

**PROJECT IMPACT FACTORS ON CHANGE OF LIFESTYLES
OF DISPLACED COMMUNITIES: A CASE OF HARGEISA
CITY, SOMALILAND**

MR. MUBARIK MOHAMOUD AHMED

**A Research Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Award of Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of the University
of Nairobi**

2020

DECLARATION

This research study is my original work and has never been submitted for degree and master degree in any institution including University of Nairobi.

Signature.....Date.....

Mubarik Mohamoud Ahmed

Registration number: L50/23212/2019

This research study has been submitted for examination, with my approval as the University Research Supervisor

Signature.....Date.....

Supervisor's name: Dr. Catherine Wainaina:

Senior Lecturer at University of Nairobi

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project report to my mother Mrs. Sado Mohamed Dirir and my elderly brother Mr. Muktar Mohamoud Ahmed and my wife Mrs. Filsan Mohamed Mohamoud who have been a source of motivation, encouragement for my academic journey and the accomplishment of my master degree at the University.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to give my gratitude to ALLAH, for providing me strength, knowledge and ability to complete this project report. I also want to give thanks to Dr, Catherine Wainaina for her positive directions, commitment and professional guidance as my supervisor. I extend my appreciation to my lecturers who have been of assistance to me in the department of Open, Distance & e-learning (extramural) enhancing my research with their insight.

In addition, I wash to send thanks to my friends, colleagues who were always available for consultation and offering encouragement. Your time and encouraging words are highly appreciated. I also thank my family for always being there for me and instilling moral values, a motivation that has played a part in me completing my academic project.

I am grateful to my four children Ibtizaam, Ihsan, Rayan, and Mohamoud for their understanding.

I am also indebted to my colleagues at work and INGOs, who gave my support and guidance. Above all, I want to thank Allah for enabling me to achieve this success!

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	x
ABSTRACT.....	xi
CHAPTER ONE	12
INTRODUCTION.....	12
1.1. Background of the Study.....	12
1.2. Statement of the Problem	14
1.3. Purpose of the Study	15
1.4. Objectives of the Study	15
1.5. Research Questions	15
1.6. Significance of the Study	15
1.8. Basic Assumptions of the Study	16
1.9. Limitations of the Study.....	16
1.10. Delimitation of the Study.....	17
1.11. Definitions of Terms	17
CHAPTER TWO	19
LITERATURE REVIEW	19
2.1. Introduction	19

2.2. Project impact factors on displaced affected communities.....	19
2.3 Level of funded projects and change of lifestyles.....	20
2.4. Stakeholders Involvement in Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles.....	20
2.5. Economic Empowerment through Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles	21
2.6. Capacity Building and Change of Lifestyles.....	22
2.7. Theoretical Framework	22
2.8. Conceptual Framework	23
2.9. Knowledge Gap.....	25
2.10. Summary of Literature Review	26
CHAPTER THREE	27
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	27
3.1. Introduction	27
3.2. Research Design.....	27
3.3. Target Population	27
3.4. Sample Size and sampling Procedure	27
3.5. Research Instruments	28
3.6 Data Collection procedure.....	29
3.7. Data Analysis Techniques.....	29
3.8. Ethical Consideration	29
3.9. Operationalization of Research Factors	30
CHAPTER FOUR.....	32
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	32

4.1 Introduction	32
4.2. Questionnaire Return Rate	32
4.3. Demographic characteristics of the respondents	33
4.4. Level of Donor Funding and Change of Lifestyles	34
4.5. Stakeholder Involvement in Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles	36
4.6. Economic Empowerment through Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles	39
4.7. Capacity Building and Change of Lifestyles.....	40
4.8. Regression Analysis	41
CHAPTER FIVE	45
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	45
5.1. Introduction	45
5.2. Summary of Findings	45
5.4. Conclusion of the Study	48
5.4. Recommendations of the Study.....	49
5.5. Suggestions for Further Studies	49
REFERENCES.....	50
APPENDICES	53
APPENDIX I: PERMISSION LETTER	53
APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE	54

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1. Knowledge Gap	25
Table 3.2. Operationalization of Research Factors	30
Table 4.3. Response Rate	32
Table 4.4. Distribution of Respondents by Gender	33
Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Age	33
Table 4.6: Distribution of participants by Level of Education	34
Table 4.7. Extent of Agreement on Level of Donor Funding and Change of Lifestyles	34
Table 4.8. Economic Empowerment through Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles	39
Table 4.9. Model Summary	41
Table 4.10. ANOVA of the Regression	42
Table 4.11. Coefficient of Determination	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. The Conceptual Framework	24
--	----

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDF	Community Development Fund
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JMCNA	Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SHG	Self-help group
SME	Small Medium Enterprise

ABSTRACT

1.1 to 1.36 million individuals were uprooted in Somalia (Somaliland is a part of Somalia) and half of these were situated in IDP settlements; while others were living in urban centers and among host community members. The number of IDPs has been increased significantly due to the drought, lack of basic services in rural places. The majority of displaced communities come to the Hargeisa to look for a new life with good status. The purpose of the study was to assess the project impact factors on change of lifestyles of displaced communities: a case of Hargeisa City, Somaliland. The specific objectives were to examine how the level of donor funding influences the change of lifestyles of displaced communities in Hargeisa city, Somaliland, to assess the influence of stakeholder involvement in donor projects on the change of lifestyle of displaced communities in Hargeisa, Somaliland, to establish the influence of economic empowerment through donor aided project on the change of lifestyles of displaced affected communities in Hargeisa city, Somaliland, and to decide the impact of limit expanding on the difference in ways of life of dislodged influenced networks in Hargeisa City, Somaliland. The examination utilized a distinct exploration plan. The populace for this examination comprised of 27 IDP camps with a sum of 20770 individuals. Consequently, the complete objective populace was 20,770 respondents. This examination embraced the separated inspecting procedure. The investigation found that benefactor helped ventures for example jobs ventures through contingent money moves models assist the network with building up and improve livelihoods, status and interest in dynamic, along these lines contributing decidedly to financial turn of events. The examination additionally inferred that partner association in the task has guaranteed the venture are supported similarly in all territories in this way improving the evenhanded circulation of asset to all in the network. The examination presumed that contributor supported undertakings for example jobs ventures through restrictive money moves models assist the network with setting up and improve livelihoods, status and interest in dynamic, consequently contributing emphatically to financial turn of events. The examination suggests that the association of partners in giver financed undertakings should be given genuine thought. The examination additionally suggests that preparation and improvement through limit building should be taken as a genuine forerunner of network advancement through giver financed ventures. The examination clarifies that the degree of specialized ability in the administration of giver ventures by the dislodged networks is insufficient.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Worldwide, majority of internally displaced persons are protracted IDPs as the displacement was supposed to end in 5 years. Around 40 countries have protracted IDPs including African countries; Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. Around 154,000 protracted IDPs live in the Somaliland country and they still lack basic services, land and protection (SLNDPII, 2016). It is notable that the more drawn out dislodging endures, the more troublesome it is to discover supportable arrangements. Furthermore, in certain nations, individuals don't have any land to re-visitation of, just like the case for some of 150,404 of IDPs in Somaliland according to the NDRA figures.

Notwithstanding uncertainty, the absence of schooling and wellbeing administrations in networks of root convolutes endeavors to discover solid arrangements. In addition, extended uprooting regularly exists together with new removal because of new episodes of contention as clear today in the current conflicts among Sudan and South Sudan. Various countries, for instance, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic have both long-standing peoples of IDPs and new IDPs made by continuous conflicts. Africa has fundamentally more inside removed people (IDPs) than dislodged individuals – truly, there are just about different occasions higher the amount of IDPs. Starting late 2010, there were around 2 million untouchables in sub-Saharan Africa while the IDPs figures was around 11 million. In Somalia, Sudan and Congo nations revealed that they had enlisted 1.5, 2.2 and 1.7 million of IDPs with 1 and half million of displaced people in Dec, 2010.

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement are commonly seen as the overwhelming normalizing structure for IDPs and remembering that these guidelines are drawn from confining overall law, the Principles themselves are not a legally limiting instrument. Nor is there a submitted UN association to address the necessities of IDPs (anyway progress has been made starting late in distributing commitment with respect to IDP issues to existing UN workplaces.) Rather it is the obligation of public governments to make sure about and help those uprooted inside. As shown by the Framework on Durable Solutions, a strong course of action can be said to have been found

when people don't experience detachment because of their movement and can capitalize on their common liberties to a comparable degree as different residents, however it is difficult to choose when those game plans have been cultivated. By and large, governments center to return of IDPs rather than the following two courses of action of incorporation and resettlement in the host nation.

Somaliland is an old region of Somalia situated in the Horn of Africa. Its self-announced country in 1991 from Somalia and its Constitution was approved on 30 April 2000 (mostly dependent on Sharia law) are not perceived by the international community. It is circumscribed by Ethiopia toward the west and south, Djibouti toward the northwest, Puntland toward the east, and faces Yemen on the opposite side of the Gulf of Aden. Its capital and primary city is Hargeisa. Somaliland's population was estimated 3.8 million of every 2016, (SLNDPII, 2016).

Hargeisa city has around 27 IDP camps with 20770 out of 68118 IDP households live in Somaliland according to the most recent IDP assessment from National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA). That implies it is the greatest city and the most populated area contrasted with different urban communities in the nation. Around 1061029 out of 3.8 million people of Somaliland live in Hargeisa city. According to the UNHCR figures about the IDPs 1.1 to 1.36 million people were displaced in Somalia (Somaliland is part of Somalia) and half of these were located in IDP settlements; while others were living in main towns and among host communities. The number of IDPs is increasing day by day due to the current shocks including drought, desert locust outbreak happening in rural areas. Most of them were coming to the Hargeisa to seek for a better life with good basic services.

As indicated by the UNHCR figures about the IDPs 1.1 to 1.36 million individuals were uprooted in Somalia (Somaliland is a part of Somalia) and half of these were situated in IDP settlements; while others were living in urban centers and among host community members. The number of IDPs has been increased significantly due to the drought, lack of basic services in rural places. Majority of displaced community come to the Hargeisa to look for a new life with good status. 1.7 million of people face acute food shortages due to delayed and insufficient seasonal rainfall. Around 40% of total population in need food assistance. 54300 people have been displaced since the start of 2017 by drought. (2019FSNAU, IOM, PRMN UNHCR...)

In addition, 1.5 million people in Somalia are expected to be displaced due to the small rain received in the last months of 2019. Furthermore, 903100 children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished in 2019. Pastoral communities face challenges from rangeland resources and limited saleable animals and the agro-pastoral communities harvested below average in the last production of 2019 compared to the normal year. In Jan 2019 development and humanitarian agencies (NGOs/UN agencies) implemented a large scale of humanitarian assistance for the needy community members in Somaliland with food commodities and health services to prevent worse food security.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

In Somaliland, displaced community have problems from the basic services; health, education, protection and the total number of IDPs, Returnees, and Refugee is increasing day by day due to the natural shocks: drought, natural disasters, conflicts affect, rural people, start to move when they feel drought and loss their livestock, they travel from their villages to the Hargeisa town in order to get assistance, and access to the basic services. Humanitarian and development partners have been implementing relief, and resilient projects in the camps of displaced communities since 1993, however, the needs of health, water, and education are still existing. In Hargeisa, there are 27 IDP camps with new immigrants, returnees, refugees and host community those who were not able to afford living cost in the city. Although, the available data is not fully cleaned due to limited capacity of Government institutions, internally displaced people in Hargeisa city, have a number of challenges, poor shelter, and lack of quality education, poor health services, limited number of protection service providers.

Somaliland government has no capacity to provide high quality service due to lack of international recognition, lack of foreign investments and weak government institutions, However partners implement emergency and developmental programme in all IDP camps of Hargeisa. They established schools, health facilities, and temporary shelters with capacity building initiatives. They formed IDP camp leaders of each site to lead the vulnerable community member of his or her camp. Although, above 150 NGOs, 23 UN agencies are working in Somaliland including Hargeisa city, IDP are still in need, they do not have good primary and higher level education, employment opportunities, they are food insecure due to lack of strong income source, poor

infrastructure is also a concern. They depend on the projects from implementing agencies, if they miss one month, they really suffer from hunger, and poor health conditions.

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to assess project impact factors on change of lifestyles of displaced communities: a case of Hargeisa City, Somaliland.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following listed objectives:

- i. To examine how level of donor funding impact factors change of lifestyles of displaced communities in Hargeisa city, Somaliland
- ii. To assess the influence of stakeholder involvement in donor projects on the change of lifestyle of displaced communities in Hargeisa, Somaliland
- iii. To establish the influence of economic empowerment through donor aided project on the change of lifestyles of displaced affected communities in Hargeisa city, Somaliland
- iv. To determine the influence of capacity building on the change of lifestyles of displaced affected communities in Hargeisa city, Somaliland.

1.5. Research Questions

- i. How does the level of project impact factors influence the change of lifestyles of displaced communities in Hargeisa city, Somaliland?
- ii. What is the influence of stakeholder involvement in donor projects on the change of lifestyle of displaced communities in Hargeisa, Somaliland?
- iii. What is the influence of economic empowerment through donor aided project on the change of lifestyles of displaced affected communities in Hargeisa city, Somaliland?
- iv. What is the influence of capacity building on the change of lifestyles of displaced affected communities in Hargeisa city, Somaliland?

1.6. Significance of the Study

This study will be relevant to the donors, as they will be able to gauge the positive contributions of their projects towards social and economic development of rural community and thus source

for more funds to help increase their involvement within the poor rural community. The study will be used as self-examination tool for reflection both national and regional on rural community development and as such replicate the same. In addition, the study will be relevant as it will be used as a reference in academia, humanitarian and development partners as well as National Displacement and Refugee Agency and relevant Ministries in Somaliland such as Ministry of Planning and National Development and Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs and Family.

1.8. Basic Assumptions of the Study

The Somaliland Government institutions will support the assessment implementation as it will generate the real impact and fact-based data about the international aid impact on the lives of displaced communities in Hargeisa. The mandated agency named Somaliland National Displacement and Refugee Agency is being finalized the durable solutions strategy and national IDP policy which they will need a pack up information about the displaced community in Hargeisa city. Ministry of Planning is also reviewed the National Development Plan two in mid of 2020 and they will need the assessment results. The target group will give their views and ideas more objectively, freely and honestly. The assessment will use a representative sample size to gather information from the right people and collate it in a scientific way. Displacement affected community people will support this study as they want to see the real changes happened and the outcomes after 30 years of project history.

1.9. Limitations of the Study

The COVID-19 pandemic may affect the data collection process on some level especially the government meetings. Although, the researcher adopted precautions of the virus such as wearing masks, frequent hand washing and social distancing. The research assistants also used that guideline to protect themselves and also protect others from the virus. In Oct 2020, Somaliland Government has lifted the movement restrictions and allowed people to move freely, and social gatherings while observing the measures of the virus. Full orientation on the risk of the virus was given to the three data collectors before they had deployed to the field in Hargeisa IDP camps. In addition, there are so many assessments and evaluations are conducted by implementing partners such as FSNAU assessment, JMCNA Assessment, and Protection assessment which has limited the chance of getting some of the government staff especially National Displacement and Refugee

team who were busy with recent storms hit in coastal areas in Sahil, Sanaag and Sool and rapid assessments.

1.10. Delimitation of the Study

The researcher has developed a data collection plan with clear timelines to capture the required data. Three qualified data collectors were hired who have an extensive experience in field work data collection, interview skills, and community in IDP camps. A represented sample drawn from the total IDP population of 27 IDP camps was also used which was 204 respondents. The researcher had used his diverse network with local community to finish the field work and get the actual condition among the IDP communities in three locations: Qalax, Sancaani and Digaale. Data collectors have collected 204 interviews and met the target of sample size 100% with supervision from the researcher.

1.11. Definitions of Terms

Capacity Building is the cycle by which individuals and affiliations procure, improve, and hold the aptitudes, data, instruments, gear, and various resources expected to deal with their duties ably.

Donor Funding is a giving vehicle set up at a public cause. It permits contributors to cause a beneficent commitment, to get a quick assessment derivation and afterward suggest awards from the asset over the long run.

Livelihoods mix of the assets utilized and the exercises attempted to live. Assets incorporate individual abilities (human resources), land (regular capital), investment funds (monetary capital), hardware (actual capital), just as formal care groups and casual organizations (social capital). (DFID)

Stakeholder Involvement alludes to cooperation of vested parties (for example delegates of privately influenced networks, public or neighborhood government specialists, legislators, common society associations and organizations) in an arranging or dynamic cycle.

Sustainable: Mediations encourage privately drove arrangements by the public authority, common society, private area and networks themselves. They reinforce the public authority's function through orderly limit building support institutional cycles and structures empowering sturdy arrangements at all levels.

1.12 Organization of the study

The study was assessed the effects of donor-funded project impact factors on the lifestyle changes of displaced communities in Hargeisa. Relevant literature and certified articles were reviewed to understand the actual situation and impact of the project on the lifestyle changes among the target population. The internally displaced community has been suffered from food insecurity, limited basic services, and lack of protection at their camps since there was a huge investment from the international community. This study has shown the influence of the donor-funded projects on the community life changes and their involvement from planning, implementation and evaluation stages. It was also measured the capacity building initiatives effectiveness and relevancy based on local priorities which was greatly impacted the lives of displaced communities. Primary data was collected from targeted IDP camps, and key recommendations were concluded.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

This part essentially centers around the impact of contributor assets on difference in ways of life of uprooted networks. What's more, the part presents the hypothetical structure, applied system, information hole, and rundown.

2.2. Project impact factors on displaced affected communities.

Undertaking chiefs and IFAD bosses were adaptable in their methodology, permitting plan changes and an augmentation period trying to guarantee manageability (IFAD, 2017). For people group individuals, it was especially significant that the new ventures would stay suitable and develop, and that the open doors gave to them by the task would keep on being accessible. Associations must perceive that necessities of their partners are liable to change and the change should be embraced so is the needs, and interest. Giver drove and top-down activities by and large neglect to bring supportable advantages since they don't prompt partner possession and responsibility (Australian Government's Overseas Aid, 2016).

A portion of the advancement cycle factors influencing accomplishment of contributor helped ventures incorporate task plans and getting ready for every future movement. Planning in view of manageability is a significant factor (Kuria and Wanyoike, 2016). Plans should be created with however much contribution from included associations as could reasonably be expected. This incorporates each and every individual who is relied upon to assume a part in venture usage and tasks. Contribution from recipients and clients is particularly significant yet, sadly, is time and again limited in light of the time and exertion included. There should be connections between the networks and the pertinent line services and establishments are essential for a powerful and manageable advancement in the objective locale. This is to guarantee congruity through linkage to nearby specialist organizations. After the usage of the task, it is typically expected that the network will continue it (Koponen, 2018).

2.3 Level of funded projects and change of lifestyles

Contributor strategies can be significant in light of the fact that they impact how agreements are readied, the term of financing, and what is supported. There is a need to screen the significant parts of undertaking monetary maintainability. This can be accomplished through checking of net gain: the overflow of income over costs, and liquidity; which is the capacity to meet the money prerequisites of take care of tabs, and connection among resources and obligations.

Consistently a large number of dollars are contributed by public government and worldwide benefactor offices the same in venture execution and notwithstanding, truly expanding endeavors to handle the issue, numerous undertakings actually neglect to keep up the progression of anticipated advantage over their expected lifetime of 15 or even 20 years (Lockwood, 2016). Monetary administration is significant to the extent activity and upkeep of contributor ventures is concerned. The part of monetary administration likewise involves setting of water taxes. Numerous giver ventures neglect to be economical for a significant stretch because of high taxes presented by the board council or poor monetary administration aptitudes.

2.4. Stakeholders Involvement in Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

Chauvet, Collier and Duponchel, (2018) study focused on the best project success measurements, and that the study recognized the significance of bearing in mind key stakeholders' perceptions for a project be sustainable and successful. The involvement of stakeholders was shown through a study done in Pakistan where eighty projects were selected randomly. There had been various issues that had led to the failure and slowness of the projects despite the development projects that had been implemented in the North West Frontier Province (UNWFP). The study found that the Forest Department, project beneficiaries (local communities) and local Community Based Organizations did not have a good interaction (Cheung, Zolin, Turner & Remington, 2017). Adopting a new model of success whereby success was assessed by project managers and different project stakeholders, Cheung in his research among the public organization of Australia's defense industry, found that Project Managers appear to understand most important issues for each stakeholder group; which was rated as a very important success factor (Cheung et al, 2018). Telephone survey was conducted in late 2009 and data analyzed using Krippendorff's Kappa alpha reliability test.

Another study was done in Northern Congo by Ahmed and Palermo (2017) where the natural resource management required the involvement of stakeholders, so they needed to be included in the design and implementation of the projects as their own contribution played an important role for sustainable and long term benefits. Projects success therefore involves involving the stakeholders in making of decisions and having a good relation with the project members. These finding were supported by a study done in Embakasi, Nairobi by Kimani and Kamaara on how CDF projects were influenced by planning through participation of all stakeholders, monitoring and evaluation so that the projects would be a success. Successful projects also involved satisfying the needs of the stakeholders (Kimani & Kamaara, 2019).

2.5. Economic Empowerment through Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

As indicated by Economic overview (2016) individuals to pick up the abilities and information that will permit them to defeat hindrances throughout everyday life or workplace and eventually, assist them with creating themselves or in the general public by effectively obstructing endeavors to deny those chances (Kigera, 2018).

Financial strengthening of networks in rustic distant regions should be vital to destitution decrease to the greater part of country living arrangements where the majority of individuals in provincial regions (37.6%) live beneath essential need neediness line in non-industrial nations (URT, 2017). Summers (2011) see that rustic improvement includes the impression of provincial individuals of conceivable and frequently new available resources of building up their economies. This infers advancement of farming as a way to the end. Country advancement likewise grasps a functioning worry for development of government assistance and prosperity of every rustic occupant.

As indicated by Gilchrist and Rouf (2016), network improvement is immovably founded on the requirements and worries of the network and their encounters. It is tied in with advancing positive change for the individuals who advantage least from the monetary turn of events. Gilchrist and Rouf (2018) infer that network financial strengthening perceives that the burden is brought about by various social, monetary, social and political components, and consequently any reaction must address various issues in an incorporated and composed manner and must include the individuals who are encountering the detrimen.

2.6. Capacity Building and Change of Lifestyles

An assessment of Welthungerhilfe, an International NGO working in Tana River County, Projects financed by GiZ and USAID found that transient undertakings can't ensure pragmatic cutoff working of fundamental legitimate structures inside target get-togethers (Dirk Zerhusen, 2016). The coordination of misery rot measures (limit merging) into the emergency program has convinced and actuated the beneficiaries to take an interest enough in the program execution and has pulled in people in self-development endeavours, which therefore has extended having a spot. Adventures should consider contradicting outer factors and consider premonition periods for beginning and financing works out. Tries should in addition consider the harmonization and approach of rules and systems of checking and specifying.

2.7. Theoretical Framework

This section presents the theory applicable in the study. The study will utilize theory of change as discussed in the following subsection:

2.7.1. Theory of Change

The theory of change (TOC) was presented in the mid (1990s) in the United States by Anderson. It is a procedure or device utilized in arranging, cooperation and assessment being developed tasks (not revenue driven creation) to advance social change. It is an exhaustive portrayal and representation of how and why an ideal change is relied upon to occur in a specific setting as Clark (2004) puts it. The hypothesis of progress works by recognizing long haul objectives by in reverse planning and associating results until the results structure is finished and presumptions are distinguished that prompts improvement of markers and recognizing mediations. As per Clark (2004), these cycles are identified with each other causally.

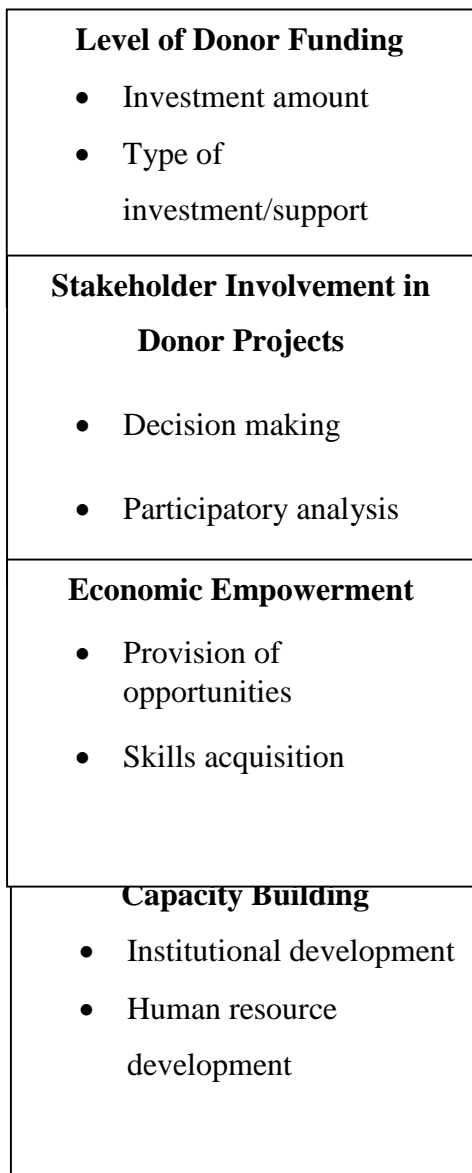
For projects to be sustainable and beneficial to the community they have to be grounded on a good theory. Theory of change is good in community development projects if applied in the right way. The theory helps projects developers to come up with right projects which are well conceived in terms of the needs to be addressed and the changes the projects will contribute too. These call for involvement of all the community members in the project design. The steps in the theory of change are followed in a logical manner and ideas behind each step are well defined making it easier to

manage the project and sustain it. Such projects promote social change in the community and long-term results which are sustainable.

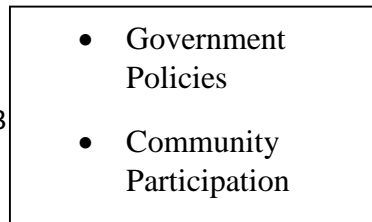
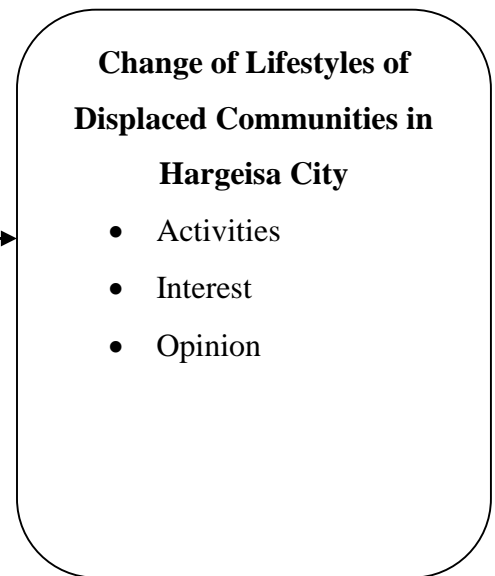
The theory of change is relevant in bringing sustainable development a sits result oriented and project implementers have to work hard to achieve good results by applying the concepts well in the project cycle in order to come up with better informed hypothesis of change to support interventions which can adopt to change in the context. Project interventions have to be designed in a way that they bring long term changes to that community. The theory of change is important in enhancing sustainability of projects. Sustainable projects are result based and this is what theory of change is all about. Emphasize should be on application of the process and also in long term impacts.

2.8. Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables



Dependent Variable





Moderating Variable

Figure 1. The Conceptual Framework

2.9. Knowledge Gap

Table 2.1. Knowledge Gap

Author	Title	Objectives	Findings	Knowledge gap
Nthenge, F. M. (2014).	Variables affecting supportability of contributor financed ventures: an instance of Wenje water extends in Tana River County, Kenya	To evaluate the impact of level of financing and build up how the association of partners impacts manageability of benefactor supported water extends in Tana River County	The investigation set up that there is need for characterizing clear structures for checking and assessment including depiction of observing financial plan from limit building, association of essential recipients at all phases of the venture cycle other than conceptualization and restricting political impact in the water ventures.	The study focused sustainability of donor funded water projects ignoring the aspect of Project impact factors on change of lifestyles of displaced communities
Chauvet, Collier and Duponchel, (2010)	project success in post-conflict situations	To establish the what explains aid project success in post-conflict situations	The study recognized the significance of bearing in mind key stakeholders' perceptions for a project be sustainable and successful	focused sustainability of donor funded water projects ignoring the aspect of Project impact factor on change of

				lifestyles of displaced communities
Kisang, K. A. (2019).	Factors Influencing Sustainability of Donor Funded Water Projects in Kenya	to determine how adoption of technology, governance structures and community participation influence sustainability of DFWP	The study found that raining had less influence on the sustainability of donor funded water projects	focused sustainability of donor funded water projects ignoring the aspect of Project impact factor on change of lifestyles of displaced communities

2.10. Summary of Literature Review

The chapter reviews existing literature on influence of donor funds on change of lifestyles of displaced communities. The concept of donor funded projects and change of lifestyles has also been explained.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This part presents the investigation plan, the goal people, the looking at plan, the model, data collection instruments, techniques and the data examination systems that will be used in the assessment.

3.2. Research Design

The investigation utilized clear study plan. This technique for research is favored on the grounds that the analyst can gather information to address questions concerning the status of the subject of study. Expressive exploration decides and reports the state of affairs done and furthermore causes an analyst to depict a marvel regarding demeanor, qualities and attributes (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999).

3.3. Target Population

The population was 20770 people in 27 IDP camps of Hargeisa city. Thus the total number of target population was 20,770 households based on the number of IDP exist in Hargeisa city, Somaliland.

3.4. Sample Size and sampling Procedure

3.4.1. Sample Size

A model is a more unobtrusive assembling or sub-pack obtained from the open people (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). This examination got the outlined looking at technique. Portrayed inspecting is a likelihood testing approach wherein the master disengages the whole individuals into various subgroups or layers, by then whimsically picks the last subjects for the most part from the various layers. The reason behind the choice of the examining procedure is because it will engage the expert to representatively test even the humblest and generally hard to arrive at subgroups in the general population. Additionally, the examination used the join formula proposed by Using Yamane (1973) to choose the model size;

Using Yamane (1973) formulae

$$n = N / (1 + N * (e)^2)$$

Where

n = sample size

N = the population size

e = the acceptable sampling error (7%) at 93% confidence level

Thus;

$$n = 20770 / (1 + 20770) (0.07)^2$$

$$n = 204$$

Therefore, the sample population size (n) is 204 respondents

3.4.2. Sampling Procedure

Testing is the route toward picking the people who will check out an assessment. This cycle should be specialist of the whole people. Assessing is thus the methodology, cycle or strategy for picking a sub-pack from a general population to participate in the examination (Ogula, 2005). This examination will grasp the characterized testing technique. From the possible target people of 20770, characterized self-assertive investigating technique was used to pick an amount of 204 model size. The three accessible IDP camps of Qalax, Digaale and Sancaani were visited to collect data since they have similar condition and situation with all other IDPs in Hargeisa.

3.5. Research Instruments

A study was used to accumulate fundamental data. The survey included 16 requests, to discover arrangements related to the objections of this assessment. The requests included both shut completed requests to improve consistency and open completed to ensure most outrageous data variety and period of emotional and quantitative data. The survey was isolated two sections, the establishment information territory and the assessment tends to fragment. Moreover, the investigation delivers section was changed in accordance with the assessment objectives.

3.5.1 Piloting of Research Instruments

Data collection tools were tested for clarity and flow using 20 mock interviews with IDP households. A pilot testing was carried out in Digale IDP camp, Hargesa city to further test whether or not the questionnaire was adequately captured all required information in the study. Suggested comments and feedback from the data collectors were discussed as a team and finally updated the questionnaire. The KOB software was also included.

3.5.2 Validity of Research Instruments

The instruments were imparted to two gatherings of specialists, one gathering was surveyed the idea the instrument was attempting to quantify and different gatherings checked the arrangement of inquiries are completely spoken to dependent on the idea under the investigation.

3.5.3 Reliability of Research Instruments

Constancy insinuates the consistency of data rising up out of the use of a particular investigation strategy. Results will be differentiated and associated and the hidden test to give an extent of reliability. Responses procured during the managing will be used to calculate the enduring quality coefficient from an association organization. The steadfastness of the instrument will be surveyed using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient which is an extent of inside coefficient.

3.6 Data Collection procedure

3 research assistants were deployed to the three targeted IDP camps called Sancaani, Qalax and Digaale and collected 204 interviews based on the sample size. They took four days to complete interviews with IDP households in the camps. All questionnaires were programmed into an online server called KOBO Toolbox then transferred to each tablet device individually using a wireless or mobile internet connection using KOBO Collect software in tablets. Data collector took two days training on data collection tools and KOBO software including pilot testing. Raw data has been verified and cleaned by the researcher to confirm quality, relevancy and credibility of each and every interview. The researcher has gone for supervision in each site to promote quality of data and make sure all data collectors are completing the questionnaires and taking GPS in each site.

3.7. Data Analysis Techniques

The specialist examined the information by utilizing Statistics Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Excel for both quantitative and subjective informational collections. Information results as introduced utilizing tables, recurrence.

3.8. Ethical Consideration

The researcher has informed all respondents the data would be kept in safe, security place and it was a secret and would be utilized for scholarly purposes just and no divulgence of the names..

3.9. Operationalization of Research Factors

Table 3.2. Operationalization of Research Factors

Objective	Type of Variable	Indicators	Measurement scale	Tools of data Analysis	Type of Analysis
To examine how level of donor funding influences change of lifestyles of displaced communities in Hargeisa city, Somaliland	Independent variable	Level of investment in different sectors Type of investment (Short term/long term	Interval	Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation	Descriptive statistics.
To assess the influence of stakeholder involvement in donor projects on the change of lifestyle of displaced communities in Hargeisa, Somaliland	Independent variable	Decision making Participatory analysis	Interval	Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation	Descriptive statistics.

<p>To establish the influence of economic empowerment through donor aided project on the change of lifestyles of displaced affected communities in Hargeisa city, Somaliland</p>	<p>Independent variable</p>	<p>Provision of opportunities Skills acquisition</p>	<p>Interval</p>	<p>Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics.</p>
<p>To decide the impact of limit expanding on the difference in ways of life of displaced affected communities in Hargeisa city, Somaliland</p>	<p>Independent variable</p>	<p>Institutional development Human resource development</p>	<p>Interval</p>	<p>Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics</p>

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data that was found on Project impact factors on change of lifestyles of displaced communities: a case of Hargeisa City, Somaliland. The research was conducted on a sample of 204 respondents to which questionnaires were administered and programmed into KOBO server and transferred to mobile phones. Due to the access and distance of targeted camps, the research assistants visited to the 3 big IDP camp namely Qalax, Digaale and Sancaani in Hargeisa city and collected the data based on the sample size. The chapter introduces with analysis of respondents' personal information, number of sites and then looks into the analysis of the study objectives. Findings from open-ended questions were presented in graphs, and tables.

4.2. Questionnaire Return Rate

This part separates information on the surveys that were returned from the field. Revelations on filled in surveys and unreturned overviews are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3. Response Rate

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Filled in questionnaires	204	100%
Un returned questionnaires	0	0
Total Response Rate	204	100%

Out of the inspected populace, 204 surveys were returned properly filled in creation a reaction pace of 100% because of limit of examination help, the experience of scientist with network. The reaction rate was delegate and was sufficiently used to respond to the examination questions. The research assistants collected the data based on the sample frame and managed to reach the target.

4.3. Demographic characteristics of the respondents

4.3.1. Distribution of Respondents by Gender

The respondents were mentioned to demonstrate their sex. Likewise, the discoveries are as introduced as beneath:

Table 4.4. Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	62	30%
Female	142	70 %
Total	204	100.0%

From the discoveries, larger part (70%) of the respondents were female and 30% of the respondents were male. This suggests that despite the fact that the majority of the reactions radiated from female there was sexual orientation balance.

4.3.2. Distribution of Respondents by Age

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Age

AGE	Frequency	Percentage (%)
24 years and below	37	18%
25-29 years	20	10 %
30-34 years	25	12 %
35-39 years	40	20%
40-44 years	33	16 %
45-49 years	18	9 %
Above 50 years	31	15 %
Total	204	100%

As per the discoveries, 40 of the respondents were between 35-39 years, 37 were under 24 years, and 25 of them were between 30-34years, 20 were between 25-29years, 18 were between 45-49 years and 31 were above 50years. This portrays that the greater part of the respondents were sufficiently matured and hence could offer excellent data on Project sway factors on difference in

ways of life of uprooted networks and they from three principle IDP camps: Qalax, Digaale and Ayah 4 IDP camps, Hargeisa.

4.3.3. Distribution of participants by Level of Education

Table 4.6: Distribution of participants by Level of Education

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary education	37	18%
Secondary	28	14%
Certificate/Diploma	0	0%
Graduate	3	1%
Post Graduate	2	1%
No education	134	66%
Total	204	100%

From the findings of sampled population, majority (63%) of respondents had no education background, only 18% have primary education, 14% have secondary education and only 1% were University graduate/post graduate. This implies that respondents that the respondent had no strong education background due to the context of Somaliland and the situation of education access at the IDP camps in Hargeisa.

4.4. Level of Donor Funding and Change of Lifestyles

This segment presents discoveries on degree of benefactor subsidizing and change of ways of life which are introduced in the ensuing segment.

4.4.1. Extent of Agreement on Level of Donor Funding and Change of Lifestyles

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent to which they agree with statements on level of donor funding and change of lifestyles.

Table 4.7. Extent of Agreement on Level of Donor Funding and Change of Lifestyles

A lot of priority has been given in development of health facilities leading to improved health and nutrition to the community

Responses	Frequency	%
Strongly disagree (%)	4	2%
Disagree (%)	39	19%
Neutral (%)	9	4%
Agree (%)	89	44%
Strongly agree (%)	63	31%

As per the above table, the majority of respondents (**75%**) had confirmed that the partners had given priority to health development which has lead an improvement in the access of health services at the IDP camps. While as 21% had indicated a concern about the health intervention and support and only 4% were in neutral strand. This investment of health has improved the malnutrition rate and health condition of IDPs camps of Hargeisa. Although, some of the new IDP camps like Qalax community reported that they had no proper health facility during the interview of this study.

Table 4.9 Priority given to the building and equipping schools at the camp

Priority is given to building and equipping schools which have played a paramount role in eradication of poverty through education for all within the community in Hargeisa IDP camps.

Responses	Frequency	%
Strongly disagree (%)	2	1%
Disagree (%)	35	17%
Neutral (%)	14	7%
Agree (%)	84	41%
Strongly agree (%)	69	34%
Total	204	100%

As per the table 4.9. Around 82% of respondent have a positive perception about the support provided to the IDP camps when it comes to education especially school building and provision

of equipment. While as small number of respondents (18%) had a negative feedback towards the question asked. The mean score was 3.9. Therefore, majority of IDP camps have education facilities and equipment, which have played a paramount role in eradication of poverty through education for all within the community in Hargeisa IDP camps.

Table 4.10- Investment on water infrastructures at the IDP camps.

Through investment from donors in basic commodity, like water for domestic, agricultural and livestock use the community living standard has improved drastically		
Responses	Frequency	%
Strongly disagree (%)	1	0%
Disagree (%)	30	15%
Neutral (%)	9	4%
Agree (%)	81	40%
Strongly agree (%)	83	41%
Total	204	100%

In accordance with findings on table 4.10, there is strong positive feedback from the respondent towards the support on water infrastructure and how donors invested in that sector at IDP camps level. Around 85% of respondent agreed the investment on water while only 14% refused the existence of this investment at their camps. That means, there was significant improvement in water access in IDP camps and has positively impacted the living standard of displaced affected community.

4.5. Stakeholder Involvement in Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

This section presents findings on stakeholder involvement in donor projects and change of lifestyles..

4.5.1. Extent of Agreement on Stakeholder Involvement in Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent to which they agree with statements on Stakeholder Involvement in Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles.

Table 4.5.1 Community involvement role in the project planning and implementation stages

Community involvement in project planning and implementation has ensured that allocation is by merit		
Responses	Frequency	%
Strongly disagree (%)	2	1%
Disagree (%)	26	13%
Neutral (%)	17	8%
Agree (%)	104	51%
Strongly agree (%)	55	27%
Total	204	100%

From the results stakeholder involvement in project has ensured the project are funded based on merit in all areas thus improving equitable distribution of resource to all in the community with percentage of 86%. Only 14% of total respondents had provided a negative response about the community involvement in the project planning and implementation. It also shows most of projects were based on the community needs since they had given a chance community to take part in the phases of project formulation and its implementation. In addition, the mean score was 3.9.

Table 4.5.2- Community involvement in project planning and implementation

Statement	# of respondents	Strongly disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly agree (%)	Total (%)	mean
Stakeholder involvement in project has ensured the project	204	1%	20%	9%	39%	31%	100%	3.78

are funded equally in all areas thus improving equitable distribution of resource to all in the community									
Through stakeholder involvement the transparency level have been improved and as such the project meet the expected output for the community	204	1%	13%	7%	48%	31%	100%	3.95	
Stakeholder involvement in donor aided project has led to quality projects for betterment of community through proper management of the resources	204	1%	13%	7%	48%	31%	100%	3.99	

From this above table 4.5.2, there are three questions those are measuring the level of involvement of community, allocation and distribution of funds based on the needs, majority of respondent(79%) had confirmed the community involvement has assured the equal distribution of donor funded projects and also enhanced transparency. In addition, it has also increased the living standard of displaced affected community and has led to impactful projects through proper management of the resource. This depicts that stakeholder involvement in project has ensured the project are funded equally in all areas thus improving equitable distribution of resource to all in the community.

4.6. Economic Empowerment through Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

This section presents findings on economic empowerment through donor projects and change of lifestyles:

4.6.1. Extent of Agreement on Economic Empowerment through Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent to which they agree with statements on economic empowerment through donor projects and change of lifestyles.

Table 4.8. Economic Empowerment through Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
Giver helped venture improve network social-monetary government assistance by putting capital in a roundabout way in their grasp and permitting them to acquire an autonomous pay and contribute monetarily to their families and networks.	3.81	3.43
Donor aided projects e.g. Livelihoods projects through Conditional cash transfers models help the community	3.74	3.35
The investment in donor aided project activities improve employment opportunities for the jobless employable population including IDP youth, thus eradication poverty to their household and community in general	3.39	3.12
Donor aided project leads to creation of wealth in the community due to increased investment and saving which are bought due to availability of better health facility and other basic needs thus people do not spend much on them	3.98	3.58

From the results donor aided projects e.g. livelihoods projects through conditional cash transfers models help the community (mean=3.81). The respondents further agreed that donor aided project enhance community social-economic welfare (mean=3.74), the investment in donor aided project activities improve employment opportunities for the jobless employable population including IDP youth, thus eradication poverty to their household and community in general (mean=3.39), and

that donor aided project leads to creation of wealth in the community due to increased investment and saving which are bought due to availability of better health facility and other basic needs thus people do not spend much on them (mean=3.98). This depicts that donor aided projects e.g. livelihoods projects through conditional cash transfers models, self-help groups, and small medium enterprises helped the community.

4.7. Capacity Building and Change of Lifestyles

This section presents findings on capacity building and change of lifestyles.

4.7.1. Extent of Agreement on Capacity Building and Change of Lifestyles

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent to which they agree with statements on capacity building and change of lifestyles.

Table 4. 7.1 Extent of Agreement Capacity Building and Change of Lifestyles

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
By providing basic necessities, the donor aided project helps community to establish its identity and self-confidence in the public sphere thus better bargain for social welfare	3.95	3.54
Financial competency acquired through donor aided project training facilities provide the skills and experience needed for effective management of investments for community and this lead to improved earning	3.5	3.21
Donor aided project provide crucial role through learning opportunity for individuals to improve their attitudes and abilities to fight poverty in their household	3.66	3.22
Through advocacy role the projects helps to empower community intellectually and as such are able to fight for their rights like right for good health, right for education and right to choose their leaders without implications	3.52	3.24

From the results the projects increased the confidence of community and promoted their profile and identity at community level thus better bargain for social welfare (mean=3.95). Similarly, financial competency acquired through donor aided project training facilities provide the skills and experience needed for effective management of investments for community and this lead to improved earnings (mean=3.5), followed by donor aided project provide crucial role through learning opportunity for individuals to improve their attitudes and abilities to fight poverty in their household (mean=3.66), through advocacy role the projects helps to empower community intellectually and as such are able to fight for their rights like right for good health, right for education and right to choose their leaders without implications (mean=3.52). This depicts that financial competency acquired through donor aided project training facilities provide the skills and experience needed for effective management of investments for community and this lead to improved earnings and income growth.

4.8. Regression Analysis

The examination used numerous relapse investigation to discover the connection between the indicator factors and change of ways of life of uprooted networks: an instance of Hargeisa City, Somaliland. The examination used SPSS form 24 to create yield of the relapse insights in the wake of cleaning and coding information from the field. The coefficient of assurance was utilized to clarify how the adjustment in the needy variable can be clarified by the adjustment in the free factors. The needy variable for the current investigation was change of ways of life of uprooted networks while the autonomous factors were level of contributor subsidizing, partner inclusion, financial strengthening, and limit building.

4.8.1. Model Summary

The table underneath gives the model outline of the connection between the indicator factors and change of ways of life of uprooted networks. The discoveries are as appeared in table 4.9.

Table 4.9. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	RStd. Error of the Estimate	F	P-value
1	0.89	.792	.742	.312	31.341	.001

a. Predictors: (Constant), level of donor funding, stakeholder involvement, economic empowerment, and capacity building.

b. Dependent Variable: change of lifestyles of displaced communities

From the outcomes in the table $R^2=0.792$ that is 79.2% difference in difference in ways of life of dislodged networks is clarified by the free factor in the model. In any case, 20.8% unexplained contrast in difference in ways of life of uprooted networks is because of other unrepresented determinants in the relapse model.

4.8.2 ANOVA Results

The table beneath gives the ANOVA aftereffects of the connection between the indicator factors and change of ways of life of dislodged networks. The discoveries are as appeared in table 4.10.

Table 4.10. ANOVA of the Regression

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12.492	4	3.123	25.185	.002 ^a
	Residual	24.676	199	.124		
	Total	15.716	203			

a. Predictors: (Constant), level of donor funding, stakeholder involvement, economic empowerment, and capacity building.

b. Dependent Variable: change of lifestyles of displaced communities

The essentialness esteem is 0.002 which is under 0.05 subsequently the model is measurably hugeness in anticipating how the variables (level of giver financing, partner contribution, monetary strengthening, and limit building) sway the difference in ways of life of dislodged networks. The F basic at 5% degree of hugeness was 3.123. Since F determined is more noteworthy than the F basic (esteem = 25.185), this shows that the general model was huge.

4.8.3 Coefficient of Determination

The table underneath gives the coefficient of assurance on the connection between the indicator factors and the difference in ways of life of uprooted networks.

Table 4.11. Coefficient of Determination

	Unstandardized		Standardized		
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
Model 1(Constant)	0.289	0.116		2.491	0.005
level of donor funding	0.319	0.122	0.514	2.61	0.001
stakeholder					
involvement	0.287	0.117	0.452	2.45	0.002
economic					
empowerment	0.245	0.106	0.413	2.31	0.001
capacity building	0.229	0.098	0.398	2.34	0.001

a. **Dependent Variable:** change of lifestyles of displaced communities

$$(Y = \alpha + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \epsilon)$$

Becomes:

$$(Y = 0.289 + 0.319X_1 + 0.287X_2 + 0.245X_3 + 0.229X_4 + \epsilon)$$

From the relapse taking the autonomous variable at steady (level of giver subsidizing, partner association, financial strengthening, and limit building) consistent at zero, difference in ways of life of uprooted networks was 0.289. The information discoveries investigated likewise indicated that taking all other free factors at zero, a unit increment in degree of giver financing will prompt a 0.319 expansion in difference in ways of life of uprooted networks, a unit increment in partner inclusion will prompt a 0.287 expansion in difference in ways of life of dislodged networks, a unit

increment in monetary strengthening will prompt a 0.245 expansion in difference in ways of life of uprooted networks, and a unit increment in limit building will prompt a 0.229 expansion in difference in ways of life of uprooted networks. This surmises that degree of benefactor subsidizing the most to change of ways of life of uprooted networks, trailed by partner inclusion. At 5% degree of hugeness and 95% degree of certainty, level of benefactor financing, partner association, monetary strengthening, and limit building were all critical on difference in ways of life of dislodged networks.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This section presents synopsis, conversation, end and suggestions on Project sway factors on change of ways of life of dislodged networks: an instance of Hargeisa City, Somaliland.

5.2. Summary of Findings

5.2.1. Level of Donor Funding and Change of Lifestyles

The study found that priorities are given to the immediately basic pressing issues leading to betterment of life through provision of health services, education and protection.

5.2.2. Stakeholder Involvement in Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

The study found that stakeholder involvement in project has ensured the project are funded equally in all areas of Hargeisa IDP camps, thus improving equitable distribution of resource to all in the community.

5.2.3. Economic Empowerment through Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

The study found that donor aided projects e.g. livelihoods projects through conditional cash transfers models, self-improvement gatherings, and little medium endeavor models assist the network with setting up and improve wages, status and investment in dynamic, consequently contributing emphatically to financial turn of events.

5.2.4. Capacity Building and Change of Lifestyles

The study found that financial capability acquired through donor aided project training facilities provide the skills and experience needed for effective management of investments for community and this lead to improved earnings.

5.3 Discussion of Findings

5.3.1 Level of Donor Funding and effects on the changes of lifestyle

The study found that the priority were given to the community needs and their priorities which has increased their living standards by accessing health, education, and protection services at the camp level. The discoveries repudiate an investigation by Lavagnon (2011) who expressed that benefactor supported network venture neglect to accomplish their objectives because of various issues that could be named administrative, hierarchical, helpless partners contribution just as cost overwhelms and delays in asset discharge during execution. Likewise, execution of contributor supported ventures is basic given that benefactors would need to feel happy with the network venture results and to guarantee that they have assumed critical part in improving the government assistance of networks in the nation they have given the guide to (Afande, 2013). Bussiinge Christopher (2010), unfamiliar guide decreases homegrown reserve funds and channel it to utilization uses and it has no relationship with development and interest in the non-industrial nations. This work continues to state that funded projects have little or no substantial effects in an environment with poor policies and in situations where projects are not well integrated, and donors will ignore the potential negative conditions on the recipient countries.

5.3.1 Stakeholder Involvement in Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

The study found that stakeholder involvement in project has ensured the project are funded equally in all areas of Hargeisa IDP camps thus improving equitable distribution of resource to all in the community. The discoveries concur with an examination by Mto (2010) who expressed that inside certain networks, the cycle of advancement should initially deal with clashes, participation and lack of interest before improvement can happen. In this manner, all partners inside the benefactor financed venture climate are significant and ought not be disregarded. Howlett and Nagu (2001), there must be agreement at public and contributor levels for venture supportability, this implies inclusion of all recipients in the undertaking plan and execution in light of the fact that the main thing is to engage those with no force who are focused by advancement programs. Whenever partners are agreed an occasion to partake in giver supported improvement ventures, there is consistently an upgrade of imagination and capacities and satisfaction inside the networks and this

will thus help them impact the financial, political and social activities of the general public which is human advancement base (UNDP, 2000).

5.3.3 Economic Empowerment through Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

The investigation found that contributor supported undertakings for example jobs ventures through restrictive money moves models, self-improvement gatherings, Small Medium Enterprises encouraged IDP people group to build up and improve wages, status and support in dynamic, along these lines contributing decidedly to financial turn of events. Vu Minh Duc (2002) in his examination concurs with the investigation discoveries as he contends that giver financing has a beneficial outcome in agricultural countries that have great approaches and this is by all accounts viable in lower pay nations. An examination by William Easterly and Tobias pfutz (2008), the issue with adequacy of contributor supported activities is that there is a ton of fracture of giver ventures meaning every beneficiary is confronted with numerous little undertakings from various benefactors which breeds duplication, takes a ton of season of government services in most guide escalated countries. Manageability can be improved if assets are adequately contributed to fabricate hierarchical and the board limit of key organizations with the goal that the required help can be given (FAO, 2010).

5.3.4 Capacity Building and Change of Lifestyles

The study found that financial capability acquired through donor aided project training facilities provide the skills and experience needed for effective management of investments for community and this lead to improved earnings. The discoveries concur with an examination by Blewitt (2008) who expressed the maintainability of an undertaking is subject to the level of confidence created in the focused on networks and on the political and social responsibilities in the advancement venture. Subsequently, supportability of the undertaking can be accomplished by limit improvement at singular, social, framework and institutional levels. Penunia (2011) noticed that there is an expansion in individuals framing associations to engage themselves and this expansion in common society associations is empowered by open and private establishments that look to assist individuals with accomplishing independence through information to build their ability to adjust to changing climate. Rowland Atkinson et al (2008), capacity building involves local solutions to local problems and the desire to boost the capacity of disadvantaged communities deal

with the problems without external resources. Communities are empowered to see the skills they have and identify the kind of challenges they want to solve using common action. DAC (2006) capacity advancement includes three levels, cultural; which incorporates the climate that effect somehow the capacity of people and associations to change, authoritative level is made when individuals have information and aptitudes and work together and this over the long run brings association limit, singular limit improvement includes individuals' capacity to secure abilities and information that will engage them to gain ground.

5.4. Conclusion of the Study

The study concluded that priorities are given to the immediate basic pressing issues leading to the betterment of life through the provision of such necessities as health, education, water and protection. The study also concluded that stakeholder involvement in project has ensured the project are funded equally in all areas thus improving equitable distribution of resource to all in the community. In addition, the livelihood project and resilient project with cash and other models have greatly increased the capacity of IDP households and uplifted their income level, and their power to make decisions at their base. It also reduced the poverty rate by increasing employment opportunities at the IDP camp level, thus contributing positively to socio-economic development. The study further concluded that financial competency acquired through donor aided project training facilities provide the skills and experience needed for effective management of investments for the community and this lead to improved earnings by opening small scale businesses.

5.4. Recommendations of the Study

1. The study recommends that involvement of stakeholders including government actors, community, business groups, and aid implementers should be given a serious consideration in order to upscale the impact and quality of project results.
2. The study also recommends that training and development through capacity building should be taken as a serious sign of community development through donor funded projects. The study makes it clear that the level of technical knowhow in management of donor projects by displaced community is inadequate
3. The study recommends that displaced communities should make all efforts to attract and retain donor funding since this was found to be a reasonable method of funding the pertinent projects. Furthermore, they also admitted that they do not have the ability to raise enough funds to sustain the project on their own.

5.5. Suggestions for Further Studies

This study focused on Project impact factorson change of lifestyles of displaced communities: a case of Hargeisa City, Somaliland. This research recommends that future research can try to validate the study in other geographical regions of Somaliland such Awdal, Sanag & Togdheer so as to appraise whether the results are strong across various locations or they hold only in Hargeisa City, Somaliland.

REFERENCES

- Adhiambo, L. (2018). Factors affecting the effectiveness of donor funded projects in promoting development in kibera in Kenya: Unpublished thesis.
- African Development Bank. (2017). Handbook on Stakeholder Consultation and Participation: in ADB Operations
- Busiinge, C. (2018). The Impact of Donor Aided Projects. Through NGOs on the Social and Economic Welfare of the rural poor: Uganda.
- Cohen, J. M. and Uphoff, N. (2017). Participation's place in rural development: Seeking clarity through specificity. *World Development* 8: 213-235.
- Dirk, G. and Zerhusen, C. (2016) Cooperatives as a Community Development strategy: Linking Theory and Practice University of Wisconsin – Madison, USA. 142pp.
- Emerging Markets (2017). A Ladder of citizen participation. *Journal of American Institute of Planners* 35 (4): 216-224.
- Gilchrist, A. and Rouf, T. (2016). Community Development and Networking (2nd Edition). Community Development Foundation, London. 234pp.
- Gathara, P. (2018). Impact of Proposed amendments to Public Benefit Organizations ACT on Kenyans' health:
- Hodgkin, (2018). Farmer access to innovation resources report: feasibility study report Tanzania Management Project for Upland Areas. TANGO International, Asia. 104pp.
- Hodge & Piccolo. (2016). *Funding Source, Board Involvement Techniques, and Financial Vulnerability in Non-profit Organizations: A test of Resource Dependence*. *Non profit Management and leadership*, 16 (2), 171-190.
- IFAD. (2017). *IFAD's Approach to Sustainability*. Draft of a presentation subsequently made by IFAD Strategic Framework 2007-2010. Sustainability of Development Projects. Rome.

- Jones, G. E. (2016). *Investing in Rural Extension: Strategies and Goals*. Elsevier Applied Science Publishers, London. 267pp.
- Karanja, G. (2017). Influence of Management Practices on Sustainability of Youth Income Generating Projects: in Murang'a County. *International Journal of Education and Research*, 2 (2)
- Kigera E. (2019). The role of donor aids in empowering and promoting the leadership of rural women. Paper presented to the UN expert group,
- Kitonga, P. (2018). *Factors influencing Sustainability of Donor Funded Rural Water Projects in Kitui County Kenya*: University of Nairobi, Kenya, 2011.
- Kombo, D. and Tromp, D. (2018). *Proposal and Thesis Writing: An Introduction*. Nairobi, Kenya: Pauline Publications Africa.
- Kuria, J. and Wanyoike, A. (2016). *Social Science Research*. Nairobi, Kenya: Downtown
- Koponen, J. (2017). *Finish Aid to Kenya Still Afloat*. FAD, IDS University Working Papers of Helsinki No.2. 103pp.
- Lenis, S. (2018). *Farmer Groups, Input Access, and Intra group Dynamics: A Case Study of Targeted Subsidies in Nigeria*. IFPRI Discussion Paper 01197. 86pp.
- Marcus, D. (2016). *How to incorporate sustainability into the project cycle*. *Project Sustainability Manual* 3 (7) 35.
- Mohammad, S. N. (2018). *People's participation in development projects at grass-root level: A case study of Alampur and Jagannathpur union parishad*. Dissertation for Award of Master Degree at North South University, Bangladesh. 93pp
- Mugenda, O. & Mugenda, G. (2003). *Research methods; Quantitative & Qualitative Approaches*. Nairobi: Acts Press.
- Nyamweya, A (2018). *Community Participation in economic development of rural areas* *Journal of Development Studies* 6(1): 5 – 9.

- Nyaguthii, E. & Oyugi,A. (2018). Influence of Community Participation on Successful Implementation of Constituence Development Fund Projects: Case Study of Mwea Constituency. *International Journal of Education and Research* 8(1),234- 268.
- Oyugi and Nyaguthii (2016). Participatory and project sustainability: Dissertation for Award of MSc. Degree at Massey University Palmerstone North, New Zealand. 96pp.
- Orotho. C. (2003). *Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques* (2nd Edition). New Age International Ltd. Publishers, New Delhi. 401pp.
- Piccolo, (2016). Marking farmer group effective: project on “Crop-livestock integration for sustainable management of natural resources and building livelihoods resilience in Eastern and Central Africa.
- Rowe and Frewer, (2017). *Introduction to Community Development*. Aarluk Consulting Inc. 78pp.
- Scoons, I. (2017). Sustainability. *Development in Practice* 17(4): 589.
- Shirlanne, (2019). An information integration framework for donor funded projects. *American Journal of Community Psychology* 23 (5): 56.
- Samoei, B. (2018). *Project Monitoring, Evaluation, Control and Reporting: Community Development Approach*. Nairobi: Project Support Publications, Revised Edition.
- Sumners, N. (2017). Managing externally financed projects: Integrated primary health care in Bolivia. *Health Policy Plan* 2001 16 (4): 386-394.
- Ulaanbaatar, A. (2018). Community development projects in Rural Mongolia. *Mongol Reali. Urban studies* 38(8): 1233-1251.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: PERMISSION LETTER

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

P. O. BOX 30197 NAIROBI

RE: REQUEST FOR USE OF INFORMATION

Dear Sir,

I am a master of arts in project planning and management student and in the partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree; I wish to undertake a research study on influence of donor funds on change of lifestyles of displaced communities: a case of Hargeisa city. The motivation behind this letter is to demand your authorization to gather information through talking the respondents managing the giver supported ventures. Your help and reactions will be useful in the examination as I will have the option to sum up, finish up the discoveries and help me think of the correct suggestions. I accept this open door to guarantee that the information got will be utilized for scholastic purposes just and your character will be held private.

Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Yours Faithfully,

Mubarik Mohamoud Ahmed

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

Section A: General Information

1. Gender of the respondent

- a) Male () b) Female ()

2. Kindly indicate your highest level of educational qualification (tick)

- a) Primary education []
 b) Secondary education []
 c) Certificate or diploma []
 d) University Graduate []
 e) Post Graduate []
 No education background

SECTION B: Level of Donor Funding and Change of Lifestyles

Fund allocation	1	2	3	4	5
A lot of priority has been given in development of health facilities leading to improved health and nutrition to the community					
Priority is given to building and equipping schools which have played a paramount role in eradication of poverty through education for all within the community in Hargeisa IDP camps.					
Through investment in basic commodity like water for domestic, agricultural and livestock use the community living standard has improved drastically					
Priorities are given to the immediately basic pressing issues leading to betterment of life through provision of such necessities like roads, access to land, and needs related to protection.					

SECTION C: Stakeholder Involvement in Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles.

Stakeholder involvement	1	2	3	4	5
Community involvement in project planning and implementation has ensured that allocation is by merit					
Stakeholder involvement in project has ensured the project are funded equally in all areas thus improving equitable distribution of resource to all in the community					
Through stakeholder involvement the transparency level have been improved and as such the project meet the expected output for the community					
Stakeholder involvement in donor aided project has led to quality projects for betterment of community through proper management of the resources					

SECTION D: Economic Empowerment through Donor Projects and Change of Lifestyles

Economic empowerment	1	2	3	4	5
Donor aided project enhance community social-economic welfare					
Donor aided projects e.g. Livelihoods projects through Conditional cash transfers models help the community					
The investment in donor aided project activities improve employment opportunities for the jobless employable population including IDP youth, thus eradication poverty to their household and community in general					
Donor aided project leads to creation of wealth in the community due to increased investment and saving which are bought due to availability of better health facility and other basic needs thus people do not spend much on them					

SECTION E: Capacity Building and Change of Lifestyles

Capacity building					
By providing basic necessities, the donor aided project helps community to establish its identity and self-confidence in the public sphere thus better bargain for social welfare					
Financial competency acquired through donor aided project training facilities provide the skills and experience needed for effective management of investments for community and this lead to improved earning					
Donor aided project provide crucial role through learning opportunity for individuals to improve their attitudes and abilities to fight poverty in their household					
Through advocacy role the projects helps to empower community intellectually and as such are able to fight for their rights like right for good health, right for education and right to choose their leaders without implications					

END

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION