

**RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND FARM
PRODUCTION IN HARGEISA,
SOMALILAND**

A Thesis Proposal

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In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts in Economics policy & planning

By:

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DECLARATION A

"This Thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".



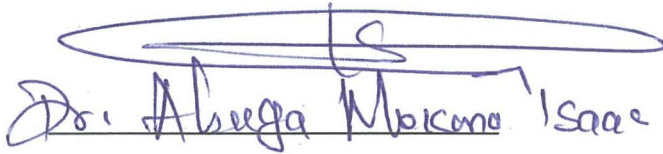
Name and Signature of Candidate



Date

DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this Thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".



Dr. Abega Morkono Isaac

Name and Signature of Supervisor

13.12.12

Date

APPROVAL SHEET

This Thesis entitled "Resource Availability and farm Production in Hargeisa, Somaliland " prepared and submitted by Anwar Yusuf in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts In Economic policy and planning has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.

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Name and Sig of Supervisor

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Date of Comprehensive Examination: _____

Grade: _____

Name and Sig. Of DVC, CHDR

DEDICATION

The Researcher dedicated this thesis to his father Yusuf Yonis Yusuf, mother and his brothers and sisters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of Allah, the most merciful the most gracious, the researcher thanks Allah the way he has guided to him and given the ability, the knowledge and the wealth to write this thesis.

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the relationship between resource availability and farm production in Hargeisa, Somaliland. The study was guided by the following research objectives; the first objective was to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of: age, gender, highest educational qualification, and work experience and the second and third objective was to determine the levels of resource availability among the farm production in Hargeisa, Somaliland. And the fourth objective was the relationship between the level of resource availability and the level of farm production among farmers in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

The study was conducted through descriptive survey and correlation research design by using quantitative approach with two parts questionnaire and 130 respondents was selected from selected farms in Hargeisa, Somaliland. The study utilized descriptive statistics, frequencies and percentage; tables were used in the presentation of data. And also Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was applied to test correlation between resource availability and farm production.

The researcher found that the resource availability and farm production from selected farms in Hargeisa, Somaliland are significantly correlated.

The researcher recommended that farms in Hargeisa must be put in place the policies that allocate resource availability and farm production in farms of Hargeisa, Somaliland the home and the community.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the Study

Agricultural resources such fertilizers, technology, labour, irrigation, crop rotation and pesticides were developed long ago, but have made great strides in the past century. The history of agriculture has played a major role in human history, as agricultural progress has been a crucial factor in worldwide socio-economic change. Division of labor in agricultural societies made commonplace specializations rarely seen in hunter-gatherer cultures. So, too, are arts such as epic literature and monumental architecture, as well as codified legal systems. When farmers became capable of producing food beyond the needs of their own families, others in their society were freed to devote themselves to projects other than food acquisition. Historians and anthropologists have long argued that the development of agriculture made civilization possible. The total world population probably never exceeded 15 million inhabitants before the invention of agriculture.

The history of agriculture dates back thousands of years, and its development has been driven and defined by greatly different climates, cultures, and technologies. However, all farming generally relies on techniques to expand and maintain the lands suitable for raising domesticated species. For plants, this usually requires some form of

irrigation, although there are methods of dry land farming; pastoral herding on rangeland is still the most common means of raising livestock. In the developed world, industrial agriculture based on large-scale monoculture has become the dominant system of modern farming, although there is growing support for sustainable agriculture (e.g. Parma culture or organic agriculture).

Modern agronomy, plant breeding, pesticides and fertilizers, and technological improvements have sharply increased yields from cultivation, but at the same time have caused widespread ecological damage and negative human health effects. Selective breeding and modern practices in animal husbandry such as intensive pig farming have similarly increased the output of meat, but have raised concerns about animal cruelty and the health effects of the antibiotics, growth hormones, and other chemicals commonly used in industrial meat production.

The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fibers, fuels, and raw materials. In the 21st century, plants have been used to grow biofuels, biopharmaceuticals, bioplastics, and pharmaceuticals. Specific foods include cereals, vegetables, fruits, and meat. Fibers include cotton, wool, hemp, silk and flax. Raw materials include lumber and bamboo. Other useful materials are produced by plants, such as resins. Biofuels include methane from biomass, ethanol, and biodiesel. Cut flowers, nursery plants, tropical fish and birds for the pet trade are some of the ornamental products. Regarding food production, the World Bank targets agricultural

Agriculture' (also called farming or husbandry) is the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi, and other life forms for food, fiber, and other products used to sustain life. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that nurtured the development of civilization.

Some seventy percent of the Somaliland population is rural of which about 55% are pastoralists and agro pastoralists, 24% are crop farmers and 1% fishermen. Before 1990, crops contributed 38% to GDP. In Somaliland, rain fed agriculture is practiced in higher rainfall areas in the Awdal region and the Sanag and Togdheer regions. There is sizeable rainfed and irrigated farming activity at Gabiley close to Hargeisa. The main crops are millet, sorghum, cowpeas and beans.

Farming is increasing in popularity as a livelihood activity and attracts ever-increasing numbers of nomadic pastoralist seeking a more settled existence and additional/new livelihood sources. Increasing enclosure of rangelands for farming in is a source of continuous tension with pastoralists. At the middle and upper income levels, Somali farmland owners with other income sources generally do not farm themselves. They either hire labour (sometimes through kinship) or do not farm at all (this very evident along the seasonal river in Harirad in Awdal). Prior to the collapse of the State in 1991, Oromos from Ethiopia provided much farm labour. The pre-war IFAD irrigated farming initiative in the Northern areas was successfully revived in Gebile in Somaliland in recent years and it is planned to start in the Sheikh area of Somaliland shortly.

Most farming activity is small-scale with a preference for irrigated farming where possible which is less risky than rainfed farming. Farmers are somewhat organized in production areas for pooling of labour and bulk marketing. Rural producers grow for home consumption as well as expanding local consumer markets especially in larger towns. Gat is an expanding cash crop in many areas and services the lower disposable income end of the rapidly expanding gat consumption market.

Statement of the Problem

In the early of Somaliland history the agricultural sector move through a lot of difficulty because of the civil war that caused by the collapse of the central government of Somalia, northern region of the territory asserted its independence as the Republic of Somaliland on (May 18, 1991) since that time the government tried to develop the farm sector and rebuild the systems. Somaliland government realized that agriculture sector is the key to develop Somaliland society and the economic growth of the country, therefore the government try to find investments and resource to farm sector and to encourage the community to make production and work in this sector.

However it was difficult to the government because of limitation of the resource if it capital, labour, technology or natural resources. Seeds, fertilizer and pesticides in Somaliland are sourced mainly from Dubai and also some from Kenya. These are generally expensive and not always appropriate to local conditions, and are in some cases supplied on credit by local traders who subsequently also buy the

harvested crops. There is limited information available on appropriate seed varieties for different soil and climatic conditions in Somaliland and no research service. Farmers lack many basic skills and there are sizeable crop losses to pests, insects and diseases.

Purpose of the Study

This study intends to look at the influence of the resource availability on farm and how affect the productivity of the farm and differences in the resource availability; this study was identify the strengths and weaknesses/gaps in resource availability, utilization and effectiveness.

Research Objectives

General: The main objective of this study is to correlate the resource availability and farm production in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

Specific: To be sought further in this study was be as follows:

1. To identify the demographic characteristics of the respondents in terms of:
 - 1.1 Gender
 - 1.2 Age
 - 1.3 Qualifications under the farming discipline
 - 1.4 Qualifications other than the farming discipline
 - 1.5 Number of years in farming

- 1.6 Number of qualified labour in the farm
2. To determine the levels of resource availability among the farm production in Hargeisa, Somaliland.
3. To determine the level of farm production in Hargeisa, Somaliland.
4. To determine if there is a significant difference in the level of resource availability and farm production among the farm owners to their profile characteristics:
 - 1.1 Gender
 - 1.2 Age
 - 1.3 Qualifications under the farming discipline
 - 1.4 Qualifications other than the farming discipline
 - 1.5 Number of years in farming
 - 1.6 Number of qualified labour in the farm
5. To determine if there is a significant relationship between the level of resource availability and the level of farm production among farmers in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

Research Questions

This study was sought to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the demographic characteristics of the respondents as to:
 - 1.1 Gender?
 - 1.2 Age?

- 1.3 Qualifications under the farming discipline?
 - 1.4 Qualifications other than the farming discipline?
 - 1.5 Number of years in farming?
 - 1.6 Number of qualified labour in the farm?
2. What are the levels of resource availability among the farmers in Hargeisa, Somaliland?
 3. What is the level of farm production in Hargeisa, Somaliland?
 4. is there a significant difference in the level of resource availability and farm production among the farm owners to their profile characteristics:
 - 1.1 Gender?
 - 1.2 Age?
 - 1.3 Qualifications under the farming discipline?
 - 1.4 Qualifications other than the farming discipline?
 - 1.5 Number of years in farming?
 - 1.6 Number of qualified labour in the farm?
 5. Is there a significant relationship between the level of resource availability and the level of farm production among farmers in Hargeisa, Somaliland?

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in the level of resource availability and farm production according to the profile characteristics of the respondent.

2. There is no significant relationship between the level of resource availability and level of farm production among the farmers in Hargeisa, Somaliland

Scope

Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in five districts of Hargeisa, which include Abaarso district, Darasalam district, Xaraf district, Halaya district, and Darar-wayne district these areas are chosen because most of farms are located.

Content Scope

The study intends to examine the levels of resource availability and farm production, the strengths and weaknesses of these aspects, significant difference in resource availability and farm production, according to their demographic characteristics, cause and effect relationship between the independent variables (resource availability) and dependent variable (farm production).

Theoretical Scope

The **Production theory** developed by David K. Levine in July 1, 1996 proven this study.

Significance of the Study

The following discipline was benefit from the findings of the study.

The **farm owner was** recognizing the importance of resource availability and how their farms can become productive on the basis of resource availability.

The **Ministry of agriculture** was use the findings as empirical information to encourage the farmers to use resource availability and how it effects the farm production monitor within quality standards the provision and the use of resource inputs.

The **future researcher was** utilizing the findings of this study to embark on a related study.

Operational definitions

For the purpose of this study, the following terms are defined as they are used in the study:

Demographic characteristics of the respondents are attributes looked for in this study in terms of gender, age, qualifications, number of years in farming , number of qualified labour that work in the farm

Resource availability is a source or supply from which benefit is produced. Typically resources are materials or other assets that are transformed to produce benefit and in the process may be consumed or made unavailable.

Farm production is one that provides most of the resources necessary for the farmer's family to live, such as food, fuel, fiber, healing plants, etc. It is a farm which ensures food security as well as a way to sustain the well-being of a community. This implies that a productive farm is also one which is able to ensure proper management of natural resources, such as biodiversity, soil, water, etc. For most farmers, a productive farm would also produce more goods than required for the community in order to allow trade.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concepts, Opinions, Ideas from Authors/ Experts

Resource

S. Spoolman. (2011) a **resource** is a source or supply from which benefit is produced. Typically resources are materials or other assets that are transformed to produce benefit and in the process may be consumed or made unavailable. From a human perspective a natural resource is anything obtained from the environment to satisfy human needs and wants.

Resources have three main characteristics:

- 1) Utility,
- 2) Limited availability, and
- 3) Potential for depletion or consumption.

Resources have been variously categorized as biotic versus a biotic, renewable versus non-renewable, and potential versus actual, along with more elaborate classifications.

Agricultural resource

Labour or human resources

Nordhaus. (2004) Human beings, through the labour they provide and the organizations they staff, are also considered to be resources. The term Human resources can also be defined as the skills, energies, talents, abilities and knowledge that are used for the production of goods or the rendering of services

Capital or infrastructure

Spoolman. (2011) Main articles: Capital (economics) and Infrastructure In economics, capital refers to already-produced durable goods used in production of goods or services. As resources, capital goods may or may not be significantly consumed, though they may depreciate in the production process and they are typically of limited capacity or unavailable for use by others.

Land or natural resources

Main article: Natural resource

Nordhaus. (2004) Natural resources are derived from the environment. Many natural resources are essential for human survival, while others are used for satisfying human desire. Conservation is the management of natural resources with the goal of sustainability. Natural resources may be further classified in different ways.^[1]

Resources can be categorized on the basis of origin:

A biotic resource comprises non-living things (e.g., land, water, air and minerals such as gold, iron, copper, silver).

Biotic resources are obtained from the biosphere. Forests and their products, animals, birds and their products, fish and other marine organisms are important examples. Minerals such as coal and petroleum are sometimes included in this category because they were formed from fossilized organic matter, though over long periods of time.

Natural resources are also categorized based on the stage of development:

Potential Resources are known to exist and may be used in the future. For example, petroleum may exist in many parts of India and Kuwait that have sedimentary rocks, but until the time it is actually drilled out and put into use, it remains a potential resource.

Actual resources are those that have been surveyed, their quantity and quality determined, and are being used in present times. For example, petroleum and natural gas is actively being obtained from the Mumbai High Fields. The development of an actual resource, such as wood processing depends upon the technology available and the cost involved. That part of the actual resource that can be developed profitably with available technology is called a reserve resource, while that part that cannot be developed profitably because of lack of technology is called a stock resource.

Natural resources can be categorized on the basis of:

Non-renewable Resources are formed over very long geological periods. Minerals and fossils are included in this category. Since their rate of formation is extremely slow, they cannot be replenished once they are depleted. Out of these, the metallic minerals can be re-used by recycling them, but coal and petroleum cannot be recycled.

Renewable resources, such as forests and fisheries, can be replenished or reproduced relatively quickly. The highest rate at which a resource can be used sustainably is the sustainable yield. Some resources, like sunlight, air, and wind, are called **perpetual resources** because they are available continuously, though at a limited rate. Their quantity is not affected by human consumption. Many renewable resources can be depleted by human use, but may also be replenished, thus maintaining a flow. Some of these, like agricultural crops, take a short time for renewal; others, like water, take a comparatively longer time, while still others, like forests, take even longer.

Dependent upon the speed and quantity of consumption, overconsumption can lead to depletion or total and everlasting destruction of a resource. Important examples are agricultural areas, fish and other animals, forests, healthy water and soil, cultivated and natural landscapes. Such **conditionally renewable resources** are sometimes classified as a third kind of resource, or as a subtype of renewable resources.

Conditionally renewable resources are presently subject to excess human consumption and the only sustainable long term use of such resources is within the so-called zero ecological footprint, wherein human use less than the Earth's ecological capacity to regenerate.

Natural resources are also categorized based on distribution:

Ubiquitous Resources are found everywhere (e.g., air, light, water).

Localized Resources are found only in certain parts of the world (e.g., copper and iron ore, geothermal power).

On the basis of ownership, resources can be classified as individual, community, national, and international.

Farm production

Fuglie (2004) for many farmers (especially in non-industrial countries) agricultural productivity may mean much more. A productive farm is one that provides most of the resources necessary for the farmer's family to live, such as food, fuel, fiber, healing plants, etc. It is a farm which ensures food security as well as a way to sustain the well-being of a community. This implies that a productive farm is also one which is able to ensure proper management of natural resources, such as biodiversity, soil, water, etc. For most farmers, a productive farm would also produce more goods than required for the community in order to allow trade.

Diversity in agricultural production is one key to productivity, as it enables risk management and preserves potentials for adaptation and change. Monoculture is an example of such a no diverse production system. In a monoculture system a farmer may produce only crops, but no livestock, or only livestock and no crop.

The benefits of raising livestock, among others, are that it provides multiple goods, such as food, wool, hides, and transportation. It also has an important value in term of social relationships (such as gifts in weddings). In case of famine, when crops are not sufficient to ensure food safety, livestock can be used as food. Livestock may also provide manure, which can be used to fertilize cultivated soils, which increases soil productivity. On the other hand, in an agricultural system based only on raising livestock, food has to be bought to other farmers, and wastes produced cannot be easily disposed of. Production has many functions, and diversity is the foundation of such production. To ignore the complex functions provided by a farm is thought by many to turn agricultural production into a commodity

Theoretical Perspectives

Production theory developed by David K. Levine in July 1, 1996
David Knudsen Levine is the John H. Biggs Distinguished Professor of Economics at Washington University in St. Louis. His research includes the study of intellectual property and endogenous growth in dynamic general equilibrium models, the endogenous formation of preferences, social

norms and institutions, learning in games, and game theory applications to experimental economics.

A production function specifies the maximum output that can be produced with a given set of inputs. In order to achieve maximum profits the production manager has to use optimum input-output combination for a given cost. In this unit, we have shown how a production manager minimizes the cost for a given output in order to maximize the profit. Also, we have shown how to maximize the output at a given level of cost.

The law of diminishing marginal returns states that as equal increments of variable input are added to fixed input, a point will eventually be reached where corresponding increments to output begin to decline. We have also seen the relations between the marginal product, average product, and total product.

There are three stages of production. Stage I is characterized by $MP > 0$ and $MP > AP$. Stage II is characterized by $MP > 0$ and $MP < AP$. Stage III is characterized by $MP < 0$. The economically meaningful range is Stage II. The production manager maximizes the profit at a point where the value of marginal product equals the price of the output.

A production isoquant consists of all the combinations of two inputs that will yield the same maximum output. The marginal rate of technical substitution is WK/WL , holding output constant. The law of diminishing marginal rate of substitution implies the rate at which one input can be substituted for another input, if output remains constant. An isocost line consists of all the combinations of inputs which have the same total cost.

The absolute slope of the isocost line is the input price ratio. Returns to scale, a long run concept, involves the effect on output of changing all inputs by same proportion and in the same direction.

Related Studies

A study which is conducted in Ghana the most important indicator of agricultural transformation is significant improvement in Agricultural productivity. While the assessment of current land productivity is extremely important for Ghana, as indicated in Section 2, it is impossible to accomplish this for most crops in this study due to the data limitations. Even in this case, the study of land productivity suffers from additional data weakness that limits the sample size of eligible maize harvesting observations. In particular, information concerning the amount of harvested, unit measure of output, and land used by crops is not available for all households that reported maize production. If any of these components was not reported by a maize-growing household, this household is not included in the productivity assessment here because an accurate yield cannot be calculated.

In addition, trustworthy unit conversions (to a uniform unit, e.g., metric ton) are not available for many reported units of production. In the survey households reported the unit measures in various forms including American tin, basket, bowl, bunch, bundle, margarine tin, maxi bag, mini bag, and many others. Neither (GSS) nor (MOFA) provided a comprehensive list of unit conversions, making it difficult to include all observations in maize yield estimation. It should be noted that this is a universal issue for all crops in the data and not just for maize. In the case of maize, fortunately, the vast majority of households reported fairly

standard units like maxi and mini bags, which simplifies unit conversions and allows us to include upwards of 98 percent of potential maize observations.¹² Based on an incomplete list of unit conversions received from MoFA, maize yields are estimated for the households with full information discussed above. This leaves 2,035 households, which represents a sample size reduction of roughly one third from the number of rural households that reported maize harvests

Anderson (2007) includes a critical review of the formal, grey and emerging literature on the impact of different approaches to extension, including various governance structures, approaches to capacity and management and advisory methods. The review highlights the lack of knowledge of the impacts and cost-effectiveness of new reforms and concludes: "the existing studies do not make it possible to identify which of those reform elements is effective under which circumstances" (Anderson, 2007, p. 26). In a review of the training and visit (T&V) system, including some evidence based on rigorous impact evaluations, (Anderson et al, 2006) analyze the challenges and causes of its lack of sustainability and eventual abandonment. They identify a number of limiting characteristics of public extension systems, and suggest that high costs combined with the lack of convincing evidence of major gains attributable to extension are the likely factors that induced the fall of T&V.

Since the emergence of the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach in Indonesia in the late 1980s, this approach to extension has become increasingly widespread and has been introduced in some 78 countries (van den Berg and Jiggins, 2007). The FFS approach draws on

the participatory approach in terms of its focus on farmer experimentation and problem solving. Van den Berg (2004) provides a synthesis of 25 evaluation studies of integrated pest management (IPM) FFSs. Most studies focused on rice and measured immediate impact of the FFSs in terms of reduced pesticide use and changes in yields, reporting considerable reductions in pesticide use, with some studies also showing an increase in yields. However, in common with other reviews of extension services, the methodology of the studies is varied, highlighting the complexity of estimating impact for such interventions and the lack of an agreed conceptual framework for doing so. The review revealed that studies were either designed to be statistically rigorous, but with limited scope, or comprehensive, but with limited coverage. Van den Berg (2004) argues that by combining the results of different sources the comprehensiveness of the overall evaluation was improved. Building on the latter, Van den Berg and Jiggings (2007) review studies evaluating FFS and pest management, finding that FFSs have had additional benefits to that of IPM including facilitating collective action, leadership, organization and improved problem-solving skills. Noting that discussions on the fiscal sustainability of FFSs should include considerations of who will pay for the externalities of pesticide use, they conclude that the evidence gathered in the review suggests that FFSs can be a cost-effective way of increasing farmers' skills and thus contributing towards escaping poverty.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study was use the descriptive survey design specifically the descriptive comparative and descriptive correlation strategies. Descriptive studies are non-experimental researches that describe the characteristics of a particular individual, or of a group. It deals with the relationship between variables, testing of hypothesis and development of generalizations and use of theories that have universal validity. Further, descriptive surveys are used to discover causal relationships (descriptive correlation), differences (descriptive comparative), to provide precise quantitative description and to observe behavior (Treece and Treece, 1973). The descriptive comparative design will be used to compare resource availability and farm production according to profile charecteristics.

Research Population

According to national census survey in 2010 the population of farms in Hargeisa was 11,435 so this is the parent population of the study. In addition, researcher sampled respondents from the farm owners, management and staff of farms in Hargeisa Somaliland.

Sample Size

In view of the nature of the target population where the number of farms is many in number, a sample was taken from each district. Therefore the given target population is 11,435 a sample size of will be selected. Table 1 below shows the respondents of the study with the following categories: district, target population and sample size. The Sloven's formula is used to determine the minimum sample size.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Na^2}$$

Table 1

Respondents of the Study

<i>District</i>	<i>Target population</i>	<i>Sample size</i>
<i>Abaarso</i>	<i>2469</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Xaraf</i>	<i>2590</i>	<i>87</i>
<i>Halaya</i>	<i>2287</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Darar wayne</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Darasalam</i>	<i>2105</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>11435</i>	<i>386</i>

Sampling Procedures

The cluster sampling method was used to select the respondents based on these criteria

1. The respondents are living different districts
3. Differences among the staff in terms of skills and experience.

Research Instruments

The research instruments or a tool that was be used in this study will be mainly on questionnaires that are structured in the following section and sub sections:

(1) The questionnaire was designed to capture detailed profile of the respondents or demographic characteristics (gender, age, qualifications, and number of years in farming, number of worker employed); (2) researcher devised questionnaires to determine the levels of import competition and business profitability. These consist of options

The response modes of the questionnaire on resource utilization are indicated as: strongly agree (4); agree (3); disagree (2); strongly disagree (1).

Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

In the case validity and reliability a researcher was use content validity and would device a questionnaire of both standardized and self administered. To insure the content questionnaire was be pre-test

to small number of participants before being taken to the field to measure whether it is suited to the needed information from the respondents.

Data Gathering Procedures

Before the administration of the questionnaires

1. An introduction letter was being obtained from the School of Post Graduate Studies and Research for the researcher to ask for approval to conduct the study from respective managers in industries.
2. When approved, the researcher was securing a list of the qualified respondents from the school authorities in charge and select through systematic random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.
3. The respondent was being explained about the study and will be requested to sign the Informed Consent Form (Appendix 3).
4. Reproduce more than enough questionnaires for distribution.
5. Select research assistants who would assist in the data collection; brief and orient them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

During the administration of the questionnaires

1. The respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
2. The researcher was emphasizing retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.

3. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked if all are answered.

After the administration of the questionnaires

The data gathered was collated, encoded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Data Analysis

The frequency and percentage distribution was used to determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The mean and standard deviations will be applied for the levels of extension services and agricultural production. An item analysis will illustrate the strengths and weaknesses based on the indicators in terms of mean and rank. From these strengths and weaknesses, the recommendations will be derived.

The following mean range was used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

A. For the level of resource availability

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Very high	Very satisfactory
2.51-3.25	high	Satisfactory
1.76-2.50	low	Fair
1.00-1.75	Not available	Poor

B. For the level of production

Mean Rang	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Always available	Very satisfactory
2.51-3.25	sometimes available	Satisfactory
1.76-2.50	Seldom	Fair
1.00-1.75	Not available	Poor

The analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was utilized to test the difference between means for hypothesis one (Ho #1) at 0.05 level of significance.

A multiple correlation coefficient to test the hypothesis on correlation (Ho #2) at 0.05 level of significance using t-test was employed. The regression analysis R^2 (coefficient of determination) was computed to determine the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

Ethical Considerations

To make sure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the following activities were implemented by the researcher:

1. Seek permission to adopt the standardized questionnaire.
2. The respondents was coded instead of reflecting the names.

3. Solicit permission through a written request to the concerned officials of the farm owners included in the study.
4. Request the respondents to sign in the Informed Consent Form (Appendix 3)
5. Acknowledge the authors quoted in this study and the author of the standardized instrument through citations and referencing.
6. Present the findings in a generalized manner.

Limitations of the Study

In view of the following threats to validity, the researcher was claim an allowable 5% margin of error at 0.05 level of significance Measures are also indicated in order to minimize if not to eradicate the threats to the validity of the findings of this study.

1. *Extraneous variables* which was beyond the researcher's control such as respondents' honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study.
2. *Instrumentation*: The research instruments on resource availability and utilization are not standardized. Therefore a validity and reliability test was done to produce a credible measurement of the research variables.
4. *Attrition/Mortality*: Not all questionnaires maybe returned neither completely answered nor even retrieved back due to circumstances on the part of the respondents such as travels,

sickness, hospitalization and refusal/withdrawal to participate. In anticipation to this, the researcher was reserve more respondents by exceeding the minimum sample size. The respondents was also be reminded not to leave any item in the questionnaires unanswered and was closely followed up as to the date of retrieval.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the presentation of data, analysis, and interpretation. The data analysis and interpretation was based on the research questions as well as research objectives, the presentation was divided in to two parts. The first part presents the respondents profile or demographic information, while the second part deals with presentation, interpretation, and analysis of the research questions and objectives.

Demographic information of the respondents

This part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of this background information was to find out the characteristics of the respondents and show the distribution of the population in the study.

In addition to that, the first objective of this study was to determine the profile of respondents as to Age, Gender, Qualification and Experience to examine what category the majority of the respondents are fit in. data on this objective was analyzed under the question "What are the demographic characteristics of the respondents as to: Age, Gender, Marital status, highest qualifications, and Number of years work experience.

Table 1

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	19	63.3
Female	11	36.7
Total	30	100.0
Age		
15-25	5	16.7
26-35	9	30.0
36-46	4	13.3
47 and above	12	40.0
Total	30	100.0
Educational Qualifications (Under Education Discipline)		
Certificate	15	50.0
Diploma	10	33.3
Bachelors	5	16.7
Total	30	100.0
Farm's age		
Less than one year	5	16.7
1-2 years	3	10.0
3-4 years	15	50.0
5-6 years	7	23.3
7 years and above	5	16.7
Total	30	100.0
Farms size		
Less than 500 Metre Sq	10	33.3
600 – 1000 Metre Sq	6	20.0
1100 – 1 Hectare	8	26.7
More than 1 Hectare	6	20.0
Total	30	100.0
Farms type		
Subsistence farm	19	63.3
commercial farm	11	36.7
Total	30	100.0
Farms structure		

Single proprietorship	19	63.3
Partnership	10	33.3
Cooperative	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0
Employment level		
1-10 workers	12	40.0
11-20 workers	13	43.3
21-30 workers	3	10.0
31 worker and above	2	6.7
Total	30	100.0
Does your farm have Research and Development		
Yes	8	26.7
No	22	73.3
Total	30	100.0
Does your farm have agricultural expertise?		
Yes	19	36.7
No	11	63.3
Total	30	100.0

From the above table 1 it is indicated that different categories were involved in the study. And 63.3% of the respondents were male, whereas, the other 36.7% of the respondents were female; that shows most of the farmers are male. And also 40% of the respondent are in the age of 57 and above that means most of the farmer are in old age were the yang generation from 18-25 are 16.7% and the age of 26-45 are 30% and the age of 46-56 are 13.3%.

The researcher described respondents according to their level of education the study showed 50% of the respondents are uneducated farmers were there educator are 33.3% how have degree

level of education were the rest of 33.3% are primary level of education that show the big number of a literacy in the farmers.

The researcher described the respondent farm's age to know how far the farmers have the experience to deal with the farm. The study so most of the farm age 50% are 3-4 years were 16.7% are less than one year and 23.3% are 5-6 years and 10% are 1-2 years were the remand 16.7% are 7 year and above that shows the low capability to deal with farm because of the short age of the farms

The finding shows that the maturity of the respondents farms 73.3% don't have research and development sinter were 26.6% have it most of farmers 43.3% have 6-10 workers were 10% have 11-20 workers and the remand 6.7% have a 21 worker and above .also table 1 shows that maturity of farmers don't have agricultural expertise 63.7% were 36.7% have it .

Resource availability

The second objective of this research was to determine the Level of resource availability farms in Hargeisa Somaliland. This objective were measured by 13 items or questions in the questionnaire (Standardized) each is selected from one to four 1 strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = agree; 4 = strongly disagree. To find an answer this objective, respondent were asked number of questions. Their responses were analyzed using SPSS's summary statistics showing the means and standard deviations, as indicated in table 1

Table 2

Indicator	Mean	Interpretation
Resource availability		
Financing accessibility help the farmer to increase the output of the farm	2.87	Satisfactory
Investing in buy new crop enhance the production of the farm	3.00	Satisfactory
Availability of labour helps to increase the production of the fame	2.73	Satisfactory
The good management of labour recourse improves the level of the production	2.43	Fair
Soil fertility increase the percentage of the production	3.17	Satisfactory
Using new technology of agriculture increase the production of the farm	2.83	Satisfactory
Allocated the recourse helps the farmer to make farm planning	3.33	Very satisfactory
create the plant plan make the farm more produced	3.13	Satisfactory
getting training program help the farmer to manage the farm	3.23	Satisfactory
availability of water irrigation is important for the production of the farm	3.17	Satisfactory
make plan management of water irrigation enhance the production	3.43	Very satisfactory
use irrigation technology increase the production of the farm	3.30	Very satisfactory
Availability of seeds increase the output of the farm	3.10	Satisfactory

Table 2 shows that majority of the respondent agree (good) that the Financing accessibility help the farmer to increase the output of the farm were the respondents agree also that Investing in buy new crop enhance the production of the farm in hargiesa Somaliland. Table 2 also show that if the labour availability helps to increase the level of farm production.

The good management of labour recourse improves the level of the production as the respondents strongly agree were study shows the respondents disagree that soil fertility increase percentage of the production were most of the respondent strongly disagree that Using new technology of agriculture increase the production of the farm.

The study shows that the respondents are strongly agree that Allocated the recourse helps the farmer to make farm planning and to create plant plan to make the farm more produced most of the respondent disagree that getting training program help the farmer to manage the farm were they strongly agree that availability of water irrigation is important for the production of the farm and also agreed that make plan management of water irrigation enhance the production. The respondents agree use irrigation technology increase the production of the farm were they strongly agreed that Availability of seeds increase the output of the farm.

Table 3

Indicator	Mean	Interpretation
Farm production		
Level of the production	2.17	Fair
Level of water availability	1.73	Poor
simplicity of use of market	1.33	Poor
accessibility of Transporting production	3.75	Very good
ease of use of demand market	2.23	Good
Availability of industry	1.17	Very poor
Availability of harvest tools	3.15	Good
Availability of agricultural machinery	2.12	Poor
Availability to sustain soil fertility	2.47	Good
Availability to increase input	2.45	Good
Mobilize maximize the profits	1.73	Poor
Availability increase total sales	1.57	Good

According to table 3 on average, the level of farm production; was fair. This is shown with the average mean of 2.17; the findings according to table3 revealed a poor level of water availability, and mean of 1.75 were the accessibility of Transporting production was very good at mean of 3.75 were the ease of use of demand market is good at

mean of 2.32 on the other hand the availability of industry is very poor with men of 1.17.

The study shows that the availability of harvest tools was good with mean of 3.15 were the availability of agricultural machinery are poor with mean of 2.12 were the availability of sustain soil fertility are good with mean of 2.47 were the availability to increase was also good with mean of 2.45. The study show that the mobilize maximize the profits was poor with mean of 1.73 were availability of increase total sales was good with mean of 2.52

Testing of the relationships between variables

Relation between Resource Availability and Farm Production

Research question three was derived from the third objective of the study. The third objective of this study was to establish if there is a significant relationship between the level of resource availability and farm production.

To achieve this objective the researcher used means a basis of correlation between the two variables. The results are presented in the following table 4.

Table 4

Relationship between Resource Availability and Farm Production

Variables correlated	Computed r- value	P-value	Interpretation of Correlation	Decision on Ho
Resource Availability vs. Farm Production	0.885	0.0000	Strong Relationship	Rejected

From table 4 according to Pearson's coefficient, the relationship between resource availability and farm production are strong at value of 0.000 Computed r-value is generated from mean scored of resource availability and farm production in hargeisa Somaliland.

The above table gives the nature and type of relationship between resource availability and farm production in selected farms in Abaarso District, Xaraf, Halaya, Darar wayne and Darasalam districts thus the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This implies that as long as the level of resource availability increase the fam will produce more.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter discusses the findings, conclusion and recommendation of this study. Firstly, it was discussed the major findings of the study as stated in the research objectives, secondly the conclusion was draw from the findings of the study .lastly, the researcher was bring recommendation for further researched for this study.

Discussion of the Research Findings

The study focused on resource availability and farm production. The study was to determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents as to: Age, Gender, Marital status, highest qualifications, Number of years work experience.

To determine the levels of resource availability among the farm production in Hargeisa, Somaliland. To determine the level of farm production in Hargeisa, Somaliland. To determine if there is a significant relationship between the level of resource availability and the level of farm production among farmers in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

Relationship between staff quality and workers productivity

Relationship between resource availability and farm production in select in Abaarso District, Xaraf, Halaya, Darar wayne and Darasalam districts, hargeisa somaliland, the third objective of this study was to establish if there is a significant relationship between the levels of resource availability and farm production in selected farms in hargeisa Somaliland .

Data analysis and interpretations revealed that is a significant relationship between resource availability and farm production. The findings indicate that relationship between resource availability and farm production is positive correlation which means there is a relationship between these two variables.

The findings also showed that reason behind the relationship of resource availability and farm production to be positive correlation is the importance of the resource availability for farm production and to allocate the resource for more production.

In addition to that the findings showed that these two variables have positive correlation which means they are going on the same direction, as one increase ,the other increase positively ,therefore ,if the level of resource availability increase the also the level of farm production increase also and success.

CONCLUSIONS

The study investigates the relationship between resource availability and farm production. It was intended to determine relationship between resource availability and farm production in select farms, hargeisa somaliland. The conclusions were made on objectively based as follows:

The first objective of this study was to determine the level of resource availability in selected private farm in hargiesa. As the findings showed, that was poor because the average mean of this objective was **0.885** which mean that most of the respondents agreed that the level of resource is poor. This means that the resource effectively level of farm production.

The second objective was to determine the level of workers productivity in selected private building companies. The findings revealed that the private companies are at risk to fail with overall means of **0.885**, showing there is weak resource availability and this do not allowed farm to become productive and that needs to manage and locate the resource.

The third objective of this study was to establish if there is a significant relationship between the levels of resource availability and farm production in selected farms in hargeisa districts. Data analysis and interpretations revealed that there is a significant relationship between resource availability and farm production. Also the findings indicated the relationship between staff resource availability and farm production is positive correlation which means there is a relationship between the two variables.

Recommendations

The researcher suggests to the selected farm to enhance the level of resource availability and to find new ways to increase the production so the researcher some recommendation as following.

First: the local resource to manage it and to use it in most sufficient was the farmer should get agricultural retuning and enhance and use new agricultural technology and that allow them to become more productive.

The second; to increase the labour fore and manage it because the more labour they get the more out increase and to find more investors to increase them financing so they can buy more agricultural mechanics and tools.

The third; to create the plant plan so they can make the farm more produced, to have availability of water irrigation is important for the production of the farm, make plan management of water irrigation enhance the production and to have Availability of seeds increase the output of the farm.

The fourth; to have Availability of fertilizers improve the level of the production, to mobilize maximize the profits of the farm, to farmer try increase total sales of the farm production because it help Liquidity of cash, to sustain soil fertility and market demand so the farmer can have a good production and market to sale.

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APPENDIX 1 A

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR (DVC)

SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR ANWAR YUSUF YONIS
REG.NO.MEC/36937/121/DF,TO CONDUCT RESEARCH
YN YOUR INSTITUTION**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonfire student of Kampala international university pursuing Master of Arts in economics.

He is currently conducting a field research for his dissertation entitled, **resource availability and farm productivity in Hargeisa, Somaliland**

Your institution has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any data shared with him will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Novembrieta R. Sumil, Ph.D.

Deputy Vice Chancellor, SPGSR

APPENDIX 1B

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings!

I am a master of arts in economics candidate of Kampala International University. Part of the requirements for the award is a dissertation. My study is entitled, **Resource Availability and Farm Productivity**. Within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires. Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only and no information of such kind shall be disclosed to others.

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. ANWAR YUSUF YONIS

APPENDIX 11

CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date _____

Candidate's Data

Name _____

Reg.# _____

Course _____

Title of Study

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

- Physical Safety of Human Subjects
- Psychological Safety
- Emotional Security
- Privacy
- Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
- Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
- Permission to Conduct the Study

___ Informed Consent

___ Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review

___ Approved

___ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)

___ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson _____

Member's _____

APPENDIX III
INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. Anwar Yusuf Yonis that will focus on emotional intelligence and leadership styles.

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: _____

Date _____

APPENDIX IVA

PART A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Gender (Please Tick): (1) Male (2) Female

: _____Age

Level of education (Please Specify):

(1) Certificate _____

(2) Diploma _____

(3) Bachelors _____

(4) Masters _____

(5) Ph.D. _____

Other qualifications _____

Farm's age (Please Tick):

____(1) Less than/Below one year

____(2) 1- 2yrs

____(3) 3-4yrs

____(4) 5-6yrs

____(5) 7 years and above

APPENDIX IVB

PART B: resources availability QUESTIONNAIRE

Section A. General Information Question

1. Farms age

- a) Less than – 1year c) 4years – 6years
b) 1year – 3 years d) 7years & above

2. Farms size _____

3. Farms type

- a) Subsistence farm
b) commercial farm

4. Farms structure

- a) Single proprietorship a) Cooperative
b) Partnership b) Others

5. Employment level

- a) Up to 9
b) 10 – 49
c) 50 – 249
d) >250

6. Does your farm have Research and Development (R & D)

Department?

a) Yes

b) No

7. Does your farm have agricultural expertise?

a) Yes

b) No

Direction 1: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of **resources availability** in your firm. Kindly use the scoring system below:

Response mode	Rating	Response mode	Rating
Strongly agree	(4)	Disagree	(2)
Agree	(3)	Strongly	(1)

NO	Resource availability	1	2	3	4
1	Financing accessibility help the farmer to increase the output of the farm				
2	Investing in buy new crop enhance the production of the farm				
3	Availability of labor helps to increase the production of the fame				
4	The good management of labor recourse improves the level of the production				
5	Soil fertility increase the percentage of the production				
6	Using new technology of agriculture increase the production of the farm				
7	Allocated the recourse helps the farmer to make farm planning				
8	create the plant plan make the farm more produced				
9	getting training program help the farmer to manage the farm				
10	availability of water irrigation is important for the production of the farm				
11	make plan management of water irrigation enhance the production				
12	use irrigation technology increase the production of the farm				
13	Availability of seeds increase the output of the farm				
14	Availability of fertilizers improve the level of the production				

FARM PRODUCTIVITY

Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of **farm productivity** in your firm. Kindly use the scoring system below:

Response mode	Rating	Response mode	Rating
Very high	(4)	Low	(2)
High	(3)	Very low	(1)

NO	Farm productivity	1	2	3	4
1	Level of the production				
2	Level of water availability				
3	simplicity of use of market				
4	accessibility of Transporting production				
5	ease of use of demand market				
6	Availability of industry				
7	Availability of harvest tools				
8	Availability of agricultural machinery				
9	Availability to sustain soil fertility				
10	Availability to increase input				
11	Mobilize maximize the profits				
12	Availability increase total sales				

APPENDIX V

PROPOSED BUDGET

Particular	Quantity	Amount
Stationary	Paper 7 Reams	70,000/=
	Ink 1 Cartridge	35,000/=
	Binding materials 10	250,000/=
Transport costs		2,500,000/=
Data Analysis		400,000/=
Up keep		300,000/=
Miscellaneous		200,000/=
	Total	4,025,000

APPENDIX VI

TIME FRAME

Activity	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug 2012	Nov 2012
1. Conceptual Phase								
Chapter 1								
2. Design & Planning Phase								
Chapter 2-3								
3. Dissertation Proposal								
4. Empirical Phase								
Data Collection								
5. Analytic Phase								
Chapter 4-5								
6. Journal Article								
7. Dissemination Phase								
Viva Voce								
8. Revision								
9. Final Book Bound Copy								
10. Clearance								
11. Graduation								

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

To document the details of the researcher, his competency in writing a research and to recognize his efforts and qualifications, this part of the research report is thus meant.

Personal Profile

Name: Anwar Yusuf Yonis

Gender: Male

Nationality: Somaliland

Educational Background

Master of Arts in Economics (K.I.U) (2012)

Bachelor Degree (H.O.U) (2011)

Secondary school (Sun shine first school) (2007)

Barometry school (imam Muslim school) (2003)

Work Experiences

5 years Ifitin company manager (Hargeisa S/L)

**OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, ECONOMICS AND
MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)**

Date October 29, 2012

**RE: REQUEST FOR ANWAR YUSUF YONIS MEP/36937/121/DF:
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing Masters of Arts in Economic Planning and Policy.

He is currently conducting a research entitled "**Resource Availability and Farm Production in Hargeisa, Somaliland.**"

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly



Mr. Malinga Ramadhan
**Head of Department,
Economics and Management Sciences, (CHDR)**

NOTED BY:

Dr. Sofia Sol T. Gaito
Principal-CHD

