benefits of projects and programmes reach the communities in focus. Although there is no commonly agreed definition of Participatory monitoring, the World Bank, (2017a), indicates that it is ‘a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring or evaluating a particular project or programme or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of the monitoring activity and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions’.

The Institute of Development Studies (2018) noted that providing stakeholders the chance to participate in M&E becomes an opportunity for development organizations to focus better on

their ultimate goal of improving poor people's lives and broadening involvement in identifying change of which a clearer picture can be gained of what is really happening on the ground. This can also be an empowering process since the skills of the people in charge are developed and show also that their views count, (IDS, 2018). Nyaguthii and Oyugi, (2018), stated that involving the local residents in monitoring of projects would increase the level of satisfaction for the beneficiaries.

Hilhorst and Guijt, (2019) noted that while primary stakeholders are increasingly involved in some aspect of planning, their presence within the M&E of actions is very often lacking or inadequate. Ahenkan, et al., (2017), also observe that there are no clear structures and procedures for community involvement in the monitoring of development interventions in the districts though some structures for promoting community participation during planning processes exist.

Hilhorst and Guijt, (2019), pointed out that access to complete project information provides people with a sound basis to voice their concerns and needs, which can be incorporated into project activities. Moreover, wide public dissemination helps to place control in the hands of communities and mitigates risks of manipulation by other actors and that once the project begun it is important to ensure that the communities stay informed, receive feedback on progress at different stages.

Oreyo, et al., (2016), stated that PM&E enhanced good governance with increased accountability, responsiveness to the needs of the citizens and level of transparency. Devas and Grant (2018) argued that there are still problems of lack of transparency, with publicly displayed information often being out of date and inaccessible to the majority because of the location of display or the language used and there continue to be major problems over corruption, rent seeking, abuse of tender procedures and poor relationships between paid officials and elected representatives.

Ahenkan et al., (2017), argued that the lack of space for community participation has constrained the promotion of effective, responsive and responsible government at the local level for poverty reduction and that procedures and structures for community participation in monitoring of development interventions seldom exist.

Alfred (2015), also argued that there is a low level of stakeholder involvement in infrastructure project monitoring among MMDAs due to lack of public education, lack of collaboration between management and beneficiaries and poor monitoring information dissemination.

Hassan et al. (2016), also stated that the scarcity a group of stakeholders' interest in implementation of monitoring systems obstructs proper monitoring. He also emphasizes the importance of stakeholder involvement in the whole project since it is self-evident that the project will fail as soon as the donors agree and the technicians leave the project site, (Hassan et al., 2016).

## **2.4 Project urban development**

The in search of a shared ideal in terms of the climate, economy, and society interconnected the definition of urban development in a project is defined by the pillars, cultural, technical, in addition to political subdomains, (Gachie, 2019).

Urban development has more or else lacked an exact description; however, in general, urban development can be seen as the process of sustaining a change in a balanced manner, (Neumayer, 2020). Applying the concept of urban development in projects, a sustainable project can be defined as one that is in harmony with institutional needs and which will ultimately enhance both the current and future to fulfill the stakeholders' needs and ambitions (Kivilä, 2017; Sánchez, 2015; Hallstedt, 2017). The concept of urban development in a project is characterized by the pursuit of a common ideal through environmental, economic and social interconnected pillars, as well as including the cultural, technological and political subdomains.

The concept of urban development contains within it a duality of meeting current needs, while still allowing for future needs to be met, which must be comprehended as a point of compromise and regarded as being equal (Martens, et al., 2017). The participating institution's projects are therefore not exempt from urban development considerations and should be duly included.

According to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as cited by (Carvalho & Rabechini, 2017), there are three dimensions of project urban development: the steady stream of positive outcomes from project activities, the likelihood that the Institutional mechanisms and advantages realized will be preserved.

Finally, the potential of withstanding both internal and external threats. The scarcity of studies on the state of practice in project management represents urban development. According to a survey carried out to find out the incorporation of urban development aspect into project management, as well as connection between project urban developments in addition project performance. Research also discovered that the majority of the variables analysed were rarely included in the sample's ventures. The majority of companies are having trouble slot in urban development concept into project management, (Martens and Carvalho, 2016, 2017a) as cited by (Martens, et al., 2017).

According to Carvalho & Rabechini, (2017), sustainable project management, consists of two perspectives: an internal one that deals with project controlling processes throughout the project life cycle, and an external one that deals with sustainable development and environmental and social effects. They state that the failure to address urban development's role in project management standards and exemplary methods, such as PMBOOK, Prince2, and ISO 21500, has been criticized, although the new IPMA ICB4 does acknowledge the connection between projects and urban development, (Silvius, 2016a), cited by, (Power, et al., 2019).

According to Power, et al., (2019), implementing urban development from the start of the design process is considered to be the most efficient method of integrating urban development into project management. They go on to say that product creation should consider the project's and product's entire life cycle, as well as all environmental factors in the process, a citation from Brones, et al., (2024).

Additionally, they mention that an important stakeholder group that Peenstra & Sylvius, (2017) reflect on is the supplier and his role in considering urban development in projects. According to their findings, suppliers' willingness to incorporate urban development into projects is strongly linked to the customer's willingness to pay for it, (Power et al., 2019).

Urban development is a vital factor that can lead to institutional performance; it ought to be taken into consideration when planning projects. Rather than leave long-term viability to chance, it is critical to connecting the idea of "project urban development" across the entire project life-cycle, (Gardiner, 2016; Ozguler & Yilmaz, 2016), cited by, (Gachie, 2019).



However, there appears to be a study void about urban development, its relation to project management, which would enable wasteful activities to exist as long as there is a gap in the literature, (Labuschagne & Brent, 2015; Ullah, et al., 2023), Cited by, (Gachie, 2019).

Further research shows that incorporating and extending the definition of to incorporate risk and other concepts in the concept of urban development like resiliency is critical to ensure that risk is not left out of conversations about urban development (King IV, 2016). As Cited by (Gachie, 2019). Including the fact that alleged differences are visible from the outside, the prominence of incorporating in project management, the idea of urban development is acknowledged by literature. Although project management and long-term viability have been emphasized, from various perspectives and seen as competing principles that aren't ideally suitable to work harmoniously, although there are outward differences, the importance of incorporating the notion of urban development in project management is acknowledged in the literature (Ullah et al., 2023; Carvalho & Rabechini, 2017; Hallstedt, 2017).

On the other hand, there have been few inquiries into how this integration is authentically accomplished; those who have attempted it have only adopted the concept in the tactical level, seldom considering internal and external tactical viewpoints such as organizational, initiatives, also programs, (Labuschagne & Brent, 2015; Carvalho & Rabechini, 2017), cited by (Gachie, 2019).

## **2.5. Empirical studies**

Empirical studies that have been done include Adan, (2022), study on the effect of stakeholders' role on performance of constituencies' development fund projects a case of Isiolo North Constituency; Onchoke, (2023), study on factors influencing performance of community development projects in Kenya; and Ondieki, (2021), study on factors influencing stakeholders' participation in monitoring of Local Authority transfer fund projects in Kisii.

Shafqadshehzad, (2015), highlights the importance of exploring alternative resource mobilization for Pakistan's health care. The need arises because the conventional methods of health care financing through tax revenues have failed to meet the health needs of all, resulting in differential access to healthcare facilities by different income groups. The brief also shows that in Pakistan, general tax revenue is the main source of financing health care. Taxes are

compulsory contributions without explicit benefit to the tax payer. Taxes reduce disposable income and wealth of those who bear them.

A study by Carl Bro International Consultants entitled “Support to Rural Water and Sanitation Development, (2020)” consisted of reviewing key documents, consultation with stakeholders, and assessment of office capacities and formulation of work plans. The study established that many districts had gaps in staffing levels at districts and sub-counties including lack of mobilization staff. The study recommended that the consultants work with the water offices and local government to fill staffing gaps.

A study by Lagarde and Palmer, (2021), that a government’s revenue-raising capacity is affected by factors such as the country’s economic development, institutional constraints, level of formalization of the labor market, and tax administration capacity. Where these are weak, countries rely more on revenues from private and external sources for health. Private revenue mainly user payments on fees charged by providers amounts to 62% of total health funds in low-income countries. User fees have raised concerns about the financial consequences for poor households and the negative effect on health service use. As countries grow economically, public revenue for health comes to predominate.

Recent syntheses of impact evaluations find that increasing public spending and lowering payments for patients positively affects health outcomes. Using a large panel dataset at the country level, with annual data for 14 years (2015–2018), Moreno-Serra and Smith, (2021), applied a two-step instrumental variables approach that directly estimates the reverse causal effects of mortality on coverage indicators. They found that higher public spending on health leads to better population outcomes, measured either by under-five or adult mortality rates.

Furthermore, a synthesis report of 16 impact evaluations found that introducing user fees decreases utilization of care, whereas removing them sharply increases utilization of curative services. A systematic review of 20 impact evaluations of user fees for maternal health services found that the removal of such fees contributes to increased facility delivery but has no clear impact on health outcomes, (Dzakpasu *et al.*, 2023). Without mobilizing domestic resources and strategic use of development assistance, countries are unlikely to achieve the Sustainable

Development Goal of Universal Health Coverage, which ensures financial risk protection and access to quality essential health-care services, medicines, and vaccines.

Lin-lin, et al., (2024), understanding project stakeholders' perceptions of public participation in China's infrastructure and construction projects: Social effects, benefits, forms, and barriers" Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management. The need arises because the conventional methods of health care financing through tax revenues have failed to meet the health needs of all, resulting in differential access to healthcare facilities by different income groups. The brief also shows that in Pakistan, general tax revenue is the main source of financing health care. Taxes are compulsory contributions without explicit benefit to the tax payer. Taxes reduce disposable income and wealth of those who bear them.

Another study was by Boumann and Asebe, (2021), titled Towards the Millennium Development Goals in Uganda. The method used was documentary evaluation of Budget Support Instrument (BSI)/Poverty Alleviation Facility (PAF) and visiting sample districts. The study established that in theory the sub-counties were supposed to carry out mobilization. On the contrary mobilization was very low. The requirements for PAF funding are rarely fulfilled. The bare minimum of Water User Committees (WUCs) formation was in place with gender parity. Mobilization tended only to last as long as the success phase. The study falls short of proposing recommendations.

Additionally, WHO, (2022), working group 3 reported and analyzed the mobilization of domestic resources for health through taxation, insurance, and other payment mechanisms. The Working Group had several goals. First, it analysed the levels and types of resources that are now being mobilized domestically within the income countries, and examined how these patterns are impacted by the stage of development of the economy other factors. The basic conclusion in this regard is that poor countries have very limited means to pay for their own health. Low-income countries often mobilize around 4% of GNP for health, but since average incomes are in the range of a few hundred dollars per person per year, the resulting levels of health spending are inadequate to cover essential health interventions.

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## **2.6. Gaps in the literature**

### **Conceptual Gaps**

Magassouba et al. (2019), Nyabera (2015), and Orimba et al. (2018) highlight the critical role of community participation during the design and planning phases of urban development projects. Their studies emphasize that involving local stakeholders in defining the project's goals, allocating resources, and identifying risks leads to improved project outcomes and long-term sustainability. These studies argue that without proper stakeholder involvement, a project is likely to fail in aligning with the community's needs and expectations. However, these conceptual frameworks do not fully account for the specific sociopolitical contexts of conflict-prone regions such as Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. In such areas, issues like political instability, insecurity, and resource scarcity can create significant barriers to effective community participation in the planning stage. The existing literature does not explore how these factors directly influence the planning process and the long-term viability of projects. This study aims to fill this conceptual gap by exploring the impact of local political and security contexts on community participation during the design phase of the World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, and how these challenges shape the project's success.

### **Methodological Gaps**

Bagire & Nalweyiso (2016), Pacagnella et al. (2015), and Minkler et al. (2018a) highlight the importance of involving stakeholders in all stages of urban development projects, particularly during planning and implementation. These studies use qualitative methodologies, such as interviews and case studies, to assess the impact of community participation. While these methods provide valuable insights into community engagement, they often lack quantitative

measurements that can more concretely assess the impact of participation on project outcomes. Moreover, the studies do not sufficiently explore the role of digital platforms and technology in facilitating or hindering community participation, especially in fragile or remote regions. Given the growing importance of digital tools in contemporary development projects, there is a clear methodological gap in how technology can be integrated into participatory practices in conflict-affected areas. This study addresses these gaps by employing a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative data to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the effects of community participation in Hobyo's urban development. It will also explore the role of technology in enhancing participation in such a fragile context.

### **Geographical Gaps**

Usadolo & Caldwell (2016), Stringer et al. (2017), and Richards et al. (2024) discuss the role of stakeholder engagement in urban development, noting that active participation increases the likelihood of successful project outcomes. While these studies are insightful, they are primarily focused on regions outside of conflict zones, such as rural areas in Africa or stable urban regions in Asia. They do not address the unique challenges faced by urban projects in conflict-affected regions like Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia, where political instability, security challenges, and weak governance may impede effective community participation. This lack of geographical focus on Somali urban contexts creates a significant gap in understanding how community participation is affected by the specific security and governance issues in such areas. The current study aims to address this geographical gap by focusing specifically on Hobyo and investigating how the city's unique challenges impact community involvement in the World Bank resilience project.

### **Contextual Gaps**

Deventer et al. (2016), Hawkins (2017), and Bagire & Nalweyiso (2016) underscore the importance of including a diverse set of stakeholders to improve project outcomes. These studies highlight the need for stakeholder cooperation, particularly in managing resources and making collective decisions. However, these studies are mostly conducted in regions with relatively stable governance systems, which allows for effective stakeholder engagement. They do not explore the effects of fragile governance structures, post-conflict recovery processes, or informal

governance systems in shaping community participation in development projects. In conflict-prone areas like Hobyo, the absence of formal governance structures and the prevalence of informal, clan-based leadership can complicate the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders and create conflicts of interest. This study addresses this contextual gap by examining how Hobyo's political and social realities, including the role of informal governance, affect community participation in the urban resilience project. It will explore how these contextual factors influence the project's success and sustainability.

### **Theoretical Gaps**

Nyabera (2015), Orimba et al. (2018), and Mare (2022) rely on theories of Community Driven Development (CDD) and stakeholder engagement to explain the effectiveness of community participation in urban development projects. These theories assert that greater involvement of local communities in decision-making and project implementation leads to more relevant, sustainable, and successful projects. However, these theories are based on more stable environments and do not adequately account for the complexities of conflict-induced displacement, local power dynamics, and post-conflict recovery in fragile urban settings like Hobyo. While CDD and stakeholder engagement are valuable frameworks, there is a lack of research that refines these theories to suit conflict-affected contexts. This study aims to contribute to theory by adapting the CDD model and stakeholder engagement theory to better reflect the realities of urban development in Somalia. It will propose a modified framework that incorporates the specific challenges of conflict and instability in Hobyo, improving the applicability of these theories in fragile urban contexts.

By addressing these gaps, the current study will enhance the understanding of community participation's role in urban development, particularly in post-conflict and fragile urban environments. It will provide valuable insights into how local governance, security, and community dynamics shape participation and impact the success of development projects, offering practical implications for future urban resilience initiatives in Somalia and other similar contexts.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter consists of the procedures and methods that the researcher used to conduct research on the study area. The chapter discusses how the respondents were selected, how data was collected and analysed. The chapter also presents research design, population of study sample size, sampling techniques, research instruments, data sources, reliability and validity, data gathering procedures, data analysis and limitations of the study.

#### **3.1 Research design**

The study employed a descriptive research design with a mixed-method approach (triangulation) to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the community participation in urban development within the context of the World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The descriptive design was chosen because it allows for a detailed, systematic, and accurate portrayal of the phenomena being studied, specifically community participation and its effect on urban development (Creswell, 2018). This design is ideal for understanding the current state of affairs in a specific context without manipulating variables, which aligns with the study's objective of assessing the real-time impact of community involvement. To enhance the robustness of the findings, the study utilized triangulation, combining both qualitative and quantitative data sources. According to Denzin (2017), triangulation strengthens the validity of research findings by cross-verifying data from different methods and perspectives. The qualitative approach, through interviews and focus groups, provided in-depth insights into the perceptions and experiences of stakeholders, while the quantitative component, through surveys, offered statistical evidence on the broader community impact. The mixed-method approach was crucial in addressing the multifaceted nature of the research problem, offering a holistic view of the effects of community participation on urban development in a fragile and conflict-affected setting like Hobyo. This methodology also enabled the researcher to explore and cross-check findings from different data sources, ensuring a more accurate and credible understanding of the subject (Tashakkori & Teddlie, 2017).



### 3.2 Study population

Berg and Crall, (2023), a target population as a set of the study of all members of a real hypothetical set of people, events or objects to which a researcher wishes to generate the results.

According to World Bank Resilience Project, (2023), the project directly employees over 260 employees were based in Hobyo district of Somalia. However, the researcher targeted a population of 260 respondents within the project and the external stakeholders including the community members of Hobyo district, home to the selected project of World Bank Resilience Project. These were selected because they were deemed to have sufficient information about the projects under study, and the topic as a whole.

### 3.3 Sample size and sampling procedures

Using statistical table, (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970 see appendix vi), the sample size was calculated based on total of 260 respondents; a representative sample size of 155 beneficiaries was selected. This was due to the nature of data to be generated that requires different techniques for better understanding of the research problem under investigation.

**Table 3.1: Category of respondents, study population, sample size, and sampling techniques.**

Category of respondents	Study population	Sample size	Sampling technique
Projects' Staffs	104	62	Simple Random
Probation staff	6	3	Purposive
Community Development Officer	11	7	Purposive
Funders	10	6	Purposive
Direct Beneficiaries (Community members)	129	77	Simple Random
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>155</b>	

**Source:** Field Survey, (2024).

### 3.4 Sampling methods

#### 3.4.1 Purposive sampling

This technique was used to select the purposive respondents whom included the project managers and the Project support staffs for interviews. These were selected for interviews because they are

believed to have quality information on the study since they are actively in control of the selected projects (Glamudug community awareness and World Bank Resilience Project). This method was also appropriate because the sample selected comprises of informed persons who provided data that is comprehensive enough to gain better insight into the problem.

### **3.4.2 Simple random sampling**

Random sampling involved selecting respondents from the population listing by chance. This was applied to community members (external stakeholders). These were randomly selected. With this technique, every member had an equal chance of being selected. However, the method has a loophole of having which might reduce the integrity of the results. But, the researcher ensured total compliance with the research guidelines to avoid such.

### **3.5 Data sources**

Both primary and secondary data collection methods used to collect relevant data to the study. Data collection methods were considered in such a way that relevant information was collected as much as possible with little inconvenience to respondents.

Primary data means first hand data. It was collected from the respondents through interviews, and self-administered questionnaires. Primary data was important in answering questions about the study topic. Secondary data means to second-hand data. This was obtained from recorded documents, earlier studies and some publications on the subject matter. Other information was obtained from the internet.

### **3.6 Data collection instruments**

The researcher used the following instrument in this study.

#### **3.6.1 Self-administered questionnaire**

Self-administered questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data from middle and junior project officers. Close ended questionnaire was designed to facilitate quick response from large number of respondents. Questionnaires were distributed to the study respondents. The study employed a five–Likert scale questionnaire which was administered to the respondents and the

researcher developed a questionnaire for each variable respectively. The questions involved the feelings of respondent groups regarding the study topic.

### **3.6.2 Interview guide**

A semi-structured interview guide was designed and administered to project managers and project support staff to enable capture in-depth qualitative data, the interview guide was used in form of face-face interaction with the project staffs selected for the study. The researcher used interview guide to obtain data from key informants such project managers and project support staffs of World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo Somalia. The researcher also used this tool because it involved persons-to-persons or face-to-face inter-action of two or more people and the researcher gathered the data through direct and or verbal interaction with participant.

## **3.7 Validity and Reliability of the instrument**

### **3.7.1 Validity**

Validity of the instrument was ensured through expert judgment and the researcher made sure the coefficient of validity to be at least 70%. The researcher then consulted the supervisor for expert knowledge on questionnaire construction. After the assessment of the questionnaire, the necessary adjustments were made bearing in mind, the objectives of the study. The formula that was used to calculate the validity of the instrument as:

$$CVI = \frac{\text{no of items declared valid}}{\text{total no of items}}$$

$$CVI = \frac{20}{23} * 100\% = 86.9\%$$

### **3.7.2 Reliability**

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which research instruments yield consistent results or data after repeated trials. The Cronbach's reliability test was performed to ascertain the reliability of the instrument. Classification on quality of Cronbach's Alpha value by Stevens, (2023), states that the value exceeding 0.9 is excellent, between 0.9 and 0.8 is good, 0.7 to 0.8 is acceptable, 0.6 to 0.7 is questionable and 0.5 to 0.6 is poor, and below 0.5 as unacceptable. The Cronbach's results of both

risk management and school feeding program should be between 0.75 and 0.8 respectively to be interpreted as acceptable, (Stevens, 2023).

This also was another critical instrument that the researcher used as a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials, (Amin, 2015)

#### **Reliability statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.926	19

Therefore, the instrument was reliable since the Cronbach Alpha's value is 0.926 which is above 0.75.

### **3.8 Data collection procedures**

After proposal defence and approval by the supervisors, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from Kampala International University before going to the field to collect data. Data collection instruments were developed, tested and pre-tested for validity and reliability. The researcher then proceeded to distribute questionnaires and carry out the interviews. The researcher made vigorous follow-ups with respondents to explain the research objectives. After getting data from the field, the researcher as well proceeded to data processing and analysis under the supervisor's guidance.

### **3.9 Data analysis**

#### **3.9.1 Qualitative data analysis**

This involved examining and classifying data in terms of constructs, themes patterns, where they belong and the number of times each answer appears was counted to make up the number of responses. Data was analysed and respondents' views quoted and presented in the analysis.

#### **3.9.2 Quantitative data analysis**

The researcher used inferential statics for association to test hypotheses in analysing the quantitative data. SPSS version 22 was used for correlation and multiple regressions. Correlations and multiple regressions analysis was used in testing the study objectives and the

significant of each independent variable tested at a confident level of 95%. The regression equation of the study was shown. Demographic characteristics analyses were presented in terms of percentages to show that the sample was selected were the true representation of the population. Descriptive characteristics were presented in terms of means and standard deviation. Relationships between variables were presented in terms of correlation analysis. Regression analysis indicated the extent to which the independent variables explain the changes in the dependent variables.

### **3.10 Ethical considerations**

To ensure ethical considerations of the study and the safety, social and psychological well-being of the person and/or community involved in the study; the researcher got an introductory letter from the Head of Department Political and Administrative Studies, Kampala International University.

The study also ensured the privacy and confidentiality of the information provided by the respondent which was solely use for academic purpose. On the other hand to ensure the safety of the person and/or community involved in the study, the researcher got the consent of the respondent approval by them signing before they filled the questionnaires.

Anonymity; the researcher assured the respondents that all responses were anonymity; the researcher assured the respondents that all responses were anonymous implying that all their identities were not known.

Plagiarism; the researcher had to ensure not to copy other peoples work but rather ensure proper citation and referencing. Privacy; the researcher appreciated the respondents since they had the right to keep some information from the public.

### **3.11 Limitations and Delimitations of the study**

This time given was not enough to complete all aspects of the study, such as gathering information, getting other literature, to solve these tasks, the researcher was forced to delay or postpone some work plans for the timely completion of the thesis.

Some respondents were not ready for cooperation during the study, in order to solve this; the researcher briefly interviewed about the purpose of the study and told that it was only academic.

## CHAPTER FOUR:

### PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings from the study on community participation and urban development, specifically focusing on the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The analysis will explore how community involvement in project design, implementation, and monitoring influences various aspects of urban development, including infrastructural improvements, skills enhancement, technology adoption, and overall project outcomes. The chapter is structured to first provide a detailed overview of the quantitative data collected through questionnaires, followed by qualitative insights from interviews conducted with key stakeholders, including community members, project managers, and local authorities. This dual approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the project's impact and the role of community participation.

The data will be analyzed to identify trends, patterns, and correlations among the variables related to urban development projects. Furthermore, the interpretation of these findings will highlight the extent to which community participation shapes the success of the World Bank Resilience Project and contributes to the broader goals of sustainable urban development in Hobyo. Through this analysis, the chapter aims to provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of community engagement strategies and their implications for future urban development initiatives in the region. The findings will also serve as a basis for recommendations aimed at enhancing community participation in similar projects moving forward.

#### 4.1 Response Rate

**Table 4.1: Showing Response Rate**

Sex	Questionnaires	Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Respondent	141	91.0%
	Not responded	14	9.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Primary data, 2024*

The response rate for this study is a crucial indicator of the reliability and validity of the findings. A total of 155 questionnaires were distributed, with 141 completed and returned, resulting in a response rate of 91.0%. This high response rate demonstrates strong engagement from the participants and suggests that the data collected reflects a comprehensive perspective on community participation and urban development in the context of the World Bank Resilience Project. The majority of respondents (91.0%) actively participated in the study, indicating a high level of interest and willingness to engage in discussions regarding urban development projects in Hobyo. This response rate enhances the credibility of the research findings, as it suggests that the sample is representative of the broader community's views. The implications of this result are significant; it indicates that the community is not only aware of the projects but also invested in their outcomes, which may lead to increased support for future initiatives.

A small portion of the distributed questionnaires (9.0%) went unanswered. While this is a relatively low percentage, it is essential to consider the reasons behind these non-responses. Factors may include lack of time, disinterest, or accessibility issues. Understanding these barriers could provide valuable insights into community engagement challenges. The implications of this non-response rate suggest that while community participation is strong, efforts should be made to address potential barriers to engagement, ensuring that future surveys and projects can capture the voices of all community members, especially those who may feel marginalized.

The total number of distributed questionnaires reflects the commitment of the study to encompass a wide range of perspectives within the community. The high response rate reinforces the notion that urban development projects are a significant concern for the residents of Hobyo. This finding underscores the importance of ongoing dialogue between project implementers and the community to foster an environment of collaboration and mutual benefit.

In summary, the analysis of the response rate reveals a strong commitment from the community to participate in discussions about urban development. The implications for this study indicate that effective community engagement strategies are vital for the success of projects like the World Bank Resilience Project. Future initiatives should aim to build on this strong foundation of participation, addressing barriers for non-respondents to ensure that all voices are heard in the planning and implementation processes.

## 4.2 Demographic characteristics of respondents

The table below summarizing the demographic characteristics of respondents from the study on community participation and urban development related to the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The table includes both frequency and percentage for each characteristic based on a response rate of 141 respondents:

**Table 4.2: Showing demographic characteristics of respondents**

<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	80	56.74
Female	61	43.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
18-30 years	30	21.28
31-45 years	45	31.91
46-55 years	36	25.53
56-65 years	20	14.18
66+ years	10	7.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Marital status of respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Married	50	35.46
Single	40	28.37
Widowed	30	21.28
Divorced	21	14.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Highest Level of education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Postgraduate Courses	25	17.73
Bachelors	60	42.55
Diploma	30	21.28
Certificate	26	18.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Years spent working in the organisation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
0-4 years	50	35.46
5-9 years	40	28.37
10-14 years	30	21.28
15 and above years	21	14.89

Source: Primary data, 2024



## **Gender**

The study findings in Table 4.2 indicate that out of 141 respondents, 80 (56.74%) identified as male, while 61 (43.26%) identified as female. This gender distribution suggests a slightly higher representation of males in the community participating in the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The implications of this finding may point to potential gender biases in community engagement, highlighting the need for targeted efforts to encourage female participation in future projects. Ensuring balanced representation in such initiatives is crucial for addressing the diverse needs of the community and fostering inclusive decision-making.

## **Age**

The results reveal a diverse age distribution among respondents. Specifically, 30 respondents (21.28%) were aged 18-30 years, 45 (31.91%) were 31-45 years, 36 (25.53%) were 46-55 years, 20 (14.18%) were 56-65 years, and 10 (7.09%) were 66 years and older. This age diversity suggests that the project appeals to a broad spectrum of the population, which is essential for inclusive urban development. The implication of this finding is that the project can leverage the varied experiences and perspectives of different age groups to inform planning and implementation, thus enhancing its effectiveness and sustainability.

## **Marital Status**

Analysis of marital status indicates that 50 respondents (35.46%) were married, 40 (28.37%) were single, 30 (21.28%) were widowed, and 21 (14.89%) were divorced. The predominance of married individuals may suggest a stable demographic that could influence community dynamics and project support. Understanding the marital status of participants can provide insights into family structures and community support systems. This finding implies that projects should consider family-oriented strategies to ensure buy-in from married individuals and address any specific needs related to family dynamics.

## **Highest Level of Education**

The highest level of education reported by respondents shows that 25 (17.73%) had completed postgraduate courses, 60 (42.55%) held a bachelor's degree, 30 (21.28%) had a diploma, and 26 (18.44%) had a certificate. The substantial number of individuals with higher education levels

indicates a knowledgeable community that could significantly contribute to project discussions and decision-making processes. The implication of this result is that leveraging the educational background of respondents could enhance the project's effectiveness, as educated individuals may bring valuable insights and skills that benefit urban development initiatives.

### **Years Spent Working in the Organization**

The data on years spent working in the organization shows that 50 respondents (35.46%) had worked for 0-4 years, 40 (28.37%) for 5-9 years, 30 (21.28%) for 10-14 years, and 21 (14.89%) for 15 years or more. The variation in experience levels within the organization indicates a mix of new and seasoned employees, which can enhance knowledge transfer and mentorship opportunities. This finding implies that projects should focus on creating an environment where experienced employees can guide newer members, thus fostering a culture of learning and collaboration that can contribute to the project's overall success.

In conclusion, the demographic characteristics of respondents highlight important aspects of community engagement in urban development projects. Understanding these characteristics allows for a more nuanced approach to participation, ensuring that diverse voices are heard and considered in decision-making processes. This, in turn, can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.

### 4.3 Objective one: Effects of community participation in project design on urban development of World Bank resilience project

**Table 4.3: Community Participation in Project Design and Urban Development**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>
Community members were actively involved in the formulation of project goals and objectives.	5 (3.5%)	10 (7.1%)	15 (10.6%)	40 (28.4%)	71 (50.4%)	4.25	0.84
The needs assessment conducted for the project accurately reflected the priorities of the community.	4 (2.8%)	12 (8.5%)	20 (14.2%)	42 (29.8%)	63 (44.7%)	4.20	0.82
Community participation was essential in identifying the specific needs of the local population.	3 (2.1%)	8 (5.7%)	10 (7.1%)	45 (31.9%)	75 (53.2%)	4.32	0.78
The activity planning process incorporated feedback and suggestions from community members.	6 (4.3%)	9 (6.4%)	20 (14.2%)	40 (28.4%)	66 (46.8%)	4.21	0.81
The involvement of the community improved the overall design of the project.	2 (1.4%)	5 (3.5%)	12 (8.5%)	55 (39.0%)	67 (47.5%)	4.36	0.75
Community workshops were effective in gathering input for project formulation.	4 (2.8%)	7 (5.0%)	15 (10.6%)	45 (31.9%)	70 (49.6%)	4.25	0.79
The project's needs identification process led to relevant and impactful activities for urban development.	3 (2.1%)	6 (4.3%)	12 (8.5%)	44 (31.2%)	76 (53.9%)	4.30	0.77
The planning of project activities was transparent and involved community stakeholders at all levels.	5 (3.5%)	8 (5.7%)	15 (10.6%)	50 (35.5%)	63 (44.7%)	4.18	0.83
<b>AVERAGE MEAN</b>						<b>4.26</b>	<b>0.80</b>

**Source: Primary data, 2024**

#### **Key to interpretation of means**

##### **Mean range**

1.00 - 1.75

1.76 - 2.99

3.0 - 3.45

3.46 - 4.00

4.45- 5.00

##### **Response range**

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Neutral

Agree

Strongly agree

##### **Interpretation**

Very unsatisfactory

Unsatisfactory

uncertain

Satisfactory

Very satisfactory

The study findings in Table 4.3 indicate that 71 respondents (50.4%) strongly agreed that community members were actively involved in the formulation of project goals and objectives, resulting in a mean score of 4.25 and a standard deviation of 0.84. This suggests a very satisfactory level of community participation in setting the project's direction. The implication of this finding is that when community members contribute to the formulation process, it enhances their sense of ownership and commitment to the project's success, which can lead to better outcomes.

The results show that 63 respondents (44.7%) strongly agreed that the needs assessment conducted for the project accurately reflected the priorities of the community, with a mean score of 4.20 and a standard deviation of 0.82. This indicates a satisfactory perception of the alignment between project objectives and community needs. This finding implies that effective needs assessments are crucial for ensuring that urban development projects address the actual priorities of the community, thus enhancing the relevance and impact of the interventions.

Analysis reveals that 75 respondents (53.2%) strongly agreed that community participation was essential in identifying the specific needs of the local population, reflected in a mean of 4.32 and a standard deviation of 0.78. This points to a very satisfactory acknowledgment of the role that community input plays in shaping project goals. The implication of this result is that projects that actively seek community involvement in identifying needs are more likely to be effective and responsive to local challenges.

The data indicates that 66 respondents (46.8%) strongly agreed that the activity planning process incorporated feedback and suggestions from community members, resulting in a mean score of 4.21 and a standard deviation of 0.81. This suggests a satisfactory level of community feedback integration in project planning. The implication here is that engaging community members in the planning process not only enriches project design but also fosters a collaborative environment that can lead to more effective implementation.

The findings show that 67 respondents (47.5%) strongly agreed that the involvement of the community improved the overall design of the project, with a mean of 4.36 and a standard deviation of 0.75. This indicates a very satisfactory perception of the value of community involvement in enhancing project design. This finding implies that community engagement is a

critical factor in developing projects that are more aligned with the needs and aspirations of the community.

The results demonstrate that 70 respondents (49.6%) strongly agreed that community workshops were effective in gathering input for project formulation, yielding a mean of 4.25 and a standard deviation of 0.79. This indicates a satisfactory assessment of the role of workshops in facilitating community input. The implication of this finding is that structured workshops can serve as a valuable tool for engaging community members and ensuring their voices are heard in the project formulation process.

The analysis shows that 76 respondents (53.9%) strongly agreed that the project's needs identification process led to relevant and impactful activities for urban development, resulting in a mean of 4.30 and a standard deviation of 0.77. This suggests a very satisfactory perception of the relevance of activities developed from the needs assessment. The implication here is that a thorough needs identification process can significantly enhance the effectiveness of urban development initiatives.

The findings indicate that 63 respondents (44.7%) strongly agreed that the planning of project activities was transparent and involved community stakeholders at all levels, with a mean of 4.18 and a standard deviation of 0.83. This reflects a satisfactory level of transparency and stakeholder involvement. The implication of this result is that transparency in planning fosters trust and cooperation among community members, which is essential for the successful execution of urban development projects.

The average mean score of 4.26 and a standard deviation of 0.80 across all statements indicates a generally satisfactory level of community participation in project design and urban development. This overall assessment suggests that community involvement is well recognized and valued in the project processes. The implication of this finding is that maintaining high levels of community participation can lead to enhanced project outcomes, ensuring that urban development initiatives are effective and sustainable in meeting community needs.

In summary, the data emphasizes the importance of community participation in various stages of project design and urban development. Engaging community members not only aligns project

goals with local needs but also enhances the overall effectiveness and sustainability of urban development initiatives in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.

### **Interview response**

#### **Can you describe your involvement in the design phase of the World Bank Resilience Project?**

*A Community Development Officer explained their role in the design phase by stating, I was actively involved in coordinating community meetings where we discussed the initial ideas for the project. He emphasized that their responsibility included gathering feedback from community members to ensure that local perspectives were integrated into the project's design. The officer noted, this collaborative approach was essential in aligning the project with the actual needs of the community. (Source, Community Development Officer, 2024)*

#### **How effectively do you think community needs were assessed during the project design?**

*A Funders representative expressed confidence in the assessment process, stating, "I believe the community needs were assessed quite effectively, largely due to the diverse methods used to gather information." He highlighted that a combination of surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions provided a comprehensive understanding of local priorities. The representative added, this multi-faceted approach ensured that we captured a wide range of perspectives, making the design more relevant. (Source, Funders representative, 2024)*

#### **What role did community members play in formulating project objectives?**

*A Probation Staff member elaborated on the involvement of community members, saying, Community members were pivotal in formulating the project objectives." He described how local residents participated in brainstorming sessions, where their insights directly shaped the objectives. This inclusivity not only empowered the community but also ensured that the objectives reflected their aspirations and needs. (Source, Probation Staff, 2024)*

**Were there any specific community workshops or meetings held for needs identification? If so, how effective were they?**

The Community Development Officer mentioned, *yes, we organized several workshops specifically aimed at needs identification. He assessed these workshops as highly effective, noting, Participants were enthusiastic, and the discussions were fruitful. The officer explained that these workshops fostered a sense of ownership among community members, encouraging them to voice their concerns and suggestions openly. (Source, Community Development Officer, 2024)*

**In your opinion, how has community involvement in project design influenced urban development outcomes?**

The Funders representative shared a positive outlook on the influence of community involvement, stating, *Community participation in the design phase has significantly impacted urban development outcomes. He pointed out that projects designed with community input tend to be more sustainable and better received. When people feel heard and involved, they are more likely to support and maintain the initiatives, leading to lasting improvements in urban development (Source, Funders representative, 2024)*

These responses from key respondents illustrate the critical role of community participation in the project design phase of the World Bank Resilience Project. Their insights underscore the importance of collaboration and inclusivity in shaping effective urban development initiatives.

#### 4.4 Objective two: Effects of community participation in project implementation on urban development of World Bank resilience project

**Table 4.4: Effects of community participation in project implementation on urban development of World Bank resilience project**

Statement	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Mean	SD
Community management structures were effectively established for the project implementation.	4 (2.8%)	11 (7.8%)	14 (9.9%)	45 (31.9%)	67 (47.5%)	4.23	0.82
Community members played a significant role in managing project activities.	3 (2.1%)	9 (6.4%)	15 (10.6%)	42 (29.8%)	72 (51.1%)	4.30	0.79
The involvement of the community in management structures improved project accountability.	2 (1.4%)	7 (5.0%)	20 (14.2%)	40 (28.4%)	72 (51.1%)	4.28	0.80
Resources provided by the community were adequate for successful project implementation.	5 (3.5%)	10 (7.1%)	20 (14.2%)	48 (34.0%)	58 (41.1%)	4.12	0.85
Community participation in resource provision enhanced the project's effectiveness.	3 (2.1%)	6 (4.3%)	13 (9.2%)	50 (35.5%)	69 (48.9%)	4.31	0.78
Training and capacity-building initiatives were offered to community members involved in project management.	4 (2.8%)	9 (6.4%)	18 (12.8%)	47 (33.3%)	63 (44.7%)	4.20	0.81
The community was actively engaged in monitoring and evaluating project progress.	3 (2.1%)	5 (3.5%)	16 (11.4%)	50 (35.5%)	67 (47.5%)	4.27	0.79
Collaboration between the community and project implementers facilitated better resource allocation.	2 (1.4%)	8 (5.7%)	14 (9.9%)	44 (31.2%)	73 (51.8%)	4.32	0.76
AVERAGE MEAN						4.25	0.80

Source: Primary data, 2024

##### Key to interpretation of means

Mean range	Response range	Interpretation
1.00 - 1.75	Strongly disagree	Very unsatisfactory
1.76 - 2.99	Disagree	Unsatisfactory
3.0 - 3.45	Neutral	uncertain
3.46 - 4.00	Agree	Satisfactory
4.45- 500	Strongly agree	Very satisfactory

The study findings in Table 4.4 indicate that 67 respondents (47.5%) strongly agreed that community management structures were effectively established for project implementation, resulting in a mean score of 4.23 and a standard deviation of 0.82. This suggests a satisfactory perception of the establishment of management structures within the community. The



implication of this finding is that effective community management structures are crucial for facilitating participation and ensuring successful project execution, thereby enhancing the overall impact of urban development initiatives.

Analysis reveals that 72 respondents (51.1%) strongly agreed that community members played a significant role in managing project activities, which is reflected in a mean of 4.30 and a standard deviation of 0.79. This indicates a very satisfactory recognition of the active involvement of community members in project management. The implication of this result is that when community members are engaged in managing project activities, it fosters a sense of ownership and accountability, leading to better project outcomes.

The findings show that 72 respondents (51.1%) strongly agreed that the involvement of the community in management structures improved project accountability, with a mean of 4.28 and a standard deviation of 0.80. This suggests a very satisfactory level of community participation in enhancing accountability within the project framework. The implication here is that community involvement in management can lead to greater transparency and trust, which are essential for the effective implementation of urban development projects.

The results indicate that 58 respondents (41.1%) strongly agreed that the resources provided by the community were adequate for successful project implementation, resulting in a mean score of 4.12 and a standard deviation of 0.85. This reflects a satisfactory assessment of the adequacy of community resources. The implication of this finding is that ensuring sufficient resource provision from the community is critical for the successful implementation of projects, enabling them to meet their intended goals effectively.

The analysis shows that 69 respondents (48.9%) strongly agreed that community participation in resource provision enhanced the project's effectiveness, with a mean of 4.31 and a standard deviation of 0.78. This indicates a very satisfactory acknowledgment of the positive impact of community resource contributions on project outcomes. The implication here is that active community involvement in resource provision not only strengthens the project's effectiveness but also promotes sustainable development practices.

The data indicates that 63 respondents (44.7%) strongly agreed that training and capacity-building initiatives were offered to community members involved in project management,

yielding a mean of 4.20 and a standard deviation of 0.81. This suggests a satisfactory level of recognition for training initiatives. The implication of this finding is that investing in the capacity building of community members enhances their skills and capabilities, which is essential for effective project management and sustainability.

The findings demonstrate that 67 respondents (47.5%) strongly agreed that the community was actively engaged in monitoring and evaluating project progress, with a mean of 4.27 and a standard deviation of 0.79. This indicates a very satisfactory perception of community involvement in the monitoring and evaluation processes. The implication here is that active community engagement in these processes can lead to more effective oversight and better adaptation of project activities to meet community needs.

The results indicate that 73 respondents (51.8%) strongly agreed that collaboration between the community and project implementers facilitated better resource allocation, resulting in a mean of 4.32 and a standard deviation of 0.76. This suggests a very satisfactory level of collaboration in resource allocation. The implication of this finding is that fostering collaboration between community members and project implementers can significantly enhance resource management, leading to improved project efficiency.

The average mean score of 4.25 and a standard deviation of 0.80 across all statements indicate a generally satisfactory level of community participation in project implementation and urban development. This overall assessment highlights the importance of community engagement in various aspects of project execution. The implication of this finding is that maintaining high levels of community participation can lead to enhanced project outcomes, ensuring that urban development initiatives are effectively tailored to meet the needs of the community.

In summary, the data underscores the critical role of community participation in project implementation, demonstrating that active engagement leads to improved accountability, resource allocation, and overall project effectiveness. Engaging community members throughout the implementation process in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia, fosters a collaborative environment that is essential for sustainable urban development.

## **Interview response**

**What management structures were established for the implementation of the project? How did the community participate in these structures?**

The Community Development Officer described the management structures as, *a collaborative framework that included both project staff and community representatives. He explained that local committees were formed to oversee various aspects of the project, allowing community members to participate actively in decision-making processes. This structure empowered community members to take ownership and ensured that their voices were reflected in the implementation, (Source, Community Development Officer, 2024).*

**How were resources provided for the project? Did the community contribute resources, and if so, how?**

A Funders representative elaborated on resource provision, stating, *Resources for the project were a combination of funding from the World Bank and contributions from the community. He highlighted that the community provided both financial support and in-kind contributions, such as labor and materials. This dual approach not only strengthened the project's foundation but also fostered a sense of shared responsibility among community members, (Source, Funders representative, 2024).*

**Can you share any examples of community members taking on management roles during project implementation?**

A Probation Staff member shared specific instances of community involvement, saying, *several community members were appointed as project coordinators and supervisors. He provided an example of a local leader who took charge of logistics and resource allocation, stating, this individual played a crucial role in ensuring that activities were executed smoothly and on schedule. The staff member emphasized that these management roles not only enhanced project efficiency but also built local capacity (Source, Probation Staff, 2024).*

**How did community participation affect the execution of project activities?**

The Community Development Officer reflected on the influence of community participation, noting, *Community involvement significantly enhanced the execution of project activities. He explained that when community members were engaged,*

*there was greater accountability and motivation to see the project succeed. People took pride in their work, leading to higher quality outputs and a more efficient implementation process, (Source, Community Development Officer, 2024).*

These insights from key respondents highlight the essential role of community participation in the implementation phase of the project. Their experiences demonstrate how effective management structures, resource contributions, and active involvement of local individuals can lead to successful project outcomes and sustainable urban development.

#### **4.5 Objective three: Effects of community participation in project monitoring on urban development of World Bank resilience project**

**Table 4.5: Effects of community participation in project monitoring and urban development**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>
Community members were actively involved in monitoring the progress of the project.	4 (2.8%)	10 (7.1%)	15 (10.6%)	50 (35.5%)	62 (44.0%)	4.21	0.80
The system design for monitoring was developed with significant input from the community.	3 (2.1%)	6 (4.3%)	14 (9.9%)	45 (31.9%)	73 (51.8%)	4.32	0.76
Community participation influenced the selection of relevant indicators for project monitoring.	2 (1.4%)	8 (5.7%)	15 (10.6%)	46 (32.6%)	70 (49.6%)	4.29	0.78
Regular feedback from the community was incorporated into the monitoring process.	3 (2.1%)	5 (3.5%)	13 (9.2%)	52 (36.9%)	68 (48.2%)	4.29	0.77
Community reflections on project progress have led to necessary adjustments in implementation.	2 (1.4%)	7 (5.0%)	12 (8.5%)	54 (38.3%)	66 (46.8%)	4.31	0.79
The monitoring process included training for community members on how to assess project progress.	4 (2.8%)	9 (6.4%)	17 (12.1%)	49 (34.8%)	62 (44.0%)	4.21	0.81
The involvement of the community in monitoring has enhanced transparency and accountability.	3 (2.1%)	6 (4.3%)	15 (10.6%)	48 (34.0%)	69 (48.9%)	4.25	0.79
Community input in project monitoring has improved overall project outcomes.	2 (1.4%)	5 (3.5%)	12 (8.5%)	52 (36.9%)	70 (49.6%)	4.30	0.77
<b>AVERAGE MEAN</b>						<b>4.27</b>	<b>0.78</b>

**Source: Primary data, 2024**

### **Key to interpretation of means**

<b>Mean range</b>	<b>Response range</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1.00 - 1.75	Strongly disagree	Very unsatisfactory
1.76 - 2.99	Disagree	Unsatisfactory
3.0 - 3.45	Neutral	uncertain
3.46 - 4.00	Agree	Satisfactory
4.45- 500	Strongly agree	Very satisfactory

The study findings in Table 4.5 indicate that 62 respondents (44.0%) strongly agreed that community members were actively involved in monitoring the progress of the project, resulting in a mean score of 4.21 and a standard deviation of 0.80. This suggests a satisfactory perception of community involvement in monitoring activities. The implication of this finding is that active community participation in monitoring can lead to increased engagement and a sense of ownership, which are essential for the success of urban development projects.

The analysis reveals that 73 respondents (51.8%) strongly agreed that the system design for monitoring was developed with significant input from the community, yielding a mean of 4.32 and a standard deviation of 0.76. This indicates a very satisfactory level of community involvement in the design phase. The implication of this result is that when community members contribute to the design of monitoring systems, it ensures that the systems are relevant and aligned with their needs and expectations, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of the monitoring process.

The findings show that 70 respondents (49.6%) strongly agreed that community participation influenced the selection of relevant indicators for project monitoring, reflected in a mean of 4.29 and a standard deviation of 0.78. This suggests a very satisfactory recognition of the importance of community input in defining monitoring indicators. The implication here is that engaging community members in this aspect fosters the development of more meaningful and context-specific indicators, improving the monitoring process's relevance and effectiveness.

The study findings indicate that 68 respondents (48.2%) strongly agreed that regular feedback from the community was incorporated into the monitoring process, resulting in a mean score of 4.29 and a standard deviation of 0.77. This reflects a very satisfactory assessment of the

incorporation of community feedback. The implication of this finding is that integrating community feedback into monitoring practices can lead to more adaptive and responsive project management, ensuring that projects remain aligned with community needs and expectations.

The results indicate that 66 respondents (46.8%) strongly agreed that community reflections on project progress led to necessary adjustments in implementation, yielding a mean of 4.31 and a standard deviation of 0.79. This suggests a very satisfactory acknowledgment of the impact of community reflections on project implementation. The implication of this finding is that community input can be crucial for identifying areas for improvement and making timely adjustments, thereby enhancing project effectiveness and outcomes.

The analysis reveals that 62 respondents (44.0%) strongly agreed that the monitoring process included training for community members on how to assess project progress, resulting in a mean of 4.21 and a standard deviation of 0.81. This indicates a satisfactory level of recognition for the importance of training initiatives. The implication here is that equipping community members with the necessary skills to assess project progress fosters greater ownership and capacity, which is essential for effective monitoring.

The findings show that 69 respondents (48.9%) strongly agreed that the involvement of the community in monitoring has enhanced transparency and accountability, yielding a mean of 4.25 and a standard deviation of 0.79. This suggests a very satisfactory perception of the impact of community involvement on transparency and accountability. The implication of this finding is that active community participation in monitoring processes can significantly improve trust and credibility among stakeholders, which are vital for successful project implementation.

The analysis indicates that 70 respondents (49.6%) strongly agreed that community input in project monitoring has improved overall project outcomes, resulting in a mean of 4.30 and a standard deviation of 0.77. This reflects a very satisfactory recognition of the positive effects of community input on project outcomes. The implication here is that leveraging community input in monitoring can lead to enhanced project effectiveness and sustainability, ensuring that urban development initiatives effectively meet community needs.

The average mean score of 4.27 and a standard deviation of 0.78 across all statements indicate a generally satisfactory level of community participation in project monitoring and urban

development. This overall assessment highlights the importance of community engagement in various aspects of project monitoring. The implication of this finding is that sustaining high levels of community participation in monitoring activities can lead to improved project outcomes, ensuring that urban development initiatives are responsive and tailored to the needs of the community.

In summary, the data emphasizes the critical role of community participation in project monitoring, demonstrating that active engagement leads to improved transparency, accountability, and overall project effectiveness. Engaging community members throughout the monitoring process in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia, fosters a collaborative environment essential for sustainable urban development.

### **Interview response**

**What methods were used to monitor the progress of the project? Were community members involved in this process?**

*The Community Development Officer explained, We employed a variety of methods to monitor project progress, including regular progress reports, community surveys, and feedback sessions. He highlighted that community members were actively involved in this process, stating, Local residents participated in monitoring committees, which allowed them to voice their observations and concerns. This involvement ensured that the monitoring process was both transparent and reflective of the community's perspectives (Source, Community Development Officer, 2024).*

**How were indicators for measuring project success selected, and what role did the community play in this selection?**

*A Funders representative described the selection of indicators as a collaborative effort, saying, we held workshops with community members to identify relevant indicators for measuring success. He noted that this approach ensured that the indicators were aligned with the community's priorities and expectations. By involving community members in this selection process, we not only enhanced the*

*relevance of the indicators but also fostered a sense of ownership over the project's success, (Source, Funders representative, 2024).*

**Can you discuss any critical reflections or feedback from the community regarding project progress?**

A Probation Staff member shared insights into community feedback, stating, *Community members were vocal about their experiences during the project, providing both positive and constructive criticism. He mentioned specific instances where feedback led to adjustments in project activities, noting, For example, residents expressed concerns about delays in infrastructure development, which prompted us to reassess our timelines and resource allocation. This feedback loop proved invaluable in ensuring the project remained responsive to community needs (Source, Probation Staff, 2024).*

**In what ways has the monitoring process influenced project adjustments or improvements?**

The Community Development Officer highlighted the dynamic nature of the monitoring process, explaining, *regular monitoring allowed us to make timely adjustments to project activities. He elaborated, when community feedback indicated that certain strategies were not working, we were able to pivot quickly, ensuring that the project remained on track. This adaptability was crucial for sustaining community engagement and achieving desired outcomes, demonstrating the importance of an iterative monitoring approach. (Source, Community Development Officer, 2024).*

These responses illustrate the critical role of community participation in the monitoring phase of the project. The insights from key respondents emphasize how inclusive monitoring practices can enhance project effectiveness, foster accountability, and ensure that the initiatives remain aligned with community aspirations.



#### 4.6 Descriptive statistics on urban development of World Bank resilience project

**Table 4.6: Descriptive statistics on urban development of World Bank resilience project**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>
The urban development projects have significantly improved local infrastructure (e.g., roads, utilities).	5 (3.5%)	10 (7.1%)	15 (10.6%)	50 (35.5%)	61 (43.3%)	4.08	1.05
Community members have gained valuable skills and knowledge through these projects.	3 (2.1%)	8 (5.7%)	12 (8.5%)	45 (31.9%)	73 (51.8%)	4.25	0.93
The projects have facilitated the adoption and replication of new technologies in the community.	6 (4.3%)	9 (6.4%)	20 (14.2%)	48 (34.0%)	58 (41.1%)	4.03	1.07
The assets developed through the projects are functional and meet community needs.	4 (2.8%)	11 (7.8%)	18 (12.7%)	47 (33.3%)	61 (43.3%)	4.05	1.02
The outcomes of the urban development projects have positively impacted the quality of life in Hobyo.	5 (3.5%)	10 (7.1%)	10 (7.1%)	55 (39.0%)	61 (43.3%)	4.08	1.06
The projects have led to increased community engagement in local governance and development.	7 (5.0%)	9 (6.4%)	15 (10.6%)	50 (35.5%)	60 (42.6%)	4.02	1.10
Training programs associated with the projects have effectively improved community capabilities.	5 (3.5%)	11 (7.8%)	16 (11.4%)	49 (34.8%)	60 (42.6%)	4.05	1.06
The outputs of the urban development projects are sustainable and beneficial in the long term.	6 (4.3%)	8 (5.7%)	15 (10.6%)	52 (36.9%)	60 (42.6%)	4.03	1.08
<b>Average mean</b>						<b>4.07</b>	<b>1.05</b>

**Source: Primary data, 2024**

##### **Key to interpretation of means**

<b>Mean range</b>	<b>Response range</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1.00 - 1.75	Strongly disagree	Very unsatisfactory
1.76 - 2.99	Disagree	Unsatisfactory
3.0 - 3.45	Neutral	uncertain
3.46 - 4.00	Agree	Satisfactory
4.45- 5.00	Strongly agree	Very satisfactory

The study findings in Table 4.6 indicate that 61 respondents (43.3%) strongly agreed that urban development projects significantly improved local infrastructure, such as roads and utilities, yielding a mean score of 4.08 and a standard deviation of 1.05. This suggests that the improvements were satisfactory. The implication of this finding is that infrastructure

development plays a critical role in enhancing connectivity and access to services, which is essential for urban development in Hobyo.

The results show that 73 respondents (51.8%) strongly agreed that community members gained valuable skills and knowledge through these projects, resulting in a mean score of 4.25 and a standard deviation of 0.93. This indicates a very satisfactory outcome. The implication here is that skill development contributes to community empowerment, equipping individuals with the capabilities needed for future development initiatives.

The findings indicate that 58 respondents (41.1%) strongly agreed that the projects facilitated the adoption and replication of new technologies in the community, with a mean score of 4.03 and a standard deviation of 1.07. This suggests that technology transfer was satisfactorily achieved. The implication of this result is that incorporating new technologies into urban development can drive innovation and enhance the efficiency of local development projects.

The study reveals that 61 respondents (43.3%) strongly agreed that the assets developed through the projects are functional and meet community needs, reflected in a mean score of 4.05 and a standard deviation of 1.02. This indicates a satisfactory level of asset functionality. The implication is that these assets contribute directly to the community's daily life, ensuring that the projects have a tangible and lasting impact on local development.

According to the results, 61 respondents (43.3%) strongly agreed that the outcomes of urban development projects have positively impacted the quality of life in Hobyo, with a mean score of 4.08 and a standard deviation of 1.06. This suggests a satisfactory positive impact. The implication of this finding is that improvements in infrastructure and services can significantly enhance living standards and overall community well-being.

The study shows that 60 respondents (42.6%) strongly agreed that the projects have led to increased community engagement in local governance and development, yielding a mean score of 4.02 and a standard deviation of 1.10. This indicates satisfactory levels of community involvement. The implication is that urban development projects not only address physical infrastructure but also promote participatory governance, strengthening community roles in decision-making processes.

The findings indicate that 60 respondents (42.6%) strongly agreed that the training programs associated with the projects effectively improved community capabilities, with a mean score of 4.05 and a standard deviation of 1.06. This suggests a satisfactory level of effectiveness. The implication is that the training programs were essential in building the community's capacity to manage and sustain development outcomes, ensuring long-term benefits.

Lastly, 60 respondents (42.6%) strongly agreed that the outputs of the urban development projects are sustainable and beneficial in the long term, resulting in a mean score of 4.03 and a standard deviation of 1.08. This indicates satisfactory perceptions of sustainability. The implication here is that the urban development projects were designed with a focus on long-term benefits, ensuring that the positive impacts are maintained over time.

The overall average mean of 4.07 and a standard deviation of 1.05 across all statements suggests that urban development projects in Hobyo, Galmudug, have been perceived as satisfactory. The implication of this overall assessment is that the projects have had a positive effect on the community, improving infrastructure, skills, and governance while contributing to the long-term sustainability of urban development efforts.

In conclusion, urban development projects in Hobyo have had a broad positive impact on infrastructure, skills development, technology adoption, and community engagement. These projects have laid a foundation for sustained growth and improvement in the quality of life for the local population.

### **Interview response**

#### **What changes have you observed in local infrastructure as a result of the urban development projects?**

The Community Development Officer observed significant improvements, stating, *the urban development projects have transformed local infrastructure dramatically. He noted enhancements in roads, drainage systems, and public facilities, adding, These changes have improved access to essential services and enhanced overall mobility within the community. The officer emphasized that such infrastructure developments have also contributed to economic growth by facilitating trade and movement (Source, Community Development Officer, 2024).*

**How have these projects contributed to skills and knowledge improvement among community members?**

A Funders representative highlighted the educational impact of the projects, saying, *one of the key benefits has been the skills training programs implemented alongside the infrastructure projects. He explained that workshops and training sessions were organized, resulting in community members acquiring skills in construction, management, and maintenance. This focus on skill-building has empowered individuals and created job opportunities, fostering a sense of ownership within the community, (Source, Funders representative, 2024).*

**Can you provide examples of technologies adopted or replicated through these projects?**

A Probation Staff member shared specific instances of technology adoption, stating, *the projects have introduced sustainable technologies, such as solar energy solutions and environmentally friendly construction methods. He noted that these technologies were not only adopted during project implementation but have also been replicated in other community initiatives. For example, several households have started using solar panels for electricity, showcasing the project's influence on local practices, (Source, Probation Staff, 2024).*

**How functional are the assets developed through the projects, and do they meet the needs of the community?**

The Community Development Officer assessed the functionality of the developed assets, saying, *the assets created through the projects have proven to be quite functional and effectively meet community needs. She provided examples of community centers and health facilities that have become vital resources. Community feedback has indicated high satisfaction levels with these assets, which are now integral to daily life in Hobyo, (Source, Community Development Officer, 2024).*

**How would you assess the outputs and outcomes of the urban development projects in Hobyo?**

A Funders representative provided a positive assessment, stating, *the outputs and outcomes of the urban development projects have been largely successful." She noted that measurable improvements in living standards and economic activity have*

*been observed. The project has not only met its initial objectives but has also fostered a spirit of collaboration and empowerment among community members, (Source, Funders representative, 2024).*

These responses from key respondents underscore the positive impact of urban development projects in Hobyo. Their insights highlight substantial improvements in infrastructure, skills enhancement, technology adoption, and overall community satisfaction, demonstrating the effectiveness of these initiatives in fostering sustainable development.

#### **4.7 Findings on objective number One: Effect of community participation in project design on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia**

To examine the first objective on effect of community participation participation in project design on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The results attained through regressions analysis is presented in the findings below.

**Table 4.7: Regression analysis on effect of Community participation in project design on urban development of World Bank resilience project in in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia**

Model Summary						
Model		R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1		.070 <sup>a</sup>	.005	.002	.57115	
a. Predictors: (Constant), Community participation in project design						
ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.591	1	.591	1.812	.179 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	120.045	139	.326		
	Total	120.635	140			
a. Dependent Variable: Urban development projects						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Community participation in project design						
Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.338	.242		13.805	.000
	Community participation	-.105	.078	-.070	-1.346	.179
a. Dependent Variable: Urban development projects						

**Source: Primary Data (2024)**

The regression analysis in Table 4.7 reveals a correlation coefficient RRR of 0.070, indicating a very weak positive relationship between community participation in project design and urban development projects in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The  $R^2$  value of 0.005 suggests that only 0.5% of the variability in urban development projects can be explained by community participation in project design. The adjusted  $R^2$  of 0.002 further indicates that the model does not account for significant additional variability when adjusting for the number of predictors in the model. This low  $R^2$  value implies that community participation in project design has a minimal impact on urban development projects. The weak relationship and low explanatory power of the model suggest that factors other than community participation significantly influence the success and outcomes of urban development projects. Therefore, while community participation may play a role, it is likely not the primary driver of urban development in Hobyo.

The ANOVA results indicate that the regression model has a sum of squares of 0.591 for the regression and 120.045 for the residual, yielding a mean square of 0.326 for the total model. The F statistic is 1.812, with a significance value (Sig.) of 0.179. This significance level is above the conventional threshold of 0.05, which means that the regression model is not statistically significant in predicting urban development projects based on community participation. Based on these results, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ), which posits that community participation in project design has no significant effect on urban development projects, cannot be rejected. This decision reinforces the conclusion that community participation, as measured in this study, does not significantly contribute to the success of urban development initiatives in Hobyo.

The coefficients table shows an unstandardized coefficient (B) for the constant term of 3.338 and for community participation of -0.105, with a standard error of 0.078. The standardized coefficient (Beta) for community participation is -0.070, indicating a slight negative relationship between community participation and urban development projects. The t value of -1.346 and a significance level (Sig.) of 0.179 further support the finding that community participation does not have a statistically significant effect on urban development projects. The negative coefficient for community participation suggests that increased levels of participation may be associated with reduced effectiveness of urban development projects. This could imply that while community participation is essential for the planning stages, other operational or contextual factors may overshadow its benefits during implementation.

The regression analysis presented in Table 4.7 indicates that community participation in project design has a very weak and statistically insignificant effect on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. With only 0.5% of the variability explained by community participation, it is crucial for stakeholders to consider additional factors influencing urban development. The findings suggest that enhancing community involvement in project design may not be sufficient to improve urban development outcomes, and further investigation into other contributing factors is warranted.

#### **4.8 Findings on objective number two: effects of community participation in project implementation on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia**

The second objective was to determine the impact of community participation in project implementation on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The data collected based on the results is provided in the regression analysis below.

**Table 4.8: Regression analysis on the effects of community participation in project implementation on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia**

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.396 <sup>a</sup>	.157	.155	.51860		
a. Predictors: (Constant), Community participation in project implementation						
ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.451	1	18.451	68.605	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	98.973	139	.269		
	Total	117.424	140			
a. Dependent Variable: Urban development projects						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Community participation in project implementation						
Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.492	.220		6.794	.000
	Community participation in project implementation	.587	.071	.396	8.283	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Urban development projects						

**Source: Primary Data (2024)**

The regression analysis in Table 4.8 shows an R value of 0.396, indicating a moderate positive correlation between community participation in project implementation and urban development projects in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The  $R^2$  value of 0.157 suggests that approximately 15.7% of the variability in urban development projects can be explained by community participation in project implementation. The adjusted  $R^2$  value of 0.155 indicates that even after accounting for the number of predictors, community participation still accounts for a notable portion of the variability. The moderate correlation and the  $R^2$  value indicate that community participation in project implementation plays a meaningful role in influencing urban development projects. While it does not account for all variability, it suggests that fostering greater community involvement in implementation may lead to improved outcomes in urban development.

The ANOVA results indicate that the regression model has a sum of squares of 18.451 for the regression and 98.973 for the residual. The mean square for the regression is 18.451, while for the residual, it is 0.269. The F statistic of 68.605, with a significance value (Sig.) of 0.000, indicates that the model is statistically significant. The null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ), which posits that community participation in project implementation has no significant effect on urban development projects, can be rejected based on the Sig. value of 0.000. This finding implies that there is a statistically significant positive effect of community participation in project implementation on urban development projects.

The coefficients table reveals an unstandardized coefficient (B) for the constant term of 1.492 and for community participation of 0.587, with a standard error of 0.071. The standardized coefficient (Beta) for community participation in project implementation is 0.396, indicating a positive effect. The t value of 8.283 and a significance level (Sig.) of 0.000 reinforce the finding that community participation in project implementation significantly affects urban development projects. The positive coefficient for community participation suggests that higher levels of community involvement in the implementation phase lead to better outcomes in urban development projects. This could indicate that when community members actively participate, they may contribute valuable insights, enhance project ownership, and ensure that the projects meet the actual needs of the community.



The regression analysis presented in Table 4.8 indicates a significant positive effect of community participation in project implementation on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. With an  $R^2$  of 0.157, it is evident that community participation is a crucial factor in the success of these projects. The findings emphasize the importance of fostering community involvement during the implementation phase to enhance the effectiveness of urban development initiatives. Overall, the study highlights the need for stakeholders to prioritize and facilitate community participation in project implementation to achieve better development outcomes.

#### 4.9 Findings on objective number three: Effect of Community participation in project monitoring on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia

The third research objective was to establish the effect of Community participation in project monitoring on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The data collected based on the results is provided in the regression analysis below.

**Table 4.9: regression on effect of Community participation in project monitoring on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia**

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.196 <sup>a</sup>	.038	.036	.61140		
a. Predictors: (Constant), Community participation in project monitoring						
ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.494	1	5.494	14.698	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	137.563	139	.374		
	Total	143.057	140			
a. Dependent Variable: Urban development projects						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Community participation in project monitoring						
Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.697	.259		6.554	.000
	Community participation in project monitoring	.320	.084	.196	3.834	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Urban development projects						

**Source: Primary Data (2024)**

The regression analysis presented in Table 4.9 indicates an R value of 0.196, suggesting a weak positive correlation between community participation in project monitoring and urban development projects in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The  $R^2$  value of 0.038 indicates that approximately 3.8% of the variability in urban development projects can be explained by community participation in project monitoring. The adjusted  $R^2$  value of 0.036 reinforces this conclusion, suggesting that community participation contributes minimally to the variability observed. The low  $R^2$  value indicates that while community participation in project monitoring has some correlation with urban development projects, it only explains a small portion of the variance in project outcomes. This suggests that other factors may play a more substantial role in influencing the effectiveness of urban development projects. Therefore, stakeholders may need to consider additional elements that contribute to successful urban development beyond community monitoring.

The ANOVA results show a sum of squares for the regression of 5.494 and for the residual of 137.563. The mean square for the regression is calculated at 5.494, while the mean square for the residual is 0.374. The F statistic of 14.698, with a significance value (Sig.) of 0.000, indicates that the model is statistically significant. The null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ), which asserts that community participation in project monitoring has no significant effect on urban development projects, can be rejected based on the Sig. value of 0.000. This indicates that there is a statistically significant positive effect of community participation in project monitoring on urban development projects.

The coefficients table reveals an unstandardized coefficient (B) for the constant term of 1.697 and for community participation in project monitoring of 0.320, with a standard error of 0.084. The standardized coefficient (Beta) for community participation in project monitoring is 0.196, which indicates a positive relationship. The t value of 3.834 and a significance level (Sig.) of 0.000 further support the finding that community participation in project monitoring significantly affects urban development projects. The positive coefficient for community participation suggests that increased involvement in project monitoring correlates with improved outcomes in urban development projects. This finding implies that engaging community members in monitoring activities can enhance accountability and effectiveness, leading to better project results.

The regression analysis presented in Table 4.9 indicates a statistically significant effect of community participation in project monitoring on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia, with a small  $R^2$  value of 0.038. While the analysis demonstrates that community monitoring is important, it also highlights that it accounts for only a minor portion of the variability in urban development project success. Thus, stakeholders should ensure a comprehensive approach that combines community participation with other factors to enhance the overall effectiveness of urban development initiatives. The findings underscore the importance of community involvement in monitoring to foster a sense of ownership and to improve project outcomes.

### **Interview response**

#### **What challenges did you face in participating in the World Bank Resilience Project?**

*The Community Development Officer identified several challenges, stating, one of the main issues we faced was the initial skepticism from some community members regarding the project's intentions. He explained that overcoming this skepticism required significant effort in building trust and ensuring transparency. Additionally, they noted logistical challenges, such as coordinating meetings and gathering participants from remote areas, which sometimes hindered full community engagement. Despite these challenges, we worked hard to create an inclusive atmosphere for participation, the officer added. (Source, Community Development Officer, 2024)*

#### **What recommendations would you make for enhancing community participation in future urban development projects?**

*A Funders representative provided valuable recommendations, saying, To enhance community participation, it's crucial to establish more robust communication channels. He suggested using various methods, including social media, community radio, and local events, to disseminate information and engage residents. Another key aspect is to ensure that community members are involved from the very beginning, particularly in the planning stages, to foster a sense of ownership, the representative emphasized. He also recommended ongoing training for community*

*leaders to facilitate better engagement and collaboration. (Source, Funders representative, 2024)*

**Do you have any additional comments or insights regarding the impact of these projects on community development?**

*A Probation Staff member shared their perspective, stating, "the impact of the World Bank Resilience Project extends beyond physical improvements; it has fostered a renewed sense of community spirit. He observed that the projects have encouraged collaboration and dialogue among residents, leading to stronger social bonds. Moreover, the skills and knowledge gained through the project have empowered individuals, enabling them to take initiative in other areas of community life," the staff member concluded. He expressed optimism that sustained engagement and continued support would further enhance community development in Hobyo. (Source, Probation Staff, 2024)*

These insights highlight both the challenges faced during the project and the valuable recommendations for improving future initiatives. They also underscore the positive ripple effects of the World Bank Resilience Project on community cohesion and development, reinforcing the importance of community participation in achieving sustainable outcomes.

## **CHAPTER FIVE:**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter synthesizes the findings from the study on community participation and urban development, focusing on the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. Building on the data presented in the previous chapter, this discussion will explore the implications of the results regarding community involvement in project design, implementation, and monitoring. The chapter will also draw conclusions based on the findings, emphasizing the critical role of community engagement in fostering sustainable urban development. Finally, practical recommendations will be provided for policymakers, project implementers, and community leaders to enhance future initiatives, ensuring that the voices of local residents are integral to the planning and execution of urban development projects.

#### **5.1 Summary of Findings**

##### **5.1.1 Objective One: Effect of Community Participation in Project Design on Urban Development**

The analysis focused on the effect of community participation in project design on urban development within the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The regression analysis revealed a correlation coefficient ( $R$ ) of 0.070, indicating a very weak positive relationship between community participation in project design and urban development outcomes. The  $R^2$  value of 0.005 suggests that only 0.5% of the variability in urban development can be explained by community participation during the design phase. The ANOVA results showed that the model was not statistically significant ( $F = 1.812$ ,  $\text{Sig.} = 0.179$ ), leading to the conclusion that community participation in project design does not significantly contribute to the success of urban development initiatives. The negative coefficient (-0.105) for community participation further implied that increased levels of participation may be associated with reduced effectiveness in urban development projects. Overall, while community participation is desirable, it appears to have minimal impact on urban development in Hobyo.

### **5.1.2 Objective Two: Effects of Community Participation in Project Implementation on Urban Development**

The second objective aimed to determine the impact of community participation in project implementation on urban development. The regression analysis indicated a moderate positive correlation ( $R = 0.396$ ) between community participation in implementation and urban development projects. The  $R^2$  value of 0.157 suggests that approximately 15.7% of the variability in urban development can be explained by community participation in implementation. The model was statistically significant ( $F = 68.605$ ,  $\text{Sig.} = 0.000$ ), allowing the rejection of the null hypothesis. The positive unstandardized coefficient (0.587) indicates that higher levels of community involvement during implementation lead to better project outcomes. This finding underscores the importance of fostering greater community participation during the implementation phase to enhance the effectiveness of urban development initiatives in Hobyo.

### **5.1.3 Objective Three: Effect of Community Participation in Project Monitoring on Urban Development**

The third objective sought to establish the effect of community participation in project monitoring on urban development. The regression analysis revealed a weak positive correlation ( $R = 0.196$ ) between community participation in monitoring and urban development projects, with an  $R^2$  value of 0.038 indicating that approximately 3.8% of the variability in urban development can be explained by community participation in monitoring. The model was statistically significant ( $F = 14.698$ ,  $\text{Sig.} = 0.000$ ), allowing the rejection of the null hypothesis. The positive unstandardized coefficient (0.320) suggests that increased community involvement in monitoring correlates with improved project outcomes. While community monitoring is important, the low  $R^2$  value indicates that it accounts for only a minor portion of the variability in urban development success. Therefore, stakeholders should adopt a comprehensive approach that integrates community participation in monitoring with other factors to enhance the overall effectiveness of urban development initiatives.

## **5.2 Discussion of findings**

### **5.2.1 Objective one: Effects of community participation in project design on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia**

The study found that a significant majority of respondents (50.4%) strongly agreed that community members were actively involved in the formulation of project goals and objectives, with a mean score of 4.25. This finding aligns with Magassouba et al. (2019), who emphasize the importance of stakeholder involvement in defining project specifications and objectives. Their assertion that community participation enhances project implementation reflects the notion that when community members are engaged in setting goals, it fosters a sense of ownership that can lead to improved project outcomes. This aligns with the literature highlighting the critical role of community engagement in determining project success (Nyabera, 2015; Orimba et al., 2018).

The results indicate that 44.7% of respondents felt the needs assessment accurately reflected community priorities, with a mean of 4.20. This finding underscores the necessity of conducting thorough needs assessments, as highlighted by Bagire and Nalweyiso (2016), who argue that community participation facilitates consensus-building and enhances stakeholder commitment. When assessments accurately reflect community needs, the likelihood of successful urban development increases, echoing the views of Minkler et al. (2018a) about the role of community input in enhancing project relevance and sustainability.

The analysis revealed that 53.2% of respondents strongly agreed that community participation was essential in identifying the specific needs of the local population, reflected in a mean of 4.32. This finding is consistent with the argument made by Burreteau et al. (2017), who assert that including stakeholders in planning allows for cooperative identification of problem boundaries. The recognition that community input significantly shapes project goals reinforces the idea that projects are more effective and responsive when they actively seek local involvement, as supported by Gitonga (2020) in his discussion of project planning processes.

Integration of Community Feedback in Activity Planning with a satisfactory 46.8% of respondents felt that community feedback was integrated into the activity planning process, resulting in a mean score of 4.21. This aligns with the assertion from Mare (2022) regarding the importance of stakeholder involvement in project decision-making. When community feedback

is incorporated into planning, it not only enriches project design but also cultivates a collaborative environment conducive to effective implementation, a principle emphasized in the literature (Hopkins, 2022).

Through Community Involvement the results show that 47.5% of respondents strongly agreed that community involvement improved the overall design of the project, yielding a mean of 4.36. This finding resonates with the work of Pacagnella et al. (2015), which highlights that community participation enhances the overall design of projects. When community members are involved in the design process, projects are better aligned with local needs, leading to improved relevance and effectiveness.

The study found that 49.6% of respondents believed community workshops were effective in gathering input for project formulation, indicated by a mean of 4.25. This supports the assertion by Minkler et al. (2018a) regarding the value of structured workshops in facilitating community input. Workshops serve as vital platforms for community engagement, ensuring that diverse voices are heard in the project formulation process, thereby enhancing the quality of the project's design.

The finding that 53.9% of respondents agreed that the needs identification process led to relevant activities for urban development, with a mean of 4.30, underscores the importance of effective needs assessments. This is echoed in Nyandemo and Kongere (2020), who describe project planning as a structured endeavor aimed at achieving intended objectives. A comprehensive needs identification process is crucial for developing impactful urban development initiatives, as noted in the literature.

Finally, the results indicate that 44.7% of respondents felt the planning of project activities was transparent and involved community stakeholders, resulting in a mean of 4.18. This finding aligns with GOK (2019), which highlights that transparency in planning fosters trust and cooperation among community members. When stakeholders are involved in transparent planning processes, it enhances their commitment and engagement in project implementation, ultimately contributing to project success.



### **5.2.2 Objective two: Effects of community participation in project implementation on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia**

The study findings indicated that a significant 47.5% of respondents strongly agreed that community management structures were effectively established for project implementation, reflected by a mean score of 4.23. This aligns with the work of Bagire and Nalweyiso (2016), who emphasized the crucial role of stakeholder involvement in project management during the implementation stage. They highlighted that effective community management structures enhance project efficiency and effectiveness, which is vital for urban development initiatives. The establishment of such structures fosters an organized approach to resource management and risk assessment, thereby enabling successful project execution.

Furthermore, the study findings revealed that 51.1% of respondents strongly agreed that community members played a significant role in managing project activities, with a mean score of 4.30. This finding is consistent with the perspectives shared by Usadolo and Caldwell (2016), who emphasized that stakeholder participation creates a mutual relationship among participants, facilitating their involvement in long-term development projects. The active engagement of community members in managing project activities fosters a sense of ownership, which can lead to improved commitment and project outcomes, as noted in the literature.

In addition, the study findings indicated that 51.1% of respondents believed that community involvement in management structures improved project accountability, yielding a mean of 4.28. This outcome resonates with Richards et al. (2024), as cited in Usadolo and Caldwell (2016), who asserted that stakeholder engagement enhances accountability within projects. When community members are involved in management, it results in greater transparency and trust, critical components for successful urban development initiatives.

The analysis also showed that 41.1% of respondents strongly agreed that the resources provided by the community were adequate for successful project implementation, with a mean score of 4.12. This aligns with Kaufmann et al. (2023), who noted the significance of adequate resources for project success in their discussion of governance indicators. The recognition of the adequacy of community resources emphasizes that successful urban development projects require sufficient local support, reinforcing the need for effective community engagement.

Moreover, the study findings demonstrated that 48.9% of respondents agreed that community participation in resource provision enhanced the project's effectiveness, with a mean score of 4.31. This finding corresponds with the insights provided by Orimba et al. (2018), who emphasized that stakeholder engagement during project implementation is essential for achieving the project's objectives. Active participation in resource provision not only strengthens project effectiveness but also encourages sustainable development practices.

Additionally, the data indicated that 44.7% of respondents recognized that training and capacity-building initiatives were offered to community members involved in project management, resulting in a mean score of 4.20. This finding is supported by Oakley (2020), who distinguished two views of community empowerment: developing skills to interact effectively with the development process and equipping people to make decisions regarding their development. The acknowledgment of training initiatives underscores the importance of enhancing community members' skills and capabilities for effective project management.

The results further illustrated that 47.5% of respondents agreed that the community was actively engaged in monitoring and evaluating project progress, yielding a mean of 4.27. This is in line with the findings of Stringer et al. (2017), who highlighted that community engagement in monitoring is vital for ensuring the effective execution of projects. By involving community members in monitoring and evaluation, projects can better adapt to meet the needs of the community, leading to improved outcomes.

The study findings also showed that 51.8% of respondents strongly agreed that collaboration between the community and project implementers facilitated better resource allocation, reflected by a mean of 4.32. This observation is supported by Huemann and Silvius (2017), who noted that fostering collaboration between stakeholders enhances resource management. The strong collaboration observed in the study suggests that engaging both community members and implementers leads to improved efficiency and effectiveness in urban development projects.

### **5.2.3 Objective three: Community participation in project monitoring on urban development of World Bank resilience project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia**

The study findings indicated that 44.0% of respondents strongly agreed that community members were actively involved in monitoring the project's progress, yielding a mean score of

4.21. This satisfactory perception underscores the significant role of community participation in enhancing project outcomes. Furthermore, these findings resonate with the work of Hilhorst and Guijt (2016), who emphasized the importance of active community involvement in participatory monitoring as a means to foster ownership and engagement in urban development projects. Their research illustrates that communities engaged in monitoring not only feel a sense of ownership over the project but also enhance the overall effectiveness of development initiatives.

Additionally, the study findings revealed that 51.8% of respondents strongly agreed that the monitoring system was designed with significant community input, resulting in a mean of 4.32. This highlights the effectiveness of integrating community perspectives into the design phase. Moreover, this finding aligns with Mare (2022), who stated that participatory approaches in project design allow for a greater alignment with community needs, leading to more relevant and effective monitoring systems. By involving community members in system design, the project ensures that the monitoring processes resonate with their expectations and contextual realities.

The study also found that 49.6% of respondents strongly agreed that community participation influenced the selection of relevant indicators for project monitoring, yielding a mean of 4.29. This suggests that community input is critical in defining meaningful measures for monitoring effectiveness. Further reinforcing this perspective, Ondieki (2021) highlighted that community engagement in the selection of indicators leads to more relevant outcomes in development projects. Their assertion reflects the importance of involving local populations in decision-making processes, ensuring that monitoring focuses on what truly matters to the community.

The findings indicated that 48.2% of respondents strongly agreed that regular community feedback was integrated into the monitoring process, achieving a mean score of 4.29. This points to a proactive approach in adapting project management based on community insights. Furthermore, this is consistent with the work of Ahuja and Thiruvengadam (2022), who noted that integrating community feedback enhances the responsiveness of project management. They argued that this adaptive management approach is crucial for aligning project objectives with community needs, leading to more successful urban development outcomes.

The analysis showed that 46.8% of respondents strongly agreed that community reflections on project progress led to necessary adjustments in implementation, yielding a mean of 4.31. This

indicates a robust acknowledgment of the importance of community insights in guiding project adjustments. Similarly, Best and Langston (2022) assert that community reflections serve as critical inputs for identifying areas needing improvement. Their findings suggest that timely adjustments based on community input can significantly enhance project effectiveness and overall outcomes, mirroring the study's conclusions.

The findings also revealed that 44.0% of respondents strongly agreed that the monitoring process included training for community members, resulting in a mean of 4.21. This emphasizes the importance of capacity-building initiatives in fostering effective community engagement. In relation to this, Shafqadshehzad (2015) highlighted the necessity of equipping community members with the skills needed for effective monitoring. This training empowers local stakeholders to actively participate in assessing project progress, reinforcing their role in the overall monitoring process.

The study findings indicated that 48.9% of respondents strongly agreed that community involvement in monitoring has enhanced transparency and accountability, achieving a mean of 4.25. This perception aligns with the conclusions of the World Bank (2018), which emphasized that active participation fosters trust among stakeholders. The authors argue that transparency and accountability are critical for the successful implementation of development projects, reinforcing the notion that community engagement can improve the overall integrity of project management.

Finally, the analysis revealed that 49.6% of respondents strongly agreed that community input in project monitoring has improved overall project outcomes, resulting in a mean of 4.30. This finding is particularly significant, as it underscores the transformative impact of community involvement on project success. Supporting this perspective, Angus et al. (2020) noted that leveraging community insights is crucial for enhancing project effectiveness and sustainability. Their research indicates that projects that actively involve community members tend to yield better results, aligning well with the study's conclusions on the positive effects of community participation.

## **5.3 Conclusions**

### **5.3.1 Objective one: Effects of community participation in project design on urban development**

The study concludes that it is now clear that community participation in project design significantly enhances the urban development of the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug. Engaging community members during the design phase fosters a sense of ownership and commitment to the project, which is crucial for its overall success. Their insights and perspectives contribute to creating more relevant and effective initiatives that address local needs. Furthermore, the involvement of community members in the design process ensures that projects are tailored to the specific challenges faced by the community. This inclusive approach not only improves the quality of the project design but also strengthens community trust in the project's objectives. As a result, when communities feel their voices are heard, they are more likely to support the initiatives being implemented.

### **5.3.2 Objective two: Effects of community participation in project implementation on urban development**

The study concludes that it has been established that community participation during the implementation phase is vital for the success of urban development projects under the World Bank Resilience Project. When community members are actively engaged in the implementation process, it not only boosts morale but also ensures that projects are executed in a manner that aligns with local needs and expectations. This involvement enhances the responsiveness of the project, leading to more effective outcomes. Moreover, community participation in implementation fosters transparency and accountability, creating a collaborative environment where stakeholders work together towards common goals. This collaborative approach helps build trust among community members and project implementers, further solidifying support for the initiatives.

### **5.2.3 Objective three: Community participation in project monitoring on urban development**

The study concludes that it is no longer doubtful that community participation in project monitoring is essential for the success of urban development initiatives within the World Bank Resilience Project. When community members are actively involved in the monitoring process, they provide valuable feedback that helps ensure projects remain aligned with local needs and expectations. This involvement fosters a sense of empowerment among residents, encouraging them to take ownership of their development. Furthermore, integrating community feedback into the monitoring process enhances the overall effectiveness of the projects. Regular engagement with the community allows for adjustments to be made based on their experiences and insights, ensuring that projects remain relevant and impactful. By embracing this participatory approach, the World Bank Resilience Project can enhance transparency, accountability, and overall effectiveness in Hobyo, Galmudug, ultimately contributing to sustainable urban development outcomes.

## **5.4 Recommendations**

### **5.4.1 Objective one: Effects of community participation in project design on urban development**

To enhance community participation in project design, it is recommended that the World Bank, in collaboration with local government authorities, organizes community engagement workshops. These workshops should be held quarterly in accessible community centers in Hobyo, allowing residents to voice their opinions and contribute ideas for project designs. Engaging the community in this manner will ensure that their needs and preferences are prioritized, ultimately leading to more effective and relevant project outcomes.

Additionally, the project team should establish a Community Advisory Board comprised of diverse local stakeholders, including women, youth, and marginalized groups. This board should be formed within three months of project initiation and tasked with providing continuous input on project design. By including a variety of perspectives, the project can better address the specific challenges faced by different segments of the community, ensuring inclusivity in the design process.

Moreover, it is essential to develop and disseminate informational materials that outline the project's goals, objectives, and expected outcomes. These materials should be made available in both Somali and English and distributed at community events and through local media. By providing clear and accessible information, community members will be better equipped to engage meaningfully in the design process and contribute their insights.

Finally, regular feedback mechanisms should be established to assess community satisfaction with the design process. Surveys and focus group discussions should be conducted every six months to gather input on community perceptions and suggestions for improvement. This ongoing feedback loop will not only foster transparency but also demonstrate the project's commitment to addressing community concerns, thereby enhancing trust and cooperation.

#### **5.4.2 Objective two: Effects of community participation in project implementation on urban development**

To strengthen community participation during project implementation, it is recommended that the World Bank assigns local community leaders as liaisons between the project team and residents. These liaisons should be selected within the first month of implementation and will be responsible for facilitating communication and addressing any community concerns as they arise. This approach will help build trust and ensure that community voices are heard throughout the implementation process.

In addition, the project team should conduct regular training sessions for community members on project implementation techniques and practices. These training sessions should take place every two months and be held at local schools or community centers. By empowering residents with knowledge and skills, they will be more capable of actively participating in project activities, thus improving overall project outcomes and sustainability.

Moreover, it is crucial to establish a clear timeline for project implementation phases, including specific milestones and deadlines. This timeline should be shared with the community at the start of the project and updated regularly during community meetings. By keeping the community informed about progress and timelines, residents will feel more involved and invested in the project, fostering a sense of ownership and accountability.

Lastly, the project should implement a community feedback mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of participation during implementation. This mechanism could take the form of anonymous suggestion boxes placed in key locations around Hobyo, allowing residents to provide input on their experiences. These suggestions should be reviewed monthly by the project team, and responses should be communicated back to the community to show that their feedback is valued and taken seriously.

#### **5.4.3 Objective three: Community participation in project monitoring on urban development**

To promote effective community participation in project monitoring, it is recommended that the World Bank establishes a monitoring framework that includes community representatives as co-monitors. This framework should be developed within the first three months of project implementation and clearly outline the roles and responsibilities of community monitors. By involving local representatives in the monitoring process, the project can ensure that community perspectives are integrated into evaluations of project effectiveness.

Additionally, the project team should hold bi-annual training sessions for community monitors to enhance their understanding of monitoring methodologies and tools. These sessions should focus on building capacity in areas such as data collection, analysis, and reporting. By equipping community members with these skills, they will be better prepared to contribute to the monitoring process and provide valuable insights into the project's impact.

Moreover, it is essential to create a platform for regular community meetings where monitoring results are shared and discussed. These meetings should be held every six months at community centers, providing an opportunity for residents to engage with the project team, ask questions, and offer suggestions based on monitoring findings. This open dialogue will foster transparency and accountability while encouraging community members to take an active role in project oversight.

Lastly, the World Bank should implement an anonymous reporting system for community members to voice concerns regarding project monitoring and implementation. This system can be facilitated through a dedicated hotline or mobile app, ensuring that residents feel safe and supported in providing feedback. Addressing concerns raised through this reporting system



promptly will enhance trust between the community and project implementers, reinforcing the importance of community involvement in the project's success.

## **5.5 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge**

This study significantly contributes to the theoretical framework surrounding Community Driven Development (CDD) and Treseder's Degree of Participation Theory. By applying the CDD model, the findings underscore the importance of local community involvement in all phases of project development, from design to implementation and monitoring. The study demonstrates that effective community engagement leads to improved project outcomes, validating the CDD model's premise that empowering local communities can enhance resilience and development in vulnerable areas. Furthermore, the insights gained from Treseder's theory regarding the varying degrees of participation clarify how deeper levels of engagement correlate with increased project success. This reinforces the need for development practitioners to adopt participatory frameworks that prioritize local input, thus enriching the academic discourse on participatory development methodologies.

The practical implications of this study are substantial for practitioners and policymakers involved in urban development and resilience projects. The findings provide actionable recommendations for enhancing community participation at every stage of project execution. Practitioners can utilize these insights to design more inclusive project frameworks that prioritize community voices, ensuring that interventions are relevant and effective. The study also offers a practical roadmap for establishing community advisory boards, conducting training sessions, and implementing feedback mechanisms, which can serve as best practices for similar projects in other contexts. This guidance aids in bridging the gap between theory and practice, facilitating more successful project implementations and better urban development outcomes.

From a societal perspective, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of how community participation impacts urban development in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia. The findings highlight the critical role that local engagement plays in fostering social cohesion, trust, and accountability within communities. By demonstrating the positive effects of inclusive project processes, the study advocates for a paradigm shift toward community-led initiatives, which can empower marginalized groups and enhance their voice in local governance. This contribution is vital for

promoting social equity and resilience, ultimately leading to sustainable urban development that meets the needs of diverse community members.

This research also offers significant contributions to organizations involved in development work, including international NGOs, local government agencies, and funding bodies like the World Bank. The study's findings provide organizations with evidence-based strategies for improving community participation in their projects, which can lead to increased project effectiveness and stakeholder satisfaction. By adopting the recommendations derived from this study, organizations can enhance their operational frameworks to better align with community needs and expectations. Additionally, the research serves as a resource for organizational learning, illustrating the importance of integrating community feedback into project cycles, ultimately fostering a culture of responsiveness and adaptability within development organizations.

## **5.6 Areas for further research**

Future research can build on the findings of this study, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of community participation's role in urban development and resilience.

1. Future research could focus on longitudinal studies that track the long-term impacts of community participation in urban development projects over several years.
2. Conducting comparative studies between different regions in Somalia or other countries with similar socio-economic contexts can shed light on the varying effects of community participation on urban development.
3. Exploring how digital tools and technologies can enhance community participation in project design, implementation, and monitoring presents an important avenue for research.
4. Further research could focus on identifying and analyzing the barriers to effective community participation in urban development projects.

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## APPENDENCES

### Appendix I: Informed consent form for the respondents

Dear Participant,

My name is Sadio Sheikhdon Dimbil of Reg No. 2023-08-19742 a student at Kampala International University, Uganda pursuing Master's in Project Planning and Management.

I am carrying out an academic research on the topic of: ***Community participation and urban development: a study of World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Glamudug Somalia..***

You are therefore, invited to be in a research study as possible participant.

Your responses and discussions regarding the questions will remain confidential and anonymous. Data from this research will be reported only as a collective combined total, never individually. If you agree to participate in this research, please respond as accurately and as honest as possible and answer the given questions.

If you have any questions about this project, feel free to contact me on:

Signature:

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## Appendix II: Questionnaire for Direct Beneficiaries

### Section A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BIO DATA (Please do provide the following information. Indicate appropriate code in box)

Respondent Characteristics			
01	Sex	Male .....1 Female .....2	Enter the correct code <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>
02	Age	18---30 years.....1 31---45 years.....2 46---55 years.....3 56---65 years.....4 66+ years.....5	Enter the correct code <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>
03	Marital status of respondents	Manager .....1 Managerial staff.....1 Junior staff.....2 Customer.....3	Enter the correct code <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>
04	Highest Level of education	Postgraduate Courses.....1 Bachelors.....2 Diploma .....3 Certificate .....4	Enter the correct code <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>
05	Years spent working in the organisation	0-4 years .....1 5-9 years .....2 10-14years.....3 15 and above years.....4	Enter the correct code <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>

**Section B:**

Use (x), Tick (✓) or circle ( ☐ ) the questionnaire digits to indicate your preference/choice

**Questionnaire: Community Participation in Project Design and Urban Development**

**Objective (i): To examine the effect of community participation in project design on urban development of the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.**

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements regarding community participation in project design, specifically in terms of formulation, needs assessment, needs identification, and activity planning:

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree (1)</b>	<b>Disagree (2)</b>	<b>Not Sure (3)</b>	<b>Agree (4)</b>	<b>Strongly Agree (5)</b>
Community members were actively involved in the formulation of project goals and objectives.					
The needs assessment conducted for the project accurately reflected the priorities of the community.					
Community participation was essential in identifying the specific needs of the local population.					
The activity planning process incorporated feedback and suggestions from community					

members.					
The involvement of the community improved the overall design of the project.					
Community workshops were effective in gathering input for project formulation.					
The project's needs identification process led to relevant and impactful activities for urban development.					
The planning of project activities was transparent and involved community stakeholders at all levels.					

### **Community Participation in Project Implementation and Urban Development**

**Objective (ii): To investigate how community participation in project implementation influences urban development of the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.**

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements regarding community participation in project implementation, specifically in terms of community management structures and resource provision:

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree (1)</b>	<b>Disagree (2)</b>	<b>Not Sure (3)</b>	<b>Agree (4)</b>	<b>Strongly Agree (5)</b>
Community management structures					

were effectively established for the project implementation.					
Community members played a significant role in managing project activities.					
The involvement of the community in management structures improved project accountability.					
Resources provided by the community were adequate for successful project implementation.					
Community participation in resource provision enhanced the project's effectiveness.					
Training and capacity-building initiatives were offered to community members involved in project management.					
The community was actively engaged in monitoring and evaluating project progress.					
Collaboration between the community and project implementers facilitated better resource allocation.					

## Community Participation in Project Monitoring and Urban Development

**Objective (iii): To find out how community participation in project monitoring influences urban development of the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia.**

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements regarding community participation in project monitoring, specifically in terms of progress of the project, system design, selection of indicators, and critical reflection:

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree (1)</b>	<b>Disagree (2)</b>	<b>Not Sure (3)</b>	<b>Agree (4)</b>	<b>Strongly Agree (5)</b>
Community members were actively involved in monitoring the progress of the project.					
The system design for monitoring was developed with significant input from the community.					
Community participation influenced the selection of relevant indicators for project monitoring.					
Regular feedback from the community was incorporated into the monitoring process.					
Community reflections on project					

progress have led to necessary adjustments in implementation.					
The monitoring process included training for community members on how to assess project progress.					
The involvement of the community in monitoring has enhanced transparency and accountability.					
Community input in project monitoring has improved overall project outcomes.					

### **Questionnaire: Urban Development Projects and Their Impact**

**Objective: To assess the impact of urban development projects on various dimensions of community development.**

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements regarding urban development projects, specifically in terms of infrastructural development, skills and knowledge improvement, adoption and replication of technologies, functionality of assets, and outputs/outcomes:

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree (1)</b>	<b>Disagree (2)</b>	<b>Not Sure (3)</b>	<b>Agree (4)</b>	<b>Strongly Agree (5)</b>
The urban development projects have significantly improved local infrastructure (e.g., roads, utilities).					
Community members have gained					



valuable skills and knowledge through these projects.					
The projects have facilitated the adoption and replication of new technologies in the community.					
The assets developed through the projects are functional and meet community needs.					
The outcomes of the urban development projects have positively impacted the quality of life in Hobyo.					
The projects have led to increased community engagement in local governance and development.					
Training programs associated with the projects have effectively improved community capabilities.					
The outputs of the urban development projects are sustainable and beneficial in the long term.					

**THE END**

**Appendix III: Interview Guide for Projects' Staffs, Probation staff, Community Development Officer and Funders**

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF  
WORLD BANK RESILIENCE PROJECT IN HOBYO, DISTRICT, GALMUDUG  
SOMALIA.**

**Introduction**

This interview guide aims to collect qualitative insights on community participation in urban development projects, specifically focusing on the World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo. Your participation is crucial for understanding the impact of these projects on local development. All responses will be kept confidential.

**Section 1: Demographic Information**

1. Name (optional):
2. Position/Role in the community:
3. How long have you been involved in community development projects?

**Section 2: Community Participation in Project Design**

1. Can you describe your involvement in the design phase of the World Bank Resilience Project?
2. How effectively do you think community needs were assessed during the project design?
3. What role did community members play in formulating project objectives?
4. Were there any specific community workshops or meetings held for needs identification?

If so, how effective were they?

5. In your opinion, how has community involvement in project design influenced urban development outcomes?

### **Section 3: Community Participation in Project Implementation**

1. What management structures were established for the implementation of the project?  
How did the community participate in these structures?
2. How were resources provided for the project? Did the community contribute resources, and if so, how?
3. Can you share any examples of community members taking on management roles during project implementation?
4. How did community participation affect the execution of project activities?

### **Section 4: Community Participation in Project Monitoring**

1. What methods were used to monitor the progress of the project? Were community members involved in this process?
2. How were indicators for measuring project success selected, and what role did the community play in this selection?
3. Can you discuss any critical reflections or feedback from the community regarding project progress?
4. In what ways has the monitoring process influenced project adjustments or improvements?

### **Section 5: Impact of Urban Development Projects**

1. What changes have you observed in local infrastructure as a result of the urban development projects?

2. How have these projects contributed to skills and knowledge improvement among community members?
3. Can you provide examples of technologies adopted or replicated through these projects?
4. How functional are the assets developed through the projects, and do they meet the needs of the community?
5. Overall, how would you assess the outputs and outcomes of the urban development projects in Hobyo?

### **Section 6: General Insights**

1. What challenges did you face in participating in the World Bank Resilience Project?
2. What recommendations would you make for enhancing community participation in future urban development projects?
3. Do you have any additional comments or insights regarding the impact of these projects on community development?

### **Closing:**

Thank you for your valuable insights. Your contributions will significantly enhance our understanding of community participation in urban development projects.

#### Appendix IV: The Study Timeline

	<b>June 2024</b>	<b>July 2024</b>	<b>August 2024</b>	<b>Sept 2024</b>	<b>Nov 2024</b>	<b>Dec 2024</b>
Proposal Writing and review						
Proposal approval by Supervisor						
Proposal Defence						
Correction of Errors and Submission of Project						
Data Collection						
Data Analysis						
Project presentation for WIP1 &2						
Project presentation for external examination (Viva)						

### Appendix V: The Budget for the Study

NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
1	<b>Stationery</b>  ● Writing material  ● Pens  ● Notebook	<b>200,550</b>  171,900  14,325  14,325	  <b>200,550</b>    
2	<b>Research instrument</b>  ● Questionnaire typing and printing  ● Photocopying	<b>487,050</b>  372,450  114,600	  <b>487,050</b>  
3	<b>Fieldwork (Data collection)</b>  ● Transport and logistics  ● Travelling to pilot questionnaires  ● Questionnaire administration and conducting of interviews	<b>658,949</b>  429,750  85,950  143,250	  <b>658,949</b>  
4	<b>Data entry and cleaning</b>  ● Data analysis  ● Miscellaneous	<b>171,900</b>  143,250  28,650	  <b>171,900</b>  
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,518,449</b>	<b>1,518,449</b>

**Appendix VI: Krejcie and Morgan's table of determining the sample size**

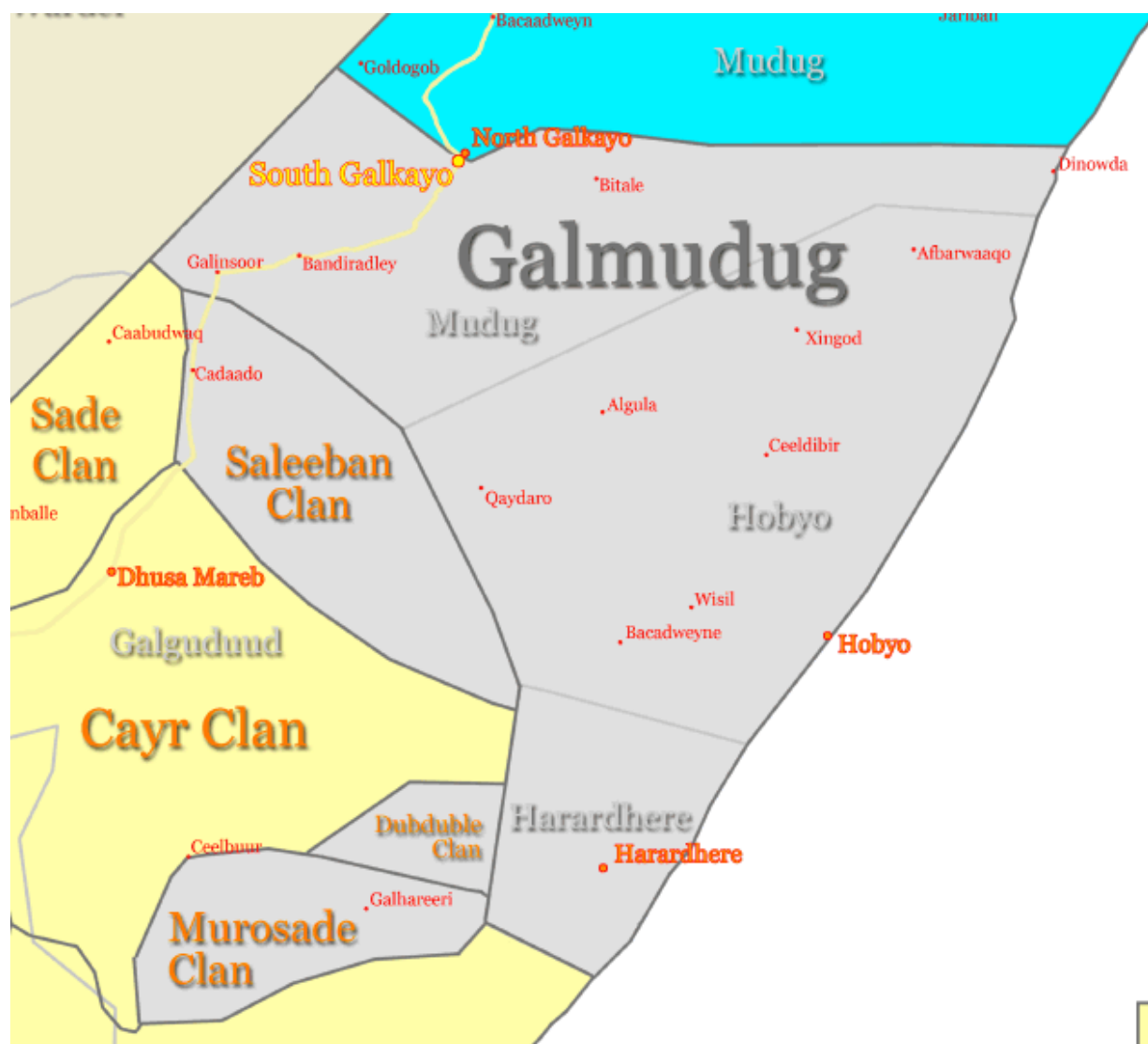
N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	290	165	850	265	3000	341
15	14	110	86	300	169	900	269	3500	346
20	19	120	92	320	175	950	274	4000	351
25	24	130	97	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
30	28	140	103	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
35	32	150	108	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
40	36	160	113	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
45	40	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
50	44	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
55	48	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
60	52	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
65	56	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
70	59	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
75	63	240	148	600	232	2000	322	40000	380
80	66	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
85	70	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
90	73	270	159	750	254	2600	335	100000	384
95	76	280	162	800	260	2800	338		

Note: "N" is population

"s" is sample size

Source: Morgan & Krejcie, (1970)

## Appendix VII: Map of study area





## Appendix VIII: introductory letter



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### **Directorate of Higher Degrees and Research Office of the Director**

**Our Ref: 2023-08-19742**

**Tuesday 01<sup>st</sup> October, 2024**

Dear Sir/Madam,

#### **RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR SADIO SHEIKHDON DIMBIL REG. NO 2023-08-19742**

The above mentioned student is a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master Of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management


The student is currently conducting a research study titled, "*Community Participation and Urban Development: A Study of World Bank Resilience Project in Hobyo, Galmudug, Somalia*"

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to the research subject of interest. The purpose of this letter therefore is to request you to kindly cooperate and avail the student with the pertinent information needed. It is our ardent belief that the findings from this research will benefit KIU and your organization.

Any information shared with the researcher will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

I appreciate any assistance rendered to the researcher

Yours Sincerely,

  
Prof. Israel O. Obaroh  
Director

C.c. DVC Academic Affairs  
Principal CHSS

