

**NGO's DROUGHTS MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF IDP's IN
MOGADISHU SOMALIA**

**BY
ABDIWALI ELM I ABDI
REG: NO MDS42623/141/DF**

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DECLARATION

I **ABDIWALI ELMI ABDI** here by declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for any other academic Award in any University or Institution or Learning Center.

Name and Signature of Candidate

ABDIWALI ELMI ABDI

Amas

Date: 16 / 11 / 2015

DECLARATION B

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

Olunga Rusoke

Dr.

16th November 2015

Date

DEDICATION

In a special way, I wish to dedicate my work to all my family specially to the memory of my mother Nadifo Sheikh Muse and my father; Elmi Abdi Awaale, my brother Mr Yusuf Elmi Abdi and my dear Uncle Yusuf Hajji Abdi Omar, who made me the person I am today. They were wonderful parent and I will always appreciate the effort they invested into nurturing me and my dear sister to greater heights. I also dedicate my thesis Muna Elmi Abdi, finally, I dedicated this thesis to all my colleagues and entire my relative.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most merciful the most gracious, I thank Allah the way he guided to me and the ability, acknowledge and the wealth to write this thesis Without Allah, I could not be able to successful this thesis. I would also like to thank my supervisor for his patience constructive advice and assistance throughout the duration of this thesis work. For the insight and theatrical information he provided me during the writhing of the thesis. The research also gives his gratitude to his supervision Dr. Otanga Rusoke who sincerity and encouragement was worth and I will never forget. I would thank Collage Higher Degrees and Research Principal CDHR and all my lectures.

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the relationship between NGO's Droughts Management & Social Development of IDP's Mogadishu, Somalia. The study was guided by three research objectives. First, To determine the Effects of Drought management in Mogadishu. Second, to examine the role of NGO's management in social development.

in Mogadishu. Third, To establish a relationship between the" NGO's drought management & social development of IDPs .

. To achieve the objectives of this study, data was collected through both qualitative and quantitative ,Data analysis, the researcher employed descriptive survey and correlation analysis also used Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS). Finding of this study that NGO's Droughts Management in Mogadishu, Somalia is generally high. And also it revealed that Social Development is high to most respondent.

Finally, this study showed that there is a significant relationship NGO's Droughts Management & Social Development of IDP's in Mogadishu, Somalia. Also, Regression analysis shown the NGO's Droughts Management effected the Social Development., the findings of this study will be helpful for the academicians, NGO's& humanitarian Aid , , researchers, planners, and policy makers who are involved in the concerned area. The researcher recommended The government, development parts, and NGO's should set accessibility in collaboration with Refugee those are engaging To return original Region & making , plan quick response disaster , training skill and invest their agriculture .

Review government drought policy to improve existing or to develop new initiatives to enhance the economic, social, and cultural wellbeing of agricultural families and communities in advance of and during drought.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provided insight into the background, problem statement, and the purpose, objectives of the study, research questions, hypotheses, scope and significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

1.1.1 Historical perspective

Historical Background

From the late 1980s, NGOs assumed a far greater role in development than previously. NGOs were first discovered and then celebrated by the international donor community as bringing fresh solutions to longstanding development problems characterized by inefficient government to government aid and ineffective development projects.

Within the subsequent effort to liberalize economies and “roll back” the state as part of structural adjustment policies, NGOs came also to be seen as a cost-effective alternative to public sector service delivery. In the post- Cold War era the international donor community began to advocate a new policy agenda of “good governance” which saw development outcomes as emerging from a balanced relationship between government, market, and third sector. Within this paradigm, NGOs also came to be seen as part of an emerging “civil society.”

The new attention given to NGOs at this time brought large quantities of aid resources, efforts at building the capacity of NGOs to scale up their work, and led ultimately to important changes in mainstream development thinking and practice, including new ideas about participation, empowerment, gender, and a range of people centered approaches to poverty reduction work. For example, Cernea (1988: 8) argued that NGOs embodied “a philosophy that recognizes the centrality of people in development policies,” and that this along with some other factors gave them “comparative advantages” over government. But too much was expected of NGOs, which came to be seen in some quarters as a “quick fix” for development problems. This had led to a backlash against NGOs by the end of the 1990s, when the evidence began to suggest that NGOs had only partially lived up to these unrealistically high expectations. A global shift also took

place among development donors towards new ways of working with developing country governments, using mechanisms such as “budget support” and “sector-wide approaches” (Lewis, 2007). Yet NGOs have a far longer history than this recent urgency and retreat suggests. Many of the world’s best known NGOs predate the emergence of the development industry. Save the Children Fund (SCF) was founded by Eglantine Jebb in 1919 after the trauma of the First World War. Oxfam, which was originally known as the Oxford Committee against the Famine, was established in 1942 in order to provide famine relief to victims of the Greek Civil War.

CARE began its life sending US food packages to Europe in 1946 after the Second World War. In fact, NGOs had been active at the international level since the eighteenth century in Western countries, when national level issue-based organizations focused on the abolition of the slave trade and movements for peace. By the start of the twentieth century, there were NGOs associations promoting their identities and agendas at national and international levels. For example, at the World Congress of International Associations in 1910, there were 132 international associations represented, dealing with issues as varied as transportation, intellectual property rights, narcotics control, public health issues, resulting either from sub-normal rainfall, erratic rainfall distribution, higher water need or a combination of all the factors. The escalating impacts of droughts have increasingly drawn the attention of scientists, planners and society. The vulnerability to drought in relation to the increasing needs of the growing population has become a point of great concern, especially on the food front. In spite of the technological developments in providing improved crop varieties and better management practices, in India, agriculture has been considered a gamble as the agricultural productivity is strongly influenced by the vagaries of the monsoon.

Today, 13.5 million people across Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti are suffering, and amid famine in Somalia around 3.2 million are feared to be on the brink of starvation.

Facing the greatest calamity due to drought combined with conflict, insecurity and state failure, Somalis have streamed into neighboring countries – some 215,000 since the beginning of 2011, the United Nations says – and north-eastern Kenya’s Dadaab camps now house the greatest concentration of refugees in the world.

It is almost beyond comprehension that the refugees, and their appalling plight on which the eyes of the world are focused, are just one part of a wider, much deeper, insidious and enduring crisis. As Dadaab struggled with an August count of 440,000 people, Kenya as a whole contained 3.7 million people in serious need of food and other assistance. Of those, around 1.4 million faced an emergency, no longer able to provide their basic needs, while another two million pastoralists and farmers were in crisis.

Not far from Dadaab, in a village where the wells had run dry, a despondent pastoralist said: "Once I had 500 cattle. Now what do I have? A family of 20 and nothing to feed them but the handouts we get every few months." As the land dried up, farming families were migrating in search of water and sustenance, and the outlook offered no respite. The dry season had started two months early and would only intensify. Food prices remained unremittingly high, conflict occurred where pastoralists competed for remaining water and depleted pasture, and disease was rampant among both livestock and humans. With sources dwindling, rural families were increasingly drinking untreated water from rivers, streams, polluted ponds and wells, risking waterborne disease such as typhoid and cholera.

Of course, across the Horn, relief has been forthcoming through emergency food, water and health interventions, such as those of the Kenya and Ethiopian Red Cross and the Somali and Djibouti Red Crescent. In the village near Dadaab, the Kenya Red Cross Society has been trucking in thousands of litres of water, as it has to hundreds of others in the region. Food distributions, school feeding programmes, community health support, and the rehabilitation of emergency boreholes all help to ease the suffering.

But relief, the Red Cross Red Crescent insists, is not the answer. The drought will return, again and again, and need will far outweigh the response capacity. Funding for humanitarian aid already fails to keep pace with what is required for ever-increasing disaster. On their own, indeed, short-term interventions are themselves part of the problem. When they close down, when distributions cease and camps are disbanded, people go back to the precarious place they came from: in harm's way, waiting for the next disaster. As seen elsewhere in Africa, the Horn undergoes an endless cycle of crisis-relief-crisis.

Over the past two decades great efforts have been made to respond to emergency needs. But little has been done to break the cycle. The solution must be long-term commitment to making vulnerable communities resilient, building capacity within them. Drought in itself is not a disaster, merely a natural hazard. Catastrophe only occurs when it overwhelms human settlement that is unprepared and vulnerable to it.

Droughts are the resultant of acute water shortage due to lack of rains over extended

periods of time affecting various human activities and lead to problems like Widespread crop failure, un replenished ground water resources, depletion in lakes/ reservoirs, shortage of drinking water and, reduced fodder availability etc. Often a region adopts itself to a certain level of water shortage based on the long-term climatic conditions experienced by it. Any negative departure from these levels creates conditions of drought, depending on the intensity and duration of this deficit. Thus drought conditions differ from region to region. Also the impact of drought over a region varies depending on which economic activity is impaired. Because drought affects many economic and social sectors, scores of definitions have been developed by a variety of disciplines and the approaches taken to define it also reflect regional and ideological variations. In general, drought means different things to different people. To a meteorologist it is the absence of rain while to the agriculture it is the deficiency of soil moisture in the crop root zone to support crop growth and productivity. To the hydrologist it is the lowering of water levels in lakes, reservoirs, etc. while for the city management it may mean the shortage of drinking water availability Thus, it is unrealistic to expect a universal definition of drought for all fields of activity. Droughts different

Droughts are a relatively common feature of the weather in the United Kingdom, with one around every 5–10 years on average. These droughts are usually confined to summer, when a blocking high causes hot, dry weather for an extended period. However droughts can vary in their characteristics. All types of drought cause issues across all sectors, with impacts extending to the ecosystem, agriculture and the economy of the whole country in severe cases of drought. The south east of the country usually suffers most, as it has the highest population (and therefore demand) and the lowest average precipitation per year, which is even lower in a drought. Even in these areas in severe droughts, the definition, impacts, effects and management are all minimal in

in comparison to drought prone areas such as Australia and parts of the United States. In recent years however, the summers of 2007, 2008, 2009 and August 2010 were wetter than normal, 2007 being wettest on record.

In Africa Drought has widespread nature which can cross national borders making information ask management arrangements ineffective (Gautam,2006;Vicente-Serranoetal.,2010).

This has led to an increase in the number of people affected, rising economic costs and increasing humanitarian assistance for the rising numbers o f affected populations (Gautam, 2006).

The effects of natural climatic variability and drought conditions are further accentuated by the Coming threat of climate change that is projected to increase extreme events and drought frequencies in many parts of Africa. Alternative agricultural investment options and policy and institutional innovations with varying profitability and success exist for managing climatic risks (RosenzweigandBinswanger, 1993; Shiferaw and Okello,2011).

1.1.2 Theoretical perspective

According to (*Driscoll, 1994*).**Social development theory** attempts to explain qualitative changes in the structure and framework of society that help the society to better realize its aims and objectives. Development can be defined in a manner applicable to all societies at all historical periods as an upward ascending movement featuring greater levels of energy, efficiency, quality, productivity, complexity,

Comprehension, creativity, mastery, enjoyment and accomplishment. Development is a process of social change, not merely a set of policies and programs instituted for some specific results. During the last five centuries this process has picked up in speed and intensity, and during the last five decades has witnessed a marked surge in acceleration.

The basic mechanism driving social change is increasing awareness leading to better organization. When society senses new and better opportunities for progress it develops new forms of organization to exploit these new openings successfully. The new forms of organization

are better able to harness the available social energies and skills and resources to use the opportunities to get the intended results.

Development is governed by many factors that influence the results of developmental efforts. There must be a motive that drives the social change and essential preconditions for that change to occur. The motive must be powerful enough to overcome obstructions that impede that change from occurring. Development also requires resources such as capital, technology, and supporting infrastructure.

Development is the result of society's capacity to organize resources to meet challenges and opportunities. Society passes through well-defined stages in the course of its development. They are nomadic hunting and gathering, rural agrarian, urban, commercial, industrial, and post-industrial societies. Pioneers introduce new ideas, practices, and habits that conservative elements initially resist. At a later stage, innovations are accepted, imitated, organized, and used by other members of the community. Organizational improvements introduced to support the innovations can take place simultaneously at four different levels physical, social, mental, and psychological. Moreover four different types of resources are involved in promoting development. Of these four, physical resources are most visible, but least capable of expansion. Productivity of resources increases enormously as the quality of organization and level of knowledge inputs rise.

Development pace and scope varies according to the stage society is in. The three main stages are physical, vital (*vital* refers to the dynamic and nervous social energies of humanity that propel individuals to accomplish), and mental.

1.1.3 Conceptual perspective

(Riebsame, et al 2013) Drought is a subtle, insidious **natural hazard** that is a normal part of the climate of virtually all regions of the world. Its occurrence results in a myriad of economic, social, and environmental impacts in developed as well as developing nations, although the characteristics of its impacts differ considerably between the two settings.

Drought is considered by many to be the most complex but least understood of all natural hazards, affecting more people than any other. It is a normal feature of climate and its recurrence is inevitable. However, there remains much confusion about its characteristics. It is precisely this confusion that explains, to some extent, the lack of emphasis on proactive drought management efforts in most parts of the world. Through an improved understanding of the inevitability and characteristics of drought, as well as its differences from other natural hazards, scientists, policymakers, and the public will be better equipped to establish much-needed policies and plans whereby future vulnerability to drought can be reduced.(Dr. K. Mazumdar,)

1.1.4 Contextual perspective

Draibe,(1985) Ngodrought, Management abnormally long period of insufficient rainfall. Drought cannot be defined in terms of inches of rainfall or number of days without rain, since it is determined by such variable factors as the distribution in time and area of precipitation during and before the dry period. Since ancient times droughts have had far-reaching effects on humankind by causing the failure of crops, decreasing natural vegetation, and depleting water supplies. Livestock and wildlife, as well as humans, die of thirst and famine; large land areas often suffer damage from dust storms or fire. Drought is thought by some to have caused migrations of early humans. In India and China drought has periodically brought widespread privation and death. In 1930 lack of rainfall devastated the Great Plains of the United States; called the Clearcutting of trees for firewood, overgrazing, and overcultivation, which lead to land degradation, contribute to this drought cycle.

See C. S. Russell et al., Drought and Water Supply (1970); W. C. Palmer and L. M. Denny, Drought Bibliography (1971); R. V. Garcia and J. Escudero, Drought and Man (1986).

1.2 The Statement of the Problem.

The world is suffering from many natural disasters such as floods and droughts due to climate change. Most rural households depend on agriculture as their source of food and income. Agriculture thus plays a prominent role in the stability of rural communities. When drought strikes, these communities are often left without their livelihood and their investment in agriculture. Especially, the drought casts heavy burden on water resource management and

planning, for droughts. However, still there are lack of quantitative analysis of drought characteristics of climate change on droughts.

Drought management in Somalia has had significant weaknesses Governmental responded slowly and ineffectively to manage drought, especially in farming communities with poor resources in the last drought in 2011

“This study therefore seeks to establish how NGO’s Drought management can be effected social development of IDP’s in Mogadishu Somalia”

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to investigated the effects relationship between “Drought management & Social development selected IDPs & NGOs in Mogadishu, Somalia”

1.4 Research Objectives

- 1) To determine the Effects of Drought management.
- 2) To examine the role of NGO’s management in social development.
- 3) To establish effects a relationship between the” NGO’s drought management and social development of Idps’ .

Research Questions

1. What is the Effects of Drought management?
2. How is the role of NGO’s management in social development?
3. What is the effects relationship between the” NGO’s drought management affects the social development of Idps?

1.6 Hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between the” drought management affects the social development”

1.6.1 Scope of the study

The study focused on the “NGO’s drought management affects the social development of IDPs in Mogadishu Somalia”, this area was selected because this is one of the district effected drought in **geographical scope** Bay Region Somalia.

1.6.2 Time scope

The study take it two years to completion. This time will be from January 2014 –November 2015. This period covers all activities from proposal & thesis drafting to submission of final report.

1.6.3Significance of the study

This study beneficial to many stakeholders indicated below.

In Gedo, Bay , Bakool regions, This study seeks to find ways of solves in Drought management which can be used to improved Social development, has been struggling to achieve development goals, it is expected that the findings and recommendations from this study will work to improve the levels of social development.

The study also motivated further researchers and academicians those who wants to know impact of drought management& social development.

Operational definitions

NGO’s Drought management: is process to protect effects of disaster to venerability sociality to develop.

Social development: is the activity that improving levels of basic needs such as water, food, shelter and education.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the review of literature relating to the variables under investigation. The theoretical review and conceptual framework are also presented and summary.

2.1 Theoretical perspective

According to (Driscoll, 1994), **Social development theory** attempts to explain qualitative changes in the structure and framework of society that help the society to better realize its aims and objectives. Development can be defined in a manner applicable to all societies' at all historical periods as an upward ascending movement featuring greater levels of energy, efficiency, quality, productivity, complexity, comprehension, creativity, mastery, enjoyment and accomplishment. Development is a process of social change, not merely a set of policies and programs instituted for some specific results. During the last five centuries this process has picked up in speed and intensity, and during the last five decades has witnessed a marked surge in acceleration.

The basic mechanism driving social change is increasing awareness leading to better organization. When society senses new and better opportunities for progress it develops new forms of organization to exploit these new openings successfully. The new forms of organization are better able to harness the available social energies and skills and resources to use the opportunities to get the intended results.

Development is governed by many factors that influence the results of developmental efforts. There must be a motive that drives the social change and essential preconditions for that change to occur. The motive must be powerful enough to overcome obstructions that impede that change from occurring. Development also requires resources such as capital, technology, and supporting infrastructure.

Development is the result of society's capacity to organize resources to meet challenges and opportunities. Society passes through well-defined stages in the course of its development. They are nomadic hunting and gathering, rural agrarian, urban, commercial, industrial, and post-industrial societies. Pioneers introduce new ideas, practices, and habits that conservative elements initially resist. At a later stage, innovations are accepted, imitated, organized, and used by other members of the community. Organizational improvements introduced to support the innovations can take place simultaneously at four different levels—physical, social, mental, and psychological. Moreover four different types of resources are involved in promoting development. Of these four, physical resources are most visible, but least capable of expansion. Productivity of resources increases enormously as the quality of organization and level of knowledge inputs rise.

Development pace and scope varies according to the stage society is in. The three main stages are physical, vital (*vital* refers to the dynamic and nervous social energies of humanity that propel individuals to accomplish), and mental.

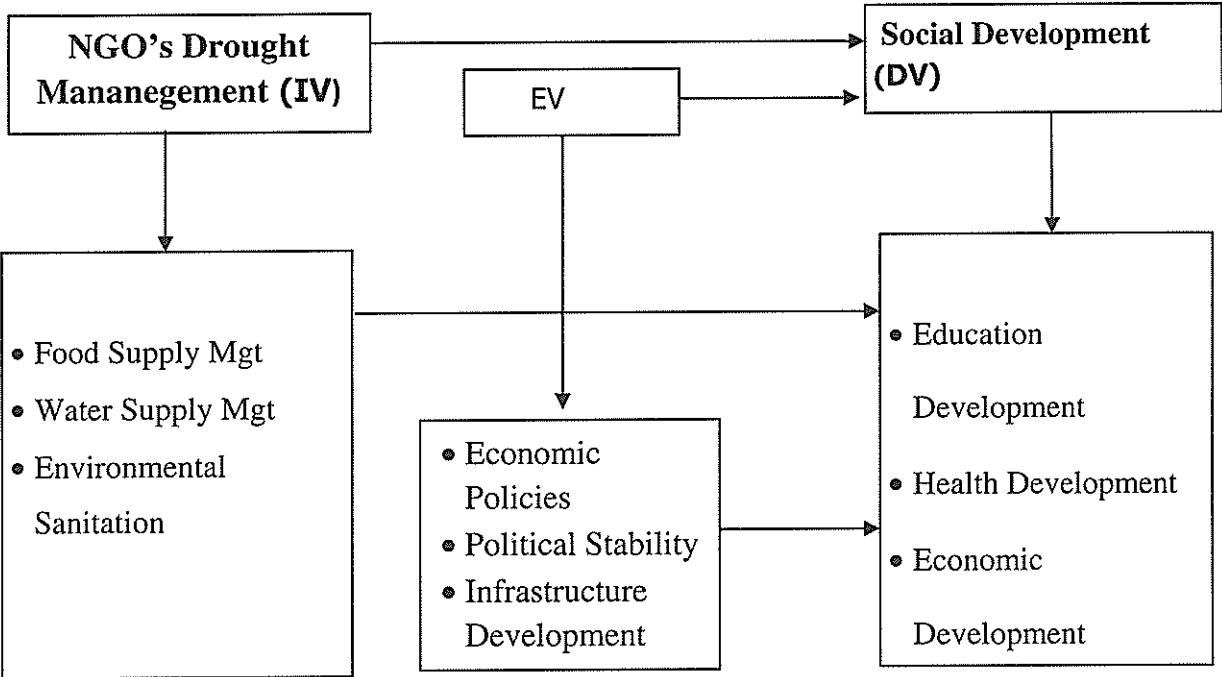
Social development theory should focus on underlying processes rather than on surface activities and results, since development activities, policies, strategies, programs and results will always be limited to a specific context and circumstance, whereas social development itself encompasses a potentially infinite field in space and time.

The theory should recognize the inherent creativity of individuals and of societies by which they fashion instruments and direct their energies to achieve greater results. It should view development as a human creative process, rather than as the product of any combination of external factors or objective instruments that are created and utilized as the process unfolds and whose results are limited to the capacity of the instruments. Society will discover its own creative potentials only when it seeks to know the human being as the real source of those potentials.

The implication of this view is that even though it may be influenced, aided or opposed by external factors, society develops by its own motive power and in pursuit of its own goals. No external force and agency can develop a society. (Paul Hoffman, the Administrator of the

Marshall Plan for European Recovery who later became the first head of the United Nations Development Program, said it succinctly: “Technical assistance cannot be exported. It can only be imported.” The aspiration of the collective expressed through the initiative of pioneering individuals is the determinant and driving force for a society’s own development.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework



Adopt: Robert et al, (2013)

NGO’s Droughts Management (IV)

An important sub-group of the third sector organizational family is that of the ‘non-governmental development organizations’, commonly termed NGOs. NGOs are usually understood to be the group of organizations engaged in development and poverty reduction work at local, national, and global levels around the world. The profile of NGOs has increased steadily among development policy makers, activists and researchers in both the rich industrialized countries of the ‘North’ and among the low-income, aid recipient countries of the ‘South’. NGOs now feature prominently in efforts to secure social and economic change in favour of marginalized

populations by the agencies which make up the international 'aid industry', in the growing number of public interest groups seeking alternative approaches to poverty reduction through better service delivery and through advocacy and campaigning work, and in the self-help efforts of organized local communities to improve their conditions of life (Korten 1990; Clark 1991; Edwards and Hulme 1992, 1995; Farrington and Bebbington 1993; Hulme and Edwards 1997). NGOs have come to be seen by many as part of an emerging 'civil society' in many countries which may serve as a counter-weight. Their basic needs in terms of employment, food security, shelter, sanitation, health and ensure their access to education needs to be addressed as an urgent humanitarian's emergency. We called the government and all the humanitarian organizations, to continue their humanitarian assistances for the IDPs, particularly in QARGHA camp. Otherwise, all of us would witness of a secondary tragedy in the camp.

Precise definitions vary as to what constitutes an NGO, and the challenge of analyzing the phenomenon of NGOs remains surprisingly difficult. One reason for this is that NGOs are a diverse group of organizations that defy generalization, ranging from small informal groups to large formal agencies. NGOs play different roles and take different shapes within and across different societies. As a result, "NGO" as an analytical category remains complex and unclear. For example, despite the fact that NGOs are neither run by government, nor driven by the profit motive, there are nevertheless some NGOs that receive high levels of government funding, and others that seek to generate profits to plough back into their work. Boundaries are

unclear, and as one might expect from a classification that emphasizes what they are not rather than what they are, NGOs therefore turn out to be quite difficult to pin down analytically. This has generated complex debates about what is and what is not an NGO, and about the most suitable approaches for analyzing their roles. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are now recognized as key third sector actors on the landscapes of development, human rights, humanitarian action, environment, and many other areas of public action, from the post-2004 tsunami reconstruction efforts in Indonesia, India, Thailand, and Sri Lanka, to the 2005 Make Poverty History campaign for aid and trade reform and developing country debt cancellation. As these two examples illustrate, NGOs are best-known for two different, but often interrelated, types of activity – the delivery of services to people in need, and the organization of policy

advocacy, and public campaigns in pursuit of social transformation. NGOs are also active in a wide range of other specialized roles such as democracy building, conflict resolution, human rights work, cultural preservation, environmental activism, policy analysis, research, and information provision.

Much of the literature which focuses on the role of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in development has been characterized by interest in policy issues for NGO relations with states, donors and communities (Lewis 1998: 3).² In comparison literature that takes as its theme NGO management is small, if growing. The tendency to privilege issues of policy over issues of management in the NGO development discourse is striking in the light of the practical and organizational nature of the work of NGOs. There are two reasons why there should be greater attention given to issues of NGO management. First, NGOs concerned with development face the management of a complex and diverse range of issues. NGOs face internal management issues, for example questions of strategic planning, budgeting, staffing, the governing structure of the organization, growth and change within the organization. NGOs also face the management of external relationships; relations with government, the private sector, other NGOs and with their target communities. All of these come to bear on the possibility of NGOs managing development. The effectiveness of NGOs as actors in development and change depends on successful engagement with both internal and external management questions and also on the successful articulation between issues of internal and external management (De Graaf 1987: 297).

NGOs participate in all facets of an emergency, from development and early warning activities before an emergency, immediate and relief-oriented activities during an emergency, and reconstruction efforts afterward. This chapter outlines briefly various elements of an NGO emergency deployment and activity throughout all stages of an emergency.

This manual uses the term emergency loosely, but it is valuable to define various stages of an emergency to better understand where NGOs fit in. Whether it is a natural disaster (such as an earthquake or tropical storm), ongoing civil war, new conflict, full-scale intrastate war, or major poverty, NGOs approach emergencies in various ways, and often depending on the stage of an emergency. This guidebook turns away from more technical literature concerning stages of an

emergency, and emphasizes the clear periods of NGO involvement. The three phases, simplistically, that NGOs are involved in are the pre emergency or onset, the emergency itself, and the aftermath. NGOs respond at each stage.

will send small groups of experts to identify the root causes of the emergency, specific infrastructural and technical data, population movements, food and water resources, roads, ports, airstrips and bridges to serve as relief supply hubs, and other factors that help identify need, capabilities, challenges and potential focus for the international community.

There are a considerable number of national NGOs working with IDPs. The majority of the NGOs are based in Western Georgia, where most of the IDPs are located, or in Tbilisi. Some areas where IDPs are located are unserved by NGOs, particularly in the break-away regions and in rural areas. The capacity of NGOs varies considerably and coordination could be improved to limit duplication of efforts and to ensure that IDPs have access to the same information about their rights. In 2001, the DRC established the Caucasian Refugee and IDP NGO Network (CRINGO), a network of NGOs in the Caucasus, which includes 30 Georgian NGOs. CRINGO coordinated input of civil society into the State Strategy for IDPs and the IDP Action Plan.

A number of national NGOs have also developed credible advocacy initiatives to raise awareness about IDPs. Legal aid NGOs, such as the Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA) and NRC's ICLA partners, have successfully defended IDP rights, including through the courts. Given the politicization of the IDP issue however, some NGOs are not neutral. Numerous NGOs could benefit from capacity building to strengthen their research, reports and advocacy initiatives.

Local NGOs implement a range of programs, including legal aid, income-generation projects, medical assistance, psychosocial rehabilitation, extra-curricular education for IDP children, promoting human rights awareness and vocational training, confidence-building, community mobilization and firewood distribution. However, as yet the non-government sector is generally weak institutionally, financially and quantitatively. It is almost fully dependent on external financing, while local sources of financing are practically non-existent.

A number of governments in low-income countries are funding NGOs to deliver basic health services on a performance basis. Many of the earliest experiments are from Latin America and the Caribbean. In Haiti, for example, NGOs were contracted to provide child health and family planning services (World Bank, 2001). They were given an advance each year and then a quarterly sum, based on a negotiated budget. At the end of the year, performance was measured against various indicators, including immunization coverage, percentage of families using oral rehydration to treat acute diarrhea, number of pregnant women attending prenatal care, and average waiting times in clinics. The NGOs' performance determined the bonus they received, which could be up to 10 percent of the original prenegotiated budget. As a result, the Haitian NGOs made changes in their service delivery schemes and improved their performance, especially in immunization and oral rehydration. In Guatemala, the government is implementing a large performance-based program with NGOs that currently covers nearly four million persons, mostly among the country's indigenous population

Among the various hazards of nature, drought is one of the most disastrous because it brings innumerable miseries to mankind. Few areas of the world can boast of not having faced this calamity one time or the other in their history. A few thousand years ago people were aware of how adverse weather conditions affected food production and water supplies. The idea of a genesis strategy was suggested in biblical times, i.e., to store surplus grain produced in the good rainfall years for use in the years of poor rainfall. This idea reminded societies that droughts do recur and that the people must learn from history, or they will repeat their mistakes. Drought and famines have occurred in India for centuries and have even been mentioned in folklore. No precise data of these events are available, however. Since the establishment of the India Meteorological Department in 1875 and systematic data generation, it has been possible to demarcate areas affected by droughts in each year. Some typical cases of significant droughts in India are depicted in Fig. 16.1. While drought by itself may not appear to be a major cause of societal dislocation, it can combine with underlying societal problem initiative new change that are already under - way Often ,the impacts of droughts linger long after a drought has ended, thereby dissociating the drought itself from many of its impacts (Das 1995). Poor people living in drought-prone environments are consummate risk managers. They often have successful track records in managing drought, even though the effectiveness of indigenous coping strategies to

protect food and livelihood security has been undermined by successive droughts and impoverishment. Although crops and cropping patterns are adjusted to given climate and physiographic conditions, intermittent drought spell so recurring drought conditions in a given area can be managed with the help of different strategies. A range of policy tools has been developed to mitigate the effects of drought, but their effective implementation has proved elusive. National organizations to manage and plan for drought relief have proliferated in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) often in alliance with donor agencies, and have met with varying degrees of success. Many have drafted drought contingency plans, but these tend to remain at the level of theory. Wilhite (1993) outlined in considerable detail a generic process with meteorological steps that may be adopted by governments to develop comprehensive drought planning and management.

Drought is natural part of climate that affects nearly every region on earth (Wilhite, 2000a, Wilhite and Buchanan, 2005). Although specific definitions of drought may vary by sector and region, drought generally originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector.

The frequency of drought occurrence is highly variable from location to location because of differing climate controls that result in different climatic regimes. Each drought is unique in its intensity, duration, and spatial extent. An event may persist for a few months or for several years and, for some locations, for a decade or more. One of the distinctive characteristics of drought that separates it from other natural hazards is its spatial extent. Drought also tends to affect large numbers of people principally because of its impact on both water supply and demand. For example, according to the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED, 2006), droughts account for less than 5 percent of all disaster occurrences in Asia, but they account for approximately 30 percent of all people affected by natural disasters on the continent. In fact, throughout the world, drought ranks first among all natural hazards in terms of the number of people directly affected (Obasi, 1994; Hewitt, 1997; Wilhite, 2000a). However, some regions are more prone to drought disasters because of the frequency of the hazard itself and societal vulnerability. Each country also differs in its capacity to effectively prepare for and respond to drought.

Therefore, the number of people affected by drought and the types of impacts experienced will vary by region. To reveals the especially high number of people who are affected by drought in Iran, India, and China (CRED, 2006).

Despite significant improvements in weather monitoring and warning systems, government programs and public education, and the development of new tools and technologies, the costs resulting from disasters around the world are still high and rising, indicating growing vulnerability to natural hazards (Changnon, 1993; Wilhite, 2000b; Bender, 2002). Along with this realization comes the acknowledgement that past attempts to manage drought and its impacts through a reactive, crisis management approach have been ineffective, poorly coordinated, and untimely. The crisis management approach has been followed in both developed and developing countries. Because of the ineffectiveness of this approach, greater interest has evolved in recent years in the adoption of a more proactive risk-based management approach in some countries.

Deacon,Bod(1994)drought, abnormally long period of insufficient rainfall. Drought cannot be defined in terms of inches of rainfall or number of days with out rain, since it is determined by such variable factors as the distribution in time and area of precipitation during and before the dry period. Since ancient times droughts have had far reaching effects on human kind by causing the failure of crops decreasing natural vegetation , and depleting water supplies .

Live stock and wildlife, as well as humans, die of thirsty and famine, large land areas often suffer and damages from storms or fire drought management.

Lack or insufficiency of rains for an extended period that severely disturbs the hydrologic cycle in an area. Droughts involve water shortages crop damage, stream flow reduction, and depletion of ground water and soil moisture. They occur when evaporation and transpiration exceed precipitation for a considerable period, drought is the most serious hazard to agriculture in nearly every part of the world. Efforts have been made to control it by seeding clouds to induce rain fall, but these experiment have had only limited success.

Droughts often result in heavy crop damage and livestock losses, disrupt energy production and hurt ecosystems. They cover wide areas of land and often affect several neighboring regions or countries simultaneously.

Droughts can lead to famines, loss of life, mass migration and conflict. Hence, droughts can wipe out development gains and accumulated wealth in developing countries, especially for the poorest. (*Source*: Guha-Sapir, Hargitt and Hoyois (2004).

Drought mortality is concentrated in developing countries, while absolute economic losses are largest in developed regions. In relative terms, developing countries are those suffering the biggest economic losses. In a number of countries, drought wiped out significantly more than 5 per cent of the previous year's GDP.

Drought is highly correlated with the performance of the overall economy, as a result of heavy reliance on agriculture. Not only does water variability significantly reduce projected rates of economic growth in vulnerable countries, but it has a dramatic effect on poverty rates. At the same time, poor transport infrastructure exacerbates the inability of local economies to adjust to localized crop failures, as it hinders food surpluses from reaching areas in food deficit. *Note*: Sparsely populated areas and those without significant agricultural activity are excluded from the analysis and appear as white areas in the maps. The global risks of mortality and economic losses resulting from drought were assessed by combining hazard exposure with historical vulnerability, considering population density and GDP per unit area. Population density, in the size of the areas affected and in the degree of hazard across regions. But they also reflect differences in vulnerability. For instance, droughts in Africa tend to result in high mortality rates due to the generally low level of preparedness.

The expanded UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), launched in 2006 as a standby fund to enable more timely and reliable humanitarian assistance to those affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts, is one example of a more proactive approach to disaster risk management.⁶⁰ In the cases where risk cannot be adequately addressed through risk mitigation

measures, some countries have used other risk management strategies, such as risk insurance. For instance, weather-index-based insurance to manage drought risk has been piloted in several countries with success (D. Guha-Sapir, D. Hargitt and P. Hoyois (2004)

A drought is defined as “a period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged for the lack of water to cause serious hydrologic imbalance in the affected area.”³³³ But there is a lack of a standard quantitative definition of drought – how far from normal patterns does rainfall have to decline in order for a shortfall in precipitation to be a drought? Ten percent below normal over six months in time? 50 percent below normal over a year? In fact, given the prevalence of and destruction caused by drought, it is surprising that there isn’t more clarity or statistical analyses of droughts. While other hazards have their own databases (e.g. the Dartmouth Flood Observatory collects data on floods; earthquakes are studied and monitored by the US Geological Survey), there is no specific database on droughts.

Drought is a recurrent feature of climate that is characterized by temporary water shortages relative to normal supply, over an extended period of time – a season, a year, or several years.

The term is relative, since droughts differ in extent, duration, and intensity .Conditions for economic growth and ensuring our economic future.

Drought is a natural phenomenon that occurs when water availability is significantly below normal levels over a long period and the supply cannot meet the existing demand (Havens, 1954; Redmond, 2002)

Drought has a wide range of effects in different sectors, social groups, or the environment.

Whether the drought plan addresses the full range of possible risks or focuses on a few, it is

Necessary to establish the final purpose from the onset. The purpose determines the choice of

Methodologies for developing the plan.

Drought is the consequence of a natural reduction in the amount of precipitation over extended period of time, usually a season or more in length, often associated with other climatic factors (such as high temperatures, high winds and low relative humidity) that can aggravate the severity

of the event, (Sivakumar, 2005). It is a normal event that takes place in almost every climate on Earth, even the rainy ones. Drought manifestation varies from region to region and therefore a global definition is a difficult task e.g. Drought is a recurring extreme climate event over land characterized by below-normal precipitation over a period of months to years. Drought is a temporary dry period, in contrast to the permanent aridity in arid areas. Drought occurs over most parts of the world, even in wet and humid regions. This is because drought is defined as a dry spell relative to its *local normal condition*. On the other hand, arid areas are prone to drought because their rainfall amount critically depends on a few rainfall events, (Sun et al 2006). One might define drought in Libya as occurring when annual rainfall is less than 180 mm, if less than 2.5 mm of rainfall in 48 hours in USA, about 15 consecutive days with daily precipitation totals of less than 25 mm in GB, actual seasonal rainfall deficient by more than twice the mean deviation in India, but in Indonesia, Bali drought might be considered to occur after a period of only 6 days without rain, (Ragab, 2005).

Effects of Drought

The effects of drought are multiplied by climate change and human vulnerability such as poverty, over exploitation of water resources, the poor maintenance of infrastructures of water supplies, insufficient restriction on water usage, overgrazing and deforestation. The effects of drought were very severe in Somalia where a large proportion of the population was affected. These were exacerbated by the unreliable rains and prolonged dry seasons. The recent drought indicates in many villages and towns in Somalia that it has gravely affected the general livelihood of rural people and their livestock. The environment in Somalia has been degraded by people who depend on charcoal for their survival. But wars and civil unrest have also become a serious cause of food insecurity in the region, disrupting food production and marketing activities. In a number of countries the disaster risk management systems do not address the full range of the twin hazards of conflict and drought, although the two affect each other. The concept of disaster risk management includes all parts of administrative and policy planning; it is a cross-cutting issue that affects every sector of society, but also should include man-made and natural disasters.

Unreliable rainfall and an arid climate make water availability a focal concern for Eastern Africa; limited water availability causes multiple breakdowns to a sustainable way of life. This region relies heavily on rainfall to supply water in regards to all aspects of life: domestic and agricultural. When this water supply is reduced because of drought, all facets of life begin to suffer.

Livestock Consequences

The Horn of Africa has a large pastoral presence accounting for approximately 37-87% of total household income and encompassing much of the region's widespread grazing land (Solomon, 2003). In order to survive during the bimodal rainfall seasons, pastoralists move their herds throughout the year to find available sources of water and forage. During a drought, herds must travel further to access a limited water supply. The carrying capacity of the grazing land is closely linked to the total sustainable livestock population; however, pastoralists tend to overlook this concept of carrying capacity and overexploit communal land (Lehouerou, 1996). Drought conditions also affect the calving and mortality rates of livestock. Mortality rates increase during times of drought for both mature and immature animals, while calving rates significantly decrease during drought, quickly depleting overall herd size (McCabe, 1987). 13

Land Alteration

Land use and cover, especially agricultural crops, are affected by the amount of rainfall received as well as the total population using the land. Often land change or land degradation is associated with human alteration and expanding populations. However, it has been found that environmental change can occur with no population change at all (Reid, 2000). While it has been observed that semi-arid lands that are kept free from human impacts do not undergo degradation or desertification, this study region is influenced by pastoral communities and their livestock (Lehouerou, 1996). East African grazing lands are often at risk of degradation due to high stocking rates of livestock, erosion, and impaired rainfall infiltration (Prins, 1989). When drought occurs, livestock have to travel further for forage and water.

Drought is a normal feature for arid climates and its effects are usually temporary; thus, it affects production but not productivity in the long-term (Lehouerou, 1996). The Horn of Africa

practices dry land agriculture, relying solely on rainfall to water their crops; thus, yields are directly correlated to annual rainfall.

Socioeconomic Factor

The ecological effects of drought eventually begin to impact society and their livelihood. First, there are the market effects on agriculture: both crops and livestock. Second, the lasting effect of drought may force people to migrate in search of opportunity. And finally, there is the necessity to fund mitigation options to reduce these expected drought conditions which of often costly.

Approximately 80% of the population in the Horn of Africa relies on livestock and agriculture sales as a primary source of food and income (FAO, 2013). Drought is a productivity shock for this region. Unlike grain prices that will typically rise, livestock prices do not stabilize pastoralist incomes in the face of one of these shocks as animal quality will be highly variable; livestock prices and mortality rates are negatively correlated (Barrett, 2001). This means that during a drought, livestock have higher mortality rates due to less water and forage availability and also sell for less at market. It has been observed that in good rainfall years, prices will be high and fairly stable, but during a period of drought they are low and volatile. The instability of income during drought, coupled with lower land productivity and overall low water availability can lead to population migration. Based on the severity of the drought and the corresponding effects on livelihood, this migration may be a choice or forced; households will be looking for supplementary income for sustenance or searching for any opportunity available (Meze-Hausken, 2000). The only way to avoid these effects is to invest in mitigation techniques and infrastructure that enable a more resilient population. Unfortunately, the average income in the study region is very low and these improvement options are very costly. Thus, most of the population does not have the extra capital necessary to implement adaptation techniques and must rely on government

Food supply Management is ability to deliver, then it becomes the first priority for the security and personal safety of individuals and the nation.

Water Supply

Supply is the aggregate of all water resources that are likely to be used. It includes Precipitation, natural resources including groundwater, and non-conventional sources. For a Hydrological system, supply takes into account the distribution system, the dimensions and

Water is a clear thin liquid that has no colour or taste when it is pure. It falls from clouds as rain and enters rivers and seas. All animals and people need water in order to live. (*J. Chem. Doc.*, 1972,)

"Environmental sanitation" means the art and science of applying sanitary, biological and physical science principles and knowledge to improve and control the **environment** and factors therein for the protection of the health and welfare of the public.(Henderson, L. 1981)

Social Development (DV)

(Draibe, S. M. (1985); Social Development refers to how people develop social and emotional skills across the lifespan, with particular attention to childhood and adolescence. Healthy social development allows us to form positive relationships with family, friends, teachers, and other people in our lives. As we mature, we learn to better manage our own feelings and needs and to respond appropriately to the feelings and needs of others.

Social development can be effected by a child's personality, the opportunities they have for social interaction, behaviors learned from parents, and developmental disorders. For example, a child who has a short temper and who witnesses violence in the home may have trouble learning how to play well with other kids. Gosta (1990);

Social development is driven by the subconscious aspirations/will of society for advancement. The social will seeks progressive fulfillment of a prioritized hierarchy of needs – security of borders, law and order, self-sufficiency in food and shelter, organization for peace and prosperity, expression of excess energy in entertainment, leisure and enjoyment, knowledge, and artistic creativity.

Social development is about putting people at the centre of development. This means a commitment that development processes need to benefit people, particularly but not only the poor, but also a recognition that people, and the way they interact in groups and society, and the norms that facilitates such interaction, shape development processes.(Davis, Gloria. *A History of the Social Development Network in the World Bank*. Washington D.C.: The World Bank, Social Development, Paper No.56, March 2004.)

Social development in its broadest social terms as an upward directional movement of society from lesser to greater levels of energy, efficiency, quality, productivity, complexity, comprehension, creativity, choice, mastery, enjoyment and accomplishment. Development of individuals and societies results in increasing freedom of choice and increasing capacity to fulfill its choices by its own capacity and initiative. Definition of social development one that is concerned with processes of change that lead to improvements in human well-being, social relations and social institutions, and that are equitable, sustainable, and compatible with principles of democratic governance and social justice. The definition emphasizes social relations, institutional arrangements and political processes that are central to efforts to achieve desirable development outcomes. It includes material achievements, such as good health and education, and access to the goods and services necessary for decent living; and social, cultural and political achievements, such as a sense of security, dignity, the ability to be part of a community through social and cultural recognition, and political representation.

Development” has gone through various evolvments through the history. Although the notion of “development” has existed for centuries, the global domination started to be critical in the 1940s after the World War I. A frequently cited benchmark is

President Truman’s inaugural address to “develop” the South. During this period, “development” was mainly defined as economic development, eventually becoming a key word for the newly independent countries. The word increased its dimensions of definitions in the 1970s with the notions of basic human needs (BHN) Approach, the New International Economic Order, and alternative development(s). In the 1980s, sustainable development became one of the key points to redefine “development” with the recognition of the environmental degradations. In the 1990s, UNDP proposed “human development” conceptually supported by Sen’s capability approach.

Corresponding to these evolution the “development” definitions , the concept of social development became refined, and its Importance was confirmed globally in the Social Summit of 1995. These histories of “development” diversified the word’s definitions based on the various interests and perspectives. To understand the perspectives of people and villagers in

Tanzania, the definition of “development” is crosschecked with people of Lindi Region in this thesis. The Swahili word used in this thesis for development is “maendeleo”, coming from the Social Development, Culture, and Participation -Introduction (Kumiko Sakamoto) June 2003 4 verb “kwenda ” (or “enda”) meaning “to go” (or “go”). This verb is categorized as a word from Bantu, which is of African origin. The first President Nyerere frequently used the word “maendeleo” since independence, as the direction and slogan for the new nation. In a paper published by Nyerere on 16 October 1968 entitled “Freedom and Development”, accepted as a party policy paper, he defined ma endeleo (development) as increasing people’s freedom (Nyerere 19997, p. 60). He specified this freedom as (a) national freedom,(b) freedom from hunger, disease and poverty ,and (c) personal freedom for individuals (such as to live in dignity and equality ,freedom of speech ,and freedom to participate) (Nyerere 1997, p. 58).

Social Impacts for drought.

There is no doubt that the drought, caused by El Nino weather patterns, has had a major impact on the NSW and Australian economies and, given the roll-on economic effect to urban areas and businesses, it is perhaps not surprising that the focus of attention has been economic indicators and the economic implications for NSW and Australia. Yet despite the wealth of economic data and forecasts it is evident that there has been little research on the social impacts on the people most affected by the current drought - the farm families, small communities and businesses reliant on agricultural production. What is happening to the people and communities most affected? What we do know is that there have been serious job losses in inland areas. The Premier Bob Carr noted that 40 000 jobs have been lost as a direct result of the drought²¹. ‘You can see the impact of the drought moving the Australian economy towards recession’ he is reported as saying during a drought tour in the west of NSW in early October, 2002²². Meanwhile the general secretary of Queensland Age Force has noted that entire rural

communities are under threat because the drop in farm incomes has flowed into businesses in small communities reliant on agriculture²³.

In early October, 2002, the Director of the Centre for Rural Social Research, Associate Professor Margaret Alston, attended a meeting of the drought taskforce at NSW Agriculture offices in Orange. At this meeting NSW government and nongovernment organizations (such as Red Cross, Salvation Army, Rural Counselors, St Vincent de Paul) expressed a strong desire to have access to adequate information on the social impacts of the drought. A follow up meeting occurred in Dubbo in December, 2002, where organizations noted a further deterioration in conditions. The feeling of the taskforce was that there were major social issues emerging as a result of the drought. NSW Agriculture in conjunction with the NSW Premier's Department commissioned the Centre for Rural Social Research at Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga to conduct research into the social impacts of drought. This research, conducted by A/Professor Margaret Alston, Ms Jenny Kent and research assistants working through the Centre, is the subject of this report. "Social Development is the promotion of a sustainable society that is worthy of human dignity by empowering marginalized groups, women and men, to undertake their own development, to improve their social and economic position and to acquire their rightful place in society (- Bilance, 1997) Social Development is equality of social opportunities" (- Amartya Sen, 1995)

Definitions: Social Development The word social can refer both to people's welfare, and to relationships: between individuals and groups within a society. (1995) **Education Development** is an approach to learning about global and development issues through recognizing the importance of linking people's lives throughout the world.

'Education' is utilized in three senses: Knowledge, Subject and a Process. When a person achieves degree up to certain level. Education is enfoldment of what is already enfolded in the germ. It is the process through which the child makes the internal-external. (Froebel)

Education is the harmonious and progressive development of all the innate powers and faculties of man- physical, intellectual and moral. (Pestalozzi Boucher, C. 1977)

Health development is an adaptive process composed of multiple transactions between these contexts and the bio behavioral regulatory systems that **define** human functions.

Health is the level of functional or metabolic efficiency of a living organism. In humans it is the ability of individuals or communities to adapt and self-manage when facing physical, mental or social challenges.

Economic Development is measured by a sustained increase in prosperity and quality of life through innovation, lowered transaction costs, and the utilization of capabilities towards the responsible production and diffusion of goods and services. Economic development requires effective institutions grounded in norms of openness, tolerance for risk, appreciation for diversity, and confidence in the realization of mutual gain for the public and the private sector.

There is Gap about contextual in this research I don't seen articles of this "droughts management & Social development in Mogadishu Somalia so this study will try to fill this gap by investigating.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This focused on the research design, research population, sample size, sampling procedure, research instrument, validity and reliability, data gathering procedures, data analysis, ethical consideration, and the limitation of the study

3.1 Research Design

This study employed mainly descriptive correlation designs both qualitative and quantitative data was collected by use of this design. the researcher to establish whether there is (and the magnitude) of the relationship between” NGOs Droughts management and Social Development of IDP’s in Mogadishu.

3.2 Research Population

This study was conducted two main categories IDPs& NGOs the target population was consisting of 200 Refugees family & NGOs managers. Including Badbaado Camp, Rajo Camp & NGOs, such as , DRC, ISLAMIC RELIEF, NRC & Hormuud foundation The researcher these selected because the most accessibility data.

3.3 Sample Size

The sample size was consist of 114 respondents that comes Managers director for NGOs&, Family Refugees. The researcher was used solvent’s formula to determine the sample size, with maximum acceptable error of 5%

n =stands for the sample

N= stands target

E =stands marginal error which constant = 0.05

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N (e^2)}$$

n=200/ (1+ (200*0.0025)) 114 subjects.

Name	Population	Sample Size
IDPs refuge families	170	130
NGOs Directors	30	14
Total	200	114

3.4 Sampling Procedure

This study was employ purposive sampling technique to select the sample. The purposive sampling technique refers a sampling technique where the researcher will consciously decides who to include in the sample to collect focused information (Oso and One, 2008).The researcher of this study was used this technique, because the researcher was get individuals that have comprehensive knowledge and experience toward this area and also this technique saves time and money to researcher.

3.5 Validity and Reliability

The Validity& reliability of the research Instrument is all ready tested by (Adeyemi and Salami 2010), According Oso and Onen (2008), defined reliability as the extent to which data collection techniques was yield consistent findings. To increase reliability, the study adapted relevant questionnaire and slightly modified. While Validity refers to the extent to which data collection method accurately measures what it was intended to measure or to the extent to which research findings are about what they are claimed to be about. To ensure the validity of the instrument, it will be given to experts to evaluate the relevance of each item in the instruments to the purpose of this study. The researchers was distributed questionnaire to the some manufacturing companies in Mogadishu Somalia to increase the reliability of this study, the use of this data

collection tools could increase both the validity and reliability of data. To make sure the reliability of the data, the researchers was found with cronbach's alpha of 0.691.

3.6 Data Gathering Procedures

When collecting data the researcher requested a letter from Admin & Record office in our University to clear that the research was used for academic purpose, the researcher was Gather data through questionnaire and was distributed 144 questionnaires. This data will be collect When research proposal approved by the panel.

3.7 Data Analysis

This study was applied quantitative methods and analyzes the data in appropriate way. The Researchers was used Statically Package for Social Science (SPSS) version17.0 as a tool for analyzing the data to analyze the frequencies of responds characteristics, descriptive statistics, The scales below were used to interpret the total responses of all the respondents for every question by computing SPSS and also this study will use correlation.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

The data collected from the respondents was kept as confidential and used for the purpose of the fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of social science in public administration and management. Key ethical issues such as privacy, anonymous of the respondents, maintenance of the conditions of the data provided by individuals were given priority. The respondents were also being informed of the content of the research and the result of the study was being given to the respondents.

3.8.1 Limitations of the study

The researchers number of limitations during the collection of the data. Some of the respondents did not understand the English language well to overcome these limitations & tight schedule of the respondents.

The researcher was translated some questionnaires into Somali language to overcome the language barrier for those who don't speak English language.

The researcher was distributed the questionnaires in advance to the respondents to have enough time to make inline in their tight schedule to complete the questionnaires.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATE PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

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

4.1 Demographic information of the respondent

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

1 Profile of Respondent

Category	Frequency	Percentage %
Sex		
Male	73	64.0%
Female	41	36.0%
Total	114	100 %
Age		
Less than 25 years	44	38.6%
26-40 years	49	43.0%
41and above	21	18.40%
Total	114	100 %

Marital Status		
Marriage	65	60.5%
Single	49	39.5%
Total	144	100 %
Educational Qualifications		
High school	40	35.1%
Diploma	39	34.2%
Bachelors	28	26.6%
Masters	7	6.1%
Total	114	100 %
Organization		
IDP's	89	78.1%
NGO's	25	21.9%
Total	114	100 %

Source: Primary Data 2015

Gender: The data presented above table 4.1 indicates that the gender distribution 64.0% was male and 36% female. This is in difference states women are the most clients to the microfinance institutions. Because, the difference may cause cultural diversity most Somali women are not work in business they are in home.

Age: Indicates on the table 4.1 , 38.6% of the respondents are at the age of less than 25 years; 43% of the respondents are at the age of 26-41, 18.4% of the respondents are at the age 51 and above , so majority of respondent age are 26-41.

Marital Status The majority of the respondents are married (60.5%) this response clear most of IDP's are marriage. other respondent are single (39.5%)

Qualification The majority of the respondents said they held high school certificate (35.1% each), 34.2% of respondents were held diploma, 26.6% bachelor degree and remaining were held master degree (6.1%).

Nature of Respondent are IDP's (78.1. %) The majority of respondent other Respondent they had worked for NGO's (21.9%)

Objective one

Research question one was derived from the first objective of the study. The first objective of this study was To determine the Effects of Drought management in Mogadishu'Idp's , Somali. To achieve this objective Respondents were subjected to a number of questions to provide answers to research question one mentioned above.

The independent variable in this study was NGO's Droughts Management; this variable was broken into three parts (with four questions), Food supply mgt (four questions) Water supply management (four questions) & Environmental management (with four questions). Each of these questions was based on the four point Likert scale where respondents were asked to the level of extent to how NGO's managed the Droughts management is satisfactory or unsatisfactory by indicating the extent to which they agree or disagree with each question and their responses were analyzed using SPSS and summarized using means and rank as indicated in table 4.2:

Table 4.2 Droughts Management			
VARIABLES. FOOD SUPPLY MANAGEMENT	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
We provide food free and fair.	2.45	low	1
We have Get assistance food & seed in the form of agricultural inputs from NGOs.	2.64	High	2
Ngo's built where house to save food	2.72	high	3
Ngo's gives money to the venerable people to recovery Droughts.	2.60	high	4
Average mean	2.60	High	
WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT.			
Ngo's give us daily water clean supply.	2.81	High	1
Ngo's provide settlements water tanks accessible by the IDPs free of charge.	3.08	High	2
We have Large quantity needed (minimum 10 litres per person per day)	3.07	High	3
Safe water is just as important for food preparation as for drinking.	3.03	High	4
Average mean	2.99	High	
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SANITATION.			
Ngo's Improves the health and environmental services provided to IDPs.	3.14	High	1
We manages waste water drainage system functioning.	3.15	High	2
They been provided with a cleaning procedure and materials.	3.13	High	3

Every toilet have hand wash soap available for use to protect disease In IDP's.	3.23	High	4
Average mean	3.16	High	
Grand mean	2.91	High	

Source: Primary data, 2015

Mean range	Response range	Interpretation
3.26 - 4.00	Strongly agree	Very high
Mean range	Response range	Interpretation
3.26 - 4.00	Strongly agree	Very high
2.51 - 3.25	Agree	high
1.76 - 2.50	Disagree	low
1.00 - 1.75	strongly disagree	Very low

Results in table 4.2 indicate that the extent NGO's Droughts Management is generally high and this is indicated by the overall mean (overall mean=2.91), this implies by the NGO's management Droughts IDP's in Mogadishu, Somalia provided services which included the following;

. Food Supply Management - four items were used to measure this construct and three items were rated satisfactory and only one were rated unsatisfactory out of the four items, therefore on average Droughts Management was rated high and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=2.60).

Water Supply Management - this variable was measured by three items and respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statements under investigation. Responses reveal that water as a construct on the independent variable was rated high (mean = 2.99), implying that having Water Supply mgt helps to recovery Droughts .

Environmental Management Sanitation - four items were used to measure this construct and respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statements there in, their responses indicated that Environmental Management Sanitation as a construct on the independent variable was rated high on average (mean =3.16), implying that IDP's in Mogadishu clean and safe surroundings.

Finding

The effects of Droughts management IDP's in Mogadishu, Somalia is high. This is indicated by the a high mean-rate score of clients' satisfaction. This interprets that the NGO's provide service to the IDP's in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Objective two

Objective two was derived from the second objective of the study. The second objective of this study was to find out the examine the role of NGO's management in social development IDP's in Mogadishu, Somali. The researcher determined its level, Social Development growth was broken into three constructs and these included the following; Health Development (with four questions), Education Development (with four questions) and Economic development (with four questions). Each of these questions was based on the four point likert scale where the respondents were asked to rate the extent to which the quality of Social development is satisfactory or unsatisfactory by indicating the extent to which they agree or disagree with each question and their responses were analyzed using SPSS and summarized using means and rank as indicated in table 4.3:

Table 4.3 Social Development			
Variables Health Development	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
We have future plan to protect from serious impacts of drought.	3.17	High	1
We have Emergency Supply about IDPs service.	3.00	High	2
They provided relief assistance in IDPs.	3.06	High	3
IDP's primary health care systems able to provide quality services to vulnerable populations.	3.27	Very high	4
Average mean	3.13	High	
Education Development			
we have confidence the management of NGOs service about IDPs.	3.14	High	1
Improving reducing Drought situation affect youth going to School & attendance.	3.15	High	2
We built schools & homes in the camps for IDPS.	3.13	High	3
Education rights given to my children because we are IDPs.	3.24	High	4
Average mean	3.17	High	
Economic Development			

Economic Development increase IDP's their productivity through getting NGO's fund.	3.24	High	1
Economic Development provide job opportunity in to the IDP's	3.26	Very high	2
Economic Development makes financial recovery about the effects of droughts	3.13	High	3
microfinance institutions have helped IDP's in developing small business by provide fund.	3.23	High	4
Average mean	3.21		
Grand mean	3.17	High	

Mean range	Response range	Interpretation
3.26 - 4.00	strongly agree	Very high
2.51 - 3.25	Agree	High
1.76 - 2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00 - 1.75	strongly disagree	Very low

Results in table 4.3 denoted that social development was generally rated high and this was indicated by the grand mean (mean=3.17), implying that Droughts management play a vital role for improving Social development by providing NGO's services. Social Development was broken into three constructs which included the following;

Health Development - this variable was operational zed using four items and respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statements under investigation, their responses revealed that

on average understandability was rated high (mean = 3.13), implying that Droughts Management helps Social Development.

Health Development - four items were used to measure this construct and respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statements. Responses indicated that materiality was rated very high on average (mean =3.17), this implying that majority of Social Development of IDP's in Mogadishu ,Somalia highly recognize when Droughts Management & NGO's providing good service to recovery effects of Droughts.

Economic Development - four items were used to measure this construct and results indicate that on average economic development was rated high and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=3.21), this implies that the Droughts Management can increase economic development of Social development by providing financial fund to improve in economic.

Finding

It was therefore concluded that the level of Droughts management is satisfactory to most clients. This implies that NGO's Agencies & other humanitarian Aid play a vital role for growing Social development by providing financial fund & other services.

Objective three

Research question three was derived from the third objective of the study. The third objective of this study was to establish the relationship between NGO's Droughts Management and Social development in Mogadishu, Somali, to achieve these objective Respondents were subjected to a number of questions to provide answers to research question three. The results are presented in following table.

Relationship between NGO's Droughts Management and Social development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Table 4.4 Pearson's correlations

Variables correlated	r-value	Sig	Interpretation	Decision on H ₀
Droughts Managements Vs Social development	.395	.000	Significant correlation	Rejected

Source: primary data 2015

Pearson's product moment correlation in table 4.4 indicated a positive and significant relationship between the extent of Droughts Management & Social Development ($r\text{-value}=.395$ and $\text{sig}=.000$), Hence the research hypothesis was accepted that there is a significant relationship between the Droughts management and Social development. This means that NGO's Managements for Droughts can affect IDP's Social Development in a way that providing Basic needs services such as Food, water, Housing, health and financial fund so as to improve.

Finding

The above table gives the nature and type of relationship between NGO's Droughts Management and Social Development, the discrepancy between the computed value and the critical value reveals that there is significant relationship between Droughts Management & Social development.

4.3 Regression Analysis

To establish the effect of Droughts Managements to the Social development in Mogadishu, a multiple regression analysis was conducted to establish the relative effect of Droughts Management to the of Social Development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

From the table 4.5 Regression analysis results indicated that Droughts Management accounted for 56.3% on the social Development. It implies that 56.3% of Droughts management influence by the Social Development. The researcher concludes that there is sufficient evidence at the 0.05 level of significance, that Droughts Management affect the Social Development.

The coefficients table further showed that of all the aspects of Droughts management , Droughts accounted for the biggest improvement on the extent of Droughts Management ($\beta=0.320, \text{Sig}=0.002$).

Using the hypothetical regression model given as

$$Y = X + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3$$

We derive a regression model given

Tables 4.6					
Variables regressed	Adjusted r^2	F-value	Sig.	Interpretation	Decision on H_0
Droughts Management Vs Social development	0.563	141.686	.000	Significant effect	Rejected
Coefficients	Beta	t-value	Sig.		
(Constant)		11.252	.000	Significant effect	Rejected
Food supply management	.320	3.108	.002	Significant effect	Rejected
Water supply Management	.312	3.481	.001	Significant effect	Rejected
Environmental Management Sanitation	.251	2.292	.024	Significant effect	Rejected

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of the findings, conclusions and recommendations.

5.1 DISCUSSION OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS

Objective One:

To determine the Effects of Drought management.

The first objective of this study was to determine the effects of Droughts Management in Mogadishu. Data analysis and interpretation revealed following findings under this objective. Based on analysis of chapter four, majority of respondents reported that Droughts Management contributed Provision of NGO's management to the IDP's, Droughts management is considered to be important factor increase Social development, Droughts Management improves the welfare of poor people as result of better access education, Health NGO's enables to improve poor people to provide financial fund allows to reach Independent economic & businesses.

5.2 Objective two

To examine the role of NGO's management in social development.

The second objective of this study was to find out to examine the role of NGO's management in social development IDP's in selected in Mogadishu. Data analysis and interpretation revealed following findings under this objective. Based on analysis of chapter four, majority of respondents reported : NGO's have contributed greatly to the growth of Social development, IDP's increase their productivity through getting fund Humanitarian aid which leads social development , NGO's Agencies have helped in developing IDP's, played a vital role to recovery droughts , by providing Basic service such as food, water & environmental sanitation .

5.3 Objective three

Relationship between NGO's Droughts Management & Social Development

The third objective of this study was to establish the relationship between NGO's Droughts Management & Social Development in Mogadishu, Somalia. Data analysis and interpretation revealed the following major findings under this objective; it revealed that there is a significant relationship between Droughts Management & Social Development. These findings indicate that the relationship between Droughts Management & Social development in Mogadishu.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

This study investigated the relationship between NGO's Droughts Management & Social Development of IDP's in Mogadishu, Somalia & demonstrates methods that can be used successfully to recruit participants for an in-depth exploration of perceptions, experiences, and responses to drought. Drought is the most complex of all natural hazards. The lack of progress in drought preparedness planning and the development of national drought policies is a reflection of this complexity. As countries move towards a higher level of preparedness, drought monitoring and early warning systems become paramount because these systems provide the information necessary to make timely decision regarding the management of water and other natural resources.

The results obtained in this study showed that level of Droughts management in Mogadishu, Somalia is high. This interprets that NGO's provide basic service & financial fund to the IDP's Refugee in Mogadishu, Somalia.

It was therefore concluded that the level of Social development is satisfactory to most IDP's. This implies that NGO's play a vital role for recovery droughts effects by providing microfinance services. This ultimately promotes social development can participate in the economic development of the country.

Finally, the finding of the study showed that there is a significant relationship between Droughts Management & Social Development in Mogadishu, Somalia as also literature showed that relationship according to Ojo (2009) Humanitarian program had a significant effect on social

development. The above table gives the nature and type of relationship between droughts management & social development, the discrepancy between the computed value and the critical value reveals that there is significant relationship between Drought Management & Social development

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Basing on the findings in this study, the researcher provided a summary of the study's recommendations based on the nine key objectives and following recommendations have been suggested.

The IDP's needs to be promoting & to get economic development and Recovery Droughts.

The government, development parts, and NGO's should set accessibility in collaboration with Refugee those are engaging To return original Region & making , plan quick response disaster , training skill and invest their agriculture .

Review government drought policy to improve existing or to develop new initiatives to enhance the economic, social, and cultural wellbeing of agricultural families and communities in advance of and during drought.

Develop drought planning tools that help farmers and ranchers focus not only on business and natural resource management issues, but to plan also for sustainable approaches to personal and family wellbeing.

Provide advocacy to support money for IDP's refugee

This study recommends that guidelines by NGO's management to making Analysis of drought characteristics to ensure prevent of disaster.

To establish criteria for declaring drought emergencies and triggering various mitigation and response activities;

To define the duties and responsibilities of all ministries, departments, and NGOs with respect to drought

To maintain an inventory of government programs previously used and available to respond to drought emergencies.

5.5 For Further Research Area

The following areas need to be investigated as they were not sufficiently covered by this study

Rights of IDP's Refugee and Community Participation

The Impact of War on the Education performance skills in the youth of Refugee.

Disaster Management and Community Development

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TIME FRAME WORK
APPENDIXES C

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Valuable Respondent,

I graduate students at Kampala International University (KIU), and we are conducting this study in fulfillment of the requirement for the reward of Master of Arts in Development Studies (MDS). The researcher is carrying out a study of **Ngo's Droughts management and Social Development Of& ID in Mogadishu**. Answering this questioner is a valuable contribution to our study, and your answer will only be used academically.

Dear Valuable Respondent, please answer every question and please check (tick) only one answer.

Section A: Background Information

1. Gender

☐ Male ☐ Female

2. Marital status

☐ Married ☐ Single

3. Age

☐ Less than 25 yrs ☐ 26-40 yrs ☐ More than 40 yrs

4. Qualification of respondent

☐ Secondary ☐ Diploma ☐ Bachelor ☐ Master

5. Organization

☐ IDPs ☐ NGOs ☐

Please as a respondent indicate your extent of agreement and disagreement of the following

Statements according to the liker t scale S.D = strongly disagree, D.A = disagree agree, A=agree, S.A= strongly agree Please tick to the appropriate answer.

Section B: IV

	Droughts Management	SD	D.A	S.A	A
Food supply management					
1	We provide food free and fair.				
2	We have Get assistance food & seed in the form of agricultural inputs from NGOs.				
3	Ngo's built where house to save food				
4	Ngo's gives money to the venerable people to recovery Droughts.				
Water supply Management					
5	Ngo's give us daily water clean supply.				
6	Ngo's provide settlements water tanks accessible by the IDPs free of charge.				
7	We have Large quantity needed (minimum 10 litres per person per day)				
8	Safe water is just as important for food preparation as for drinking.				
Environmental Management Sanitation					
9	Ngo's Improves the health and environmental services provided				

	to IDPs.				
10	We manages waste water drainage system functioning				
11	They been provided with a cleaning procedure and materials.				
12	Every toilet have hand wash soap available for use to protect disease In IDP's.				
Section C: Social Development					
Education development					
1	We have confidence the management of NGOs service about IDPs.				
2	Improving reducing Drought situation affect youth going to School & attendance.				
3	We built schools & homes in the camps for IDPS.				
4	Education rights given to my children because we are IDPs.				
Health development					
5	We have future plan to protect from serious impacts of drought.				
6	We have Emergency Supply about IDPs service.				
7	They provided relief assistance in IDPs.				
8	IDP's primary health care systems able to provide quality services to vulnerable populations.				

Section C: interview questions

1. What is the type of Ngo’s Improves the health and environmental services provided to IDPs.?

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.....

2. Do have Get assistance food & seed in the form of agricultural inputs from NGOs.?

If yes explain?

If no explain ?

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3. Do you have schools & homes in the camps for IDPS.?

If yes explain?

If no explain?

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How do you get Emergency Supply about IDPs service for NGO's .?

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We have confidence the management of NGOs service about IDPs.

If yes explain?

If no explain?

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CURRUCULUM VITAE

CURRICULUM VITAE	
Core Competencies	<p>Good analytical,</p> <p>Advanced advocacy, negotiation and consultation skills</p> <p>Strong communication, interpersonal and team work skills,</p> <p>Results Orientation/Commitment to Excellence,</p> <p>Appropriate & Transparent Decision-Making,</p> <p>Knowledge Sharing and Continuous Learning. Building and Managing Relationships:</p> <p>Communicating Information and Ideas,</p>
Name	ABDIWALI ELMI ABDI
Nationality	Somali
Date of birth	1987
Sex	Male
Marital status	Single
Languages	<p>English to Read, Write and Speak fluently</p> <p>Somali –Native</p>
EMPLOYMENT RECORD	<p>Companay: Asal General Trading Company in JubaSouth Sudan</p> <p>Job Title: Finance Manager</p> <p>Date: September 2012-September 2014</p>

	<p>Responsibilities:</p> <p>Prepare, examine, and analyze accounting records, financial statements, and other financial reports to assess accuracy, completeness, and conformance to reporting and procedural standards.</p> <p>Compute taxes owed and prepare tax returns, ensuring compliance with payment, reporting and other tax requirements.</p> <p>School : Somali Computer institute (Socomin2)</p> <p>Job Title: Teacher</p> <p>Date: march 2008- Dec 2010</p>
<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>Education Background</p> <p>I have Completed Study course of Master of Arts in Development Studies at Kampala International University in Uganda & i expected to graduate date on December 2015.</p> <p>I holder Bachelor degree in Business & Administration in faculty Business& Accountant at SIMAD University, Mogadishu Somalia</p>

	<p>2009- 2012.</p> <p>2003-2006 secondary certificate at Al-Ma'muun Al Azhari Seondry school Mogadishu-Somalia.</p> <p>2001-2003 primary education certificate at Al-Ma'muun Al Azhari primary certificate.</p> <p>Other Short Courses .</p> <p>. IT Essentails PC Hardware and Software at Cisco Networking Acedemy with certicate.ugust 7,2010</p> <p>Islamic Banking System, Held in East Africa Studies and Media Center.(EASMEC) with certicate 13-18/02/2012</p> <p>Computer skills Ms-Word,Ms-Excel Ms-Accesses Ms-Power Point at Somali Computer Institute (SOCOMIN) with certicate.</p> <p>Training courses</p> <p>In September 2012 Peace & Conflict Management at Makerere Institute. Of business & Management With certificate.</p> <p>In November 11-16, 2013 i have Participated Business Marketing & Financial Litercy Training Successfully Completed provide by International Finance Corporation (IFC) in Juba ,South Sudan. With certificate.</p> <p>In June to August 2014 Monitoring & Evaluation at Makerere Capacity Development & Research Institute. With certificate.</p> <p>In June to Sept. 2014 Project Proposal Writing& Communication Skills</p>
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	<p>in English language at Lugazi Progressive College In Lugazi – Uganda.</p> <p>In October to December Research Skills & Spss Traning.at Family Business Network in Kampala, Uganda.</p>
Hopies	<p>Reading research to develop knowledge.</p> <p>Working with community.</p> <p>Working at challenging tasks to achieve set targets.</p> <p>Watching News &Football Games</p>
PERSONAL ADRESS	<p>Address:</p> <p>Permanent address: Hodan District Mogadishu , Somalia</p> <p>Mobile: +2521615139221</p> <p>Email: aanasvip@gmail.com</p>
Reference	<p>Name: Abdullahi Mohamud Mohamed (Dhagco)</p> <p>Title: HR Director Somali University (Uniso).</p> <p>Tell: +252617003700</p> <p>Name: Mohamed Muse Hassan Barise</p> <p>Title: Deputy Director of Public Relationship at Simad University (SU)</p> <p>Tell: +252618538206</p>
Certification	<p>I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this bio-data correctly describes me, my qualifications and experience.</p>

APPENDIX IV: TIME FRAME

Activity	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	NOV
Conceptual												
Chapter 1												
Chapter 2												
Chapter 3												
Chapter 4												
Chapter 5												
Chapter 6												
Chapter 7												
Chapter 8												
Chapter 9												
Chapter 10												
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APPENDIX B
BUDGET

	ITEMS	AMOUNT IN DOLLAR
	Carrying /Transportation cost	500 \$
	Printing and binding	150 \$
	Stationary and supply material	100 \$
	Accommodations	700 \$
	Hiring personal and clerical assistance	150 \$
	Total	1600 \$