

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN
POVERTY REDUCTION IN BOSASO
SOMALIA**

A Thesis

Presented to the School of
Postgraduate Studies and Research
Kampala International University
Kampala, Uganda

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Development Studies

By:

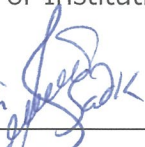
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September, 2011



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"This dissertation 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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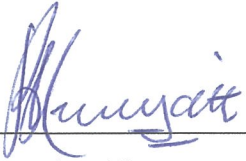
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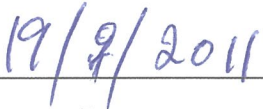
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"I/We confirm that the work reported in this dissertation was carried out by the candidate under my/our supervision".



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APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation titled " THE CONTRIBUTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN POVERTY REDUCTION IN BOSASO, SOMALIA" was prepared and submitted by Sadik Ahmed Bihi in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Development studies has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this insightful work to my loving mother who as a refugee in a camp knows well the role of CSOs. Her love, care and empathy for other humans is the embodiment of CSOs.

As a refugee in a Dhadhaab camp, you have been denied the opportunity to live in your own country, enjoying your full civil rights and liberties as a citizen of Somalia. Refugee camp is very trying as everybody knows and life is dependant on relief handouts. It is a life of congestions, squalor, deprivation, crime and restricted social interaction. And yet, you have taken all this in stride and tried to pass on values of human virtue to all of us as your children. You are therefore a true epitome of human perseverance, patience and selflessness, putting others before self.

For all this, I can't compensate your patience and care you offered me to enable me become who I am. I only wish to dedicate this work to you. May Allah reward you in this life and hereafter.

Your son

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First I thank Dr Stanley Kinyatta, my research supervisor who consistently guided me on the research methodologies and resulted in this meticulous piece of research.

I wish to thank all those who participated in this study as respondents. Many had to be distracted from their work as officials or ordinary people going about their daily chores. To my course mates at KIU, I say, the struggle continues and the sky is the limit in our academic pursuits. And to KIU as an institution, I will always be indebted for the opportunity to enhance my knowledge and skills. I end by acknowledging the various authors whose work has enriched my study. They are accordingly cited. To my family members and my colleagues who had to put up with my absences, I say hambalyo! (Congratulations) and thank you my loved ones.

ABSTRACT

This is the abstract for the study titled: CSO's contribution to poverty reduction in Bosaso, Puntland. The research questions were what is the contribution of CSOs towards poverty reduction in Bosaso. Secondly, what is the contribution of CSOs towards food security, household incomes, infrastructure development and service delivery in Bosaso? Third, what is the extent of the effectiveness and efficiency of CSOs in Bosaso? Finally, what are the challenges faced by CSOs and how do they impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of the CSOs in Bosaso. The methodology used to collect data combined qualitative and quantitative data methods. Excerpts were cited as evidence when making the qualitative analysis. Quantitative data was entered into SPSS and frequency tables and pie charts generated accordingly. The software also helped to correlate the various variables as per the question.

The key findings indicate that CSOs in Bosaso are involved in poverty reduction. The majority could cite at least two examples of CSOs involved in an aspect of poverty reduction. There are however a few challenges, key which is inadequate funding. The low technical skills of staff may also have impact on service delivery according to this study. That said, the study concludes that CSOs are playing a significant part in poverty reduction. It is the key recommendation therefore that they need to continue. Furthermore, they need to be supported by government with user friendly legislation, say on taxation. It is hoped this study will be of benefit to other researchers, CSO managers and government planners who may all find it useful.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| CBO | Community-Based Organisation |
| CDC | Community Development Committee |
| CDRD | Community-Driven Recovery and Development (project) |
| CSO | Civil society Organisation |
| DfID | Department for International Development |
| DRC | Danish Refugee Council |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| GCAP | Global Call to Action against Poverty |
| GECPD | Galkayo Education Centre for peace and Development |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| HH | Household incomes |
| HIV | Human immune virus |
| HPI | Human Poverty Index |
| ICT | Information, Communication Technologies |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| IFBO | International Faith based Organisation |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| JNA | Joint Needs Assessment |
| JPLG | Joint Programme on Local Governance |
| KI | Key Informant |
| LNGOs | Local Non Government Organisations |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MOPIIC | Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NRC | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| OCHA | Organisation for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance |
| ODAT | Organization Development Assessment Tools |
| OES | Outcome Evaluation System/studies |
| PASWE | Puntland Agency for Social Welfare |
| PLWA | People living with HIV |
| PDRC | Puntland Development and Research Centre |
| SOCDA | Somali Organisation for Community Development Activities |
| SPGSR | School of post graduate studies and Research |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for social scientists |
| SWA | Somali women association |
| TASS | Tadamun Social society. |
| TFG | Transitional Federal Government |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCDF | United Nations Capital Development Fund |

| | |
|------------|---|
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDSS | United Nations Department for Safety and Security |
| UNESCO | United Nations scientific and Cultural Fund |
| UN-HABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commission for Refugees |
| UNRISD | United Nations Research Institute for Social Development |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |

CHAPTER ONE

PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background to the study

Poverty has become endemic among developing countries and affects a sizeable number of people around the world. Basing on the World Bank poverty threshold of survival with US \$1 per day, it is estimated that over 2.5 billion people suffer from poverty (Linda A. Mooney 2000). "Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth Independent States have experienced the greatest increase in poverty in the last decade. The proportion of people living in income poverty grew from a small part of the population to about a third of the total population. Between 1992 and 2000 the average Russian household lost more than half of its income and male life expectancy dropped from 65.5 years to 57 years" (Weisbrot 2000).

South Asia has the most people affected by poverty while Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest proportion of people in poverty. The Human Development Report (2006) estimates that half the population in Sub-Saharan Africa live in poverty.

"In the industrial countries, it is estimated that over 100 million people live below the poverty line. More than 37 million are jobless and more than 5 million are homeless. Globally, income inequality has increased widening the gap between the haves and have-nots. In 1960 the ratio of income of the richest 20% of the world to that of the poorest 20% was 30:1. In 1994 this ratio had increased to 78:1 and today is over 80:1" (Human Development Report 2006).

Specifically, poverty remains a serious problem in sub-Saharan Africa. Even where economic policies are sound, progress on reducing poverty is being made. "Probably 250 million people (about 45% of the population) are surviving on less than the equivalent of \$1 a day. Africa's poor along with those in Asia, remain among the most

impoverished in the world. Between 1970 and 2000, GDP per capita increased in terms of purchasing power by only \$73, it grew up to 1.7% a year between 1970 and 1982 but then declined between 1982 and 1992" (World Bank 2005).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of the problem

Somalia is undisputedly a failed state and has been without a functioning government for the past 20 years. The country experienced anarchy and is still passing through one of the longest and most catastrophic civil war in post colonial Africa. Despite its homogeneity in terms of sharing same religious beliefs, language, cultural values and ethnicity, the conflict in Somalia has become deep rooted, destructive and complex,

thus resulting in extreme poverty amongst the people of Somalia. According to GCAP Somalia (2006) almost half of the 8 million people in Somalia live under absolute poverty; only about 20% of school age children are attending school with girls constituting about one-third of this population; the infant mortality levels goes up to 300 per thousand live births.

Bosaso is one of the major districts in Bari region. It is here that a third of the Somali Civil Society Organizations operates and is presumed to play a critical role in reducing the poverty level. The contribution of CSO has attracted mixed reaction with many people asking why Civil Society Organizations are unable to positively change the trend of poverty in Somalia or why poverty level is increasing on a regular basis, despite the contribution of CSOs. It is against those grim realities that the researcher decided to undertake a study to assess the contribution of CSOs on poverty reduction in Bosaso, Somalia.

Purpose of the study

There is a felt need to enable Somali Civil Society Organizations become more visible to key audiences who must be engaged and educated on the role of CSOs as agents of positive change and partners in poverty reduction. Therefore, the purpose of the study was to assess the contribution of CSOs in poverty reduction in Bosaso, Somalia.

Research objectives

To examine the contribution of CSOs towards poverty reduction in Bosaso.

To analyse the contribution of CSOs towards food security, household incomes, infrastructure development and service delivery in Bosaso.

i. To assess the extent of the effectiveness and efficiency of CSOs in Bosaso.

ii. To examine the challenges faced by CSOs and how these impact on the effectiveness of the CSOs in Bosaso.

Research questions

- i. What is the contribution of CSOs towards poverty reduction in Bosaso?
- ii. What is the contribution of CSOs towards food security, household incomes, infrastructure development and service delivery in Bosaso?
- iii. What is the extent of the effectiveness and efficiency of CSOs in Bosaso?
- iv. What are the challenges faced by CSOs and how do they impact on the effectiveness of the CSOs in Bosaso.

Hypothesis

There is a significant relationship between CSOs and poverty reduction in Bosaso, commercial capital of Puntland state of Somalia.

Scope of the study

Content Scope

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

Geographical Scope

Geographically, the researcher limited himself to Bosaso, Somalia. However one question enquired about the GDP of Puntland in general. Bosaso is one other major districts of Bari region. It locates Northeast region of Somalia. The reason of selecting Bosaso is that the majority of the CSO operating in Bari region is stationed in Bosaso. Other motives that drive the researcher to select Bosaso is that, there are internally displaced camps that its people are below the poverty level, where the majority of the

CSO are officially registered and mandated to implement projects to reduce poverty level.

Time Scope

This research focused on CSOs that have been in existence since 2000. The time frame of 10 years was considered by the Researcher to be adequate in giving a statistically significant amount of data to create generalisable patterns without being overwhelming. Such organizations can give the required information and contribute to the objective of the research. The exercise of this research from proposal writing, tool design and validation to report writing was conducted between December 2010 to end of July 2011.

Significance of the study

Many studies in Somalia have focused their attention on the causes of poverty and the effects of the civil war on the lives of the people of Somalia. Despite their assumed role in promoting the well-being of the people of Somalia, no studies have been undertaken to evaluate the contribution of CSOs in poverty reduction in Bosaso. This study will be among the first one to sensitize the public. This study therefore is of great significance in that it fills the gap left behind by many scholars- the analysis of the poverty situation in Bosaso and the assumed role of CSOs in improving the living conditions of the people of Bosaso, living amidst diverse challenges of poverty.

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

could be used by government to regulate and support CSOs in their poverty reduction efforts. This is all to the benefit of the target communities.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Civil Society Organization.

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

Poverty.

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

Social service delivery

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

Economic.

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

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Introduction

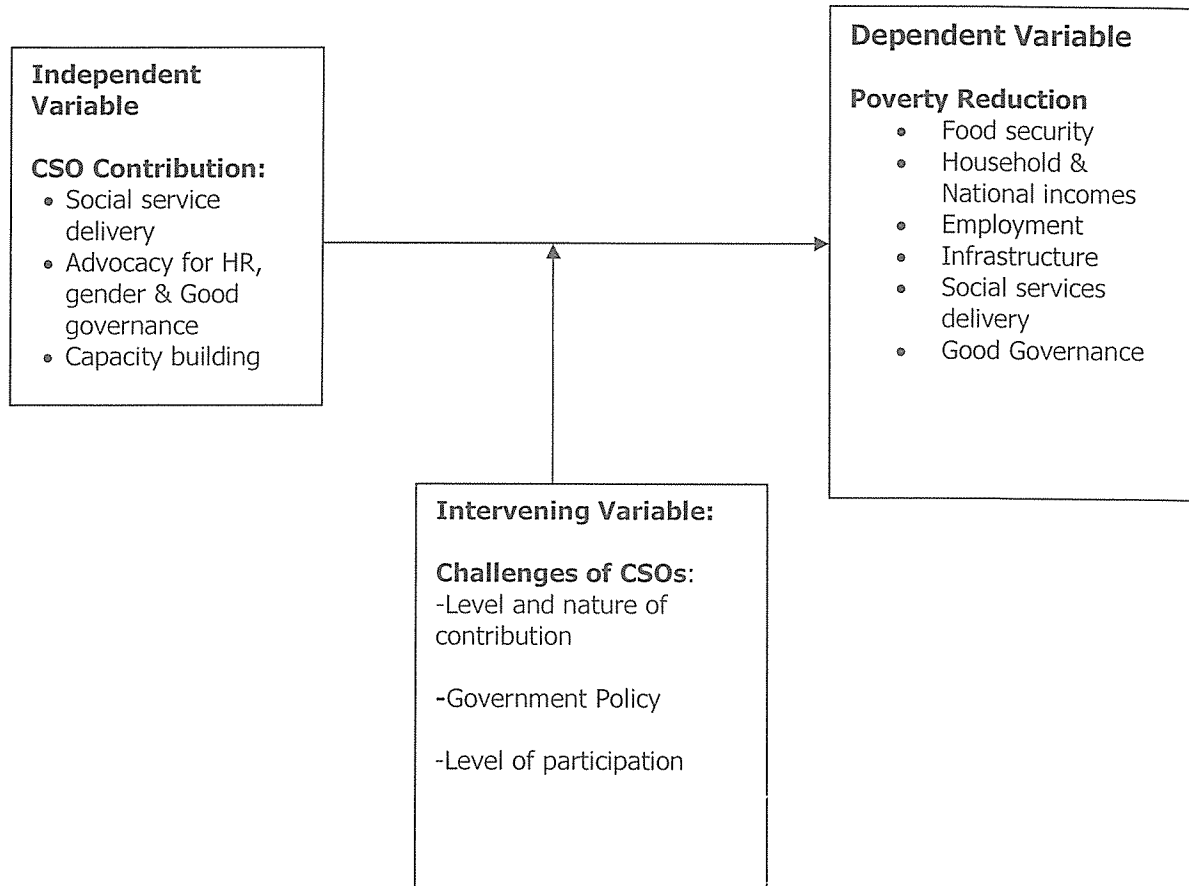
This chapter reviews related literature on the role of CSOs in poverty reduction, their contribution, the level of effectiveness in addressing poverty and the challenges faced. The chapter also presents the theoretical and conceptual framework of the study.

Conceptual framework

The study is based on the assumption that poverty among the people of Bosaso is hard biting and that the CSOs play a significant role in addressing the challenges faced by the people, arising from poverty.

As the diagram below indicates poverty in Somalia is a dependent variable whereas civil society is independent variable. Other intervening variable include government policy and networking among various stakeholders. Further, the study is based on the concept that CSO work is aimed at promoting social, economical and political that would eventually lead to reduced poverty. However, the success of CSO work is influenced by intervening factors such as government policy framework, networking processes, and the level of participation of the people of Bosaso; leading to reduced or increased poverty levels.

Figure 1: Conceptual framework: how CSOs contribute to poverty reduction



Source: The researcher 2010

Theoretical framework

The study is premised on the neoclassical economy theories particularly the theories of welfare and social choice-of statistics and its mathematical foundations. It specifically borrows much from the hedonistic and desire-fulfilment theories that imply that pleasure is the only fundamental aspect of human life and the fulfilment of desire is the intrinsic good for us (Parfit 1984).

Related studies

The concept of poverty

Poverty is a relative term viewed differently by scholars. This reveals that people view poverty differently. The World Bank sets "a poverty threshold at \$1 a day to compare poverty in most of the developing world classifying population groups with a per capita income above \$1 a day as "not poor". A poverty line of \$2 a day is often used for Latin America and the Caribbean; \$4 a day in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States and \$4.40 a day in industrialised countries"(Holden, 1989).

Another poverty measure used by the World Health Organization (WHO) is based on a household's ability to meet the minimum calorie requirements of its members. "According to this poverty measure, a household is considered poor if it cannot meet 80% of the minimum calorie requirements even when using 80% of its income to buy food" (Mooney 2000).

Mooney (2000) also has it that in industrial countries, national poverty lines are sometimes based on the median household income of a country's population. According to this relative poverty measure, members of a household are considered poor if their household income is less than 50% of the medium household income in that country.

Relative deprivation

Basing their arguments on inadequacy in defining poverty in terms of subsistence, some people have tried to formulate another yardstick and have come up with relative deprivation to measure poverty. One of these scholars is Kenneth Galbraith (1997) and Townsend (1993). Galbraith says that people are poverty stricken when their income even if adequate for survival falls below that of the community. Such people would not

have what the community as a whole regards to be the minimum requirements. Townsend says that individuals and families whose resources over time fall seriously short of resources commanded by average individual or family in a community in which they live, be the community local, national or international, are in poverty. This definition puts into consideration factors much more than an income that meets basic necessities.

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

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

However there are also other indicators which have been added to define poverty by the World Bank and by UNDP because the above indicators are not conclusive (World Bank 1970). UNDP proposes a new composite measure of poverty called the "Human poverty index" (HPI). Rather than measure poverty by income, the measures of deprivation are combined to yield the index. These include deprivation of life which is measured by the percentage of the people expected to die before the age of 40, deprivation of knowledge which is measured by the percentage of adults who are illiterate and thirdly deprivation in living standards measured as a composite of three variables. That is, the percentages of people without access to health services, without safe water and of malnourished children under five 5. "HPI is a useful complement to

income measures of poverty and will serve as a strong reminder that eradicating poverty will always require more than increasing the income of the poorest" (Human Development Report 2006).

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

The Cocoyoc Declaration adopted at a symposium in Cocoyoc, Mexico (1974) on the other hand defines poverty in terms of needs. The participants' opinion in this symposium was that mankind predicaments are rooted primarily in economy and social structures and behaviour within and between countries. "It was then declared that a process of growth that did not lead to fulfilment of human needs was a travesty of development. The needs expressed here are more than mere basic needs but also include freedom of expression and self realization in work" (Perspectives of Development 2001).

A study by Oxfam (2001-2) illustrates this well by alluding to it that absolute poverty is more dominant in developing countries. Relative is however a problem of inequality in society and intensifies when the gap between the rich and poor increases in a related development. The study stresses that there is a perpetual need for daily necessities while at a community level poverty relates to absence of physical infrastructure and social services.

Contribution of CSOs in poverty reduction

CSOs are enormously important players in international development. They provide development services and humanitarian relief, innovations in service delivery, build local

capacity and advocate with and for the poor. Acting alone, however, their impact on policy is limited in scope, scale and sustainability.

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

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

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

increasing privatisation of health care, whether by the voluntary or commercial sector, it is imperative that the state provides an overall framework that contains a clear policy on the role of CSOs in health care provision.

Changing context: opportunities and constraints

The last 15 years have seen significant changes in the contexts affecting the relationship between CSOs and policymakers. This period has been characterised by globalisation, democratisation, decentralisation, reductions in conflict, and advances in information and communication technologies (ICTs). In general, there is potential for progressive partnerships involving the public and private sectors and CSOs in more and more developing countries. The number of CSOs is growing. "Many CSOs have become aware that policy engagement can lead to greater pro-poor impacts than contestation. We see more and more examples of CSOs engaging in informed advocacy as an important route to social change and a means of holding governments to account. Sometimes this is leading to impressive outcomes" (ODI, 2006).

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

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

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

- *Inspire* support for an issue or action; raise new ideas or question old ones; create new ways of framing an issue or 'policy narrative'.
- *Inform* the views of others; share expertise and experience; put forward new approaches.
- *Improve*, add, correct or change policy issues; hold policymakers accountable; evaluate and improve their own activities, particularly regarding service provision. And research-based evidence can be influential in each of the four main stages of policy processes: agenda setting, policy formulation, decision, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. At the agenda setting stage, evidence can help put issues on the agenda and ensure they are recognised as significant problems which require a policymaker's response.

CSO inputs can be even more influential if they also provide options and realistic solutions. Better use of evidence can influence public opinion, cultural norms and political contestation and indirectly affect policy processes. At the policy formulation stage, evidence can be an important way to establish the credibility of CSOs. Here, evidence can be used to enhance or establish a positive reputation. "CSOs can adapt the way they use evidence to maintain credibility with local communities and with policymakers, combining their tacit and explicit knowledge of a policy issue. A key issue is to outline the theory of change – how the proposed policy measure will result in pro-poor impact. CSOs may also present evidence of their political position, as much as their competence, in order to be included within policy discussions" (Kevin Watkins 1995).

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

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

- Whether to engage in policy processes;
- Which part of the policy process actually matters for the lives of poor people?
- Which component of the process a CSO is trying to engage with; and
- What mechanism and evidence tends to matter at each stage.

Challenges CSOs face

Civil society organisations are enormously important players in international development. They provide development services and humanitarian relief, innovate in service delivery, build local capacity and advocate with and for the poor. Acting alone, however, their impact on policy is limited in scope, scale and sustainability. CSOs need to engage in policy processes more effectively.

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

The last 15 years have seen significant changes in the contexts affecting the relationship between CSOs and policymakers. This period has been characterised by

globalisation, democratisation, decentralisation, reductions in conflict, and advances in information and communication technologies (ICTs). In general, there is potential for progressive partnerships involving the public and private sectors and CSOs in more and more developing countries.

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

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

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

"While focus has been on what CSOs can do, there are also ways in which progressive policymakers and donors could help. Progressive policymakers could help by: working to ensure political freedoms are in place; making policy processes more transparent;

providing access to information and providing space for CSO contributions on specific policy issues. Donors could help by providing: incentives and pressure for governments to ensure political rights and a space for CSO engagement in policy; diversifying their support to the CSO sector (beyond NGOs); and ensuring funding for informed CSO policy engagement” (Robinson and White 1997).

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

On the basis of her research, she suggests that there is no evidence that CSOs are better at providing social services than the state. For example, in relation to a rural public health care programme, the states Department of Health delivered preventative services in a more decentralized, flexible and client-sympathetic manner than any of the CSOs involved in the health care sector in Ceará. Many of the improvements in the state health care programme resulted from learning from both the successes and mistakes of CSO programmes. Tandler (1997) concludes that the NGO experience had provided substantial learning to these public sector health reformers, but not in a way that confirms the assumed inherent traits of NGOs over and against government.

According to Tandler (1997), improvements in local government were dependent on an active central government, not just demands from civil society. For example, with regard to the drought relief programme, the state government took away the powers of mayors to decide where jobs and construction projects would go. This responsibility

was transferred to a state representative who imposed strict criteria for funding projects, which virtually stopped projects being used to serve the interests of local notables. In the health care sector, the state government took over the hiring and firing of municipality-based health care agents and laid down rules for worker conduct, on the grounds that local officials had used such workers for their own political purposes.

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

CSOs need to engage in policy processes more effectively. Despite more open and accessible policy contexts, CSOs are having a limited impact on public policy and practice in developing countries and ultimately on the lives of poor people. Often, CSOs appear to act on their own, leading to questions about their legitimacy and accountability. Their policy positions are also increasingly questioned: researchers challenge their evidence base and policymakers question the feasibility of their recommendations. "Non-governmental development organisations have estimated annual revenues of US\$12 billion.

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

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter presents the major methodological aspects of the study. The description focuses on the methods that the researcher used in collecting data and presenting the findings on which interpretation, conclusions and recommendations were based on.

Research Design

This study employed a cross sectional survey design to investigate the contribution of Civil Society organizations on poverty reduction in Bosaso Town in Somalia. Cross sectional survey design examines several groups of people at one time (Salkind; 2000). On the other hand, "Surveys are used to collect data from a sample of a population at a particular time" (Amin, 2005).

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

Research population

According to Amin (2005) "a population is the aggregate or totality of objects or individuals having one or more characteristics in common that are interest to the researcher and where inferences are made".

The target population of this study was 143 stakeholders of CSOs within Bosaso from which 104 formed the sample. The population of the CSOs was based on a recent

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

1. Local NGOs
2. Traditional Leaders
3. Youth Groups
4. Professional association.
5. Women Groups
6. Media Associations

Top management officials from these CSOs were interviewed.

Hence, the researcher took a proportionate sample from all categories of CSOs including Local &, Self Advocate groups, Networks, Faith based Organisations (FBOs), and Professional associations. Using Krejcie's table of sample determination, a target population of 143 people including officials from the CSOs was taken and a sample of 104 according determined as per Krejcie.

Most CSOs were NGOs and even those categorised as self advocates, networks, FBOs and professional associations were all found to be registered with all authorities, namely Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) and Puntland Non State Actors Association (PUNSA,2009) as NGOs. For that reason, the study concentrated most on NGOs taking 6 of the 36 NGOs as a representative sample and another six spread out as shown above. This was as per Krejcie's (1970) sample determination

table. Two media houses were sampled: Horseed newspaper and Radio Dajir since they have most appeal and venture in community awareness.

Sample Size

A sample of 104 was taken as per Krejcie's table following a target population of 143 people. Krejcie's (1970) Table of sample determination shows that for a population of 143, a sample of 104 is desirable.

Sampling procedure and frame

To determine the sample size for the study, several factors were considered; such as the variables, the type of research design, the method of data collection, analysis and the size of the accessible population (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1997). Specifically, the researcher employed both simple random sampling as well as purposive sampling technique. The latter technique allows the researcher to use cases that have the required information with respect to the objectives 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 that the managers and beneficiaries of their programs had first hand information on the focus, operational performance and impact of the CSOs. Therefore respondents in this study were selected on the basis of their experience and involvement of poverty reduction programmes. The rationale of using them as key informants was to gain access to available information.

On the other hand, random simple sampling was important to give an equal opportunity to the target population of beneficiaries and target populations the chance to be selected for the study. In the CSOs, the sampling frame was the staff Organogram which clearly spell out who are the top managers. For the beneficiaries of programmes, the sampling frame was acquired by asking for the beneficiaries list from which then a simple random sampling method was used. This involved starting with the first

beneficiary on the list, then skipping 5 beneficiaries before going to the next (number 7) then skipped 5 to get number 13 and so on ... to pick sample respondents.

Instruments

An ideal measuring instrument is one which results in measures that are relevant, accurate, objective, sensitive and efficient. "Measures which are physical and physiological have higher chance of success in attaining these goals, than measures that are psychological and behavioural." (Anastasi, 1986).

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

Oso and Onen (2008) underlined that "the questionnaire can be used if the target population of the study are purely literate and are unlikely to have difficulties responding questionnaire items." Hence, the researcher used the self administered questionnaire for the CSO managers since all this sample population of the study is known to be literate.

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

Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

Validity is the quality of the test doing what it is designed to do (Salkind, 2000). In this research validity of the respondent's questionnaire and FGD questions 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.

The reliability of the research instruments is concerned with the degree 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 Bosaso, 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 collection procedure

After approving this study, and after getting the introductory letter from the post graduate office in the university. The introductory letter gave the researcher permission to carry out the study. After that, the researcher approached the town authorities who then gave a go ahead for the study. The researcher thereafter proceeded to distribute the questionnaire as well conducting the FGD, presenting the introductory letter to the respondents. After the questionnaires were filled with data required, the researcher went ahead to analyse the data using the SPSS software.

Data Analysis

After the questionnaires are filled by the respondents, data was be compiled, edited, sorted, classified and entered into the computer for analysis using a Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). In SPSS Package, the data was manually entered and store in SPSS Data editor. Then the software was used to generate frequency tables and histograms. Finally, to examine the contribution of CSO on poverty reduction, data was analysed using Karl Pearson's approach of coefficient of correlations.

Ethical Consideration

The researcher developed good rapport and got consent from the respondents before the research exercise. The researcher similarly informed respondents that the interview was just for the purpose of academics and the information given would not be used against anyone and that the interviewee was at liberty to either participate or not. To avoid suspicion and misconception a letter of introduction obtained from the university was shown to the respondents. Likewise in order to get meaningful data, the objective of the research was made clear to all respondents making them feel at ease to respond freely.

Limitation of the Study

The majority of the CSO staff were busy on their daily business and were hesitant to respond all the questionnaires, but the researcher being familiar with most respondents from CSOs, influenced the members to work with him in realization of the 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

Introduction

This chapter is a presentation of the data in form of frequency tables and figures, as well as the researchers; s interpretation of each table and subsequent finding. It follows the three variables in the topic, hence research questions as well as conceptual frame work as described in preceding chapters. In total, there are 104 respondents comprised of 2 government officials, 16 CSO employees (including 12 Managers) , 75 beneficiaries and 11 members of the public. Where necessary, a distinction is made and separate frequency tables made. The chapter begins with a look at the primary characteristics of respondents.

Demographic profile

Table 4.1

| Demographic profile | Category | Frequency | percentages |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Age | 20 and below | 0 | 0 |
| | 30 and below | 47 | 45 |
| | 40 and below | 35 | 34 |
| | 50 and below | 7 | 8 |
| | 60 and above | 0 | 0 |
| Gender | Men | 89 | 86 |
| | Women | 15 | 14 |
| Marital Status | Married | 58 | 56 |
| | Single | 35 | 34 |
| | Widowed | 11 | 10 |
| Educational level | None | 27 | 26 |
| | Primary | 49 | 47 |
| | Secondary school | 23 | 22 |
| | Certificate | 4 | 4 |
| | Degree and above | 1 | 1 |
| Occupation | Self employed | 37 | 36 |
| | Civil servant | 32 | 31 |
| | CSO worker | 34 | 33 |
| | Other | 1 | 1 |

Source: field data

As seen from this composite demographic frequency table, respondents were mostly in the age brackets 2 and 3. According to the codes used, 1 stood for 20 and below, 2 was 30 and below, 3 was 40 and below, 4 was 50 and below and 5 was 60 and above. 47 respondents (making 45 per cent) all combined (beneficiaries, managers, public) who responded in this study were 30 years and below. This constituted the simple majority and was followed by those who are 40 and below making 35 cases which is equivalent

to 34 per cent. The smallest number was 50 and below who made up only 7 people or 7 per cent of the sample.

This age pattern is typical of the whole Somali population and rhymes with the world population demographics whereby most countries especially in Africa have higher youth than older people. It is also to be remembered that Somalia underwent brutal wars which massacred many people who would be in their senior years. In terms of this research, this age implies two things. One that for CSOs, if they are in the same most common age bracket-collaboration of data indicates so- then most CSOs is managed by relatively young people who are less than 30. The obvious implication is that they may not have adequate experience which is crucial in managing organizations with big staff and huge sums of money.

The other implication which can be inferred here is that beneficiaries are in this bracket and have many expectations of improving their livelihoods. They make good targets for programs but can also be over ambitious and critical. This information is analyzed further as per subsequent variables. After age, naturally the other basic information, one need to know is about sex (or gender in modern speak) of the respondent. So the researcher asked this.

According to the frequency table, 89 people were men and 15 were women. This is equivalent to 86 per cent and 14 per cent respectively for men and women. This pattern is not surprising as very few women are employed in the formal sector, from which most respondents came. This huge disparity is common in all sectors of Somalia society. This is mostly because of culture and religion which discourages women from being in public or leadership positions. This huge gap has been typical. Next the enquiry proceeded to the Marital Status of respondents.

This was considered particularly important especially in terms of beneficiaries. The reason is that a married person is more in need of livelihood support, increased

household incomes, a job, or better services like health facilities. When this question was posed, the variables were different on the various tools. But taken in total, one was for married, two was for not married. Three was for divorced while four was a code for widowed. Most people (58 cases) representing 56 per cent of respondents were married. This was the largest category followed by 35 people who translate into 34 per cent saying they are not.

A significant number of cases for widowed was registered. The explanation here is that war in Somalia over the past 30 years has caused much death. Then while a little more than half is married, we also see more than a third as not married. The implication is if a spouse of a married person is with an income, or even both of them, this means the household is able to survive better. Conversely if they have no IGA, the family faces double hardship. Those individuals who are not married must of necessity, especially women seek livelihood support, if need be from CSOs.

The next question was about education of the respondents. The possible responses were none, primary, secondary school, certificate, degree and above. Most respondents had primary which had a frequency of 49 responses (47 per cent) and was followed by response of no education at all. This was 27 people who make up 26 per cent of the sample. The pattern is a microcosm of Somali society and very much explained by the intermittent and violent wars as well as biting drought which forces migration of whole communities disrupting education or making it almost impossible. As seen from this figure, the respondents who have been to secondary school are just about a fifth (23 people or 22 per cent while there were only 4 certificate holders and 1 person with a degree or above.

The implication of this is that CSOs are likely to suffer in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. If these two words are interpreted as doing the right thing and doing it right, education is critical in achieving this. The figure illustrates this grim picture.

Next the researcher wanted to know the occupation of the respondent. Again the frequency table takes a sum total of all respondents. This question elicited almost an equal number from the 104 sample. 37 were self employed, 32 civil servants, 34 CSO workers, while one had other engagements. These are equivalent to 36 per cent, 31 per cent and 33 per cent.

The number of CSO workers is high for two reasons. First, the managers were purposively sampled to be interviewed; the researcher took the opportunity to talk to employees there. Then two, it reflects the role of CSOs in terms of employing a significant number of the population. Many people have observed that while government may not be fully functional, CSOs have taken over the task of service delivery and this means they employ a sizeable number of people.

Contribution of CSOs in poverty reduction in Bosaso

Table 4.2

| Variable | Category | Frequency | percentages |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Category of CSO | NGO | 67 | 65 |
| | Self advocate | 15 | 14 |
| | Faith based org | 21 | 20 |
| | Traditional leader | 1 | 1 |
| Role of respondents | Beneficiary | 75 | 72 |
| | Line Ministry supervisor | 2 | 2 |
| | CSO employee | 16 | 15 |
| | Independent Member of the public | 11 | 11 |
| Contribution of CSO in poverty reduction | Strongly agree | 49 | 47 |
| | Agree | 35 | 34 |
| | Undecided | 16 | 15 |
| | disagree | 4 | 4 |
| Focus of the CSO | Service delivery | 36 | 35 |
| | Lobbying and advocacy | 23 | 22 |
| | Capacity building | 44 | 42 |
| CSO has capacity to reduce poverty | Strongly agree | 29 | 28 |
| | Agree | 29 | 28 |
| | Not sure/no response | 46 | 44 |
| Naming two examples of CSO in food security | Strongly agree | 82 | 79 |
| | Agree | 12 | 11 |
| | Not sure/no response | 10 | 10 |

When asked directly the key research question, whether or not the CSOs contribute to poverty reduction in Bosaso, 49 respondents who amount to 47 per cent strongly agreed. 35 people (34 per cent) agree and 16 were undecided giving those in the affirmative a cumulative percentage of 89 per cent. This gives a clear majority of

respondents sampled who affirm that CSOs do contribute to poverty reduction in Bosaso. This is the key research question.

Only 4 people disagree and they make an almost insignificant ratio statistically of 12 per cent. But to confirm this assertion, probe questions were asked as follows on CSO focus and visibility on poverty reduction, food security, household incomes, employment and infrastructure. Next, attention was put on what area of intervention the NGO is involved in. The results are as follows:

44 respondents (42 per cent) thought CSOs are in capacity building. That is equal to 42 per cent which is followed by service delivery taking 36 or 35 per cent of the sample. 23 respondents feel CSOs deal mostly with lobbying and advocacy. The last number of responses translates into 22 per cent of people sampled.

CSOs are almost evenly spread out in the 3 areas: service delivery, lobbying and advocacy and capacity building. However this response is not a clear cut demarcation as most managers of NGOs as well as beneficiaries and even other respondents confirmed that a single CSO was known to be involved in two or three of the areas mentioned above. The question then became more specific asking about the indicators of poverty reduction. These are food security, household incomes, employment, service delivery and improvement in infrastructure.

First in this category of questions, the researcher wanted to know if CSOs have capacity to improve food security. The Likert scale was used throughout with 1 being strongly agree, 2 for agree, 3 for not sure, 4 for disagree while 5 is for strongly disagree. Of 104 people asked, 46 were not sure if CSOs have capacity. This is the majority of respondents accounting for 44 per cent. This may be explained by the fact that CSOs do not publicize their activities nor rarely truly involve the public in their planning of a programme.

Quite often, a programme is foreign initiated and may expire even before the general public fully owns or understands it. Sometimes these programmes are not in harmony with local interests and put off some intended beneficiaries. In the FGD, one respondent (female 27 years) put it this way:

"For us we just see big vehicles raising dust. They come and tell us things and begin to do their programs without bothering to find out what we really want."

Another respondent (male 42 said)

"For me, I am sorry to sound harsh; many of these so called organizations are there for their own self interests."

These qualitative quotations are the first indicators that CSOs do not fully help the community understand their objectives. But again, it would be impractical to go home to home, presenting one's financial statement, strategic plan or profile. As one manager responded:

"Limitations of time do not permit exhaustive consultations with the community."

However not all people were unsure about the capacity of CSOs. In fact the combined total of those in agreement was 58 making 56 per cent of those who feel CSOs have capacity to reduce poverty. This includes all managers (12) and half the beneficiaries. The researcher wanted confirmation by asking respondents to name two examples. The answers are again almost identical to the above. In the FGD, people mentioned UN agencies especially UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, Muslim Aid, Islamic Relief and local ones like TASS, SWV, GECPD, WAWA and KAALO relief and Development.

When respondents were asked to name examples of CSOs involved in food security, an overwhelming majority of 82 people (79 per cent) and 12 (12 per cent) strongly agreed and agreed respectively making a combined total of 99 people who are in agreement, that is including half of the “unsure.” This means clearly almost everybody in Bosaso has witnessed or participated in a CSO programme of food security. When asked during FGDs, one Female IDP 34 summarized it like this:

“Where would we be? We would all be dead if UN and local organizations were not there to give us food items, tents for shelter and goats for livelihood.”

As the table shows, the researcher asked respondents to name 2 examples of CSOs known for improving food security. Only 1 person disagreed, 8 were not sure with the absolute majority of 95 people (91 per cent) being able to name at least two CSOs which are into improving food security. This confirms the above notion and proves further that CSOs are known and indeed participate on improving food security.

Food security however goes with value addition. Many scholars have observed that Africa may be a food basket but the lack of processing and storage facilities leads to losses. So it was considered appropriate to assess if CSOs factor in the need to add value to food produced by farmers.

CSOs spearheading value addition to improve food security

Table 4.3

| Variable | Likert scale | Frequency | percentages |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Mainstream food security | Strongly agree | 45 | 43 |
| | Agree | 14 | 14 |
| | Not sure/no response | 34 | 32 |
| | Disagree | 5 | 5 |
| | Strongly disagree | 6 | 6 |
| Known for food security | Strongly agree | 83 | 80 |
| | Agree | 12 | 11 |
| | Not sure/no response | 8 | 8 |
| | Disagree | 1 | 1 |
| Spearhead value addition | Strongly agree | 33 | 32 |
| | Agree | 10 | 10 |
| | Not sure/no response | 36 | 34 |
| | Disagree | 15 | 14 |
| | Strongly disagree | 10 | 10 |
| Complement gov't in food security | Strongly agree | 25 | 24 |
| | Agree | 4 | 4 |
| | Not sure/no response | 50 | 48 |
| | Disagree | 17 | 16 |
| | Strongly disagree | 8 | 8 |

The table shows 4 variables related to food security. These are whether CSOs mainstream food security, known for food security, Spearhead value addition or complement government effort in food security. 73 per cent agree that CSOs mainstream food security. 95 per cent affirm knowing CSOs involved in food security. 68 per cent agreed invariably that CSOs Spearhead value addition. This is a positive mark for CSOs in Bosaso. 52 per cent of the respondents believe CSOs complement government in efforts of ensuring food security.

Another indicator of poverty reduction is household incomes improving. It was therefore imperative to ask respondents if incomes are increasing as a result of CSO involvement. The table below reflects responses in this regard.

Table 4.4 CSOs are improving household incomes of many homes

| Variable | Scale | Frequency | percentages |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| CSOs improve household income | Strongly agree | 10 | 10 |
| | Agree | 58 | 56 |
| | Not sure/no response | 22 | 21 |
| | Disagree | 8 | 8 |
| | Strongly disagree | 6 | 6 |
| CSOs focus on household incomes | Strongly agree | 15 | 15 |
| | Agree | 6 | 6 |
| | Not sure/no response | 41 | 39 |
| | Disagree | 24 | 23 |
| | Strongly disagree | 18 | 17 |
| CSOs contribute to GDP | Strongly agree | 8 | 8 |
| | Agree | 3 | 3 |
| | Not sure/no response | 26 | 25 |
| | Disagree | 24 | 23 |
| | Strongly disagree | 43 | 41 |
| CSO offer micro-credit | Strongly agree | 85 | 82 |
| | Agree | 12 | 11 |
| | Not sure/no response | 7 | 7 |
| 2 known CSOs in household incomes | Strongly agree | 100 | 96 |
| | Agree | 2 | 2 |
| | Not sure/no response | 1 | 1 |
| | Disagree | 1 | 1 |
| CSOs create jobs/skills | Strongly agree | 85 | 82 |
| | Agree | 12 | 11 |
| | Not sure/no response | 7 | 7 |

This question gives CSOs a plus as opposed to the earlier question. Here, the simple majority of 58 people making 56 per cent agree with another 10 in strong agreement. 22 are not sure which gives a sum total of 79 people who believe incomes are increasing due to CSOs. This may suggest that some CSOs are into giving micro-finance directly or training people in employable skills or something which makes people quickly associate higher incomes with the CSOs.

The investigation turned to macro economics. Poverty is viewed in terms of household ability to survive but also in terms of a country's Gross domestic product (GDP) or wealth which is reflected in the ability to meet its obligations like salaries, pay external debt and so on. Here 43 disagreed in the strongest terms, 24 disagreed, and 26 were not sure leaving only 11 people who were positive. The latter were mostly government officials and a few Managers of CSOs. Again this question puts CSOs in doubt as far as capacity and long term impact is concerned. If the people do not see CSOs are being partners in getting government out of poverty, then CSOs' role is to be questioned. Alternatively, various stakeholders have not created enough awareness about the contribution of CSOs. This will be collaborated with other data sets. The Deputy Mayor however who has had an active participation in a UNDP programme dubbed the JLGP had this to say:

Testimony of a government official

'Those who do not see the contribution of civil society to our GDP don't know what they are talking about. In local Government we have this JPLG funded by UNDP. We are so grateful to JPLG has been so useful; we have certainly benefited from it, especially from the training for our staff. A number of people have received training. And we have been able to improve our management and administration. Councillors, too, have been trained – on their roles and responsibilities, on leadership, on gender, on conflict resolution and many things ...the impact is there for all to see. So how can one say NGOs don't contribute to the GDP?

'The impact of this training you can see in the improved performance. There have been clear improvements in financial management, in administration, in tendering procedures. A tendering committee has been formed and has received training – and they are using the knowledge and skills gained. 'As for the projects, we monitor them; some we implement ourselves; others are implemented through service providers. But we are doing the supervision. Various Ministries including: that of Information, women development, finance and public works have benefitted. This assistance leads to better GDP for the country.

Respondents were asked if CSOs offer micro-finance. This is almost a probe of the question on increased household incomes. As the table and chart below show, the majority agreed.

An overwhelming 97 people said yes with only 7 being unsure. It is therefore almost unanimous that everybody is aware that CSOs do give micro finance. This is the central question of this research. If indeed, almost everybody is aware that CSOs do offer micro-finance, what better proof that CSOs contribute significantly to poverty reduction in Bosaso. To solicit more concrete evidence, respondents were asked if they can each name at least two CSOs which increase household incomes in Bosaso.

The questionnaire went on to find out respondents' opinions on whether CSOs in Bosaso also create significant jobs or equip the community with employable skills. This was considered important as a person equipped with employable skills goes ahead to put those skills to use earning an income.

When asked to if CSOs do create significant jobs or equip the community with employable skills, again a sum total of 101 (unsure included) out of 104 were in agreement. This is the second major evidence that CSOs actually are engaged in poverty reduction in Bosaso. A statistically insignificant 3 per cent of respondents disagreed here and this may be attributable to illiteracy or the respondent being unaware generally of the operations of CSOs in Bosaso. The research instruments at this stage turned to macro-economic analysis of poverty reduction. The question asked was about CSO contribution to infrastructure development in Bosaso.

Table 4.5 CSOs contribute to infrastructure development and service delivery in Bosaso

| Variable | Scale | Frequency | Percentages |
|---|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| CSOs contribute to infrastructural development | Strongly agree | 85 | 82 |
| | Agree | 12 | 11 |
| | Not sure/no response | 7 | 7 |
| 2 CSOs seen undertaking infrastructural development | Strongly agree | 85 | 82 |
| | Agree | 12 | 12 |
| | Not sure/no response | 7 | 7 |
| CSOs contribute to service delivery | Strongly agree | 73 | 70 |
| | Agree | 12 | 12 |
| | Not sure/no response | 14 | 13 |
| | Disagree | 5 | 5 |
| Advocacy by CSOs contribute to service delivery | Strongly agree | 70 | 67 |
| | Agree | 15 | 14 |
| | Not sure/no response | 14 | 14 |
| | Disagree | 4 | 4 |
| | Strongly disagree | 1 | 1 |
| Community is proactive in project design | Strongly agree | 83 | 80 |
| | Agree | 13 | 12 |
| | Not sure/no response | 7 | 7 |
| | disagree | 1 | 1 |
| Projects and programmes and effective and efficient | Strongly agree | 24 | 23 |
| | Agree | 14 | 4 |
| | Not sure/no response | 49 | 47 |
| | Disagree | 19 | 18 |
| | Strongly disagree | 8 | 8 |
| CSOs has capacity for projects | Strongly agree | 23 | 22 |
| | Agree | 5 | 5 |
| | Not sure/no response | 50 | 48 |
| | Disagree | 18 | 17 |
| | Strongly disagree | 8 | 8 |
| CSOs are accountable and transparent | Strongly agree | 79 | 76 |
| | Agree | 16 | 15 |
| | Not sure/no response | 9 | 9 |
| CSOs mobilize community | Strongly agree | 78 | 75 |
| | Agree | 17 | 16 |
| | Not sure/no | 9 | 9 |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|----|----|
| | response | | |
| CSOs mainstream poverty reduction | Strongly agree | 45 | 43 |
| | Agree | 13 | 14 |
| | Not sure/no response | 36 | 35 |
| | Disagree | 5 | 5 |
| | Strongly disagree | 5 | 5 |
| Stakeholders participate in project work | Strongly agree | 43 | 41 |
| | Agree | 15 | 14 |
| | Not sure/no response | 36 | 35 |
| | Disagree | 5 | 5 |
| | Strongly disagree | 5 | 5 |

The responses were identical to those above. Respondents were sure in the strongest terms that CSOs contribute to infrastructure development in Bosaso. 97 respondents were in agreement invariably, while 7 were unsure making those in affirmation to total 101 and leaving only 3 in dissent. In the words of two women, CSOs are rebuilding lives of residents of Bosaso after years of turmoil and natural disaster.

[Female 42 ' Ever since things went from bad to worse after Said Barre, if these people were not here, we would all be dead!" she spoke]

Female 33 years 'Listen, besides the government hospital which is being renovated ...and by NGOs, the other hospital down there is our only savior and it belongs to an NGO."

Source FGD: CSO beneficiaries of poverty eradication intervention

These two testimonies are indication of two issues: One, that CSOs develop infrastructure, more especially health facilities. Two, health is a priority need in poverty

reduction for women. This is evidenced by the fact that testimonies were not being made about road development or rehabilitation or toilets but specifically about health facilities. One man said

Source: FGD with CSO beneficiaries of poverty eradication intervention

Male 35 years "I teach at a school. As you know all schools here are private and mine is supported by Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) who are now building more classes. "

Once more responses were the same as in the two previous questions. The absolute majority were able to easily name CSOs with only 7 people who could not give two examples of CSOs contributing to infrastructure development in Bosaso.

It is to be noted that the examples of CSOs mentioned in poverty reduction is comprised mostly of International non government Organizations (INGOs). This means faith based organizations; the media, professional bodies either play roles that are not fully appreciated or have little impact on poverty reduction through infrastructure development. The important point here to note is that infrastructure is a key element in the development of individuals and the country at large. A globally influential figure, Pope Benedict XVI recently articulated in terms of global hunger why all these issues need to be addressed:

"The problem of food insecurity needs to be addressed within a long-term perspective, eliminating the structural causes that give rise to it and promoting the agricultural development of poorer countries. This can be done by investing in rural infrastructures, irrigation systems, transport, organization of markets, and in the development and dissemination of agricultural technology that can make the best use of the human, natural and socio-economic resources that are more readily available at the local level, while guaranteeing their sustainability over the long term as well. All this needs to be accomplished with the involvement of local communities in choices and decisions that affect the use of agricultural land. In this perspective, it could be useful to consider the new possibilities that are opening up through proper use of traditional as well as innovative farming techniques, always assuming that these have been judged, after sufficient testing, to be appropriate, respectful of the environment and attentive to the needs of the most deprived peoples."

The next question was about the contribution of CSOs to service delivery, and the compounded table above shows frequency of responses. Here 73 people who translate into 70 per cent strongly agreed that CSOs contribute to service delivery in Bosaso. Another 12 agreed simply while 14 were not sure. Only 5 people which are equivalent to 5 per cent of the sample disagreed. When collaborated with previous data sets, the respondents who disagreed with the very first questions are the very people who consistently do not agree.

One man said this emotionally

Another, male 29 years "These so called NGOs are just there to satisfy their own interests. I don't believe they really want to help us."

Still despite these voices of dissension, the figure here illustrates better that the majority agree that there is CSOs contribution to service delivery. The next question to be asked was to find out whether Advocacy of CSOs also improves service delivery. The table that follows reflects the pattern of responses.

Now, it was time to know if there is community proactive participation in these projects.

96 people were in agreement –whether strongly or simply- and this adds up to 92 per cent of the sample of 104 respondents. 7 were not sure and 1 was in disagreement. This data leads to an interpretation that the community is proactive in CSO projects.

Respondents were asked if Projects/Programmes are efficient and effective. This question required clarification occasionally and it was simplified to whether CSOs seem to use resources well and achieve what they set out to do or do they do the right thing and do it well. 24 strongly agreed and this is 23 per cent of sample, another 4 agreed but a whole 49 people were unsure while 19 disagreed and 8 strongly disagreed. In totality, 53 agreed and 51 disagreed. It is worth noting that here too, this response collaborates with the earlier issues regarding the operational performance and planning of CSOs.

One of the very first questions was whether the CSO has capacity to bring about poverty reduction. It is to be recalled for comparison sake, that most people were not sure and even thought that CSOs don't have capacity. This question sought to reaffirm what respondents felt about organisational capacity of CSOs in Bosaso. The answers as can be seen are that 23 strongly agreed, 5 agreed but almost half (50) of the respondents were not sure, while 18 disagreed and 8 disagreed strongly. Again, this is no reflection of the capacity of the CSOs, rather it may be a tell tale sign of the little transparency, accountability of CSOs especially to the public.

Where the public has no details about staff numbers and capacity, amount of funds available for a given programme, and how it has been disbursed or even internal controls, it would be unrealistic to expect an informed response from the respondents. However, all was not lost. A sum total of 53 people here are inclined to agreeing that CSOs actually have capacity. This was mostly from the enlightened respondents, beneficiaries, managers of CSOs and officials. This therefore brings in the question of accountability which was tackled next.

When asked about this, 79 people (76 per cent) strongly agreed and another 16 people (15 per cent) agreed in simple terms. Only 9 were not sure. This data set contradicts an earlier interpretation that possibly, CSOs are not accountable and transparent to their target communities. When a source triangulation was made, an education official brought out reports which showed that he is involved in planning and budget meetings. In addition, the Regional Education Officer (REO) was certain that he is fully involved in all projects implemented in his region of Bari (where Bosaso is located).

The questions seeking to establish clearly the linkages with the community became more specific. They were asked whether CSOs mobilize communities for poverty eradication. This was considered significant because scholars have observed that community participation in any initiative affecting them is important if the intervention is to succeed. The response was another approval rating for CSOs. 75 per cent or 78 out of 104 of the sample strongly agreed that this is so. Another 17 people agreed which is equivalent to 16 per cent. Given there were 9 unsure respondents, this means almost 100 out of 104 people testify that CSOs mobilize communities for poverty eradication.

This alone is a sign of the role of CSOs in reducing poverty in Bosaso. Various scholars have belaboured the fact that community mobilization and participation is key to development. If CSOs are involved in this, then the first step to winning the battle against poverty has been taken.

Here 43 people strongly agreed, 15 people (14 per cent) agreed while 36 were not sure. 5 people disagreed strongly and another 5 disagreed. The majority of 76 people or 72 per cent affirm that stakeholders participate in project design and work. Increasingly various data sets are indicating that CSOs do involve their stakeholders like beneficiaries and officials in their project planning and management. This is a positive sign as it means CSOs are likely to address those priority issues as identified by the community. Furthermore, it means the community is likely to own the project and sustain it even when the CSO pulls out.

Having explored the relationship between CSOs and stakeholders, the questions turned to challenges of the CSOs. This was critical as it was the key issue in the intervening variable of the study. How much impediment the CSO faces determines the extent to which it delivers successfully or otherwise. So the question was asked was whether the respondent felt that the challenges of CSOs stand in its way of reducing poverty.

Challenges faced by CSOs affect their ability to reduce poverty in Bosaso

Table 4.6

| Variables | Scale | Frequency | percentages |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Challenges faced affect ability | Strongly agree | 51 | 49 |
| | Agree | 10 | 10 |
| | Undecided | 39 | 37 |
| | Disagree | 3 | 3 |
| | Strongly disagree | 1 | 1 |
| Impediments are weak structures | Strongly agree | 24 | 23 |
| | Agree | 6 | 9 |
| | Not sure/no response | 50 | 48 |
| | Disagree | 16 | 15 |
| | Strongly disagree | 8 | 8 |
| Staff not well trained | Strongly agree | 1 | 1 |
| | Agree | 4 | 4 |
| | Not sure/no response | 27 | 26 |
| | Disagree | 61 | 59 |
| | Strongly disagree | 11 | 10 |
| Coordination poor | Strongly agree | 3 | 3 |
| | Agree | 3 | 3 |
| | Not sure/no response | 17 | 16 |
| | Disagree | 22 | 21 |
| | Strongly disagree | 59 | 58 |
| Government policy | Strongly agree | 14 | 14 |
| | Agree | 3 | 3 |
| | Not sure/no response | 67 | 64 |
| | Disagree | 14 | 14 |
| | Strongly disagree | 6 | 6 |
| Staff intimidated by govt | Strongly agree | 78 | 75 |
| | Agree | 19 | 18 |
| | Not sure/no response | 7 | 7 |

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----|----|
| Taxation is high | Strongly agree | 19 | 18 |
| | Agree | 13 | 13 |
| | Not sure/no response | 71 | 68 |
| | Disagree | 1 | 1 |
| Funding is low | Strongly agree | 1 | 1 |
| | Agree | 7 | 7 |
| | Not sure/no response | 66 | 63 |
| | Disagree | 24 | 23 |
| | Strongly disagree | 6 | 6 |

This is another key research question. In response, 51 people who make 49 per cent strongly agree with another 10 respondents agreeing in simple terms. If added to half of those who depict uncertainty, we get a sum total of 71 cases which is equivalent to 78 per cent in the affirmative. This leaves 23 per cent derived from 23 people who do not agree that challenges of CSOs do impact on their ability to deliver. Next, a question was posed as to whether it was thought the main impediments are weak structures and poor coordination.

This was apparently another question to which respondents had no quick answer. The majority (50 people) making 48 per cent were uncertain about what to say. 24 however strongly agreed with another 6 agreeing making 30 people in clear affirmation. When totaled with half of the unsure respondents, it means this question elicited 55 people saying they agree one way or another. This data set collaborates with the earlier interpretation that CSOs and government probably have little coordination.

The researcher went ahead to ask whether the problem in service delivery could also be as a result of staff not being well trained hence poor service. The frequency table below says it all.

An absolute majority of 61 people disagreed and another 11 strongly disagreed. When added to 13 people who may be inclined in this direction, it means a sum total of 85 people out of 104 do not believe that Staff are not well trained hence poor service. The histogram below shows this inclination well. This is both a positive and negative on CSOs. If staff is considered well, trained, what is the cause of any service delivery, if any. If staff is poorly trained but the community believes otherwise, then it will be a while before appropriate staff are put in place.

This question was meant to remove any doubts about this linkage. Public private and CSO partnerships are the way to go and it was not clear if this was happening. Only 6 people invariably agree that Coordination is poor between government and CSOs. However a sum total of 89 people who constitute 86 do not agree that there is poor coordination. This of course, is a plus for both government and CSOs. The corresponding figure below shows the inclination of responses accordingly.

The researcher wished to know if perhaps Government policy is not favourable for CSO independence. This question got the biggest number of people who were uncertain about whether to say yes or no. The explanation is possibly again going back to technicalities. One cannot ordinarily know what policies are in place as regards CSOs. However 17 people actually agreed that this is so while 20 people did not agree. This gives a near tie in those who affirmed and those who negated the statement. This balance of responses further confirms that people do not really know whether or not government's policies favour CSO independence. The data set however can be collaborated with government taxing relief items and whether staff of CSOs are treated well which are the next two interesting data sets.

Responses to this question have a lot to tell about the prevailing situation in Puntland. 78 people were in string agreement that staff of CSOs is intimidated by rebels and government operatives alike. It is to be remembered that this comes in the wake of an

assassination of a worker of an INGO in Puntland and another major attempt at a group. Although they survived narrowly, the culprits turned out to be government security agents. (Personal anecdote) This is not entirely unexpected as the country is still in a state of violent civil war. However it is thought provoking for stakeholders.

The question sought to establish whether Taxation on humanitarian relief is regular. 71 people were not sure making the highest number of responses in this category for any single data set in this study. Again the explanation is simple-unless one is working for a CSO and deals with finance, matters of taxation are likely to be far remote. However a significant 31 respondents, including all Managers of CSOs did confirm that there is taxation on all relief and it is regular and high. This scenario needs little discussion as taxation is not a favourable spirit for partnership.

On the other hand, as one government official lamented

"We are a poor country with only taxes and a few farm products, how will government generate revenue without imposing taxes-fairly or not fairly?"

This was the last question in the tools of this study. The researcher wanted to know if Funding of CSOs is probably too low and inadequate to address poverty. Again the majority (66 people or 64 per cent) were not in the know. Only 8 people (8 per cent) agreed while 30 (29 per cent) felt this was not true. The chart below vividly depicts this preponderance to dissension on this issue. In other words, most people sampled do not see funding levels as a problem. The managers however all assented saying inadequate funding can hardly allow them execute any program effectively.

That makes the end of chapter four which has dealt with presentation of data, its analysis, interpretation and summary of findings

This chapter cannot be complete without a correlation of the four key questions which are the focus of the research. To recapitulate, they are :

- 1) What is the contribution of CSOs towards poverty reduction in Bosaso?
- 2) What is the contribution of CSOs towards food security, household incomes, infrastructure development and service delivery in Bosaso?
- 3) What is the extent of the effectiveness and efficiency of CSOs in Bosaso?
- 4) What are the challenges faced by CSOs and how do they impact on the effectiveness of the CSOs in Bosaso.

The correlations using the SPSS Pearson's method are as below for the 3 key research variables:

First we explored CSO contribution and data set on improving household incomes. The variables were grouped according to the research objectives in order to carry out Pearson' method of correlation. All questions which are related to food security, then those related to household incomes and others to infrastructure, and finally service delivery were grouped as advised in using SPSS analysis In the same manner questions which all amount to challenges were similarly grouped. The correlations were as below:

Figure 4.1: Correlation of CSO contribution with indicators of poverty (N=104)

| | Contribution of CSOs to poverty reduction in Bosaso | CSO's focus of intervention | CSO has capacity to improve food security | Can name two examples of CSOs involved in food security | CSO mainstream food security | CSOs known for improving food security | CSOs spearheading value addition to improve food security | CSOs are complementing govt in food security work | CSOs are improving HH incomes of many homes | Several CSOs focus on increasing HH incomes of poor | CSOs contribute to GDP of Bosaso and Puntland | CSOs offer micro-finance credit | There are at least two known CSOs which increase HH incomes | CSOs create significant jobs or equip with employable skills | CSOs contribute to infrastructure development in Bosaso |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Contribution of CSOs to poverty reduction in Bosaso | 1 | -.008 | -.080 | -.041 | -.075 | .043 | -.050 | -.171 | .082 | -.094 | -.151 | .005 | -.070 | .005 | .005 |
| CSO's focus of intervention | -.008 | 1 | -.073 | -.001 | -.167 | -.016 | .318** | .171 | .006 | -.011 | -.025 | .009 | -.135 | .009 | .009 |
| CSO has capacity to improve food security | -.080 | -.073 | 1 | .014 | .142 | -.055 | .199* | -.073 | -.030 | .283** | .039 | .005 | -.128 | -.005 | -.005 |
| Can name two examples of CSOs involved in food security | -.041 | -.001 | .014 | 1 | .003 | .802** | -.004 | .069 | .138 | .008 | -.050 | .852** | .034 | .852** | .852* |
| CSO mainstream food security | -.075 | -.167 | -.142 | -.003 | 1 | -.038 | -.184 | .143 | .054 | -.130 | -.185 | .018 | .147 | -.018 | -.018 |
| CSOs known for improving food security | .043 | -.016 | -.055 | .802** | .038 | 1 | .014 | .040 | .096 | -.026 | -.100 | .842** | .036 | .842** | .842* |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CSOs spearheading value addition to improve food security | -.050 | .318** | .199* | -.004 | -.184 | .014 | 1 | -.148 | -.037 | .139 | .036 | .093 | -.044 | .093 | .093 |
| CSO are complementing govt in food security work | -.171 | .171 | -.073 | .069 | .143 | .040 | -.148 | 1 | .243* | -.132 | -.004 | .117 | .009 | .117 | .117 |
| CSOs are improving HH incomes of many homes | .082 | .006 | -.030 | .138 | .054 | .096 | -.037 | .243* | 1 | -.037 | -.002 | .201* | .077 | .201* | .201* |
| Several CSOs focus on increasing HH incomes of poor | -.094 | -.011 | .283** | .008 | -.130 | -.026 | .139 | -.132 | -.037 | 1 | .637** | .000 | -.139 | .000 | .000 |
| CSOs contribute to GDP of Bosaso and Puntland | -.151 | -.025 | .039 | -.050 | -.185 | -.100 | .036 | -.004 | -.002 | .637** | 1 | -.039 | .083 | -.039 | -.039 |
| CSOs offer micro-finance credit | .005 | .009 | -.005 | .852** | -.018 | .842** | .093 | .117 | .201* | .000 | -.039 | 1 | .057 | 1.000** | 1.000** |
| There are least two known CSOs which increase HH incomes | -.070 | -.135 | -.128 | .034 | .147 | .036 | -.044 | .009 | .077 | -.139 | .083 | .057 | 1 | .057 | .057 |
| CSOs create significant jobs or equip with employable skills | .005 | .009 | -.005 | .852** | -.018 | .842** | .093 | .117 | .201* | .000 | -.039 | 1.000** | .057 | 1 | 1.000** |
| CSOs contribute to infrastructure development in Bosaso | .005 | .009 | -.005 | .852** | -.018 | .842** | .093 | .117 | .201* | .000 | -.039 | 1.000** | .057 | 1.000** | 1 |

Here a clear correlation was seen at the 0.01 level as well as 0.05 level. Next we looked at CSOs contribution and data sets related to effectiveness and efficiency as below

Figure 4.2: Correlation between CSOs contribution and effectiveness and efficiency (N=104)

| | Contribution of CSOs to poverty reduction in Bosaso | CSOs contribute to service delivery | Advocacy of CSOs also improves service delivery | Community proactive in CSO projects | Projects/Programmes are efficient & effective | CSOs have capacity for micro/macro programmes. | CSOs are accountable and transparent | CSOs mobilize communities for poverty eradication | CSOs mainstream poverty in all projects | Stakeholders participate in project design & work |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Contribution of CSOs to poverty reduction in Bosaso | 1 | -.048 | -.108 | -.050 | -.181 | -.193* | .057 | -.082 | .114 | .071 |
| CSOs contribute to service delivery | -.048 | 1 | .609** | .546** | -.036 | .027 | .376** | .433** | .160 | .170 |
| Advocacy of CSOs also improves service delivery | -.108 | .609** | 1 | .526** | .205* | .226* | .375** | .332** | .061 | .069 |
| Community proactive in CSO projects | -.050 | .546** | .526** | 1 | .075 | .141 | .734** | .724** | .161 | .155 |
| Projects/Programmes are efficient & effective | -.181 | -.036 | .205* | .075 | 1 | .959** | .097 | .048 | -.051 | -.063 |
| CSOs have capacity for micro/macro progs. | -.193* | .027 | .226* | .141 | .959** | 1 | .098 | .048 | -.024 | -.035 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| CSOs are accountable and transparent | .057 | .376** | .375** | .734** | .097 | .098 | 1 | .744** | .193* | .199* |
| CSOs mobilize communities for poverty eradication | -.082 | .433** | .332** | .724** | .048 | .048 | .744** | 1 | .086 | .117 |
| CSOs mainstream poverty in all projects | .114 | .160 | .061 | .161 | -.051 | -.024 | .193* | .086 | 1 | .930** |
| Stakeholders participate in project design & work | .071 | .170 | .069 | .155 | -.063 | -.035 | .199* | .117 | .930** | 1 |

Next correlation had to be done between responses on whether CSOs can reduce poverty and groups of variables which point at challenges. Here below is the correlation figure:

Figure 4.3 : CSOs can reduce poverty and groups of variables which point at challenges (N=104)

| | Contribution of CSOs to poverty reduction in Bosaso | Challenges faced by CSOs affect their ability to reduce poverty in Bosaso | Impediments are weak structures & poor coordination | Staff not well trained hence poor service | Coordination poor between govt and CSOs | Govt policy not favourable for CSO independence | staff is intimidated by govt officials and rebels | Taxation on humanitarian relief is regular | Funding is low and inadequate to address poverty |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Contribution of CSOs to poverty reduction in Bosaso | 1 | .113 | -.175 | .039 | .005 | -.073 | -.020 | .085 | -.248* |
| Challenges faced by CSOs affect their ability to reduce poverty in Bosaso | .113 | 1 | .019 | -.073 | .108 | .066 | .015 | -.005 | -.003 |
| Impediments are weak structures & poor coordination | -.175 | .019 | 1 | -.241* | -.066 | .784** | .151 | .025 | -.072 |
| Staff not well trained hence poor service | .039 | -.073 | -.241* | 1 | .000 | -.221* | .057 | -.033 | .538** |
| Coordination poor between govt and CSOs | .005 | .108 | -.066 | .000 | 1 | -.007 | .055 | .177 | -.027 |
| Govt policy not favourable for CSO independence | -.073 | .066 | .784** | -.221* | -.007 | 1 | .111 | .233* | -.123 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| staff is intimidated by govt officials and rebels | -.020 | .015 | .151 | .057 | .055 | .111 | 1 | .160 | -.082 |
| Taxation on humanitarian relief is regular | .085 | -.005 | .025 | -.033 | .177 | .233* | .160 | 1 | -.120 |
| Funding is low and inadequate to address poverty | -.248* | -.003 | -.072 | .538** | -.027 | -.123 | -.082 | -.120 | 1 |

Again correlation is clearly reflected at both levels.

Finally , the correlation turned to a correlation between the group of questions which address effectiveness and efficiency of CSOs with challenges

Figure 4.4: Correlation between the group of questions which address effectiveness and efficiency of CSOs with

Challenges (N=104)

| | Projects/Programmes are efficient & effective | CSOs have capacity for micro/macro programmes. | CSOs are accountable and transparent | CSOs mobilize communities for poverty eradication | CSOs mainstream poverty in all projects | Challenges faced by CSOs affect their ability to reduce poverty in Bosaso | Impediments are weak structures & poor coordination | Staff not well trained hence poor service | Coordination poor between govt and CSOs | Govt policy not favourable for CSO independence |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Projects/Programmes are efficient & effective | 1 | .959** | .097 | .048 | -.051 | -.027 | .963** | -.235* | -.092 | .811** |
| CSOs have capacity for micro/macro programmes. | .959** | 1 | .098 | .048 | -.024 | -.028 | .963** | -.227* | -.053 | .823** |
| CSOs are accountable and transparent | .097 | .098 | 1 | .744** | .193* | .015 | .132 | -.087 | .018 | .090 |
| CSOs mobilize communities for poverty eradication | .048 | .048 | .744** | 1 | .086 | -.074 | .044 | .085 | -.001 | .074 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| CSOs mainstream poverty in all projects | -.051 | -.024 | .193* | .086 | 1 | -.115 | -.018 | .203* | .127 | -.010 |
| Challenges faced by CSOs affect their ability to reduce poverty in Bosaso | -.027 | -.028 | .015 | -.074 | -.115 | 1 | .019 | -.073 | .108 | .066 |
| Impediments are weak structures & poor coordination | .963** | .963** | .132 | .044 | -.018 | .019 | 1 | -.241* | -.066 | .784** |

In the research, I found that there is correlation between the contribution of the CSOs and food security improvement, household incomes, infrastructure, employment as one data set. Then there is the contribution of the CSOs and service delivery. Third, there is correlation between the contribution of the CSOs and challenges faced by the CSOs. Finally there is correlation between the effectiveness and efficiency of CSOs and the challenges faced. For purposes of the correlation, contribution of the CSC was taken as the independent variable, while the dependent variable was broken down into manageable indicators namely: food security, incomes/employment, and infrastructure, service delivery. Then challenges which affect effectiveness and efficiency was considered the intervening variable and correlations have been made between each of these variables.

From the four correlations, it can be concluded with certainty that the findings reveal a correlation between CSOs in Bosaso and food security, household incomes, infrastructure development and service delivery. It therefore negates the null hypothesis that there is no correlation between CSOs and poverty reduction in Bosaso.

Rephrased, as per findings from this study, it has been established that CSOs do contribute significantly to poverty reduction in Bosaso. It is also been established that there are some challenges which do impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of the CSOs. The correlations are also significant being at 0.01 levels (2 tailed) and 0.05 levels (2 tailed) which are below the stipulated 0.05 significance to be acceptable.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of findings

From the analysis of this data, much poverty reduction work is being done by CSOs as testified to by various stakeholders in Bosaso. CSOs especially NGOs are seen and all respondents could name at least two NGOs seen to be involved in improving food security, household and national incomes, employment, infrastructure development or advocacy for service delivery. There was however much uncertainty on technical details like focus of the CSO, staff calibre, efficiency and impact possibly because there is little public accountability and transparency as well as coordination. It is also possible that when government or the CSOs undertake any Outcome Evaluation (OE), the findings are not widely publicised, leaving stakeholders in the dark about outcomes and impact on the community reduction initiatives.

It turns out that CSOs are very active in Puntland and more especially in Bosaso. These CSOs are involved in all the indicators of poverty reduction as the research sought to measure, namely: food security, household incomes, employment, infrastructure, advocacy for social service delivery and good governance.

On food security, CSOs are involved in it as a programme; some make it their focus while others mainstream **food security** in all their projects or programmes. Respondents could with ease name at least two CSOs which are involved in food security initiatives, mainstream food security or even engage or promote value addition.

On household incomes, this was a critical question because it is synonymous with poverty reduction. Here, again most respondents pointed out that CSOs are focused on raising **household incomes** and mainstreaming this in all their programmes. This is done through provision of micro-credit or provision of training in employable skills.

Next section focused on whether CSOs do **contribute to infrastructure development**. Again, overwhelmingly, respondents testify that CSOs are building and supporting schools, health facilities, IDP camps, water dams and toilets.

On the importance of CSO lobbying and **advocacy for improved service delivery**, significant numbers do confirm that this intervention helps in promoting better service delivery. When it came to what might be impacting on the effectiveness and efficiency of the CSOs, impediments which curtail better performance are not known well to the majority although officials believe that low funding is the cause. Respondents do not believe staff are poorly trained which could contribute to poor service delivery. This response however is not enough proof that staff are not ill trained and needed further verification.

On the objective of **effectiveness and efficiency**, there were mixed reactions. The majority were not sure whether or not the CSOs are efficient or not. However, it was clear that other collaborating data did suggest the visible presence of the CSOs in their intervention areas. In addition, the community and officials from supervising Ministries was reasonably involved in the design and implementation. Still it was difficult to determine whether there is efficient use of resources.

There were **challenges** noted during the study. Again respondents had mixed reactions; not knowing whether weak structures were an impediment or coordination with government was poor. On staff calibre, most respondents did not agree that staff were ill trained and qualified, so that was not seen as a challenge. The biggest challenge seen by all especially the CSO managers was that government had unfair policies towards the CSOs. This was particularly cited as high and consistent.

Conclusions

CSOs are doing a great job in reducing poverty in Bosaso. This is however not without challenges and the biggest problem evident from this study is the community to comprehensively understand and appreciate how the CSO link with each other, with government and with the public. On that note, there is need to mention here that going by the data set on gender, Somalia's community in general still has huge gender disparities. The gender data further confirms the well known fact that Puntland is a patriarchal society, where governance and development is considered as men's territory, and where women's access to information, education and decision-making is impeded – a situation exacerbated by interpretations of customary law.

This study further reveals that the education system may be inappropriate equipping scholars with little analytical and communication skills. This conclusion is derived from the observation that respondents even in high public offices were unsure about responses to many otherwise mundane questions. This whether denied by respondents is a reflection of poor training of staff even in CSOs which naturally impacts on the effectiveness and efficiency.

Here below are some specific conclusions as regards the specific research questions , namely CSO's performance on indicators of poverty as were analysed within the study.

Food security

Needless to mention, food is man's primary need on planet earth and every household and county can begin to measure how poor or well off they are by looking at their food accessibility. CSOs in Bosaso are to be commended because they clearly have demonstrated and verifiable focus on agricultural production, food security and nutrition initiatives.

Findings reveal as well that these CSOs establish and invariably maintain a relationship with local communities and local partner organizations throughout the changes in development approaches during their operations. The question that is not clear and have been implied by mixed responses regarding effectiveness and efficiency and challenges may be due to inconsistent approaches. Is the relationship with the communities steadfast? Is the relationship between INGOs and local CSOs steadfast and healthy? When the development CSOs namely donors intervene in Somalia, is it emergency relief food items or indeed the initiatives do weigh in on sustainability?

These and many others are questions which need to be asked by various players in the food security efforts. In all this effort, where is the involvement of government. Results show that respondents are not quite clear if the government's partnership with the CSOs is alive and well. But Puntland as a semi autonomy state is celebrating 8 years this year and almost 50 years since a break from Italian rule. Government continues to be seen by many as a non functioning state. But the government of Puntland state of Somalia is in place, with a cabinet and parliament. Agriculture being the main stay of the country cannot be neglected under any circumstances.

Granted the federal government in Mogadishu contuse to face tough and violent resistance form insurgents, but Puntland enjoys relative peace and business is almost "as usual". This brings in an element that development donors for years neglected this key sector. During the years of neglect of agriculture by major development donors, a few CSOs have used their limited private resources to continue work with farmers and rural communities because they recognized the crucial role that agriculture plays in rural economic development and its direct link to reducing poverty and hunger.

The researcher would like to emphasize that the focus of CSO involved in food security ought to be to build food security for the poorest people in the poorest countries, over and above the important and humanitarian effort of offering

emergency food supplies, and increasing food production through agribusiness or other large-scale schemes.

The measure of the success of the program should be how families grow more food, earn more income, and are able to provide a healthy diet for themselves and their children, and that the other factors needed for household food security are in place. Stake-holders should ensure that all stake-holders especially their agricultural officials engage in active monitoring, evaluation and reporting focus on household level indicators for food security, and not just production.

It is hereby recommended that a focus on households and food security can only be accomplished when people are involved in defining their needs and the solutions that will work for them, including the adoption of new technologies. It is important for international NGOs to help local NGOs, religious groups, and civil society organizations to organize responses that are participatory, tailored, comprehensive and effective. CSOs should also help adapt new approaches to local conditions and make sure that their benefits are equitably available.

The Government must play a leadership role, but does not seem to have the orientation and capacity to reach the poorest farmers in a comprehensive way. To develop effective and representative responses the government needs to engage with local civil society including international NGOs about the best approaches for solving problems of food security.

CSOs have a long, proud history of partnering with the Government and civil society organizations in agriculture, food security and nutrition programming. CSOs agriculture, food security and nutrition programs have evolved significantly over the years, from nation-wide school feeding activities to complex and comprehensive nutrition and livelihoods projects reaching Puntland's most vulnerable populations. Today's programming also includes value chain/marketing initiatives involving strategic food commodities such as cassava, orange fleshed sweet potato and coffee, to name a few.

CSOs should play an active role to bring community-based nutritional care and support to persons living with or affected by HIV, including pregnant women and children. Particularly orphans and vulnerable children. Handicap International was quoted in this respect for assisting the PLWA and disabled.

Household incomes

While respondent mostly felt CSOs do provide micro-finance, it may be prudent to put things in perspective. A country which has been disenfranchised by war and natural disaster is bound to lose all hope. Any little intervention is therefore seen as a momentous God-send. From observation, the respondents did not have any indications of having significant incomes. A chart observed in one of the CSOs offices indicated that micro-credit had been given out to 700 people to the amounts of 350 US dollars per person. In PASWE offices, an official indicated that victims of war especially former combatants or their families receive 35 dollars monthly as subsistence allowance. This is pittance but to the desperate beneficiary seemed a big deal. So evaluation studies need to be done to assess the quality of service offered.

The other point to note here is that Bosaso is the commercial city of Puntland and by the sea. It is easily accessed by road, air and water. The conclusion is that it is evident that Bosaso as the target of the study may not represent the poorest communities of the country. CSOs are widely perceived to be more effective than the public sector at reaching the poorest in Puntland. Indeed, much of the justification for channelling funding through the CSO sector has been on the grounds that they have a better track record. The question put to the respondents on whether CSOs are at par or overtake government did not yield a unanimous response. This means while government is considered ineffectual, CSOs are not on reflection, any better. However it can be concluded with gratitude that respondents here quickly observed that CSOs improve incomes. What is more, they could name a

few. The researcher particularly verified that Handicap International avails micro-finance to disabled and PLWA. It is not clear however about this quality of service and the ratios of people served.

Infrastructure development

CSOs are playing a key role in this aspect of poverty reduction. The majority of respondents however look at hospitals, schools and water storage tanks as the only items CSOs are helping put up.

The researcher observed that the roads were in a terrible state but UNDP signs are planted indicating attempts to re gravel.

Advocacy for better service delivery

Civil society organizations (CSOs) emerged in the 1990s as increasingly influential actors in national development. In one area in particular of the provision of basic services CSOs have in many countries assumed a major responsibility. The analysis is based on a range of criteria: targeting the poor, quality of services provided efficiency and sustainability. A number of broader issues that can influence the performance of CSOs in service provision: the nature of the contracts that CSOs have with governments to provide services; government legislation affecting CSOs ability to provide services to the poor; and how CSOs can use their work in service provision to influence policy.

A key influence on CSO involvement in service provision is the relationship with government, and this is critically reviewed in the context of the notion of partnership. In this respect the study finds that CSOs need to ensure that they are able to maintain their own distinctive contribution to development and not merely become contracting agents of the state.

This study does reflect a rather weak sense of ownership of CSO projects by the communities involved. This according to the FGD testimonies arises from two historical patterns: One, a strong mistrust of centralised authority and an apprehension for decentralised decision making. The first, it was suggested, was perhaps an inevitable reaction to abuse of power by the Siyad Barre regime. The second could be related to the inherited values and habits of the traditional nomadic lifestyle.

One of the key challenges facing CSOs, as one official analysed it is the contradiction between the development of modern, decentralised political structures, while at the same time recognising the traditional values and systems. Another challenge witnessed by the researcher is that while there are a number of local CSO staff who are experienced, well informed and energetic; and performance systems are working well, the overall assessment was that the capacity of the CSOs was quite low – in terms of facilities, equipment, and skills.

As the data set reflects on academic qualifications, a significant number of staff members with low academic and professional qualifications were being employed. The main finding in relation to staff capacities was that the training needs of the local CSO officials were very elementary – related to their office administration, monitoring and management skills. In addition, observation revealed that office facilities and equipment were basic and in short supply.

Recommendations

These recommendations are made following conclusions drawn as a result of the findings. They are formulated in order to suggest an improvement in Civil Society Organisations' impact on poverty reduction in Bosaso. Given the study has revealed that the problem is not a lack of CSOs, or their involvement but more of a deficit in communication, monitoring and evaluation, the researcher makes the following general recommendations.

- In order to assess the outcome and impact of the work of CSOs, government working with key partners like UNDP should intensify its outcome evaluations studies (OES) by setting clear guidelines and procedures for the OES by collecting, analysing and compiling baseline data against which to measure changes during the subsequent annual and half-yearly evaluations in the country.

The researcher observes that while this is happening as per the UN JLGP report, there is need for increased periodic evaluations in selected areas. This will help in assessing whether and how local service delivery has improved, the extent of accountability by local authorities and the level of participation of communities in planning, monitoring and implementation of services. It will also show how communities are making use of the various media channels available, and the extent of follow-up on findings.

- Documenting achievements made (reflecting local government and community perspectives), challenges faced and factors affecting implementation; identifying lessons that can inform policy – and making recommendations aimed at stimulating efficiency and effectiveness. This will include an assessment of the extent to which joint programming between CSOs especially UN agencies and with various other stakeholders is influencing the achievement of outcomes.

Specifically on contributing to food security in Bosaso

- There is need for increased accountability to all stakeholders. This is because given local civil society organizations provide a voice and a vehicle for action by the public, their inclusion in meaningful ways in the consultation process can bring the public into policy making. Bosaso has a wide range of CSOs, among which are local civil society organizations, there are advocacy groups, faith based organizations and others that serve as watchdogs for local government policies and budgeting, improving transparency and accountability and representing disadvantaged and ordinary people. There are also local operational NGOs in Bosaso, and these too can enhance accountability, while also implementing programs that advance food security.
- Civil society organization capacity building and financial support needs to be addressed, funded and monitored, so that impact over time can be documented and replicated. Puntland or Somalia in general, offers an excellent opportunity in this regard. The rationale here is that advocacy groups and other special interest organizations in the developed countries are mostly funded by citizens and private foundations, aided by tax laws and incentives which encourage charitable donations. These funding mechanisms do not exist in the developing world, more especially Somalia. This fact, coupled with the lack of a culture of philanthropy in many countries, means that local civil society organizations are operating with small resource bases. They lack needed personnel, travel and operating budgets, and the general capacity to be effective.
- Muslim communities believe in giving to the needy as a religious obligation. If this can be encouraged, supported and streamlined, various rich individuals, thriving business firms and organisations can be encouraged to donate to CSOs or directly to needy people so as to reduce poverty.

- Another key issue is the need for government to appreciate and reflect the role CSOs is playing. Local and international NGOs have developed programs and activities over many years that advance food security to fill a gap caused by lack of attention by the Transitional federal government (TFG) and Puntland state government. It is important to point out that most international CSOs unlike local civil society are involved in technical assistance and financial transactions. More effort should be focused by the international CSOs on technical assistance, capacity building and policy change, all through funding commitments.
- CSOs need to be fully involved in the planning and implementation of various poverty reduction programs. Local civil society organizations need to be involved appropriately in this process, since they play a crucial role in ensuring success. Government should play a more active oversight role in all this scenario, ensuring safety and security of CSO workers, providing tax incentives and coordinating the various players.

On increasing household incomes

- There should be advocacy for creation of a commercial bank or micro-finance institutions by government. This encourages saving and a culture of banking. In this regard , CSOs are commended for improving incomes through micro-finance and training. This ought to be intensified and taken to far off places not just town centres like Bosaso.
- Stakeholders should debate the contradiction between banking approach of interest and the merits and demerits of Islamic banking. Good practices elsewhere should be copied.

On infrastructure and service delivery

- There is need to increase community participation in decision-making. Likewise, there is need to promote cooperation between government departments, communities, and private and public institutions; then it is important to facilitate general understanding of CSO programmes, annual plans and budgets. This should provide a basis for subsequent monitoring of council development.
- It is recommended also that the Puntland State government should facilitate mechanisms for community participation. Establishing participatory budgeting or community development offices can both empower citizens and provide the government with greater understanding of societal problems. The measure of success for CSOs should be how families grow more food, earn more income, and are better able to provide a healthy diet for themselves and their children, and that the other factors needed for household food security are in place. Already, there exist community education committees (CEC), Child Protection Committees (CPC), Local leaders committees. These and other mechanisms for ensuring participation in country strategy development can also serve as a foundation for greater transparency and accountability.
- Various stakeholders should make a service delivery gap analysis so as to determine weaknesses in CSO work. This is because a number of critical issues as Clayton (2000) argues will continue to be at the core of CSO involvement in service provision: (i) performance, and the ability of CSOs to improve access, coverage, quality and efficiency in partnership with the state; (ii) the accountability of CSOs in terms of service provision, and the extent to which CSOs are more accountable to international donors than to the poor whom they are supposed to serve; (iii) the influence of current trends to decentralize government bodies, and how this affects CSOs; (iv) the

dilemma between CSOs commitment to service provision and their ability to play a broader role in economic and social development; and (v) the potential for CSOs to broaden the focus of their work in service provision and integrate a more rights-based approach.

- The government, in particular the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) ought to arrange regular meetings with civil society, including international NGOs, local NGO partners, faith-based groups and other pertinent members of civil society. These meetings should include discussion of the country investment plan and the extent of civil society participation in both decision making and implementation, with the goal of identifying best practices and mechanisms for scaling up successful efforts.
- The work of all CSOs should be appreciated and supported by all. This is imperative as it is important to remember that Puntland State or Somalia in general is still in a situation of widespread clan-based violence. The country is also perennially hit by devastating floods and prolonged drought which cause much displacement and destruction of infrastructure. This makes it difficult for some of the recommendations to be achieved at this trying moment. Still, CSOs are playing a key role and this report ends with kudos to CSOs for facing all odds to help in reducing poverty in Bosaso in particular and Puntland in general—from all angles as discussed in this paper.

It is hoped that the findings, conclusions and recommendations of this study are of use to various scholars, government planners, and the CSOs themselves. This is in helping add to the available information as regards CSOs contribution to poverty reduction, their strengths, weaknesses, challenges and possible solutions. The study is not exhaustive and more research is called for to add to the pool of literature on the subject. This report ends on a note of appreciation to the respondents as well as authors of reference material which is duly cited as follows.

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Appendices

APPENDIX I: INFORMED CONSENT

Consent form

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

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

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

Yes

No

Nameofrespondent_____signature

_____date_____

Nameofinterviewee_____signature

_____date_____

8. Are you involved in implementation and supervision role in your CSO's work of Poverty Reduction?

9. What intervention areas is your CSO focused on?

1. Service delivery (relief and/or development) []

2. Lobbying and advocacy for Human rights, gender empowerment, child protection & good governance. []

3. Capacity building of CSOs and government agencies []

Section B Contribution to food security, HOUSEHOLD incomes, employment, infrastructure & good governance

| # | Scale | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | CSOs contribute to poverty reduction in Bosaso | | | | | |
| 11 | Your CSO has capacity to improve food security | | | | | |
| 12 | Your CSO is known for improving food security in homes in Bosaso | | | | | |
| 13 | Your CSOs have mainstreamed food security(agriculture improvement and livestock development) in their work | | | | | |
| 14 | Value addition is being spearheaded by your CSOs | | | | | |
| 15 | Your CSO complements government in food security initiatives | | | | | |
| 16 | Significant numbers of families have increased household incomes due to your CSO work | | | | | |
| 17 | Increased Household income is a key outcome of your CSO | | | | | |
| 18 | National incomes are improving due to your CSO | | | | | |
| 19 | Your CSO offers start up capital e.g. Micro finance | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 20 | Your CSOs is known to increase household incomes in Bosaso | | | | | |
| 21 | Your CSO has created significant no. of jobs/ employable skills | | | | | |
| 22 | Your CSO has contributed to infrastructure development like schools, MCH, health facilities, water & sanitation facilities | | | | | |
| 22 | Your CSO is one of two known CSO which have contributed to developing infrastructure in Bosaso | | | | | |
| 23 | Your CSO makes contribution to social service delivery | | | | | |
| 24 | Your CSO advocacy has improved service delivery by govt & NSA | | | | | |

Section C : Level of work by CSOs, linkages, govt. policy and challenges affecting CSOs

| # | Scale | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Your CSO has capacity to bring about significant change | | | | | |
| 26 | Your CSO is one of two known CSOs which have capacity (human and finances) to address poverty in Bosaso | | | | | |
| 27 | Your CSO's level of participation in Bosaso has significantly contributed to poverty reduction | | | | | |
| 28 | Your CSO has effective linkages with one another which enables them to avoid duplication & a multiplier effect | | | | | |
| 29 | Your CSO has effective linkage with government which enables them to avoid duplication & a multiplier effect | | | | | |
| 30 | There is a clear policy on regulating & supporting and monitoring CSOs in Bosaso | | | | | |
| 31 | Government's policy on CSO in general supports formation of CSOs, free participation and positive outcomes | | | | | |
| 32 | Some government departments complement each other in promoting CSO involvement in poverty reduction | | | | | |
| 33 | CSOs efforts is impeded by weak structure and lack of coordination among them | | | | | |
| 34 | Staffs of the CSOs are not trained well and the quality of service they provide is weak. | | | | | |
| 35 | There is no coordination between CSOs and government. | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 36 | Government policy is not favorable for CSOs work | | | | | |
| 37 | CSO staffs are intimidated by the govt. officials & rebel groups | | | | | |
| 38 | Relief items face arbitrary taxation & customs fees. | | | | | |
| 39 | Competition among CSOs resulting duplication of efforts | | | | | |
| 40 | CSO are challenged by low level of funding to address poverty in the country. | | | | | |

Thank you very much for your participation

APPENDIX III. RESEARCH INSTRUMENT (FGD with CSO beneficiaries)

Hullo, (Asalaam aleikum), I am Mr. Sadik Ahmed Bihi, a student of Kampala International University carrying out an academic research on the topic "Assessment of the contribution of Civil society Organization in Poverty reduction in Bosaso, Somalia". You have been selected to participate in the study because you have participated in a poverty eradication programme by a CSO. You are therefore requested to kindly participate in this discussion to help us know your opinion about the programme. The answers provided will only be used for academic purposes and will be treated with utmost confidentiality. If any of you does not feel like taking part in the discussion now or at any stage, feel free to say so. (Pause) Okay, I assume you have all agreed. Now, may I request that we begin by introducing ourselves starting on the right? *(To switch on tape recorder and place it out of direct view)*

1. What is the programme you have been involved in and when?
2. Which CSO brought it here?
3. What changes in food security has this program caused in your homes?
4. What changes in house hold incomes has this program caused in your homes?
5. Have you got employment or do you know any body that has got employment as a result of the project brought by this CSO?
6. What infrastructure development (schools, hospitals, telecommunication, roads and buildings) have you witnessed take place in Bosaso?
7. What major changes in the service delivery has this project brought in the Health sector in Bosaso??
8. What major changes in the service delivery has this project brought in the education sector in Bosaso??
9. What major changes in the service delivery of the relevant sector has this project brought in the employment sector in Bosaso?
10. What major changes in the service delivery has this project brought in good governance and human rights in Bosaso?
11. What challenges do you think CSOs face in terms of capacity and participation?
12. Comment on the CSO relationship with each other and with government.
13. How do you think government policy promotes or is a challenge to the CSO's role of reducing poverty in Bosaso?
14. Make a general comment on how this CSO could improve its effectiveness and efficiency in reducing poverty in the community of Bosaso.

Thank you for your kind participation

APPENDIX IV RESEARCH INSTRUMENT (Interview guide for Top managers of the CSOs)

Hullo, (Asalaam aleikum), I am Mr. Sadik Ahmed Bihi, a student of Kampala International University carrying out an academic research on the topic "the contribution of Civil society Organization in Poverty reduction in Bosaso, Somalia". You have been selected to participate in the study because you have participated in a poverty eradication programme by a CSO. You are therefore requested to kindly participate in this discussion to help us know your opinion about the programme. The answers provided will only be used for academic purposes and will be treated with utmost confidentiality. If any of you does not feel like taking part in the discussion now or at any stage, feel free to say so. (Pause) Okay, I assume you have all agreed. Now, may I request that we begin by introducing ourselves starting on the right? *(To switch on tape recorder and place it out of direct view)*

1. To what extent your organizations and other organizations with similar mandate acted in poverty reduction?
2. How programmes related to poverty reduction are implemented in your areas.?
3. How effective are these programmes?
4. Who supports your programme?
5. What impact have you seen while implementing your programmes?
6. How do CSOs work together to avoid duplication of efforts among themselves.
7. Is there any network among the CSOs? If there is any how effective it is?
8. What are the major challenges facing CSOs in realizing their vision of eradicating poverty in your regions?
9. What strategy would you suggest to address the challenges mentioned?
10. What recommendation would you like to make in general and in particularly the case related to poverty reduction?

Thank you for your kind participation

APPENDIX V

CALCULATION OF CONTENT VALIDITY INDEX (CVI)

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of all relevant questions}}{\text{The total number of the items}}$$

Questionnaire for Officials

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{28}{32} = 0.88$$

Interview Guide for top managers

$$\frac{26}{32} = 0.81$$

FGD with CSO beneficiaries

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{12}{14} = 0.86$$

Tool for CSO officials

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{34}{40} = 0.85$$

So all tools were passed since they scored over the stipulated 0.70

APPENDIX VI

MEANS OF RESPONSES FROM ALL FREQUENCY TABLES

| Range | Response mode | Interpretation |
|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 4.44- 5.24 | Strongly agree | Excellent |
| 3.43- 4.43 | Agree simply | Very Good |
| 2.62- 3.42 | Undecided | Good |
| 1.81- 2.61 | Disagree simply | Fair |
| 1.00- 1.80 | Strongly disagree | Poor |

APPENDIX VII: TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

| N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S |
|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|--------|-----|
| 10 | 10 | 100 | 80 | 280 | 162 | 800 | 260 | 2800 | 338 |
| 15 | 14 | 110 | 86 | 290 | 165 | 850 | 265 | 3000 | 341 |
| 20 | 19 | 120 | 92 | 300 | 169 | 900 | 269 | 3500 | 246 |
| 25 | 24 | 130 | 97 | 320 | 175 | 950 | 274 | 4000 | 351 |
| 30 | 28 | 140 | 103 | 340 | 181 | 1000 | 278 | 4500 | 351 |
| 35 | 32 | 150 | 108 | 360 | 186 | 1100 | 285 | 5000 | 357 |
| 40 | 36 | 160 | 113 | 380 | 181 | 1200 | 291 | 6000 | 361 |
| 45 | 40 | 180 | 118 | 400 | 196 | 1300 | 297 | 7000 | 364 |
| 50 | 44 | 190 | 123 | 420 | 201 | 1400 | 302 | 8000 | 367 |
| 55 | 48 | 200 | 127 | 440 | 205 | 1500 | 306 | 9000 | 368 |
| 60 | 52 | 210 | 132 | 460 | 210 | 1600 | 310 | 10000 | 373 |
| 65 | 56 | 220 | 136 | 480 | 214 | 1700 | 313 | 15000 | 375 |
| 70 | 59 | 230 | 140 | 500 | 217 | 1800 | 317 | 20000 | 377 |
| 75 | 63 | 240 | 144 | 550 | 225 | 1900 | 320 | 30000 | 379 |
| 80 | 66 | 250 | 148 | 600 | 234 | 2000 | 322 | 40000 | 380 |
| 85 | 70 | 260 | 152 | 650 | 242 | 2200 | 327 | 50000 | 381 |
| 90 | 73 | 270 | 155 | 700 | 248 | 2400 | 331 | 75000 | 382 |
| 95 | 76 | 270 | 159 | 750 | 256 | 2600 | 335 | 100000 | 384 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | |

Note: "N" is population size
 "S" is sample size.

Krejcie, Robert V., Morgan, Daryle W. (1970), "Determining Sample Size for Research Activities", Educational and Psychological Measurement,

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