

**CIVIL SOCIETY ORANIZATIONS AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN  
GALKAIO-PUNTLAND SOMALIA**

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By:

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## DECLARATION A

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

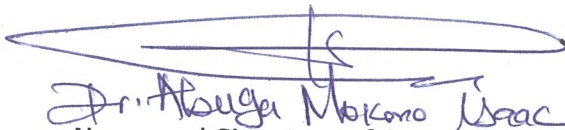
  
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Name and Signature of Candidate

19-12-12  
Date

**DECLARATION B**

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

  
Name and Signature of Supervisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and Signature of Supervisor

19.12.2012

Date

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Date

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my beloved family and my dearest parents. The family put up with my stay away from home in order to pursue my degree. They dearly missed my presence. They have been the motivation for my hard work to ensure timely completion of this course. My dear parents provided me with the education foundation which I take pride in today, and also I dedicate this research paper to my beloved Mother Fatima Jama Farah. Thank you all

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

All praise is to Allah the Almighty. His Will is be and it is. This work is a complete illustration of his blessings to me.

I am sincerely indebted to my Supervisor Dr Abuga Mokono Isaac , whose intellectual guidance led to the successful completion of this work. Also I wish to thank the College of Higher degrees and Research (CHDR), its leadership and the staff for providing me with an academic base, which has enabled him to take up this study. Particularly the research instructor Dr. Muhammad Kibuuka whom I can say he taught me everything I know about research and to my Lecturers, I walk away from this program with my head high; the knowledge imparted in me is going to change lives into a better world tomorrow.

My sincere gratitude to my parents, family and friends whose dedicated commitment to encouraging me to complete this report, can never be underestimated.

To my Research Assistants and Data Analyst, your sincerity and reliability can never be matched. Thank you.

## **ABSTRACT**

This study examined the Civil Societies Activities Organization and Poverty Reduction Galkaio in Puntland, Somalia. A self-made questionnaire is used to collect data in order to obtain four research objectives; 1) to identify the profile of the respondents, 2) to determine the level of civil societies activities organization, 3) to determine the level of poverty reduction, 4) to establish if resource distribution function is significantly correlated with poverty reduction. Key findings from the study were (1) the profile of the respondents found that male (66.7%), dominates female 33.3% in regard to education level, respondents who are secondary level (28.3%), those who have certificate (23.6%), those who have diploma are (19.8%), those who obtained bachelor degree are (29.5%) where as master degree is (7.6%) and none of the respondents have PhD, the length of work experience that (9.4%) of the respondents have less than 1 year and only (29.5%) (30.2%) have between 2- 4 years of experience, followed by the respondents who are less than 8 years are (34.9%) and who are above 9years are (25.5%); (2) the overall level of resource distribution found satisfactory (mean=2.811); (3) the overall level of clan conflict is also found satisfactory (mean =2.807);. It was concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of civil societies activities organization Galkaio Puntland Somalia. This study recommends that is need to change the attitudes of the politicians and wealth groups that have become war lords that they should give peace a chance to prevail in Somalia. Besides, integration of peace and reconciliation tenets in the Somali education system would sow seeds of peaceful resolution of armed conflicts amongst the Somali clan systems. The study also recommends the only way to reduce the poverty exist in Somalia is to rebuild the country and create strong and honest government in the line of Somalis voice and also the foreign agencies will manage their support as the line of reduction of poverty.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE**

#### **Background to the Study**

Poverty has become endemic among development countries and affects a sizeable number of People around the world. Basing on the World Bank poverty threshold of survival with \$1 per Day, it is estimated that over 2.5 billion people suffer from poverty (Linda Almoner 2000) Eastern Europe and the common wealth 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 expectance 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 in poverty. The human Development Report (2006) estimates that half the Population in sub-Saharan Africa lives in poverty.

In the industrial countries, it is estimates 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 in Inequality has increased widening the gap between the haves and have-nots. In 1960 the ratio of Income of the richest 20% was 30:1 in 1994 this ratio has increased to 78:1 and today is over 80:1 (Human Development index 2006)

315 million people one in two of people in Sub Saharan Africa survive on less than one dollar per day 184 million people 33% of the African population suffer from malnutrition During the 1990s the average income per capita decreased in 20 African countries Less than 50% of Africa's population has access to hospitals or

doctors In 2000, 300 million Africans did not have access to safe water The average life expectancy in Africa is 41 years Only 57% of African children are enrolled in primary education, and only one of three children complete school .One in six children die before the age of 5. This number is 25 times higher in sub Saharan Africa than in the OECD countries .Children account for half of all civilian casualties in wars in Africa .The African continent lost more than 5,3 million hectares of forest during the decade of the 1990s less than one person out of five has electricity. Out of 1.000 inhabitants 15 have a telephone line, and 7,8 out of 1.000 people surf on Internet.

Poverty in Somalia exists since 1960, the year it got independent. When the British and Italian colonists left the country, the country's government was left with peanuts. Since then the country's government is working immensely so that they can get back their position. Many economists and scientists announced the Somalia poverty as a never ending situation. Even then the government of the country is working and the African government as well as the other international organizations like UN, WHO, UNESCO and such other groups are helping the Somalia government to get back the to their original position.

The reasons behind the Somalis poverty are: Frequent famine and droughts the unfavorable climatic condition The unavailability of fertile soil as the country is situated at the coastal region of Africa. Inadequate literacy. Lack of proper planning in the government sectors Political crisis.

Somalia is currently reeling from the effects of the destruction of livelihoods as a result of natural and man-made disasters over a period of 20 years characterized by neglect. Due to insecurity and the accompanying social dislocation, Livelihood systems in most of Somalia remain unsustainable. The situation is compounded in the Southern Regions due to its relatively 'obscure' and remote political activity and importance - compared to other Regions of the country which marginalized them from timely interventions

The concept of civil society goes back many centuries in Western thinking with its roots in ancient Greece. The modern idea of civil society emerged in the 18th Century, influenced by Political theorists from Thomas Paine to George Hegel, who developed the notion of civil Society as a domain parallel to but separate from the states (Carothers, 1999). The 90s Brought about renewed interest in civil society, as the trend towards democracy opened up Space for civil society and the need to cover increasing gaps in social services created by Structural adjustment and other reforms in developing countries.

Civil society is composed of the totality of many voluntary social relationships, civic and social organizations, and institutions that form the basis of a functioning society, as distinct from the force backed structures of a state (regardless of that state's political system), the commercial institutions of the market (Wikipedia)

Civil Society Organizations are the "wide array of non-governmental and not for profit organizations that have a presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their members or others, based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations."<sup>3</sup> The term goes beyond the narrower (and to many donors, more familiar) category of development-oriented NGOs, and depicts a broad range of organizations, such as community groups, women's association, labor unions, indigenous groups, youth groups, charitable organizations, foundations, faith-based organizations, independent media, professional associations, think tanks, independent educational organizations and social movements.

The term civil engagement refers to the participation of private actors in the public sphere, conducted through direct and indirect CSO and citizen interactions with government, business community and external agencies to influence decision making or pursue common goals. The term is widely used by social capital theorists to refer to individual participation in civic life (Putnam 2000).

The study there for analyses the civil society organizations (CSOs) and poverty reduction in Galkaio, Somalia it raises critical question about their contribution in promoting the wellbeing of the Somali community in Galkaio, Somalia. It explores the effectiveness of CSOs in addressing development challenges facing the helpless population in Galkaio, who are living amidst diverse challenges of poverty.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The civil war in Somalia and the subsequent collapse of the central government and its institutions, the lack of a strong civil society has severely constrained local efforts at rehabilitation and reconstruction. The emergence of NGOs represents a promising development towards the possible reorganization of civil society and restoration of civil governance by providing an entry point for the participation of Somali communities and organizations in representing themselves and their interests in the process of national reconciliation and reconstruction.

The conflict in Somalia has become deep, destructive and complex, thus result in extreme poverty amongst the people of Somalia live under absolute poverty. Only 20% of school age children are attending schools with girls constituting about one-third of this population, the infant mortality level goes up to 300 per thousand live births.

Puntland is a region in northeastern Somalia, Galkaio(Mudug region ), an autonomous state since August 1998. It is bordered by the North western region of Somalia to its west, the Gulf of Aden in the north, the Indian Ocean in the southeast, the central regions of Somalia in the south, and Ethiopia in the southwest. Puntland occupies a total land area of 212,510 km<sup>2</sup> or roughly one third of Somalia's geographical area.

A third of Somalia's population lives in the Puntland State, which contains about a third of the nation's geographical area as stated before. Unlike neighboring Somaliland, Puntland does not seek outright independence from Somalia. The name

"Puntland" is derived from the Land of Punt mentioned by ancient Egyptian sources.

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, pro 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**

There is a felt need to enable Somalia civil society organizations become more visible to key audience who must be engaged and educated on the role of CSOs as agent of positive change and partners in poverty reduction .therefore the purpose of the study was to assess the activities of civil society organizations in poverty reduction in Galkaio, district, Somalia

### **Research objectives**

#### **General Objective**

This study will determine the correlation between civil society organizations Activities and poverty reduction Galkaio Somalia.

#### **Specific objective**

1. To determine the profile characteristics of the respondents in terms of:
  - 1.1 Gender

1.2 Age

1.3 educations Level

1.4 experiences

2. To determine the levels of Civil Society Organization in Galkaio district Somalia.
3. To determine the level of poverty reduction in Galkaio district Somalia.
4. To establish whether there is a significant difference of Civil Society Organization and poverty reduction in Galkaio District Somalia.
5. To determine whether there is a significance relationship the Degree of Civil Society Organizations and level of poverty reduction.

### **Research questions**

1. What are Profile characteristics of the respondents as to:
  - 1.1 Gender?
  - 1.2 Age?
  - 1.3 Education?
  - 1.4 Experience?
2. What are the levels of Civil Society Organizations in Galkaio District Somalia?
3. What is the Degree of Poverty Reduction in Galkaio District?
4. Is there a significant different of Civil Society Organization and level of the poverty reduction in Galkaio Somalia?
5. Is there a significant relationship the level of Civil Society and poverty reduction in Galkaio District Somalia?

### **Hypotheses**

H01-There is no significant difference between civil society organizations and Poverty reduction Galkaio district Somalia.



H02- there is no significance relationship between civil society organizations and poverty reduction in Galkaio district Somalia.

## **Scope of Study**

### **Content Scope**

The study concern the civil society organizations and poverty reduction in Galkaio Somalia, the study was aimed to find out the SCOs activities and poverty reduction and the challenges CSOs face and as well as their contribution on poverty reduction

### **Geographical scope**

Furthermore the geographical scope of the study was conducted in Somalia especially Galkaio district, Galkaio the capital of the Puntland State Somalia. It locates Northeast region of Somalia, the reason of selecting Galkaio district is that the majority of the Civil Society Organizations in puntland state is stationed in Galkaio. Other motives that drive the researcher to select Galkaio that, there are internally displaced camps that its people are below that its people are below the poverty level, where the majority of the SCOs are officially registered and mandated to implement projects 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

### **Time Scope**

On the hand, in regard with the time scope the study was targeted those SCOs who have been working the last one decade or last ten years. .

### **Significance of the study**

The study was provided sufficient information for civil society organizations, and the CSOs may adopt the recommendations put forth by the researcher, the use the finding to address issue pertaining poverty reduction. It also informed the local people in Somalia those are either client of the SCOs with the system. This study provides technical advice for humanitarian agencies to empower social groups and civil societies to become the voice of the voiceless. Gaps in the services delivery or the advocacy efforts by the CSOs are highlighted, which gives the duty bearers opportunities to improve. This means better services for the community. It also enables donors and decision makers to allocate sufficient resource for poverty reduction and sustainable development in Somalia .furthermore it provides data which could be used by government to regulate and a support Civil Society Organizations in their poverty reduction effort this is all to the benefit of the target communities.

### **Operational definitions of key Terms**

**Poverty:** poverty in its most general sense is the lack of necessities, basic needs such as food, shelter, medical care, clean water, clothing, and education, any one whose income per day is less than or below one 1US dollar is classified as poor person.

**Civil society Organizations:** A complex contested term, usually referring to all people their activities and their relationship that are not part of the process government. These people are actively engaged in the pursuit of the welfare and well-being of society through peaceful means.

**Social service delivery:** water, infrastructure, health and all fall under social service

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **Concepts, Opinions, Ideas from Authors/ Experts**

This chapter reviews related literature on the concept of poverty ,poverty in Africa , poverty level of Somalia, Causes of poverty in Somalia Extreme poverty in puntland state Somalia, civil society organization in poverty reduction, Challenges face civil Society organizations this chapter also present the theoretical frame work and also related studies of the study.

#### **The concept of poverty**

Some people describe poverty as a lack of essential items – such as food, clothing, water, and shelter needed for proper living. At the UN's World Summit on Social Development, the 'Copenhagen Declaration' described poverty as "...a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information." When people are unable to eat, go to school, or have any access to health care, then they can be considered to be in poverty, regardless of their income.

To measure poverty in any statistical way, however, more rigid definitions must be used

Relative poverty, measures are the simplest ways to determine the extent of poverty in individual countries. Using this method, the entire population is ranked in order of income per capital. The bottom 10% (or whatever percentage the government chooses to use) is then considered 'poor' or 'impoverished.' This can be fine for country-wide measurements, but it has some major drawbacks in global use. If, say, a 10% relative poverty measurement was applied in a global setting, it would appear that both an industrialized country, such as the U.S., and a sub-Saharan African country had the same 10% poverty rate, even though the

conditions of the poor in sub-Saharan Africa are much worse than conditions in the U.S. For this reason, absolute poverty measures are more often used to define poverty on a global scale.

Absolute poverty measures set a 'poverty line' at a certain income amount or consumption amount per year, based on the estimated value of a 'basket of goods' (food, shelter, water, etc.) necessary for proper living. For example, if \$5 a day is determined to be the income poverty line in a country, then anyone with an income of less than \$1430 would be considered impoverished. If instead a poverty line based on consumption was used, anyone consuming goods with a monetary value of less than \$1430 would be in poverty.

Many impoverished people engage in agricultural jobs. Some are 'subsistence farmers,' and are barely able to produce enough food to stay alive.

The most commonly used definition of global poverty is the absolute poverty line set by the World Bank. Poverty is set at an income of \$2 a day or less, and extreme poverty is set at \$1 a day or less. This line was first created in 1990 when the World Bank published its World Development Report and found that most developing countries set their poverty lines at \$1 a day. The \$2 mark was created for developing nations with slightly better income levels than their \$1 a day counterparts. More developed countries are permitted to set their poverty lines elsewhere (it would be silly to assume a statistically significant group of people in the U.S. made less than \$1 a day, though there are obviously many impoverished people living there). For highly industrialized countries, such as Britain, Japan, and the U.S., the absolute poverty line is usually set higher (for example, the line has been set at \$14.40 in the past). The 2005 poverty line for single individuals in the United States is set at \$26.19 a day.

## **Poverty in Africa**

Poverty in Africa is a sad reality. It is also an over simplified image created in our minds, which hides much the mixture of joys and pains, the hopes and sufferings that are part of all human lives. Above all poverty is a complex phenomenon and has many faces, causes and consequences. Who is poorer, the African child in rags eating one meal a day, yet smiling in the midst of many playmates and caring mothers, or the European child sitting alone listless and bored surrounded by heaps, or the European child sitting alone listless and bored surrounded by heaps of gadgets while father and mother are away at a work? sachs (2005)

Sachs point out that it been has created more objective indicators of poverty like infant mortality, alphabetization or calorie intake and according to these criteria most African countries rate bottom of the list, where Asia and Latin America have made much progress there is little chance that African countries will reach the millennium development goal by 2015 on most scores.

Sachs says that 150 years the average African would have feel insulted to be called poor. Unless there was famine or war, they all they need for a contented life; enough food for their families and even for lavish feasts, a house they felt respected members of their enlarged families and their clan gave them identity and support in times of need. The life of the Africans was short due to malaria or other sicknesses for which there was no effective herbal medicine. But that was simply part of life. The same person living today would fell poor because he has no many to educate his children, no television, no mobile phone, and no mean sof transport. The World Bank would classify him as one of the million of poor who Africa and poverty are almost synonymous would place him the people living gin he squalor of slums or dying wars or aids, whom they sees occasionally on their TV screens.

## **Poverty level in somalia**

Poverty in Somalia has become a prominent and continuing affair. People in Somalia, have acclimatized to the consequences of poverty.

Approximately, 43% of Somalia's population lives below the poverty line. Poverty in Somalia is more pronounced in the rural areas than in the urban regions.

Two specific regions of Somalia; Somaliland, located in the north west and Puntland, located in the north east, experience more stability with regard to socio economic conditions. Stability in the two areas may be attributed to the fact that, Somaliland and Puntland have independent governing bodies. on the contrary, the southern part of Somalia, is comparatively poorer and suffers from unstable economic conditions. The southern part of Somalia, where conflict and confusions reign supreme, is subjected to food shortage. Somalia economy suffers from lack of proper infrastructure.

## **Causes of poverty in Somalia**

There are both external and internal causes for the high levels of poverty in Somalia, as the conflicts, which are the main reasons for the lack of development, are fuelled both internally and from external actors. War and poverty are mutual: Somalia's poverty is mainly caused by its conflicts, but these in turn feed on poverty, as lack of education and other basic social services and high unemployment makes a foundation for recruitment of youth who do not know any other way of life. Therefore, in a war economy, many people have an interest in sustaining the conflict, as it often gives them power, resources and impunity.

As many poor countries, Somalia is vulnerable to price fluctuations in its export produce, which is mainly livestock, charcoal, and agricultural produce. The ban on import of Somali livestock imposed by certain Arab countries was a big blow to Somalia's economy, as 70% of its GDP depends on livestock trade and countries in

the Arabian Peninsula were the major importers and consumers. It is estimated that due to the ban Somalia has been losing at least US\$120 million annually in livestock sales, resulting also in a loss of customs revenues, a fall in the value of the Somali and Somaliland currencies (Shillings) and rise in domestic prices for imported food and non food items.

International suspicions of 'terrorist elements' using Somalia as a base has led to the freezing of assets of individuals and businesses, especially some big Remittances-companies, (Hawaala) which is also damaging. There is widespread trade and use of khat, a mildly narcotic stimulant, all over Somalia. The health aspects of khat are not fully known, but it is an addictive drug, which is not grown in the country but imported daily from Kenya and Ethiopia (through a very sophisticated logistical system, which also includes some of the Diaspora). Khat, just like tea, is generally sold by women, and often provides the only income for female IDP's who have very few other income generating opportunities. But the consumers of khat are men. However as one of many consequences of the breakdown of traditional patterns since the years following 1991 a small minority of women are now consumers of khat.<sup>13</sup> The drug is often blamed for sustaining the conflict in Somalia, and although it is perhaps hard to establish the exact links between khat and conflict, it is certain that it has a detrimental effect on both household productivity and economy. One bundle of khat, which is the average daily consumption per person, costs around 10 US\$<sup>14</sup>, and most male activity ceases as khat-chewing sessions start around mid-day, leaving groups of lethargic chewers all over Somalia. Considering the soaring poverty levels in Somalia this is a massive expense and hardly a productive way of prioritising scarce resources. Somalis are highly reliant on their physical ability to work, whether they are farmers, nomad-pastoralists or run small businesses, and the use of khat - much as future increased HIV/AIDS rates might contribute to poor production, malnutrition and poverty<sup>2007</sup> (Khat-handeln blomstrar i krigets, Somalia 2007)

## **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**

### **The contribution of CSOs on poverty reduction.**

Civil Society or voluntary agencies have a history of involvement in a wide range of social welfare and development work. They have existed and played various roles since the colonial period. Given diversity in types scale of activities, approaches, and so forth, it is very difficult to count the number of CSOs are engaged in education and campaign activities, with one-third involved in advocacy activities



(saifuddin,2006) most of CSOs are also active in economic activities aimed at low income groups, such as income generation, appropriate technology, agriculture, and micro-credit besides activities in social especially in the issue of health, education and environment (erin 2001)

Given the development of CSO and apparent limitations of government poverty reduction programs, there is a widespread agreement among development scholars that NGOs play an important role in helping to alleviate poverty, complementary to that of government both in terms of providing additional resources and in making government programs more effective (Riddell&Robinson,1995).

The involvement of CSOs in alleviating poverty has changed the life of the poor in developing countries. By designing and implementing innovative program interventions, they have enhanced the quality of life of the poor. They have facilitated the poor to reach first foothold on the development ladder. For example the poverty reduction program, the CSOs appear to have performed reasonably well. The conditions of the poor have improved, sometimes quite significantly, as the result of the CSOs intervention. Given their valuable experiences and the development of their organizational capacity, it is most likely that their contributions to poverty reduction will increase in the future.

### **Challenges face civil Society organizations**

Civil society organizations are enormously players in international development .they provide development service 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 context, 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 position are also increasingly question the feasibility of their recommendation ( Robinson and white 1997)

The last 15 years have seen significant change in the contexts affect the relationship between CSOs and policy makers. this period has been characterized by globalization, democratization, decentralization ,reductions in conflict, and advances in information and communication technology (ICT). In general, there is potential for progressive partnership involving the public and private and CSOs in more and developing countries.

The number of civil society organizations is growing. Many CSOs have become aware that policy engagement can lead to greater pro-poor impact than contestation. we see more examples of SCOs engaging to informed advocacy as an important route to social change and a means of holding government to an account. Sometimes this is leading to impressive outcome

why then are CSOs having a surprisingly limited fluency on policy and practice in developing countries? The evidence suggests those adverse political contexts are partly responsible. Often, however, the main obstacles are internal to CSOs. Figure I highlight the main obstacles to CSO engagement in policy processes (from a survey of CSOs) the most common barriers were internal to CSOs, with respondents list in insufficient capacity and funding (60%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 policy makers do not see CSO evidence as credible (Robinson and white, 1997).

Teller (1997) explains that there are a number of obstacles, both external and internal, which restrict CSO policy engagement. Adverse political contexts ornt problematic policy processes constrain or prevent CCSO 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 policy makers and donors could help progressive policy makers could help by; working to ensure political freedoms are in place, making policy processes more transparent providing access to information and providing space for CSOs activities on specific policy issue. Donors could help by providing, incentives and pressure for governments to ensure political rights and a space for CSOs engagement in policy, diversifying their support to the CSOs sector (beyond NGOs) and ensuring funding for informed CSO policy engagement (Robinson and white 1997)

One of the most challenging recent analysis of the inter-relation between the state and civil society organization in relation to service provision is Tendler (1997) study of Cear a state in north east Brazil. The core of her argument, based on extensive empirical research, is that good municipal government has been an outcome of 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 the 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 service than the state. For example, in relation to a rural public health care program, the states department of health delivered preventative

Service is the more decentralized, flexible and client-sympathetic manner than any of the CSOs involved in the health care sector in Cear a. Many of the improvement is the state health care programme resulted from from learning from both the successes and mistakes of CSO programmes. Tendler (1997) concludes that the SCOs experience had provided substantial learning to these public sector health reformers, but not in a way that confirms the assumed inherent traits of SCOs over and against government.

According to Tandler (1997) improvements in local government were dependent on an active central government, not just demand 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 contraction projects would go this responsibility was transferred to a state representative who imposed strict criteria for funding projects, which virtually stopped projects being used 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 business to be provided only through producer organizations rather than through individual or individual companies. Third, by insisting that representative 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 position are also increasingly questioned: researchers challenge their evidence base and policy makers question the feasibility of their recommendation "Non governmental organizations have estimated annual revenues of US\$12 billion".

It is said that CSOs 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 SCOs in Bangladesh alone. Recent evidence-based health reforms in rural Tanzania contributed to over 40% reduction in infant mortality between 2000 and 2003" (DI2006)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **Research design**

This research employed descriptive a cross sectional survey design to investigate the of civil society organizations on poverty reduction in GalkaioTown in Somalia. Cross sectional survey design examines several groups of people at one time (Salkind 2000). On the other hand, Survey are used to collect data from sample of population at a particular time (Amin, 2005)

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

#### **Research population**

The target population consisted of a total of 143 respondents. The target population CSOs was comprise six distinct categories I society Organizations' working in Galkaio Capital city of Mudug Region of Somalia, the area was selected because of the CSOs in Puntland are mostly based on those areas Amin (2005) defined a target population as "population to which the researcher ultimately wants to generate the result". Each CSO was selected from a sample so that it represented the total population.

## Sample size

A sample of 105 was taken as per krecie's table following a target population of 143 people. krejie's (1970) table of sample determination shows that for a population of 143 a sample of 105 is desirable. Table 1 below shows the respondents of the study

From this formula,the sample was calculated as flows

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

N=sample size

N= the population size

e=levl of significance,fixed

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{N}{1 + N (e^2)} \\ &= \frac{143}{1 + 143 (0.0025)} \\ &= \frac{143}{1 + 0.3575} \\ &= \frac{143}{1.3575} \\ &\simeq 105 \end{aligned}$$

**Table 1**  
**Respondents of the Study**

<b>No</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Sample size</b>
1.	Traditional Leaders.	20		16
2.	Local NGOs.	35		25
3.	Youth Group.	28		20
4.	Professional association.	25		19
5.	Woman Group.	19		14
6.	Media Association	16		11
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>		<b>105</b>

Source: Primary Data

### **Sampling procedures**

To determine the sample size for the study, several factors were considered such as the variables, the type of research design, the methods of data collection, analysis and the size of accessible population (Mugenda and Mugenda 1997) specially, the researcher employed both simple random sampling as well as purposive sampling techniques. The latter techniques allow the researcher to use cases that have the required information with respect to the objective of his study. 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 the managers and beneficiaries' of their program had first hand information on the focus, operational performance



and impact of the civil society organizations'. The fore respondents in this study were selected on the basis of their experience and involvement of poverty reduction programs. The rationale using them key informant was to gain access to available information.

Random simple sampling was important to give an equal opportunity to the target population of beneficiaries' and target population the chance to be selected for the study. In the CSOs, the sampling frame was the staff organization which clearly spell out who are top managers. For the beneficiaries of programs the sampling frame was acquired by asking for the beneficiaries list from which then simple random sampling method was used. This involved starting with the first beneficiary on the list, then skipping the 7 beneficiaries before going to the next then skipped to next one and so on to pick sample respondents.

### **Research Instruments**

The study was used questionnaire and interviews guides as the main tools for collecting date. The collection of this tool has been guided by the nature of date to be collected, the time available as well as by the objective of the study. According to Oso and onen (2008) questionnaires was used since the study was concerned with variables that cannot be directly observed such as views, opinions, perceptions and feelings of the respondents such as information are best collected through questionnaires. The target population was also largely literature and is unlikely to have difficulties responding to questionnaire item.

In this study the researcher also used the structured interview guide which develops a schedule in which the questions, their words and their sequences are fixed and are identical for every same category of respondents. According to Daniel (2007), the interview guide is one the most used techniques of obtaining information, it is a way of obtaining date about a person, the interview guide of this study was served for a two purpose: first, it translated research objectives in to specific question whose answers was provided the necessary information, secondly,

it aided the interviewer in motivating the respondent. Interview guide was used in order to ensure the validity and the reliability of the questionnaires.

The research instruments were developed by the researcher. These are including questionnaires about of SCOs in poverty reduction and questionnaires about the Challenges face during the poverty reduction, and the questionnaire about the relationship between the SCOs and poverty reduction. The first questionnaire was dealing with the Bio data on gender, age, level of education, and marital status. Finally the researcher developed a structured interviews guide.

A primary data source was used in this study. Data was obtained from respondents in SCOs. Secondary data was obtained from the text books and the internet and other document in main libraries.

### **Validity and Reliability of the instrument.**

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**

<b>Judges</b>	<b>Number of Items declared</b>	<b>÷ Total no. of items</b>	<b>= Inter judge individual coefficient validity</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Judge	17	24	.89
2 <sup>nd</sup> Judge	18	24	.90
3 <sup>rd</sup> Judge	16	24	.86
<b>Total inter-judge individual coefficient of validity-----</b>			<b>2.65</b>

Source: primary data

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

CVI ----- = **0.88**

For the instrument to be accepted as valid, the average index should be 0.7 or above. Therefore, since CVI is 0.88 then the instrument used in this study is valid.

**Table 3**

Computation of Reliability

Cronbach's alpha coefficients for Reliability of Instruments

<b>Construct</b>	<b>Number of Items</b>	<b>Cronbach's alpha</b>
<b>Civil society organization</b>	4	0.85
<b>Poverty reduction</b>	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 Galkaio, 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 civil society, government administrators and traditional elders.

When approved, the researcher will secure a list of the qualified respondents from civil society, government administrators and traditional elders in charge and select through stratified random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.

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 six 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), for further

processing and analysis. Finally, a report was prepared and after approval from the supervisor, the final copy was submitted to CHDR for final examination.

## **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 reduction item analysis it will help to demonstrate the strengths and weakness of the responses the Civil society organizations and poverty reduction in Galkaio, Somalia.

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

<b>Mean Range</b>	<b>Response Mode</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
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 reduction 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 reduction in Galkaio, Somalia. At 0.05 level of significance and to test the last hypothesis.

### **Ethical Consideration**

The major ethical consideration is privacy and the confidentiality of the respondents. Obtaining a valid sample was entailed gaining access to specify lists and files which it self is an infringement on the privacy and the and the confidentiality, non judgemental principles and individualism was given due to consideration plus any other form of anonymity among respondents was attended to. An introduction letter from the school of post graduate studies backed by the identity card was used for identification throughout the research.

### **Limitation of the study**

The majority of the SCOs employees were busy on their daily business and were hesitant to respond the questionnaire, but the researcher being familiar with most respondents from CSOs, influenced the members to work with him realization of goals set for the study. He was able to strongly influence them to fill the given questionnaires on time.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

#### **Profile of Respondents**

Respondents in this study were described according to gender, age, educational qualification, Number of years of experience. In each case, respondents were asked through a closed ended questionnaire, to provide their respective profile information, to enable the researcher classify and compare them accordingly. Their responses were analyzed using frequencies and percentage distributions as summarized in table 2 below;

**Table 4**  
**Profile of Respondents**

Major Category	Sub Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Sex</b>	Male	70	66.7
	Female	35	33.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Marital status</b>	Single	30	28.6
	Married	44	41.9
	Widower	19	18.1
	Widow	12	11.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age group</b>	20-29 yrs	29	27.6
	30-39 yrs	32	30.5
	40-49 yrs	20	19.0
	50-59	19	18.1
	60 and above	5	4.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Educational level</b>	Primary	19	18.1
	Secondary	25	23.8
	Diploma	22	21
	Bachelor's degree	31	29.5
	Postgraduate	8	7.6
	PhD	0	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of Years Experience</b>	Below one year	9	8.6
	1-3years	31	29.5
	4-6years	26	24.8
	7-9years	30	28.5
	10 and above	9	8.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Data; 2012



Results on Table2 shows most respondents in the study sample were male (66.7%), compared 33.3% who were female, indicating that the area of the study is dominated by men as compared to women while majority of the respondents were age group between 30-39(30.5%) which is in line with most African countries where the biggest portion of the population lies below 40 years and very few are above 60 years.

Regarding highest educational qualification, results indicate that respondents in the selected civil society organization in Puntland Somalia are highly educated, with majority of the respondents (29.5%) having Bachelor degree, while minority of the respondents (7.6%) Masters.

About respondents level of experience result shows that most of the respondents in the selected civil society organization in Puntland Somalia are not experienced, with majority of the respondents (29.5%) having 1 to 3years of experience this means they are fresh from school and that is better.

### **Description of the Level of civil society organizations**

The independent variable in this study was civil society organization. All items on civil society organization were Likert scaled using four points ranging between 1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= agree, 4=strongly agree. The first objective in this study was set to determine the level of civil society organization. for which respondents were required to indicate the level to which they agree with each of the items or statements by filling in the number that best describes their perceptions. Their responses were analyzed and described using means as summarized in table 3;

**Table 5**  
**Level of civil society organization in Selected in Galkaio Puntland State of Somalia.**  
**(Item Analysis)**

<b>civil society organizations</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Rank</b>
civil society organizations can help the poor by providing them with relevant training and skills to access better paid jobs;	2.9299	Good	4
CSO can help the poor by providing them with relevant training and skills to access Widening their possibilities for self-production;	2.5187	Good	10
CSO can help the poor by providing them with lobbying for a change in government regulations with regards to land use	3.0654	Good	1
CSOs can protect the poor's rights, enhance their bargaining power and help them overcome their lack of voice.	2.8318	Good	6
CSOs need to 'personify' the values that they stand for.	3.0421	Good	2
The relationship between civil society and poverty reduction is not always 'straightforward.	2.8318	Good	6
the achievements of civil society in the area of poverty reduction should be considered with caution as civil society is not a one size fits all concepts and it is still dominantly elitist in many respects.	2.6869	Good	8
the success of civil society organizations to tackle poverty depends on their adoption of an integrative approach that combines all the three domains: advocacy, policy change and service provision	2.3692	Fair	11
successful advocacy for the poor's rights should be based on adequate knowledge and deep understanding of the poor's needs and demands	2.6963	Good	7
the impact of CSOs on policy change is limited so long as they maintain a competitive and mistrustful relationship with their respective governments.	2.8738	Good	5
civil society organizations to play an active role in poverty reduction, they need to cooperate not only with the government; but also to Coordinate the own activities, thus creating a unified front that lobbies for sustainable pro-poor national policies	2.5701	Good	9
CSOs also need to build their own capacities and improve their skills to be able to actively engage in policy dialogues, adequately present the poor's problems and effectively offer alternative policy choices that help improve the lives of the poor	2.9813	Good	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>Good</b>	

Source: Primary data, 2012

Results in table 3 indicate that there are different levels of CSOs on different aspects. Overall, all items on CSOs were rated to be good (mean=2.78), indicating that there is a relatively a high level of CSOs in the selected civil society organization in Puntland Somalia.

### **Description of the Level of Poverty reduction**

The dependent variable in this study was poverty reduction. poverty reduction was measured using items or questions in the questionnaire, with each question rated with four point Likert scale, ranging between one to four, where 1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=agree and 4=strongly agree. The second objective in this study was set to determine the level of poverty reduction in selected Galkaio, for which respondents were required to rate the level of poverty reduction by indicating the level to which they agree with each item in the table. They had to this by feeling in the number that best describes their perceptions. Their responses were analyzed and described using means as summarized in table 4A below;

**Table 6**  
**Level of Poverty reduction in Selected in Galkaio in Puntland state of Somalia**  
**(Item Analysis)**  
**n= 105**

<b>Poverty Reduction</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Your Organization has created significant no. of jobs/employable skills	3.1822	Good	1
Your Organization makes contribution to social service delivery	2.9953	Good	3
Increase the ability to cope with household emergencies	2.6869	Good	7
Make/increase household	2.4299	Fair	10
Better access to healthcare	2.8411	Good	5
Your Organization has contributed to build schools	2.8411	Good	5
Civil Society organizations is known for improving food security in homes in Galkaio city, Puntland, Somalia	2.5187	Good	9
Civil Society organizations services have mainstreamed food security( agriculture improvement and livestock development) in their work	2.7944	Good	6
Your CSO complements government in food security initiatives Significant numbers of families have increased household incomes due to your Organization work.	2.9299	Good	4
Civil Society organizations have a capacity to improve food security	3.0140	Good	2
Your Organization services is known to increase household incomes in Galkaio, Puntland, Somalia.	2.8411	Good	5
Your Organization help Households to acquire long-term assets (building, building plot, farmland etc)	2.6121	Good	8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>Good</b>	

Source: Primary data, 2012

Table 4 results indicate that the level of poverty reduction is relatively good in selected civil society organization in Puntland Somalia, all levels of poverty reduction were measured, as rated or perceived by the respondents. To get a

summary picture on how respondents rated the level of poverty reduction, a mean index for all the questions of poverty reduction were rated, and computed which turned out to be 2.80, which falls under agree on the Likert scale and ranked as good or high Poverty reduction.

### **Relationship Between civil society organizations and poverty reduction in selected Galkaio Puntland Somalia**

The fifth and last objective in this study was to determine the Relationship Between civil society organization and Poverty reduction in selected Galkaio in Puntland Somalia, for which it was hypothesized that the two variables are not significantly correlated. To test this null hypothesis, the researcher correlated all the mean perceptions computed in Table 3 and 4 above, using the Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient (PLCC,  $r$ ). Results of this test are indicated in table 5;

**Table 7**  
**Relationship between the civil society organization and Poverty reduction.**  
**(P-value 0.05)**

<b>Variables correlated</b>	<b>Computed r- value</b>	<b>P-value</b>	<b>Interpretation of Correlation</b>	<b>Decision on Ho</b>
Level of civil society organization VS. Level of Poverty reduction.	0.468	0.000	Significant correlation	Rejected

Source primary data, 2012

Table 5 indicates civil society organization were positively and significantly correlated with Poverty reduction. For example, civil society organization positively and significantly correlated with Poverty reduction (P-value =0.05, r-value =0.468).

To get a general picture on the overall relationship between Civil society organization and Poverty reduction, civil society organization and Poverty reduction were linearly regressed, as per results in table 6;

**Table 8**  
**Regression Analysis of CSO and poverty reduction**

<b>Variables Regressed</b>	<b>Adjusted <math>r^2</math></b>	<b>F-value</b>	<b>Sig.</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Decision on Ho</b>
level of civil society organizations  VS.  Level of Poverty reduction.	0.572	0.468	0.000	Significant effect	Rejected

Source: primary data,2012

According to the regression analysis results in table 6, Results further suggest that the independent variables ( civil society organization) included in the model significantly influences changes in the dependent variable (Poverty reduction) ( $F=0.468$  , sig. =0.000). These results lead to a conclusion that civil society organization significantly explains the high rates of Poverty reduction in selected Galkaio city in Puntland Somalia.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Findings

This study was set out to establish the Relationship Between civil society organization and Poverty reduction in selected Galkaio in Puntland Somalia which was guided by the following objectives; to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of gender, age, highest educational qualification, level of experience; To determine the level of civil society organization in Puntland, Somalia; To determine the level of poverty reduction in Puntland, Somalia; To determine if there is significance difference in the level of poverty reduction according to their profile characteristics; To determine if there is significance relationship between civil society organization and poverty reduction in Puntland, Somalia.

Data was analyzed using SPSS's descriptive statistics for means and standard deviations showed that; (i) civil society organization (mean=2.78), ranked good; (ii) level of poverty reduction (mean = 2.80) ranked good) (iv) whether there is a significant relation between civil society organization and Poverty reduction in selected civil society organization in Puntland Somalia (P-value =0.05, r-value =0.468).

Regression analysis results indicated that the independent variables included in the model ( civil society organization) significantly influences changes in the dependent variable (Poverty reduction) ( $F=0.468$ , sig. =0.000) which led to a conclusion that civil society organization significantly explains the high rates Poverty reduction in Puntland Somalia.

The Person's Linear Correlation Coefficient results indicated a positive significant relationship between civil society organization s and poverty reduction (P-value =0.00, r-value =0.468).

## **Conclusion**

There was a relatively high level of civil society organization; there was also a high level poverty reduction in the selected Galkaio in puntland Somalia. civil society organization is significantly correlated with poverty reduction, indicating that the high level of civil society organization in selected Galkaio in puntland Somalia is significantly responsible for a high level of poverty reduction in this region.

Civil society organization objectives of poverty reduction determines the link between the roles of civil society organization and poverty reduction among the rural poor and the disadvantaged section of the society. profiles the poor as those who lack access to financial assistance and credit, those with larger families living in rural areas. In its vision for poverty reduction it stressed role of civil society organizations as of paramount importance in archiving this goal of poverty reduction, reducing these percentages depends on the active participation of civil society organization and their roles have got to be boosted.

civil society organizations and their roles are key critical in as far as poverty eradications is concerned and have got to be emphasized in order to realize a meaningful development in any developing economies.

## **Recommendations**

This section deals with recommendations arising from the pertinent findings and conclusions of this study, following the study objectives and hypotheses;

Civil society organization should state their goals clearly and ensure that they achieve their goals by ensuring that they fully understand why they wish to achieve them and what has been stopping them from achieving their goals and objectives as it to help them discover subconscious motivations and realities to enable them work towards set goals and objectives.



Civil society organization should ensure continuous improvements in their services to improve poverty reduction.

Assemble together the right team in terms of abilities and skills to achieve poverty reduction; just as a sports team gathers the best players, you need to pull together the right team to increase poverty reduction. And make sure they provide all services needed by the poor.

Civil society organization should improve credit facilities which are the best driving factor for reducing poverty. Since credited borrowed are invested.

Civil society organization lending policies to individual or groups should be acceptable rates.

Plan for success because a good plan helps you increase your chances of succeeding and can help your services concepts, estimates, predict risks; tells you where you are going and how to get there.

Keep employees involved in daily activities of the civil society organization; make them feel they are important and play a vital role of the team that runs the organization to make it a success and keep reviewing your relationship with employees and find ways to keep employees happy to avoid costly attrition.

### **Suggested Areas for Further Research**

This study suggests that a study on the relationship between International society activities and Poverty reduction in Somalia.

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## APPENDIX IA TRANSMITTAL LETTER



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OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, ECONOMIC AND  
MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)

Date: December 13<sup>TH</sup> 2012

RE: REQUEST FOR MOHAMOUD FARAH ASHKIR MPA/37164/121/DF  
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION.

The above mentioned is a bonfide student of Kampala international University Pursuing Masters of Public Administration and Management

He is Currently Conducting Research entitled "**civil societies activities organization and poverty reduction in Galkaio puntland somalia**" Your organization has a been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project , The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need .

Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with at most confidentiality

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated

Yours truly

Dr.Malinga Ramadhan

Head of Department

Economics and Management Science, (CHDR)

NOTED BY:

Dr Sofia Sol T, Gaite

Principal-CHDR

"Exploring the Heights"

**APPENDIX IB**  
**TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS**

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings!

I am a Master Degree of Arts in Public Administration candidate of Kampala International University. Part of the requirements for the award is a thesis. My study is entitled **CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN GALKAIO PUNTLAND 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 (s) within five days (5)?

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Mohamoud Farah Askir

**APPENDIX II**  
**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**

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. Mohamoud Farah Ashkir that will focus Civil Society Activities Organization and Poverty Reduction.

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

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

Initials: \_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX IV**  
**PART1 FACE SHEET: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE**  
**RESPONDENTS**

**Direction:** Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item. Kindly use the rating guide below:

**Gender (Please Tick✓):**

\_\_\_ (1) Male     \_\_\_ (2) Female

**Age (Tick (✓):**

\_\_\_ (1) 20-29  
\_\_\_ (2) 30-39  
\_\_\_ (3) 40-49  
\_\_\_ (4) 50-59  
\_\_\_ (5) 60 and above

**Marital Status (please Tick (✓)**

\_\_\_ (1) Married  
\_\_\_ (2) Single  
\_\_\_ (3) Widow  
\_\_\_ (4) Widower

**Qualifications Under Education Discipline (Please Tick (✓):**

\_\_\_ (1) Primary  
\_\_\_ (2) Secondary  
\_\_\_ (3) Diploma  
\_\_\_ (4) Bachelors  
\_\_\_ (5) Postgraduate  
\_\_\_ (6) PhD



**Number of Years Experience (Please Tick (✓)):**

\_\_\_\_ (1) less than/Below one year

\_\_\_\_ (2) 1- 3yrs

\_\_\_\_ (3) 4-6yrs

\_\_\_\_ (4) 6-9yrs

\_\_\_\_ (5) 10 and above

## APPENDIX V

### PART2: QUESTIONNAIRE TO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

**Direction1:** Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item. Kindly use the rating guide below:

Response Mode	Rating	Description	Legend
Strongly Agree	(4)	You agree with no doubt at all	SA
Agree	(3)	You agree with some doubt	A
Disagree	(2)	You disagree with some doubt	D
Strongly Disagree	(1)	You disagree with no doubt at all	SD

\_\_\_ (1) civil society organizations can help the poor by providing them with relevant training and skills to access better paid jobs;

\_\_\_ (2) CSO can help the poor by providing them with relevant training and skills to access Widening their possibilities for self-production;

\_\_\_ (3) CSO can help the poor by providing them with lobbying for a change in government regulations with regards to land use

\_\_\_ (4) CSOs can protect the poor's rights, enhance their bargaining power and help them overcome their lack of voice.

\_\_\_ (5) CSOs need to 'personify' the values that they stand for.

\_\_\_(6) The relationship between civil society and poverty reduction is not always 'straightforward.

\_\_\_ (7) the achievements of civil society in the area of poverty reduction should be considered with caution as civil society is not a one size fits all concepts and it is still dominantly elitist in many respects.

\_\_\_ (8) the success of civil society organizations to tackle poverty depends on their adoption of an integrative approach that combines all the three domains: advocacy, policy change and service provision

\_\_\_ (9) successful advocacy for the poor's rights should be based on adequate knowledge and deep understanding of the poor's needs and demands

\_\_\_ (10) the impact of CSOs on policy change is limited so long as they maintain a competitive and mistrustful relationship with their respective governments.

\_\_\_ (11) civil society organizations to play an active role in poverty reduction, they need to cooperate not only with the government; but also to coordinate the own activities, thus creating a unified front that lobbies for sustainable pro-poor national policies.

\_\_\_(12) CSOs also need to build their own capacities and improve their skills able to actively engage in policy dialogues, adequately present the poor's problems and effectively offer alternative policy choices that help improve the lives of the poor.

## APPENDIX VI

### PART3: QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE LEVEL OF POVERTY REDUCTION

**Direction:** Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item. Kindly use the rating guide below:

Response Mode	Rating	Description	Legend
Strongly Agree	(4)	You agree with no doubt at all	SA
Agree	(3)	You agree with some doubt	A
Disagree	(2)	You disagree with some doubt	D
Strongly Disagree	(1)	You disagree with no doubt at all	SD

\_\_\_(1) Your Organization has created significant no. of jobs/ employable skills

\_\_\_ (2) Your Organization makes contribution to social service delivery

\_\_\_ (3) Increase the ability to cope with household emergencies

\_\_\_ (4) Make/increase household

\_\_\_ (5) Better access to healthcare

\_\_\_ (6) Your Organization has contributed to build schools

\_\_\_ (7) Civil Society organizations is known for improving food security in homes in Galkaio city, Puntland, Somalia

\_\_\_ (8) Civil Society organizations services have mainstreamed food security( agriculture improvement and livestock development) in their work

\_\_\_ (9) Your CSO complements government in food security initiatives Significant numbers of families have increased household incomes due to your Organization work.

\_\_\_ (10) Civil Society organizations have a capacity to improve food security

\_\_\_ (11) Your Organization services is known to increase household incomes in Galkaio, Puntland, Somalia.

\_\_\_ (12) Your Organization help Households to acquire long-term assets (building, building plot, farmland etc)

## **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:** Mohamoud Farah Ashkir

**Gender:** Male

**Nationality:** Somali

### **Educational Background**

Master Degree in Public Administration KIU 2012

Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration (East Africa University) (2011)

Hamdan Secondary School (2006)

### **Work Experiences**

2 years of Assistant in accounting and finance of Al-fadli trading company Bosaso  
Somalia

1 year experience of logic assistant of ICRC Bosaso Office Somalia

2 year experience of School teacher

