

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES AND WELFARE OF
REFUGE IN BOSASO DISTRICT,
PUNTLAND SOMALIA**

A Thesis

Presented to

College of High Degree and Research

Kampala International University

Kampala, Uganda

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree


Master of Public Administration and Management

By:

Ahmed Jama Osman

MPA/36766/121/DF

August, 2013



DECLARATION A

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

Name and Signature of candidate

Date




01/11/2013

Ahmed Jama Osman

DECLARATION B

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


Dr. Abiga Mokono Isaac

Name and Signature of Supervisor

Name and Signature of Supervisor

01. 11. 2023

Date

Date

DEDICATION

“I dedicated this important professional achievement to my beloved parents; my mother Asha Said Isse and my Father Dr. Jama Osman Shibiin; because with their presence, support, and comprehension I was able to achieve my goal. I love you.”

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First praise is to Allah, the Almighty, on whom ultimately we depend for sustenance and guidance, who showered me with countless blessings, good life, wisdom and enlightenment which enables me to successfully start and complete this work.

Second, this thesis would not have been possible without the guidance and the help of several individuals who in one way or another contributed and extended their valuable assistance in the preparation and completion of this study, to only some of whom it is possible to give particular mention here. The researcher wishes to thank the College of Higher degrees and Research (CHDR), its leadership and the staff for providing me with an academic base, which has enabled him to take up this study. Particularly the research instructor Dr. Muhammad Kibuuka whom I can say he taught me everything I know about research.

The researcher also gives his utmost gratitude to his supervisor Dr. Abuqa Mokena Isaac, whose sincerity and encouragement was worth and I will never forget. I would also like to thank the supervisor for the insight and theoretical information he provided me during the writing of this theses. Dr. Abuqa has been my inspiration as I hurdle all the obstacles in the completion of this research work. Extraordinary and heartfelt thanks go to my Viva Voce panelist the chairman Dr. Manuel .O. Sumil and the members Dr. Gulebyo Muzamil and Dr. Monica my sincere thanks for sharing your knowledge and being excellent at what you do.

Last but by no means least, my deepest gratitude goes to my beloved parents; my father Dr. Jama Osman Shibiin and my mother Asha Said Isse who have always supported, prayed, encouraged and beloved in me, and also to my all brothers and to all my sisters and my entire extended family for their endless love, prayers and encouragement. Also, my sincere thanks goes to my friend and brother Mr. Musa Ojambo for his friendly assistance and I am sure without him it was very difficult to complete this research

ABSTRACT

This study examined the contribution of Non-Governmental Organization activities and welfare of refugees in selected district Bosaso, Somalia. A self-made questionnaire is used to collect data in order to obtain four research objectives 1) To identify the profile of respondents, 2) To determine the contribution of Non-Governmental Organization activities, 3) To examine the welfare of the refugee, 4) To establish if there is significant relationship in Non-governmental Organization activities and refuge of welfare. And the study used descriptive survey research design to investigate the contribution of None Governmental Organisation and welfare of refugee in Bosaso, the sample of this study was 104 respondents from IDPs refugees' camps and NGOs workers in selected district Bosaso, Somalia. The key findings from the study were (1) the profile of the respondents found that number of male(42%), respondents according to the number of female were(58%), in regard to education level, respondents who are secondary level (41%),those who have diploma are (38%),those who obtained bachelor degree are(16%) whereas master degree is (10%), others who don't have any qualification are 3% and finally PHD holders are 2% of the respondent, the length of work experience that (24%)oftherespondentshave1-2 years' experience,(26%) of the respondent have 3-4 years of experience, and (35%) of the respondents have 5-6 years of experience and 15% of the respondent have more than 7 years' experience. Followed by the age of respondents who are less than40 years are (76%) and who are above 60 years are (24%); (2) the contribution of NGOs activities found was good (mean=2.613); 3) degree of refugee welfare is poor (mean 2.490); (4) the study also found that there exists a significant positive correlation between the contribution of NGOs activities and refugee welfare.

Basing on the findings, it was recommended to NGOs to keenly enhance refugee related activities in Bosaso and put much emphasis on; on provision of mosquito net, Increasing the enrolment of children in schools, increase supplies in basic requirements such as food clothing and strongly advocating for political ceasefire, and NGOs should improve the welfare of the refugees by providing Vocational training programs in order to improve their standard living.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION A	i
DECLARATION B	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
ABSTRACT	iv
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
CHAPTER ONE	1
THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE.....	1
Background of the study	1
Statement of the problem	5
Research objectives.....	6
Research Questions	6
Null hypotheses	6
Scope of the Study:	7
Geographical scope,.....	7
Significance of the study	8
Operational Definitions of Key Terms according to the study	8
CHAPTER TWO	10
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	10
Contribution of NGOs activities to the refugee	10
Non-Governmental organization in refugee protection.....	12
Theoretical perspective	22

Related studies	22
CHAPTER THREE	28
METHODOLOGY.....	28
Research Design	28
Research population.....	28
Sample Size	28
Category	29
Population Name	29
Population sample.....	29
Sample size	29
Sampling procedure.	30
Validity and Reliability of the Instruments	31
Data Analysis.....	34
Ethical Consideration.....	34
Limitations of the Study.....	35
CHAPTER FOUR_PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA	36
INTRODUCTION	36
Demographic information of the respondents	36
CHAPTER FIVE	48
FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	48
Summary of Findings.....	48
Conclusion.....	49
Recommendations.....	49

Suggestion for further studies	50
References	51
APPENDIX 1B: TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS	55
APPENDIX II: CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE	56
APPENDIX III: INFORMED CONSENT	57
APPENDIX IV : Part (1) FACE SHEET	58
APPENDIX V: QUESTIONNAIRE.....	59
APPENDIX VI: PART (3) QUESTIONNAIRES TO DETERMINE THE WELFARE OF THE REFUGEES IN IDP CAMPS IN BOSASO, SOMALIA	61
CURRICULUM VITAE	Error! Bookmark not defined.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 below shows the respondents of the study with the following categories: respondents, target population, and sample size.....	29
Table 2 A CVI results	32
Table 2 B Cronbach's Alpha Value.....	32
Table 3 Profile of the respondents	37
Table 4. (CONTRIBUTION OF NONE GOVERNMENTAL ORGNASATIONS).....	39
Table 5. (LEVEL OF THE WELFARE OF THE REFUGEES IN IDP CAMPS IN BOSASO)	44
Table 6. Relationship between contribution of NGOS activities and refugee welfare.....	46
Table 7 Regression Analysis between the Dependent and Independent Variables	47

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the study

Internationally, NGOs are involved in pressing forward for international human rights primarily by setting standards, documenting violations and lobbying for successful enforcement of the human rights norms. By setting the standards, NGOs were and are still instrumental in the establishment of international norms by which the conduct of states can be able to be measured or judged. NGOs also give pressure to national governments to sign and ratify the treaties that embody human rights norms and have worked to enhance the use of the complaint mechanisms of these treaties (Paul :2000). Human rights practice is a method of reporting facts to promote change. The influence of nongovernmental organizations is intimately tied to the rigor of their research methodology.

Regionally, in recent years, the African continent such as Libya, Congo, and Tunisia has been characterized by a succession of large-scale refugee movements' internal population displacements and mass repatriation movements. Such unpredictable and forced movements cause the refugees to forgo social obligations, benefits of groups or extended family association and may even render them rejected in the country of asylum. The process of assimilation is, therefore, a difficult one, as the refugee has to accept his new labels of "stranger". "Outsider" and sometimes "rebel", labels of which most refugees are defenseless. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the region play a very crucial role of ensuring respect of rights and enjoyment of freedoms of asylum seekers and refugees (Brodhead & O'Malley, 1998),

In addition to the internally displaced, many Somali refugees live in appalling conditions in neighboring countries such Kenya, Ethiopia. The situation in Kenya is a case in point. In 2009 a report by Oxfam warned that hundreds of thousands of Somali refugees could face a humanitarian emergency, unless urgent steps were taken to deal with a serious public health crisis unfolding in the Dadaab refugee camp in northern Kenya. Dadaab is one of the world's largest concentrations of refugees. Its population now stands at more than

250,000, almost three times its intended size (Abdi, 2005; Horst, 2008). The Oxfam report uncovered a serious public health crisis caused by a lack of basic services, severe overcrowding and a chronic lack of funding. Though Kenya has closed its border with Somalia, refugees continue to arrive daily and the border closure is actually exacerbating the crisis. Furthermore, the situation in Dadaab has led to increased tensions between Somali refugees and local Kenyans, particularly over rights to land, water and trees.

According to Oxfam, the conditions in Dadaab need immediate attention, as more than half the camp's inhabitants do not have access to water, leading to serious health issues, including cholera. Reception centres on the border run by the UNHCR used to give health checks to new refugees, but due to the border closure, these centres were closed down, meaning new arrivals no longer receive health checks before reaching the camp.

According to Philippa Crosland-Taylor of Oxfam Kenya, 'until there is a lasting peace in Somalia, many more people will continue to flee... An open but managed border will allow and the majority of Somali refugees live in countries neighboring Somalia – Kenya (312,800), Yemen (146,000) and Ethiopia (45,000) – a considerable number have managed to reach Europe, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the US. The number of Somalis seeking asylum in Europe has been increasing steadily since 1996: Somalia has been among the top ten countries of origin for asylum applications to the EU for 15 years (Kindiki, 2005).

According to statistics published by Eurostat (2010), in 2009 there were 261,000 asylum applicants registered in the 27 member states of the EU (EU27), among which 19,070 (7%) were from Somalia. The main destination countries of Somali asylum seekers in 2009 were the Netherlands (27.6%) followed by Sweden (27.1%) and Norway (8.7%).

Somalia is the epitome a failed state. There is no functioning government, economy, banking system, legal system or central bank. There is also no railway system, the mainline telephone system hardly operates and much of the infrastructure is in disrepair. Most

countries have long ago abandoned their embassies in Mogadishu because of the chaos that has engulfed the city. The health and educational systems are in dire conditions, there are 1.55 million internally displaced persons and much of the population relies upon food assistance from the World Food Program for their survival.

Somalia experienced its first refugee crisis in 1978 after the military defeat by Ethiopia. Dictator Siad Barre's military incursion to Ethiopia resulted in many ethnic Somalis fleeing the country. In 1981, an estimated 1.3 million Somali refugees were living in camps and over 20,000 thousands scattered in cities and towns (Kahin, 1997: 26). Military defeat, followed by an unsuccessful *coup d'état* marked the beginning of a political crisis that grew during the 1980s (Gundel, 2002: 257). Siad Barre, facing growing opposition to his rule, put the blame for the military defeat and the failed coup upon Somalis in Northern Somalia (especially those from the Isaq and Majerteen clans).

The regime destroyed their villages and persecuted people from these clans: human rights violations including torture, imprisonment, confiscation of property and intimidation, became common. These repressive measures led to the formation of armed opposition groups such as the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) and the Somali National Movement (SNM). The evolving crisis became a full-scale war in 1988 when the SNM, mainly representing Isaq clan members from North Western Somalia, launched an offensive against government forces in Hergeisa and Burao. The government responded by bombarding and destroying these cities, killing over 50.000 people (Gundel, 2002). The destruction of these historical cities caused violent reprisals and intensified the conflict, which led to 'a dramatic increase in war victims, the traumatized and large numbers of young single mothers and children' (Griffiths, W Tran 2002: 78).

More than 3.2 million Somalis – 40% of the population – are dependent on external assistance, and hundreds of thousands of people have fled the country to seek refuge in neighboring countries. According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the number of Somalis who are internally displaced has increased from 1.3 million in the first quarter of 2009 to 1.55 million following renewed violence in Mogadishu since May 2009.

In the first three weeks of 2010, 63,000 people were displaced from their homes across southern and central Somalia (Human Rights Watch, 2010: 4). Most of the internally displaced are concentrated in the Afgooye corridor, some 30 kilometres from Mogadishu, where 524,000 Somalis are living in makeshift shelters without adequate access to basic facilities.

The Fund for Peace ranks Somalia first of the 177 nations that it surveyed, thus indicating that it is the most dysfunctional, chaotic and anarchical nation in the world. Since 1991 Somalia has been a divided state, with the collapse of a central government resulting in conflict that continues to this day. The capital of Somalia, Mogadishu, has been controlled by various groups and/ or organizations including warlords and remains a chaotic city, where they fight against insurgents who seek to impose Islamic Sharia law upon the populace. In December 1992 a “massive peace enforcement intervention” began, first led by the United States of America and later handed over to the United Nations in an attempt to re-establish a central government. This was the first of several efforts by the international community to provide Somalia with the kind of centralized state structure that most external actors associate with “proper” governance.

The northeastern region of Somalia has, since mid1998, been referred to as the Puntland State of Somalia. While it does not seek independence from Somalia, it aims to become a federal division within a united Somalia.

NGOs as basically volunteer organization formed to perform defined or stipulate roles of the benefit of the society or a target part of the society without any profits or financial gain out of the activities. NGOs always promote and protect the rights of people who have been forced to flee their countries, or their homes within their countries. They provide humanitarian aid, rehabilitation, removal of landmines, support to return and repatriation as well as contributions to the promotion of durable solutions. They also undertake basic activities like Provision of shelter kits, construction of latrines and water tanks, rehabilitation of schools, vocational training, and livelihood support and assistance to

returning refugees. Non-governmental organizations realize basic needs about the displaced people, improving the income of the refugees, increasing the skills of the refugees, poverty reduction, improve infrastructure, making ease government expenditure, increasing refugee education level, (NGO Management Institute (PMI). (2008).

Statement of the problem

Refugees living in Puntland-Somalia face different problems like luck of delivering humanitarian aid, poor service, inadequate health centers or hospitals, maintaining roads, providing save water, and tackling corruption, The collision of the civil war, the waves of refugees, emigration, poverty and the absence of a central government in Somalia have diminished the role of international community and forced them to provide help to the refugees and the emigrant people that run within themselves from the violence's and the clashes between the parties, the indicators of increasing the problem is number of refuge increases year after year, pirates also increase, smuggling and other evil actions also increase.

Somalia faces a set of profound threats to human security and prosperity; and to the sustainability of the environment – the spread of deadly disease in IDP camps; from hash and hostile environment, to the persistence of biting poverty. These problems are not contained by national borders and even the largest and most powerful countries increasingly find they are unable to address these challenges without the help of what we now call “the international community.”

Non-Government organization(NGOs) had taken the responsibility of delivering humanitarian service to the suffered community, however, they are not keenly working as designed, if that is not solved, it will cause that number of refuge people increase, pirates, famine and other disasters may be arisen.

The main purpose of NGOs activities is to provide the basic needs to the refugees and other beneficiaries in order to improve their living standard. Therefore the researcher examine and analysis the contribution of NGOs and the welfare of the refugees in Bosaso, Somalia and to suggest the strategies to develop the refugees needs

Research objectives

The study is to determine the contribution of NGOs activities and refugee welfare for the IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia and the main objectives of this study include the following

- 1- To determine the contribution of Non-Governmental Organization activities in Bosaso, Puntland state of Somalia.
- 2- To examine the welfare of the refugee Bosaso, Puntland state of Somalia
- 3- To establish if there is significant relationship in contribution of Non-governmental Organization activities and refuge of welfare for the IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia
- 4- To establish if there is significant difference between the contribution of Non-governmental Organization activities and refuge of welfare for the IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia

Research Questions

This study will seek to answer the following research questions:

- 1- What is the contribution of None-Governmental Organization activities in Bosaso, Puntland state of Somalia?
- 2- What is the level of refugee welfare in Bosaso local government in Puntland state of Somalia
- 3- Is there a significance relationship between the contribution of NGOs activities and refugee welfare?
- 4- Is there a significance difference between the contribution of NGOs activities and refugee welfare?

Null hypotheses

H_{02} : There is no significant relationship between the contribution of NGOs activities and welfare of the refugees.

Scope of the Study:

Geographical scope,

The study took place in Bosaso city; it's the biggest cities in Puntland State of Somalia. The area was selected because the major international and local NGOs bases and their head offices are located in Bosaso. The researcher is well-known to Bosaso, Puntland state of Somalia, since Puntland is stable and hosted most vulnerable refuge and suffered people fled from Mogadishu and central Somalia, for that reason Puntland hosts over 60 international Organization including 15 UN agencies.

Content scope,

The study investigated the contribution of None-Governmental Organization activities and refugee welfare with the efficiency of delivering humanitarian service, and establish whether significant relationship between NGOs and refuge welfare and cause effect and effect relationship between the independent variable (Non-governmental organizational)and dependent variable (refugee welfare)

Theoretical scope,

The study was based on neoclassical welfare theory proposed by W. Herb Gintis (2000), this theory was guided this study. The refugee welfare theory emphasizes that the performance of economic institutions can and should be judged according to whether they provide economic goods in quantities that accord with people's relative desires for those goods. High marks are given to economic systems that display a close "fit" between the relative terms on which economic goods are made available and people's relative preferences for those goods.

Time scope

The study was carried out between December, 2012 to July, 2013.

Significance of the study

This study may show a discrepancy, and may greatly contribute to the understanding role of NGOs in Puntland Somalia. However, it will help increase broad understanding about the obstacles, problems within the organizations, and problems originated needs of humanitarian aid. It also helps Somali community to struggle these problems and also the Humanitarian NGOs, the government and civil community is important to know the challenges faced by the NGOs delivering humanitarian services to help and assist how they can mitigate the problems and also it helps the future researchers to get data and use it as reference.

Finally, this study may serve as a literature review to other researchers, and students conducting their academic studies in the area of refugee welfare

Operational Definitions of Key Terms according to the study

None Governmental Organization is defined diverse organizations that work together outside of government to address and need advanced cause or defend an interest also we can say the term “non-governmental Organization” refers to the organization that is first not based in government; and second not created to earn profit. While this broad definition of an NGO is correct semantically. The broad definition of NGO refers more what an organization is not, rather than to what it is, and can be applied to many organizations

REFUGE WELFARE is the provision of a minimal level of well-being and social support for all refugees living in the camps, sometimes. In most developed countries, welfare is largely provided by the government, in addition to charities, informal social groups, religious groups, and inter-governmental organizations.

Refugee welfare can take a variety of forms, such as monetary payments, subsidies and vouchers, or housing assistance. Welfare systems differ from country to country, but Welfare is commonly provided to individuals who are unemployed, those with illness or disability, the elderly, those with dependent children, and veterans. A person's eligibility for Welfare may also be constrained by means testing or other conditions.

Refugee; Someone who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his or her former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, he or she is unwilling to return to such a situation.

Displaced person: A displaced person is the general term to describe someone who has been forced to leave his/her home or native place, due to a phenomenon known as forced migration. The term first gained widespread usage during World War II and the resulting forced outflows of people from Eastern Europe.

If the displaced person has crossed an international border and falls under one of the relevant international legal instruments, that person is considered to be a refugee. People are not only displaced by political persecution or violence. They can also become displaced due to natural or man-made disasters.

Internally displaced person: A forced migrant who has left his or her home because of political persecution or violence, but does not cross an international border, is commonly considered to fall into the less well-defined category of internally displaced person (IDP), and is subject to more tenuous international protection.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concepts, Ideas and Opinions of the Authors

Concept of NGOs

NGO is diverse organizations that work together outside of government to address and need advanced cause or defend an interest. (Brodhead and O'Malley 1998) the World Bank also defines as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering promote interests of the poor provide basic services or undertake community development and protect the environment, (World bank 1988,).

In its broadest sense, the term “non-governmental Organization” refers to the organization that is first not based in government; and second not created to earn profit. While this broad definition of an NGO is correct semantically. The broad definition of NGO refers more what an organization is not, rather than to what it is, and can be applied to many organizations. Alan Rogers defines NGOs as an organization established and governed by a group of individuals by state purpose, (Alan, 1995).

Contribution of NGOs activities to the refugee

NGOs are involved in providing relief and rehabilitation to the refugee and IDPS by providing basic needs like food, water, shelter, and also preventing natural disasters like fire, or epidemic diseases or by man-made catastrophe like war genocide etc. relief and rehabilitation service are provided by the NGOs, supply of food packet to the flood marooned or the victims of fire accidents, health service to the ailing, rescue operation etc are provide by the NGOs directly or in collaboration with the government authority (Bhose, 2003)

According to Mahdi (1999) NGOs are basically volunteer organizations formed to perform, defined or stipulate roles of the benefit of the society or a target part of the society without any profits or financial gain out of the activities, (Bageya, 1998). NGOs refer to the legal constitute of non-profit making organizations in areas of relief, education, health and humanitarian assistance. NGOs are principally value driven and oriented towards meeting

the needs of the poor in order to improve on their welfare or wellbeing. NGOs originated from the need to provide relief especially after the World War II when economists unanimously recommended that the government of the newly independent states should not get involved with income and asset distribution.

NGOs providing Service and they are welfare oriented, and they largely provide service for the refugees, poor and marginalized such mobile clinics, hospitals, schools, training programs, non-formal education, literacy, etc. they provide these service with great sacrifice, with high sufficiency, with low expenses, with commitment and dedication. This service is flexible to be responsive to the needs of the community. Such service oriented NGOs operated in those areas where government program are in adequate or no existence (Bhose, 2003)

The industrial revolution was also a factor that led to the rise of NGOs. The emergency and industries in Europe came up with assistant of exploitation of the poor by the rich. NGOs are relief, education; health care, and welfare agencies mainly for people affected by disasters and civil wars.

A related category welfare works is that which arises in situation requiring relief and rehabilitation, the work with refugee, the work in situation of great crises and disaster, cyclones, famine, wars, etc, this indicate that in recent years most NGOs which started with a service and welfare orientation seem not to get limited to that but see it as a mean to the wider focus of development (BHOSE,2003)

According to Mahdi (1999) Charity is the earliest functions of the NGOs: Giving something to others in their primary motto (e.g.) offering food, dress to the orphans and needed people etc. their activity are transitory in nature. The number of Somalis who are internally displaced has increased from 1.3 million in the first quarter of 2009 to 1.55 million following renewed violence in Mogadishu since May 2009. In the first three weeks of 2010, 63,000 people were displaced from their homes across southern and central Somalia (Human Rights Watch, 2010: 4). Most of the internally displaced are concentrated in the Afgooye corridor, some 30 kilometres from Mogadishu, where 524,000 Somalis are living in makeshift shelters without adequate access to basic facilities.

Most NGOs focus more on social facets of the community, they believe that social awareness and people's involvement will bring about development, they lay more emphasis on people's component in the development programs they organize communities and impart social education. They sensitize and concertize people to enable them to deal with their issue; they enhance people's management in all economic development projects and promote people's leadership. They ensure people's participation in the development process, however they work in isolation in a given region or cluster without much interacting with other allied communities and NGOs (Bhooze, 2003)

In addition to the internally displaced, many Somali refugees live in appalling conditions in neighboring countries. The situation in Kenya is a case in point. In 2009 a report by Oxfam warned that hundreds of thousands of Somali refugees could face a humanitarian emergency, unless urgent steps were taken to deal with a serious public health crisis unfolding in the Dadaab refugee camp in northern Kenya. Dadaab is one of the world's largest concentrations of refugees. Its population now stands at more than 250,000, almost three times its intended size (Abdi, 2005; Horst, 2008).

The Oxfam report (2000) uncovered a serious public health crisis caused by a lack of basic services, severe overcrowding and a chronic lack of funding. Though Kenya has closed its border with Somalia, refugees continue to arrive daily and the border closure is actually exacerbating the crisis. Furthermore, the situation in Dadaab has led to increased tensions between Somali refugees and local Kenyans, particularly over rights to land, water and trees.

Non-Governmental organization in refugee protection

In recent years, the African continent has been characterized by a succession of large-scale refugee movements' internal population displacements and mass repatriation movements. Such unpredictable and forced movements cause the refugees to forgo social

obligations, benefits of groups or extended family association and may even render them rejected in the country of asylum. The process of assimilation is, therefore, a difficult one, as the refugee has to accept his new labels of “stranger”. “Outsider” and sometimes “rebel”, labels of which most refugees are defenseless. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the region play a very crucial role of ensuring respect of rights and enjoyment of freedoms of asylum seekers and refugees.

NGOs provide a collection of services for refugees and other vulnerable people including immediate relief – food, water, shelter, legal advice, education and health care. The term NGO is used to describe a bewildering array of groups and organizations - from activist groups 'reclaiming the streets' to development organizations delivering aid and providing essential public services. Other NGOs are research-driven policy organizations, looking to engage with decision- makers. Still others see themselves as watchdogs, casting a critical eye over current events. (UNDP, UNCDF, in 2007)

NGOs and other civil society groups are not only stakeholders in governance, but also the driving force behind greater international cooperation through the active mobilization of public support for international agreements. The involvement of NGOs takes a variety of form

- Expert advice and analysis ; NGOs facilitates negotiations by giving politicians access to competing ideas from outside the normal bureaucratic channels
- Intellectual competitions to governments - NGOs often have much better analytical and technical skills and capacity to respond more quickly than Government officials
- NGOs working in the refugee sector have always played a unique role in mobilizing public opinion and instigating political support in defense of humanitarian and human rights principles in guaranteeing refugee protection.
- Keeping hope alive – NGOs involved in advocacy help vocalize the interests of refugees who are not well represented in policymaking. Their activities also include public and private interaction on behalf of the displaced populations.

- Service provision - NGOs deliver technical expertise on particular topics as needed by Government officials as well as participate directly in operational activities. NGOs have extensive networks and influence at national level that international agencies do not.
- Monitoring and assessments –NGOs help strengthen international agreement by monitoring negotiation effort and government compliance
- NGOS play a role of offering effective protection, which starts with sharper awareness of international obligations and standards but depends upon state commitment Capacity building amongst the displaced populations on various fundamental issues of benefit to them e.g. human right, HIV/Aids education etc. There is therefore need to synergize the various activities by different NGOs locally, regionally (Aliyu Dahiru Mohamed 2008)

Non-governmental organizations deliver goods and services to a population that provides little feedback on the range or quality of product delivered. Compared to usual market or political settings, beneficiaries have a weakened ability to use market forces to penalize and reward NGOs. Citizens can vote out an incumbent from office and consumers can choose not to purchase a product from a for-profit provider, but villagers may be hostage to the particular development scheme that happens to be funded by the designated local NGO. One consequence is that NGOs face more direct incentives to manage donor satisfaction than beneficiary welfare.

The welfare of refugee

According to John R. (1996) Welfare is the provision of a minimal level of well-being and social support for all refugees, sometimes referred to as *public aid*. In most developed countries, welfare is largely provided by the government, in addition to charities, informal social groups, religious groups, and inter-governmental organizations he believes that Welfare can take a variety of forms, such as monetary payments, subsidies and vouchers, or housing assistance. Welfare systems differ from country to country, but welfare is commonly provided to individuals who are refugees, IDPs, unemployed, those with illness or disability, the elderly, those with dependent children, and veterans. (John R, 1995)

Refugees in Somalia remain some of the most vulnerable in the world; because of no working government can provide them with social, economic rights or protection. Most IDPs come from minority groups with a low social status in Somalia's clan system and have suffered a long history of bias, and displacement forced. While protection, access to resources and political participation are generally granted through clan affiliation, displaced and politically less organised minorities, have been particularly exposed to serious human rights abuses. (Rapper, M. 2003).

Lack of sufficient health care is one of the biggest problems facing the Somali population today. They are totally dependent on the international community for the delivery of health services. The medical infrastructure which was ravaged by the conflict has not been rebuilt. IDPs in Somalia have an extremely poor health status because their lack of access to health facilities. At the few operational clinics and other health facilities, the settled population is given priority over the IDPs. IDPs are more at risk of malnutrition than resident populations because they lack access to adequate quantity and quality of food, are largely deprived of clan assistance, and lack access to income generating activities and internationally to ensure effective protection for refugees. (Rapper, M. 2003).

There is widespread agreement that refugee welfare is not sufficiently valued by many societies as a critical input to human and socioeconomic development. The result is often an environment that is neither conducive to, nor supportive of, research. A culture is necessary that recognizes the value of research and one which builds a supportive environment for research.

There is a need not just to allocate funds for refugees, but also to allocate these funds to areas of IDPs camps that would have the greatest or maximum social benefit. Advocacy for relevant research, that is, the type of IDPs that will make a difference in terms of equity, health, well-being and development of people, is an important role for NGOs. Not only can NGOs identify refugee problems, but they can also stimulate demand for relevant IDPs. However, the existing power structure in the refugees often works against

NGOs because of a narrow view of research as merely producing new knowledge, with limited consideration of upstream operations (identification of research needs, questions, and priorities), downstream actions (knowledge management, dissemination and translation), and the advocacy efforts required to connect research with policies, programs and training.

NGOs encourage social change and can protect individual rights by monitoring, by criticizing government and market power, and by influencing social or market policies. This can cause NGOs to act against government, often rendering NGOs-government relationships rather antagonistic. But this is not always the case. In cases of international or transnational matters which government cannot address eagerly for some diplomatic reasons, NGOs can make their voices heard without being restricted.

Links between the contribution of NGOs and refugee welfare

According to Samara Helowle (1992) NGOs provide a collection of services for refugees and other vulnerable people including immediate relief – food, water, shelter, legal advice, education and health care. The term NGO is used to describe a bewildering array of groups and organizations - from activist groups 'reclaiming the streets' to development organizations delivering aid and providing essential public services. Other NGOs are research-driven policy organizations, looking to engage with decision-makers. Still others see themselves as watchdogs, casting a critical eye over current events.

NGOs act as channels for sharing knowledge and innovation within and across countries because of their long presence in many developing countries, can identify innovations and promising practices in one context, share the ideas across borders, and help adapt approaches to other contexts. This could involve “technical” areas like basic education or maternal health, or it may speak to principles like gender equity or partnership. None—Governmental Organization (NGOs) play this role best when they are deliberate about being a transmission channel and facilitator, and not as the owner of the

knowledge or the initiator of the innovation. By adopting and refining approaches that they absorbed from working in thousands of refugees, international NGOs have helped to establish values like community participation, gender equity and local ownership as cornerstones of good development practice. International NGOs have helped bring more people-centered and rights-based approaches into the mainstream of development thinking.

Refugees and IDPs are vulnerable group that requires both national and international protection in Somalia. It is the duty and responsibility of the NGOs and other international community to provide adequate protection to individuals who are compelled to flee their countries of origin due to well-founded fears of persecution or other life threatening problems. Such protection must meet internationally recognized and acceptable standards for the protection and treatment of refugees and asylum seekers.

Some NGOs are directly involved in the administration of refugee welfare grants. Others may be the fiduciary agent for a grant to organization that is exploring an issue related to an NGO program. However, most are organizations that work with communities. A major role is therefore to identify resource gaps using networks to link communities, health providers and managers, and funding agencies in a meaningful way so that financing can appropriately be directed to targeted refugee welfare issues. NGOs may also contribute by identifying other potential sources of funding, for instance, in the local private sector.

According to Ali Salma (2000) 80% of the Somali population led a nomadic or semi-nomadic existence, moving with their herds to and from grazing lands and water sources. Due to ongoing localized hostilities, these traditional population movements have been compounded by displacement of people which also included unsettled refugees returning from neighboring countries.

As a result, accurate estimates of IDPs in Somalia are hard to establish. Here are different categories of IDPs in Somalia. These include people who moved from one part of the country to another due to civil conflict and/or fear of persecution; economic migrants who had little option but to move to urban centres in order to survive; pastoralists permanently displaced by drought; returnees who have not been able to return to their areas of origin; demobilised soldiers; widows and orphans. (Danida, 2003) In 2003 the UN estimated that 350,000 persons out of the some 7 million Somali population were displaced.

Tracking displaced populations in Somalia is particularly difficult as virtually all Somalis have been displaced by violence at least once in their life. Wars and severe droughts have complicated and hampered the seasonal migrations of the nomadic Somalis, and since the 1990s families have increasingly moved to main towns in search of seasonal work and humanitarian assistance. Some estimated 40,000 IDPs live in Somaliland of which 15,000 live on the outskirts of the towns of Hargeisa and Burao, in planned and unplanned settlements. Some 90% of the 30,000 IDPs in Puntland live in and around the town of Bosasso. Excluding Mogadishu, where between 100,000 and 250,000 people live in about 200 squatter settlements and camps, there are about 88,000 IDPs in south and central Somalia with about 60,000 IDPs living in and around the town of Kismayo. (Danida, 2003)

There are different categories of IDPs in Somalia. These include people who moved from one part of the country to another due to social difference and/or fear of discrimination; financial migrants who had little option but to move to urban centers in order to survive; pastoralists permanently displaced by drought; returnees who have not been able to return to their areas of origin, widows and orphans, (Danida, 2003).

Reasons toward NGOs for refugee welfare are as follows

The absence of public services

Huge piles of garbage in the streets are big enough to block the passage of vehicles and pedestrians. Rusted and twisted metal litters the destroyed city, and the once striking coastal capital is being overtaken by the elements. The desert is creeping from the outskirts onto the main roads, covering highways with sand, and the small population that continues to live in Mogadishu is forced to lead an essentially rural existence amongst the shattered offices, shops and houses. Sanitation is poor, and the water supply inadequate and often contaminated. What few services exist for these

people now depend on local volunteers and private input. Therefore NGOs are occupying the position of a government in order to survive the vulnerable people those are not capable to handle their basic needs such as food shelter, pure water and other basic social needs

unemployment

Unemployment is an economic indicator that refers to the number or proportion of people in an economy who are willing and able to work, but are unable to get a job. A person in this situation is said to be unemployed. People who are not willing or able to work, for whatever reason, are "economically inactive" and do not count towards unemployment figures. High levels of unemployment are usually typical of a struggling economy, where labour supply is outstripping demand from employers. When an economy has high unemployment, it is not using its economic resources in the best possible way (www.wikipedia.com). Moreover, the sense of failure, boredom and rejection that being unemployed can generate have real social consequences. Studies have repeatedly linked unemployment to rising crime and suicide rates and the deterioration of health.

The non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have attached themselves with the employment generation activities regardless of male or female gender bias. They are initiating programmes for poverty alleviation through the sustainable development activities. Involvement of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with such activities has been evidenced through several academic research works (Chowdhury & Mukhopadhaya, 2011). Hundreds of such kind of organizations are in operation in Somalia for decades and are mainly financed by the international donor agencies. However, in many cases activities of such organizations and their presence in most rural areas of Somalia are very limited.

In Somalia, the growth of unemployment and social exclusion is on the rise, particularly among those with poor health, disability, lack of vocational training or due to their ethnic background (LOCIN, 2006). In the face of this situation, traditional government-led interventions and labor market policies have been insufficient in themselves, to tackle the problem of mounting unemployment that has resulted to the alienation of a significant number of people from the Finnish society (Cinneide 2000).

Consequently, the Finnish government has come to consider NGOs as vital cooperation partners in the improvement of employment in the country (Matthies 1996; Ministry of Labour 1998)

More than 60% of the urban population in Somalia aged 15 to 64 is unemployed. Unemployment among the youth up to 30 years of age, who have grown up in a time of complete state collapse, is a particularly disturbing problem. This generation has little to no formal education, few marketable skills, and in many cases has been drawn into militia activities and/or criminality. Griffiths, W Tran 2002 G.P. (2008)

inflation

Inflation is the major problems of bringing Somalia people depend on humanitarian services delivered from the foreign countries because the value of the Somalia currency become very low according to the U.S dollar the what the Somalia business import and export and also a base about the change of the Somalia currency. After the collapse of the central government of Somalia that is when the central bank of Somalia and financial institutions was totally collapsed. Somalia imports roughly 90% of its food requirements, mostly rice and wheat flour. Although cereal prices follow similar increased trends, increases in Somalia not only exceed global cereal price increases, but the relative price differential has significantly increased over the last six months. PDRC, kalo; 2009,Workshop)

Civil wars

The problem is caused by insecurity and conflict and the overall crisis facing the growing IDP population has been compounded by the effects of drought, deepening insecurity, hyperinflation (especially of food) and currency devaluation. The IDPs showed that about 70 per cent had no employment and that their access to food was limited as a result; a problem compounded by rising food prices.

Today, urban migration is seen as an inextricable consequence of the conflict, and its consequences become apparent in the form of a dramatic rise in property prices, increased conflict over scarce resources like water, and high unemployment. While by the end of 2005 sufficient rains for two consecutive seasons have somewhat stabilized the water and food situation in the north, enabling those pastoralists who had not yet moved to urban centres to begin re-stocking their herds and re-engaging in livestock trade, the south is considered at high risk of experiencing serious food shortages due to years of below-normal rainfall and intermittent fighting.

The vast majority of IDPs in Puntland fled drought and inter-clan fighting in rural areas of Lower and Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle, Hiran and Middle Shabelle. The river areas are suffering from unusual crop losses of between 60-80 per cent in some parts. As a result, food prices reached record highs and with purchases being the main source of food for 99 per cent of IDPs, their nutritional intake seriously shrank. Insecurity in Galkacayo and surrounding areas is displacing people, IDP families surviving on less than a meal a day, Shortages of food and water, host communities severely stressed, and IDPs and host communities faced with record high food and non-food prices

Research gap

Contextual gap

This research focused on Bosaso as case study in the entire Somalia. Whereas similar research and studies have been conducted in Somalia basing on NGOs and welfare of refugees in Somalia, they have not concentrated in Bosaso. This study tried to put much more emphasis to the background related to the activities of NGOs and welfare of the refugees in Bosaso.

Content gap

Korey, (1998), notes that NGOs are influential in attaining the inclusion of human right standard and that they were very much involve in advocating for the rule of law and the rights of common man. However, the researcher believes that the role of the NGOs goes beyond by providing essentials such as food, clothing, medicine and household utensils and also to provide capacity building programs to increase the ability and potential skills of the refugee welfare.

Paul, (2000), contends that human right practice is a method of reporting facts to promote change by the NGOs is intimately tied to particular method in enhancing its stakeholder's views. The researcher is concerned that NGOs are involved in creating support to enforcement of mechanism of human right especially in IDPs camps where the humanitarian situation is deplorable. This makes the role of NGOs more important in their ability to reach the grass root level

Temporal gap

Similar research related to the topic of the study has been carried out in Somalia especially from 1991 after the fall of the regime government. The researcher concentrated the study to reflect the current point of view of Somalia especially focusing on Bosaso. The study focused on after math of the events that have taken place in particular to the area of study the recent years and the efforts of both local and international NGOs providing support to the victims of war and trauma especially the young children and mothers.

Theoretical perspective

This thesis was guided by the theory of neoclassical refugee welfare by W. Herb Gintis (2000), According to Herb Gintis The refugee welfare theory emphasizes that the performance of economic institutions can and should be judged according to whether they provide economic goods in quantities that accord with people's relative desires for those goods. High marks are given to economic systems that display a close "fit" between the relative terms on which economic goods are made available and people's relative preferences for those goods.

Herb Gintis dubbed this fundamental neoclassical welfare postulate the Robbins Principle and rephrased it: the economist is instructed, other things being equal, to move the individual to a position chosen on the basis of his manifest preference ordering. In other words, we act as if it is a good thing that individuals have what they want, and as if they know best what they want. According to neoclassical welfare theory, the individual's manifest preferences are not data because they are assumed to be knowable, psychological, verifiable "truths" concerning an aspect of reality that we refer to as human happiness. Rather, the strongest statement of the justification can be phrased in negative form typical of the classical liberalism that is its source: If the individual is not to be accepted as the best judge of his or her own needs and desires, who is? What other person, group of people, or omniscient entity would you rather trust than yourself to define your preferences?

Related studies

Henery. D. Thoreau. (2003) in his study NGOs as basically volunteer organization formed to perform defined or stipulate roles of the benefit of the society or a target part of the society without any profits or financial gain out of the activities. NGOs always promote and protect the rights of

people who have been forced to flee their countries, or their homes within their countries. They provide humanitarian aid, rehabilitation, removal of landmines, support to return and repatriation as well as contributions to the promotion of durable solutions.

Josh C. Wiliam and Walber Nzimakwe,(2009) in their study NGOs activities in rural development The NGOs have able to bring a positive change in the lives of poor largely following process by which members of a society can develop themselves and their institutions in such ways that they can enhance their ability to mobilize and arrange resources to produce sustainable life. In order to support social and economic empowerment of the poor, they have also included group information, micro credit, formal and non-formal education, training, health and nutrition, maternal and child health, family planning and welfare, women's development, agriculture, fisheries, poultry and livestock, environment, water supply and sanitation, human rights, legal aids, land and assets distribution, etc.

NGOs should invest in action research to identify better and most cost effective means to reach the poor. NGOs working with micro cost effective program should continue to build on lessons learnt. The critical importance of credit discipline and peer responsibilities is two examples. Development NGOs should attempt to spread their work more evenly across the country and avoid overlaps resulting from concentration in only a few geographical areas and definition of target groups should reflect local realities and be adaptable to changing circumstances.

However he recommended that the overall activities of NGOs in rural areas should be taken under deep observation by forming an especial department

Rond. R Seveso, Wilosh Brent, Wesley S. Randal, Abdul Thomas,(2011) in their research paper "The clashes and social insecurity across most of southern and central Somalia since early 2007 has caused massive displacement, particularly from Mogadishu and its environments. At the end of December 2007, there were an estimated 600,000 newly internally displaced people (IDPs) in Somalia, in addition to the estimated 400,000 people in situations of protracted displacement since (1991). He also reported that up to 20,000 people had been fleeing Mogadishu every month since (January). As of June 2008, estimates put the number of IDPs in Somalia at 1.1 million. Fighting and tensions in towns in the south-central such as Baidoa Beledweyne and Galgadud between June and July 2008 have displaced thousands of families.

Walid. Hajji Mohamed, Abdul Sam, Shukri Wheliye(2004) in their article at least 28,000 people fled their homes in Beledweyne out of fear of conflict between insurgents and Ethiopian troops. An estimated 30,000 people were also displaced from GuriEil town in Galgadud region towards the end of June as a result of conflict (IRIN, 30 June 2008). In 2007, in the north of the country, a separate border conflict between Somali-land and Puntland displaced an estimated 45,000 people. There have been no reports of new displacement there during 2008. By December 2007, 60 per cent of the population of the capital Mogadishu had fled the poorest among them to destitution in surrounding areas. About 300,000 IDPs are camping out in makeshift settlements along the fifteen-kilometer stretch of road between Mogadishu and Afgooye. The vast majority of IDPs lack access to water and sanitation facilities, and basic services such as health centres and schools.

NADIA, MOHMED OSMAN (2010) in her research of contribution of NGOs on poverty alleviation in Lofole district. The study indicated that there is small contribution of the NGOs in Lafole district also the study revealed that there is only short term strategy put in place by the NGOs and study also shows that there is increasing of poverty and NGOs don't address it in a efficient way. NGOs should establish long term strategy such as household and improving the living standard of the people.

Sarah Michael & Samsam R(1998), in their research the role of NGOs in human security with helping people to deal with unforeseeable threats and sudden downturns, whether international financial crises, environmental disasters or incapacitating illnesses and they argue that NGOs, as one of the most visible sets of actors in the related fields of human development and human rights, can play a significant role in helping to achieve human security. NGOs are especially well suited to action for human security because of their size and reach, closeness to local populations, willingness to confront the *status quo*, and ability to address transnational threats through coalition-building. While NGOs face many obstacles in reorienting their activities explicitly towards human security, including the cyclical nature of the aid monies on which many of them depend and the high costs of networking, they also argue that the human security framework will nonetheless attract many NGOs to its approach.

None-Governmental Organizations are key players in international development, major contributors to development processes within individual countries and continue to experience growth. It is often NGOs and not governments or the United Nations agencies, which are the most prominent advocates of international human rights, advocating on behalf of groups including women, children, political activists and AIDS-sufferers. The impact of local NGOs is similarly strong in individual country contexts

According to Hyeyoung Kim his research the impact of NGOs and their limits and opportunities in relation to social development, he argues that four practical criteria of NGOs should ideally be met: 1) citizen participation by which NGOs are structured and differ from governmental organizations; 2) inclusiveness which makes NGOs open to anyone regardless of qualification, gender, religion etc.; 3) volunteerism by which NGOs operate and are differentiated from nonprofit hospitals or schools; and 4) public interests which distinguish NGOs from business organizations. NGOs have been delivering social services which governments are unable or sometimes unwilling to provide. This function of NGOs can be found more in Western industrialized countries where NGOs work closely with their governments as partners or contractors. However this function as a social service provider is not confined only to Western countries. More and more NGOs in developing countries or countries in transition receive funds from their governments or donors and perform as service providers. Even though NGOs have been providing services independently from government since their beginning, cooperation with government in providing direct services increasingly became more common during the last two decades.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study used descriptive survey research design to investigate the contribution of Non-Governmental Organisation and welfare of refugee in Bosaso, Puntland State Somalia. Descriptive studies are non-experimental researcher that describe the characteristics of particular individual or group, 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

The target respondent was the refugees in camps and selected NGOs workers. Refugees and NOGs workers were selected because they were those who have the information and usually meet success, challenges, obstacles and barriers of delivering humanitarian services and welfare of refugees in order to help the internal displaced people in Bosaso, Puntland Somalia. The target was included total number of 86 for refugees which includes **(SHAPELE CAMP 46 AND 40 FOR BULO ELAY CAMP)**, and 54 for NGOs worker including **(CORD 30 and WAWA 24)**.

Therefor the total number of target population was one hundred forty (140), the researcher were chosen refugee and NGOs workers because he believes that they have sufficient, reliable and accurate information about the state of refugee and their happiness or depresses. However the evidence getting from respondent was reliable and valid since we have met them directly. 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.

Sample Size

In view of the nature of the target population where the number for both refugees and staff of NGOs and a sample was taken from each category.

Table 1 below shows the respondents of the study with the following categories: respondents, target population, and sample size.

The study employed simple random sampling and Purposive Sampling technique to arrive at the sample size good enough to represent the population.

Data was being collected from the selected sample of hundred and four (104) out of hundred and forty (140) people

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

Where, n= sample; N=target population; α=constant variable: equivalent to 0.05

Category	Population Name	Population sample	Sample size
NGOs	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT (CORD)	30	23
	WAWA RELIEF ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT	24	17
REFUGEE CAMPS	SHABELE CAMP	46	34
	BULO ELAY CAMP	40	30
TOTAL		140	104

Source: primary data 201

Sampling procedure.

The researcher used purposive sampling designs and categorized the respondents using the following criteria:

- 1. Male or female officers in any nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) included in the study
- 2. Refugees in the camps of Basoso, Somalia under this study.
- 3. Male or female respondents of the refugees and the Employees in any nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) included in the study.

From the list of qualified respondents were chosen based on the inclusion criteria, the simple random sampling will be used to finally select the respondents with consideration to the computed minimum sample size.

This was done to find out the success faced by each group and the influence it had to their activity. Each category or section has equal proportion to the sampling chosen and its respondents.

Instruments

A best 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 will be prepared in Likert scale form that give 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 will use questionnaires. However a research derived questionnaires’ consisting of a structured and self administered questionnaire with a combination of both open and closed questions for the collection of the required data in this study was used to determine the success and the challenges faced by the Non-governmental Organizations and their contribution of

refugee welfare in Puntland Somalia. Interviews were used because there was information that could not be directly observed or were difficult to put down in writing. The technique allowed control to be gained from the line of questioning and historical information.

Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

The reliability of the research instruments concerned with the degree to which the research instrument give way the same result. Reliability of the respondent's instruments questionnaire was established through a test-retested method.

The researcher conducted a pre-test for the instruments questionnaire in Bosaso Puntland-Somalia and the test was conducted after one week in the same city and the same respondents and it gave the researcher the same result. This shows the constancy and the reliability of the instruments. Validity is the quality of the test doing what is designed to do (Salkind, 2000)

Content validity was ensured by subjecting the researcher devised questionnaires on resource availability and utilization to judgment by the content experts who estimated the validity on the basis of their experience and knowledge toward subject. The individuals made their judgments about the relevance of the items. The CVI was established using the formula:

$$CVI = \frac{\text{No of Item declared valid by the judges}}{\text{Total No of items on the questionnaire}}$$

$$\text{Contribution of NGOs activities} = 19/23 = 0.82$$

$$\text{The Refugee welfare} = 6/8 = 0.75$$

$$\text{Therefore the average of CVI} = 1.57/2 = 0.785$$

The results of the CVI are shown in Table 2 A below

Table 2 A CVI results

Variable	Number of items	CVI
Contribution of NGOs activities	19	0.82
The Refugee welfare	6	0.75

Table 2 A above shows that the contribution of NGOs activities was measured using 19 items and yielded CVI of 0.82, while the welfare of the refugee reporting was measured using 6 items and yielded a CVI of 0.75 Since all variable yielded a CVI above 0.70 accepted for social sciences, it was concluded that the instrument had a good validity hence relevant

To ensure reliability, the two instruments were pre-tested by administrating them to IDPs and NGOs officer and 20 respondents. Pre-testing for reliability helped to reveal;

- 1) Problem relating to answering, completing or returning the questionnaire; and
- 2) Weaknesses in the administration, organization and distribution of the questionnaire. Reliability of data collected was tested using Cronbach’s coefficient Alpha (α), computed using SPSS. The results are in table 2 B below;

Table 2 B Cronbach’s Alpha Value

Variable	Number of Items	Cronbach’s Alpha Value
Contribution of NGOs activities	9	0.856
refugee welfare	11	0.921

Results in table 2 B indicates that the instrument had a high degree of reliability, with all Cronbach's alphas for all items greater than 0.8, which according to Amin (2005) is the minimum Cronbach's alpha required to declare the instrument reliable

Data collection procedure

Before the administration of the questionnaires

1. An introduction letter was obtained from the School of Post Graduate Studies and Research for the researcher to solicit approval to conduct the study from respective heads of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).
2. When approved, the researcher secured a list of the qualified respondents from the company's authorities in charge and select through simple random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.
3. The respondents explained about the study and were requested to sign the Informed Consent Form (Appendix 3).
4. Reproduce more than enough questionnaires for distribution.
5. Select research assistants who would assist in the data collection; brief and orient them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

During the administration of the questionnaires

1. The respondents requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
2. The researcher and assistants was emphasized retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.
3. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires checked if all are answered.

After the administration of the questionnaires

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

Data Analysis

To analyze data, SPSS statistical software was used because this type of software is good for primary data to analyze and the data that the research is going to analyze is primary data. To analyze the objective one of this study the researcher used frequency and percentage distribution table, analyzing objective two and three the researcher is going to investigate the mean and standard deviation which tells the researcher the highest and lowest level of Contribution of NGOs as independent variables and refugee welfare as dependent variable.

The following mean range used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

A. For the contribution of None- Governmental Organization and the welfare refugee

Mean range	Response mode	interpretation
3.26-4.00	strongly agree	very good
2.51-3.25	Agree	good
1.76-2.50	Disagree	fair
1.00-1.75	strongly disagree	poor

The analyze tools four objective four was used t-test to find out the differences between independent variable and dependent variable, for objective five the researcher will use Pearson's Linear correlation Coefficient(r) to show the direction and strength relationship.

Ethical Consideration

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

1. Sought permission to adopt the standardized questionnaire through a written communication to the author.
2. The respondents and NGOs were coded instead of reflecting the names.
3. Solicited permission through a written request to the concerned officials of the selected NGOs and IDPs included in the study.

4. Request the respondents to sign in the Informed Consent Form (Appendix 3).
5. Acknowledge the authors quoted in this study and the author of the standardized instrument through citations and referencing.
6. Present the findings in a generalized manner

Limitations of the Study

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

1. *Extraneous variables* which beyond the researchers control such as respondent's honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled settings of the study.
2. *Instrumentation*: The research instruments on resource availability and utilization are not standardized. Therefore a validity and reliability test was done to produce a credible measurement of the research variables.
3. *Testing*: the use of research assistants can bring out inconsistency in the administration of the questionnaires and terms of time of administration, understanding of the items in the questionnaires and explanations given to the respondents. To minimize the threat, the research assistance oriented and briefed on the procedures to be done in data collection.
4. *Attrition/mortality*: not all questionnaires may be returned completely answered nor even retrieved back due to circumstances on the party of the respondents such as travels, sickness, hospitalization and refusal/withdrawal to participate. In anticipation to this, the researcher was reserved more respondents by exceeding the minimum sample size. The respondents will also be reminded not to leave any item in the questionnaires unanswered and was closely followed up as to the date of retrieval

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

INTRODUCTION

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

Demographic information of the respondents

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

In addition to that, the first objective of this study was to determine the profile of respondents as to Age, Gender, Qualification and Experience to examine what category the majority of the respondents are fit in. data on this objective was analyzed under the question “What are the demographic characteristics of the respondents as to: Age, Gender, highest qualifications, and Number of years work experience?

Table 3 Profile of the respondents

N=104

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	42	58%
Female	58	58%
Total	100	100%
Age		
30	51	51%
39	25	25%
60	24	24%
Total	100	100%
Qualifications		
D	2	2%
Master	10	10%
degree	16	16%
Diploma	38	28%
Secondary	31	41%
Others	3	3%
Total	100	100%
Experience		
0 yrs	24	24%
1 yrs	26	26%
2 yrs	35	35%
3 yrs and above	15	15%
Total	100	100%

From the above table 2 it is indicated that different categories were involved in the study. And 42% of the respondents were male, whereas, the other 58% of the respondents were female, so it is obvious that IDPs and nongovernmental organizations workers were dominated by female although the difference is 18%.

The findings of the study showed that the majority of the workers 51% for between 20-30 of age, and 25% of the respondents were 30-39 of age i.e. middle adult hood. But the minority of the respondents was in the age bracket of between 40-60. According to the findings, it is clear that the selected IDPs and nongovernmental organizations tended to be dominated by young people at the age of bracket (20-30)

Table 2 also showed that the findings of the study indicated that the majority of the respondents were secondary certificate holders which makes up 41% of the respondents, the second group of the respondents are diploma holders which represents 28% of the respondents, the third group of the respondents are degree holders which represented 16% of the respondents and four group of the respondents are master holders which represented 10%, fifty group of respondent were others which represent 3% which means they don't have any qualification and Finally last group of the respondents were Ph.D holders which represented 2% respondents.

Table 4. (CONTRIBUTION OF NONE GOVERNMENTAL ORGNASATIONS)

The results are presented in the table 3.

Indicator	Mean	Interpretati on	Rank
GOs provide adequate health facilities to the refugee campus.	2.6178	Good	1
GOs Provide mosquito net to the people in IDPs amps.	2.5446	Good	2
GOs facilitate the IDPs with relevant antimalarial ug, antibiotic drug, pain killer and other related edicine for common disease in refugee Camps	2.6931	Good	3
GOs have help improving the quality of life in fugee camps by providing children and women for eir medical supplies.	2.898	Good	4
GOs staff have vested interest in health status of egnant women and young children in campus	2.7030	Good	5
ie community appreciates the role of NGOs in rovision of health facility to them and sees the tegral role of NGOs in the health department.	2.4257	Fair	6
GOs activities increase enrollment of young children schools in order to increase their knowledge and ility to cope up with the life in refugee camps	2.3762	Fair	7
GOs provide Books, Pens and other scholastic aterials in the interest of promoting education of ung children in camps	2.7228	Good	8
GOs offer payment of school fees for the children in umps in order to encourage them to study	2.4257	Fair	9
GOs pay school uniform for children in camps in der to encourage them to study	2.3663	Fair	9
GOs provide food, shelter and water to the IDPs in fficient quantities	2.1287	Fair	10
GOs have sufficient food in their store to provide for e refugee in IDPs camps.	2.3069	Fair	11
ome children are moving without clothes in the efugee camps	2.5941	Good	12

NGOs have the ability to supply blankets, bed sheet and covering clothes for the IDPs camps	2.5446	Good	13
NGOs have worked hand in hand with civil society organization to advocate for political ceasefire and end of war in the region	2.5842	Good	14
NGOs have worked hand in hand with civil society organization to advocate for political ceasefire and end of war in the region	2.5149	Good	14
NGOs jointly condemn massive killing of innocent people by the armed militants in the regions	2.5455	Good	14
NGOs advocate for the withdrawal of armed combatants in the region who are responsible for the killing of the innocent people	2.3960	Fair	15
NGOs indirectly support the ongoing conflicts in order to remain in business and providing relief to the refugee	2.6535	Good	16
NGOs are responsible for the negligence of humanitarian situation in IDPs camps	2.3465	Fair	17
IDPs in camps are fed up of the work of NGOs and their staff in the regions	2.5941	Good	17
NGOs are benefiting a lot at the expenses of the refugee in camps	2.5446	Good	18
NGOs staff has amassed a lot of wealth at the expenses of the suffered people in the camps	2.3168	Fair	19
Working for NGOs is prestigious for the their staff	2.5149	Good	20
verall mean	2.613	Good	

Results in table 4 show that item analysis means indicate that the contribution levels of NGOs activities are good in terms of the following points;

NGOs provide adequate health facilities to the refugee in campus... (Average mean =2.6178); which indicates the majority of the respondents Agree with doubt the NGOs have deliver adequate health facilities to the refugee in camps.

NGOs Provide mosquito net to the people in IDPs Camps. (average mean =2.5446); which indicates the majority of the respondents Agreed with doubt the NGOs provide mosquito net to the IDPs refugee people living the camps in Bosaso, Somalia

NGOs facilitate the IDPs with relevant antimalarial drug, antibiotic drug, pain killer and other related medicine for common disease in refugee Camps. (Average mean =2.6931); which stand for that the majority of the respondents were agree with some doubt they offer all the various medicines for the common diseases to the IDPs.

NGOs have help improving the quality of life in refugee camps by providing children and women for their medical supplies. (Average mean =2.898) ; which represents that the respondents were Agreed some with doubt that NGOs provide the children and women medical supply in order to improve their quality of live.

The findings of table3 showed that NGOs staff have vested interest in health status of pregnant women and young children in campus. (Average mean =2.7030); which represents the majority of the respondents were agree with some doubt that tells that NGOs have vested interest in health center in order to obtain profit.

The findings of table3 showed The community appreciates the role of NGOs in provision of health facility to them and sees the integral role of NGOs in the health department.. (Average mean =2.4257); this indicates that the majority of the respondents disagree with some doubt because people in the IDPs don't appreciate the role of NGOs for provision of health facilitate and the community believes that NGOs are not delivering properly

The findings of table3 presented that NGOs activities increase enrollment of young children in schools in order to increase their knowledge and ability to cope up with the life in refugee camps. (Average mean =2.3762); which represents the respondents were disagree with some doubt because nongovernmental organizations give hand for the enrollment of children in school in order to develop their educational standard .

NGOs provide Books, Pens and other scholastic materials in the interest of promoting education of young children in camps. (Average mean =2.7228); which

indicators the respondents were agree with some doubt because the nongovernmental organizations provide scholastic materials to refuge IDPs

Results in table3 show that NGOs offer payment of school fees for the children in camps in order to encourage them to study. (Average mean =2.4257); which indicators the respondents were disagree with some doubt because we realize the NGOs don't take part payment of school fees for refugee children living in the IDPs campus in order to encourage the for studding .

NGOs pay school uniform for children in camps in order to encourage them to study. (Average mean =2.3663); which indicators the respondents were disagree with doubt because nongovernmental organizations are not always help the community to pay school uniform for their children.

NGOs provide food, shelter and water to the IDPs in sufficient quantities (Average mean =2.1287) which shows the respondent were disagree with doubt and they responded that NGOs don't provide adequate food, shelter and water to the IDPs

NGOs have sufficient food in their store to provide for the refugee in IDPs camps. (Average mean =2.3069) the respondent were disagree with doubt that NGOs don't have enough food in their store which finally can bring disaster to the refugee.

Some children are moving without clothes in the Refugee camps (Average mean =2.5941) which that responded agree with doubt that children in the IDP camps don't walk on the street because other people they living with them give assistance. xv) NGOs have the ability to supply blankets, bed sheet and covering clothes for the IDPs camps (Average mean =2.5446) which indicate that respondent are agree with doubt that NGOs provide blanket and other materials to the IDPs

NGOs have worked hand in hand with civil society organization to advocate for political ceasefire and end of war in the region (Average mean =2.5149) this indicates that respondents agree with doubt that NGOs advocates political ceasefire and end of war in the region in order to survive the life of civilians.

NGOs jointly condemn massive killing of innocent people by the armed militants in the regions (Average mean =2.5455) this result shows that NGOs convict killing the innocent people by the armed groups either government or other parts. xix) NGOs advocate for the withdrawal of armed combatants in the region who are responsible for the killing of the innocent people (Average mean =2.3960) this indicates that respondents disagree with doubt that NGOs advocate withdrawal of armed fighter when the war is broken out.

NGOs indirectly support the ongoing conflicts in order to remain in business and providing relief to the refugee (Average mean =2.6535) respondents agree with doubt that NGOs support conflict going on the ground in order to establish new projects and for them to stay in the area of conflict.

NGOs are responsible for the negligence of humanitarian situation in IDPs camps ((Average mean =2.3465) respondents are disagree that NGOs take the responsibility for the carelessness of humanitarian situation in the IDPs camps. xxii) IDPs in camps are fed up of the work of NGOs and their staff in the regions (Average mean =2.5941) this indicator shows that respondents were agreed with doubt that IDPs are not fed up for the work of the NGOs because they contribute although it's enough.

NGOs are benefiting a lot at the expenses of the refugee in camps (Average mean = 2.5446) this indicator shows that respondents agreed with doubt that NGOs benefit more revenues when they find project for the IDPs. xxiv) working for NGOs is prestigious for their staff (Average mean = 2.5149) this indicator shows that respondents agree with doubt that NGOs workers get more prestigious and honor because they gain more fun and high salary

The mean index indicated that the degree of NGOs contribution is Good according to the result for data we collected which gives as (mean 2.613 index). Thus it must be increased that the degree of contribution of NGOs activities.

Table 5. (LEVEL OF THE WELFARE OF THE REFUGEES IN IDP CAMPS IN BOSASO)

The results are presented in the following table 5.

Indicator	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Welfare in terms of sanitation and water that is adequate to the refugee	2.446	Fair	1
Welfare of Refugee People in obtaining basic needs like food, shelter, pure water, and security in IDP camps	2.6337	Good	2
Welfare in terms of closeness and accessibility to good health facilities and especially to pregnant women and young children.	2.7327	Good	3
Welfare in terms and the delivery of humanitarian assistance without road blocks, killing and kidnapping the staffs of the humanitarian agencies.	2.5941	Good	4
Welfare in terms of medical accessibility to the Refugee People like obtaining, antibiotics; drugs, mosquito nets to improve their livelihood in the camps	2.4931	Fair	5
Welfare in terms of equal opportunity employment among the youth up to 30 years by increasing job creation and service delivery to the common man in Somali.	2.4455	Fair	6
Welfare of people living in IDPs campus in terms of provision of vocational training program in order to enhance their standard of living	2.40	Fair	7
Welfare as far as income generating activities of the refugees in relation to a modest living of an average Somali	2.321	Fair	8
Overall mean	2.490	Fair	

Results in table4 show that item analysis means indicate that the contribution of refugee welfare is poor in terms of

Welfare in terms of sanitation and water that is adequate to the refugee. (Average mean =2.446); which indicates the majority of the respondents disagree with doubt at all This means that welfare of the refugee are poor and not as the refugees expected from the NGOs this brought a lot of challenges to the IDPs and the result of impact will be negative

The findings of table4 showed that the Welfare of Refugee People in obtaining basic needs like food, shelter, pure water, and security in IDP camps (Average mean =2.6337); which indicates the majority of the respondents Agree with some doubt this means that NGOs provide basic needs to the IDPs communities such as pure water food and shelter which helps the refugee people to improve their basic necessary needs .

The findings of table4 showed Welfare in terms of closeness and accessibility to good health facilities and especially to pregnant women and young children. (Average mean =2.7327); which indicates the majority of the respondents agree with some doubt, because the contribution nongovernmental organizations activities health center such as MCH which renders especially the pregnant women's and children's this improves the live of refugees.

The findings of table 4 showed Welfare in terms and the delivery of humanitarian assistance without road blocks, killing and kidnapping the staffs of the humanitarian agencies.. (Average mean =2.5941); which indicates the majority of the respondents agree with some doubt, yes this is clear NGOs will not deliver humanitarian aid if the roads are poor and the workers of NGOs are killing and same times kidnapping this will hinder to carry out their work as they planned

The findings of table 4 showed the Welfare in terms of medical accessibility to the Refugee People like obtaining, antibiotics; drugs, mosquito nets to improve their livelihood in the camps. (Average mean =2.4931); which indicates the majority of the respondents disagree with some doubt that means the nongovernmental organizations don't provide medical such as antibiotic, drugs, mosquito net to the IDPS

Welfare in terms of equal opportunity employment among the youth up to 30 years by increasing job creation and service delivery to the common man in Somali.. (Average mean =2.4455); which indicates the majority of the respondents disagree with some doubt

because they believe that NGOs hire employees by favouritism, nepotism and tribalism and they also believe that NGOs don't give opportunities in an equal way

The findings of table 4 showed the welfare of people living in IDP camps in terms of provision of vocational training programs in order to enhance their standard of living. (Average mean = 2.40); which indicates the majority of the respondents disagree with some doubt that tells that NGOs don't provide vocational training programs to the refugees which makes them handicapped and vulnerable

Welfare as far as income generating activities of the refugees in relation to a modest living of an average Somali. (Average mean = 2.321); which indicates the majority of the respondents disagree with some doubt that NGOs don't take part in generating income activities to refugees people living in the camps and this facilitates that IDPs take wrong direction such as stealing or joining piracy and militia

The mean index indicated that the degree of refugee welfare is poor (**mean 2.490 index**). Thus it must be improved the refugee welfare living in the IDPs

Relationship between contribution of NGOs and refugee welfare

Research question three was derived from the third objective of the study. The third objective of this study was to establish if there is a significant relationship between the contribution of NGOs and refugee welfare in Bosaso, Somalia.

Table 6. Relationship between contribution of NGOs activities and refugee welfare (n=104)

Variables correlated	Computed r-value	P-value	Interpretation of Correlation	Decision on Ho
Contribution of NGOs and Refugee welfare	.444**	0.000	Good	Reject the null hypothesis

** Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2 – tailed)

Table 6 exposed that there is a relationship between contribution of NGOs and refugee welfare. The relationship between the two variables was weak and positively correlated.

The level of significance was computed at 0.000 which is below the standard correlation level of 0.05. This indicates significance relationship. Person correlations reading at .444 is an indicator of weak and positive relationship. In view of this output the null hypothesis was rejected, the alternative hypothesis was accepted leading to the conclusion.

Table 7 Regression Analysis between the Dependent and Independent Variables

n= 104

Variables Regressed	Computed F-Value	r²	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Contribution of NGOs and Refugee welfare	24.060	.544	Significant Effects	Rejected

From the above table, it is clear that this model has good correlation as the r is significant effects ($r=.544$) and only 5.44% of the variation in contribution of NGOs activities is explained by refugee welfare. The model is significant ($F=24.060$, $P=0.000$). The researcher concludes that there is sufficient evidence at the 0.05 level of significance, that the contribution of NGOs affect refugee welfare.

The results suggest that the contribution of NGOs activities have an effect on refugee welfare for selected IDP camps) in Bosaso, Somalia.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of Findings

This study was guided by four objectives which comprised of these objectives (I) to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, qualification, experience, in the nongovernmental organizations and IDPs (II) To determine the contribution of Non-Governmental Organization activities in Puntland state of Somalia (III) To examine the welfare of the refugee Puntland state of Somalia (IV) To establish if there is significant relationship in Non-governmental Organization activities and refuge of welfare for the IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia.

The first objective of the study was to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of gender, age, education level, and number of years of work experience. The findings revealed that the male respondents dominated the IDPs and nongovernmental organizations workers with a percentage of 52% and female are 48%. Young stars at the age bracket of 20-30years also took a lion's share with 37%. It also revealed that the IDPs and nongovernmental organizations workers are mostly employ diploma holders which were indicated by a higher percentage of 51%. Then, finally the results of this study reveals that the workers and IDPs people have work experience of 5-6 years had the greatest percentage of 35% compared to the rest.

The second objective was to determine the contribution of NGOs activities to the IDPs. A good number of the respondents agreed on the above item which was indicated by a mean average of **2.613** which were interpreted as Good in table 3 respectively.

The third objective was to determine the level of the refugee welfare in Nongovernmental organizations. The mean index indicated that the degree of the refugee welfare is **2.490**. Accordingly, the findings revealed that the majority of the respondents have agreed that the level of refugee welfare indicators were poor

The fourth objective was To establish if there is significant relationship between the contribution of NGOs activities and the level of the refugee welfare of IDPs, and the resultant correlation computed as 0.444 with a level of significance at .000 that shows there is a significant relationship between the two variables, Based on these findings the null hypothesis of the researcher was rejected, which leads to a conclusion that the two variables the contribution of NGOs activities and the level of the refugee welfare have

week positive relationship, if the mean is greater than 0.05 there is a correlation. The finally the theory approved because theory was used in hypothesizing a relationship between the extent the contribution of NGOs activities and level of the refugee welfare.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study generated the following conclusions based on the purposes of the study:

Finding indicated a positive significant correlation between the contribution of NGOs and welfare of refugee the IDP camps, Somalia.

Basing on this finding, the null hypothesis is rejected and the researcher concludes that contribution of NGOs is significantly related to the level of welfare of refugee. This is because of the correlation of 0.444 and the level of significance at .000. It also concludes that contribution of NGOs activities directly influences the level of refugee welfare of the selected IDPs in Bosaso.

The fourth objective of this study was to establish if there is a significant relationship between the contribution of NGOs and refugee welfare for IDPs. Based on the findings, discussions and conclusions of the study, it revealed that there is positive significant relationship and the contribution of NGOs activities directly influences the level of refugee welfare of the selected IDPs in Bosaso.

Recommendations

Following the research finding, the researcher strongly recommend to NGOs to keenly enhance refugee related activities in Bosaso and put much emphasis on; on provision of mosquito net especially to women and children as it was observed that mosquitos are the major cause of malaria in the camps.

Increasing the enrolment of children in schools a providing them with scholastic material would better the girl child education and improvement in the standard of living

The researcher also recommends that NGOs should increase supplies in basic requirements such as food clothing and strongly advocating for political ceasefire and use of non-violent means of ending long term conflict in the region

Working with the local NGOs should not be prestige to the workers because of huge salaries they enjoy but should be for humanitarian concern to play an integral role in the supplementation of IDP to get their livelihood during this time of need and political turmoil in the entire region of Somalia

Whereas NGOs should gain in the activities of 2refugee's distribution of necessities it should not be at the expenses of the local refugees. The NGOs should basically not gain from the humanitarian activities of the refugees.

NGOs should improve the welfare of the refugees by providing Vocational training programs to address the issues of health and sanitation education of IDPs and improving the standard of living in the camps

Suggestion for further studies

This study investigated on the contribution of NGOs activities and refugee welfare in selected district in Bosaso in Puntland, Somalia and it found that there is significant relationship between the contribution of NGOs activities and refugee welfare .

The researcher is recommending for further research to be conducted in areas which are: the relationship between NGOs activities and poverty alleviation; NGOs performance and delivering of humanitarian services

References

- Amin M. E. (2005), *Social Science Research: Concept, Methodology & Analysis*, Uganda, Kampala: Makerere University Printer.
- Paul (:2000), *W.NGOs and Local Development*. A paper presented in a seminar on environmental Challenges in Somalia, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Muqidisho .
- Brodhead & O'Malley, (1998), *NGO and the third world Development Opportunities and constraints*, Paper Presented at the World Health Organization Global Program on AIDs management committee meeting in 2002
- Kindiki, 2005 Critical success factors across the Pinto, J. K., & Slevin, D. P. (1988). Critical success factors across the NGO Management Journal, 19(3), 67-75.
- NGO Management Institute (PMI). (2008). *A guide to the NGO management body of knowledge (NMBOK Guide) (4th Ed)*. Newton Square, PA: PMI.
- Gundel, Miln R, 2002: *International Migration, Economic Development and Policy*: World Bank, Washington D.C, Journal, 20, 71-90.
- Griffiths, W Tran 2002 G.P. (2008) What is NGOs Success: A Literature Review. International Journal of refugees and Management. 3(9), 3-10.
- Human Rights Watch, 2010: 4) NGO Success, *Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia*, United Nations Co-ordination. 3(9), 3-10.
- Bhose, 2003, *Role of NGO Management and development*, Islamabad, Pakistan. Edition seven. ALwrabi Printer,
- W. Herb Gintis (2000), *Evaluation of humanitarian assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia*, Stockholm.
- World bank 1988,, *NGOs Development Program Loan*, www.adb.org, Manila, 2005.

Alan, 1995, *he Millennium development goals and migrations*; International Organization for migration, Geneva.

Bageya, 1998, *Several Challenges Limited U.S and the international Stabilization Humanitarian, and development efforts*: U.S. government Accountability office, Washington. DC

Abdi, 2005; Horst, 2008. , *Compilation of the information available in the Global IDP Database of the Norwegian Refugee Council* <http://www.idpproject.org>). (as of 20 June, 2003)

Aliyu Dahiru Mohamed,(2008A) article titled *Changing roles of NGOs in Refugee Assistance, Refugees and forced Displacement* in Nigeria

Danida, 2003, *Roles of the volunteer in Development: Toolkits for capacity building (Peace Corps ICE)*. 2002.225pp (ICE No.T0005)

Raper, M. (2003). *Changing roles of NGOs in Refugee Assistance, Refugees and forced Displacement*. Edited by Newman, E & Selm, J.V, Hong Kong; United Nation University Printer

Saskatchewan, S.W; 2001.Commission on Refugee welfare and Development: *Refugee welfare : Essential Link to Equity for Development Commission on Refugee welfare for Development*. Cambridge, MA: Oxford University Press; 1990. <http://www.idpproject.org>).

Neufeld V, Johnson N (2010): *Forging Links for health: perspectives from the Council on Refugee welfare for Development*. Ottawa: IDRC; 2001.

PDRC, kalo, 2010, Workshop) Report: '*Humanitarian Action in Puntland Somalia*' –, University of PSU, 8-9 May 2010

Ozden, C. & Schiff, M. (Eds) (2007) *International Migration, Economic Development and Policy*: World Bank, Washington D.C

Raper, M. (2003). *Changing roles of NGOs in Refugee Assistance, Refugees and forced Displacement*. Edited by Newman, E & Selm, J.V, Hong Kong; United Nation University Printer. <http://www.idpproject.org/>.

Brodhead & O'Malley, (1998), NGO and the third world Development Opportunities and constraints, Paper Presented at the World Health Organization Global Program on AIDs management committee meeting.

Ozden, C. & Schiff, M. (Eds) (2007) *International Migration, Economic Development and Policy*: World Bank, Washington D.C

Raper, M. (2003). *Changing roles of NGOs in Refugee Assistance, Refugees and forced Displacement*. Edited by Newman, E & Selm, J.V, Hong Kong; United Nation University Printer.

Ashmn, R, W(2009) Roles of the volunteer in Development: *Toolkits for capacity building (Peace Corps ICE)*. 2002.225pp (ICE No.T0005)

APPENDIX 1A: TRANSMITTAL LETTER



**KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

Ggaba Road - Kansanga
P.O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 - 414 - 266813 / +256 - 772 - 322563
Fax: +256 - 414 - 501 974
E-mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

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

Date: 18th December, 2012

**RE: REQUEST AHMED JAMA OSMAN MPA/36766/121/DF
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

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


He is currently conducting a research entitled **"Non-Governmental Organization Activities and Delivering Humanitarian Services in Bososo, Putland, Somalia."**

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

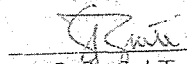
Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,


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

NOTED BY:


Dr. Sofia Sol T. Gaité
Principal-CHDR

"Exploring the Heights"

APPENDIX 1B: TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings!

I am a master degree of arts in public administration and management candidate of Kampala International University. Part of the requirements for the award is a thesis. My study is entitled, **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVITIES AND WELFARE OF REFUGEE IN BOSASO DISTRICT**, within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires? Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only and no information of such kind shall be disclosed to others. May I retrieve the questionnaire within five days (5)?

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Ahmed Jama Osman

APPENDIX II: CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date _____

Candidate's Data

Name _____ Reg. _____

Course _____

Title of Study _____

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

___ Physical Safety of Human Subjects

___ Psychological Safety

___ Emotional Security

___ Privacy

___ Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument

___ Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality

___ Permission to Conduct the Study

___ Informed Consent

___ Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review

___ Approved

___ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)

Committee (Name and Signature) _____

APPENDIX III: INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. Ahmed Jama Osman that will focus on None Governmental Organization and efficiency of delivering humanitarian service.

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

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

Initials: _____

Date _____

APPENDIX IV : Part (1) FACE SHEET

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS.

PLEASE TICK (✓) THE PROVIDED SPACE BELOW.

Gender:

____ 1. Male ____ 2. Female

Age:

____ 20-30

____ 30-40

____ 40 and above

Qualifications under Education Discipline:

____ 1. Certificate ____ 2. Diplom ____ 3. Bachelor's ____ 4. Masters

____ 5. Ph.D. ____ 6. Others

Number of Years Working Experience:

____ 1). 1-2yrs ____ 2). 3-4yrs ____ 3). 5-6yrs ____ 4). 7 years and above

Direction: Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item or after.

Kindly use the Scoring guide below:

Scoring	Response Mode	Description
(4)	Strongly agree	you agree with no doubt at all
(3)	Agree	you agree with some doubt
(2)	Disagree	you disagree with some doubt
(1)	Strongly disagree	you disagree with no doubt at all

APPENDIX V: QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE PART (2): TO DETERMINE THE CONTRIBUTION OF NONE GOVERNMENTAL ORGNASATIONS IN TERMS OF FOOD, TRAINING, CLOTHING, MEDICAL CARE, AND UTENCILS

- 1 ____ . NGOs provide adequate health facilities to the refugee in campus.
- 2 ____ . NGOs Provide mosquito net to the people in IDPs Camps.
- 3 ____ . NGOs facilitate the IDPs with relevant antimalarial drug, antibiotic drug, pain killer and other related medicine for common disease in refugee Camps
4. ____ NGOs have help improving the quality of life in refugee camps by providing children and women for their medical supplies.
- 5 ____ NGOs staff have vested interest in health status of pregnant women and young children in campus
- 6 ____ . The community appreciates the role of NGOs in provision of health facility to them and sees the integral role of NGOs in the health department.
- 7 ____ . NGOs activities increase enrollment of young children in schools in order to increase their knowledge and ability to cope up with the life in refugee camps
8. ____ NGOs provide Books, Pens and other scholastic materials in the interest of promoting education of young children in camps
9. ____ NGOs offer payment of school fees for the children in camps in order to encourage them to study
10. ____ NGOs pay school uniform for children in camps in order to encourage them to study.
- 11 ____ . NGOs provide food, shelter and water to the IDPs in sufficient quantities
- __ 12 NGOs have sufficient food in their store to provide for the refugee in IDPs camps.
13. ____ Some children are moving without clothes in the Refugee camps
14. ____ NGOs have insufficient supply of cloths for women men and children in their store

15. __ NGOs have the ability to supply blankets, bed sheet and covering clothes for the IDPs camps.
16. __ NGOs have worked hand in hand with civil society organization to advocate for political ceasefire and end of war in the region
17. __ NGOs jointly condemn massive killing of innocent people by the armed militants in the regions
18. __ NGOs advocate for the withdrawal of armed combatants in the region who are responsible for the killing of the innocent people
19. __ NGOs indirectly support the ongoing conflicts in order to remain in business and providing relief to the refugee
20. __ NGOs are responsible for the negligence of humanitarian situation in IDPs camps
21. __ IDPs in camps are fed up of the work of NGOs and their staff in the regions
22. __ NGOs are benefiting a lot at the expenses of the refugee in camps
23. __ NGOs staff has amassed a lot of wealth at the expenses of the suffered people in the camps
- 24 __ working for NGOs is prestigious for the their staff

**APPENDIX VI: PART (3) QUESTIONNAIRES TO DETERMINE THE WELFARE
OF THE REFUGEES IN IDP CAMPS IN BOSASO, SOMALIA**

1. ____ Welfare in terms of sanitation and water that is adequate to the refugee
2. ____ Welfare of Refugee People in obtaining basic needs like food, shelter, pure water, and security in IDP camps
3. ____ Welfare in terms of closeness and accessibility to good health facilities and especially to pregnant women and young children.
4. ____ Welfare in terms and the delivery of humanitarian assistance without road blocks, killing and kidnapping the staffs of the humanitarian agencies.
5. ____ Welfare in terms of medical accessibility to the Refugee People like obtaining, antibiotics; drugs, mosquito nets to improve their livelihood in the camps
6. ____ Welfare in terms of equal opportunity employment among the youth up to 30 years by increasing job creation and service delivery to the common man in Somali.
7. ____ Welfare of people living in IDPs campus in terms of provision of vocational training program in order to enhance their standard of living.
8. ____ Welfare as far as income generating activities of the refugees in relation to a modest living of an average Somali.