

The contribution of local non-governmental organizations
(NGOs) on poverty alleviation in Lafole district
Mogadishu-Somalia

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BY
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DECLARATION

I, Nadia Mohamed Osman, declare that this thesis is my original work and has never been submitted in any academic institution for any academic requirements, or even published as normal publication.

Signature.....Nadia

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APPROVAL WORKSHEET

This thesis entitled "the contribution of local nongovernmental organizations on poverty alleviation in Lafolle district." Prepared and submitted by Nadia Mohamed Osman (MAD/42738/92/DF) in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in (Development Administration and management) has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSE

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the whole of my family, specially my sponsors who helped me to complete this masters Degree in KIU, My Mother Keif Mohamed Hasan and my sister Hodan Mohamed Osman.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Praises and more thanks to Allah who gave us life up to this date, I glorify him for enabling me to successfully write this academic document.

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Abstract

In this study, the researcher studied the contribution of local non-governmental organizations on poverty alleviation in LAFOLE district. The study was guided by the following objectives; to evaluate the contribution of local NGO's on poverty alleviation in Mogadishu, to assess the strategies for Poverty alleviation that the local NGOs use, to investigate the magnitude of the poverty after many NGOs have worked on its alleviation.

The research design used was cross sectional survey design. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources using questionnaires and interview from a sample size of 80 respondents, from the target population of 100 households. Frequency, percentages and tables were used to analyze the data.

The study indicated that there is a small contribution of the local NGOs on poverty alleviation in Lafole district. The study also revealed that there is only short term strategy put in place by the NGOs. The findings also show that poverty has not increased and neither has it been addressed. The situation on the ground remains the same.

The study gave some recommendations; the NGOs should establish long term strategies; such as households can work and set up a living for their own families without waiting any NGO's help. This can be achieved through starting up some new income generating projects for some families in that area.

The researcher also recommends that the NGOs have to recognize the role of women on poverty alleviation, because they also contribute to the survival of the households. Poverty reduction can be actively done by understanding the level of gender role and gender differences within households.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

In the last two decades, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been active in providing assistance in the areas where conflicts have destroyed the social and economic lives of Somali people. Many NGO missions have been working in the country to enhance the general well being of Somalis and in particular those who are disadvantaged, needy and among them, vulnerable groups. Hundreds of Somali NGOs have been delivering assistance to the victims of war and the needy people. Clark; (1995)

This study will be seeking to find out the effects of the Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on poverty alleviation in Mogadishu city, using a case study of Lafole district. A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a legally constituted, non-governmental organization created by natural or legal persons with no participation or representation of any government. Fowler; (1997) The three organizations that the researcher focused on are; The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) a humanitarian, non-governmental, non-profit organization founded in 1956 that works in more than 30 countries throughout the world.

The DRC fulfils its mandate by providing direct assistance to conflict-affected populations, refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities in the conflict areas of the world; and by advocating on behalf of conflict-affected populations internationally, and in Denmark on the basis of humanitarian principles and the Human Rights Declaration. Clark; (1995).The researcher also focused on other two which are HARDO relief and development organization and Cooperative assistance for relief every were (CARE)

According to Chambers; (1999) poverty is described as a trap with five linked areas of disadvantage: lack of assets, physical weakness, isolation, vulnerability and powerlessness. Bryant Myers, in "Walking with the Poor", adds spiritual poverty to that list.

The following is taken from Bloom & Canning; (2004)'s summary: Material Poverty – few assets, inadequate housing and sanitation, little or no wealth. We believe we are called to serve the very poor. Viewing our "target population" in those terms forces us to consider what poverty is and how it manifests itself in people's lives.

While on the surface poverty is often defined as a lack of income or assets, in the day to day lives of the very poor, poverty becomes a network of disadvantages, each one exacerbate the others. The result is generation after generation of people in chronically poor communities lacking access to health care, adequate housing, good nutrition and education; vulnerable to a host of evils, and powerless to improve their circumstances.

Clark; (1995) contends that, these conditions often carry with them dysfunctional family and societal relationships, paralyzing low self-esteem, and spiritual darkness. According to the World Bank, as cited by Sachs; (2005), more than one billion people today live on less than \$1 per day. Roughly 3 billion people, about 45 percent of the world, live on less than \$2 per day. About 70 percent of those living on less than \$1 per day are women, and about 46 percent of the population of sub-Saharan Africa survives at that income level.

According to ethnographic observation by the researcher, in the context of study, Years of continued conflict amidst dislocation and subsequent collapse of the Somali Central Government led to the total disintegration of the social economic infrastructure, combined by the extreme climatic condition which eroded the coping mechanism of the people. The

research area of study is Lafole district in the lower SHABELLE province, Lafole Is the provincial second head quarter and it is located 25 Km to the south of the capital city Mogadishu.

According to Bloom and et.al ; (2004), In the Somali Government's census in (1998) the district had an estimate population of 20,000 people, but in 2009 was estimated at 10,000 because of the entrance of the Ethiopian troops in Mogadishu a lot of people evacuated to the neighboring districts. Lafole district's economy depends on farming, pastoralist and trade activities.

They further maintain that, The entire pre-war social-economic infrastructure was destroyed during the civil war, especially when the former president of Somalia Mohamed Siad Barre was overthrown in 1991, Since then, it has never been rehabilitated due to lack of a central powerful government. Governance and administration have been radically localized where local governing structures and authorities, mainly led by traditional elders and clan leaders emerge from communities, villages and district levels to fill the vacuum of the regional and central government.

Problem Statement of the study

Somalia after 20 years is still without authority of central government. The political and economic roots of the crisis remained unresolved and therefore aid and campaign groups, or NGOs, matter more and more in world affairs. Bloom & Canning; (2004)

NGOs now head for crisis zones as fast as journalists do: a war, a flood, refugees, a corrupt election, even a world trade conference, will draw them like a honey pot. Once little more than ragged charities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are now big business. Somalia, where that exchange took place, is heaven for them. And they are not always a force for good. Clark; (1995).

In large parts of the country, western governments, the United Nations and foreign aid agencies cannot work directly; it is too dangerous. So outsiders must work through local groups, which become a powerful source of investment because the donors are not making any supervision whether those local organizations contribute to the poverty alleviation as they are supposed to. The internally displaced people are still in starvation and poverty, lack of income. Also some families have lost their family members because of hunger and malnutrition. Flower; (2000).

That is why the researcher made this study which is about the contribution of NGOs on the poverty alleviation in Mogadishu city, especially in Lafole district.

Objectives of the study

General objective:

The general objective of this study is to identify the contribution of the local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on the poverty alleviation in Mogadishu city using the case of house-holds in Lafole district.

Specific Objectives

- 1- To evaluate the contribution of local NGO's in poverty alleviation in Mogadishu.
- 2- To assess the strategies for Poverty alleviation that the NGOs use
- 3- To investigate the magnitude of poverty after many NGOs have worked on its alleviation.

Research questions

- 1- What are the contributions of the local NGO's in poverty alleviation in Mogadishu?
- 2- What are the strategies of poverty alleviation that local NGO's use?
- 3- What is the magnitude of poverty after many NGOs have worked on its alleviation?

Scope of the study

Content and geographical scope: This study will be concerned with the contribution of the local Ngo's on the poverty alleviation in Mogadishu city taking a case study of Lafole district. The study will be limited to Lafole district.

Time scope: The time of the study is "between" 2006-2010 it is the time where mostly the Mogadishu population has moved most in 21st century.

Significance of the study

The findings and recommendation of this study will be useful to other high education institutions, researchers, international communities and all agencies who deal with poverty alleviation in Somalia region. The researcher hopes that the study may form a basis for further researchers on the contribution of the local NGO's on poverty alleviation in Mogadishu city. This study may lead to the organizations the best way of poverty alleviation.

The study will also form a basis for further researchers at the contributions of local NGO's in poverty alleviation. This would lead to the generation of new ideas for better and more efficient ways of poverty alleviation in Somalia and the rest of the world.

Conceptual framework

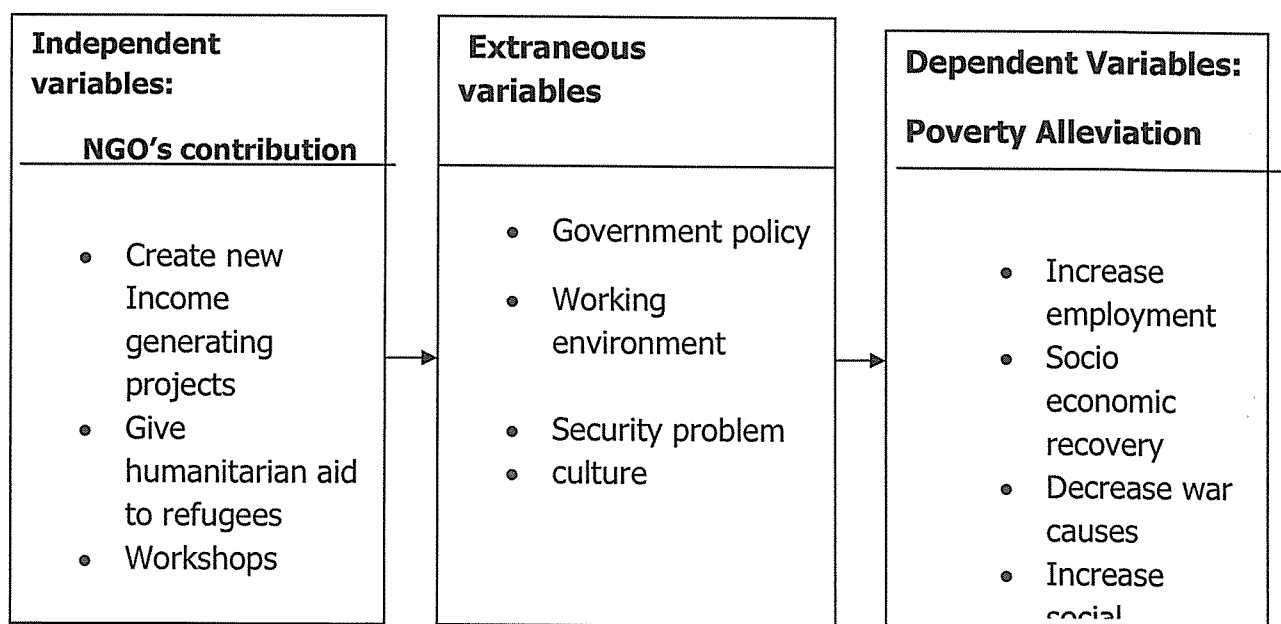


Figure: Conceptual Frame Work

Source: Adopted from Jeffrey (2005)

In table above the researcher explained the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent, and also how the intervening variables affect them both. The dependent variables like creating new income projects, Giving humanitarian aid to refugees, Workshops of peace building and Education causes to the dependents like Increase employment, Socio economic recovery, Decrease war causes, Increase social awareness. And lastly there is intervening variables that affect the dependent variables and cannot be controlled for example Government policy, Working environment, Security problem and culture

CHAPTER TWO:

LITERATURE REVIEW

Overview

This section, a review of related literature, presents the findings related to the questions under study and some of the dependent and independent variables of the study and also some other poverty alleviations, that were based on the conceptual frame work of the study. There review has been done under the allegiance of the objectives of the study as follows.

Contribution of NGO's in poverty alleviation in Mogadishu

To the Somali non-governmental organizations (NGO's), elders, intellectuals, women, professionals, youth, and others, the goals of this conference should be to enable Somalis to develop their own vision of a way forward out of the current quagmire. Bloom & Canning; (2004).

The relationship of cooperation between NGO's and governments in many countries has been described as that of reluctant partners, characterized by mutual suspicion. Yet, if poverty is to be alleviated and poor people are to be empowered to determine their own destiny, the combined efforts of all development players are required. Increasingly, multilateral and bilateral donors are demanding that NGO's be involved in the implementation of programs, and are channeling significant funds to NGO's.

NGOs and governments generally differ in their model of, and approach to development, the objectives they pursue, and the role they envisage for the poor in terms of their own development.

The NGO approach is typically thought to be participatory, holistic, targeted at the grassroots level while the state is seen to be bureaucratic, centralist, and sometimes non-democratic, corrupt and repressive.

Yet, it is argued that while NGO's generally claim and are perceived to be closer to the poor than to the state 'they bear more resemblance to the state than they do to the poor and in most of their activities they operate in a manner that is more akin to the state than to any organization of the poor.

There is difficulty in making generalizations about NGO's given their diversity and the actual contradictions between those that see development as an emancipator process and those that see it as poverty alleviation. However, trends have emerged especially with regard to NGO/state relationships. NGO's have tended to develop their own structures, programmers and projects based on their individual philosophy and values. Bloom and Canning ;(2004).

Cooperation with the state or with other NGO's has been limited. Consideration must be given to the consequences of NGO's acting independently of government as it can undermine government efforts and legitimacy, contradict government approaches, lead agencies to duplicating efforts, result in the use of conflicting approaches and generate confusion among the poor. It has been found that despite the constraints of government 'the chances of achieving impact on policy and practice are enhanced when NGO's agreed to work within government structures right from the outset.

Equally, the poverty alleviation policy of government and effective use of government budgets, particularly with regard to meeting basic needs and provision of primary services,

is central to the sustainability of NGO inputs. Thus, there is need for structures which define the complementarity of state and NGO efforts in the interests of the poor. Effective cooperation with Southern governments can allow NGO programmers to have a multiplier effect rather than an expansion in programmer coverage merely having an additive effect. Clark; (1995).

Impact of armed violence on poverty

The context of armed violence

In the view of Altinok; (2008), The Republic of Somalia that came into being in 1960 has been subject to intense armed violence for most of its existence (and before). It has experienced military coups, inter-state war, insurgencies, civil war and "institutionalized disorder", and insecurity. Likewise SALW, as well as heavy weapons, have been widely spread since colonial times, supplied by Cold War powers, neighboring governments and an active illegal market.

The contending parties in the period of crisis since the demise of the state in 1991 have been:

- Factional militias, mainly clan-based,
- Business militias,
- Private security guards,
- Freelance armed groups.

Sachs;(2005) adds that, Even without a functioning state, Somali society and culture has a varied set of institutions and norms for reducing armed violence and resolving conflict. For the most part these were not sufficient to hold the recent violent conflicts at bay and the

structures themselves have been further eroded and distorted in the process. Nevertheless, they have been an important mechanism for building security and reducing armed violence in the stable regions far more successful than the 14 formal peace conferences sponsored by external powers. Bloom and et al; (2004).

Impact of armed violence

In the view of Fowler; (1997), Somali culture imposes strict taboos against violence on women and children. Although this may have limited their being targeted it has not prevented it. The tradition of women marrying out of their clan or sub-clan to help build bridges in resolving conflict has also been eroded, although women have been active in peace making.

Sachs;(2005) nevertheless contends that the long period of instability has spawned its own war economy characterized initially by seizure of public assets, then by extortion, hijacking, piracy, protection rackets, including those directed at NGO's and relief operations, seizure of land and property and trade in the local narcotic, chat. Some have enriched themselves at the expense of the impoverishment of the many and have a vested interest in insecurity. However, Clark;(1995) points out that new enterprise in livestock trading, simple but hi-tech telecommunications and private airlines have been developed by businessmen with an interest in promoting peace.

Some analysts have pointed to economic growth in such areas but these have been confined to the more stable areas, to those with the resources, and have left out or forced others into impoverishment. The result at the macro-economic level has been to reverse

the patterns of regional differentiation, with poorly endowed pastoral areas in the north now having higher income levels than formerly better-off. Flower; (2000)

Flower;(2000) further insinuates that Areas, especially the main agricultural areas in the South, This is a dramatic demonstration of the impact of armed violence on poverty. The most direct impoverishment has been experienced by the refugees in neighboring countries and especially by the internally displaced, together estimated at 800,000. They live in unsanitary and inadequate housing with little access to clean water, health care or education, and most are among the "very poor" in surveys. The proportion of their households headed by women is even higher than among the ordinary population, where it has grown significantly in the period of insecurity. Women's lives have also been changed by the trend against marrying outside the clan. Communities have become more inward looking as they seek loyalty.

Michael & Hulme; (1999) argue that, the overall climate of insecurity and the political economy associated with that insecurity have had massive indirect impacts on incomes and livelihoods. The most productive agricultural areas have been hardest hit through contests over land and destruction of irrigation works, but pastoralist have also been limited in access to grazing, in some areas by increased competition for scarce resources and limited access to markets. One measure of these impacts is that GDP per capital has fallen from US\$280 in 1989 to US\$200 in 2008. However, regional differences again correlate with the levels of armed violence, with all the regions of Somaliland and Punt-land being above the national average. Health and educational provision and literacy levels have similarly fallen,

with a partial recovery in the past few years as a result of private provision, which places it beyond the means of the poorest, and of NGO services. Flower; (2000).

Michael & Hulme; (1999) points out that, Somalia stands poised today at the start of a long negotiated peace process with all contending factions now accepting new government information. All agree that disarmament is one of the greatest needs, but also potentially the most complex issue in the transition. Realists believe that it may be possible to get agreements between major factions to decommission heavy weapons such as the mounted guns called "technical's", but that dependence livelihoods and protection the widespread lack of trust will mean general small arms disarmament may have to be approached gradually.

New Challenges of NGO's

More recently, NGO's have discovered new challenges and developed a wider scope by shifting into:

- ✚ Development programs
- ✚ Advocacy in improving human rights, and
- ✚ Promoting civic education.

These development activities have opened new ways of financing programs through direct funding. This has not pleased the authorities on one side as it has elevated the prestige Edwards, Michael & Hulme. (1999).

In the view of Edwards and et al; (1999), Security and access to people remain major challenges in the south and central regions, including in Mogadishu. Kidnapping for ransom of UN personnel is a major threat, limiting staff movements, Sustainability and self reliance; Institutional sustainability is essentially a function of the capacity of groups and individuals to organize and manage all project activities. Successful NGO withdrawal therefore depends on the existence of some organizational structure to which it can hand over responsibility for project management.

Most of the projects examined were still functioning under the auspices of the NGO promoters of the project; so the issue of sustainability of the project after NGO withdrawal was more a matter of speculation than of analysis. Of the sixteen projects examined, at least five are clearly not sustainable in their existing form, while seven exhibit limited potential for sustainability. Scarcely any could be expected to stand on their own feet financially without continued donor support or the payment of some sort of subsidy.

Most of the evaluated projects indicated that the NGO's often underestimated or failed to take into account, the wider environmental context in which they were operating, they tend repeatedly to underplay the significance of economic and social factors outside the individual projects. In particular, any improvements in the lives of the poor are primarily attributed to the development projects initiated by the NGO's, even though they might result more from factors external to the project. Michael & Hulme; (1999)

Sustainability and self reliance

Michael & Hulme; (1999) further assert that Institutional sustainability is essentially a function of the capacity of groups and individuals to organize and manage all project activities. Successful NGO withdrawal therefore depends on the existence of some organizational structure to which it can hand over responsibility for project management.

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The strategies for Poverty alleviation

According to Michael & Hulme; (1999) In September 1996 the World Bank and the IMF launched the new Poverty alleviation Strategy (PRS). As part of the strategy, the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) was renamed the Poverty alleviation and Growth Facility (PRGF). The idea of the new policy was essentially that, through Poverty alleviation Strategy Papers (PRSPs), a government would produce its own national policy programmes, with a renewed emphasis on poverty alleviation as the focus for its economic and social policies.

The European Commission and the EU Member States welcomed the new strategy on the contribution of poverty alleviation, and approved of its main elements: Chambers. (1999)

- 1- PRSPs will provide a framework for mainstreaming poverty alleviation in government and donor policies.
- 2- Country ownership is paramount; governments will be responsible for both the design process and the final product.
- 3- Strategies will reflect the outcome of an open and participatory process involving civil society and all relevant international institutions and donors.
- 4- Strategies will be tailored to individual country circumstances, and will be based on an understanding of the nature and causes of poverty, and public actions that can help to reduce it. The strategies will include, very importantly, medium- and long-term goals that can be monitored, with results feeding back to design.
- 5- The results of the strategies will be monitored using final and intermediate indicators of success. Reaching agreement on results to be achieved will be more important than the policies and the means to be employed.
- 6- Strategies will also be comprehensive, embracing a combination of macroeconomic, structural and social reforms that can provide the basis for sustained growth and the alleviation of poverty.
- 7- The issue of good governance, including the transparency and efficiency of public expenditure management, will be a fundamental ingredient of any strategy to reduce poverty and restore growth.

PRSPs are results oriented; they set goals for poverty reduction in terms of outcome related goals that are tangible and monitor able.

It is clear that the conceptualization of the PRSPs departed from the Social Summit's premise that social development is the responsibility of the national government, provided that the government is representative and accountable, and that the administration is enhanced by interactions with civil society. Chambers; (1999)

Approaches in Poverty alleviation

What kind of strategies should be developed to alleviate poverty? At a macro level, pro-poor growth combined with social development is now promoted by scholars, especially economists. At a micro level, promotions of small scale enterprises and microfinance including the Grameen Bank model have been recently referred to by various agencies.

According to Sachs ;(2005), a 'poverty trap' must first be solved in combating poverty. Although the poor have willingness to overcome their ill-being, they are not able to do it by using their own resources. There are so many factors that trap the poor until they are in powerless conditions, such as diseases, climate stress, environmental degradation, physical isolation, and also extreme poverty itself. Sachs states:

"The world's poor know about the development ladder: they are tantalized by images of affluence from halfway around the world, but they are not able to get a first foothold on the ladder, and so cannot even begin the climb out of poverty" Sachs; (2005).

NGOs role in the approaches

Essentially, the poor must be helped to exit from the poverty trap. If it can be reached, there will be an opportunity to get a first foothold on the ladder of development. In helping the poor to climb out of poverty, NGO's use two approaches: supply-side and demand-side Clark; (1995). In a similar sense, Fowler; (1997) identifies two types of NGO tasks: micro-tasks and macro-tasks. From the supply-side or micro-tasks approach, NGO's provide various basic public services to the poor. It is argued that especially in countries where government lack public services, NGO's play a significant role in the direct provision of social and economic services. In general, NGO's emerged and play the roles as service providers.

Unlike the supply-side approach where NGO's directly provide services to the people, the demand-side NGO's play indirect roles. The demand-side role of NGO's can be seen as being an articulator of the people's 'voice'. NGO's mobilize and clarify the demand for services, from both the government and the market, so that the people are able to achieve its development goals. In the context of service delivery, generally, NGO's seek to improve the access of the people to the services provided by the state. NGO's also engage in policy advocacy to influence public policies concerning the poor people. In line of this approach, NGO's have developed various strategies to influence the process of public policy making and to control the implementation of development programs or projects. This is also an area into which NGO's have been moving during the 1990s when they revised and re-strategized to move away from direct service delivery and prioritized policy advocacy and lobbying. Hulme; (2001).

Clark; (1995) identifies some potential NGO's contributions by employing the demand-side approach as follows: "Such NGO's assist citizens in finding out about activities of the government and others which might affect them; they use advocacy and political influence to hold local officials accountable for activities (or inactivity) which are damaging to the poor; they help communities mobilize and form societies to express their concerns, and help guard against reprisals; they construct for a in which officials can consult people about development plans and listen to alternatives presented by the people; and they help ensure that individuals disadvantaged by government decisions receive just compensation, negotiates with affected parties Clark;(1995).

These two approaches are not mutually exclusive. In the recent trends, NGO's combine the two approaches for increasing their efficiency to reduce poverty. In practice, NGO's can function on both the supply and the demand sides and even forge the linkages between the two sides. The latter is emphasized by Fowler;(1997) by arguing that it is necessary for NGO's to make a linkage between micro-tasks consisting of provision of goods, of social and of financial services, capacity building, process facilitation, and fostering linkages, and macro-tasks consisting of policy advocacy, lobbying, public education and mobilization, monitoring compliance, and reconciliation and mediation.

NGO's and Humanitarian aid

In the view of Michael & Hulme; (1999), during a humanitarian crisis, be it due to conflict or natural disaster, the ability of society's most vulnerable people to cope can be overwhelmed. Drawing on the belief that everyone has the right to life with dignity, NGOs work through its network of local partners to try to save lives, alleviate suffering and respond to the needs of the most vulnerable at this time. We also strive not simply to respond to the symptoms of the crisis, but also to address the root causes of vulnerability.

Trocaire believes that in times of emergency, all those in need have the right to receive humanitarian assistance, to be treated humanely and to have their dignity ensured. The impact of humanitarian crises on individuals, families and the wider community is devastating, and it is usually those who are most vulnerable in society that tends to be worst affected. Clark; (1995)

Over 300 million innocent civilians are affected every year by humanitarian crises such as conflict, flooding or drought, and this figure is set to rise further over the coming decade as the scale and frequency of humanitarian crises increases. However, our support can and does make a difference.

As humanitarian agencies working in Somalia for many years, we are deeply concerned about a renewed intensification of the conflict and military action in South/Central Somalia. We are deeply concerned that key stakeholders seem to have given up on working towards a peaceful diplomatic solution. Based upon our experience of supporting people affected by



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the conflict, we wish to underline the devastating effects that a significant surge in fighting has on the civilian population. Michael & Hulme; (1999).

NGO's Create Employment

In the view of Edwards ;(1999)The studies of NGO's broadly confirm the view that most NGO's make a high priority of the formation of new groups, or the strengthening of existing groups, as a means of raising awareness, empowering the poor and promoting the goal of self-reliance.

Even though fail projects lacks community participation; they are clearly successful in raising incomes. Groups only appeared to play a significant role in achieving the objective of a sustained improvement in the lives of the poor when they genuinely represented their interests rather than acting as a front for elite groups, and where they provided effective channels of communication with the NGO's. Michael & Hulme; (1999)

Even with projects which resulted in higher incomes or increased status of the beneficiaries, fear of losing the gains achieved often pushed group members towards exclusivity and reluctance to open up membership to the poorest. In some projects, where members were self-selected the beneficiaries introduced strict entry requirements. In such projects, membership became conditional on the ownership of land and assets, which resulted in the poorest being automatically excluded.

NGO's and peace Building

Clark; (1995) maintains that, NGO's may be able to offer certain advantages in

contributing to the initial transition from violence to conflict through other means where they can maintain some local legitimacy and neutrality to strengthen local and 'vertical' advocacy work. NGO's can deliver relief flexibly, though they do not have the scale that NGO's may have to deliver efficiently. Dependence on outside funding sources is likely to undermine flexibility, unless those funders are willing to delegate all decision-making to the NGO's.

He further observe However that, NGO's have no potential to protect people's rights or physical well being, which may need force or the threat of force at times. NGO's may have the local sensitivity and knowledge to create communications and delivery systems that create positive relationships and participation by other local people from the start - laying the groundwork for future socio-economic and cultural developments whilst still within earshot of war.

NGO's may also be able to work towards building constituencies for peace. NGO's may be able to play a special role as intermediaries between knowledge and power systems (local people's structures and culture and international bodies' for example), precisely because of the unusual experiences and languages NGO staff are likely to gain in negotiating funding relationships with outsiders, giving them insight and alliances on both sides. Michael & Hulme; (1999)

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This section of research methodology relates the methods of this research like research design, sampling procedure, target population and sample size, source of the data collection, data collection instrument, research procedure, and ethical consideration.

Research Design

The research design was a case study and the main objective of the study was to identify the contribution of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on poverty alleviation in Lafole district: a case of house-holds in Lafole district. In this case the cross sectional survey was employed in order to expose the contribution of NGO's and how it has affected the poverty alleviation.

Target Population and Sample Size

This study took into consideration of 80 respondent's selected 100 households in Lafole district, and three selected NGO's being interviewed as a sample to determine feasible findings about the topics under this study.

N

Slovin's formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Na^2}$$

$$1 + Na^2$$

$$100$$

$$100$$

$$100$$

$$= \frac{100}{1 + 100(0.05)^2}$$

$$=$$

$$= \frac{100}{1 + 0.25}$$

$$=$$

$$= \frac{100}{1.25}$$

$$= 80$$

$$1 + 100(0.05)^2$$

$$1 + 0.25$$

$$1.25$$

Amin, (2005)

Sampling Procedure

The researcher used stratified random sampling procedure by dividing the sample size into two different categories such as top level management of the NGO's by in-depth face to face interview, and the household members of Lafole district by questionnaire.

Data Collection Instruments

The study used self administered questionnaires which instrument was developed by the researcher, and also In-depth face to face interview for three local NGO's.

Sources of Data Collection

Data was obtained from primary sources and secondary sources. Primary data is information obtained first time by the researcher, and in this case the researcher would distribute questionnaires to the IDPs in Lafole district regardless of their race, experience and qualifications and randomly selected population questioned. This study used secondary data like information gathered from sources already existing such as published books, magazines, journals and internet sources.

Research Procedure

The researcher got an authorization letter from the school of post graduate studies, Kampala International University to authorize the researcher to carry out the research. The consent of the respondents was obtained before administering the questionnaire.

Questionnaire for the households (QFH) had 18 questions dealing with respondents' bio data Like age, gender, material status, educational qualifications, experience (items 1-5) poverty eradication ,armed violence, provision of household materials, etc. indepth face to face interview for local NGOs has eight items dealing with poverty alleviation and what the NGO's do for the community. Data collected processed using editing, coding, classification and tabulation. Descriptive statistics of tables of frequencies and percentages used to show the distribution of respondents.

Data analysis

The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages.

Ethical Consideration

The data collected from the respondents was kept as confidential as possible and used for the purpose of the fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in development administration and management. The respondents were informed of the confidentiality of the research and its aims.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Introduction

This chapter presents and analyses the imperial findings of the study and they interpretations and is based on the research questions and objectives, to identify the contribution of NGOs on poverty alleviation in Lafole district. To address the problem of extreme of poverty is one of the millennium development goals, the two targets of this goal is to reduce by half the proportion of the people living on less than1\$ a day and to reduce by half of the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

The findings are presentation of how the NGOs contribute to poverty alleviation in Lafole district.

Personal information of the respondents

Table: 4.1: Gender profile of the respondents n=80

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	40	50%
Female	40	50%

Source: primary data 2010

Based on the above table 4.1, 50% of respondents were male and 50% were female. The researcher has considered gender balance policy while making this research.

4.1.2 Age Distribution of the respondents n=80

Age bracket	Frequency	Percentage (%)
23-30	24	30
31- 45	42	52.5
46 and above	14	17.5

Source: primary data 2010

According to the above Table: 4.2, the majority of the respondents that is 52.5% of the respondents are within age bracket (32-45), 30% of the respondents are within the bracket (23-30) and lastly, 17.5% of the respondents are within age bracket (46 and above). According to the above Table the respondents in the age bracket of (31-45) are the most trustable people because of their middle age.

4.1.3 Level of Education of the Respondents n=80

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Secondary	20	25
Diploma	30	37.5
Bachelor level	25	31.25
Master level	4	5
PhD level	1	1.25

Source: primary data 2010

According to the Table 4.1.3, the respondents indicated that 37.5% had acquired diploma certificate, while bachelor levels are 31.25%, also 25% of the respondents acquired secondary school certificate level, on the other hand master level are 5% of the respondents, and PhD level are only 1.25 of the respondents in the Lafole households displaced population.

Part two: for households

Table 4.2.1 NGOs contribute poverty alleviation to distribute food to the households. n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	30	37.5
Strongly agree	32	40
Disagree	12	15
Strongly disagree	6	7.5

Source: primary data 2010

In the above Table 4.2.1, the majority of the respondents 37.5 % have agreed and 40% have strongly agreed that the NGO's contribute poverty alleviation through their distribution food to the households in the displaced people Lafole districts, 15% and 7.5% of the respondents have disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively.

On the other hand the researcher interviewed three NGO managers to know whether NGO's contribute the poverty alleviation through by distributing food to the households in this district then we have revealed their answer is equivalent to the answer of the households since two managers of the three NGO's managers said that they distribute food to the Lafole households.

4.2.1 NGO's contribute to poverty alleviation by distributing money to the households. n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	4	5
Strongly agree	8	10
Disagree	28	35
Strongly disagree	40	50

Source: primary data 2010

According to the above table 2.2.2, the majorities of the respondents have 50% strongly disagreed and 35% disagreed that the NGO's contribute poverty alleviation to distribute money to the households.

On the other hand only 5% of the respondents and 10% have agreed and strongly agreed respectively, but this percentage is minority comparing to the other results which indicates lack of money distribution for the households in Lafole district.

On the interview side when the researcher asked same question to the NGO managers all the three managers said they never distribute money by contributing poverty alleviation. NGO's have declared they usually distribute money to the households of Lafole displaced people; money distribution is very important contribution to those who don't have their basic needs, because it can be used in many ways.

4.2.2 NGO's contribute to poverty alleviation by distributing material things to the households. n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	12	15
Strongly agree	6	7.5
Disagree	30	37.5
Strongly disagree	32	40

Source: primary data 2010

In the above Table 4.2.3, the majority of the respondents 40% have strongly agreed and 37.5 of the respondents have disagreed that the NGO's contribute poverty alleviation to distribute material things to the households.

On the other hand 15% of the respondents declared that they agreed and 7.5 of the respondents have strongly agreed with the above statement which is the distribution of the material things to the households.

On the other side when the researcher interviewed the NGO managers to know whether they contribute poverty alleviation by distributing material things to the households they agreed that and said NGO's contribute sometimes to poverty alleviation by distributing material things to the households in lafole district. They also argued they contribute several things like: shelter, cloths, cooking machines and water plastics.

Table 4.2.4 NGO's contribute to poverty alleviation by creating new income generating projects for the households. n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	16	20
Strongly agree	4	5
Disagree	29	36.25
Strongly disagree	31	38.75

Source: primary data 2010

From the above table 4.2.4, the majority of the respondents 38.75 strongly disagreed and same to that also 36.25 revealed that they disagree NGO's contribute poverty alleviation to create new projects for the households.

On the other hand only 5% of the respondents have strongly agreed and 20% of the questioned people have agreed the above statement.

On the other side the researcher asked three NGO managers the same question to know whether they contribute poverty alleviation to create new projects for the households, they answered that sometimes they create small projects to enhance the life of some families but it's not all about creating project. , they linked some advantages to these projects such: youth employments process, building roads and bridges, and seminars for capacity building

Table 4.2.5 is the only problem you have lack of central government?.

n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	15	18.75
Strongly agree	25	31.25
Disagree	26	32.5
Strongly disagree	14	17.5

Source: primary data 2010

In the above Table which is 4.2.5 the majority of the respondents and the minority of the respondents are almost same because 31.25% of the respondents have strongly agreed and with 18.75% of the respondents have agreed to gather they are 50% of the all respondents.

On the other hand 32.5% of the respondents have disagreed and 17.5% of the respondents have strongly disagreed, also together they are 50% of the respondents, this draw responses shows that the problem of the households in Lafole displaced persons is lack of central powerful government but other problems exists in the place.

On the other side researcher interviewed the same question to the NGO managers and they agreed that the only thing they are lacking is only central government to facilitate their work in this district.

Table 4.2.6 NGO's do not have any strategy for alleviating poverty in Lafole households. n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	28	35
Strongly agree	19	23.75
Disagree	22	27.5
Strongly disagree	11	13.75

Source: primary data

From the above Table 4.2.6, the majority of the respondents 35% revealed that they agreed that NGOs don't have any strategy to alleviate poverty in Lafole households; also 23.75% of the respondents have strongly disagreed.

On the other hand 27.5% of the respondents have disagreed and 13.75 of the respondents have strongly disagreed, this makes the two disagree terms minor comparing to the above result.

On the other side when researcher interviewed three managers of the selected NGOs they answered that they have a strategy to alleviate poverty in Lafole district and they flow that strategy.

4.2.7 NGOs' strategies towards poverty alleviation are the combination of structural and social reform. n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	2	2.5
Strongly agree	6	7.5
Disagree	42	52.5
Strongly disagree	30	37.5

Source: primary data 2010

According to the above Table 4.2.7, the majority of the respondents 52% revealed that they disagreed about the NGOs' strategies towards poverty alleviation are the combination of structural and social reform; also 37.5% have strongly disagreed.

On the other hand only 2.5% of the respondents have agreed and 7.5% strongly disagreed, together the two agree terms are 10% which is the minority of the respondents.

On the interview side the NGOs agreed that they use a strategy of social and structural reform for a strategy to alleviate poverty in Lafole district.

4.2.8 NGOs' strategies towards poverty alleviation are the educational reform that enhances the awareness of the youth. n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	7	8.75
Strongly agree	2	2.5
Disagree	31	38.75
Strongly disagree	40	50%

Source: primary data 2010

In the above table 4.2.8 the majority the respondents 50% have strongly disagreed; also 38.75% have disagreed he above statement which is NGOs' strategies towards poverty alleviation are the educational reform to enhance the awareness of the youth in Lafole households.

On the other hand 8.75% and 2.5% of the respondents have strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively, which gives clear picture that there are no are the educational reform to enhance the awareness of the youth in Lafole households.

On the interview side the NGOs believe they use also the strategy of educational reform to enhance social awareness to alleviate poverty.

4.2.9 All the aid you get is your basic needs (e.g. food water shelter etc) n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	45	56.25
Strongly agree	25	31.25
Disagree	4	5
Strongly disagree	6	7.5

Source: primary data 2010

In the above Table 4.2.9, the majority of the respondents which is 56.25% have agreed and 31.25% have strongly agreed, which means 87.5% of the respondents have agreed that all the aid they get is your basic needs (e.g. food water shelter etc), only 5% have disagreed and 7.5% strongly disagreed

4.2.10 NGOs' do not contribute honestly to poverty alleviation. n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	43	53.75
Strongly agree	17	21.25
Disagree	12	15
Strongly disagree	8	10

Source: primary data 2010

In the above table 4.2.10 the majority of the respondents 53.75% have agreed that the NGOs don't contribute honestly to alleviate poverty; also 21.25% of the respondents have strongly agreed.

Alternatively only 15% and 10% of the respondents have disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively, by the way the two disagree terms are the minority in this table comparing to the agree terms.

4.2.10 Do you see that NGO's are the only solution for poverty alleviation? n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	20	25%
No	60	75%

Source: primary data 2010

From the above Table 4.2.11, the majority of the respondents said that they don't see that NGOs are the only solutions for poverty alleviation in the Lafole displaced people and that is because of the dishonest of the NGOs in that district.

On the other hand only 20% of the respondents have agreed that the NGOs are the only solutions for poverty alleviation in Lafole district.

4.2.12 is poverty increasing even after many NGO's working on its alleviation. n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	13	16.25
Strongly agree	14	17.5
Disagree	43	53.75
Strongly disagree	10	12.5

Source: primary data 2010

In the table 2.2.12 the majority of the respondents strongly disagreed 53.75 while 12.25 disagreed that the poverty is increasing even after many NGOs working on its reduction, and 17.25 strongly agree while 16.75 disagreed, so this means that the poverty is not increasing since many NGOs working on the poverty alleviation in Lafole district.

On the other hand when we interviewed the same question to the NGO managers they answered that the poverty is not increasing, but the families are recovering more.

2.2.13 poverty is decreasing while the families are getting good life n=80

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	25	31.25
Strongly agree	31	38.75
Disagree	12	15
Strongly disagree	12	15

Source: primary data 2010

In Table 2.2.13 majority of the respondents 38.75 are strongly agree that the poverty is decreasing while the families are getting good life while 31.25 are agree, on the other hand same statement 15 of our respondents disagree and the same number strongly disagreed. Which means the poverty in Lafolle district is decreasing.

On the other hand we interviewed the same question to the NGO managers and they are answered the same of the households that the poverty is decreasing while the life of some families are quickly recovering after some years.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendation and areas for further research that were generated out of research findings from the area of study additionally the findings were produced from existing literature and findings of other scholars cited in the literature review.

Summary of Findings

This study took into consideration 80 respondents selected out of 100 households in Lafole district, and three selected NGO's being interviewed as samples to determine feasible findings about the topic under this study, demographic characteristics of the respondents were studied, and that respondents were 50% male and 50% female so the researcher considered gender balance in filing the questionnaire from the households.

Most of our samples were taken from the households of Lafole district while we NGO's we have interviewed some of the questionnaire that we asked the households to compare the answers of the households to the answers of NGO's.

The contribution of NGO's in poverty alleviation in Lafole households

The findings of the contribution of NGO's in poverty alleviation in Lafole district indicates that the majority of our respondents in the Lafole households do not agree that the NGO's contribute to poverty alleviation in the district because of the overall aggregate of our contributions of NGO's in alleviation in Lafole is disagree.

The role of NGO's in reducing poverty is not a new issue. Especially since the post World War II, NGO involvement in poverty alleviation has become a mainstream. They have been engaged in relief, emergency or longer-term development work or the mixture of all three. Although the evidence on NGO performance in poverty alleviation is mixed up to now, it is generally assumed that NGO's have the institutional capacity to reduce poverty. It is also frequently argued that compared to the government, NGO's have comparative advantages. As stated by van der Heijden, their comparative advantages are:

"their ability to deliver emergency relief or development services at low cost to many people in remote areas; their rapid innovative and flexible responses to emerging financial and technical assistance needs at the grass roots level; their long standing familiarity with social sector development and poverty alleviation; their experience with small-scale development projects as well as with those requiring a high degree of involvement by and familiarity with the concerned target groups" Riddell & Robison; (1995).

To assess the strategies for Poverty alleviation that the NGO's use

In our findings of this study were assessing the strategies of poverty alleviation in Lafole district we ask the some questions to the households and only 20 of our respondents said yes they have strategy while other 60 agree that they don't use any strategy to alleviate poverty in that district.

The best way of alleviating poverty is not to provide the households what they eat in the short run but NGO's have to prepare some long term strategy, because even if the NGO's

provide some material things to households, the households will remain in poverty if there is not any strategy to alleviate poverty in the long term.

In order to end the poverty, the 191 UN members signed the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000. The first goal of the MDGs is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. To achieve this goal, a target has been set that is, to reduce half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day by 2015. If the target can be realized, there will be an opportunity to end the extreme poverty by 2025 (Sach, 2005). It means that poverty is the greatest challenge of global society. So the NGO's working in Lafole district has to set a strategy to alleviate the poverty in that district.

To investigate the magnitude of poverty after many NGO's have worked on its alleviation.

In our findings of this objective we asked the households whether the poverty situation is increasing or decreasing they answered that the poverty in district is not increasing since 53.75 of our respondents are disagree that the poverty is increasing and also the same question we have interviewed to NGO managers in the Lafole district and they are agree with the households that the poverty is not increasing in this district.

So since the poverty is not increasing this does not mean that there is decrease in the poverty of these households that means the situation of the households remains the same for years, while NGO's say they are working to alleviate poverty in this district.

Conclusion

The contributions of NGO's in poverty alleviation in Lafole households

In the findings of the questionnaire from the households of this study indicates that there is small contribution of the NGO's in Lafole district, on the other hand in contrast we have interviewed three NGO managers in Lafole district and they have indicated that the contribution of poverty alleviation in Lafole district more than how the households answered, so in our conclusion of this objective we understood that there is contribution from the NGO's but is no sufficient according to the needs of the households.

The involvement of NGO's in alleviating poverty has changed the life of the poor in developing countries. By designing and implementing innovative program interventions, they have enhanced.

The three cases of NGO's explained in this paper indicate that the local level NGO's have intensively engaged in poverty alleviation. As shown by the three NGO's appear to have performed reasonably well. The conditions of the poor have improved, sometimes quite significantly, as the result of the NGO's interventions. Given their valuable experiences and the development of their organizational capacity, it is most likely that their contributions to poverty alleviation will increase in the future.

NGO's contributions in poverty alleviation are reasonably limited. However, they provide an inspiring work to find alternative models or ways in enhancing the standard of living of the poor.

Strategies of Poverty alleviation that the NGO's use

In our findings of the NGO's strategy in poverty alleviation indicates that there is no any strategy of poverty alleviation because of 60 of the respondents agreed that there is no any strategy that NGO's use for poverty alleviation while the interview of the NGO's also indicated that they have short term strategy but no long term strategy.

In helping the poor to climb out of poverty NGO's have to use two approaches: supply-side and demand-side Clark; (1995). In a similar sense, Fowler; (1997) identifies two types of NGO tasks: micro-tasks and macro-tasks. From the supply-side or micro-tasks approach, NGO's provide various basic public services to the poor. It is argued especially that countries those don't have government there is lack of public services, NGO's play a significant role in the direct provision of social and economic services. In general, NGO's emerged and play the roles as service providers.

Unlike the supply-side approach where NGO's directly provide services to the people, the demand-side NGO's play indirect roles. The demand-side role of NGO's can be seen as being an articulator of the people's 'voice'. NGO's mobilized and clarify the demand for services, from both the government and the market, so that the people are able to achieve its development goals. In the context of service delivery, generally, NGO's seek to improve the access of the people to the services provided by the state. Clark; (1995). Identifies some potential NGO contributions by employing the demand-side approach as follows:

"Such NGO's assist citizens in finding out about activities of the government and others which might affect them; they use advocacy and political influence to hold local officials

accountable for activities (or inactivity) which are damaging to the poor; they help communities mobilize and form societies to express their concerns, and help guard against reprisals; they construct form in which officials can consult people about development plans and listen to alternatives presented by the people; and they help ensure that individuals disadvantaged by government decisions receive just compensation, negotiates with affected parties" Clark; (1995).

These two approaches are not mutually exclusive. In the recent trends, NGO's combine the two approaches for increasing their efficacy to reduce poverty. In practice, NGO's can function on both the supply and the demand sides and even forge the linkages between the two sides. The latter is emphasized by Fowler; (1997). by arguing that it is necessary for NGO's to make a linkage between micro-tasks consisting of provision of goods, of social and of financial services, capacity building, process facilitation, and fostering linkages, and macro-tasks consisting of policy advocacy, lobbying, public education and mobilization, monitoring compliance, and reconciliation and mediation Fowler; (1997: 12-16).

Recommendations

In the recommendations, our study recommends many points that we thought if they implemented by the NGO's they will alleviate the poverty even not only in Lafole district but in all the country of horn of Africa and Africa in general.

- NGO's have to use at a macro level, pro-poor growth combined with social development is now promoted by scholars, especially economists. At a micro level, promotions of small scale enterprises and microfinance.
- NGO's must establish an a strategy in long term that many of the families can work and set up a life for their own families without waiting any NGO's help this can be achieved through starting up some new projects that can be advantageous for some workable hand families in that area.
- The researcher recommends that the NGO's have to recognize the role of women on poverty alleviation, because they also contribute the survival of the households. Thus, poverty reduction can only be actively done by understanding the level of gender role and gender differences within households. This will help reduce factors of poverty aside from the obvious income disparities.
- The NGO's have to Partner with the business community which is another strategy for alleviating poverty. Businesses have a strong stake in reducing poverty in their communities and states "because a larger middle class means more purchasing power that translates into greater demand for their products and services.

- The people in the district should work to ensure their families can avoid poverty, meet basic needs, and save for the future.
- NGO's should Help People to Build a Wealth. All families should have the opportunity to build assets that allow them to weather periods of flux and volatility, and to have the resources that may be essential to advancement and upward mobility.
- NGO's has to Guarantee child care assistance to low-income families and promote early education for all. At the same time, NGO's should be encouraged to improve the quality of early education and broaden access for all children. Our child care expansion would raise employment among low-income parents and help nearly 3 million parents and children escape poverty.

Areas of further researches

- The impact of civil war on the performance of local NGO'S in Lafole district.
- Factors determining the capacity building of the displaced families in Lafole district.
- The effect of the challenges facing displaced families in Lafole district.

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APPENDIX A: Instruments

a) QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a student at Kampala international university studying a master of arts in development administration and management science; I am investigating the contribution of NGOs on poverty alleviation in Mogadishu city. The purpose of this questionnaire is to find out information regarding the contribution of local NGOs on poverty alleviation using the households in Lafole district. The findings from this research will be used for the academic purpose.

This study has been prepared for academic reason, and you have been selected to provide reliable information according to your knowledge. I kindly request you to answer the flowing questions honestly. The flowing sector will be also useful for other researchers in this field.

Part 1

Circle the response

1. Gender

Male

Female

2. Age

3. Marital status

51

Married

Unmarried

Widow/widower

Divorced

4. What qualifications have you attained?

Secondary

Diploma

Bachelor

Master

Other specify

5. Experience

6 months

1year

2 year

3 year

4 year and above

Part two: questions for the households

1. NGOs contribute poverty alleviation to distribute food to the households.

- a. Agree ☐
- b. Strongly agree ☐
- c. Disagree ☐
- d. Strongly disagree ☐

2. NGOs contribute poverty alleviation to distribute money to the households.

- a. Agree ☐
- b. Strongly agree ☐
- c. Disagree ☐
- d. Strongly disagree ☐

3. NGOs contribute poverty alleviation to distribute material things to the households.

- a. Agree ☐
- b. Strongly agree ☐
- c. Disagree ☐
- d. Strongly disagree ☐

4. NGOs contribute poverty alleviation to create new projects for the households.

- a. Agree ☐
- b. Strongly agree ☐
- c. Disagree ☐
- d. Strongly disagree ☐

5. The only problem you have is lack of central government.

- a. Agree ☐
- b. Strongly agree ☐
- c. Disagree ☐
- d. Strongly disagree ☐

6. NGOs don't have any strategy to alleviate poverty in Lafole households.

- a. Agree ☐
- b. Strongly agree ☐
- c. Disagree ☐
- d. Strongly disagree ☐

7. NGOs' strategies towards poverty alleviation are the combination of structural and social reform.

- a. Agree ☐
- b. Strongly agree ☐
- c. Disagree ☐
- d. Strongly disagree ☐

8. NGOs' strategies towards poverty alleviation are the educational reform to enhance the awareness of the youth.

- a. Agree ☐
- ☐

b. Strongly agree

c. Disagree

D. strongly disagree

9. All the aid you get is your basic needs (e.g. food water shelter etc)

a. Agree

b. Strongly agree

c. Disagree

D .Strongly disagree

10. NGOs don't contribute honestly to alleviate poverty.

a. Agree

b. Strongly agree

c. Disagree

D .Strongly disagree

11. Do you see that NGOs is the only solution for poverty alleviation?

a. Yes

b. No

c. If yes, specify

12. The poverty is increasing even after many NGOs working on its alleviation.

a. Agree

☐

b. Strongly agree

☐

c. Disagree

☐

D .Strongly disagree

☐

13. The poverty is decreasing while the families are getting good life

a. Agree

☐

b. Strongly agree

☐

c. Disagree

☐

D .Strongly disagree

☐

Thank you

b) Interview guide questions

1. Do the NGOs contribute in poverty alleviation by distributing food to the households?
2. Do the NGOs contribute in poverty alleviation by distributing money to the households?
3. Your contribution in poverty alleviation by distributing material things to the households?
4. Your contribution in poverty alleviation is by creating new income generating projects to the households?
5. Do the only problem you have is lack of central government?
6. Do you have any strategy to alleviate poverty in Lafole District?
7. Is your strategy toward poverty alleviation is the combination of structural and social reform?
8. Is your strategy toward poverty alleviation part of which is educational reform enhancing the awareness of the youth?



APPENDIX B



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OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCES SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

December 5, 2010

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: REQUEST FOR NADIA MOHAMED OSMAN. NO.MAD/42738/92/DF; TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR INSTITUTION

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters of Arts in Development Administration and Management.

She is currently conducting a field research of which the title is **"The contribution of Local Non Government organizations on poverty Eradication in Lafole district Mogadishu Somalia."** As part of her research work, she has to collect relevant information through questionnaires, interviews and other relevant reading materials.

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

Any information shared with her will be used for academic purposes only and we promise to share our findings with your institution. Rest assured the data you provide shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

DR. ROSEANN MWANIKI
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