INTERNATIONAL AID AGENCIES SERVICES AND LIVELIHOOD OF COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH SOMALIA

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ABSTRACT

The international aid agencies services have an important role in an accelerating aid program in Somalia and the most crucial services of these agencies is coordination of aid effort, supporting development plan, building development capacity, investing in infrastructure and streamlining private investment. Aid agencies create new economic inputs and demands that spread beyond the camps, creating livelihood opportunities for both locals and refugees. Aid agencies deliver goods and services to developing countries, such as food, education, health services, infrastructure, knowledge. Strengthen community livelihood capacity, build effective and long-term partnerships, and reduce the need for foreign aid over time. Investing infrastructure is resources from which African governments, their citizens, and donors are not enough to respond to these needs. Private investment can therefore make an important contribution to improve the quality of electricity, transport, and water and telecommunications infrastructure for households and livelihood in Africa communities. Aid for Investment in Africa's Infrastructure project aims to better understand how aid can leverage private investment in Africa's infrastructure sectors. The study sought to answer the following research questions: How does coordinating aids efforts influence the livelihood of communities in drought south Somalia? How does supporting development influence the livelihood of communities in drought south Somalia? How does building development capacity influence the livelihood of communities in drought south Somalia? The study used a descriptive survey research design and target population of the study constituted 150 people involved in aid programmes, comprising of international aid officers, local NGOSs officers, IDP camps leaders and internal displaced people. Purposive sampling was employed in conducting this study as the researcher targets specific respondents which distinctive characteristics and access to the information that is needed on influence of international aid agencies on livelihood of communities in drought south Somalia. primary data was collected from respondent using five level questionnaires with structured questions. Data was analysed using descriptive and regression analysis. Quantitative data was presented using frequency tables while qualitative data was presented in a narrative statement based on themes from research questions. The study found that international donors came together to pool their development funds than concentrating emergencies only, that creating more permanent structures with longer-term funding is better than saving lives alone, that the major focus of supporting development should be at least one of the following: basic education and training, primary health care. The study concluded that coordinating aids services had the greatest effect on livelihood of communities in South Somalia followed by building development capacity services while supporting development planning services had the least effect on livelihood of communities in South Somalia. The study recommends that Aid agencies need to strengthen organization capability, this vital in the implementation of humanitarian projects and that Aid

Agencies need to explore levels of expertise, technology adoption and cooperation within the humanitarian sectors in Somalia and investigate what influences this has on improving humanitarian access of humanitarian aid in Somalia.

Key words: **Coordinating aids services, supporting development planning services, Building development capacity services, Livelihood of communities, International aid agencies.**

INTRODUCTION

In USA, drought in the 1950s involved the Great Grasslands and periodically covered just about the entire United States. The drought started in 1950 and lasted through 1956. Municipalities and water control boards create drought preparation and mitigation plans particularly if they are in drought prone areas. There are at least four parts to the plan: prediction, monitoring, assessment and mitigation Prediction uses modeling based on historic data. Historic data used to be obtained from various individual sources including but not limited to Climate Studies. Monitoring has been traditionally accomplished through establishment of indicators and triggers. Assessment involves comparing the actual data with the prediction models to see how close they align. Mitigation measures correlate to the severity of the drought and the goal is to minimize adverse effects as long as possible. Examples include increased public awareness, water restrictions, finding other sources of water to add to the existing supply, implementing agricultural techniques and decrease overall demand (Jaworski, 2014).

In UK, drought is natural events which occur when a period of low rainfall creates a shortage of water. They reduce water supplies to different users. Droughts can also affect rivers or aquifers, depending on when the lack of rainfall occurs. The Environment Agency is responsible for safeguarding water resources in England and protecting the environment. As the water regulator, we have overall responsibility for safeguarding the environment during drought and overseeing the actions water companies take to secure public water supplies. Water companies are ultimately responsible for managing water supplies to meet the needs of customers. It is the role of the Environment Agency to monitor report and act to reduce the impact of drought on the natural environment (UK, 2012).

In France, Central, south-western and eastern France are the areas worst affected, with some regions in the east reporting 60% less rainfall than normal. Major rivers, including the Garonne and the Loire, are several meters below their usual level and local authorities in the south-west have ordered hydro-electricity dams opened. Half a dozen central departments have issued warnings to holidaying motorists that sheep and cattle are forcing their way out of their fields in search of fresh food and water. Fishing has been banned in some areas to preserve stocks struggling to survive, and emergency regulations are in force in others banning smoking in forested areas (Henley, 2003).

In Japan, The last serious drought, in 1984, affected the entire country. That was the first year since 1941 that the archipelago had gone through a year without a single typhoon. That year, the problems were slightly different. Not only had there been no substantial seasonal rain in the Kanto region around the city in the last few weeks, but there was also not enough snow over the warmer-than-average winter months in hills to the west of the metropolitan area. It was suggested taking another look at a development plan proposing that a new capital be created for Japan, so that all the governmental, financial, commercial and cultural institutions would not be grouped in one center. More immediately, Tokyo's municipal government has begun a campaign for voluntary cutbacks in water use in public baths and carwash stations. Officials are getting ready to set their sights on swimming pools (Crossette, 1987).

In South Africa, drought was absorbed the western and southern parts of the country a national disaster.Cape Town, the South African city contending with the worst drought on record, has pushed out the estimated date on which it may have to turn off water supplies to residents by about four weeks to May 11, as use by farmers declines. The National disaster management centre has taken over management of the crisis (Micheal, 2010).

In Ghana, the three northern regions of Ghana - upper east, upper west and northern region are the poorest parts of the West African country and were hard hit by drought earlier this year. When the rains finally came in August and September, they were so strong that homes, crops and livestock were washed away. flood-affected areas have been destroyed or are rotting in the fields. While communities would normally have some ability to cope, the earlier drought means they do not have enough food reserves. The World Food Programme has launched a three-month emergency operation to provide food to the 75,000 people it considers most vulnerable, but its funding to date is US$3.3 million short - more than half of the funds requested (Carl , 2015).

In Nigeria, it is experiencing unfriendly climate conditions with negative impacts on the welfare of millions of people. Inadequate water resources resulting from reduction in quantity of river flow and Lakes have fewer water supplies for use in agriculture, hydropower generation and other uses. The main cause of all these havocs is the changing climate. The National Emergency and Management Agency is the institution mandated to handle disasters in Nigeria. The institution is responsible for providing relief in times of drought. Relief materials dispatched to affected communities are mainly food stuffs (Facts and figure about Nigeria).

The agency usually network with stakeholders to undertake hitch-free direct distribution of relief to the affected persons. Stakeholders include: State Emergency Management Agency, the Red Cross Society, NGOs, CBOs, affected Local Government Officials, Opinion leaders/Traditional Rulers of the affected communities and the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps. The distribution of relief items is based on request from affected communities. (UNCCD, 2005).

In Ethiopia, devastating drought flashed by the worst El Niño in a generation, and aid agencies warn that food aid could run out as soon as May. The government and aid groups have kept

food shipments flowing to areas ravaged by drought in recent months. But they need more money, at a time when international donors are distracted by a string of humanitarian disasters around the world. The livestock are often the first affected by the drought because of the lack of adequate grazing land (Schemm, 2016).

In Kenya, it has been disturbed by various disasters. The most dominant disasters being; droughts, floods, fire, terrorism, technological accidents, diseases and epidemics that disrupt people's livelihoods, destroy the infrastructure, divert planned use of resources, interrupt economic activities and retard development. The main types of emergency interventions provided include; Food relief for affected people with special food formulas for most affected (children, elderly and mothers), human disease control and treatment, animal feed and supplements, water for human and livestock, cash transfer, food/cash for work/assets, livestock disease control (vaccinations against common diseases and mass treatment), shelter, debt relief, destocking, restocking, distribution of seed, supplementary feeding for livestock especially the breeding stock, rehabilitation of water points and agricultural credit. During drought emergencies, rapid response teams are activated that implement preplanned interventions Decisions on actions to be taken are recommended by the Kenya Food Security Meeting and the Kenya food security steering group based on information gathered regularly by multidisciplinary teams and guided by internationally set of common principles and universal minimum standards for the delivery of quality humanitarian response (Maina, 2002).

In Somalia, over the past 25 years, Somalia has experienced a sequence of extended droughts, culminating in the most recent years, when rains failed for many rainy seasons in a row. Tragically, drought situation in Somalia has grown desperate. Somalia is currently suffering severe drought created by several failed or under-performing rainy seasons which has hit the northern parts of the country the hardest. Southern Somalia usually has two rainy seasons, or in other words, a bimodal rainfall. Deyr rains usually last from October through December/January, affecting Somalia's secondary harvest, when a fair amount of the Deyr crop is irrigated. The role of international aid agencies was delivery of cash assistance is a priority. Giving people cash to buy essential goods in the dynamic market context of Somalia is proving to be an effective and dignified way of giving assistance. Other aid includes emergency preparedness and response, health and nutrition care, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, protection, and education (UN, 2016).

Statement of the problem

Aid coordination is allocation of aid resources across developing countries, which can improve poverty reduction and better allocation of aid resources among countries. Aid coordination can be achieved by shifting resources from donor to the recepient. Coordinating the aid efforts is about support NGOs in their efforts to build cooperative organizations that collectively contribute to development of community livelihood in south Somalia through the Cooperative Development Program. Since the formation of the new federal government, several UN missions and donors are exploring appropriate modalities to support the process of stabilization and recovery in Somalia. Given the existing weak domestic capacity on the ground in Somalia,

donor coordination is a major challenge and should be enhanced to tasisfy the livelihoods of communities in drought. Aid agencies partners have agreed on the need for a new Aid Framework with the government, in accordance with Busan New Deal. It was also agreed during a donor consultation meeting in Nairobi in October 2012 that a coordinated Fragility Assessment of Somalia will be undertaken and the outcomes will serve as a common basis. Therefore lack of coordinating aid efforts results in higher adminstrative costs for both donors and partner countries and weakness of aid effectiveness.

Building development capacity seek to mobilize the expertise, capacity and knowledge of NGOs in a wide variety of ways to achieve, contribute to host government and national priorities, and advance community development. Strengthen community livelihood capacity, build effective and long-term partnerships, and reduce the need for foreign aid over time. International donors came together to pool their development funds in South Sudan through the multi-donor trust fund. But they did not have a realistic plan for how to spend that money quickly in a country debilitated by war and weak institutions. As a result, they were unable to spend the funds within a reasonable time, leaving the people's desperate needs unfulfilled. International donors are in the driving seat when it comes to providing aid and meeting the changing needs of the people Supporting development planning is that the International aid agencies work and promote inclusive economic growth, strengthen health and education at the community level, support civil society in democratic reforms and assist countries recovering from disasters but all these are not happening in a right ways. The failure to this will result prolonged drought and continuous emergencies conditions.

Investing infrastructure is resources from which African governments, their citizens, and donors are not enough to respond to the humantrian needs. Private investment can therefore make an important contribution to improve the quality of electricity, transport, and water and telecommunications infrastructure for households and livelihood in Africa communities. Aid for Investment in Africa's Infrastructure project aims to better understand how aid can leverage private investment in Africa’s infrastructure sectors. The faiilure of investing the infarstructures for the communities in drought results endless and long lasting devastating humantrian conditions.

Forgein direct investment flows still almost totally bypass the poorest countries, whereas the role of aid in low-income countries has not shrunk. Indeed, aid agencies have also had to try to offset the near total withdrawal of private foreign lenders, as a result of increased concern over debt sustainability there. The international aid agencies are helping much for the poor people in Africa but this is not enough to assist the livelihood of the communities in drough untill the iad agencies tansfere their aid to the achievement of sustainable livelihood of the poor people.

Streamlining the private investment NGOs influence the livelihood of the communities hit by the droughts: share networks, expertise and innovation in undertaking challenges that no single organization can solve on its own. Working with a range of U.S. and international foundations on innovative programming in areas from entrepreneurship to agriculture, and from education to gender and women’s issues will develop and change the livelihood of the vulnerable

communities due to this challenges the aid agencies should not come up with new methods to improve performance through better livelihood. This study aimed to validate the findings of the early researchers by studying the influence of international aid agencies on livelihood of communities in drought south Somalia.

Objectives of the study

This study aimed to achieve the following objectives:

i. To determine how coordinating aids services influence the livelihood of communities in south Somalia.
ii. To establish how supporting development planning services influence the livelihood of communities in south Somalia.
iii. To examine how building development capacity services influence the livelihood of communities in south Somalia.

Theoretical framework

This study was guided by the sustainable development theory. Sustainability development theory is an approach to development which takes account of economic, social and environmental factors to produce projects and programmes which will have results which are not dependent on finite resources. Sustainable development theory "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (United Nations General Assembly, 1987). Sustainable development is economic development enacted in ways that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable development can be divided into environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and sociopolitical sustainability. Some who reject this new 'theory' and its various divisions point to the Kuznets Curve, which states that as an economy grows, so it moves towards the use of more capital and knowledge-intensive production. So, as any economy grows, so its pollution output increases, but only until it reaches a particular threshold where production becomes less resource-intensive and more sustainable. This means that a pro-growth, not an anti-growth policy is needed to solve the environmental problem. Into this theory we need to fit technical advancement, new ways of making things that are as yet unknown and believe that each generation rises to its challenges and discovers ways to produce 'wealth' that were previously thought impossible, as we are searching the communities livelihoods in droughts this theory helps to create sustainable development future for those suffering long lasting drought effects.

Conceptual frame work

The conceptual framework illustrates the relationship between the independent and dependent variable, Figure 1 highlights the independent variables which is; international aid agencies and how it relates to the depedent variable which is the drought and how international aid agencies effects the communities livelihood in droughts south Somali.

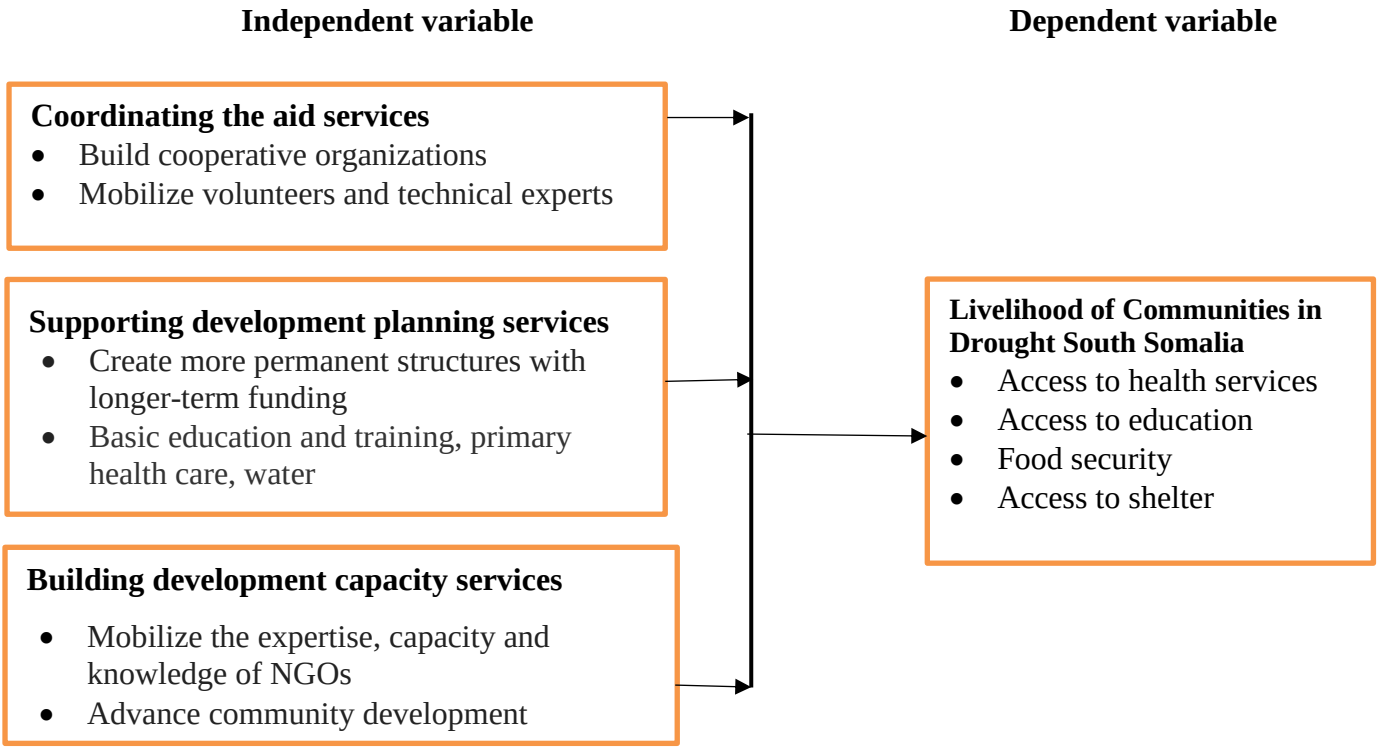

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework for international aid agencies services on livelihood of communities in drought south Somalia.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study adopted descriptive survey research design as conceptualized by Kothari (2004). This design was relevant to the study since the study aims to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. This design also allowed the researcher to gather information in the most cost effective way. The study combines both quantitative and qualitative data collection procedures.'Carefully constructed descriptive design allows the researcher to study the phenomenon in its natural setting, eliminating bias and maximizing the reliability of the data collection' (Kothari, 2004).

Population, Sampling Procedures and Sample Size

The research was conducted in south Somalia. The population consists of both international aid ageicies officers and the communities hit by the drought who live internal displaced camps. The target population of this study was 150. The population includes International aid officers, Local NGOs offivers, IDP Camps leaders and the internal dispalced people. The sample size for this study is 122 drawn from the target papulation of 184 using Krejcie and Morgan of 1970 theory of sampling table.

Sampling is the procedure of choosing persons for a study in a way that they represent the large

population where they are selected from (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). A table of (Krejcie and Morgan of 1970) was used to determine the sample the individuals with a confidence level of 95% and a margin error of 5%. Simple random sampling table was used in this study to determine the individuals to be involved.

The sample size was arrived at by using proportionate theory recommended by Yammaneh (1967) as theory of sampling. Basing the determination of sample size with Morgan and Krejcie (1970) model for the local community, a sample size of 122 respondents was targeted. For each of the four strata (Divisions) simple random sampling was applied. To get the sample size per stratum, the following formula was used-

$$\frac{N_s = P_S x\ S}{N}$$

Where: N=study population
N_s=sample from each stratum
S=total sample size
P_s=population in each stratum.

This was done according to the Krejcie Model (Appendix V). According to Krejcie Model:

$$n = \frac{X^2 NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2 P(1-P)}$$

Where: n = desired sample size
N = Target population **(184)**
P = Population proportion **(0.5)**
d = degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion **(0.05)**
X^2 = 3.841 at 95% confidence level

Therefore **n =** $\frac{3.841 \times 184 \times 0.5(0.5)}{0.05^2(183) + 3.841 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}$

n=122

Table 1: Sampling Procedures

Respondent	Population size	Ratio	Sample size
International aid officers	23	0.66	15
Local NGOs officers	32	0.66	21
IDP camps leaders	58	0.66	38
Displaced people	71	0.66	47
Total	**184**		**122**

Research instruments

The main instruments of data collection consists of questionnaires and interview. Interviews schedule sates who were interviewed and when interviewed.

Validity of the instruments

Content validity: this section looked at whether questions in questionnaires helps to in acheivment of objectives, and this was validated by suppervisor who is expert in research.
Construct validity: This focused on how questions are pharased, guidelines to help the respondents to fill the questionnaires and this also was checked by the supervisor as certain

validity.

Reliability of the instrument

Reliability of a research instrument concerns the extent to which instrument yields the same results on repeated trials (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The researcher used two pilot internal displaced persons randomly to selecte from those that were not included in the sample size. Two IDP camps leaders selected from each of the two IDP making a total of 4 participants and the reliability of the instrument pretested before the actual data collection. Test retest technique was used to ascertain the reliability of the instrument. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a coefficient of 0.80 or more implies a high degree of reliability. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation formula was used to compute the correlation coefficient.

$$r = \frac{1}{n-1}\sum \frac{(x_i - \bar{X})(y_i - \bar{Y})}{s_x s_y}$$

Where: r - The degree of reliability

x - The score obtained during the first test

y - The score obtained during the second test

Σ - Means summation

N - The number of scores within each distribution, Orodho (2009).

Using the formula above, the researcher, found a correlation coefficient of 0.9 at 95% confidence thus information given initially was reliable. The researcher was also guided by the research experts and shared with research peers on reliability of the research instruments to ensure credible results to be achieved.

Data Collection Procedure

Drop and pick later method was used to administer the questionnaires. The researcher with the help of two trained research assistants manage and leave the questionnaires with the respondent to pick them at a later time after they have filled. This was effected by following up with phone calls to know whether they have been filled. Data collection was the systematic process of gathering and evaluating information on predetermined varibales. This is done to enable the study to answer relevant questions and evaluate outcome. The reseracher also secured the permission lettere from educational institutions, and use a copy of it to secure the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) authority letter and permit to undertake the research. During the pilot test period, the researcher organized with the trained research assitant for special meetngs with the respondents so that questionnaire adminstration was easy, and fast. Also the Researcher would be able to clarify on any arising challenge in understanding the questionnaires to the respondents.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data was analysed using descriptive statistics. Data collection was coded, entered and analysed using Statistical Package for social science (SPSS, Version 21.0). SPSS was used because it is fast and flexible and provides more accuarte analysis resulting in depndebale conclusions. Regression analaysis was used to asses the model summary, analysis of variance and regtresion

of cofficients. Quantitative data was analysed and presented in to tables using frequencies distributors, measures of central tendency and percentage.

Qualitative data was presented using narrative statement based on thematic areas drown from rsearch questions.
Model of data analysis
$Y= a+ \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + e$
Where: Y = Livelihood of Communities in Drought South Somalia, X_1 = Coordination of aid efforts, X_2 = Supporting development plan, X_3 = Building development capacity, a= Constant, β_1, β_2, β_3 = beta Coefficients, *e* = error term

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Reliability Analysis

In this study, construct reliability was determined using Cronbach alpha coefficients that test internal consistency of items on a scale. The results of the reliability analysis are presented in the Table 2.

Table 2: Reliability of Measurement Scales

	Cronbach's Alpha	Decision
Coordinating aids services	.808	Reliable
Supporting development planning services	.891	Reliable
Building development capacity services	.792	Reliable

From the findings, supporting development planning services was more reliable with a coefficient of 0.891 while building development capacity services was less reliable with a coefficient of 0.792. All the variables were considered reliable since the results showed that their Cronbach Alpha associated were above 0.70 threshold as recommended by Bell (2010) where it is asserted that Cronbach Alpha's should be in excess of 0.70 for the measurement intervals.

Multiple Regression Analysis

In addition, the researcher conducted a multiple regression analysis so as to test relationship among variables (independent) on livelihood of communities in South Somalia. The researcher applied the statistical package for social sciences to code, enter and compute the measurements of the multiple regressions for the study.

Table 3: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.834	0.696	0.678	1.205

The adjusted R^2 was found to be 0.678 inferring that 67.8% variations in livelihood of communities in South Somalia were explained by coordinating aids services, supporting development planning services, building development capacity services, investing in infrastructure services and streamlining the private investment services. Other factors that were not factored in this study accounted for 32.2% variation in the livelihood of communities in South Somalia.

Table 4: ANOVA Results

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	302.34	3	100.780	67.888	0.000
	Residual	132.12	89	1.484		
	Total	**434.46**	**92**			

In predicting the effects of coordinating aids services, supporting development planning services, building development capacity services, investing in infrastructure services and streamlining the private investment services on livelihood of communities in South Somalia, the regression model test was found to be significant since p-value was less than 0.05 and the calculated F (67.888) was larger than the critical value of F= 2.706.

Table 5: Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	0.904	0.113		8.000	.000
Coordinating aids services	0.864	0.402	0.766	2.149	.038
Supporting development planning services	0.594	0.216	0.514	2.750	.008
Building development capacity services	0.716	0.187	0.643	3.829	.004

The established model for the study was:

$$\mathbf{Y= 0.904 + 0.864\ X_1 + 0.594\ X_2 + 0.716\ X_3}$$

The results reveal that livelihood of communities in South Somalia will be 0.904 if all other factors are held constant. The study results also show that an increase in Coordinating aids services will lead to a 0.864 increase livelihood of communities in South Somalia if all other factors are held constant. Again, as shown by r=0.594, the study reveals that increase in Supporting development planning services would lead to an increase in livelihood of communities in South Somalia if all other factors are held constant. Further the study showed that if there was a unit change in Building development capacity services, a 0.716 increase in livelihood of communities in South Somalia would be realized if all other factors are held constant. Finally, the study showed that all variables were significant since p-values were less than 0.005. The coordinating aids services had the greatest effect on livelihood of communities in South Somalia followed by building development capacity services while supporting development planning services had the least effect on livelihood of communities in South Somalia.

Coordination Aid Services

The study found that the aid efforts in south Somalia is coordinated in a good manner to assist the needed communities in south Somalia, that the allocation of aid resources can improve poverty reduction and that Aid agencies mobilize volunteers and technical experts. The study also found that that Aid is often allocated in a way to improve the livelihoods of communities that coordination aid efforts agencies enhance the community's livelihood in south Somalia and that harmonization of aid coordination should have a cost reduction. The study further found that government affected on how aid is channeled, that Lack of

coordination aid among donors poses higher administrative cost, weakness and lack of efficiency and that Aid agencies build cooperative organizations. Moreover, the study found that coordination aid efforts haven't led effective decision making by the international aid officers in helping the communities in south Somalia. These findings are in line with UNDP (2011) that the main active donors in Somalia have been coordinating under a forum of International Support to Somalia which includes the Somalia Donor Group, the UN country team and the NGO Consortium. The SDG operates mainly from Nairobi (Kenya) and meets regularly to deal with substantive operational and policy issues on international assistance to Somalia and its coordination. The Bank has increased its participation in the last two years, through a Nairobi-based team and during field missions. In addition, there is a high, but unknown, level of support across the entities of Somalia from non-traditional donors, Islamic NGOs and other agencies, largely to health and education.

Supporting Development Planning Services

The study found that international donors came together to pool their development funds than concentrating emergencies only, that creating more permanent structures with longer-term funding is better than saving lives alone, that the major focus of supporting development should be at least one of the following: basic education and training, primary health care, water supply and sanitation and shelter and that to create microeconomic for the affected communities is important in the context of the aid agencies responding to the community livelihoods. The study found that Aid agencies are playing a growing role in supporting humanitarian response but it remains under-reported and that the international aid agencies should come up with long vision and strategies to support the development of the livelihoods. These findings concur with Gabaudan (2012) who argues that International humanitarian agencies should have begun a handover to local institutions and staff, co-operating with development groups to create more permanent structures with longer-term funding. But that transition has not been easy or smooth. These reasons range from arcane administrative and financial procedures, to pressure on donor governments from domestic constituencies, to a lack of agreement between aid agencies and South Sudanese leaders about how aid should be provided.

Building Development Capacity Services

The study found that Aid agencies mobilize the expertise, capacity and knowledge of NGOS, that the communities need to be trained in such way to improve their livelihoods and that Aid agencies seems understandably frustrated that programme failure or lack of impact is ascribed to their lack of capacity building. The study found that most of the development organizations would certainly have benefited from some capacity building delivered by their partners, rather than the other way around, that Aid agencies themselves are not conspicuously well-managed organizations to satisfy the needed communities and that Aid agencies advance community development. The study also revealed that the communities need to give awareness about improving their environment and socioeconomic aspects. These findings corelate with Guardian (2012) who argued that the shift from humanitarian to

development aid requires planning too. And yet the two groups often fail to co-ordinate, and effectively overlap their operations to ensure a smooth transition. International humanitarian agencies should have begun a handover to local institutions and staff, co-operating with development groups to create more permanent structures with longer-term funding. But that transition has not been easy or smooth.

Conclusions

The study concluded that coordinating aids services influence the livelihood of communities in south Somalia significantly. It was established that aid efforts in south Somalia is coordinated in a good manner to assist the needed communities in south Somalia where the allocation of aid resources improves poverty reduction. Also Aid agencies mobilize volunteers and technical experts and coordination aid efforts agencies enhance the community's livelihood in south Somalia and that harmonization of aid coordination should have a cost reduction. Lack of coordination aid among donors poses higher administrative cost, weakness and lack of efficiency and that Aid agencies build cooperative organizations.
The study concluded that supporting development planning services influence the livelihood of communities in south Somalia positively. International donors came together to pool their development funds than concentrating emergencies only and create more permanent structures with longer-term funding is better than saving lives alone. The major focus of supporting development should be at least one of the following: basic education and training, primary health care, water supply and sanitation and shelter and that to create microeconomic for the affected communities is important in the context of the aid agencies responding to the community livelihoods. The Aid agencies are playing a growing role in supporting humanitarian response but it remains under-reported and that the international aid agencies should come up with long vision and strategies to support the development of the livelihoods.
The study also concluded that building development capacity services influence the livelihood of communities in south Somalia significantly. Aid agencies mobilize the expertise, capacity and knowledge of NGOS. In this case the communities need to be trained in such way to improve their livelihoods and that Aid agencies seems understandably frustrated that programme failure or lack of impact is ascribed to their lack of capacity building. Most of the development organizations would certainly have benefited from some capacity building delivered by their partners, rather than the other way around and Aid agencies themselves are not conspicuously well-managed organizations to satisfy the needed communities. It was also revealed that the communities need to give awareness about improving their environment and socioeconomic aspects.

Recommendations

The study recommends that the South Somalia community should devise approaches to raise money required towards development of community. This will help to reduce over reliance on foreign aid. The Community should design ways to diversify their livelihood than relying solely on pastoralism which is prone to diseases, drought and famine due to the climatic conditions of the area. Agriculture and farming should be introduced by Government support

through irrigating the vast land and providing fertilizers and motivating the community to farming, hence, curb food security problems

Aid agencies need to strengthen organization capability, this vital in the implementation of humanitarian projects. Competent staff, use of appropriate technology cannot be ignored if the agency wants to transform the lives of beneficiaries. However more research needs to be done to see whether use of foreigners as managers since they are majority in those projects and the impact that has in the implementation.

Aid Agencies need to explore levels of expertise, technology adoption and cooperation within the humanitarian sectors in Somalia and investigate what influences this has on improving humanitarian access of humanitarian aid in Somalia. A serious investment in trainings staff and holding senior level discussions especially with donors and humanitarian coordinators to further familiarize them on the use of humanitarian funds. Agencies leads in particular also need to be targeted with information and training so they are able to assess the viability of a market-based response to meet humanitarian needs.

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