

**NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND
POVERTY ERADICATION
A CASE STUDY OF KAWA WARD, KINONDONI DISTRICT, TANZANIA**

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**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
AS THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF
BACHELOR OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**


MAY, 2011

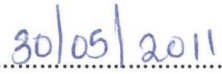
DECLARATION

I, Mariam Mssumi hereby declare that, this research dissertation is original and has not been published and/or submitted for any other degree award to any other university before.

MARIAM MSSUMI

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Signed.....

Date.....

DEDICATION

With a lot of love, I dedicate this work to my beloved parents Mr & Mrs U.Y Msumi, my sister, Fatuma, Mwanana, Sunnah-Bibie, Anun and my little sister Asha, my brothers, Kasim, Chonanga and youngest brother Ahmed and all of my friends who were there hand in hand with me in completing this work, I thank them so much and may Allah forever bless them, I appreciate their support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all I would like to thank the almighty God to make possible for me pursue my studies and reach the stage where am right now and also by protecting me in every way and overcome all of the obstacles, and also by guiding me during my research, on top of that I would like to that I would like to thanks my parents Mr & Mrs U.Y Mssumi, I'm so grateful to them.

I would like to give my appreciation to my supervisor, Ms. Aheebwa Sanura, who has tirelessly devoted her time to supervise, correct me and advice me whenever necessary, thank you very much.

Also I would like to thank the management of Actionaid, Tanzania for accepting me to conduct my research in the organization, special thanks go to Scholastica Haule, Land Right Advisor and Mrs. Janet Mawiyoo, Country Director.

Special thanks go to my sisters, Fatuma, Nanah and Sunnah-Bibie for supporting me during my studies at Kampala International University.

Also special thanks and appreciations go to my friends, Nasrah .M. Hassan, Caritas Barnabas, Sonwa Waziri, Waziri .S. Sabuni, Senono Juma.

I also sincere thank all of my lecturers who have been teaching me at Kampala International University, I thank them so much, may God bless them all.

Lastly, I appreciated the contribution made by all those who supported me morally and materially during my study at Kampala International University.

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the roles of Non Governmental Organizations and Poverty Eradication in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district, Tanzania.

The research study describes an overview of the background of Non Governmental Organizations in the world, Africa, East Africa and Tanzania. Also it will look at the statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope and significance of the study.

It also describes the review of the related literature from different authors on the roles of Non Governmental Organizations in eradicating poverty, also we look on the challenges facing Non Governmental Organization and solutions to the challenges. Finally the studies also look at the methodology that was used to collect data and these are the following. Qualitative research design, methods of data collection such as focus group discussion, questionnaires and interviews, sampling procedure which will be random, data analysis and presentation and ethical consideration.

The study gives an overview on how collected data or findings are analyzed and presented. The information collected through questionnaires and interviews a guide was used answer the research questions.

It also contains the summary of the findings, conclusions, recommendation, and the areas for further studies regarding the impact of decentralization on the performance of Non Governmental Organizations.

Conclusion shows the stand point and the extent to which the government has gone as far as provision of services to local communities in a sustainable manner.

Recommendations are based on the research findings and it also gives or shows what shows what should be done in terms to overcome problems in the findings.

APPROVAL

This dissertation on 'Non Governmental Organizations and Poverty eradication' in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district, Tanzania as been approved by me as the university supervisor.

Ms. AHEEBWA SANURA

(Supervisor)

Signed.....

Date.....

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Nongovernmental organizations have existing in the world for such long time as one of the actors in providing social services to the people. However, NGOs were recognized by the United Nations in the middle of nineteenth century (19th) at the UN congress at Saint Francisco in 1968. The main reasons for the recognition of NGOs are due to the Industrial Revolution. People in different parts of the world saw the need of services provided by NGOs especially in the developing countries.

Rapid development of the non-governmental sector occurred in western countries as a result of the processes of restructuring of the welfare. Further globalization of that process occurred after the fall of the communist system and was an important part of the Washington censuses; Globalization during the 20th century gave rise to the importance of NGOs. Many problems could not be solved within a nation. International treaties and international organizations such as the World Trade Organization were perceived as being too centre on the interests of capitalist enterprises. Some argued that in an attempt to counterbalance this trend, NGOs have developed to emphasize humanitarian issues, development aid and sustainable development. A prominent example of this is the World Social Forum, which is a rival convention to the World Economic Forum held annually in January in Davos, Swizlernd. The fifth World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in January 2005 was attended by representatives from more than 1,000 NGOs. Some have argued that in forums like these, NGOs take the place of what should belong to popular movements of the poor. Others argue that NGOs are often imperialist in nature, that they sometimes operate in a racialized anner in third_world countries, and that they fulfill a similar function to that of the clergy during the high colonial era. The philosopher Peter Hallward argues that they are an aristocratic form of politics. Whatever the case, NGO transnational networking is now extensive. (Walsh .M. 2007)

In Africa, the Non Governmental organizations emerged in the highest number during 1980s, this was due to humanitarian concern. People, due to different wars that emerged, problems like great depression, though it had affected the whole world, Africa was most affected. Therefore NGO's have been providing aids like food, medical facilities, shelter, education and so forth.

In Tanzania and East Africa in general, Non Governmental Organizations also emerged or in other words were recognized in mid 19th and 20th centuries. The main factors again were the Industrial Revolution and Humanitarian concern.

But Non government organizations have now been one of the main actors in bringing development in Tanzania. They have played different roles in providing social services like water, education such as building schools and providing school equipment to the people. Non Government Organizations have also been an important factor in raising economy of the people and eradication of poverty in general. There are number of NGOs that exist which are National and International but they have both played similar role of eradication of poverty and improvement of living standards of the people in the community.

Kinondoni district is in the northern most districts in Dar es Salaam, the others re Temeke and Ilala, to the East there is Indian Ocean to the North and West there is Pwani region. The 2002, census showed the population of Kinondoni was 1,083,913; the area of Kinondoni is 531 km.

Administratively Kinondoni is broken into four (4) divisions 27 different wards and 113 sub wards.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Although there are challenges facing NGOs in poverty eradication, there is progress of poverty eradication by NGOs.

1.3 Purpose of the study

To find out the roles that has been played by NGOs in poverty eradication in improving the standard living of people at Kawe in Kinondoni district.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.5 General Objective

To examine the effectiveness of NGOs in poverty eradication in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

1.6 Specific Objectives

- a) To examine the status of NGOs have eradicated poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.
- b) To establish the challenges that faced by NGOs in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.
- c) To examine the solutions to the problems that faced by NGOs in eradicating poverty at Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

1.7 Research Questions

- a) To what extent have NGOs eradicated poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.
- b) What are the challenges faced by NGOs in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.
- c) What are the solutions put in place to solve the challenges faced by NGOs in Kawe ward

1.8 The scope of the study

The main concern of this study was on the roles of Non Governmental Organizations in eradicating poverty to the community in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district, Tanzania, working together with the people who benefited from these NGOs. To look on the social economic development of the community and entire country in general, therefore, the study was concentrate on how NGOs have managed to reduce the rate of poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

Dar es salaam is one of the 26 regions in Tanzania, there are three districts in Dar es salaam which are, Temeke, Ilala and Kinondoni where by Kinondoni District has the total population of 1, 088,867, Ilala, 637,573 and Temeke 771,500, this was due to the national census of 2002, therefore, Dar es Salaam has the total population of three million people.

Dar es Salaam region have the total area of 1,800 kilometer square, it has eight (8) Islands in the Indian oceans at the coast of these Island, at the mainland have the total are of 1,393 kilometer square.

The original inhabitants of Dar es salaam were, Zaramo, Ndengereko, Kwere, but due to the expansion of the city and increased of the population of people, many tribes have now live in Dar es Salaam due to the business and due to the city have expand a lot.

Kinondoni is one of the district in Dar es salaam, in other words is one of the municipals in Dar es salaam, Kinondoni is located at the Northern part of Dar es salaam, Kinondoni district it has started in the coast of the Salender bridge and go along to the Msasani which is in the West part of Kinondoni and in the southern part of Kinondoni there is Kunduchi and Kawe. Also University of Dar es Salaam which is among the famous and big University in East Africa, also the population of the people who lived in Kinondoni is 1,088, 867 according to the 2002 census.

1.9 Significance of the study

The study was provided more knowledge to the researcher about the system of NGOs, how they work and are able to make sure that people are able to eradicate poverty to the national level.

The study helped NGOs to review the problems that people are facing, there are different problems that people facing in the community, problems by which people needed to get help so that they will get aid and hence getting the relief towards the difficult life that they have been going through, by these NGOs review it will at least will give them the starting point on how to deal with the different problems in the community.

The study will be helpful in future to the other researcher, is obvious that different researcher still wanted to research on the working that have done by Non Governmental Organization in poverty eradication and specifically at Kawe ward in Kinondoni district, therefore the researcher will be able to get data through this work.

Also the study will be helpful in knowing the challenges that the Non Governmental organizations are facing, therefore to know and understand how to overcome these challenges in future.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Over view

This chapter describe about the role of Non Governmental Organizations, and it based on the different ideas or views from different on the role of NGOs in poverty eradication, the status of NGOs in poverty eradication, the challenges by NGOs and solutions to the challenges that have faced NGOs in poverty eradication at Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

2.2 The status of Non Governmental Organization (NGOs) in eradicate poverty

Over the last decade there has been a dramatic growth in the number of NGOs involved in development aid, in both developed and developing countries. The total amount of public funds being spent through NGOs has grown dramatically and the proportion of development aid going through NGOs, relative to bilateral or multilateral agencies, has also increased.

Associated with this growth has been a growing concern about identifying the achievements of NGOs. This has been evident in the burgeoning literature on the monitoring and evaluation of NGO activities. There has been a steady stream of experimentation with specific methods, especially those focusing on participatory approaches to M&E and impact assessment (Abbott and Guijt, 1998)

On a smaller scale, a number of NGOs have produced their own guides on monitoring and evaluation, recent books on NGO management are giving specific attention to assessing performance and the management of information. As well as doing their own evaluations, some NGOs are now doing meta-evaluations (of methods) and syntheses (of results) of their evaluations to date. Similar but larger scale studies have been commissioned by bilateral funding agencies. Both sets of studies have attempted to develop a wider perspective on NGO effectiveness, looking beyond individual projects, across sectors and country programmes. They have been more critical and analytic, when compared to the more prescriptive and normative approach of the method literature. Overall, NGOs have become

much more aware of the need for evaluation, compared to the 1980s when there was some outright hostility (Flower, Powell 1999).

In contrast to this operational literature, there are relatively few examples of a more independent literature, which steps back and looks at the institutional context in which NGOs activities are taking. So far the main focus has been on bilateral and multilateral donor influences, within a wider perspective than monitoring and evaluation alone. Less evident are more economic perspectives, looking at NGOs as agents in a marketplace (Maren, 1995; Sogge, 1996), although most large NGOs have marketing departments and these pre-date and exceed in size other units dealing with government funding. Further afield, but growing in number, are the very public criticism of NGOs as a whole, which contain implicit and explicit judgements about NGO performance, (Edward and Hulmer, 1996).

At the other extreme of involvement are the more biographical accounts of NGOs work, which include activities that are being done. One small but emerging genre is the organisational ethnography. These have been widely used in research into the application of information technology, and more generally in the sociology of science (Anderson, 1994).

Tanzania have been categorized various institutions as highly indebted and highly impoverished, ranked fifth poorest in the world. 39% of the population lives below the national poverty line and 19% live below the national food poverty line. The majority of Tanzania are depend on agriculture on their livelihood, poverty in Tanzania in the last couple of years has been said to increase. From the inception of its work and its interactions with various communities and actors in the country, Non Governmental Organizations come to realize the major cause of poverty in the country was the results of unequal access and control of productive resources, the other factor are, challenges in the government, poor policy environment, unfavorable gender relations, growing HIV/AIDS and other causes (Action aid, vol. 1, 2004)

In addition to that NGOs have empowered women so that women would have access in different arena the NGOs have empower women by giving them loans and also by teaching then different small and big business, and also gave encouragement women on the establishing of the village community bank.

In making sure that people are being improving their lives, NGOs have to make sure that they build schools and hence they provide for the teaching facilities like books and providing books and other materials to the students, all of these in making sure that, more children are being able to go to school and hence it help a lot in improving the standard living of the people and helping a lot to reduce the poverty rate in the community as we all know education is everything in helping people in improving their life as they will all be very wise and understand many ways of overcoming obstacles in the life, building of schools and providing for the education facilities have help a lot in improving the standard living of the people, but there is big challenge in the community, and that is still people have the challenge of paying some of the school facilities to their children, it has to be remembered that these NGOs don't provide aid to the people one hundred percent and most of the citizens are in the absolute poverty therefore it become a big challenge to the parents toward sending their children to school and hence still the small number of children being able to pursue education. (Heinemann, World poverty, 2003)

In making sure that women would have access in different arena the NGOs have empower women by giving them loans and also by teaching then different small and big business, and also gave encouragement women on the establishing of the village community bank.

Non Governmental Organization working under more than 40 countries in the world among them is Tanzania with a clear vision of a world without poverty and injustice in which every person enjoys their rights to a life with dignity. NGOs mission is to work for the poor and excluded to eradicate poverty and injustice. NGOs overall object is to end poverty and support the poor and excluded people by addressing violence against women, women and HIV/AIDS, women's rights to access land, food security, all this is coordinated through inter thematic approach for engagement. The themes include Women's rights theme, Agriculture and Food Security, Just and Democratic Governance theme, Education theme and HIV/AIDS, to achieve its set objectives, NGOs focuses on its strategies to address by putting emphasis

and consolidating community and partners empowerment processes to enable them to deliver on their needs through direct engagement and advocacy. Improving the living standard of people by improving health facilities is the good thing, and to the big extends in Tanzania due to the improvement of the health facilities helped in the improvement of the living standard of the people, due to the availability of medicines and improve of the maternity care it help the reduction of the child mortality death and also malaria have been reduced, therefore for that NGOs have help a lot in the improvement of the help care in the community. (Actionaid report, vol. 001, no.1, 2003)

2.3 Challenges faced by Non Governmental Organizations

According to Mukasa, 2006, one of the problems that the NGOs have been facing is that if fund raising, Fund raising activities were often the source of much tension in organizations. The strategies and images used to raise funds from the public were often felt to compromise the nature of the work done by other members of staff. These images often depicted beneficiaries as helpless victims in need of assistance, which other staff felt was inaccurate and lacked respect for the beneficiaries. In addition to the above author stipulate that the difficulties of managing NGOs with operations in several countries also raised concerns. The difficulties came from the inability to define proper lines of autonomy on policy issues. Field staff often felt isolated unsupported and felt there was a lack of understanding of the issues they were dealing with at field level. In addition, they often found it difficult to be loyal to headquarters. Headquarters staff on the other hand, felt that field staff had too much power which needed to be controlled if all the interests within the organization were to be adequately addressed.

Funding such large budgets demands significant fundraising efforts on the part of most NGOs. Major sources of NGO funding include membership dues, the sale of goods and services, grants from international institutions or national governments, and private. Even though the term 'non-governmental organization' implies independence of governments, some NGOs depend heavily on governments for their funding (Wikipedia, 2006).

The most commonly identified weaknesses of the sector include; limited financial and management expertise, limited institutional capacity, low levels of self-sustainability, isolation/lack of inter-organizational communication and/or coordination, lack of understanding of the broader social or economic context (Malena, 1995).

According to the Wikipedia (2006), NGOs can have members but many do not. NGOs may also be a trust or association of members. The organization may be controlled by its members who elect the Board of

NGOs may have a delegate structure to allow for the representation of groups or corporations as members. Alternately, it may be a non-membership organization and the board of directors may elect its own successors. The structural growth problem, once they are successful, small businesses world-wide commonly face the problems of replacing one-person management (or family management) with a more institutionalized structure. The founder is used to having total control and doing things his or her way. It is difficult to persuade her/him to create independent management or expert roles, or to respect the authority and autonomy of independent managers and experts once they are in place. Their styles, ethos, and values are often severely challenged by the formality and the bureaucratic discipline that is imposed by this volume and variety of external funding from public organizations. The accountability problem. This has both a 'real' and a 'perceived' dimension. The 'real' problem is quite clear and is articulated repeatedly; who are these people accountable to? (Moore & Stewart, 1998).

The evaluation problem, this is most immediately a problem for donors, but failure to resolve it reflects back on NGOs eventually, and should be perceived as their problem. Performance evaluation; is relatively easy in 'post-office' type organizations where (a) activities are routine; (b) objectives are few and clear; (c) there is no great distinction between immediate 'outputs' , medium-term 'effects' , and long-term 'impacts' ; and (d) outputs, effects or impacts can be measured relatively cheaply and reliably without the measurement process itself distorting the objectives of the organization or the goals of the staff. Few public organizations are like post-offices. Many, including many development NGOs, are very different: their activities are experimental rather than routine; their goals are often intangible (such as changing the consciousness of clients or the opinions of

policymakers); they may be operating in the face of official obstruction and hostility; and it may be difficult to find other organizations with which their performances can usefully be compared in any quantitative sense. (Moore & Stewart, 1998).

The economies of scale problem, most NGOs are very small. They lack easy and cheap access to the specialist knowledge they require. For example, they may be aware that 'staff development' is important, but have little idea about how to do it (Moore & Stewart, 1998).

Volunteer relationships; "volunteering means any activity in which time is given freely to benefit another person, group or organization". Organizational volunteering can further be defined as proactive (e.g., signing up to serve meals at a shelter every Sunday) rather than reactive (e.g., stopping to help an accident victim after a car accident) and entails commitment of time and effort (Lewis, 2005)

The author also looks at the mission, effectiveness, and accountability; for NGOs to thrive, it must fulfill a mission that is valued by the community, staff, board, and founders. NGOs must create value within operational and environmental constraints that are at once more complex than those faced by corporations and more opaque than those confronted by government. Main future needs: more funds and more staff, and above all the former, is more or less universal. Older voluntary organizations desire more paid staff. Younger voluntary organizations appear in relatively greater need of information and management advice. The desire for more volunteers is very widespread.

2.4 Solutions to the problems of Non Governmental Organizations.

The tendency is to offer decentralization, in which some power is devolved to field level, as a solution to the problem of tensions between field offices and headquarters. However, decentralization can have the paradoxical effect of increasing bureaucracy as organizations devolving power on the one hand, tend to set up all sorts of control measures on the other.

These problems revealed a clear gap between the values that NGOs espouse and what actually happens in practice. Balancing the needs of the different stakeholders who each feel they have an equal right to the decision-making process has created a number of management problems for these organizations. (Mukasa, 2006)

NGOs have to make strategic choices between confrontational, complementary or collaborative strategic relationships with government. The process of making these strategic choices gives rise to internal tensions concerning expenditure priorities, the conflicting demands of clients and donors, which result in disagreements over an appropriate balance between quality services and meeting fundraising targets. Service-deliverers are pulled towards clients and fund-raisers towards donors. The result can be a split within the organization, which can be resolved by the voluntary organization acting as a mediator or bridge between donor and client (Norrell, 2006)

Focus on fostering the participation of all sectors of society in environmental decision-making and in supporting regional cooperation. Offer the following services: information exchange and publications, with an emphasis on facilitating access to information; training and capacity building; and grants programs for NGOs with limited access to local resources. Consist of a network of national offices, as well as a head office that acts as a coordination and information center with financial authority. To develop the organization, individuals have to be able to contribute in the decision making process and they need to learn. All participants need to understand their responsibility to represent their particular stakeholders and to support the implementation activities (Inglis & Minahan, 2006).

NGOs could form voluntary national professional associations, like associations of engineers, accountants, or insurance companies, aimed at promoting the sector, partly through self-policing of standards. The solution list is likely to include several of the following issues (Moore & Stewart, 1998)

In the review to the above, the researcher review is that, there should be very careful monitoring and evaluation to know the progress of the work that they have done and work together with the beneficiaries so as to make the work simple

And for the beneficiaries they should make sure they face different challenges so as the work will be more simple and hence it will be successful, in here participation is encourage, so as to overcome problems hinder them.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, the different techniques that was used so as to gather different information about the study, the techniques that was be used include, research population, sample design, sample method, sample selection ,data collection method.

3.1 Research designed

The qualitative data was presented in the descriptive form, the data on the questioners was presented in the descriptive manner percentages, means and ration after integrating it with the qualitative data, secondary data was obtained through library research and documentary review.

The population sample was looking on the total population in the community, this was look on the people at kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

3.2 Population of the study

The study was conducted in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district Dar es Salaam, the study population included the entire population in Kawe and Actionaid employees. The respondents were of age bracket between 20-50 years selected in the organization and the community to represent the entire population.

3.3 Methods of data collection

The researcher used different methods like, questionnaires and focus group discussion, questionnaire was used as the major source of collecting information and hence other methods was on that of the secondary data that is from the library and from the other source like that from the library and the documentary.

3.3.1 Observation

This required for the researcher to go for the study physically and observe personally. In here the researcher looked on the objectives of the study so as it made easier for the researcher to observed on the progress of the study that it was been conducted.

The researcher personally looked at the Kawe ward and looked on the different project that have put through so as to see how the NGOs have done to make sure the poverty level is being reduced or eradicate it totally Kawe ward. By observation method, the researcher examined easily the response from the people and the different challenges that people faced.

3.3.2 Focus group discussion

The group discussion composed of people, the researcher, community and employee from the organization, the researcher was the one conducted discussion. This helped the researcher to find different information about the study and the relevance of the study.

3.4 Sampling procedure

The researcher involved a purposive random sampling and snowball procedure to select the sample from the entire population of Action aid and the community from Kawe ward from which the total of 55 respondents were selected. Five respondents were from Action Aid and the rest were from the community.

3.5 Data analysis

The researcher analyzed the data in accordance with the objectives of the study data collection was minimized and collected and organized, edited and reviewed and translated from the local language to English. This was easier to the researcher and to anyone who will read the report.

3.5.1 Qualitative data

The study was descriptive and based on the qualitative data and observation, data with similar correspondence and group them together so as to determine the level of conformity among various respondents.

3.5.2 Quantitative data

Quantitative data of analysis was used to organize data, this was done by grouping data with similar characteristics identify the number of corresponds divided by the total number of sample multiplied by one hundred to get the percentage, Microsoft office excel will be used to analyze and present data in table.

3.5.3 Validity and reliability of research instruments

Data instruments and methods used to measured what they purport to measured what they used content validity methods, here sample population representatives was used. The knowledge and covered by the test items represented the larger the domain of knowledge and skills of a large population.

3.6 Ethical Consideration

The researcher got letter to seeking permission to research in Kawe ward and Action Aid from the faculty of social science of Kampala International University. This used to present to the area to grant permission for the study to take place. The researcher also studies the behavior of the respondents before administering questions to them.

3.7 Limitations of the study

The researchers faced the following challenges

Some data were not easy to get since some of the people did not respond properly, this was because some of the responded did not have much reliable data about the study.

Recording and analyzing of the study was not easy. It consumed a lot of time and delay the completion of the study.

Some of the individual and the workers in the institution that the research carried out were not easy to see them since they were busy with work.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPERETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents analysis and interprets and obtained from field. The study used structured questionnaires to obtain the data for presentation.

4.1 Social economic and demographic data

The purpose of presenting the social economic and demographic data of the informants is to portray the characteristics of the respondents and show how representative the population is in the study.

4.1.1 The distribution of the respondents at Action Aid by age bracket

The respondents were asked to stipulate their age in order to examine whether they were capable of rightful response to answers to the questions asked by the researcher, the responses are indicated below.

Table 1 represents the age bracket of employees at Action Aid, Kawe Kinondoni district, the 100% of the employees from Action Aid range the age of 20-30 years.

Table 1. represents distribution of age bracket employees at Action Aid

Organization	Age bracket 20-30	%	Age bracket 31-40	%	Age bracket 41-50	%	Total number of responds	Total %
Action Aid	05	100 %	–	–	–	–	05	100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

4.1.2 Distribution of the respondents (employees of Action Aid) by gender relations.

The table below shows the distribution of gender in Action Aid, 20% of the respondents are male and 80% of the respondents are female. Thus indicates women have participated more than men.

Table 2 represents gender relations of the respondents at Action Aid.

ORGANIZAATIO N	GENDER				TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAG E
	MALE	%	FEMALE	%		
ACTION AID	01	20 %	04	80 %	05	100%

Source: Primary data

4.1.3 The distribution of the respondents in Kawe ward by age bracket.

Table 3 represents on the age of the respondents whereby, 20% of the respondents range from the age of 20-30 years, 50% of the respondents have range between the age of 31-40 and 30% of the respondents have rang between the age of 41-50 years.

Table 3 represents the age of the respondents by age bracket in Kawe ward.

Organization	Age bracket 20-30	%	Age bracket 31-40	%	Age bracket 41-50	%	Total number of respondents	Total Percent
Kawe	10	20%	25	50%	15	30%	50	100%

Source: Field data, 2011

4.1.4 The distribution of the respondents by gender in Kawe ward

Table 4 represents the gender of the respondents in Kawe ward

The results in the table below show that 30% of the respondents at Kawe ward were male and 70% were female, therefore female respondents were many compare to male.

ORGANIZATION	GENDER				TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
	MALE	%	FEMALE	%		
Kawe WARD	15	30 %	35	70 %	50	100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

4.2 The first research question was to examine the extent to which Non Governmental Organizations have eradicated poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

4.2.1 Non Governmental Organizations have eradicated poverty in kawe ward, Kinondoni district. The responses were asked to mention whether Non Governmental Organizations have eradicated poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district, below are their responses.

Table 5 represents responses on the Action Aid whether have eradicate poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district

Responses	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	-	05	-	-	05
Percentage	-	100%	-	-	-
Responses from the community	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	15	35	-	-	50
Percentage	30%	70%	-	-	100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

The results in the table above indicate that 100% of the respondents in Action Aid strongly agree that Non Governmental Organizations have helped in eradicating poverty in kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

While on the side of the respondents in the community, the results in the table above indicate that 30% of the respondents agree and the majority 70% strongly agree that Non Governmental Organizations have helped in poverty eradication.

Therefore this implies that Non Governmental Organizations have helped in poverty eradication because all of the respondents agree that Non Governmental Organizations have eradicated poverty

In relation with the above,(Abbott and Guilt 1998) agreed that Non Governmental Organizations have eradicate poverty by saying that, Associated with this growth has been a growing concern about identifying the achievements of NGOs. This has been evident in the burgeoning literature on the monitoring and evaluation of NGO activities. There has been a steady stream of experimentation with specific methods, especially those focusing on participatory approaches to M&E and impact assessment.

4.2.2 To examine wether Non Govermental Organizations have not eradicate poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district, the responses were as follow from the respondents.

Table 6 repersents on wether Non Go ermental Organizations have not eradicate poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district

Responses	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	-	-	-	05	05
Percentage	-	-	-	100%	-
Responses from the community	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	05	-	37	08	50
Percentage	10%	-	74%	16%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

From the table above indicates whether Non Governmental Organizations have not eradicated poverty at Kawe ward, Kinondoni district. 100% of the respondents from Action Aid disagree with the statement that Non Governmental Organization have not eradicate poverty.

The response from the community indicate that 10% agree with the statement, that Non Governmental Organization did not eradicate poverty in the community and 74% of the respondents disagree while 16% have strongly disagreed.

Therefore, this implies that Non Governmental Organizations have helped in poverty eradication in Kawe ward because the majority of the respondents disagreed on the statement that Non Governmental Organizations have not eradicated poverty.

4.2.3 To examine social services provided to the people by Non Governmental Organizations in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district, the table below shows the responses from the people at Action Aid and the community

Table 7 indicates social services provided to the community by Non Governmental Organizations in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district

Responses	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	01	-	-	04	05
Percentage	20%	-	-	80%	100%
Responses from the community	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	20	-	-	30	50
Percentage	40%	-	-	60%	100%

Source: primary data, 2011

According to the table above on the response from the employees of Action Aid an people from the community on the social services provided by Non Governmental Organizations, the responses was as follow

In Action Aid 20% agree that there is provision of social services to the people of Kawe ward while 80% strongly agree for the availability of social services that are being provided for the people from Non Governmental Organizations

In the responses from the community, 40% of the people agree, there are social services that are being provided by Non Governmental Organizations while 60% of the majorities of the people strongly agree.

Due to the results above, it shows that majority of the people from the organization and from the community agree on the services provided by Non Governmental Organizations.

In addition to the above(Heinemann, 2003) agree on that by saying that, Non Governmental Organizations made sure they provide social facilities to the people by providing health facilities to the people and hence help to improve the life of the people and hence people will improve their standard of living in the community.

4.2.4 To examine extent by which people have access to services which are being provided by Non Governmental Organizations in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

Table 8 indicates extent to which people have access to services provided by Non Governmental Organizations

Responses	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	-	05	-	-	05
Percentage	-	100%	-	-	100%
Responses from the community		-	-	-	-
Frequency	19	31	-	-	50
Percentage	38%	62%	-	-	100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

In examine the extent to which people have access on the service provided by Non Governmental Organizations, the responses were as follow.

In Action Aid 100% strongly agree that people have access on the services provided by Non Governmental Organizations to the people of Kawe ward, Kinondoni district

In the community, 38% Of the people in the community agree on the access of the services provided by Non Governmental Organizations, while 62% of the people in the community strongly agree on the access of the services being provided by the people in the community.

Therefore this implies that Non Governmental Organizations have provided services to the community of Kawe ward in Kinondoni district and the people have access to them.

4.2.5 Women have access to the loans from Non Governmental Organizations in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district

Table 9 Represents the response rate on whether women have access to loans from Non Governmental Organizations

Responses	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	-	05	-	-	05
Percentage		100%			100%
Responses from the community		-	-	-	-
Frequency	12	34	04	-	50
Percentage	24%	68%	08%	-	100%

Source: Primary data

The responses from the table above indicate the following results.

In Action Aid 100% of the people strongly agree that there is access of women to loans from Non Governmental Organizations in kawe ward, Kinondoni district

While in the community, 24% of the people in the community agreed on that, 08% disagreed and 68% strongly agree that are being provided women have access on the loans from Non Governmental Organizations.

This implies that, to the big extent women are getting loans from Non Governmental Organization which help them in improve their life and hence eradicate poverty in the community.

4.2.6 The extent to which Non Governmental Organizations provide school facilities to the children in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

Table 9 indicates extent to which Non Governmental Organizations provide education services to children in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district

Responses	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	02	-	04	-	05
Percentage	40%	60%	-	-	100%
Responses from the community		-	-	-	-
Frequency	12	34	04	-	50
Percentage	24%	68%	08%	-	100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

The results on the table indicates that. Action Aid 40% of the employees have agreed on the education being provided while 60% of the employees have strongly agreed on that,

In the community the responses were 24% of the people have agreed on the education facilities that provided by Non Governmental Organization and 08% of the people have disagreed on that while 68% of the people have strongly disagreed.

Therefore due to the results above, it shows that Non Governmental Organizations have been provided education facilities to the people for example, free education to children, they build school also they provide school facilities like books, school bags and so forth, therefore this helps in eradicate a big number of children who are illiterate in the community and hence helps in eradicating poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

In relation to the above (Heinnemann,2003) says that, in making sure that people being improving their lives, NGOs have to make sure that they build schools and hence they provide for the teaching facilities like books and providing books and other materials to the students, all of these in making sure that, more children are being able to go to school and hence it help a lot in improving the standard living of the people and helping a lot to reduce the poverty rate in the community as we all know education is everything in helping people in improving their life as they will all be very wise and understand many ways of overcoming obstacles in the life, building of schools and providing for the education facilities have help a lot in improving the standard living of the people, but there is big challenge in the community, and that is still people have the challenge of paying some of the school facilities to their children, it has to be remembered that these NGOs don't provide aid to the people one hundred percent and most of the citizens are in the absolute poverty therefore it become a big challenge to the parents toward sending their children to school and hence still the small number of children being able to pursue education.

4.3 The second research question is on the challenges that Non Governmental Organizations are facing while eradicating poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district

4.3.1 To examine the extent to which lack of cooperation from the community affects the ability of Non Governmental organizations.

Table 10 indicates extent to which lack of cooperation from the community affects the ability of Non Governmental Organizations in providing services to the community

Responses	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	-	05	-	-	05
Percentage	-	100%	-	-	100%
Responses from the community		-	-	-	-
Frequency	25	25	-	-	50
Percentage	50%	50%	-	-	100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

The results from the table above indicates that 100% of the respondents from Action Aid strongly agree.

While in the responds from the community 25% of the respondents have agreed and 25% of the respondents strongly agree, therefore this implies that there is lack of cooperation from the community and this have affect ability of Non Governmental Organizations in poverty eradication in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

Therefore there is lack of cooperation between the people in Kawe ward and the Non Governmental Organizations in doing their different work in the community. Therefore the work of the Non Governmental Organization becomes difficult in trying to eradicate poverty.

4.3.2 Non Governmental Organizations fail to monitor and evaluate the development of projects in Kawe ward.

Table 11 represents lack of monitoring and evaluation of the development project

Responses	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	01	-	04	-	05
Percentage	20%	-	80%	-	100%
Responses from the community		-	-	-	-
Frequency	15	15%	10%	10	50
Percentage	30%	30%	20%	20%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

Due to the table that shows results from the respondents on monitoring and evaluation, the following are the results

Action Aid employees 20% agree and 80% disagree on that and hence shows that monitoring and evaluation is one of the big challenge in knowing the progress of the different projects that have been established by Non Governmental Organizations

While in the community 30% Agree, 20% of the respondents have disagree, 30% strongly agree.

Therefore this implies that there is a problem in monitoring and evolution in different project and for the community in evaluating the progress of those projects, therefore there is need to monitor the project like water project and so forth hence it will cause for the people to cooperate in having sustain of the projects closely in the community.

In addition to the above (Moore and Stewart, 1998) agree on that by saying that, evaluation problem, this is most immediately a problem for donors, but failure to resolve it reflects back on NGOs eventually, and should be perceived as their problem. Performance evaluation; is relatively easy in 'post-office' type organizations where (a) activities are routine; (b) objectives are few and clear; (c) there is no great distinction between immediate 'outputs' , medium-term 'effects' , and long-term 'impacts' ; and (d) outputs, effects or impacts can be measured relatively cheaply and reliably without the measurement process itself distorting the objectives of the organization or the goals of the staff. Few public organizations are like post-offices. Many, including many development NGOs, are very different: their activities are experimental rather than routine; their goals are often intangible (such as changing the consciousness of clients or the opinions of policymakers); they may be operating in the face of official obstruction and hostility; and it may be difficult to find other organizations with which their performances can usefully be compared in any quantitative sense. (Moore & Stewart, 1998).

4.3.3 Lack of financial resources to Non Governmental Organizations in service delivery

Table 12 represents responses on the lack of resources to Non Governmental Organizations in service delivery in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district

Responses	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	-	05	-	-	05
Percentage	-	100%	-	-	100%
Responses from the community		-	-	-	-
Frequency	27	23	-	-	50
Percentage	54%	46%	-	-	100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

In the lack of resources whether they affect the Non Governmental Organizations in service delivery, the following results were shown from the respondents

The responses from the employees from Action Aid 100% strongly agree while in the community 54% agree and 46% strongly agree that lack of financial and resources affects the service delivery from Non Governmental Organizations to the community.

This implies that, to the big extent Lack of financial resources have affected on the delivery of the services to the people by Non Governmental Organizations and hence it cause to the effect to the people too.

Also in review on other authors saying on the lack of financial resources affect the delivery of services to the people

According to Mukasa, 2006, one of the problems that the NGOs have been facing is that if fund raising, Fund raising activities were often the source of much tension in organizations. The strategies and images used to raise funds from the public were often felt to compromise the nature of the work done by other members of staff. These images often depicted beneficiaries as helpless victims in need of assistance, which other staff felt was inaccurate and lacked respect for the beneficiaries.

4.4 Solutions to the problems that face Non Governmental Organizations.

In the solutions o the problems that are facing Non Governmental Organizations, there were different responses from the Action aid and community as well, the following are the responses according to the questions that they were being asked

4.4.1 Non Governmental Organizations should decentralized power in decision making

Table 13 represents responses on the Decentralization of power in decision making from Non Governmental Organizations

Responses	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	02	03	-	-	05
Percentage	40%	60%	-	-	100%
Responses from the community	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	27	23	-	-	50
Percentage	54%	46%	-	-	100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

The respondents from the Action Aid employees 40% of the respondents agree on the decentralized on the decision making whole 60% of the respondents strongly agree.

In the community, 54% of the respondents agree and 46% of the respondents strongly agree,

therefore due to those results it shows that, many respondents strongly agree on the decentralized power on decision making , hence Non Governmental organization have to decentralizes power this will help in doing the work in the community more effective and hence to cause successful implement the work.

In addition to the other authors view on the decentralized of power in decision making

Mukasa, 2006 says that, the tendency is to offer decentralization, in which some power is devolved to field level, as a solution to the problem of tensions between field offices and headquarters. However, decentralization can have the paradoxical effect of increasing bureaucracy as organizations devolving power on the one hand, tend to set up all sorts of control measures on the other.

These problems revealed a clear gap between the values that NGOs espouse and what actually happens in practice. Balancing the needs of the different stakeholders who each feel they have an equal right to the decision-making process has created a number of management problems for these organizations.

4.4.2 Non Governmental Organizations should create good relationship between the donors and beneficiaries or local community.

Table 14 represents on the responses in creating good relationship between donor and local communities in providing social services

Responses	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	-	05	-	-	05
Percentage	-	100%	-	-	100%
Responses from the community	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	-	50	-	-	50
Percentage	-	100%	-	-	100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

From the action Aid employees 100% strongly agree on the creation of the good relationship between the donors and the beneficiaries or local community in order to have positive impact in bringing development in the community.

On the other hand in the community have all of the respondents have also strongly agreed on the creation of good relationship between the donors and the local community .

This indicates that, good relationship between Non Governmental Organizations and donors is very important in making the work to be done successfully in the community.

4.4.3 Non Governmental Organizations should allow communities to contribute in decision making

Table 15 represents on whether Non Governmental Organizations should allow communities to contribute in decision making

Responses	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Action Aid employees	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency	-	05	-	-	05
Percentage	-	100%	-	-	100%
Responses from the community		-	-	-	-
Frequency	-	50	-		50
Percentage	-	100%	-		100%

Source: Primary data, 2011

The response from the majority of the workers strongly agree 100% should allow people from the community to contribute in decision making so as to allow implementations in the work.

Community on the other hand 100% have strongly agree, therefore all of the respondents agree on the communities should contribute in decision making.

Inglis & Minahan 2006,says that, focus on fostering the participation of all sectors of society in environmental decision-making and in supporting regional cooperation. Offer the following services: information exchange and publications, with an emphasis on facilitating access to information; training and capacity building; and grants programs for NGOs with limited access to local resources. Consist of a network of national offices, as well as a head office that acts as a coordination and information center with financial authority. To develop the organization, individuals have to be able to contribute in the decision making process and they need to learn.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings, conclusions and recommendations for further studies.

5.1 The overall objectives of the study was to examine on the roles played by Non Governmental Organization in poverty eradication at kawe ward, Kinondoni district, Tanzania

To examine on the stratus of Non Governmental organizations and poverty eradication in kawe ward, Kinondoni district, Tanzania.

To examine on the challenges that face by Non Governmental Organizations in poverty eradication in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district, Tanzania.

To examine on the solutions on Non Governmental organizations in kawe ward, Kinondoni district, Tanzania.

5.2 Findings of the study

Non Governmental Organizations are very useful in provision of social services due to the fact that, the study has revealed the results that Non Governmental Organizations yields towards social services in a district in which 80% of respondents claimed that Non Governmental Organizations are very relevant with the availability of social services in a ward. In that, to manage and maintain the system you have to allow Non Governmental Organizations in a ward so as to give support on the provision of social services and meet the population needs in an area.

In comparison with literature review, the main objective is to analyze the role played by the Non Governmental Organizations on provision of social services to the local community in Kawe particularly in Kinondoni district so that, the system has benefit the community and ensure that social services is provided equally in all levels with gender balance. And this can be achieved if the government will insist on private institution so that they can give support on provision of social services by putting effort more on education sector so as to sustain the daily population increase in Kawe ward.

Findings revealed that Kawe ward have been improve the life eve since Non Governmental Organization have work hand in hand with the people and by providing loans to the women helped a lot in improving their standard of living in an area.

Also the majority of the people that are being participating fully in the different services are women rather than men

5.3 Recommendations

In the view of the findings, the study recommended that Non Governmental Organizations should provide service o the people so as to make sure it improve the standard living of people and hence eradicate poverty and as for the community have to cooperate with Non Governmental organizations and Government as well.

For Non Governmental Organizations

Non Governmental organizations have to make sure that the give local communities to participate in the different activities so as to make the work more simple and hence the results become positive to the big extent and to decentralized power to other field worker the results of this will help in reducing the work load from the central offices.

For the Government

Government have to corporate with the Non Governmental organizations so that some of the problems they will work together, example lack of cooperation from the community, Government can help to sensitize people on the importance of cooperating with Non Governmental Organizations hence this will cause for the people to cooperate and make the work to be more simple, therefore Government should not leave the whole work load to the organizations only.

For the community

Communities should be educated on the importance of Non Governmental Organizations and hence they should cooperate with these organizations so as to make sure that the work is being implemented successfully, in here the community leaders should be on the front line in making sure that their people are being participating fully and for the projects that are being established should be maintained so as to last long and hence benefit the community.

5.4 Conclusion

The study adopted an explanatory approach to explain the research problem identified which is the role of Non Governmental Organizations and poverty eradication. It aims at establishing the relationship between the Non Governmental Organizations and performance on the social sector. The study was driven by three specific objectives namely;

To examine the status of Non Governmental Organization in poverty eradication at kawe province

The study shown that, there is significant relationship between Non Governmental organizations and performance on the social services. This indicates that, Kawe' ward has move to the big extent in improving the life standard of the people from the grassroots level.

5.5 The suggestion for the further studies

Basing on the findings of the study the researcher suggested the following areas for the further studies

To examine the ways by which will encourage community members to engaged in the different activities that will cause on the positive effects in the different projects that are being established by Non Governmental Organizations

To find out the reasons to which cause for the low percentage of men in participation on the different projects from the community.

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APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE

Dear respondent(s), I am a student of Kampala International University pursuing a, **‘Degree of Bachelor of Public Administration and management’** conducting a study on **‘Non Governmental Organization and Poverty Eradication’**. Therefore, I kindly request for your assistance by availing me with the required information to this study. The results of this study will be treated with at most confidentiality and will be for academic purposes.

SECTION A

INSTRUCTIONS

i. Be precise and concise

ii. Answer as instructed each section

From question 1-11, please tick or fill in the most appropriate place.

1. Gender

a) Male []

b) Female []

2. Age

a) 20-30 []

b) 31-40 []

c) 41-50 []

d) 51-60 []

3. Marital status

a) Single [] b) Married []

c) Widower [] d) Widow []

4. Educational level

a) None [] b) Primary []

c) Secondary [] d) University or College []

5. Occupation

a) Employed [] b) Self employment []

c) Peasant [] d) none []

SECTION B

Status of Non Governmental Organizations in poverty eradication at kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

1) Non Governmental organizations have eradicated poverty in kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

2) Non Governmental Organizations have not eradicate poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

3) Non Governmental Organizations have brought services to the people of kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

4) All people have access to the services provided by Non Governmental Organizations in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

5) Women can have access to loans from Non Governmental Organizations in kawee ward, Kinondoni district.

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

6) Non Governmental Organizations provide scholarships for children in schools in Kawee ward, Kinondoni district

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

SECTION C

Challenges faced by Non Governmental Organization in poverty eradication in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

1) Lack of cooperation from the community affects the ability of Non Governmental Organizations.

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

2) Non Governmental Organizations fail effectively monitor the development projects in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

3) Lack of financial resources is a problem to Non Governmental Organizations in service delivery.

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

SECTION D

Solutions to the challenges that faced by Non Governmental Organizations

1) Non Governmental organizations should decentralize some power like decision making from the head office to the field workers.

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

2) Non Governmental Organizations should create a good relationship between the donors and beneficiaries or local communities.

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

3) Non Governmental Organizations should allow communities to contribute in decision making so as to implement activities.

Agree []

Disagree []

Strongly agree []

strongly disagree []

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW GUIDE

Dear respondent(s), I am a student of Kampala International University pursuing a, 'Degree of Bachelor of Public Administration and management' conducting a study on 'Non Governmental Organizations and Poverty Eradication '. Therefore, I kindly request for your assistance by availing me with the required information to this study. The results of this study will be treated with at most confidentiality and will be for academic purposes.

SECTION A

i. Instructions

ii. Be precise and concise

Questions.

1. Non Governmental Organizations have helped to eradicate poverty in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district? If yes/ No, why

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2. Do Non Governmental Organizations provide social services to the people in the community of Kawe ward, Kinondoni district? which kind of social services are provided

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3. Do Non Governmental Organizations gave loans to the women so as to empower them? If yes/No, why

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4. Do Non Governmental Organizations provide Scholarship to the children in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district?

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5. How do they provide scholarship to the children in Kawe ward, Kinondoni District?

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6. Do Non Governmental organizations make sure the projects that they established are sustainable in the community?

SECTION B

Challenges that have faced by Non Governmental Organizations in poverty eradication in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

1. Does lack of corporation from the community affect the ability of Non Governmental Organizations at kawe ward, Kinondoni district?

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2. How does the Non Governmental Organization monitoring the developmental projects in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district

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3. How does Non Governmental Organization solve the problem of financial resources in service delivery to the community?

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SECTION C

Solutions to the problem that faced by Non Governmental Organizations in Kawe ward, Kinondoni district.

1. Does Non Governmental Organizations decentralizes some power from the head office to the field worker?

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2. Should Non Governmental Organization create good relationship between the donors and beneficiaries or local communities so as to make a work more effective? If yes/ no why?

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3. Should Non Governmental Organizations allow communities to contribute in the decision making so as to implement the activities? If yes/ no why?

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