

**CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES AND POVERTY LEVEL
IN GALKAYO DISTRICT- SOMALIA**

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In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree
Of Master of Arts in development studies

By

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DECLARATION A

"This Thesis Proposal is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning".



Name and Signature of Candidate

15th DEC. 2012
Date

DECLARATION B

"We confirm that the work reported in this Thesis Proposal was carried out by the candidate under our supervision".

Olunga Rusoke

Name and Signature of Supervisor

Name and Signature of Supervisor

15 Dec. 2012.

Date

Date

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ABSTRACT

The study intended to establish the relationship between civil society organization activities and poverty level in Galkayo Somalia, using descriptive and correlation designs. The first major objective of this study was profile characteristics of respondents in which the study indicates that were involved in the study. 41% of the respondents were male, while 59% were female. So, it shows that most of respondents were female than male. Also table 2 indicates that the majority of the respondents were between the ages of 20-29 years. This means that majority of the respondent were young which constitute 31.4%, while those within the age limit of 30-39 years constitute 29%, while the age of 40-49 constitutes 23%, while the age of 50-59 constitutes 10.5% the remaining age constitutes 4.8% and falls within the age of 60 and above. Table 2 also shows that a majority of the respondents were married 54 which constitutes 51%, while the rest were single 51 which constitutes 48%. Table 2, implies that the majority of the respondent are bachelors degree holders with 39% followed by masters 24%, and those with diploma degree constitutes 19% while the rest constitutes 17% which is certificate. Most of the respondents as table 2 indicate worked as field work 25% while 21.9% worked as financial debt, also 21.9% of the staff worked as programme officer, while the 17% worked as management, while the rest of the staff worked as support staffs which constitute 13.3%. Table 2 also shows that most of respondents they were under local and INGOs which constitutes 29.5%, while 19% were faith based organizations, also 15% of the respondents were traditional leaders, while 12% were human resource self advocates and the rest were media which constitutes 10.5%.

In the second objective, the study shows that, on the overall, the level the civil society organization activities have not improved water and sanitation (average mean = 2.14); iii) While civil society organization has no programmes for agricultural improvement and live stock development (average mean = 2.18); iv) the civil society organization have not built some schools in the area (average mean = 2.18); v) the civil society organization activities have not food security (average mean = 2.20); vi) civil society have not improved the health facilities (average mean = 2.23); vii) while the civil society have no access to health centres (average mean = 2.30). The last objective indicates that the of poverty level in Galkayo Somalia. Generally the performance was ranked the highest the lowest with the average mean 2.00. it compromised fifteen qualitative questions, have no agricultural enough facilities such as hoes, tractors, machines.(mean 1.92). This was followed by the item have no a permanent house (with bricks, plastic, iron sheets (mean 1.92).

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CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the study

Poverty has become endemic among developing countries and affects a sizeable number of people around the world. Basing on the World Bank poverty threshold of survival with US dollar1 per day, it is estimated that over 2.5 billion people suffer from poverty (Linda A. Mooney 2000). "Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth Independent States have experienced the greatest increase in poverty in the last decade. The proportion of people living in income poverty grew from a small part of the population to about a third of the total population. Between 1992 and 2000 the average Russian household lost more than half of its income and male life expectancy dropped from 65.5 years to 57 years" (Weisbrot 2000).

South Asia has the most people affected by poverty while Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest proportion of people living in poverty. The Human Development Report (2006) estimates that half the population in Sub-Saharan Africa live in poverty. "In the industrial countries, it is estimated that over 100 million people live below the poverty line. More than 37 million are jobless and more than 5 million are homeless. Globally, income inequality has increased widening the gap between the haves and have-nots. In 1960 the ratio of income of the richest 20% of the world to that of the poorest 20% was 30:1. In 1994 this ratio had increased to 78:1 and today is over 80:1" (Human Development Report 2006).

Specifically, poverty remains a serious problem in sub-Saharan Africa. Even where economic policies are sound, progress on reducing poverty is being made. "Probably 250 million people (about 45% of the population) are surviving on less than the equivalent of \$1 a day. Africa's poor along with those in Asia, remain among the most impoverished in the world. Between 1970 and 2000, GDP per capita increased in terms of purchasing power by only \$73, it grew up to 1.7% a year between 1970 and 1982 but then declined between 1982 and 1992" (World Bank 2005).

"In South Asia by contrast, real per capita GDP levels which in 1970 were much lower than those in Sub-Saharan Africa increased to \$420 or 2.3% a year between 1970 and 2000, raising the purchasing power of income in South Asia above those in Sub-Saharan Africa. Real GDP at market price grew on average to 6.0% a year during 1991-1993 or about 2.4% a year per capita. In 1994, aggregate GDP was estimated to have increased by 2.2% but increased further between 1995 and 2004 by 3.8% a year" (World Bank 2005).

Somalia is one of the countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa with the highest number of people living in abject poverty. More than half of its population survives on less than \$1 a day. Poverty has inflicted pain among Somalis in many ways. The majority have limited income levels and opportunities, limited health services and education, have suffered from persistent hunger with many dying of famine. Poverty has increased people's discontent with the governments in power opening way for rebellions and armed conflicts that have characterised Somalia for over two decades thus, expanding the scale of insecurity and accelerating poverty levels. Unless actions are taken to tap into the country's resources and expanding people's freedom of choice and supporting their efforts to get out of poverty, the number of poor people in Somalia will only increase and the impact of poverty on their lives will worsen.

The drive for conducting this research therefore is to identify the roles of Civil Society organization in poverty reduction. With a background in Social Science and born and bred in a Galkayo, it became an obligation to conduct this vital research with the aim of investigating the contribution of CSOs in poverty reduction at the local level; the challenges they face and show how they manage these challenges.

Wikipedia defines civil society as a totality of voluntary civic and social organizations and institutions that form the basis of a functioning society as opposed to the force-backed structures of a state (regardless of that state's political system) and commercial institutions of the market.

In Somalia context, civil society comprise of modern and traditional characteristics, with the latter being the socio-cultural cornerstone of Somali daily life. Shane Quinn and Ibrahim Farah (2008) conceptualized civil society as a grouping of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), religious leaders, and other informal social and community groups; local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and professional associations such as teachers, medical personnel, lawyers, journalists, and performing artists/composers. Quinn and Farah also defined traditional civil society as a set of customary institutions for intermediation comprising traditional elders that tend to hold sway in the rural areas and legitimate institution for resolving localized and micro-conflicts.

The study therefore analyses the contribution of civil society organisations (CSOs) in poverty level in Galkayo, Somalia. It raises critical questions about their contribution in promoting the wellbeing of the Somali community in Galkayo, Somalia. It explores the effectiveness of CSOs in addressing development challenges facing the helpless population in Galkayo, who are living amidst diverse challenges of poverty.

Statement of the Problem

poverty and hunger become a major hindrance of social wellbeing in Somali community at large and particularly Galkayo district where the county experience general poverty that leads many people both death and sickness. the community server malnourishment and starvation where morbidity and mortality has risen double as far as the UNDP report is concern (2011). in regarding to this report almost 300,000 of IDPS fail to access basic needs in order to survive which led to experience TB, Malaria, cholera among other.

due to prolong civil war of the county kept the Somali communities to suffer and fail to access their basic need which belong to the fundamental rights of every communities across the globe. however, poor government that can't be able to prove inadequacy of social service in the community is major causes of this problem despite the efforts of the international communities.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to determine the strengths and weakness of the civil society organizations activities and the poverty levels in Galkayo District, Somalia. The studies will look the gaps that the other studies left in the civil society organizations activities and poverty level in Galkayo, Somalia.

Research Objectives

General To correlate the civil society organization activities and poverty level in Galkayo District, Somalia.

specific

1. To determine the profile of the respondents in terms of gender, age, education marital status, occupation and the category of CSO.
2. To determine the level of civil society organization activities in Galkayo District, Somalia.
3. To determine the level of poverty levels in Galkayo District, Somalia.
4. To determine if there is significance relationship between levels civil society organization activities and poverty levels in Galkayo district, Somalia.

Research questions

1. What are profile characteristics of the respondents in terms of Gender, age, educational level, experience, number of years working?
2. What is level of civil society organization in Galkayo District, Somalia?
3. What is the level of poverty level in Galkayo District, Somalia ?
4. Is there a significant relationship between the civil society organizations and poverty level in Galkayo District, Somalia?

Hypothesis

Ho1 There is not a significant relationship between CSOs and poverty level in Galkayo, District of Somalia.

Scope of the study

Geographical Scope

The researcher limited himself to Galkayo, Somalia. Galkayo is one of the major districts of Mudug region and locates Northeast region of Somalia. The reason of selecting Galkayo is that the majority of the CSO operating in Mudug region is stationed in Galkayo. Other motives that drive the researcher to select Galkayo is that, there are internally displaced camps that its people are below the poverty level, where the majority of the CSO are officially registered and mandated to implement projects to reduce poverty level.

Theoretical scope

This theory was based on Circular Cumulative Causation (CCC) theory proposed by Myrdal (1975). This theory of poverty it looks at "the individual and their community as caught in a spiral of opportunity and problems, and that once problems dominate, they close other opportunities and create a cumulative set of problems that make effective response nearly impossible".

Content Scope

The study is aimed at establishing and determining the contribution of civil society organization in poverty level in Galkayo, Somalia. The research will focus on the best way to explore CSO initiative in reducing the poverty level.

The study is premised on the neoclassical economy theories particularly the theories of welfare and social choice-of statistics and its mathematical foundations

Time Scope

The study was focused on CSOs that have been in existence. The study will peruse during the appointed time without delay however, the researcher will attempt in his possible time to handle before the end of the semester.

Significance of the study

This study was the among the first one to sensitize the public. This study therefore is of great significance in that it fills the gap left behind by many scholars- the analysis of the poverty situation in Galkayo and the assumed role of CSOs in improving the living conditions of the people of Galkayo, living amidst diverse challenges of poverty.

The study provides technical advice for humanitarian organizations to empower social groups and civil societies to become the voice of the voiceless. Gaps in service delivery or advocacy efforts by the CSOs, are highlighted, which gives the duty bearers opportunity to improve. This means better services for the community. It also enables donors and decision makers to allocate sufficient resources for poverty reduction and sustainable development in Somalia. Furthermore, it provides benchmark data which could be used by government to regulate and support CSOs in their poverty reduction efforts. This is all to the benefit of the target communities.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Civil Society Organization.

Civil society is described as comprising individuals or groups of people who do not possess legislative or executive powers and are unarmed. These individuals or groups are actively engaged in the pursuit of the welfare and well being of society through peaceful means.

Poverty

Poverty refers to the condition of not having the means to afford basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, health care, education, clothing and shelter. Any one whose income is below one US dollar is classified as a poor person.

Social service delivery

Educations, health, water, infrastructure all fall under social services.

Economic

Any factor that influences either the increase or decrease of household's ability to meet their basic need.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concepts, Opinions, Ideas From Authors/ Experts

Civil society organizations can be defined in abstract terms as the sum of all organizational structures whose members have objectives and responsibilities that are of general interest and who also act as mediators between the public authorities and citizens. Their effectiveness is crucially dependent on the extent to which their players are prepared to help achieve consensus through public and democratic debate and to accept the outcome of a democratic policy-making process.

Civil society organizations can also be viewed dynamically as a locus of collective learning. In complex societies, which cannot be run on a centralized basis, problems can only be resolved with active grassroots participation. Various forms of social experimentation and forums for pluralist discussion are a prerequisite for an "intelligent" democracy that can generate an ongoing process of social learning. In this sense, civil society is a "school for democracy". Kenneth Galbraith (1997) and Townsend (1993)

Civil society organizations include the so-called labour-market players, i.e. the social partners organizations representing social and economic players, which are not social partners in the strict sense of the term NGOs (non-governmental organizations) which bring people together in a common cause, such as environmental organizations, human rights organizations, consumer associations, charitable organizations, educational and training organizations, etc. Civil society organizations also include national NGO platforms, such as the National Committee of NGO's for Development and the Hellenic Federation of Voluntary NGO's , representing their members to European NGO Confederations, namely CONCORD. CBOs (community-based organizations, i.e. organizations set up within society at grassroots level which pursue member-oriented objectives), e.g. youth organizations, family associations and all organizations through which citizens participate in local and municipal life religious communities.

poverty is not having enough money for the things you need and want. Poverty is not having enough money for basic needs. Poverty is when people have little or no money. Then people feel trapped and they can't buy enough food. They feel that everything is mounting up and weighing them down. Poverty means being not as well off as others. It means that when the day starts it is a struggle to survive the day.

There are two main types of poverty

Absolute poverty

This means not having enough money for basic needs e.g. not having shelter, a bed at night, not being able to afford clothes and not having enough money to eat every day. Food, clothing and shelter are all needed for survival.

Relative poverty

This is measured by surveys of households throughout the country. The households are asked to state their weekly income. A minimum level of income is calculated, and anyone whose weekly income is lower than the minimum level, is living in relative income poverty. Relative Deprivation is another aspect of poverty. Every person needs money for basic needs i.e. food, clothing and shelter. However, people also need other "necessities"- items and activities to lead a life, that is considered the norm. When a person is unable to afford an item such as a warm or new clothes, they are experiencing relative deprivation. Combined Income-Deprivation Measure: This is a combination of having a lower than average income and being unable to buy necessities such as new clothes. It is called "consistent poverty" and is the type of poverty that the government officially recognise.

Condition in which the basic needs of human beings (shelter, food, and clothing) are not being met. Over one-fifth of the world's population was living in extreme poverty in 1995, of which around 70% were women. Nearly 13.5 million children under five die each year from poverty-related illness (measles, diarrhoea, malaria, pneumonia, and malnutrition). In its annual report, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) said that 600 million children continue to live in poverty. There are different definitions of the

standard of living considered to be the minimum adequate level (known as the poverty level). The European Union (EU) definition of poverty is an income of less than half the EU average (£150 a week in 1993). By this definition, there were 50 million poor in the EU in 1993

Theoretical Perspectives

This theory was based on Circular Cumulative Causation (CCC) theory proposed by Myrdal (1975). This theory of poverty it looks at "the individual and their community as caught in a spiral of opportunity and problems, and that once problems dominate, they close other opportunities and create a cumulative set of problems that make effective response nearly impossible". This cyclical explanation explicitly looks at individual situations and community resources as mutually dependent, with a faltering economy, for example, creating individuals who lack resources to participate in the economy, which makes economic survival even harder for the community since people pay fewer taxes (Bradshaw, 2000).

This theory has its origin in economics in the work of Myrdal (1975), who developed a theory of "inter locking, circular, interdependence within a process of cumulative causation", that helps explain economic underdevelopment and development. Myrdal notes that "personal and community well being are closely linked in a cascade of negative consequences, and that the closure of a factory for instance can lead to a cascade of personal and community problems, including migration of people from a community". Thus, the interdependence of factors creating poverty actually accelerates once a cycle of decline is started

Related Studies

Mooney (2000) has it that in industrial countries, national poverty lines are sometimes based on the median household income of a country's population. According to this relative poverty measure, members of a household are considered poor if their household income is less than 50% of the medium household income in that country. Basing their arguments on inadequacy in defining poverty in terms of subsistence, some people have tried to formulate another yardstick and have come

up with relative deprivation to measure poverty. One of these scholars is Kenneth Galbraith (1997) and Townsend (1993). Galbraith says that people are poverty stricken when their income even if adequate for survival falls below that of the community. Such people would not have what the community as a whole regards to be the minimum requirements. Townsend says that individuals and families whose resources over time fall seriously short of resources commanded by average individual or family in a community in which they live, be the community local, national or international, are in poverty. This definition puts into consideration factors much more than an income that meets basic necessities.

There are two points to note in the above definition; In a given community a person may be considered rich because he is living above average. That person's community may be regarded as poor if we are considering the relative standard of living that other communities enjoy. Therefore the absolute poverty looks at poverty as a failure to meet minimum required needs, for example, calories for decent life and therefore if the government could provide this, poverty would have been reduced or eradicated.

The second definition of relative poverty looks at distribution of wealth- that poverty can only be eradicated if there is equal distribution of wealth. "This in practical terms may be difficult to solve in most countries as it would involve, social, political and economic issues and almost may lead to violent revolution in the environment" (Galbraith and Townsend (1993), (1994), Galbraith (1990, 1997).

However there are also other indicators which have been added to define poverty by the World Bank and by UNDP because the above indicators are not conclusive (World Bank 1970). UNDP proposes a new composite measure of poverty called the "Human poverty index" (HPI). Rather than measure poverty by income, the measures of deprivation are combined to yield the index. These include deprivation of life which is measured by the percentage of the people expected to die before the age of 40, deprivation of knowledge which is measured by the percentage of adults who are illiterate and thirdly deprivation in living standards measured as a composite

of three variables. That is, the percentages of people without access to health services, without safe water and of malnourished children under five 5. "HPI is a useful complement to income measures of poverty and will serve as a strong reminder that eradicating poverty will always require more than increasing the income of the poorest" (Human Development Report 2006).

Robert Chambers (1985) further observes that a majority of households especially in rural settings tend to be stuck in a deprivation trap. Physical isolation, social isolation, ill health, hunger and vulnerability interact in a mutually reinforcing manner to perpetuate poverty. Chambers further observes that human problems in the third world countries are interrelated and work together to form a "deprivation trap".

A study by Oxfam (2001-2) illustrates this well by alluding to it that absolute poverty is more dominant in developing countries. Relative is however a problem of inequality in society and intensifies when the gap between the rich and poor increases in a related development. The study stresses that there is a perpetual need for daily necessities while at a community level poverty relates to absence of physical infrastructure and social services. CSOs are enormously important players in international development. They provide development services and humanitarian relief, innovations in service delivery, build local capacity and advocate with and for the poor. Acting alone, however, their impact on policy is limited in scope, scale and sustainability.

Robinson and White (1997) argue that not only can the state and CSOs complement each other, but that synergies can be constructed through developing effective working relationships between them. The key to this is partnership based on utilising the respective strengths and responsibilities of each party to ensure better service provision. Examples of this include state funding for CSO health care services such as in India, where the government supports CSOs with grants for the treatment of indigenous peoples, or in Botswana, where the government covers most of the

recurring costs of CSO health care facilities and the state contacting CSOs to implement government-funded community water supply programmes, as in Bolivia.

The state needs to ensure that a coherent policy framework is in place and that it provides most of the funding for service provision. CSOs, for their part, can bring creativity, innovation and strong community links that can play a catalytic role in improving the delivery of services. CSOs also need to be involved in the policy-making process itself. Developing such relationships depends on a complex range of factors and ought to be a strategic long-term priority for governments, CSOs and donors.

Robinson and White (1997), note that one of the inherent weaknesses of CSOs is that they are unable to provide an overall framework in which to operate, at both national and regional levels. This can only be done by the state. A recent study of CSOs in health care has reinforced this conclusion. Green and Matthias (1997) challenge what they regard as the accepted wisdom that CSOs have a comparative advantage over the state in health care provision. They argue that while some CSOs may have a comparative advantage as individual CSOs, this does not necessarily apply to the CSO sector as a whole. There are many shortcomings of the CSOs sector in health care, the greatest of which is that they are unable to provide clear health care policy and regulation. These are the responsibility of the state. They argue that in the context of increasing privatisation of health care, whether by the voluntary or commercial sector, it is imperative that the state provides an overall framework that contains a clear policy on the role of CSOs in health care provision.

The last 15 years have seen significant changes in the contexts affecting the relationship between CSOs and policymakers. This period has been characterised by globalisation, democratisation, decentralisation, reductions in conflict, and advances in information and communication technologies (ICTs). In general, there is potential for progressive partnerships involving the public and private sectors and CSOs in more and more developing countries. The number of CSOs is growing. "Many CSOs have become aware that policy engagement can lead to greater pro-poor impacts

than contestation. We see more and more examples of CSOs engaging in informed advocacy as an important route to social change and a means of holding governments to account. Sometimes this is leading to impressive outcomes" (ODI, 2006).

Why then are CSOs having a surprisingly limited influence on policy and practice in developing countries? Evidence suggests that adverse political contexts are partly responsible. Often, however, the main obstacles are internal to CSOs. ODAT (2006) has it that the most common barriers were internal to CSOs, with insufficient capacity and funding as significant constraints. Others cited the closed nature of the policy process as an impediment to their participation; with policymakers do not see CSO evidence as credible.

ODAT (2006) goes ahead to assert that CSOs engage with policy processes in many different ways. They can:

Identify the political constraints and opportunities and develop a strategy for engagement.

Inspire support for an issue or action; raise new ideas or question old ones; create new ways of framing an issue or 'policy narrative'.

Inform the views of others; share expertise and experience; put forward new approaches.

Improve, add, correct or change policy issues; hold policymakers accountable; evaluate and improve their own activities, particularly regarding service provision. And research-based evidence can be influential in each of the four main stages of policy processes: agenda setting, policy formulation, decision, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. At the agenda setting stage, evidence can help put issues on the agenda and ensure they are recognised as significant problems which require a policymaker's response.

CSO inputs can be even more influential if they also provide options and realistic solutions. Better use of evidence can influence public opinion, cultural norms and political contestation and indirectly affect policy processes. At the policy formulation

stage, evidence can be an important way to establish the credibility of CSOs. Here, evidence can be used to enhance or establish a positive reputation. "CSOs can adapt the way they use evidence to maintain credibility with local communities and with policymakers, combining their tacit and explicit knowledge of a policy issue. A key issue is to outline the theory of change – how the proposed policy measure will result in pro-poor impact. CSOs may also present evidence of their political position, as much as their competence, in order to be included within policy discussions" (Kevin Watkins 1995).

At the implementation stage, evidence helps CSOs translate technical skills, expert knowledge and practical experiences, so as to inform others better. "CSOs have often been successful innovators in service delivery that informs broader government implementation. The key to influencing implementation of policy is often to have solutions that are realistic and generalisable across different contexts" (Watkins, 1995).

Watkins (1995) further asserts that evidence can be used to influence the monitoring and evaluation of policy. It helps to identify whether policies are actually improving the lives of their intended beneficiaries. For example, many CSOs have pioneered participatory processes that transform the views of ordinary people into indicators and measures, garnering the interest of the media or other external groups. This can help improve policy positions and make policy processes more accountable. CSOs could have greater influence if they were more strategic about:

- Whether to engage in policy processes;

- Which part of the policy process actually matters for the lives of poor people?

- Which component of the process a CSO is trying to engage with; and

- What mechanism and evidence tends to matter at each stage.

Civil society organisations are enormously important players in international development. They provide development services and humanitarian relief, innovate in service delivery, build local capacity and advocate with and for the poor. Acting

alone, however, their impact on policy is limited in scope, scale and sustainability. CSOs need to engage in policy processes more effectively.

“Despite more open and accessible policy contexts, CSOs are having a limited impact on public policy and practice in developing countries and ultimately on the lives of poor people. All too often, CSOs appear to act on their own, leading to questions about their legitimacy and accountability. Their policy positions are also increasingly questioned: researchers challenge their evidence base and policymakers question the feasibility of their recommendations” (Robinson and White 1997).

The last 15 years have seen significant changes in the contexts affecting the relationship between CSOs and policymakers. This period has been characterised by globalisation, democratisation, decentralisation, reductions in conflict, and advances in information and communication technologies (ICTs). In general, there is potential for progressive partnerships involving the public and private sectors and CSOs in more and more developing countries.

The number of CSOs is growing. Many CSOs have become aware that policy engagement can lead to greater pro-poor impacts than contestation. We see more and more examples of CSOs engaging in informed advocacy as an important route to social change and a means of holding governments to account. Sometimes this is leading to impressive outcomes.

Why then are CSOs having a surprisingly limited influence on policy and practice in developing countries? The evidence suggests that adverse political contexts are partly responsible. Often, however, the main obstacles are internal to CSOs. Figure 1 highlights the main obstacles to CSO engagement in policy processes (from a survey of CSOs). “The most common barriers were internal to CSOs, with respondents listing insufficient capacity and funding (62% and 57% respectively) as significant constraints. Others cited the closed nature of the policy process as an impediment to their participation, with 47% of respondents noting policymakers do not see CSO evidence as credible” (Robinson and White, 1997).

Tendler (1997) explains that there are a number of obstacles, both external and internal, which restrict CSO policy engagement. Adverse political contexts or problematic policy processes constrain or prevent CSO work. However, the main obstacles are often internal to CSOs. Below are some of the ways to overcome the main obstacles facing CSOs? More detail on each is in the full report.

“While focus has been on what CSOs can do, there are also ways in which progressive policymakers and donors could help. Progressive policymakers could help by: working to ensure political freedoms are in place; making policy processes more transparent; providing access to information and providing space for CSO contributions on specific policy issues. Donors could help by providing: incentives and pressure for governments to ensure political rights and a space for CSO engagement in policy; diversifying their support to the CSO sector (beyond NGOs); and ensuring funding for informed CSO policy engagement” (Robinson and White 1997).

One of the most challenging recent analysis of the interrelationship between the state and civil society organizations in relation to service provision is Tendler (1997) study of Ceará State in Northeast Brazil. The core of her argument, based on extensive empirical research, is that good municipal government has been an outcome of a three-way relationship between central government (at the state level), local government (at the municipal level) and civil society. She rejects the prevailing development wisdom that assumes that a strong civil society is a prerequisite for good government and argues that central government has played a key role in building the capacity of civil society to demand better local government.

On the basis of her research, she suggests that there is no evidence that CSOs are better at providing social services than the state. For example, in relation to a rural public health care programme, the states Department of Health delivered preventative services in a more decentralized, flexible and client-sympathetic manner than any of the CSOs involved in the health care sector in Ceará. Many of the improvements in the state health care programme resulted from learning from both

the successes and mistakes of CSO programmes. Tandler (1997) concludes that the NGO experience had provided substantial learning to these public sector health reformers, but not in a way that confirms the assumed inherent traits of NGOs over and against government.

According to Tandler (1997), improvements in local government were dependent on an active central government, not just demands from civil society. For example, with regard to the drought relief programme, the state government took away the powers of mayors to decide where jobs and construction projects would go. This responsibility was transferred to a state representative who imposed strict criteria for funding projects, which virtually stopped projects being used to serve the interests of local notables. In the health care sector, the state government took over the hiring and firing of municipality-based health care agents and laid down rules for worker conduct, on the grounds that local officials had used such workers for their own political purposes.

While CSOs did play an important role in improving the performance of local government, Tandler(1997) argues that central government supported the strengthening of civil society. It did this in three main ways: first, through public information campaigns to inform local citizens of what they should expect from local government in order to better monitor its performance; second, by allowing extension services for agricultural and small businesses to be provided only through producer organisations rather than through individuals or individual companies; and third, by insisting that representatives of civil society participate in municipal-level decision-making bodies.

CSOs need to engage in policy processes more effectively. Despite more open and accessible policy contexts, CSOs are having a limited impact on public policy and practice in developing countries and ultimately on the lives of poor people. Often, CSOs appear to act on their own, leading to questions about their legitimacy and accountability. Their policy positions are also increasingly questioned: researchers challenge their evidence base and policymakers question the feasibility of their

recommendations. "Non-governmental development organisations have estimated annual revenues of US\$12 billion.

It is said that NGOs reach 20% of the world's poor. CSOs in Ghana, Zimbabwe and Kenya provide 40% of all healthcare and education. There are an estimated 22,000 development NGOs in Bangladesh alone. Recent evidence-based health reforms in rural Tanzania contributed to over 40% reductions in infant mortality between 2000 and 2003" (ODI 2006).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study was employed a cross sectional design to investigate the Civil Society organizations and poverty level in Galkayo Somalia. (Amin, 2005).

The research design is about the arrangement of variables, conditions and participants for the study. It also implies arrangements that aid conceptualising of variables, handling of research methods, sampling of respondents and handling of data analysis techniques.

Research population

The target population of this study was 143 stakeholders of CSOs within Galkayo from which 105 formed the sample. The population of the CSOs will be based on a recent mapping exercise undertaken by a reputable local NGO, Somali Organization for Community Development Activities (SOCDA, 2008). According to (SOCDA, 2008) report, "Only 143 CSOs are working in Galkayo" Therefore the target population of this study was based on the data obtained from SOCDA. The target CSOs comprise of 6 distinct categories of CSOs. Worth noting that all these above CSOs have operational offices in Galkayo which were accessed easily by the researcher. The sampling frame for CSOs was a list of registered CSOs at MOPIC registrar's Office.

Sample Size

A sample of 105 was taken as Slovene's formula following a target population of 143 people. Table of sample determination shows that for a population of 143, a sample of 105 is desirable. The Sloven's formula is used to determine the minimum sample size.

$$\text{The formula is } N = \frac{n}{1 + n(0.0025)} = \frac{143}{1 + 143(0.0025)} = \frac{143}{1.3575} = 105$$

Table 1:
Population and sample size

Category	Population	Sample size
Local NGOs	43	32
Traditional leaders	21	15
Youth groups	29	21
Women groups	27	20
Media Association	23	17
Total	143	105

Source: primary data

Therefore as proportional

$$\frac{105 \times 43}{143} = 32 \text{ (Local INGOS)}$$

$$\frac{105 \times 21}{143} = 15 \text{ (Traditional Leaders)}$$

$$\frac{105 \times 29}{143} = 21 \text{ (Youth Groups)}$$

$$\frac{105 \times 27}{143} = 20 \text{ (Women Groups)}$$

$$\frac{105 \times 23}{143} = 17 \text{ (Media Association)}$$

The sample was be 105 whereas 32 respondents were Local and INGOs, 15 respondents were Traditional Leaders, 21 respondents were Youth Groups, 20 respondents were Women Groups and 17 respondents were Media Association.

Sampling procedure

The study was employed both simple random sampling techniques. However, Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), clearly states that "the researcher who propose purposive sampling must specify the criteria for choosing the particular cases"

Here the justification for purposive sampling was that the managers and beneficiaries of their programs had first hand information on the focus, operational performance and impact of the CSOs. Therefore respondents in this study were selected on the basis of their experience and involvement of poverty reduction programmes. The rationale of using them as key informants was to gain access to available information.

On the other hand, random simple sampling will give an equal opportunity to the target population of beneficiaries and target populations the chance to be selected for the study. In the CSOs, the sampling frame was the staff Organogram which clearly spell out who are the top managers. For the beneficiaries of programmes, the sampling frame was acquired by asking for the beneficiaries list from which then a simple random sampling method was used. This involved starting with the first beneficiary on the list, then skipping 5 beneficiaries before going to the next (number 7) then skipped 5 to get number 13 and so on ... to pick sample respondents.

Instruments

The researcher was used to collect data the questionnaires. Specifically, the researcher used close-ended questionnaires. To solicit the necessary information the questionnaire was prepared in Linker scale form that gave the respondents multiple choices of answers. The questionnaires will administered by direct hand delivery with clear instructions of how to answer the questions. This is due to the fact that some respondents do not find adequate time for interviews and yet find it suitable to provide information at their own leisure, the researcher hence used questionnaires.

On the other hand, in order to acquire some qualitative data an interview guide was used to collect information from top officers of CSOs. This was followed by a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) used on a group of 8 beneficiaries of a poverty reduction programme in one CSO. On the other hand, the researcher used Interview guide to interview the top officers in the CSO.

Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

In this research validity of the respondent's questionnaire and was established through a content validity. Content validity is concerned with a test's ability to include or represent all of the content of a particular construct, is assessed by overview of the items by trained individuals. The individuals make their judgments about the relevance of the items and any ambiguity of their formulation. To prove their validity and reliability coefficient at least 0.70 and above according to Amin (2005)

Table 2:
Computation of Content Validity

Judges	number of items declared valid	÷ Total no. of items	= Inter-judge individual coefficient validity
1 st Judge	17	24	.89
2 nd Judge	18	24	.90
3 rd Judge	16	24	.86
Total inter-judge individual coefficient of validity-----			2.65

Source: primary data

Therefore, average CVI = $\frac{\text{Total inter-judge individual coefficient of validity}}{\text{Total number of judges}} = \frac{2.65}{3.00}$

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{2.65}{3.00} = \underline{\underline{0.88}}$$

Table 3:

Computation of Reliability

Cronbach's alpha coefficients for Reliability of Instruments

Construct	Number of Items	Cronbach's alpha
Civil society organization Activities	4	0.85
Poverty level	4	0.79

Source: primary data

The reliability of the research instrument to which the research instrument gives the same result every time it is applied (Salkind, 2000). Reliability of the respondent's instruments questionnaire was established through a test-re-tested method. The researcher conducted a pre-test for the questionnaire and FGD in Galkayo, Somalia and the test was repeated after one week in the same area with the same respondents and the researcher compared the results. The tool demonstrated that the same responses could be solicited with it. This showed the constancy and the reliability of the instruments.

Data Gathering Procedures

Before the administration of the questionnaires

An introduction letter will be obtained from the School of Post Graduate Studies and Research for the researcher to solicit approval to conduct the study from respective heads of secondary schools. When approved, the researcher will secure a list of the qualified respondents from the school authorities in charge and select through systematic random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.

The respondents will be explained about the study and will be requested to sign the Informed Consent Form (Appendix 3). Reproduce more than enough questionnaires for distribution.

Select research assistants who would assist in the data collection; brief and orient them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

During the administration of the questionnaires

The respondents will be requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.

The researcher and assistants will emphasize retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.

On retrieval, all returned questionnaires will be checked if all are answered.

After the administration of the questionnaires

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

Data Analysis

The study will utilize statistical techniques to analyze the data. Frequency and percentage Distribution will be used analyze data on the profile characteristics of the respondents. Means and Standard Deviation will be used to determine the level of Civil society Organizations and Poverty level item analysis it will help to demonstrate the strengths and weakness of the responses the Civil society organizations and poverty level in Galkayo, Somalia.

The following numerical values and interpretation will be used to interpret the respondents based on the means scores of each item or question.

Mean Range	Response Mode	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

T- test and one way Analysis of Variance (ANNOVA) will be use to analyze if there is a significance difference in level of civil society organizations and poverty level in their profile characteristics of the respondents. The 0.05 level of significance will be used to determine the significance difference and to accept or reject the hypothesis 1 and 2. the Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient (PLCC) will be used to

determine if there is a significance relationship between the level of civil society organizations and poverty level in Galkayo, Somalia. At 0.05 level of significance and to test the last hypothesis.

Ethical Considerations

To ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the following activities will be implemented by the researcher:

Seek permission to adopt the standardized questionnaire on school effectiveness through a written communication to the author.

The respondents and schools will be coded instead of reflecting the names.

Solicit permission through a written request to the concerned officials of the secondary schools included in the study.

Request the respondents to sign in the *Informed Consent Form* (Appendix 3)

Acknowledge the authors quoted in this study and the author of the standardized instrument through citations and referencing.

Present the findings in a generalized manner.

Limitations of the Study

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

Extraneous variables which will be beyond the researcher's control such as respondents' honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study.

Instrumentation: The research instruments on resource availability and utilization are not standardized. Therefore a validity and reliability test will be done to produce a credible measurement of the research variables.

Testing: The use of research assistants can bring about inconsistency in the administration of the questionnaires in terms of time of administration, understanding of the items in the questionnaires and explanations given to the respondents. To minimize this threat, the research assistants will be oriented and

briefed on the procedures to be done in data collection. ***Attrition/Mortality.***

Not all questionnaires maybe returned completely answered nor even retrieved back due to circumstances on the part of the respondents such as travels, sickness, hospitalization and refusal/withdrawal to participate. In anticipation to this, the researcher will reserve more respondents by exceeding the minimum sample size. The respondents will also be reminded not to leave any item in the questionnaires unanswered and will be closely followed up as to the date of retrieval.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Introduction

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

Demographic information of the respondents

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

In addition to that, the first objective of the study was to determine the demographic characteristics of respondents in terms of age, gender, education marital status, occupation, category of civil society organization. To examine the category that majority of the respondents fit in. Data on this objective was analyzed under the question "what are the profile characteristics of the respondents in terms of Age, Gender, and Educational, marital status, occupation and category of civil society organization.

Table 4:
Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents
N=105

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
20-29	33	31.4
30-39	31	29.5
40-49	25	23.8
50-59	11	10.5
60 and above	5	4.8
Total	105	100%
Gender		
Male	43	41.0
Female	62	59.0
Total	105	100%
Marital Status		
Married	54	51.4
Single	51	48.6
Total	105	100%
Educational Level Attained		
Certificate	18	17.2
Diploma	20	19.0
Degree	41	39.0
Masters	26	24.0
Total	105	100%
Occupation		
Staff support	14	13.3
Field work	27	25.5
Financial debt	23	21.9
Programme Officer	23	21.9
Management	18	17.1
Total	105	100%
Category of Civil Society Organization		
Local and INGOs	31	29.5
Interest Group	14	13.3
HR Self Advocates	13	12.4
Faith Based Organization	20	19.0
Traditional Leader	16	15.2
Media	11	10.5
Total	105	100%

Table 2, indicates that different categories were involved in the study. 41% of the respondents were male, while 59% were female. So, it shows that most of respondents were female than male. Also table 2 indicates that the majority of the respondents were between the ages of 20-29 years. This means that majority of the respondent were young which constitute 31.4%, while those within the age limit of 30-39 years constitute 29%, while the age of 40-49 constitutes 23%, while the age of 50-59 constitutes 10.5% the remaining age constitutes 4.8% and falls within the age of 60 and above. Table 2 also shows that a majority of the respondents were married 54 which constitutes 51%, while the rest were single 51 which constitutes 48%. Table 2, implies that the majority of the respondent are bachelors degree holders with 39% followed by masters 24%, and those with diploma degree constitutes 19% while the rest constitutes 17% which is certificate. Most of the respondents as table 2 indicate worked as field work 25% while 21.9% worked as financial debt, also 21.9% of the staff worked as programme officer, while the 17% worked as management, while the rest of the staff worked as support staffs which constitute 13.3%. Table 2 also shows that most of respondents they were under local and INGOs which constitutes 29.5%, while 19% were faith based organizations, also 15% of the respondents were traditional leaders, while 12% were human resource self advocates and the rest were media which constitutes 10.5%.

Table 5:
Level of Civil Society Organization Activities

Descriptive Statistics			
Indicator	Mean	Interpretation	Ranks
Your CSO has created many jobs	1.97	Disagree	1
Your CSO has improved water and sanitation	2.14	Disagree	2
Your CSO has programmes for agricultural improvement and live stock development	2.18	Disagree	3
Your CSO has built some schools in your area	2.18	Disagree	4
Your CSO has improved food security in your area	2.20	Disagree	5
Your CSO has improved many health facilities	2.23	Disagree	6
Your CSO have access to health centres	2.30	Disagree	7
Many families have increased household incomes due to your CSO work	2.36	Disagree	8
Your CSO has give some support(finance) to some schools	2.60	Agree	9
TOTAL MEAN AVERAGE	2.24	Disagree	

Source: primary data

Results in table 5 shows that item analysis means indicate that the level of civil society organization activities is disagree in terms of i) this means that the civil society organization are not creating any employment opportunity (average mean = 1.97); ii) the civil society organization activities have not improved water and sanitation (average mean = 2.14); iii) While civil society organization has no programmes for agricultural improvement and live stock development (average mean = 2.18); iv) the civil society organization have not built some schools in the area (average mean = 2.18); v) the civil society organization activities have not food security (average mean = 2.20); vi) civil society have not improved the health facilities (average mean = 2.23); vii) while the civil society have no access to health centres (average mean = 2.30); viii) also the civil society organization activities

have not increased the household incomes with the (mean average = 2.36); x) the civil society organisation activities have some support (finance) to some of the schools with the (mean average=2.60).

Strengths

Results in table 5 of item analysis indicate that the civil society organization activities are strong in supporting finance to some school in the area.

Weaknesses

Results in table 5 show that civil society organizations is weak in terms of food security, creating jobs, health facilities, water and sanitations, household incomes, building some schools in the society, agricultural improvements and in terms of supporting to pay school fees.

Table 6:

Descriptive Statistics			
Indicators	MEAN	Interpretation	Ranks
You have enough land for crops/seeds growing	2.49	Disagree	10
You have enough schools in your area	2.35	Disagree	11
You have a formal job	2.26	Disagree	12
You have water at your home	2.24	Disagree	13
You have access to safe and clean water in your area	2.20	Disagree	14
You have a well built latrine(toilet)	2.16	Disagree	15
You can afford to pay school fees for your children	2.14	Disagree	16
There is enough political stability and security in your area	2.13	Disagree	17
Your house facilities have improved	2.13	Disagree	18
You have improved agricultural practice	2.09	Disagree	19
You can easily afford to pay for your medical services were ever you have need	2.09	Disagree	20
You have electricity in your home	2.03	Disagree	21
You have enough food security in your area	1.98	Disagree	22
You have a permanent house (with bricks, plastic, iron sheets)	1.92	Disagree	23
You have agricultural enough facilities such as hoes, tractors, machines	1.92	Disagree	24
Total mean average	2.00	Disagree	24

The means in table 7 indicates the of poverty in Galkayo Somalia. Generally the performance was ranked the highest the lowest with the average mean 2.00. it compromised fifteen qualitative questions, have no agricultural enough facilities such as hoes, tractors, machines.(mean 1.92). This was followed by the item have no a permanent house (with bricks, plastic, iron sheets (mean 1.92).

The level poverty alleviation on an average was ranked with the average mean of 2.00 as disagree. This my implies that civil society organization activities are doing their work despite the fact that many reasons have hindered to achieve their ambition such as a widespread of poverty that inhibited to distribute social service in to the entire community. Also insecurity was as well the major obstacle that limited their activities.

Weaknesses

Results in table 6 show that poverty level is extending in terms of lack of safe and clean water, lack of jobs, poor latrine which caused disease, political instability, lack of permanent houses, food insecurity, poor agricultural facilities and lack of medical services in the area.

Relationship between the level of Civil Society Organization Activities and Poverty level.

The fourth objective in the study was to determine whether there is a significant relationship between the level civil society organization activities and poverty level in galkayo –somalia On this, the researcher stated a null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between civil society organization activities and poverty level in galkayo –somalia .

The PLCC was used to test a null hypothesis that the level of police activities and human rights protection are not significantly correlated, results of which are indicated in table 7.

Table 7:

Correlation for Scores in Civil Society Organisation Activities and Level of Poverty
(Level of significance 0.05)

Variables Correlated	r-value	Sig. Value	Interpret	Decision Ho
Civil Society Organization Activities Vs Poverty level	0.554	.000	significance relationship	Rejected

The result in the table 8 indicated that the relation between the civil society organization activities and poverty level in Galkay –Somalia exists (sig 0.05) the results also indicates that civil society organization activities correlated positively with the poverty level in Galkayo –Somalia (r- value>0.00). this implies that the decline of civil society activities will increased the poverty level of the society as for this study.

Regression Analysis for level of civil society organization activities in Galkayo -Somalia

Regression analysis helped rank the effect of the civil society organization activities and poverty level in Galkayo -Somalia, with the view of identifying the most important control components. Table 7 shows results of this test

Table 8:

Regression Analysis for the Levels of Civil Society Organisation Activities and Level of Poverty

(Level of significance 0.05)

Variables Regressed	Adjusted r^2	Beta	F-value	Sig.	Interpret.	Decision on Ho
Civil Society Organization Activities vs Poverty Level	0.30	0.554	45.7	0.000	significance relationship	Rejected

Source: compiled by the searcher

A bivariate regression model was estimated to describe how the civil society organization activities affected the poverty level and the results from the analysis are presented in the table 8 above. It indicates that ($F=45.7$, $\text{significance}=0.554 > 0.05$). the result shows that the civil society organization activities account 0.30% of the variation in poverty level.(adjusted r^2).

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations arising from the study along the study objectives

Summary of Findings

Demographic characteristics of the respondents

This study intended to assess the level of civil society organization activities and poverty level in Galkayo- Somalia, and the study was guided by four specific objectives namely:

1. To determine the profile of the respondents in terms of gender, age, education marital status, occupation and the category of CSO.
2. To determine the level of civil society organization activities in Galkayo District, Somalia.
3. To determine the level of poverty levels in Galkayo District, Somalia.
4. To determine if there is significance relationship between levels civil society organization activities and poverty levels in Galkayo district, Somalia

Data analysis was done using SPSS's descriptive statistics and found out that 41% of the respondents were male, while 59% were female. So, it shows that most of respondents were female than male. Also table 2 indicates that the majority of the respondents were between the ages of 20-29 years. This means that majority of the respondent were young which constitute 31.4%, while those within the age limit of 30-39 years constitute 29%, while the age of 40-49 constitutes 23%, while the age of 50-59 constitutes 10.5% the remaining age constitutes 4.8% and falls within the age of 60 and above. Table 2 also shows that a majority of the respondents were married 54 which constitutes 51%, while the rest were single 51 which constitutes 48%. Table 2, implies that the majority of the respondent are bachelors degree holders with 39% followed by masters 24%, and those with diploma degree constitutes 19% while the rest constitutes 17% which is certificate. Most of the

respondents as table 2 indicate worked as field work 25% while 21.9% worked as financial debt, also 21.9% of the staff worked as programme officer, while the 17% worked as management, while the rest of the staff worked as support staffs which constitute 13.3%. Table 2 also shows that most of respondents they were under local and INGOs which constitutes 29.5%, while 19% were faith based organizations, also 15% of the respondents were traditional leaders, while 12% were human resource self advocates and the rest were media which constitutes 10.5%.

The level of civil society organization activities

The study showed that level that the civil society organization activities are strong in supporting finance to some school in the area.

The study also showed that that civil society organizations is weak in terms of food security, creating jobs, health facilities, water and sanitations, household incomes, building some schools in the society, agricultural improvements and in terms of supporting to pay school fees.

The level of poverty level

Results also indicated that poverty level is extending in terms of lack of safe and clean water, lack of jobs, poor latrine which caused disease, political instability, lack of permanent houses, food insecurity, poor agricultural facilities and lack of medical services in the area.

The level of civil society organization activities and poverty level

The result in indicated that the relation between the civil society organization activities and poverty level in Galkay –Somalia exists (sig 0.05) the results also indicates that civil society organization activities correlated positively with the poverty level in Galkayo –Somalia (r- value>0.00). This implies that the decline of civil society activities will increased the poverty level of the society as for this study. A bivariate regression model was estimated to describe how the civil society organization activities affected the poverty level and the results from the analysis are

presented in the table 8 above. It indicates that ($F=45.7$, significance= $0.554 > 0.05$). the result shows that the civil society organization activities account 0.30% of the variation in poverty level.(adjusted r^2).

Conclusion

In this section, the researcher gives conclusion to the study findings in relation to the study purpose and objectives of the study. The study tested the hypothesis and reached that level of civil society organization activities have positive and significant relationship with poverty level leading to the rejection of null hypothesis and accepting alternative hypothesis. The level of civil society organization is positively and significantly correlated with the level of poverty level in Galkayo -Somalia.

The study validated the theory of neoclassical economicst which emphasis that the welbieng of the people within which the study proved the extent to which that the civil society organization activities has contributed a lot, yet poverty level is high existed among the societies due to the several factors such as civil war that erupted the overall progress of the civil societies activity however the political instability that limited the activity of the CSO orrganisations with in the region n more, lack of agricultural facilities such tractors, machines, combatbal equipment has hindered the wellbeing of the communities in order to attain their full potential needs.

The level of CSO was low. This may be explained by the fact since Somalia is being affected by a war, different humanitarian agents have sought to keep peace in that place and also, in a way curb down poverty level in Somalia in general and thus Galkayo in particular.

Recommendations

There is a need to accelerate the activity of CSO in order to alleviate poverty level without compromise also there is need for public participation so as to boost their self esteem and understand their position in public to reduce the poverty and promote prosperity.

There is also a need to improve education for most marginalized such women, children, aged, minorities, people with disabilities among others so as to widen their scope of their knowledge about their right to basic needs in the public, home and society as a whole.

Strengthen judiciary and law enforceability to fight the massive corruption in order to create justice and equality for all and avoid from social injustices and abuse that kept backward in order to get respect, tolerance and just for all.

Public sensitization about cultural ideology that many society believe the poverty is nature and they have to follow their ancestry hence, there is no to rise social awareness so as to reduce their cultural believes which is indispensable to all the societies.

Effective gender policy that specifies clearly the rights of men and women, girls and boys is necessary to consider with in which all the duty bears such government should introduce as to equality before the law to get equal distribution of resource to avoid social class with the communities.

Lastly but not the least the government must play very vital role to prove basic necessity for the people such housing, introduce Universal primary (UPE) increase their medical care more particularly rural areas where service is very poor to compare the urban sites more so, the government should create budget line in the most disadvantageous groups.

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

Date: 04th October, 2012

**RE: REQUEST OF AHMED ABDINASIR AHMED
MDS/26372/121/DF TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR
ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing Masters of Development Studies.

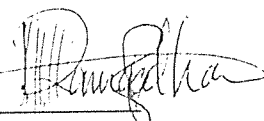
He is currently conducting research entitled **"Civil Society Organization Activities and Poverty Level in Galkayo District, Somalia"**.

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

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

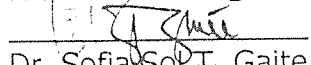
Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,



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

NOTED BY:



Dr. Sofia S. T. Gaite
Principal-CHDR

APPENDIX 1 A
TRANSMITTAL LETTER FROM SPGSR

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR (DVC)
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR Mr. Ahmed Abdinasir Ahmed
REG. NO. MDS/26372/121/DF TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR
INSTITUTION

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters or arts in Development Studies.

He is currently conducting a field research for his dissertation entitled, **civil society organization activities and poverty level in Galkayo District, Somalia.**

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

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

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Novembrieta R. Sumil, Ph.D.
Deputy Vice Chancellor, SPGSR

APPENDIX 1B
TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings!

I am a Master of arts in Development Studies candidate of Kampala International University. Part of the requirements for the award is a dissertation. My study is entitled, **civil society organization activities and poverty level in Galkayo Somalia**. Within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires. Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only and no information of such kind shall be disclosed to others.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within five days.

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Ahmed Abdinasir Ahmed

APPENDIX 11
CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date _____

Candidate's Data

Name _____

Reg.# _____

Course _____

Title of Study _____

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

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

Results of Ethical Review

- ___ Approved
- ___ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)
- ___ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson _____

Members _____

APPENDIX III

INFORMED CONSENT

Consent form

I am Ahmed Abdinasir Ahmed, a student at Kampala International University, Uganda. I am carrying out research on the role of CSOs in poverty level in Galkayo. As an important person who is familiar with the work and benefits from CSOs , you have been selected to participate in this study.

The purpose of the research is to make an assessment for academic reasons and advise according if there are gaps in service delivery by these CSOs. The information will be kept confidential and your names will not be revealed. After the findings are analysed, the responses from you will be destroyed so that no further record is kept anywhere.

You are free to stop me at any stage and ask questions or seek clarifications. You are free even to stop the interview all together. If all concerns regarding this study have been answered, I will ask if we may begin. Are you willing to participate ?

Yes

No

Name of respondent _____signature _____date_____

Name of interviewee _____signature _____date_____

APPENDIX IV:
RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS FOR CSO AND POVERTY LEVEL

Dear respondent,

I am Mr. Ahmed Abdinasir Ahmed, a student of Kampala International University carrying out an academic research on the topic "Assessment of the co civil society Organization Activities in Poverty level in Galkayo, Somalia". You have been selected to participate in the study as an official of a CSO which operates in Galkayo. You are therefore kindly requested to provide an appropriate answer by either ticking the best option or give explanation where applicable. The answers provided will only be used for academic purposes and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

SECTION A: Biography of the respondents

1. Age: ☐ 20-29 ☐ 30-39 ☐ 40-49 ☐ 50-59 ☐ 60 and above

2. Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

3. Marital status: ☐ Married ☐ Single

4. Educational Level attained: ☐ Certificate
 ☐ Diploma
 ☐ Degree
 ☐ Post graduate

5. Occupation: ☐ Support staff ☐ Field work ☐ Financial dept
 ☐ Programme officer ☐ Management

6. Category of your CSO: ☐ Local & INGOs ☐ Interest
 ☐ groups/HR self advocates
 ☐ Faith based organisations
 ☐ Traditional leaders ☐ Media

Response Mode Rating

Strongly Disagree 1

Disagree 2

Agree 3

Strongly Agree 4

Section B level of Civil society Organization Activities

#	Scale	4	3	2	1
1	Your CSO has improved food security in your area				
2	You CSO has programmes for agricultural improvement and live stock development				
3	Many families have increased household incomes due to your CSO work				
4	You CSO has created many jobs				
5	Your CSO has built some schools in your area				
6	Your CSO has improved many health facilities				
7	Your CSO has improved water and sanitation				
8	Your CSO have access to health centres				
9	Your CSO has give some support(finance) to some schools				

Section C: poverty level

#	Items on poverty	4	3	2	1
10	Your house facilities have improved.				
11	You have a permanent house (with bricks, plastic, iron sheets)				
12	You have a well built latrine(toilet)				
13	You have electricity in your home				
14	You have enough food security in your area				
15	You have improved agricultural practice				
16	You have agricultural enough facilities such as hoes, tractors, machines				
17	You have enough land for crops/seeds growing				
18	You have a formal job				
19	You have enough schools in your area				
20	You can afford to pay school fees for your children				
21	You can easily afford to pay for your medical services were ever you have need				
22	You have access to safe and clean water in your area				
23	You have water at your home				
24	There is enough political stability and security in your area				

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

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

Personal Profile

Name: Ahmed Abdinasir Ahmed

Gender: Male

Nationality: Somali

Educational Background

Master of Arts in Development Studies (K.I.U) (2012)

Bachelor of Science in Environmental Management(K.I.U) (2011)

Bosaso Public Secondary School

Al Furqan Primary School

Work Experiences

8 months Secondary School Teaching (al Furqan school).

2011-2012 Manager of child protection in Red Cross in Uganda

