

**CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT;
A CASE STUDY OF WAWA IN BOSASO DISTRICT, SOMALIA**

BY

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**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES
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DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation is my original work which I carried out under the supervision of Dr. Richard Asaba and has not been submitted for any other award of a degree and published at any institution of higher learning.

Signed

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Date

APPROVAL

This dissertation is being submitted for progress hearing following my guidance as the university supervisor.

Signature:

Name: Dr. Richard Asaba

Date:

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to the Almighty Allah who has enabled me to carry out research successfully and my beloved parents for their support. May the Almighty Allah bless you all.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, am greatly indebted to my supervisor who has tireless perused through this to guide and correct me. I appreciate your effort. I cannot fail to acknowledge my lecturers in the college of humanities and social sciences for the knowledge that they passed on to me, without you this would not be an easy task.

Lastly, thanks go to my dear parents once again and the entire family for their tremendous support and encouragement.

May Almighty Allah Bless you all.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BWC:	Bari Women's Confederation
CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
DFID :	Department for International Development's
FGM:	Female Genital Mutilation
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
IDP:	Internationally Displaced People
MOE:	Ministry Of Education
RED :	Research and Evidence Division
SGBV :	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
WAWA :	We Are Women Activists
WSGP:	Women Somalia Gender Progress

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the role of WAWA in empowering women in Bosaso District, Somalia. It was guided by three research objectives that is; identifying the various activities undertaken by WAWA in empowering women, examining how WAWA empowers women and how WAWA's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District, Somalia. The study used a case study design in analyzing the position of civil society organizations in empowering women in Bosaso, Somalia. Using WAWA as an example the study employed questionnaires and an interview guide as the main data collection instruments and a sample of 103 respondents. Findings showed that 67 (65.05%) of the women in Bosaso were aware of the roles played by WAWA in women empowerment in Bosaso District. The findings showed that nineteen percent of the women noted that WAWA promotes political participation among women. This is mainly through engaging them into training, equipping them with leadership skills, political education and also encouraging them to formulate women development groups. Twenty one percent of the respondents suggested that WAWA conducts advocacy for women rights through capacity building programs creating awareness of women rights and also working towards ending human rights violations. Fourteen percent of the respondents noted that WAWA is engaged in projects aiming to eradicate poverty especially among women. Another 12% reported that WAWA has been active in fighting domestic violence in the region and has achieved positive results from this. The study concludes that CSOs such as WAWA indeed empower women to voice out the opinions and secure their rights using holistic approaches. Generally the study has also shown that WAWA as CSOs empower women politically and socio economically. The study recommends that funding should be allocated to CSOs to implement women empowerment programs. There is need for CSOs to educate the public and politicians about their roles to avoid political interference.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the background to the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions and assumptions, scope of the study, significance of the study, operational definitions of terms and concepts as applied to suit the context of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

1.1.1 Historical perspective

Across the globe, women's organizations have been going on for long even before independence from colonial rule for most countries (O'Connell, B. 2016). In the pre-independence period, women organizations had a humble beginning as self-help groups focusing on socio-economic advancement (O'Connell, B. 2016). However, as years progressed, women movements expanded and specifically focused on women's participation in leadership in both elective and appointive bodies. According to Mute (2002), the civil society encompasses a wide range of organizations which are not under the control of governments and which are not for profit as organizations of the private sector.

Kamau (2010), stated that the role of women in the African culture had in many cases been defined as 'home bound'. A term used lightly, to describe the traditional African role of a woman as being a home maker. Issues regarding leadership be it political, economic or social had always been left to the men. In fact, most of the states in Africa were and have always been patriarchal in nature. Kamau noted that the struggle for women to stand out as leaders in Africa is an ongoing process. It had taken the intervention of many entities to begin the journey of promoting women as capable and decisive political leaders. Civil societies are example of entities that had promoted the participation of women in Kenyan politics (Alagappa, 2011). Lopes (2008), noted that the last two decades had strongly indicated a paradigm shift in the international system within Africa whereby democracy had become a championing ideology practiced by many states. Theories of gender parity and equality had also evolved in this era and the roles of civil

societies had grown stronger by the decade. In most African countries, civil societies had played a role in advocating for mechanisms that ensure promotion of women in all aspects of life. It is candid that many governments had come to terms with the role that civil societies play in women empowerment and developmental progress. There had been pronounced commitment of the international community in its effort towards the attainment of gender equality especially in the levels of engagement in political processes.

Wanyande & Okebe (2009) contend that civil societies in Somalia encompass a wide variety of organizations that are independent in nature and not subjected to government control. These organizations have always based their objectives on moral principles and universal norms that aimed to protect, promote the sense of humanity in issues where they seem to lack. In most parts of the World particularly in Somalia, Civil societies tend to promote values that aim in positively changing the society as a unit. Since time immemorial, women had been denied the right to politically participate as leaders (Albright, 2012).

Mute (2002), noted that the role played by civil society in promoting women participation in politics in many African countries had been deemed. This was due to the fact that women were moving into leadership positions through both reserved and unreserved seats and that many perceived positive outcomes as a result of increased self-confidence and improved status in the family and community. This was despite the fact that women faced a number of barriers such as low literacy levels, lack of sufficient training, heavy household chores and negative attitudes towards women in public office (Bazaara, 2013).

Draper, (2015) notes that in Bosaso, We Are Women Activists (WAWA) has worked in tandem with national CSOs and government agencies to bring about the mix of law, policy and procedures that have contributed to success in Bosaso and Somalia at large and thus women empowerment. An important lesson that emerges from these experiences concerns the need to combine the resources and talents at the disposal of an array of organizations. The best results are achieved when WAWA works not individually and in isolation from other organizations, but when partnerships are formed among different types of CSOs, distinguished by sector and level of operation, and also between CSOs and government agencies.

1.1.2 Theoretical perspective

The study used the theory of empowerment developed by Ritzer in (1988). The Theory makes a place for itself among those new social theories that are attempting to connect the personal and the social, the individual and society, the micro and the macro. The core of empowerment theory emphasizes control over macro-level decisions across mutually interdependent individual, organizational, and community domains in which people, organizations, and communities claim voice and control over their social and physical circumstances. At the individual level, empowerment manifests in the individual's ability to contribute to the "process" of developing organizational power-through organizational membership, relationship building, action, and reflection-and in "outcomes" of social and environmental change-e.g., actions and demands emerging out of a newly found knowledge of power, social and emotional connectedness, and organizational participation. This implies that organizations such as CSOs can play a vital role in women empowerment within the communities (Ritzer, 1988).

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

Civil society refers to as the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens. This focuses on women rights, gender mainstreaming, and empowerment of vulnerable groups such as women (Bratton, 2014).

A civil society organization is a group of people which operates in the community, in a way that is distinct from both government and business. Civil society organizations always aim at supporting minorities in communities.

Women's empowerment is the process in which women expand and recreate what it is that they can be, do, and accomplish in a circumstance that they previously were denied (Diamond, 2014). Alternatively, it is the process for women to redefine gender roles in order to improve on the levels of literacy, employment and well-being of women (Mute, 2002). There are several principles defining women's empowerment such as, for one to be empowered, they must come from a position of disempowerment.

Empowerment refers to the act of giving one power, authority to do something in their lives make ones decisions, make a stand in their own lives. Women empowerment is an act of social

work as it contains social work practices including, fighting for women human rights, advocating for equality, women education, counseling and guidance among others.

1.1.4 Contextual perspective

Globally, citizens' interests and demands are important function performed by CSOs. Particularly when state policies and the programs of government agencies do not take account sufficiently of needs of the poor or of some other vulnerable sections, CSOs can step into this breach and help to represent their needs and interests (Bazaara, 2013).

Bazaara (2013) argues that in Africa, it was the rural poor, particularly women and non-white people, whose concerns were not addressed adequately or in any effective manner by government departments in Africa. Even after a more democratic and representative governments in Africa, many women continued to live amid grinding poverty. A group of national CSOs got together to devise solutions to this problem. Acting in coordination with selected government agencies, they organized a series of poverty forums at different locations across this country, where the poor could come forward and speak about poverty as they experienced it in their everyday lives. Government policies have changed considerably to reflect the interests and demands that the poor have expressed at these forums. Bratton (2014) suggests that for the first time in African Countries, and perhaps anywhere in the world, policy makers are dealing with poverty in terms of the lived experiences of the poor. It is difficult to imagine how the interests of the poor in Africa could have been equally well represented without the intervention of the concerned CSOs.

Diamond (2014) argues that in Somalia, articulating interests and demands is a key function served by almost every civil society organization. While political scientists have traditionally ascribed the function of interest articulation to political parties, such parties are not always strong in developing countries, and even where they are strong, they do not always represent the interests of the poor. Providing voice to the poor is consequently a function that can very often be performed only by active and accountable CSOs and thus play a vital role in women empowerment. Particularly where it concerns situations of extreme social exclusion, for example, among indigenous populations or with people who live in remote and inaccessible

areas, voicing interests and demands is a function that will usually be performed by area-based CSOs.

1.2 Problem statement

Civil society organizations continue to be vital in women empowerment across the globe (Alagappa, 2011). CSOs build capacities to advance the gender equality through the human-rights based approach; strengthen capacities of women activists to better exercise their right to social participation and enable vulnerable women to better exercise their economic rights.

Most civil society organizations in Somalia, particularly in Bosaso have tried to fight for women's rights. The CSOs have showed stronger capacities to advocate for, monitor and report on the implementation of the major international treaties addressing women's rights (Bratton, 2014). This is because civil society can mediate between the individual and the State.

Despite the availability of all these programmes, some women in Somalia remain marginalized and the majority poor compared to men in Bosaso (WAWA Year Report, 2015). This could be due to continued undermining of women's rights such as right to education, right to fair wages or equal pay, right to own property and right to contest for political office, traditional practices and marginalization of women in the society. Little has been done to enable women benefit much from such initiatives in order to empower them and change their lives socially, economically and politically in Bosaso.

It is useful and important in this context to bring together insights and lessons from the recent history - not merely to accord well deserved recognition to their efforts, but also to serve as a benchmark for future learning (Edwards, 2011). This study attempted to examine the role of civil society organizations in women empowerment in Somalia, particularly WAWA (We Are Women Activists) in Bosaso.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

This study examined the role of civil society organization in empowering women in Bosaso District, Somalia using WAWA as the case study.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The main objective of the study was to examine the relationship between Civil Society Organizations and Women Empowerment case study of WAWA in Bosaso District, Somalia.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- (i) To identify the various activities undertaken by Civil Society in empowering women in Bosaso District, Somalia.
- (ii) To examine how Civil Society empowers women in Bosaso District, Somalia.
- (iii) To ascertain how Civil Society's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District, Somalia.

1.5 Research Questions

- (i) What are the various activities undertaken by Civil Society in empowering women in Bosaso District, Somalia?
- (ii) How Civil Societies have empowered women in Bosaso District, Somalia?
- (iii) How Civil Society's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District, Somalia?

1.6 Hypothesis

There was a positive significant relationship between WAWA's role and women empowerment in Bosaso District, Somalia

1.7. Scope of the Study

1.7.1 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Bosaso District, Somalia. It focused on one CSO called WAWA (We Are Women Activists)-Somalia. The organization was situated in the heart of Bosaso District. WAWA is selected because its one of the most active Civil Society Organizations in Somalia that has supported many women.

1.7.2 Content Scope

The study was carried out with a purpose of identifying the role of WAWA in women empowerment in Bosaso District, Somalia, women empowerment activities carried out by WAWA in Bosaso District, Somalia and ways how WAWA's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District, Somalia.

1.7.3 Time Scope

The study covered information between (2010-2017) because it was during this time period when there were increased cases of women discrimination in Bosaso (Bazaara, 2013). The researcher undertook this study in a period of four months and took place from July to October 2018 because of the nature of exercise that was undertaken in gathering, editing and processing data.

1.8 Significance of the Study

This study will contribute substantially to awareness of the role played by WAWA in empowering women since it defines different activities done by WAWA and shows how they have empowered the women groups in the country.

The study will also serve as a future data base for further researches that will be carried out as researchers can draw data from the findings which will have narrowed the existing gaps in activities and operations of civil society organizations.

Policy makers will use the study findings to make policies regarding supporting of Civil Societies basing on what they can do towards empowering communities in the country.

1.9 Operation Definition of key terms

A civil society organization is a group of people which operates in the community, in a way that is distinct from both government and business. Civil society organizations always aim at supporting minorities in communities.

Empowerment refers to the act of giving one power, authority to do something in their lives, make ones decisions and make a stand in their own lives.

Women empowerment is the act of giving women support to women through a number of ways including education, human rights protection and among others.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The study reviewed literature from various scholars on the major variables of the study it included a theoretical review and the literature review categorized according the various activities undertaken by WAWA in empowering women in Somalia, the challenges faced by WAWA in empowering women in Bosaso District, Somalia and the solutions to overcome the challenges faced by WAWA in empowering women in Somalia.

2.1 Theoretical framework

The study was based on the theory of empowerment. The theory was initiated by Ritzer in 1988. The theory focuses on the ability of people to gain understanding and control over personal, social, economic and political forces in order to take action to improve their life situations (Ritzer, 1988). The Theory of empowerment entails the process by which individuals and communities are enabled to take power and act effectively in gaining greater control, efficacy, and social justice in changing their lives and their environment. Central to empowerment process are actions which both build individual and collective assets, and improve the efficiency and fairness of the organizational and institutional context which govern the use of these assets.

According to Ritzer (1988), Modern social work is marked by the development of theories that are centered on the issues of social inequality, deprivation of rights and differences of some individuals, groups or communities in society. The Theory of empowerment in social work is one of the theories that attempt to answer the aforementioned issues and actualize social action of the people lacking an equal share of valued resources with the aim of achieving a higher level of social justice in society. Ritzer suggested that it is oriented towards the promotion of human empowerment. Empowerment is understood as an intentional process that includes the initiative and action of persons in gaining power, taking over control in their lives and gaining a greater access to social resources with the aim of achieving personal and collective goals (Ritzer, 1988). In the process of empowerment, we are helping users to become aware of and critically understand structural inequalities and obstacles, and support them in the development of those

skills and actions through which they can more considerably expand their influence and power in society.

Ritzer(1988) notes that empowerment leads to increased social power of deprived individuals, groups or communities. Special attention is given to the principles that form the basis for the practice of empowerment in social work and the process of personal empowerment. This theory is relates to the study as it defines the role of civil societies in promoting empowerment among minority groups. The theory defines the role of empowerment and how it changes the people's lives.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework diagrammatically shows the relationship between the different variables in the study. The independent variable was perceived as the civil society organization (WAWA) and dependent variable was women empowerment.

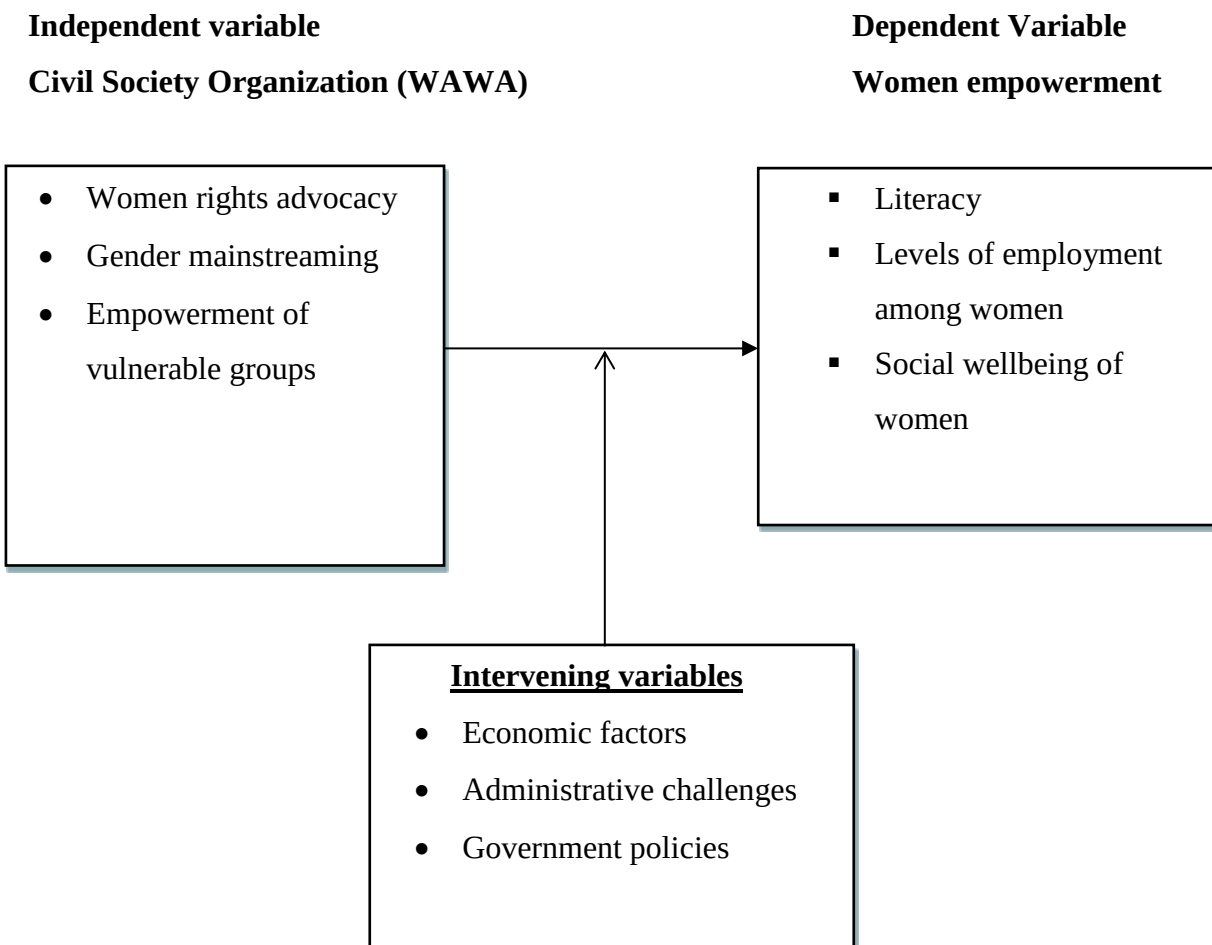


Figure1.1: Conceptual Framework

The independent variable was perceived as the civil society organizations whereas the dependent variable was women empowerment. The independent variable concerns Women rights advocacy, gender mainstreaming and empowerment of vulnerable groups such as women whereas the dependent variable focuses on literacy, levels of employment among women and social wellbeing of women. The intervening variables included; political factors, government policies, administrative challenges and economic factors.

2.3 Review of related literature

2.3.2 Women empowerment activities carried out by CSOs in Africa and Somalia

Political Participation

Globally, civil society organizations promote political participation across the globe. CSOs in Africa can do this by educating people especially women about their rights and obligations as democratic citizens, and encouraging them to listen to election campaigns and vote in elections (Hearn, 2016). In Somalia, CSOs can also help develop skills of women to work with one another to solve common problems, to debate public issues, and express their views. This plays an important role in improving on the standards of living of the people and thus leading to women empowerment. The programs in these civil societies involve educating women political issues, looking for their voices and ideas. These programs start at family level, community to state level. Women are a given chance to participate by giving their ideas.

Develops democracy

In Africa, civil society organizations can help to develop the other values of democratic life: tolerance, moderation, compromise, and respect for opposing points of view (Hemmati, 2013). This also tends to benefit women to aspire to be leaders hence improving on the political stability within the community and thus improves on women empowerment. In Africa, without this deeper culture of accommodation, democracy cannot be stable. These values cannot simply be taught; they must also be experienced through practice. In Somalia, women's groups that have cultivated these values in young people and adults through various programs that practice participation and debate (O'Connell, 2016).

Provision of health services

According to Ministry of Health report (2006), CSOs across the globe are involved in the provision of general health services, including the provision of drugs and sundries, training health workers, and health education of communities on domestic hygiene, water and sanitation and thus improves on the life expectancy. This means that the presence of CSOs globally improves access to health care through construction of CSO health units and stocking these with drugs and this is very instrumental to people especially women (O'Connell, 2016). Some CSOs in Somalia have further enhanced physical access through the construction of hospitals and health centres to enable women and girl's access improved health services.

CSO bring health services in communities including guidance and counseling, treating several diseases and providing education on how to control and manage such diseases.

Empower the vulnerable groups

According Tripp et al., (2012), CSOs in Somalia are active in empowering vulnerable groups who are economically and socially marginalized such as the women through involving them in economic education, capacity building improving their awareness. However, the overall impact in Africa is rather limited and it is not very visible on a larger scale. CSOs activities continue to remain invisible in Somalia to the majority of the population since women continue to suffer gender discrimination and violation of their rights.

2.3.2 CSOs and Women Empowerment

2.3.2.1 Global evidence of CSOs and Women Empowerment

Emerging evidence demonstrates that women globally face a “double hurdle” to power, with “formidable obstacles” restricting their access to decision-making positions and processes, as well as their ability to influence within them. Contributing to a key evidence gap in the Somali context, research carried out in 2016/17 by Social Development Direct and Forcier Consulting for the UK Department for International Development's (DFID) Research and Evidence Division (RED), examines the enablers and constraints for Somali women's political participation and leadership within government and political structures (UNDP,2017). Despite a strong history of activism on women's political rights, and valued roles in clan activities and local peace building

processes, Somali women have not experienced notable increases in their formal political power or status. The research provides new insight on the strategies and circumstances under which Somali women have, and have not, accessed and influenced the political space in Somalia and Somaliland, and their experiences of doing so.

According to Diamond (2014), the role of Civil Society Organizations is the respect, promotion of human rights and social justice. This is done when CSOs adopt practices and activities that promote human rights, such as the right to work with dignity, the right to have a decent job and the right to development and equity for all people regardless of sex or gender. This is very vital to women empowerment since it forms the basis to which to promote women in terms of their capability and strength. It is important that, CSOs empower people to voice out the opinions and secure their rights using holistic approaches. These approaches include; government accountability and its mandate to protect respect and fulfill rights for all people. In many democratic states such as Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, these rights are described as the rule of law (Draper, 2015).

Edwards, (2011) stated that CSOs are expected to accept and promote gender equality and equity in promoting girls' and women's rights (O'Connell, 2016). This could be achieved by supporting women's effort by encouraging them to realize their collective as well as individual rights. This forms the basis of empowerment. Gender equity and equality is achieved by CSOs in addressing the vulnerability and discrimination of women in the society expressed in heinous acts such as sexual exploitation and gender violence. By addressing these issues women are empowered and encouraged to actively participate in decision making, resource allocation and opportunities at all levels (John, 2016).

Another role of CSOs is the focus on democratic ownership and participation of all people (Ehrenberg, 2016) CSOs are mandated to empower people to participate in the democratic process and expand their ownership by developing democratic policies that affect their lives on a daily basis. As part of this process, CSOs are encouraged to be respectful of culture and traditions of individuals. This will enable them to be more receptive and be deemed as friends of the people. Democratic ownership is important to the poor and marginalized since it gives them the ability to claim their rights and shape other factors of their lives violent free

Civil Society Organizations are expected to lead by example (Gosewinkel, 2011). That is why transparency and accountability reinforces the core value that lies beneath the concept of civil society. Public trust as well as the credibility and legitimacy of the CSO will be enhanced. The solidarity of the relationship between the CSOs and other stakeholders is then developed positively. This trait as well as role comes pertinent in funding related issues as well as reporting findings and the impartiality required when dealing with interested parties. The adaptation of the Paris declaration on aid effectiveness in 2005, researchers have questioned the role that CSOs play in funding women and the relationship between the donors and the CSOs (Gosewinkel, 2011).

2.3.2.2 WAWA and Women Empowerment in Bosaso

We Are Women Activists (WAWA) is a non-political, non-profit, non-governmental network for women organisations in Puntland (South Central Somalia) and Erigaabo (Somaliland). It was established in Bosaso (Puntland) in March 2000, by 15 women groups that were formerly part of Bari Women's Confederation (BWC). Currently, the WAWA network includes 46 women groups. The network was set up in order to enhance women's rights and to promote development in Somalia. In particular, it focuses on empowering women, encouraging their political participation and involving them in decision making processes (WAWA, 2015).

The network's activities include: monitoring, investigation, documentation and advocacy for victims of human rights abuse and violations; awareness, prevention and support initiatives on HIV/AIDS; youth empowerment projects, particularly youth participation in local governance and promotion of girl leadership skills; peace building and reconciliation; formal and non-formal education; capacity building for member organisations. Supported by CARE International, WAWA developed the Xoojinta Nabada (Strengthening Peace) Project. They held a peace forum and organised meetings in five villages in the Bo'ame district (Sool region) with women peace committees, men and youth groups. During the forum topics such conflict mediation, conflict resolution and peace building were discussed, in order to promote dialogue on these issues, raise awareness, and strengthen the collaboration among the groups (WAWA, 2015).

In response to the current political crisis in North Eastern Somalia (Puntland), UNIFEM is supporting WAWA (We Are Women Activists), a network of 23 women NGOs committed to

promoting peace and reconciliation and women's human rights in the Puntland region. WAWA held its first peace march in Galkayo on 27 December 2001, bringing together over 120 women from each of the five cities in Puntland to call upon political leaders to stop violence in the region. Plans are underway to hold similar peace marches in other cities (WAWA, 2013).

The year 2013 started with high expectations for a better Somalia and high demands on the new government to implement the new provisional constitution and lead development of the country. A significant milestone was reached on September 16 2013, when a Compact for Somalia was endorsed by the Somali government and its international partners in Brussels under the New Deal framework. The Compact lays out the priorities for peace building and stabilization over the next three years and will provide the overall framework for the government's work and international support to Somalia in this period (UNDP, 2015).

Gender has been mainstreamed within the Compact as a cross-cutting priority, requiring all key interventions to ensure equitable participation of women (and other marginalized groups) and to respond directly to the acute challenges contributing to sustained gender disparities across multiple sectors. The Compact contains a special arrangement for Somaliland integrating region-specific goals and priorities. Despite these achievements, the entire country is still burdened by the ravages of conflict and the women bear unequal brunt of the hardships occasioned by poverty, ongoing insecurity and a deeply clan-based culture which promotes strict male hierarchy and authority and subordination of women WAWA (2015).

This is further exacerbated by religious misinterpretations and cultural limitations on the role and status of women in Somali society. As a result, deeply rooted gender inequality prevails. Women continue to be marginalized in almost all spheres of society despite their contributions to maintaining everyday life. The role of women in peace building has been very visible and they are now playing a tremendous part in reconstruction yet proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments in all three regions of Somalia was last measured at 9.6% in January 2014 (Only 38 out of 275 MPs in the FGS are women. In Puntland, there are only 2 women of 66 MPs and in Somaliland only 2 women of 82 MPs). With no guarantees of justice gender-based violence continues to be widespread in Somalia and is perpetrated mostly by armed men (UNDP, 2015).

Across the country, traditional or customary law continues to override the state judiciary. Girls are married early, with 45% of women aged 20 to 24 married before the age of 18.2 Somalia maintains an informal economy, with about 40% of GDP and 50% of export earnings largely based on livestock which represents the family's wealth and has traditionally been the property of men. Women manage the sale and exchange of livestock products such as milk and ghee, and spend their earnings on household needs. Women's participation in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is at an average of 35% with majority of their functions occurring in the non-technical/support roles (MOLSA, 2014). Women's access to health services is limited, and Somalia's maternal mortality rates remain the highest in the world, at 1,600 per 100,000 live births. Female Genital Mutilation still persists with a prevalence of 98 percent, especially affecting girls between four to 11 years of age. Support for FGM from community members is a key barrier to its eradication. The illiteracy level remains high only 26% of women can read and write compared to 36% for men. A significant IDP problem remains with over 1.12million displaced. 70-80% of IDPs and refugees are women and children.

Participation and representation of women in politics, peace building and decision making undoubtedly, women and women's groups in Somalia have been a central pillar of resilience to conflict and the ravages of natural catastrophes such as draught. Many of the top Somali civic figures promoting peace and development have been women, including several who have earned international awards for their work – such as Dr. Hawa Abdi, Dekha Ibrahim, Asha Haji Elmi, and Edna Aden Ismail. However, women's leadership roles have mainly been confined to civil society, as government and politics at all levels continues to be heavily male-dominated, often excluding women Somalia Gender Progress Rpt. (2015). Somali women's participation in national politics, in state formation and reconciliation processes is severely hampered by their position and role within clan structures and lack of adequate institutional support and engagement. The Somali national review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action conducted in July 2014 revealed that, the prevailing culture and clan system of Somali society continue to serve as a challenge to addressing and overcoming the issue of women's lack of representation and participation in politics. The review further suggests that 'the absence of party-based politics as opposed to clan-based social system also imposes challenges for women's participation (MOLSA, 2014).

Women continue to be marginalized in almost all spheres of society despite their contributions to maintaining everyday life. Women hold only 14% of seats in the Federal Parliament and have been almost absent from efforts to establish regional and district administrations. Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV, 2011) continues to be a serious concern across all three regions. In Puntland, both coordination and capacity to address SGBV is extremely poor – statistics are also poorly kept and likely inaccurate. Due to the sensitive nature of such crimes, reported figures are likely to only represent a small number of actual cases.

2.3.3 How CSOs empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of Women

Hearn (2016) argued that gender equity was the process of being fair to women and men. To ensure this fairness, measures must often be available to compensate for historical and political injustice that prevent women from operating on a leveled playing field with men.

Hemmati, (2013) stressed exercise of equity leads to equality, implies that women and men enjoy the same status, have equal opportunities to contribute to political, economic, socio-cultural development of their nation, and benefit from results there of Kasfir (2012) stated that CSOs generally work to increase women's political participation by lobbying for law proposals, such as the gender-equality law and also working inside the parliament and with politicians to increase their knowledge and put forward questions on gender-equality. The women's organizations also have the continued challenge of coordination, of keeping the pressure on the Parliament, aiming to develop more and better mechanisms for women to participate in politics and to be represented in Parliament.

According to O'Connell (2016), many of the CSOs provide leadership training for women. This becomes the starting point to build pro activity, vision and a sense of purpose. At the individual level, this would involve training of trainers and enabling the trained to run capacity building programs at the community level. Not only will this bolster confidence of the trained community member, but it will also be easier for communities to understand the often difficult concepts as the trained community member will be able to deliver in a local language. Institutional capacity building will include administrative funds to support dedicated office work and training of the staff in fund raising, financial and project management.

2.4 Related studies

Empowerment refers to the delegation of some authority and responsibility to employees and involving them in the decision-making process, not in mere job activities, but rather at all the levels of management (Bazaara, 2013). In other words, empowerment implies freedom, power, authority, motivation and encouragement given to the employees to take decisions related to a specific organizational task. It is also called as Participative Management, as employees are involved in the decision making. The purpose of empowerment is to facilitate decision-making at lower levels of the organization where the employees can offer a unique idea and suggestion about the problem being faced by the organization at a certain level (Bratton, 2014).

The term empowerment refers to measures designed to increase the degree of autonomy and self-determination in people and in communities in order to enable them to represent their interests in a responsible and self-determined way, acting on their own authority (Bratton, 2014). It is the process of becoming stronger and more confident, especially in controlling one's life and claiming one's rights. Empowerment as action refers both to the process of self-empowerment and to professional support of people, which enables them to overcome their sense of powerlessness and lack of influence, and to recognize and use their resources (Diamond, 2014).

Cognitive empowerment

This refers to a kind of empowerment where the ‘women are understanding of their conditions of subordination and the causes of such conditions at both micro and macro levels of society (Diamond, 2014). It involves acquiring new knowledge to create a different understanding of gender relations as well as destroying old beliefs that structure powerful gender ideologies’.

Psychological empowerment

The Psychological empowerment, on the other hand, refers to “development of feelings that women can act upon to improve their condition. This means formation of the belief that they can succeed in change efforts (Draper, 2015 pg 123).

Economic empowerment

According Edwards, (2011) Economic empowerment “requires that women can be able to engage in a productive activity that will allow them some degree of autonomy, no matter how small and hard to obtain at the beginning” (Edwards,2011). Education is considered one of the most important means to empower women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in development processes.

Political empowerment

The Political empowerment would encompass the “ability to organize and mobilize for change (Ehrenberg, 2016). Consequently, an empowerment process must involve not only individual awareness but collective awareness and collective action. The notion of collective action is fundamental to the aim of attaining social transformation.

Social Empowerment

According to Hearn, 2016, social empowerment refers to the process to change the distribution of power in interpersonal relations among different people, cultures, activities of the society” (Hearn, 2016). In the past awareness regarding the society was unknown to the women but present scenarios reveal a completely different picture and they are equally participating in all activities of the society (Gosewinkel, 2011). All efforts must be mobilized to enabling at least the next generation to be genuinely literate to empower socially.

Challenges affecting CSOs in advocating for women empowerment in Africa

Oloka (2013) argues that the majority of CSOs in Somalia lack the capacity to comprehensively and sustainably engage the state in gender policy analysis; evaluation and monitoring policy processes and their implementation. This has contributed to ineffective women empowerment in the country.

In Africa, poor political environment continues to be a major challenge facing most CSOs advocating for women rights (Perlas, 2013). This is because limited space within which CSOs may advance democratization and governance issues are combined with the threat to further control their registration and activities under the proposed CSO Registration (Amendment) Bill

present a big challenge in Africa. This problem is compounded by the fear or lack of “courage” by many CSOs to confront or contradict the state on some issues within the “no-go areas”.

Tripp (2012) suggests that CSOs in Somalia are highly dependent on external sources of funding for their programmes/agendas and activities. Invariably this undermines their independence and the sustainability of their programmes. In addition, this problem contributes to further weaken any social bases CSOs may have and results in the fact that CSOs are not accountable to the communities they aim to serve, or to their domestic constituencies, but to their pay masters (Tripp, 2012). The relatively easy availability of foreign funding may also result in CSOs approaching donors rather than trying to engage in local and popular mobilization in support of a cause. This dependency problem is to be intricate by proposals for Sector Wide Approaches (swaps) and budget support by donors.

Across the globe, CSOs are largely characterized as an elite phenomenon with a narrow social base; a weak numerical base and a thin geographical coverage (Tvedt,2012). The middle class plays a key role in these organisations or at least those most visible in the public arena. Most leading CSOs are also urban-based. Most are concentrated in Bosaso and conduct only limited activities outside the capital. They have no defined (given) membership at the grassroots level. This reality has the consequence that urban based CSOs lack the contribution of communities at the grassroots (Tvedt, 2012). With minimal representation in rural areas where the majority of the people reside, these advocacy groups or CSOs in support of development organisations cannot justifiably claim to speak on behalf of the rural poor.

Kasfir (2012) correctly argues that an organisation’s internal social power will determine its capacity to play its assigned civil role in helping to reform the state and promote democracy. Okuku (2011) argues that those who wish to extend a democratic culture must be democratic themselves. CSOs continue to be faced by a lack of internal democracy and accountability coupled with the personalization of these organisations. Most CSOs in Somalia are above all accountable to their donors (through making reports and financial statements) but not to the beneficiaries of their services who have little or no insight into financial, administrative and decision making matters.

Alan Whaites(2011) notes that the co-ordination of CSO activities in Somalia has improved in the last few years. Further that there is “competition within and between networks for recognition and credit and between local and international CSOs”. The team finds that the sharing of information as well as skills between CSOs needs to be improved. The recent co-operation between several CSOs - under the leadership of the NGO Forum - lobbying the Government to improve the NGO Registration (Amendment) Bill is a good development that should form a basis for future co-operation.

According to Whaites(2012), the greatest challenge for all CSOs globally is financial support since without it operations cannot be successful. Sometimes they would start a project only based on the funds they even after planning so well and much in advance there are many cases in which their programs would be stopped half way just because of lack of enough funds.

Globally, most developing countries have a deteriorating infrastructure that has seen little improvement in the last decade (Hearn, 2016). Many of the roads were frequently impassable in rainy seasons. In Somalia, highway infrastructure is insufficient to open up isolated areas or to link the regions. The country has no railroads. Power is also in short supply or doesn't exist in Somalia in some areas. So this also hampers the activities of CSOs in Somalia.

According to the Ministry Of Education (2006) clearly states that the biggest challenges of CSOs in Somalia is high level of illiteracy rate among the people , the beginning of the civil war led to the destruction of educational infrastructure. The destruction of education system is also accompanied by the breakdown of the country's administrative infrastructure, resulted in to political and social disorder and conflicts, extreme poverty, famine and disease as well as violence and insecurity countrywide.

Hemmati (2013) cites that there is need for support to CSOs in Somalia to be strategic to help them attain both the social bases and the capacity necessary for engaging the state on issues of development, democracy and women rights. Such support should ensure that CSOs are accountable both to their constituencies as well as to the funders and, simultaneously, that the CSOs are democratic and transparent in their work. Further, support to CSOs should also be aimed at helping them mitigate problems of financial dependence by identifying local sources of funding or to reorganise in less costly ways.

In Africa, CSOs especially in Somalia need to realize their full potential in influencing the country's policies, politics and its democratization process, they play a necessary role in the country's development process. It is clear that CSOs need to become stronger; above all more representative, and to acquire the capacity necessary for them to engage both popular bases and the state in policy formulation and analysis.

Kasfir (2012) mentions that the parameters for financial assistance to civil society organizations in Somalia should also be subjected to rigorous reappraisal to ensure that a further range of organisations can contribute to democratisation by widening the scope for independent citizen action through policy dialogue. Concentrating resources on a small number of urban-based organisations led by middle class elites excludes groups in civil society that represent non-elite interests in rural areas in Somalia. Financial assistance to individual organisations should be complemented by and gradually replaced with support that builds up long-term capacity and ensures more equitable access to external funds by means of endowment grants and support to coalitions of membership groups.

Globally, there is need to ensure that any decision to co-operate directly with (finance) CSOs must strike a balance between added value to social development co-operation and the burden on the human resources (O'Connell, 2016). It is clear that some of the challenges confronting CSOs lie outside their internal structures. These comprise the restrictions faced by CSOs owing to the prevailing political environment and the limited spaces available for CSOs to engage in economic policies proffered by institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF. In the areas of fundamental rights and freedoms and democratisation the donors, should choose to engage the government on these issues (O'Connell, 2016).

Perlas, (2013) argues that in an effort to address the challenge of legitimacy, transparency and accountability of international advocacy CSOs, CIVICUS globally has been involved together with other organisations in developing an accountability charter. The charter expresses its signatories' commitment to uphold the highest standards of moral and professional conduct in all their policies, activities and operations.

2.5 Gaps in Literature

The literature above defines the role of CSOs in empowerment however it does not clearly show how CSOs have supported women through their different programs. This study therefore added on this literature to show how the activities of CSOs have supported women

The literature shows talks about CSOs and the role on women empowerment yet they are expected to promote gender equality and equity for all (O'Connell, 2016). Gender equity and equality is achieved by CSOs in addressing the vulnerability and discrimination of women in the society expressed in heinous acts such as sexual exploitation and gender violence. By addressing these issues women are empowered and encouraged to actively participate in decision making, resource allocation and opportunities at all levels (John, 2016). The literature does not fully explain how CSOs have successfully been able to empower women in not only Africa but to the rest of the world. This study added on this literature by seeking to establish the role of CSOs in women empowerment.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the research design, study population, study area, sample size, data collection approaches, techniques, data analysis and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research Design

The study used a case study research design in analyzing the position of civil society organizations in empowering women in Bosaso, Somalia. This design was collected because it allows use of both qualitative and quantitative approaches of data collection. A case study research design refers to an empirical inquiry that investigates a present day phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are no longer honestly evident; and in which a couple of sources of proof are used. In this study, the case study WAWA, a civil society organization.

Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used in data collection and analysis and general information on the subject matter was collected from the different stakeholders in Bosaso District, Somalia. The qualitative aspects involved in-depth interviews with the selected women. On the other hand, the quantitative aspects involved use of close-ended questionnaires which were issued to interview the local people who were willing to take part.

3.2 Study Area

The study was conducted in WAWA one of the most influential civil societies operating in Bosaso District, Somalia. The district is located in Puntland state of Somalia. Bosaso District is 125 Km from the country's capital city Mogadishu. The area was therefore easily accessible for data collection, and is one of the operating areas of WAWA.

3.2.1 Study Population

Borg and Gall (2013) define the target population as all the members of a real hypothetical set of people, events or objects to which we wish to generalize the results of our research. In this study, the target population consisted of 140 inhabitants in Bosaso District, Somalia (WAWA Archives,

2017). The study population of 140 covered different stakeholders such as top authorities of the Government, WAWA staff, Bosaso Local government administrators and other CSOs who were found available.

3.3 Sample Size

3.3.1 Quantitative Sample

Given a population of 140 participants who were beneficiaries of WAWA in Bosaso District, the study used the Solvens sampling formula to select an appropriate sample

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

where n is the sample size, N is population, e = 0.05

$$n = \frac{140}{1 + 140(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{140}{1 + 140(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{140}{1 + 0.35} = 103$$

According to Solvens formula, a population of 140 respondents gave a sample of 103 respondents. These beneficiaries were sampled using simple random sampling because they learned each other and was easily tracked.

3.3.2 Qualitative sample

The study also used a qualitative sample size of 19 people who were top authorities and staff of WAWA (We Are Women Activists) and other organisations (Table 1). These acted as key informants.

Table 1. Qualitative Sample Size for the Study

Type of respondents	Sample Size	sampling technique
Top authorities of the WAWA	3	Purposive
WAWA staff	10	Purposive
Bosaso local government administrators	6	Purposive
Total	19	

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The samples were purposively and randomly selected. Different stakeholders such as civil society organisations members and Bosaso local government administrators were purposively selected because they headed different sections of people and thus had knowledge about the civil society organisations and women empowerment in Somalia particularly in Bosaso. All respondents are assumed to have vital information on the study topic. Respondents who were willing to participate were approached.

3.5 Sources of Data

Primary Data

This was obtained through use of questionnaires and interviews with the respondents.

Secondary Data

This was acquired from text books and other related works of outstanding scholars such as published magazines, written data sources including published and unpublished documents, company reports and internet sources which were all referred to, to provide more information on the civil society organisations and women empowerment in Somalia.

3.6 Research approaches and instruments

Key informant Interviews

The researcher organized key informant interviews with government authorities, Bosaso local government administrators, WAWA staff and other CSOs who would enrich the study findings. The researcher was therefore had to interact with the respondents, face to face and ask them relevant questions to the study. The method was used purposely in order to cover information that would have been left out in the questionnaires.

Survey

A survey of 103 women target by WAWA was conducted using a semi-structured questionnaire. Questionnaires were used in the collection of data. The questionnaire was used because it sought personal views of the respondents and thus enabled them to use their knowledge in providing a wide range of data as they would not feel shy in any way. The questionnaires were designed using very simple language, easy to understand by all respondents and I also guided some respondents who could not fill.

3.7 Validity and reliability of instrument

3.7.1 Validity

Validity of the instrument was ensured through expert judgment and the researcher made sure the coefficient of validity to be at least 70%. The researcher consulted her supervisor for expert knowledge on questionnaire construction (Galib, 2015). After the assessment of the questionnaire, the necessary adjustments made bearing in mind of the objectives of the study. The formula that was used to calculate the validity of the instrument was

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of items declared valid}}{\text{Total Number of items}}$$

$$CVI = \frac{14}{16} * 100\%$$

CVI=87.5% and therefore the instrument was valid since the CVI is above 70%.

3.7.2 Reliability

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Muganda& Mugenda, 2012). Reliability of the instrument was established through a test-retest technique computed using SPSS version 22.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.813	16

As it is revealed in the reliability statistics table above, the Cronbach's Alpha value was 0.813 which was above 0.75 and hence indicating that the instrument was reliable.

3.8 Data Processing and analysis

The processing of data was done after the collection of data for verification of the information that was gathered and for attainment of completeness, accuracy and uniformity. Data editing involved checking the information for errors, which was an added advantage because it enabled

the researcher to delete and eliminate possible errors that were traced which in the end manipulate the results of the study. Data analyzed concurrently to avoid duplication thereby guiding the entire study for balanced and critical analysis. The researcher used hypothesis based on the questionnaire and for other items, tabulation pie-charts and percentage and simple statistical approaches were used for data presentation, analysis and qualification.

The study explained, described and presented the findings basing on the specific objectives of the study and research questions. Data analysis of the questionnaire data was done using simple statistical percentages and frequencies and thereafter was presented in charts. Qualitative data from key informant interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher carried out the study with full knowledge and authorisation of the administration of Bosaso district, Somalia. The researcher first of all acquired an introductory letter from the University. The researcher thereafter went ahead to select respondents, and arrange for dates upon which she delivered questionnaires as well as pick them in addition to making appointments for interviews to be conducted. The researcher was charged with a task of ensuring that she assures the respondents of their confidentiality as this was paramount to research.

It is important during the process of research for the researcher to understand that participation is voluntary; participants were free to refuse to answer any question and may withdraw any time. Another important consideration, involves getting the informed consent of those going to be met during the research process, which involved interviews and observations bearing in mind that the area bears conflict.

Accuracy and honesty during the research process is very important for academic research to proceed. The researcher should treat the project with utmost care, in that there should be no temptation to cheat and generate research results, since it jeopardizes the conception of research.

Personal confidentiality and privacy are very important since the thesis was public. If individuals have been used to provide information, it is important for their privacy to be respected. If private information has been accessed then confidentiality has to be maintained.

3.10 Limitation of the study

Accessing data was a problem since many respondents doubted the confidentiality of research project. An introductory letter however was used to persuade the respondent that the research is purely academic.

Convincing the respondents to respond to the questionnaire was not easy. This however was overcome through hard effort by the interviewer to convince them that the outcome of the study will benefit the community

It was hard to find the right respondents willing to provide accurate required information concerning their lives since the study involves the need for some vital information concerning their lives.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter contains detailed descriptive results obtained from the data analysis. It also focuses on the data presentation, interpretation and analysis in form of tables and figures.

4.2 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

This part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of presenting the background information was to find out the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Table 4.2 : Demographic characteristics of respondents (n=103)

MAIN CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Sex	Male	34	33.01
	Female	69	66.99
Education level	Masters	5	4.85
	Bachelor's Degree	46	44.66
	Diploma	27	26.21
	Certificate	19	18.45
	Others	6	5.83
Major source of Income	Full time employment	34	33.01
	Partial employment	5	4.85
	Self-employment / Business	25	24.27
	None	39	37.86
Marital status	Single	34	33.01
	Married	56	54.37
	Divorced	9	8.74
	Separated	4	3.88
Religion	Protestant	0	0
	Catholic	0	0
	Muslim	103	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

Table 4.1 above show that in respect to sex of respondents, the males were 34(33.01%) and female 69(66.99%), this implies that the number of women was higher than that of men since it was believed women were believed to have sufficient information about the role played by civil society organisations towards women empowerment within Bosaso, Somalia.

With regard to education level, 5(4.85%) were at Masters level, 44(44.66%) were at Bachelor's degree level, 27(26.21%) were at Diploma holders, 19(18.45%) of the respondents were certificate holders, 6(5.83%) were in the others category. This implies that most of the respondents were relatively educated and thus were informed about the role played by civil society organisations towards women empowerment within Bosaso, Somalia.

In the aspect of major source of income, 34(33.01%) were full time employed, 5(4.85%) were partially employed, 25(24.27%) were self-employed and the remaining 39(37.86%) were not employed at all. This implies that the majority of the respondents were unemployed. This also indicates that there is high level of unemployment in Bosaso.

As it is illustrated in the table above, 34(33.01%) were single, 56(54.37%) were married, 9(8.74%) were divorced and the remaining 4(3.88%) were separated. This implies that most of the respondents were married couples since these were the ones believed to have vital information regarding civil society organizations and women employment in Bosaso. According to the study findings, 100% of the respondents were Muslims since all Somalis are muslims.

4.3 Activities undertaken by WAWA in empowering women in Bosaso Somalia

This section mainly concerns activities undertaken by WAWA in empowering women in Somalia. The study results are presented in the tables below;

Table 4.3: What activities are being implemented by WAWA in your community?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Self-sustaining activities done through developing the values of democratic life including being independent, self-sustaining, representative, and autocratic and self-confidence.	30	29.13
Health sustaining activities through Providing of general health services, including the provision of drugs and sundries, development of health facilities	27	26.21
Empowering vulnerable groups who are economically and socially marginalized such as the women	15	14.56
Entrepreneurship education for women	10	9.7
Financial fundraising for women development projects.	21	20.39
Total	103	100.00

Source Primary Data 2018

Table 4.3 above illustrates that 30(29.13%) of the respondents suggested that WAWA engage in developing the other values of democratic life helping women participate in election of their own leaders, helping them leave autocratic, independent, self-sustaining, representative and self-confidence. The respondents 27(26.21%) noted that providing of general health services, including the provision of drugs and sundries, 15(14.56%) noted that CSOs are involved in empowering vulnerable groups who are economically and socially marginalized such as the women. WAWA has provided Entrepreneurship education for women as reported by 10(9.7%). 21(20.39%) reported that WAWA has carried out Financial fundraising for women development projects. This implies that WAWA plays an important role in improving access to health services to women.

“They have implemented a lot of women developmental projects including women entrepreneurship education, leadership training and through such projects many lives of women have been transformed. WAWA has changed lives of many people and there are ongoing projects to empower women more and more women”.

Key informant interview with Project Manager WAWA

Table 4.4: Activities WAWA do that aim at empowering women

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Advocating for women’s rights	31	30%
Educating people especially women about their rights and obligations	15	15%
Women economic education	26	25%
Counseling and guidance	21	20%
Political education	10	10%
Total	103	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

As indicated in the Table 4.4 above, 31(30%) suggested that WAWA aims at advocating for women’s rights and whereas the 15(15%) noted that WAWA also aims at educating people especially women about their rights and obligations. 26(25%) reported that WAWA has had projects involving women economic educations and vocation training for the women. 21(20%) of the respondents reported that WAWA also involve in counselling and guidance and 10% reported that political education that empowers women to enter politics is also carried out. This implies that civil society organisations such as WAWA within Bosaso have been instrumental in boost women empowerment.

“I am a community leader, politically strong thanks be to WAWA. The organizations trained and empowered me through imparting leadership training skills. The voice of women has been strengthened and it is now heard up national level. Through WAWA cases of domestic violence has been reduced in Somalia”.

Key informant interview with community leaders in New Bosaso

Table 4.5: How women get empowered

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Training sessions and seminars	40	38.83
Mentorship	48	46.60
Financial support	15	14.56
Total	103	100.00

Source: Primary Data (2018)

Table 4.5 above illustrated that 40(38.83%) of the respondents suggested that women get empowered through Training sessions and seminars, 48(46.60%) noted that women also get empowered through mentorship and the remaining 15(14.56%) noted that women can get empowered through financial support. This implies that majority of the respondents agreed that mentoring women and girls can be an essential strategy for women empowerment within Bosaso.

4.4 In what ways has WAWA empowered women in Bosaso, Somalia

This section mainly analyses the role of WAWA in women empowerment in Bosaso, Somalia. The study results are presented in the tables below;

Table 4.6: Are you aware of the roles played by WAWA in women empowerment in Bosaso District?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	67	65.05
No	36	34.95
Total	103	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

As indicated in the Table 4.6 above, 67(65.05%) of the respondents agreed that they were aware of the roles played by WAWA in women empowerment in Bosaso District. only 36(34.95%) disagreed. This implies that women are aware of WAWA as a civil society organisation that is instrumental in empowering women. WAWA organization has worked in Somalia for a very long time and has reached or provided a hand of support to majority of the women in the country. This explains why majority are aware of the organizations and its operations. The least

group that was not aware was the untouched group of women that were yet to know about the organization.

4.2.2 Cross tabulation for WAWA and women Empowerment in Bosaso

A cross tabulation analysis was carried out to establish the relationship between WAWA and demographic characteristics of respondents that is to say, gender, age, education, marital status.

Table 4.7: CHI SQUARE test establishing the role of CSOs (WAWA) towards Women Empowerment in Somalia

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.412 ^a	16	.039
Continuity correlation	3.621	16	.051
Likelihood Ratio	2.234	16	.039
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.411	1	.036
N of Valid Cases	103		

a. 21 cells (84.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .16.

Table 4.7 revealed a strong, significant and positive correlation between CSOS and women empowerment ($r=.0391^{**}$, $p<.01$). which indicates that a positive advancement in the projects of CSOs like WAWA positively empowers Women in the region. This confirms that Women have benefited a lot in the works of WAWA.

Table 4.8: How WAWA is empowering women?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Civil society organizations promote political participation among women	20	19
Civil society organizations conduct advocacy for women rights	22	21
Most of CSOs are engaged in projects aiming to eradicate poverty especially among women	15	14
Fighting domestic violence	12	12
Advocating for girl child education	11	11
Financial support to women groups	10	10
Raising the voices of women to policy makers	13	13
Total	103	100.00

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The table 4.8 above indicates that 20(19%) noted that Civil society organizations like WAWA promote political participation among women. This is through engaging them into training equipping them with leadership skills, political education and also encouraging them to formulate women development groups. 22(21%) of the respondents suggested that Civil society organizations conduct advocacy for women rights this is through capacity building programs creating awareness of women rights and also providing a strong hand towards stopping human rights violation.

Respondents 15(14%) noted that WAWA engaged in projects aiming to eradicate poverty especially among women. Others 12(12%) reported that WAWA has been active in fighting domestic violence in the region and has achieved positive results from this. Respondents 11% further added that through WAWA there has been a strong fight for girl child education and today, the rate of girls attending school has increased in the region.

The respondents 10% reported that WAWA has economically supported women through providing financial support to small women development groups, providing entrepreneurship education hence empowering them economically.

Raising voices of the minority and women has been one of the tremendous roles played by WAWA in Somalia as reported by 13% of the respondents. According to them, the organization has made the world including policy makers be aware of the needs of women and their roles as mothers of the world. This implies that most of the respondents were aware of the essential roles played by Civil society organizations towards women empowerment.

Key informants

Below are the views of respondents regarding the benefits / role played by WAWA

“WAWA has trained me and taught me how to start up small business and earn a living. Through WAWA, me as a single mother have been able to take care of my children and am very grateful.

WAWA has advocated human rights protection and has lifted the voice of women”.

Key informant interview response WAWA Staff

“WAWA has fought over 100 cases of domestic violence and today these cases have reduced and we are having women as heads of families. Through WAWA women have been encouraged to participate in decision making process in their communities and some women are today community leaders”

Key informant Interview WAWA regional Leader Bosaso

“WAWA has supported single mothers encouraged them and provided education to them that has helped them build their careers as women. Today most of the women in Fishing have been supported by WAWA financially leading to expansion of their businesses”.

Key informant community leader Bosaso

Table 4.9 : Do you think WAWA has effectively played its role in women empowerment in Bosaso District?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	59	57.28
No	44	42.72
Total	103	100.00

Source: Primary Data (2018)

The study results illustrated in the table 4.9 above indicates that 59(57.28%) agreed that they were aware of how WAWA had effectively played its role in women empowerment in Bosaso District and the remaining 44(42.72%) disagreed. This implies that majority of the respondents within the district were fully aware of how effective WAWA has conducted women empowerment. This is because of the evident empowerment projects that WAWA has carried out for women in Bosaso Somalia.

The CSOs in Bosaso are of great importance to the people and specifically women and from the response of women, I believe WAWA has actively played its role of empowering women and strongly advocating for human rights protection. Through its projects, it has managed to take the voice off minorities to another level.

Some of the women reported that they were very proud of WAWA and grateful for the support provided. “ I had no hope before WAWA found me, picked me up empowered me through counseling and guidance trained me and today I am a woman regional leader in my village and through me the voices of women are hard”.

Key informants WAWA staff

“WAWA has actively supported the women through its different projects including women economic education, guidance and counseling, empowerment programs among others and has showed positive impacts in lives of many”

Key informant WAWA project manager Bosaso region

4.5 WAWA's empowerment programmes and socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District, Somalia

This section mainly concerns ways how WAWA's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District, Somalia. The study results are presented in the tables below;

Table 4.10: Do you agree that WAWA's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	66	64.08
No	37	35.92
Total	103	100.00

Source: Primary Data (2018)

As it is illustrated in the table 4.10 above, 66(64.08%) of the respondents agreed that WAWA's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District whereas the remaining 37(35.92%) disagreed with this statement and this implies that most of the residents within the district were aware that empowerment programmes of WAWA can improve on the social wellbeing of the women.

Table 4.11: If yes, how?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Women learn to start small income generating activities	45	43.69
Women are equipped and trained on how participate in politics	39	37.86
Women are sensitized about their rights	19	18.45
Total	103	100.00

Source: Primary Data (2018)

Table 4.11 above illustrates that 45(43.69%) noted that women learn to start small income generating activities, 39(37.86%) noted that Women are equipped and trained on how participate in politics and the remaining 19(18.45%) noted that Women are sensitized about their rights. This implies that training women on how to start income generating activities can play an instrumental role in improving on their socio-economic status within the district.

“We have taught women to read and write how to manage life and start careers developmental in their lives. We have organized women into small groups teaching them how to start and manage small businesses such as tailoring, agriculture, retail businesses, fishing businesses among others and we have registered positive results”

Key informant WAWA regional Manager Bosaso

Table 4.12: Do you think WAWA’s empowerment programmes have been effective enough in improving the socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	46	44.66
No	57	55.34
Total	103	100.00

Source: Primary Data (2018)

According to the study results presented in the table 4.11above, 46(44.66%) agreed that WAWA’s empowerment programmes had been effective enough in improving the socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District and 57(55.34%) disagreed with the statement. This implies that most residents in the District revealed that empowerment programmes of WAWA were not very effective and thus not every women was empowered within the district.

Table 4.13: How to improve on the effectiveness of WAWA’s empowerment programmes to boost socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Need for government involvement in women empowerment programs through provision of support to women groups financially and socially.	50	48.54
Need to seek adequate financial support from donors to run CSOs activities	35	33.98
Need to encourage more community members to participate in women empowerment programmes	18	17.48
Total	103	100.00

Source: Primary Data (2018)

Table 4.10 above indicates that 50(48.54%) noted that there is need for government involvement in women empowerment, 35(33.98%) suggested that there is also need to seek adequate financial support from donors to run CSOs activities and the remaining 18(17.48%) suggested that there is need to encourage more community members to participate in women empowerment programmes. This implies that a lot still needs to be done to boost socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District.

“The organization has struggled to work and effectively deliver however to fully be successful, we need government support to our projects through reduction of restrictions, financial support among others. The organization can be of help towards improving government relationship with the communities since we are near the citizens than the government.”

Key informant WAWA regional manager Bosaso

4.6 Relationship between CSOs and Women Empowerment in Bosaso

In finding out the relationship between CSOs and Women Empowerment, the researcher performed a correlation analysis using SPSS. It was further confirmed by a test of hypothesis as shown below. The Pearson correlation coefficient (r) was used to establish the relationship between CSOs and Women Empowerment.

Table 4.14 Correlation between CSOs and Women Empowerment

Correlation		CSos	Women empowerment
CSOs	Person correlation	1.000	0.622**
	Sig. (2. tailed)	.	.012
	N	103	103
Women empowerment	Pearson correlation	0.622**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.012	.
	N	103	103

** Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: statistical package for the social scientists (SPSS) output.

Source: Primary Data, 2018

The results revealed a significant positive relationship between CSOs and Women Empowerment in Bosaso ($r = 0.622^{**}$, Sig. = .012). This implies that as the more the projects of CSOs the higher will be the level of women Empowerment. The Pearson coefficient 'r' reflects the degree of linear relationship between the two variables, it ranges from negative one and positive one that is $-1 \leq r \leq 1$. If $r=0$, then, there is no relationship between the two variables, if r ranges between ± 0.1 to ± 0.4 the relationship is weak, if r ranges between ± 0.4 to ± 0.6 the relationship is moderate and if r lies between ± 0.6 to ± 0.9 the relationship is strong. Besides if $r=\pm 1$ there is perfect relationship between the two variables. However, since the correlation coefficient ($r=0.622^{**}$) lies between ± 0.6 to ± 0.9 the researcher concluded that projects of CSOs and women empowerment are significantly related

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses, concludes and recommends reflecting on the study findings presented in the previous chapter.

5.1 Discussions of findings

5.1.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The study found out that the males were 34(33.01%) and female 69(66.99%), this implies that the number of women was higher than that of men since it was believed women were believed to have sufficient information about the role played by civil society organisations towards women empowerment within Bosaso, Somalia. This is in conformity with Goda (2015) when he cited that in recent decades, majority of people fleeing from violence from their homelands are mostly women and children. However, this study observed gender balance.

With regard to education level, 5(4.85%) were at Masters level, 44(44.66%) were at Bachelor's degree level, 27(26.21%) were at Diploma holders, 19(18.45%) of the respondents were certificate holders, 6(5.83%) were in the others category. This implies that most of the respondents were relatively educated and thus were informed about the role played by civil society organisations towards women empowerment within Bosaso, Somalia. In the aspect of major source of income, 34(33.01%) were full time employed, 5(4.85%) were partially employed, 25(24.27%) were self-employed and the remaining 39(37.86%) were not employed at all. This implies that the majority of the respondents were unemployed. This also indicates that there is high level of unemployment in Bosaso. Furthermore, 34(33.01%) were single, 56(54.37%) were married, 9(8.74%) were divorced and the remaining 4(3.88%) were separated. This implies that most of the respondents were married couples since these were the ones believed to have vital information regarding civil society organizations and women employment in Bosaso. According to the study findings, 100% of the respondents were Muslims since all Somalis are muslims.

5.1.2 Findings on role of WAWA in women empowerment in Bosaso, Somalia

It was found out that majority of the respondents agreed that they were aware of the roles played by WAWA in women empowerment in Bosaso District. This implies that civil society organisations within Bosaso have been instrumental in boost women empowerment. This is in line with Diamond (2014) who noted that the role of Civil Society Organizations is the respect, promotion of human rights and social justice. This is done when CSOs adopt practices and activities that promote human rights, such as the right to work with dignity, the right to have a decent job and the right to development and equity for all people regardless of sex or gender. This is very vital to women empowerment since it forms the basis to which to promote women in terms of their capability and strength. It is important that, CSOs empower people to voice out the opinions and secure their rights using holistic approaches.

The study findings revealed that majority of the respondents noted that Civil society organizations promote political participation among women, others suggested that Civil society organizations conduct advocacy for women rights and some noted that most of CSOs are engaged in projects aiming to eradicate poverty especially among women. This implies that most of the respondents were aware of the essential roles played by civil society organizations towards women empowerment. This is in line with Edwards, (2011) who stated that CSOs are expected to accept and promote gender equality and equity in promoting girls' and women's rights. This could be achieved by supporting women's effort by encouraging them to realize their collective as well as individual rights.

It was also found out that respondents agreed that they were aware of how WAWA had effectively played its role in women empowerment in Bosaso District. This implies that majority of the respondents within the district were fully aware of how effective these civil society organizations had conducted women empowerment. This is in line with Ehrenberg, (2016) who noted that another role of CSOs is the focus on democratic ownership and participation of all people. CSOs are mandated to empower people to participate in the democratic process and expand their ownership by developing democratic policies that affect their lives on a daily basis.

Findings agree with the studies according to Diamond (2014), where he mentioned that the role of Civil Society Organizations is the respect, promotion of human rights and social justice. This

is done when CSOs adopt practices and activities that promote human rights, such as the right to work with dignity, the right to have a decent job and the right to development and equity for all people regardless of sex or gender. This is very vital to women empowerment since it forms the basis to which to promote women in terms of their capability and strength. It is important that, CSOs empower people to voice out the opinions and secure their rights using holistic approaches. These approaches include; government accountability and its mandate to protect respect and fulfill rights for all people. In many democratic states such as Kenya, these rights are described as the rule of law (Draper,2015).

Edwards, (2011) stated that CSOs are expected to accept and promote gender equality and equity in promoting girls' and women's rights (O'Connell, 2016). This could be achieved by supporting women's effort by encouraging them to realize their collective as well as individual rights. This forms the basis of empowerment.

5.1.3 Findings on activities undertaken by WAWA in empowering women in Somalia

Study results illustrated that respondents suggested that d CSO engage in developing the other values of democratic life, they noted that providing of general health services, including the provision of drugs and sundries, and they noted that CSOs are involved in empowering vulnerable groups who are economically and socially marginalized such as the women. This implies that majority were of the view that civil society organizations such as WAWA play an important role in improving access to health services to women. This is in line with Tripp et al., (2012), who noted that CSOs in Somalia are active in empowering vulnerable groups who are economically and socially marginalized such as the women. However, the overall impact in Africa is rather limited and it is not very visible on a larger scale. CSOs activities continue to remain invisible in Somalia to the majority of the population since women continue to suffer gender discrimination and violation of their rights.

As indicated in study findings, respondents suggested that WAWA aims at advocating for women's rights and whereas the others noted that WAWA also aims at educating people especially women about their rights and obligations. This implies that civil society organisations such as WAWA within Bosaso have been instrumental in boost women empowerment. This is in line with Hemmati, (2013) who noted that in Africa, civil society organizations can help to

develop the other values of democratic life: tolerance, moderation, compromise, and respect for opposing points of view. This also tends to benefit women to aspire to be leaders hence improving on the political stability within the community and thus improves on women empowerment.

It was found out that that women get empowered through Training sessions and seminars, respondents noted that women also get empowered through mentorship and the remaining respondents noted that women can get empowered through financial support. This implies that majority of the respondents agreed that mentoring women and girls can be an essential strategy for women empowerment within Bosaso. This is in line with Hearn, (2016) who noted that civil society organizations promote political participation across the globe. CSOs in Africa can do this by educating people especially women about their rights and obligations as democratic citizens, and encouraging them to listen to election campaigns and vote in elections.

Mahdi (2004) depicts the women's movement as broad but uncoordinated, yet, sees a clear pattern with women typically pursuing strategies that are "gradual, incremental, and penetrative... aiming for smaller but substantial changes" (Mahdi: 2004: pg. 442). Women are "fighting hard through NGOs and civil society organizations to build steps necessary for climbing to the height of their strength and demands" (Mahdi: 2004: pg. 444). Sometimes outside observers – and even those involved in the struggle – may feel that the pace of change is too slow, but such impatience is ignorant of historical perspective. Change takes time and sustained effort. Indeed, what is happening in Iran can be described as "creeping change, much like what happened to women seeking the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) in the United States" (Mahdi: 2004: pg. 441).

5.1.4 Findings on ways how WAWA's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District, Somalia

It was found out that respondents agreed that WAWA's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District which implies that most of the residents within the district were aware that empowerment programmes of WAWA can improve on the social wellbeing of the women. This is in line with Hearn (2016) who argued that gender equity was the process of being fair to women and men. To ensure this fairness, measures must

often be available to compensate for historical and political injustice that prevent women from operating on a leveled playing field with men.

Study findings revealed that 45(43.69%) noted that women learn to start small income generating activities, 39(37.86%) noted that Women are equipped and trained on how participate in politics and the remaining 19(18.45%) noted that Women are sensitized about their rights. This implies that training women on how to start income generating activities can play an instrumental role in improving on their socio-economic status within the district. This is in line with O'Connell (2016) who noted that many of the CSOs provide leadership training for women. This becomes the starting point to build pro activity, vision and a sense of purpose. At the individual level, this would involve training of trainers and enabling the trained to run capacity building programs at the community level

The study discovered that 46(44.66%) agreed that WAWA's empowerment programmes had been effective enough in improving the socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District and 57(55.34%) disagreed with the statement. This implies that most residents in the District revealed that empowerment programmes of WAWA were not very effective and thus not every women was empowered within the district. This is in line with Oloka (2013) who argues that the majority of CSOs in Somalia lack the capacity to comprehensively and sustainably engage the state in gender policy analysis; evaluation and monitoring policy processes and their implementation. This has contributed to ineffective women empowerment in the country.

It was also revealed that 50(48.54%) noted that there is need for government involvement in women empowerment, 35(33.98%) suggested that there is also need to seek adequate financial support from donors to run CSOs activities and the remaining 18(17.48%) suggested that there is need to encourage more community members to participate in women empowerment programmes. This implies that a lot still needs to be done to boost socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District. This is in line with Kasfir (2012) who stated that CSOs generally work to increase women's political participation by lobbying for law dissertations, such as the gender-equality law and also working inside the parliament and with politicians to increase their knowledge and put forward questions on gender-equality.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 Role of WAWA in women empowerment in Bosaso District, Somalia

The study concludes that it is important that, CSOs empower people to voice out the opinions and secure their rights using holistic approaches. These approaches include; government accountability and its mandate to protect respect and fulfill rights for all people.

CSOs are expected to accept and promote gender equality and equity in promoting girls' and women's rights. This could be achieved by supporting women's effort by encouraging them to realize their collective as well as individual rights.

The study concludes that CSOs are mandated to empower people to participate in the democratic process and expand their ownership by developing democratic policies that affect their lives on a daily basis.

5.2.2 Women empowerment activities carried out by WAWA in Bosaso District, Somalia

The study concludes that civil society organizations promote political participation across the globe. CSOs in Africa can do this by educating people especially women about their rights and obligations as democratic citizens, and encouraging them to listen to election campaigns and vote in elections

In Somalia, CSOs can also help develop skills of women to work with one another to solve common problems, to debate public issues, and express their views. This plays an important role in improving on the standards of living of the people and thus leading to women empowerment.

The study concludes that CSOs are involved in the provision of general health services, including the provision of drugs and sundries, training health workers, and health education of communities on domestic hygiene, water and sanitation and thus improves on the life expectancy.

5.2.3 Ways how WAWA's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District, Somalia

CSOs generally work to increase women's political participation by lobbying for law dissertations, such as the gender-equality law and also working inside the parliament and with politicians to increase their knowledge and put forward questions on gender-equality.

The study concludes that many of the CSOs provide leadership training for women. This becomes the starting point to build pro activity, vision and a sense of purpose. At the individual level, this would involve training of trainers and enabling the trained to run capacity building programs at the community level.

5.3 Recommendations

- There is need for improved CSO funding. This should entail alternative sources of funds such as loans for long term project implementation which will allow for improved project activity.
- There is need for CSOs to educate the public and politicians on their roles to avoid political interference. This should include capacity building communities, development agencies and the government.
- The study recommends that CSOs should set up programmes from which projects can be derived. This should then be used for fundraising. Fundraising should only be based on those areas that have been proposed by these CSOs.
- CSOs should network with stakeholders with whom they share the same interests. This should include holding joint activities for projects sharing the same outcome.
- Political factors are of great influence to the success of CSOs projects, for a country like Somalia that has lived in Civil wars and terror attacks for years, there is need to ensure political stability if CSOs are to successfully deliver and achieve their objectives.
- The government of Somalia should provide support to these groups understanding their goals and objectives and using them to identify the needs of the public and lay strategies towards meeting public needs effectively.
- More effort should be made by feminist groups and women leagues to sensitize the women and men at large about the dangers and causes of the conditions of domestic and

children's rights abuse in society. CSOs can become beneficial in this regard because it reaches out to a wide audience and hence the message was heard and thus acted upon by society.

5.4 Areas for further research

Further research needs to be done on the following;

- Civil society organisations and poverty eradication in Somalia
- Civil society organisations and peace building in Somalia
- Civil society organisations and socio-economic development in Somalia

5.5 Contribution to the existing knowledge

The study will help to contribute knowledge about the vital role played by civil society organisations towards women empowerment. These study findings will be used to create awareness in the communities about the role of WAWA and other CSOs towards women empowerment since it points out the different programmes through which CSOs have managed to promote women empowerment.

The study points out the challenges that are affecting CSOs and also provide recommendations that can be based on to reduce the challenges affecting the effectiveness of the operations of CSO.

The stud will be used by policy makers to establish ways of promoting women empowerment and advocating for human rights protection through following activities of CSOs like WAWA in Bosaso Somalia.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Semi Structured Questionnaire for WAWA staff

Dear respondent,

I am **AMINA MOHAMED NOUR, 1173-06236-12512** a student at Kampala International University in Uganda, studying a Master of Social Work and Social Administration. This questionnaire is intended to collect information on **CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A CASE STUDY OF WAWA, BOSASO CITY, SOMALIA**. The information obtained will be strictly for academic purposes and it will be treated with at most confidentiality. I kindly request you to fill this questionnaire. Thank you.

Yours faithfully

SECTION A: BACKGROUND VARIABLES

To help us to classify your responses, please supply the following facts by circling the right option as appropriate.

A1: Sex ☐ Male
 ☐ female

A2: Age bracket of the respondent: _____

A3: Educational level:

☐ Masters	☐ Certificate
☐ Bachelor degree	☐ Other
☐ Diploma	

A4. Major source of income

☐ Full time employment
☐ Partial employment
☐ Self-employment / Business
☐ None

A5. Marital status

☐ Single
☐ Married

- ☐ Divorced
☐ Separated

A6. Religion

- ☐ Protestant
☐ Catholic
☐ Muslim

SECTION B: Role of WAWA in women empowerment in Bosaso, Somalia

B1. Are you aware of the roles played by WAWA in women empowerment in Bosaso District?

- a) Yes ☐
b) No ☐

B2. If yes, what are those roles?

B3. Do you think WAWA has effectively played its role in women empowerment in Bosaso District?

- a) Yes ☐
b) No ☐

SECTION C: Activities undertaken by WAWA in empowering women in Somalia

C1.What activities are being implemented by WAWA in your community?

- a) Developing the other values of democratic life ☐
- b) Providing of general health services, including the provision of drugs and sundries ☐
- c) Empowering vulnerable groups who are economically and socially marginalized such as the women ☐

C2.What activities does WAWA do that aim at empowering women?

- a) Advocating for women's rights ☐
- b) Educating people especially women about their rights and obligations ☐

C3.If yes, how do women get empowered?

SECTION D: Ways how WAWA's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District, Somalia

D1. Do you agree that WAWA's empowerment programmes have improved socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District?

- a) Yes ☐
- b) No ☐

D2. If yes, how?

D3. Do you think WAWA's empowerment programmes have been effective enough in improving the socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District?

a) Yes ☐

b) No ☐

D4. What do you think needs to be done to improve on the effectiveness of WAWA's empowerment programmes to boost socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District?

Thank you for your responses

END

Appendix II: Interview Guide for key informants

FOR GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, BOSASO LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS, OTHER CSOS

1. Do you think CSOs are instrumental in women empowerment in Bosaso District?
2. Are you aware of the role played by CSOs in women empowerment in Bosaso District?
3. Are you aware of the activities that CSOs engage women into to get empowered?
4. In this regard, what are the activities of WAWA in Bosaso District?
5. How does WAWA empower women in Bosaso District?
6. Do you think WAWA's empowerment programmes are vital for improving socio-economic status of women in Bosaso District?