

**THE ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN POVERTY
ALLEVIATION: A CASE STUDY IN TIRO AFETA WOREDA OF JIMMA ZONE**

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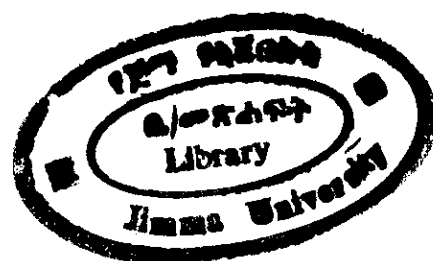
Table of Contents

Contents	Pages
Contents	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	II
TABLE OF CONTENTS	III
LIST OF TABLES	V
LIST OF FIGURES	VI
LIST OF ACRONYMS	VII
ABSTRACT	VIII
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	3
1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.....	5
1.3.1. General Objective	5
1.3.2. Specific Objectives	5
1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	5
1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	6
1.6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY	6
1.7. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY.....	7
1.8. STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	8
2.1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION	8
2.1. NGOS PARTNERSHIP IN DEVELOPMENT	10
2.2. POVERTY DEFINITION AND FEATURES:.....	13
2.4. NGO'S DEVELOPMENT IN ETHIOPIA	15
2.5. EMPIRICAL LITERATURE ON THE ROLE OF NGO'S IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION	17
2.6. ETHIOPIAN EXPERIENCE:	19
2.7. PROFILE OF NGOS.....	21
CHAPTER THREE	24
METHODOLOGY	24
3.1. DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA.....	24
3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN	26
3.3. TYPE AND SOURCE OF DATA	26
3.4. SAMPLING.....	27

3.4. METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS OF DATA COLLECTION	28
3.5. METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS	31
3.5. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	32
CHAPTER FOUR.....	33
DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS	33
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	76
CONCLUSION.....	76
RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS	78
REFERENCE MATERIALS	80
APPENDICES.....	83

List of Tables

TABLE 4.1.1: SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS.....	34
TABLE 4.2.1: RESPONDENT'S OPINION ON SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT.....	42
TABLE 4.3.1: MEAN MONTHLY INCOME STATUS OF THE BENEFICIARIES.....	49
TABLE 4.4.1: T-TEST RESULTS OF AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS OF RESPONDENT ON DIFFERENT EXPENDITURE ITEMS	52
TABLE 4.5.1: T-TEST RESULTS OF AVERAGE FOOD AVAILABILITY AND CONSUMPTION OF RESPONDENT ON DIFFERENT ITEMS.....	55
TABLE 4.6.1: PROVISION OF IN PRODUCTION EQUIPMENTS AND FURNITURE	57
TABLE 4.7.1: RESPONSE OF RESPONDENTS ON THE ROLE OF NGO'S IN EMPLOYMENT CREATION.....	59
TABLE 4.8.1: ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES INCREASED BEFORE NGO'S INTERVENTION IN THE STUDY AREA.....	61
TABLE 4.8.2: WHAT ARE THE INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES INCREASED AFTER NGO'S INTERVENTION IN YOUR AREA... ..	62
TABLE 4.9.1 OUTPUTS FROM TIRO AFETA AREA DEVELOPMENT SELECTED NGOS CONTRIBUTION.....	70



List of Figures

<i>Figure 1: General conceptual framework of the study (own compilation).....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>FIGURE 2: GENERAL FRAMEWORKS SET OUT FROM THE PRACTICAL PROCESS ANALYZED</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Figure 3: Opinion of respondent how were the NGOs implemented in selected kebele.....</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>FIGURE 4: OPINION OF THE RESPONDENT'S SATISFACTION CONCERNING NGOS STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED IN THE AREA.....</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Figure 5. Summary of the contribution of NGOS analyzed in the in the study area.....</i>	<i>69</i>

List of Acronyms

ABE	Alternative Basic Education
CBOs	community Based organizations
CRDA	Christian Relief Development Association
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (Initiative of the IMF)
ILO	International Labor organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations'
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SDPRP	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank

ABSTRACT

This study is designed in such a way to investigate the role of Non-Governmental Organizations in poverty alleviation in Tiro Afeta woreda of Jimma zone. Both qualitative and quantitative model were used for data collection and analysis. Survey- case study design has been employed for this research. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS Version 20) was utilized for data analysis. The study has considered the contribution of NGOs in income generation, food availability and consumption, employment creation, expenditure patterns, and participation, sustainability aspect of the project and empowerment paradigms. The result of the study reveals that NGOs have, to some extent, enhanced the livelihood income of the beneficiary communities but not in far-reaching way. Similarly, expenditure aspects on shelter and leisure and other material goods of higher cost were limited. The findings on food availability and consumption on milk, butter, and meat consumption were inconsequential. However, the achievement infrastructural facilities and achievement on employment creation has been on a good status. There are also some encouraging moves in relation to the expansion of infrastructural facilities for facilitating access to finance, market, potable water supply, constructions of schools and the likes. In addition, some starts in transforming agricultural practices; towards intensification, diversification and market-orientation, are in motion. NGOs follow target group approach, enterprise approach, and follows holistic integrated development approach (inter-departmentalism) as mechanism of poverty alleviation. It is recommended that poverty alleviations require the integration and partnership between government, non Governmental organizations and private sectors.

Keywords: Non Governmental organization, Poverty alleviation, participation sustainability empowerment.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Poverty alleviation according to Greenberg (2005) is any process which seeks to ease the level of poverty in a community, or amongst a group of people or countries. Riddell and Robinson (1992:12), defines poverty alleviation as, an intervention aimed at a "sustained improvement in the economic status of the poor, by raising incomes and creating new opportunities for employment, which in turn bring about increased consumption, savings and investment".

Poverty alleviation, and its eventual elimination, is a central objective of development. In pursuit of solutions to developmental problems besetting the African continent, the donor community is increasingly regarding Non-Governmental Organizations as an important agency for empowering people thereby leading more effective and sustainable local development services than those promoted by the government (Bassey, 2008).

Despite of the challenges of sustainability, the magnitude of NGOs intervention in poverty alleviation has become significant in most developing countries (Ibid.). The emergence of NGOs in Ethiopia in the field of development, in line with the government's poverty alleviation strategies, is one manifestation self-evident in the statement below.

The government recognizes NGOs as an important development force and partner. They are already involved in the core poverty oriented sectors-agriculture, health, education, water, rural roads and other rural development activities. The Government will facilitate so that these experiences and resources are brought in and coordinated with in the SDPRP framework (MOFED, 2002).

According to (Banks, N. and Hulme D. 2012), Non-Governmental organizations are defined as a tax exempt, nonprofit organizations which receive some portion of their annual revenue voluntary contribution of money, staff time or in kind support from the general public ... they are diverse universe varying in their expertise, size base of

support and mode of operation. They bring unique skill to the job of economic development; provide direct channels for private, people to people effort .

In view of that, according to Todaro (2006), definition it is a nonprofit, voluntary citizen group which are organized at local, national and international level. Task oriented and driven by people with concerns to governments, monitor policies and encourage political participation at the community level. They provide analysis of expertise service early warning mechanism and help monitor and implement international agreements.

There is a belief that NGOs provide relatively efficient mechanisms for addressing poverty alleviation through myriad programs and activities being launched in vital sectors of the society (ibid).

It is claimed that, NGOs, are more innovative, flexible, cost effective and participatory than the government. They are also believed to be especially good at reaching and mobilizing the poor to remote rural communities. These perceived features have contributed to channel a growing portion of international aid through NGOs and there had been an explosive emergence of NGOs, with increased sophistication, mobilization capabilities and expanded scope of intervention (Banks, N. and Hulme D. 2012).

This study deals with the analysis and assessment of the role of NGOs in poverty alleviation in case of TiroAfeta district of Jimma zone .The poverty reduction process is challenging and demand consistent and sustained financial, technical and human resource inputs, supported by concerted and coordinated efforts by all stakeholders. It is through working together that the public, private sector and the NGO community can increase the effectiveness of the collective drive towards reducing poverty.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The NGOs community is a major partner and in the implementation of community based integrated programs that directly or indirectly contributed to poverty alleviation. They serve as a potential vehicle for supporting or supplementing public sector measures in poverty alleviation (Banks and Hulme , 2012).

There are only a limited number of studies on NGOs in Ethiopia, and most of them focus on the activities of the organizations, especially in the area of relief and rehabilitation, and their unhappy relations with the government (Rahmato, 2002).

Though there are some case studies regarding the contributions of NGOs, similar theoretical and empirical works on the role of the NGOs in poverty reduction in our country. Belshaw, D. and E. Coyle (2001), studied Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia and the Role of Non Governmental organizations .The findings of the study reveals that the Non Governmental organizations have built up valid development experiences especially in working with the poor in a way that are complementary to the state and private sector activities.

Similarly Dejene, (2004), studied the role of NGOs by focusing on the contribution of NGOs to household food security in case of WV and the study examines the legal and policy framework that governs NGOs operation, and examines whether the intervention of World vision nongovernmental organization brings significant improvement in the livelihoods and food security of the beneficiaries. However, both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and participatory rural appraisal methods were used.

The study was examining whether World Vision Ethiopia intervention in the community development through area development program has achieved significant improvement to the livelihood and food security of beneficiaries within the community. The study proves that through the intervention works of done by NGO significant difference in the areas in which it operates and registered progress increasing the livelihood security of the households.

In addition, Rahmato, et.al, 2008, studied the NGOs contribution in development and good governance. The main objectives of the study were to investigate role of NGOs in addressing the social and Economic problems of the marginalized sections of the populations. The selected study area were Regions for short field visits: Addis Ababa, Oromia, SNNPR, and Beni Shangul. Field visits to, interviews held with relevant public officials of NGO staff, and project beneficiaries and document review were taken as method of data collection.

The results of the study shows NGOs are primarily engaged in addressing the root causes of poverty and vulnerability, as well as helping to build institutions for good governance and democracy-building. In rural areas, short-term relief distribution is not any more an important part of their program activities. The study is persuaded that further facilitation of these engagements would create grounds for achieving even more useful contributions to the national effort of addressing poverty, vulnerability and promoting good governance and democratic practice.

However, the study undertaken mentioned in the above do not show the existing condition of the beneficiaries before the intervention of nongovernmental organization and after the intervention of nongovernmental organizations or after they are the beneficiary of nongovernmental organizations. Accordingly, it overlooked some issues of the extent improvement in the lives of the beneficiaries. However, the role of nongovernmental organizations as revealed above, particularly the manner of participation of NGOs in approaching the problems in poverty reduction programs and empowerment paradigm at grassroots level is not considered. Particularly, in my research sites Tiro Afeta *woreda* research has not been conducted.

To fill this gap, this study attempted to investigate, document and analyze the whole process, its impacts and implication of the realities in Tiro Afeta *woreda*.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of the study is to assess the role of Non-Governmental Organizations in poverty alleviation in TiroAfetaworeda of Jimma zone.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:

- * To explore the mechanisms of intervention NGOS used in poverty alleviation;
- * To identify the role of NGOs in improving household income of the beneficiaries;
- * To the contribution of NGOs in employment creation for the beneficiaries ;
- * To analyze the major different sectoral achievements of NGOs in the study area;
- * To examine the role of NGOs in providing production equipments and furniture to the beneficiaries

1.4. Research Questions

The leading research question of the study is: What are the roles of Non-Governmental Organizations in poverty alleviation in TiroAfetaworeda of Jimma zone?

Specifically, this study attempts to answer the following key research questions:

- What are the mechanisms of intervention NGOS use in poverty alleviation in the study area?
- To what extent did the NGOs contribute in enhancing household income of the beneficiaries in the study area?
- What are the roles of NGOs in employment creation for the beneficiaries?
- What are the major different sectoral achievements of NGOs in the study area?
- To what extent NGOs engaged in increasing food availability and consumption of the beneficiaries?
- What are the roles of NGOs in providing production equipments and furniture of the beneficiaries
- What are the main constraints that NGOs face in the study area?

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study will be significant in providing new findings for practical and academic purpose, in helping to reconsider earlier assumptions and arguments, regarding the role of non-governmental organization in poverty alleviation.

The recognition of this study by the officials in the district might bring poverty alleviation strategies that are appropriate, not only in Tiro Afeta *woreda*, but in other areas of the country where NGOs are operating. The study hopes to serve as a tool for NGOs and other stakeholders.

On the part of the government, the outcome of this evaluation will, to some extent, inform policy makers on suitable sustainable poverty alleviation strategies that can be replicated to address the problem of poverty in the area and other parts of our county.

It will serve as first hand information to those who wanted to conduct their in-depth research in the study area.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The scope of this study was limited to the analysis of the effort of NGOs functioning in Tiro Afeta *woreda* running an integrated area development program with the ultimate objective of poverty reduction concern. For the purpose of study four NGOs were selected, and all dealing with poverty reduction based NGOs that operate in that *woreda* permanently were integrated. Their selection was based on volume of activities, coverage, and their existence in the study areas. These selected NGOs were: PLAN International, facilitators for change, GIZ and Hope for Children NGOs.

The theoretical scope of the study deals with the role of nongovernmental organizations on income and expenditure of beneficiaries or target groups of intervention, impact of NGOs in employment creation, and asset holding of the beneficiaries and considered major different sectoral achievements specifically by focusing on food availability and consumption, infrastructural facilities and their sectoral engagement and look at participation, sustainability and empowerment paradigms.

Unregistered or informal associations and groups which are usually referred to as grassroots organizations were not included in the study.

Geographically, the study is also confined to five Kebeles in Tiro Afeta *woreda* of Jimma Zone of Oromia Regional State. The area of this study is delimited to *woreda* at the community level.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

NGOs operating within the same geographical area were chosen. Simple geographical sampling method employed, which was purposive may inhibit the generalization of the results of NGOs works to the whole *woreda*.

In order to build sound theoretical and empirical basis, review of literature, magazines, books, insufficient studies and literature in Ethiopia particularly those relating to NGOs and their Role in poverty alleviation were one of the limitations of the study. While conducting this study the researcher faced overlapping of works, time and resource constraints.

1.8. Structure of the Thesis

The structure of this thesis contains five chapters. The first chapter embraces background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study and limitation of study, Chapter two deals with the literature review where important concepts and empirical literature are clarified. The third Chapter looks at the methodology intended for the study which contains study area, research design, and source of data, tools and procedures of data collection, sampling techniques and data analysis. Chapter four embraced results and discussions, whereas chapter five draws conclusion and forwarded possible recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework of Poverty Alleviation

This chapter deals with the theoretical framework of poverty alleviation, and development theories, NGOs Partnership in development, Poverty definition and features, NGOs and poverty reduction, Non Governmental organizations development in Ethiopia, Empirical Literature on the Role of NGO's in Poverty Alleviation that conducted in different countries and from Ethiopian experience has been discussed.

Poverty reduction requires the integration and partnership of the different actors and stakeholders: government, NGOs and donors. Through NGOs that operate in the study area donors contribute to the poverty reduction. Hence, the generalized conceptual frameworks on the integration of actors, roles of NGOs and impact of their goal in poverty reduction has been indicated in the figure below.

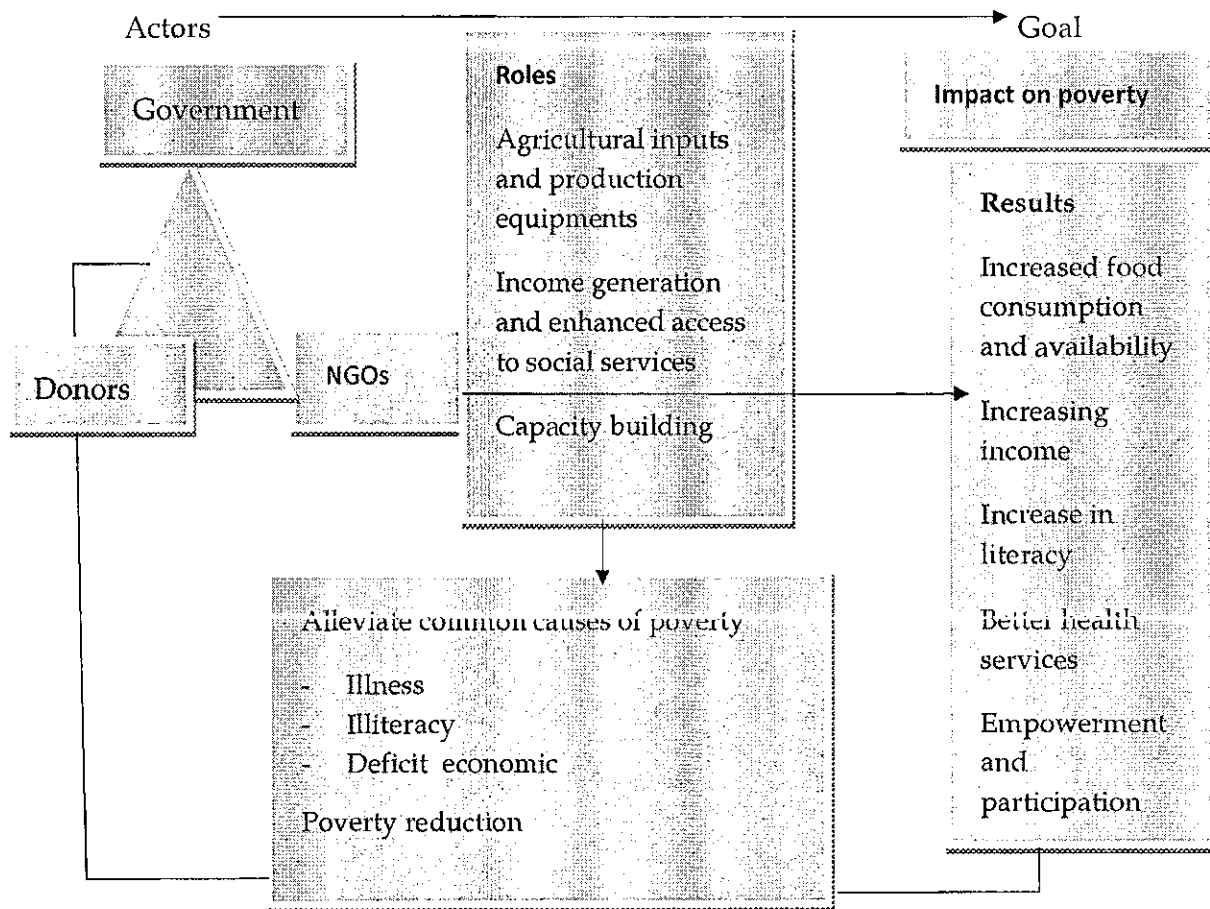


Figure 1: General conceptual framework of the study (own compilation)

Classical Development Theories such as Modernization and Dependency and Alternative approaches such as participatory, people centered and sustainable Development Approaches are commonly mentioned development theories will be discussed as follows.

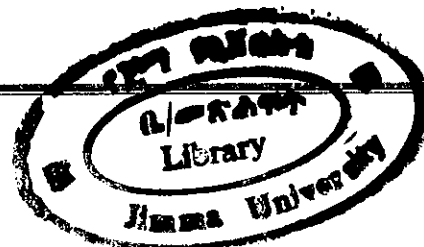
Modernization : - Dube (1988) as cited in Tefera, 2004 “ the concept of modernization is the response Western social sciences to the many challenges faced by the Third World “ The central idea of this theory is that the development logic of economic growth in general and industrialization in particular will impel societies towards a particular direction of change.

Dependency theory: - As the failure of Modernization theories became more apparent the idea of dependency theory was developed at the beginning of the 1960's. The basic notion of this theory is to analyze the basic unit of the world economy as an opposite to the modernization theory of that time. The theory argues that underdevelopment is occurring through the exploitation of the third world countries by the developed world. It is the reliance on the international markets that led to the domination of transitional capital because of the unusual exchange between the core and the periphery: benefiting only the core (Tefera, 2004).

Alternative Approach focuses on participatory and people centered development. This paradigm calls for an integrative approach where by all development actors such as government and civil society, including NGOs and CBOs play a role in development (ibid).

The development thinking of 1950's was largely influenced by technological concerns. A technology gap was identified between the advanced and the backward nations to be filled by the transfer of technology to the latter (Tegene, 1994).

The re-examination that began in the late 1960's led in the 1970's to bold commitments throughout the world to address more directly three central development challenges: elimination of poverty: preservation of the productive capacity of the environment: and empowerment of people through increased



participation in the development process. These commitments were accompanied by re-examination of prevailing theories and prescriptions.

As the 1970s began, a new development agenda was formulated giving more thought to appropriate technology: labor using strategies: self-reliance: and equitable growth and income distribution as well as participation.

Michael Lipton's contribution (1977) as cited in Tegene, 1994 the understanding of rural poverty through his urban biased argument: '... the main reason why poor people stay poor in developing countries is because small interlocking urban elites Can in a modern state substantially control the distribution of resources? They dominated government political parties, law, civil service, , trade unions, education, business organizations, and many more ,rural people, while much more numerous than urban people, are also much more dispersed, poor ,inarticulate, and unorganized in addition, the ideas of " growth with equity" " basic needs" etc Contributed to a major thinking of development theories of the 1950's to the early 1970's.

This technocratic and production oriented development thinking in dealing with rural poverty in particular and rural development problems in the third world in general were further challenged by Robert Chamber's publication. His notions of " reversals" "putting the last first" "new professionalism" called for among other things the emergence of new development professionalism based on alternative values and offering a variety of alternative technologies, organizational forms and management and research methods appropriate to a people centered development. Hence the loosely and broadly defined goals of participation: people centered development and putting people first found their way in recent development thinking which has given increasing emphasis to rights, freedom and the institutions of political participation (ibid).

2.1. NGOs Partnership in Development

According to commons, _ The New policy Agenda is a reflection of the triumphal associated with the belief that the end of the cold war has vindicated a market centered approach to social organization and economic development. The Donor

driven NPA (New policy Agenda) emphasizes the central importance of Free-markets' efficient use of limited government resources. A reduce role for the state and the need for good governance in low income countries. A New policy Agenda appears to call for NGOs to substitute for state program and to serve as implementers of public sectors donors' activities (Lucio, 2001).

Growing Skepticism about the role of the state in development, and concerns of negative consequences of the rent seeking behavior of state bureaucrats and the Underlying the new policy Agenda- an issue which has deeply influenced both bilateral and multilateral actors is the idea that private sector initiatives are intrinsically more efficient than the public initiatives (ibid).

NGOs are associations intermediate between state and market and committed to problems of development. The growing infers is NGOs in development circles seem to be associated with these organizations "Comparative advantage "comparative advantage" Vis-à-vis public bureaucracies. Because of this, various international donors and multilateral agencies shifted their attention from governments to NGOs, as both the preferred channels policy interventions in developing countries and the recipients of international aid.

When development NGOs began to be noticed in the 1970s, it was for what was beginning to be called an alternative development paradigm. The characteristics of this paradigm include its implication of local level development, its small scale nature of these developments efforts: its integrated approach of looking at an individual, family and community as an integrated whole: its participatory nature and its ideological and inspirational character.

The emergence of the rights based approach to development and the focus on equitable distribution and social justice resulted in the emergence of the new agenda in the development paradigm. The following points may be mentioned as an outcome of the emerged new policy agenda:-

The first outcome relates to NGOs. In the 1970, and 1995s, NGOs gained a high degree of visibility in almost every country significant multifold increase in the flow

of resource to NGO. In the 1980, and 1990s, UN conferences presented unique opportunity for NGOs to influence in development policy spaces, an enormous growth in the size, nature and diversify was achieved.

The second set of change relates to the nature of changes in the political system: the third set relates to the dramatic shift in the former Soviet Union and the nature of the socialist regime. The fourth is the change in the status of development of south East Asians. The fifth and last change is the slow but significant transformation of the development agenda itself (Babington, et al, 2000).

After 50 years of spectacular successful work (in raising the equity stakes, improving the quality of overseas development aid ,fostering southern NGOs work at the international level , and organizing quick and effective humanitarian assistance), northern NGOs have come to a cross road. The history of the NGOs occupational category' coupled with a changing political and economic environment means that most northern NGOs should close-up shop. Instead a kaleidoscopic rebirth is envisaged, where four key functions remain for northerners-as humanitarian agents, economic policy watchers, north-south brokers, and the corporate responsibility advocates (ibid).

Traditionally, NGOs activity has concentrated on the "Supply side" such as delivering services, providing development program .Much of the works of operational NGOs now concentrate on the "demand side" helping communities articulate their concerns and preferences amplify their voices.

The dilemmas NGOs face in today's context include: first: an increasingly problematic contradiction in the rapidly expanding NGO acceptance of micro credit and micro finance as critical economic development strategy: second: the broader issue of governance, i.e., NGOs need to deal with the possibility of working to create a more efficient, more transparent, more accountable apparatus of democratic governance. The third dilemma relates to the issue of policy resistance versus policy reform: the fourth relates to globalization which is inevitable and irreversible. Many NGOs have too readily succumbed to this view and have accommodated to it by fading their essential values for technical professionalism. They have to rediscover

and foster the values of citizen's participation (Murphy, 2000). The 5th dilemma is the issue of sustainability which is a major concern facing NGOs which is the question of their own resources.

Donors are asking financial sustainability-hence, NGOs are being exhorted to enter in to partnerships with the corporate sector. The orientation of accountability (to donors) away from the grass root is a particular threat to NGOs' (Edward and Hume, 1995).

Finally, NGOs are facing the dilemma of who to speak to. Issues of accountability, Impact and sustainability are now pushing NGOs to open up their horizons and deal with the rest of society. The future contribution of development NGOs, are linked to their ability to deal with the dilemmas and challenges described above.

2.2. Poverty definition and features:

Poverty is global phenomenon. It is complex and multi dimensional societal problem. Poverty thus has various manifestations. In addition to a lack of income to ensure a sustainable livelihood, it is about not being able to participate in recreational activities; not being able to send children on a day trip with their schoolmates or to a birthday party; not being able to pay for medicines for an illness. It is also characterized by lack of participation in decision making in social and cultural life. These are all costs of being poor. Those people who are barely able to pay for food and shelter simply can't consider these other expenses (WB, 1995)

To identify the poor in quantifiable terms, a poverty line dividing the poor from the non poor is used by putting price on the minimum required level of food, clothing, shelter, and fuel and so on. Thus, the poverty line is the minimum level of income required to achieve an adequate standard of living in a given country (ibid).

2.3. NGOs and poverty reduction

The World Bank (1995) defines Non-Governmental Organizations as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development. In another dimension, refers NGOs to autonomous, privately set up,

non-profit-making institutions that support, manage or facilitate development action by providing socio-economic activities to the needy. NGOs can be either local or international. Local NGOs are the ones that operate in one country while international NGOs operate in two or more countries.

Today NGOs are one of the major catalytic forces in the social mobilization and transformation of Nepali society. Both structural and functional characters of these organizations are quite diverse. Many of them are involved in awareness, social mobilization, local infrastructure building, and basic service Programmes such as education, health and drinking water provision to the local people (Khanal, 2006).

NGOs working in the areas of women empowerment, community forestry, technology transfer and micro-finance targeting the poor in general and women in particular have performed well. They have also been successful in resolving the sustainability issue to a great extent. NGOs working on awareness building, protecting human rights, and raising voices for political, economic, social and cultural rights have equally been successful. On the whole, the NGO movement has helped the poor and disadvantaged to form self-help groups, feel empowered in the process, and bring about improvements in their livelihood. This has created an opportunity and a forum to articulate their voices and choices through their organization and mainstream their priorities (UNDP 2004).

Recent results of living standard surveys show no marked improvement in the access to basic social and physical infrastructure services of the poorest. Poverty alleviation targeted through the provision of economic opportunities to the women is one of the ways for improving the women's status. Almost all poor women are economically active in agriculture, trade, small-scale manufacturing and craft production but women's low socio-economic status and limited access to information, skills and resources mean that these income generating opportunities are not fully exploited. There are a large number of NGOs funded by foreign agencies working across the world. The activities largely focused by these organizations in the developing countries are mostly related to the socio-economic issues (ibid).

However, poverty is a major issue of concern among the development thinkers worldwide. There are no end of debates about the very question of poverty and the approaches to alleviation. Due to the fact that , various government and non-governmental agencies are pursuing and raises different poverty mitigation mechanisms .But poverty still remains, as it were, the most incomprehensible problem before the development thinkers and the practitioners of its various theories and models.

ILO looks to poverty mitigation approach in the following way: as cited in Syed, (2010) "Firstly ... certain minimum requirements of a family for private consumption: adequate food, shelter and clothing, as well as certain household furniture and equipments. Second...essential services provided by and for the community at large, such as safe drinking water, sanitation, public transport and health, education and cultural facilities...."

However, most NGOs follow an integrate development approach. The impact of their development effort in general has not been encouraging. In a discrepancy existed between the widely held view about the NGOs role in poverty alleviation and the situation in reality because of: Most of the NGOs are poititically unaccountable to local communities excessively dependent on foreign donors, they simply scratch the surface of the development problems while failing to attack their structural causes., may not be able to identify the right need of the community and may not properly target the beneficiaries for the intervention works, Lack of broad programming, strategies and poor coordination with the local government programs ,Limited self-sustainability of the NGOs activities and limited ability of NGOs and lack of support from local government (Hashemi,1990, cited in Edward and Hume, 1995).

2.4. NGO's Development in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has a long history of associational life. Traditional society organizations are *idder*, *mahbier senbete*, *iqub*, etc. But their roles in development activities were not realized. Traditional voluntary humanitarian practice in Ethiopian society is a common phenomena, the burden of catering for the needy and disadvantaged was the responsibility of the extended family, the religious institutions, indigenous social

organization. This is a traditional non-governmental method of voluntary action (Kassahun, 1994a: 3; CRDA, 1998:4, cited in Kassahun 2002).

The voluntary sector in Ethiopia has an old history but the formal associational life going back in effect to the last years of the Imperial regime. When the Ethiopian Civil Code containing the law of associations meant to govern all voluntary organizations was issued in 1960, there were hardly any active organizations that may be described as NGOs or CSOs in the proper sense of the word. By the latter part of the 1960s, there were a small number of professional associations registered with the Ministry of Interior, which was then the regulating body, but these were mainly concerned with the basic interests of their members and professions and did not play any significant role in development or other public issues (Rahmato et al. 2008).

NGOs first started to appear in Ethiopia in the 1960's and these were mostly of European origin. In the 1970's more NGOs emerged especially in response first to the 1973/74 famine and later on to the 1983/84 famine. The number of NGOs continued to grow after the overthrow of the military regime (Derg) in 1991. However, their activities were principally limited to relief and rehabilitation before they became more development oriented (CRDA, 2006).

After the Dawn fall of the Derg especially in mid 1990 the numbers of CSOs in general and NGOs in particular showed tremendous increases. In the beginning of 1990 there were 250 CSOs and NGOs in this country in 2007 this figure raised more than 2000 (Rahmato, et.al, 2008).

According to Dejene (2004) in Ethiopia, NGOs have contributed to the countries socio-economic development and welfare in many different ways. More than 270 local and international NGOs have reached up to 15% of the total population. They run about 576 projects with a running cost and investment outlays amounting to 2.5 billion Birr.

NGOs in Ethiopia have built up valid development experience, especially in working with poor categories of people such as the landless, cattle less, widows and orphans,

in ways that are complementary to state and private sector activity (Belshaw and Coyle 2001).

The new proclamation, Charities and Societies proclamation No.621/2009 allowed the establishment of three types of Charities and Societies in Ethiopia,

1. Ethiopian Charities or Ethiopian Societies shall mean those Charities or Societies that are formed under the laws of Ethiopia, all of whose members are Ethiopians, generate income from Ethiopia and wholly controlled by Ethiopians. However, they may be deemed as Ethiopian Charities or Ethiopian Societies if they use not more than ten percent of their funds which is received from foreign sources.
2. Ethiopian Resident Charities or Ethiopian Resident Societies shall mean those Charities or Societies are formed under the laws of Ethiopia and which consist of members who reside in Ethiopia and who receive more than 10% of their funds from foreign source.
3. Foreign Charities shall mean those Charities that are formed under the laws of foreign countries or which consist of members who are foreign nationals or are controlled by foreign nationals or receive funds from foreign source

The relationship between government and NGOs is very complex. A number of resources show that the national as well as local government acknowledges the positive impact and value of NGO activities (MoFED, 2006; Thomas and Taylor, 2000; Edwards and Hulme, 1996, cited in Schmied 2010).

However, at the same time, there is some disagreement between government and NGOs (primarily due to political reasons) especially the issue of advocacy on right issue; it assumed that the responsibility of the government. But Ethiopia highly dependent on foreign aid according to the World Bank (2007), aid flows are equivalent to about eight percent of the country's GDP, and in 2008, external assistance covers one-third of the country's national budget (Rahmato et al. 2008).

2.5. Empirical Literature on the Role of NGO's in Poverty Alleviation

Some of the empirical literature on the role of nongovernmental organizations in poverty alleviation assessed has been as follows:-

A Similar study by saifuddin Ahmad, (2006) on NGO's perception of poverty in Bangladesh strives to find out the answer to the questions: how do the NGO's in Bangladesh conciseness the term poverty? And how do NGO's select poverty reduction production programs? .The research is explanatory and inductive in nature. The qualitative approach to the study has been followed by multiple cases study. The findings of the study shows that conceptualization of the term poverty is hardly local knowledge based. It is also found that the beneficiaries' conditions (level of poverty) have not improved or they are kept inclined to the programmes .hence the poverty reduction programs of the NGO's do not much with the reality.

Another study conducted by World Bank mission in Uganda (1994) had purpose of identifying the role of NGOs and CBOs in poverty alleviation and how the enabling environment (policy and operational) can be improved to maximize their comparative advantage. The principal findings include the expanding partnerships between governments, NGOs and CBOs to reach the poor; and identified the role that NGOs are playing essential role in capacity building of community based groups (WB, 1994).

2.6. Ethiopian Experience:

There is little analysis done on the role of NGO's in Ethiopia, although there are many opinion on the lack of coordination between nongovernmental organizations and the government offices; crowding out effect of NGO's and among NGO's themselves .literature related to NGO's role with poverty alleviation in Ethiopia are quite few in the case of Ethiopia . The cases in point include:

A study done by Coyle and Belshaw, (2001) on poverty alleviation in Ethiopia and the role of NGO's Their study was both qualitative assessment selected projects in Ethiopia .The objective was to select and ground truth the impact of probable poverty reducing projects implemented in Ethiopia by the range of NGO's ,international and local . They purposively selected sample NGO projects by an intention to complement a more descriptive quantitative review and impact of poverty reducing NGO projects. The main objective was essentially convincing demonstration of good practices across major poverty reduction activities. A sample of 14 NGO's and 28 poverty reducing projects were taken and the data collection was from key informants and the project beneficiaries.

The findings of the study point out that the NGO's have built up valid development experiences especially in working with the poor in a way that are complementary to the state and private sector activities .The study was able to identify and confirm on the ground a significant range of innovatory and in the experiences of the beneficiaries, effective poverty reducing activities being assisted by NGO's .However , various aspects of cost effective service delivery are not yet satisfactory in place .

Another study by Clark, (2000) on civil society and development in Ethiopia considers NGO's as providers of relatively efficient mechanisms for addressing poverty alleviation through integrated programs. The main concern was provide a quick overview of potential roles of NGO's and other civil society actors in meeting Ethiopia's immense development challenges. The focus of NGO's was on education on education health, gender, food security, water supply, nutrition, early childhood development and urban poverty. The study identified that projects and programs of NGO's are striving to deliver in Ethiopia are complementary to the development strategies, and NGO's offer additional channel for their complementation (Clark, 2000).

Study by Dejene Aredo, (2004) focusing on the contribution of NGO's to household food security: the case of three area development program of World vision Ethiopia in Amhara regional state. However, both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and participatory rural appraisal methods were used.

The study was examining whether World vision Ethiopia intervention in the community development through area development program has achieved significant improvement to the livelihood and food security of beneficiaries within the community. The study proves that through the intervention works of done by NGO significant difference in the areas in which it operates and registered progress increasing the livelihood security of the households.

Rahmato, et.al, 2008, studied the NGOs contribution in development and good governance. The main objectives of the study were to investigate role of NGOs in addressing the social and Economic problems of the marginalized sections of the population, to compile the distribution of NGO programs/projects across the Regions of the country, disaggregated into sectoral programs/projects, beneficiaries, and the corresponding budgets allocated for undertaking these programs/projects. Identification of 4 Regions for short field visits: Addis Ababa, Oromia, SNNPR, and BeniShangul. The data collection was undertaken through Field visits to these Regions were undertaken and interviews held with relevant public officials,

CSO/NGO staff, and project beneficiaries. Documents useful for the study were also reviewed.

The results of the study shows NGOs are primarily engaged in addressing the root causes of poverty and vulnerability, as well as helping to build institutions for good governance and democracy-building. In rural areas, short-term relief distribution is not any more an important part of their program activities. Instead, they are concerned mainly with strengthening of awareness, awareness creation and technologies, supporting institutions, and promoting linkages. The study is persuaded that further facilitation of these engagements would create grounds for achieving even more useful contributions to the national effort of addressing poverty, vulnerability and promoting good governance and democratic practice.

2.7. Profile of NGOs

In order to have better understanding on the works of NGOs in Tiro Afeta *woreda* the researcher tried to examine the terminal evaluation reports of development work undertaken between the year from (2010-2015) of the selected NGOs and interviewed NGOs are officials functioning in Tiro Afeta *woreda* .

Because of the fact the findings from such analysis would help to generalize the findings from the case study .The researcher tried to consider the terminal evaluation reports done by external (mid-term) evaluators and the evaluation conducted by team of experts drawn from the signatory sectors from government offices: zone finance and economic development Bureau,*woreda* line offices and participants from the evaluated organization .

4.2. Profile of NGOs: Plan International Ethiopia, Facilitators for Change, Hope for children and GIZ

The terminal evaluation reports done at different times the by these NGOs Plan International Ethiopia, facilitator for change, and Hope for children and GIZ (German Technical Cooperation) NGOs were used. This evaluation were done by a team experts from the Zonal and *woreda* finance and economic development ,agriculture ,health education ,water resource development offices facilitated and led by regional bureau of finance and economic development The team has used different

methodologies to obtain reliable data during the evaluation process: review of project documents and periodical reports ,site observation, discussions with the project managers and concerned woreda line offices ,discussions among the beneficiaries and interviewed some on the individual basis. The objectives of terminal evaluations were assessing the achievements and impacts generated due to the project intervention, efficiency, and effectiveness and assess sustainability aspect of the project and draw important lessons to be used when designing similar project for implantation.

The overall objectives of Facilitators for change C NGOs is to enable sustainable of food security at household level and improving the income of the farmers in the project area which is meant to simultaneously address the various needs of the society from different perspectives (FC project Annual report, 2011).

Regarding the general Objective of Plan International Ethiopia, is intends to enhance the economic capacity of households with special emphasis given to women so as to address the malnutrition of children linked to poverty and low status of women in the community. This will be realized by improving access to financial resources, market knowledge and skill. Value chain promotion on selected agricultural products (livestock, honey, vegetables and fruits); quality agricultural extension services (knowledge, technologies, and inputs); promoting village saving and loan schemes including linking with formal financial institutions, networking and scaling up and supporting vocational skill training and functional adult literacy are the key interventions (Plan international Ethiopia : Oromia Program Unit long term plan ,July 2011).

Hope for children is one the selected NGOs for investigation, its overall objective is to increase household access to financial service, Strengthen Village Savings and Loan Association Groups with batter ability to integrate and serve the needs of women and youths and increasing the percentage of women who make major destiny maker on use of household disposable income 14% to 17%.

The other NGOS that operating in Tiro Afeta woreda is GIZ or sustainable land management project has that initiated in TiroAfetaWoreda implementation in 2012 and Implemented community/micro-watersheds located in 4 Kebeles of the Woreda.

The Overall Objective of GIZ or sustainable land management project is: to improve the livelihood of land users and communities through the implementation of Sustainable Land Management activities. In general, SLMP is climate sensitive which works towards achieving adaptation, mitigation and livelihood improvement and to reduce land degradation in agricultural landscapes and improves the agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers (SLM third quarter report, 2015).

To this end, the programs have planned and worked on components like increased agriculture production, increased access to food, improved health status of the community, decreasing the spread of HIV/AIDS, and increasing care for victims, improving community capacity and early warning and disaster management, and enhance child development. Improvements were expected in crop production and livestock husbandry, credit access, off farm product qualities, safe water coverage, school construction and facility support, trainings, increased number of CBOs, improved child development and rights protection. The poorest of the poor such as landless, female headed, child headed, outcast artisans, etc...were the major intention groups.

The above stated NGOs followed two approaches in their efforts to towards the achievement of the goal; they address directly needy households through appropriate intervention strategies by organizing them into interest groups, through skill trainings, input provision etc..., and they build socio economic infrastructure to render social services to the communities.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of Study Area

This research focuses the poverty alleviation strategies implemented by NGOs in the TiroAfeta District. In this study, TiroAfeta District was taken as a case study. TiroAfeta District is located at south west of Addis Ababa, located at 70 km at north east of Jimma town.

TiroAfeta *woreda* is found in South western part of Oromia Regional state, Jimma Zone TiroAfeta *Woreda*, which is located 7° 48' -8° 0' 0'' N and 37° 10' -37° 24' E.

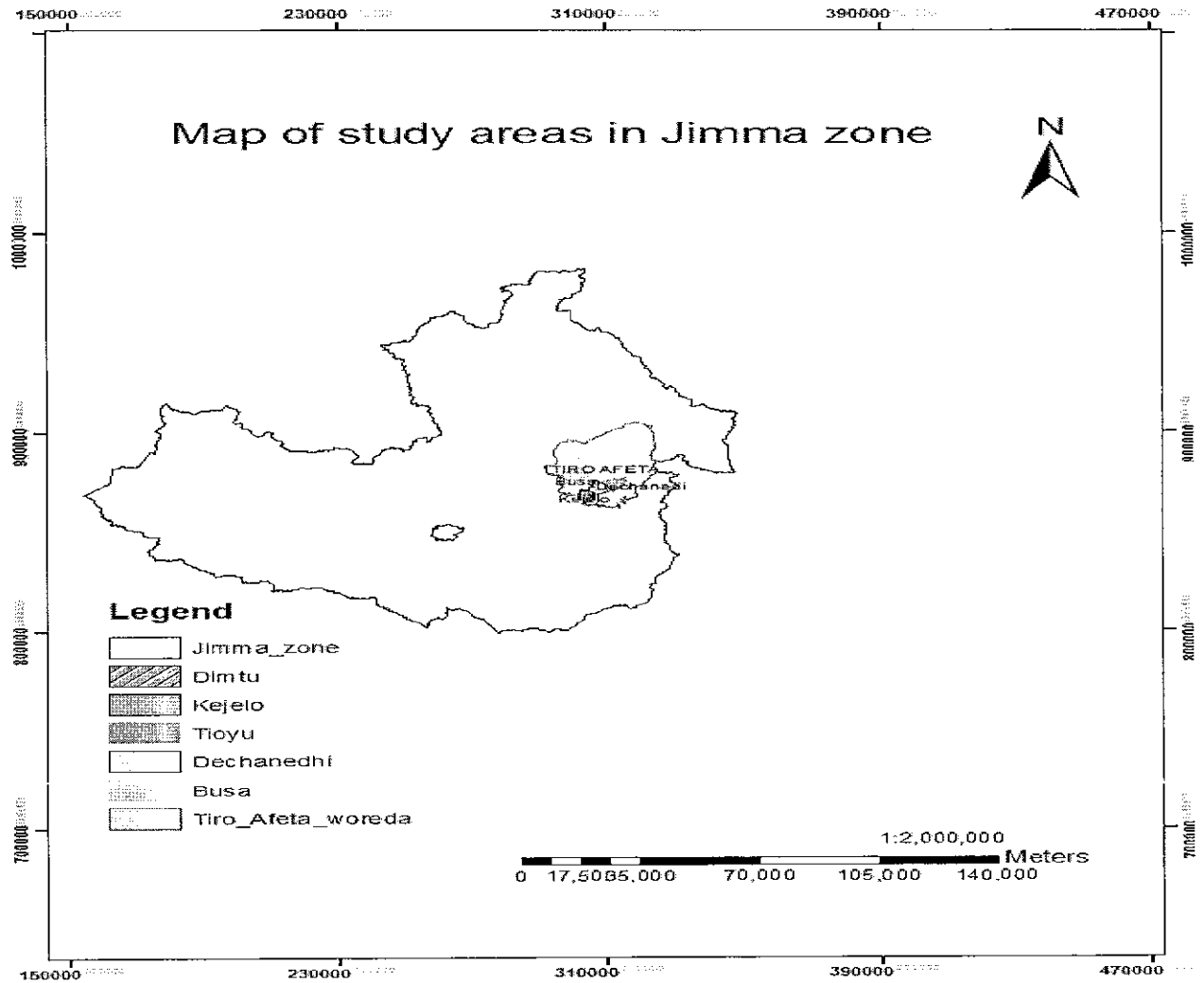
The socio economic status of the area is unsatisfactory due to vulnerability to different factors such as population growth, declining of productivity, lack of marketing opportunities, insufficient advisory services, shortage of farm inputs, communication facilities, illiteracy etc., all exacerbate the daily lives of the rural poor.

The district is regarded as one of the disadvantaged places in jimma zone because of its high levels of illiteracy and poverty situation.

Tiro Afeta *woreda* was recognized as a district in 1942 E.C. Before 1988 TiroAfeta district was one of the districts of Gibe Awaraja of keffa province. During 1988, with the formation of people's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (EPRDF) awaraja organs were structured in a new manner. Thus, TiroAfeta district was structured as Gibe awaraja with sokoru *woreda* considering Sokoru town as a capital of the Gibe awaraja under Jimma Administrative Region .This structure has further continued until the transitional period (1991_1993) with the formation of Regional state of Oromia during 1992, TiroAfeta district was separated from sokoru district and has continued its own district administration (socio-economic profile of *Tiro Afeta woreda* , 2007).

Currently, the *woreda* undertakes its administrative duties and responsibly in 27 peasant Associations and two urban centers, *Dimtu* and *Akko Town* (Ibid).

The map of study area



Source: Arc GIS map Processed Oromia map raw data

3.2. Research Design

The research relied on both qualitative and quantitative approaches to research. The design of this research most closely follows that of survey-case study design. According to Bryman and Bell (2003), survey research is where data are collected predominantly by questionnaire or interviews on more than one case and at a single point in time. The process is meant to collect quantitative and quantifiable data in connection with two or more variables.

A qualitative research method has been used in mixed with the quantitative methods. The appropriateness of this method in describing what is going on currently in relation to how NGOs work with the poor and identify their felt needs; formulate and implement participatory approach; help to alleviate poverty sustainably and replicate development activities; their effectiveness and empowerment paradigms.

The researcher conceived that there are no bridges and fences between qualitative and quantitative methods. Carvalho and white have noted that both methods are often more powerful when combined (Carvalho and white in Holland et al., 2005:21). Thus, the researcher has also employed the quantitative approach for the purpose of gathering and analyzed data gathered more from questionnaire that focus on income, expenditure patterns, food availability and consumption Opinion, and practiced through different data collection instruments was taken into account.

3.3. Type and Source of Data

Sources of both primary and secondary data were used in this study. The sources of primary data were obtained from beneficiaries of Non Governmental organizations, government line e sectors, NGO officers, and *kebele* administrators.

By being consistent with the theoretical foundation of the choice of research methods, secondary source data were obtained from the existing documents such as documents of project performance reports, and plan documents, internet sources as well as other published and unpublished documents were considered.

3.4. Sampling

Five Common program intervention areas of NGOs were selected purposively out of the twelve program interventions areas of NGOs in Tiro Afetaworeda. The selected kebeles were *Dintu, Kejelo, xiyo, Busa* and *Decha Nedi kebele*, the intention behind for the selection of these *kebele* is that what is intervention area for one NGO is not target area of intervention for the other; therefore the researcher intended to took the common program intervention area.

In addition, it was assumed that NGOs working in these selected villages could give a picture of how these NGOs for different rural communities interacting with different actors such as public, profits and non profits for the welfare of the targeted communities that could in the selection of *kebeles* there is some consideration in accessibility of the *kebeles*. Households' beneficiaries have been taken as a unit of intervention in sampling and the basis for sampling size.

The sample size of 120 household beneficiaries were selected out of the total 660 beneficiary households, through simple technique stated by Kothari (1990) in order to determine sample size of the population which is less than 10,000, the sample size is calculated by using the following formula. Based on this the researcher used the formula to determine the sample size.

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{E^2}$$
 Where N= population size n= desired sample size Z=standard normal variable at required confidence level P=estimated characteristics of target population d= 0.07 (93% of confidence is assumed)

Accordingly, N=660 Z=1.69 p=0.5 q=0.5 E=0.07 level of statistical significance of target population

Therefore,
$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{E^2} = \frac{(1.69)^2 (.50)(.50)}{(.07)^2} = 146$$

Where n is the sample size, N is the population size, and E is the level of precision 93% of confidence. When this formula is applied to the above sample,

$$\text{If } N < 10,000 \text{ the formula is } fn = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n}{N}} = \frac{146}{1 + \frac{146}{660}} = 120$$

Hence, after the sampling size is determined the participants from each *kebeles* were selected from the sample size of target population proportionally from the selected *kebeles* and selected NGOs through simple random sampling (lottery method) because a given population has equal chance to be selected.

3.4. Methods and instruments of Data Collection

Generally, questionnaire, both closed and open ended, key informant interview and focus group discussions has been used to collect any available information that support the study.

Particularly, the researcher employed the following tools of data collection in order to gather relevant and necessary information that helps to achieve the stated objectives.

The questionnaires were both structured and unstructured open ended and closed item in order to compensate the limitation of either of them. It has helped in achieving greater uniformity of measurement and reliability as well as flexi ability. The researcher distributed 120 questionnaire papers to randomly identified household beneficiaries.

Households were selected as unit of intervention. In the same way the researcher was succeeded in distributing the questionnaire and the data collection issue is facilitated for the researcher through data collectors of the selected NGOs due to the fact that they showed the researcher when to collect the data and arranged for the investigator on beneficiaries weekly meeting and during the meetings undertaken by the government at different time since the beneficiaries are part of those communities.

Another instrument employed was Interviews that were made with identified 14 key informants with regard to issues required clarification and justification. The interview questions were semi-structured to enable the interviewee's express themselves without inhibition in order to get deeper and richer information.

An interview with NGO officers and interview with head or process owners government sectors engage on poverty alleviation concern : *woreda* education office , *woreda* health office , *woreda* agriculture office , water, mineral and energy sector, woman and children affairs office and *kebele* chairman were conducted to collect information on works directly associated with poverty alleviation and related issues

The NGO's project officer's members were also chosen for an interview because they are involved in project implementation, budgeting, planning and community mobilization of development effort or poverty reduction concern.

There were also focus groups discussions in order to increase the reliability and credibility of the qualitative data. It is intended to conduct with purposively identified group of the beneficiaries of the selected Non Governmental organizations are selected in order to cross check the data.

The rationale of the methods used was to ensure validity and reliability of findings thus triangulation was used. This helped in getting several insights in all aspects of the study problem. Focus group discussion was used to enable cross validation of data and give room for probing.

Moreover, intensive focus group discussions were held with the beneficiaries or target population of NGO's. The discussions were made based on unstructured checklists of issues, for about more than two hours. Accordingly 6-8 individuals were purposively selected from the target groups of NGOs in consultation with the NGO officers. In order to enable the community focus group reflect the target groups gender and non-membership of any government functionaries were considered as criteria to select them. In recruiting the members, those staffs posted at *woreda* level and field officers and data collectors of the selected NGOs contacted as they are better placed to know the target groups. The researcher himself has facilitated the

focus group discussions in generating data. The discussions with the beneficiaries were focused on exploring opinions, perception concerns and experiences of the community regarding the role of nongovernmental organization in poverty reduction concern.

While conducting the focus group discussion, the researcher develops a pool of eligible participants and then purposively selects it. Finally, the following were rules of the focus group discussion.

- Confidentiality: - The participants were approached in an ethical manner and bounded to limit the gathered data only for the study purpose.
- No one participant dominates the other participants: - Every participant was participated freely and expressed their opinion on the issue under discussion. This is because, the researcher was already aware of bias and created non-threatening environment.
- Probing the participants with careful approach: - The researcher or the moderator should probe the participants towards active participation but, with careful approach not to disturb the discussion. The researcher or moderator was acting as facilitator of the solution participants recommended.
- All required materials were made available in advance before the discussion schedule. Time and discussion room were also arranged with the consent and cooperation of the participants. Making notes while discussion is going on. Accordingly, free and frank discussion was organized and conducted by the facilitation of the researcher. In addition, the researcher was aware of the following skills while moderating the focus group discussion.

-Mentally prepared

-Select appropriate location

-Record the discussion

-Uses purposeful small talk

-Has a smooth and snappy introduction

- Uses pauses and probes
- Uses subtle group control
- Controls reactions to participants

The reviewed documents have been taken from Non-Governmental functions from 2011–2014/15 terms Activity or terminal project evaluations and Working Reports were by mostly focusing on the affairs poverty alleviation. That year is selected because it is the enactment year of poverty reduction strategy paper, (PRSP): Growth and Transformation Plan. Poverty reduction activities done by NGOs in the *woreda* are also searched on their Annual and Activity Reports of last five years.

Documents and reports have been reviewed for consistency and getting more information and trends are used in the study to support the claim with facts. The triangulation of these methods helps the quality data assurance from which a conclusion could be drawn from the findings.

3.5. Methods of Data Analysis

As stated above a wide array of data collection strategies are employed in order to gather vast amount of evidences during a case study for analysis. The major task during analysis has been organizing the data through transcription, generating categories, themes, and patterns; coding the data; reviewing the emergent ideas and searching for alternative explanations.

The study used descriptive statistics, compare means that is paired t-test statistical tools in testing the hypothesis of the study. Paired t-test is used for hypothesis one because the data generated is measured in nominal scale. The paired t-test compares the means for two variables for a single group. The purpose of this test is to determine whether or not the variables were rated differently by the subjects in the sample. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS Version 20) was utilized for data analysis.

Qualitative methods of data analysis have been undertaken by converging the data generated using both quantitative and of qualitative approaches, which have

contribute much to clarifies and understand the issue using manual computation, tables, percentage, statements and figures have been used to present and interpret the data.

3.5. Ethical Considerations

An introductory letter of permission to carry out the research was obtained from Jimma University, college of Law and Governance, Department of Governance and Development studies, presented to the NGOs heads and selected government offices for concerned issues.

In order to maintain and increase their confidentiality the purpose and the importance of the study have been debriefed for the participants of the study and informs the findings of the study is used only for academic purposes and instruments and procedure in this study would not have any harm on the study participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with findings and discussion on the role of NGOs in poverty reduction programs on income ,expenditure performance, improvement in food availability and consumption ,employment creation ,provision of equipment and furniture and NGOs projects participatory ,empowerment paradigms, sustainability and exit out strategy in poverty reduction concern have been discussed.

According to the specific objectives of the study, quantitative information (data) related to household income and expenditure, food availability and consumption etc. have been analyzed to give further depth to the research findings the analysis of qualitative information regarding the contribution of NGOs ,participatory aspects ,project sustainability concerns ,poverty perception of sample of households ,challenges encountered nongovernmental organizations and relations with the government have been analyzed .

Generally, this chapter provides the empirical findings gleaned from the collected data. It provides demographic information of the respondents and the statistical and qualitative analysis of the information collected from them.

4.1.1. Socio- Demographic characteristics of the respondents

In terms of personal characteristics the participants were requested to provide information relating to sex, age occupation, family size and educational status. The details about the respondents are presented below.

4.1.1. Socio- Demographic information of the respondents

Table 4.1.1: Socio- Demographic information of the respondents

Variables	Measuring Groups	Frequency	Percent (%)
Sex category of the respondents	Female	69	57.5
	Male	51	42.5
	Total	120	100
Educational status of the respondents	Not educated	21	17.5
	Informal education	26	21.7
	Grade 1-4	39	32.5
	Grade 5-8	20	16.7
	High school	14	11.7
	Total	120	100
Occupational status of the respondents	Farmers	106	82.5
	Others	5	10
	Petty trade	9	7.5
	Total	120	100

Source: Own Field Survey, April 2015.

The above table depicts the information about the sex distribution of the respondents. It shows that the overwhelming majority 57.5% of the respondents were female and whereas 42.5% were male.

The above table, most of the respondents had at least basic primary education from grade 1-4, which represents 32.5% of the sample, and 16.7 % represent grade 5-8. However 11.7% had secondary educational experiences and 21.55% had informal educational background. Rest of the 17.5% had no educational background.

In general 82.5% of the respondents are farmers were mainly involved in mainly mixed farming such as crops and livestock, 7.5% are petty traders and others 10% are these that engaged on causal work, carpenter and these organized cooperatively in a form micro business by NGOs on cafes and restaurant activities.

The average family size of respondents group stood at 4.58 with a minimum size ranging 1 to maximum size of 8. The standard deviation is 1.58, at 95% confidence interval.

Duration of selected NGOs operation (implementation) in the study area

As far the response of the respondents was concerned 96(80%) replied it greater than five year after they sated to operate in the study area and the rest of the respondents replied that as it is less than five year after the selected NGOs starts to operate in the study area.

4.2. Mechanisms of NGOs intervention in poverty reduction

NGOs adopt holistic approaches or the level of inter departmentalism practiced by NGOs are different based on their development initiatives and as a development program NGOs adopt different strategies as suggested by Farrington, and Babington, (1993), development problems are thus suggested to be tackled mainly through: making people aware of their interests, providing them with mechanisms for support and giving them common more respectable voices by having them organized in some way.

Ina addition , supporting them to grow better and more productive crops, promoting the use of more on-farm resources requiring less scarce or unaffordable external inputs; helping them to rely less on rain fed agriculture through irrigation, enabling them to grow crops several more times in a year than rain fed agriculture would allow, promoting better health, nutrition and household income through vegetable gardening; helping farmers to be independent of the hand held hoe a symbol of subsistence farming by mechanizing agriculture affordably through or at the same time by optimizing the utilization of animal resources; finally, but not completing the possible set of interventions to improved rural conditions, are the efforts of helping farmers to exploit better market opportunities and deal with constraints. Most of the case study NGOs also show to see marketing as an important problem, needed to be understood better and be made beneficial to rural producers (ibid).

In case the selected NGOs in the study area as far the focus group discussants explained, non Governmental organizations more focuses on poverty reduction concern by emphasizing on the poorest or the marginalized section of the society. The beneficiary also states the means NGOs intervene in poverty reduction through problem identification or mostly by focusing on the most pressing needs of the target group of the community. From this it is possible to deduce that NGOs have been adopted target group approach.

The result via key informant interview with NGOs reveals that, in order to fill the gap what the government cannot fulfill Non Governmental organizations intervene on different sectoral activities such as agriculture by focusing on natural resource conservation and practices and improving the livelihood of land users and communities through the implementation of Sustainable Land Management activities, school construction and renovation, water provision and sanitation, Strengthening health systems based on the primary health care approach by ensuring that essential pharmaceutical supplies are readily available to health facilities ,support girl's economic empowerment by increasing in income of targeted women/program participants and the other is animal fattening and poultry production etc were the issues raised by key informants.

In addition to interview ,with *woreda* education sector heads state , when NGOs that functioning in our *woreda* construct the school and when they also construct water they intentionally to reduce children from the school dropout and protecting children from violence and to bring pure water for them .

In addition, key informant interview with the *woreda* vice water and mineral and energy sector states, when NGOs constructs water they consider the most disadvantaged section of the society that is women's because of the fact that in rural areas women's fetching water by walking a long distance irrespective of its quality and it is the time spent, which was highly influenced by the distance from the home to the source.

The above raised view reveals that NGOs mechanisms of poverty reduction effort is a holistic integrated development approach that emphasizes on different sectors

and on the cross cutting issues and they also give high attention to children and women's.

Generally, mechanisms of NGOS intervention process based on beneficiaries through self help groups conceptualization of the process stated in the figure

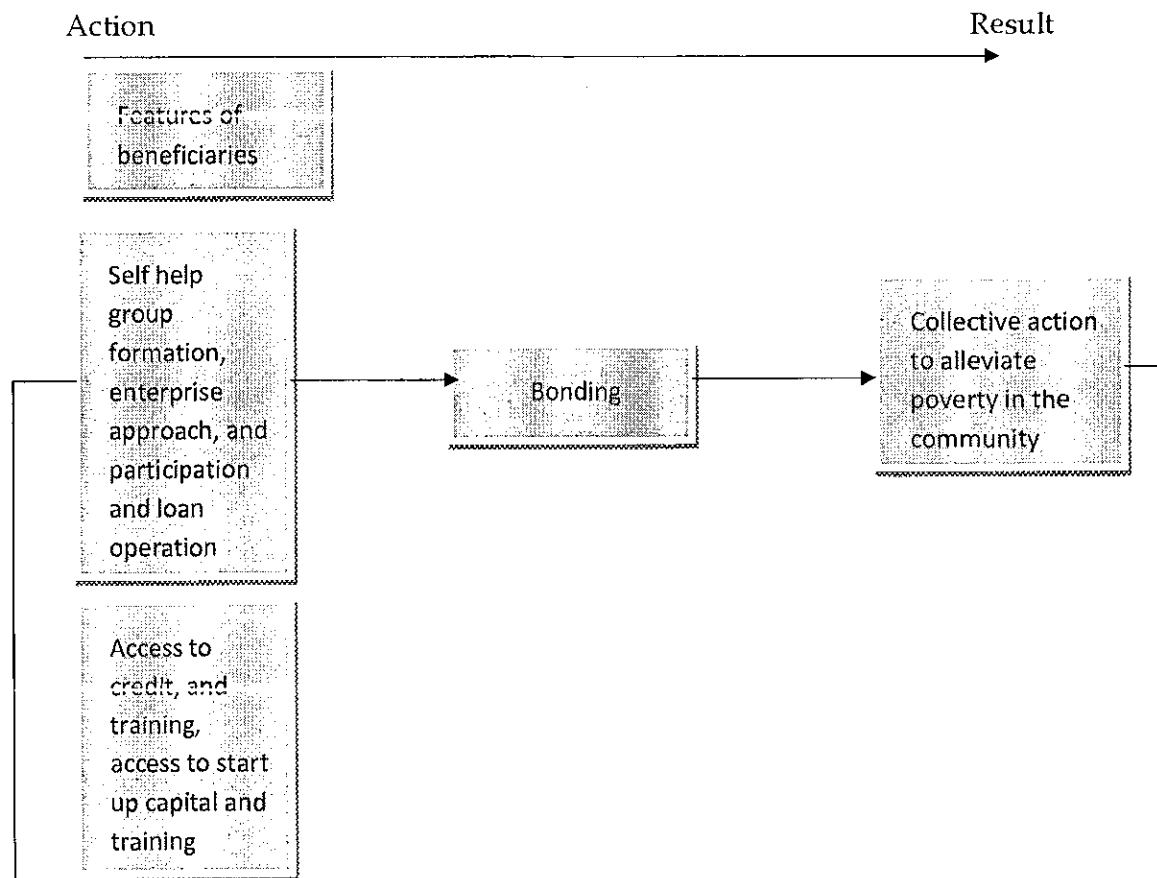
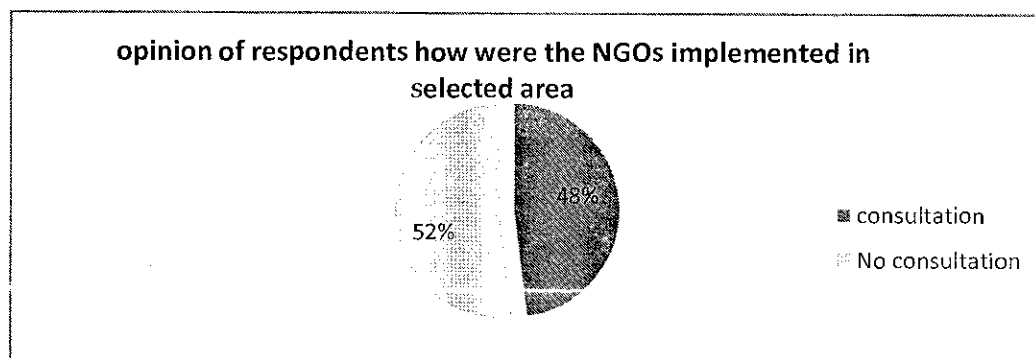


Figure 2: General frameworks set out from the practical process analyzed

Basing on the issues that raised from the respondents, interview, focus group discussion and reviewed documents the NGO's mechanisms of intervention at the grass root level is analyzed under the following headings; participation; Sustainability and Empowerment; which will be debriefed below.

4.2.1. Participatory aspect

Figure 3: Opinion of respondent how were the NGOs implemented in selected kebele



Source: Own Field Survey, April 2015.

The majority of the respondents (52%) indicated that NGOs just implement some of their projects without consulting them. On the other hand (48%) indicated that NGOs do consult them before implementing their projects. The respondents mentioned that NGOs rarely consult them before implementing a programme.

The study via focus group discussion shows that the NGOs selection of the beneficiaries was not undertaken with direct consultation with their beneficiaries rather through the mandated government line sector offices. The consultation issue raised as an example by the beneficiaries are the water construction project for the communities are undertaken via *woreda* water ,mineral and energy office ,the issue of school and education is through *woreda* education office ,and the concern of dry latrine or access to improved sanitation facilities is via *woreda* health office etc. In line with the interview with *kebele* chairman and group discussants point out more of the discussion is with the mandated government organs and the NGOs first consult the *woreda* level officials rather than considering our communities concern and they engaged in line of the objectives of NGOs interests and their main pressing need at bottom level they raised like electricity, hospital, health center is not much considered. To this end, adding on this the concerned government organs accept what NGOs want to do for the communities and the consult the community on their mandated issues that what NGOs going to do rather focusing on communities need.

As the results of key informant interview revealed regarding the project implemented in the intervention *kebele* that the manner of project implantation is in two ways. The first one is the budget that can be used flexibly to this regard they consult the community and undertake need assessment and priority area for they should be determined for intervention. The other is Grant budget this budget is directly planned by donors in line with their objectives it should be applied in line with the strategies and objectives of the donors for example if the concern of the donors is engaged on education ;the matter for education cannot be used for other purposes other than educational development .

The above idea revealed that, these NGOs' programmes varied from their required attempt to reality in line with the communities interest either intentionally or unintentionally because of external pressure.

In relation to this, World Bank, 1997 discussed that NGOs pioneered participatory methods in project design and are strong advocated of strategies that view poor as economic and social actor rather than passive recipients of welfare taking action to reduce poverty in Sub Saharan Africa .The main NGOs strength includes the capacity to promote local participation.

Nevertheless, NGOs are often they part of the population whose involvement is sought. If they come as outsiders to the given area, they tend to develop bound with the people they serve: they work with community groups as partners emphasizing local self help initiatives and local of the program.

When project designers and managers listen to the people their project can be made to appeal to what the people value, to reinforce peoples own identity and to enhance their self respect. When this happened, when project touches the inner core of beneficiaries, it becomes a catalyst for self improvement and the development it achieves becomes self generating (F.salamon, Lawrence, WB, 1987).

In addition, a quote from the Mao Tse Tung reveals the fact that:

*"Go the people
Love them,
Learn from them
Start with what they know,
Build on what they have,
And when it is done, they will say
We have done it!
(Jyoti Juman, 2003)*

Some time there is a danger of trying to have it both ways: on the one hand, appearing to adopt a fully Participatory methodology while on the other hand attempting to introduce external priorities in such a way that they appear to be owned by the local community.

Indigenous knowledge system, the rural people's knowledge has to be consulted and exploited in the process of development works through participation. They have much to teach .But knowledge of rural people are disregarded ,despised ,demoralized by urban ,commercial and professional values ,interests and power .For them to be better able to participate ,control and benefit requires reversals. Among this one first step is for outsider professionals and development workers to step down off their pedestals ,and sit down ;listen and learn from the poorest is rarely any part of anti poverty programs and project yet it is a key to enabling them to improve their lot (Chamber R.,1983).

The external evaluators invited by NGOs and terminal evaluation conducted the government offices efforts are analyzed in light of the above considerations. From the beginning, the above noted NGOs area development program document clearly indicate the participatory aspects of their project, community members participate in need assessment government line offices participate in designing the five year program documents ;both terminal and mid-term evaluation are carried out by team experts from the government ;participation in beneficiary targeting water and

irrigation scheme management ;group formation for different purposes and , lessons to be learnt from the project work and collect savings.

The terminal evaluation reports of the NGOs area development program as indicated in different evaluation reports revealed that Plan International Ethiopia, Facilitators for Change , Hope for children and GIZ has established and trained solidarity groups, interest groups, saving and credit groups, community care coalition ,water users committee and HIV club in schools by the way of participating the community . Participation to mobilize local capabilities and indigenous knowledge would give life to the project sustainability as well.

The tent of participation should permit all s of aspects of the project from the initial stages project planning through the face out of project activities and mobilize all stake holders. It should go to the extent that rural communities resources and energies; skills and knowledge are exhaustively utilized to their betterment. The effectiveness participation will depend up on the commitment and consistency with which it is implemented

When the question of participation is raised to participants of the study of focus group discussants generally responded participation is quite limited and the NGO's has shown little transparency in its implementation and planning of the projects.

Furthermore, responses from key informant interview from woreda line offices and kebele revealed the participatory aspect of NGOs are manifested during project handover and sometimes discussion with the beneficiaries but the participation of community of community in their planning and decision making process is limited. Further, as far as responses from the key informants of NGO sector are concerned regarding the participation aspect the communities are involved in the project activity processes either physically and through the contribution of some materials and involved in project implantation by contributing their energies when the schools constructed and water is established the intervention area.

What we can infer from this fact is that, or from the findings of the study it is impossible to conclude that participatory aspect is comprehensive, organized including all stake holders and other aspects. This can be said because:

- Significant number of respondents did not recognized the participatory efforts
- Important partners in this regard namely kebele administration, woreda line offices and woreda administration respondents are of the opinion that participation is limited.
- Informal discussion with the community elders and beneficiaries reveal that they did not have direct contact with the NGO's and did not get opportunities to express their concerns.
- The contribution the local community has made towards the program success is limited in terms in terms of resource mobilization, indigenous skills utilization etc...

4.2.2. Sustainability aspects

Table 4.2.1: Respondent's opinion on sustainability of the project

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Do projects demonstrate the potential to continue once NGOs ceased?	Yes	60	50
	No	55	46
	No comment	5	4
	Total	120	100

Source: Own Field Survey, April 2015.

Sustainability deals the continuation of benefits from a development intervention after major development assistance has been completed. The probability of continued long-term benefits and the reliance to risk of the net benefits flow over time.

From the participants point of view the opinion of the respondents regarding how sustainable development works by NGOs indicates, 50% of the surveyed replied

'yes' with the idea that sustainable development of the project in the targeted communities whereas 46% of the respondents disagreed with the above idea and 4% had given no comment.

The major reasons for the respondents that sustainable development in the targeted communities are due to some of the projects are sustainable like schools, health posts, and saving and credits, in addition to the training given regarding the issue raised is overseen.

But other intervention works are not sustainable the major reason that the respondents stated is lack of practical radical change that gained by all actors at the grass root level as a result of the NGOs works in general and capacity building program in particular and respondents emphasized on the problem of follow up on the part of NGOs.

However, analysis of the documents show that there is evident strategy designed for sustainability on the part of NGOs in most of its project works and also it reveals there is some effort towards its achievement. The activities to establish community institutions, local infrastructural development and facilities provision and handing over the institution to the community members and awareness creation were some of the efforts in that direction.

But equally significant is lack of follow up and committed effort towards its success. The root of sustainability effort has to be planted with in wider context and processes of the community .Benefit sustainability of the handed over the project would probably be better aspect from the NGOs aspect in this direction but organizational aspects (arrangements) to continue to provide a framework through which the benefits to the poor can be delivered. This can be done specially through the different community based.... etc. Financial sustainability of saving and credit groups has been strengthened further. In general it means that both the material and non-material aspects of sustainability have to be worked out.

From this we can deduce that, there is a significant gap in participatory aspect of the projects would also have its impact on sustainability. Therefore it has to be worked up on the soft component at least to create sense of ownership via integrated way with government line offices NGOs, community, and private enterprises since there is some gap on this aspect.

In relation to this Dicher, 1997 point out that, not only has sustainability been described as the dominant development challenge of the 1990. It has been used as a synonym for development success (Uphoff, Esman and Krishna, 1998 cited in Joseph, 2003).

At the heart of the concern for sustainability lie two basic ideas:-

First: the principle of sustainability concerns for development organizations show a sign that they are serious about break out a charity or welfare protect to embrace a more effective and professional approach to development (Dicher, 1997) and secondly; sustainability is seen as an important ingredient with attempt to build the on and scale up development success (Hulme and Edwards, 1997).

Institutional sustainability in project setting can usually be seen having three interrelated levels: financial, organizational and benefit sustainability.

Financial sustainability refers to generate resources from a variety of sources which will over time reduce its dependence on development assistance funds.

Organizational sustainability is the capacity of organizational arrangement to continue to provide a framework through which benefits to the poor can be delivered overtime.

Benefit sustainability: refers to the continuing availability or otherwise of benefits such services beyond the life of the life of the project, even if these are provided from other sources, as the state or the private sector. There material and non material aspects of sustainability and the general concepts of sustainability need to be situated within a wider context and wider process.

Investigation has to be made whether the quest for sustainability forces NGOs to radically their mission and values. In some occasion the original objectives of mobilizing and empowering the poor have been replaced a much narrower concern with securing funds that enable organizational growth .the drive for sustainability has invested priorities (Devine, Joseph ,2003).

Two conclusions are evident here: issue of sustainability and self reliance has affected NGO programmatic priorities and there is evidence that some of the organizations revenue objective of the economic program have been met which means reduced level of dependence on donor funds .Economic program of NGOs therefore play an ambiguous role: on the one hand, they help NGOs address the challenge of becoming self reliant and less dependent on donor funds ;and on the other hand ,they put responsibility of organizational sustainability on those who are meant to benefit more from the same organization.

One central lesson can be drawn: it is crucial that the endeavor to secure organizational sustainability be built more around the needs of the poor than the organization themselves. How general strategies and principles are played out in local specific context is important (ibid).

When works done towards sustainability is analyzed in the case: Plan International Ethiopia, FC, Hope for children and GIZ the following efforts could be manipulated from their evaluation reports, quarterly and yearly reports:

- Some efforts to create a sense of ownership through involvement of community groups in the project
- Training given for the community on the water management committee , training female genital mutilation ,environmental protection and care takers ,saving and credit groups etc
- Awareness creation on beneficiaries towards sustainable use of renewable and non renewable natural resources.
- Target groups initiated to establish producers cooperatives, farmers marketing organizations and credit associations.
- Natural resource development works in collaboration with the offices

- Infrastructural projects handed over to the communities and line offices to be managed
- Initiatives to establish and strengthen community institution

On the other hand the following concerns were raised from project terminal evaluation team.

- Water leakage problem on irrigated land along the canal
- Less market linkage of irrigation water user cooperatives farmers marketing organizations
- Less negotiation power of farmers marketing organizations for their agricultural products
- Lack of direct responsibility of farmers marketing organizations in the production component of the project, thus making their marketing activities merely trade activities in which ordinary members were little involved.

4.2.3. Poverty perception, Empowerment paradigms and capacity building

Empowerment is the process that can be developed through true partnership and continues participation of the community and provision of standard services that may serve as a basis for further request of light and fulfill self obligations. It should follow the inside out approach and should help end up the problem of dependency syndrome .Extending the boundaries of participation (beneficiary involvement beyond taken consultation and cost sharing) is essential for empowerment which could provide them with greater control over resources and planning decisions affecting their lives (Chamber ,1993).

As far as the collected data from the beneficiaries was concerned the entire respondents 120 (100 %) states the existence of poverty situation in the woreda. As far as the argument of the beneficiaries was concerned the meaning and symptoms is related to local knowledge based which is dependent on the local area .Their responses were :

Lack of food and clothing =14 (11.7%)

Large families due to mono parenting ,health problems , illiteracy =86(71.7)

Oxen, land shortage, lack of credit access 10(8.3)

lack of assistance from NGOs and government =4(3.3)

Lack of employment opportunities =6(5)

Another similar question raised to them was how to overcome poverty? The overwhelming majority of the respondents 104 (86.7) replied self effort and the rest or other 16(13.3%) replied community collaborative effort can climb the community out of poverty.

These responses were interesting implications in a sense that the beneficiaries have better understanding on the poverty issues. To them it means education, health, large family size. It is not food and clothing nor oxen and land shortage which are expressed as a reason for poverty. Moreover, the respondents internalized the problem of poverty with little support. This in general has some implication that the empowerment works have a fertile ground to build upon.

Enabling and empowering poor clients require more than provision of services such as spread facilities to treat the sick, educate the children. These should be seen as enablers; enabling the, powerless to have more choices and to demand and use more services. Clear specification of rights of people; proclaimed, published and displayed everywhere. Group formation around common interests, encouraging them to demand their rights would help in this direction. The role of service organizations should go beyond providing services, but it has to see that clients know their rights and have power to demand them, enabling them to ensure quality service and access. Empowerment in a community development works can be done through awareness raising, dialogue sensitization, community institution capacity building etc...

Another related question is concerned with issue of capacity building is training delivered for the beneficiaries in which 72% respondents begin to realize the importance of training, they begin to see its benefits and the respondents felt that they had received from the NGOs had benefited them in many ways whilst 28% felt that they had not benefited in any way from the training.

The terminal evaluation reports of the NGOs area development program as indicated in different evaluation reports revealed that Plan International Ethiopia, FC, Hope for children and GIZ has established and trained solidarity groups, interest groups, saving and credit groups, community care coalition ,water users committee and HIV club in schools by the way of participating the community . Participation to mobilize local capabilities and indigenous knowledge would give life to the project sustainability as well.

The sample respondents replied that NGOs have conducted different trainings that help to acquire basic knowledge about managing poultry and sheep including the problem related to diseases , vegetable production ,saving and credit, and etc . They were highly magnifying the unavailability of veterinary services especially when it comes to chicken gets sick.

4.3. The role of NGOs in improving the monthly income of the beneficiaries

The impact of NGOs on the monthly income of target groups is computed using the income of beneficiaries households before NGOs intervention and after they supported by nongovernmental organizations are computed as follows.

Table 4.3.1: Mean monthly income status of the beneficiaries

Items	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean difference	Is Statistically significant?
Agricultural income respondents before NGOs intervention	482.75	139.67	90.45	Yes
Agricultural income respondents after NGOs intervention	573.20	185.26		Yes
Non agricultural income respondents before NGOs intervention	111.47	155.12	26.54	Yes
Non agricultural income respondents after NGOs intervention	138.02	196.39		Yes

Source: Own Field Survey, April 2015.

According to Bourguignon, (2006), Income-based measures have dominated the traditional understanding of poverty. Income poverty focuses on material well-being which is quantified using a monetary expression. It is an objective, means-based, quantitative measure. Because of the fact that, as it is conceptually and analytically easy to understand and to implement corresponding policies, it still remains one of the most frequently used methods for measuring poverty.

Based on the above quantitative measure income using monetary term improvements attained by the beneficiaries from agricultural income and from non agricultural incomes were considered to know the improvements achieved due to the support of NGOs.

In most African countries, agriculture remains the main employer of the majority of labour force. However, in Sub-Saharan Africa, rural households that rely solely on

agriculture for their livelihood are very few (Ellis, 2007; Reardon et al. 2006). And it is observed that between 60 to 80 percent of rural household income in Sub-Saharan Africa are derived from non-farm sources. . Farming remains the most important livelihood activity among rural households; non-farm sector is also a very crucial sector in income generation and poverty alleviation in general (ibid).

Therefore, in line with this, the extent in which NGOs intervene increasing the households agricultural income and non agricultural were considered from this point of view.

The mean gross total monthly income of the beneficiary households from agricultural income before NGOs intervention or before they are being supported by NGOs was 482.75 birr with a standard deviation of 139.670. In comparisons after they are the beneficiaries of the project their mean total monthly income is 573.20 birr with standard deviation of 185.26. The t-test mean difference indicates there is an increase in their mean total monthly income by 90.45 birr. The t-test result shows the mean monthly income of the beneficiary household households has significantly increased after they are beneficiaries of NGOs.

Non agricultural income is an income generated from petty trade, wages, foreign remittance and casual work. As it is shown from the above table t-test result confirms mean monthly income of the beneficiary households' from non agricultural income before NGOs intervention was 111.47 birr with a standard deviation of 155.12. In comparisons after they joined the programs their mean total monthly from non agricultural income is 138.02 birr with standard deviation of 196.39. The t-test mean difference indicates there is an increase in their mean total monthly non agricultural income by 26.54birr. The t-test result shows the mean monthly income of the beneficiary households has significantly increased after they are beneficiaries of NGOs.

The amount of non farm income has significant impact on the expenditure of households as it is shown in the table below .As far as the response of respondents through the qualitative data shows the participation of poor household in the in non agricultural income would have an effect of improving their income. The poor

households have strong incentive to diversify their income sources in order to address their most pressing needs through nonfarm activities they raised because of less land size and lower farm labor.

Particularly, the findings of the study through focus group discussion stressed on these issues. *"We learn many things from NGOs involvement; due productive ways of training provided NGOs, due to the small scale irrigation construction and practices, watershed management it increased our family income, we learn the benefits of working cooperatively Planting trees, sanitation and drinking safe water ..."*

As far as the interview with government line sectors and NGO officers outlined that the support of the NGO beneficiaries income was not merely direct cash payment rather it the income generated resulted from agricultural seeds ,grain marketing , coffee and food processing, poultry production were some the issues raised that helps the beneficiaries to improve their livelihood.

The implication of the analysis shows that nonfarm activities diversification would have a positive impact on in improving households' welfare in the study area.

4.4. Impact expenditure of beneficiaries before NGOs intervention and after NGOs intervention

Table 4.4.1: t-test results of average monthly expenditure of households of respondent on different expenditure items

Expenditure item	Monthly expenditure before NGOs intervention (in ETB)		Monthly expenditure after NGOs intervention (in ETB)		Mean Difference	Statistically significant Difference?
	Mean	Std. deviation	Mean	Std. deviation		
Food	375.27	128.09	441.22	161.208	65.95	Yes
Clothing	13.09	5.63	16.2	6.953	3.12	Yes
Shelter	27.57	21.9	39.27	34.44	11.69	No
Health service	12.62	9.28	14.69	9.69	2.08	Yes
Education	10.16	5.28	13.03	7.23	2.85	Yes
Housing furniture	10.94	6.25	12.52	6.27	1.58	Yes
Leisure	10.11	7.88	10.64	9.59	.53	No
Services	6.63	5.33	8.07	7.013	1.43	Yes

Source: own field survey, 2015

The mean monthly food expenditure of the respondents before being the beneficiaries of NGOs was 375.27 birr with standard deviation of 128.09. In comparison, their mean monthly food expenditure after NGOs intervention is 441.22 birr with standard deviation of 161.208. The mean difference becomes 65.95; and the t-test indicates the monthly food expenditure of the beneficiaries' households has significantly increased after they were integrated to nongovernmental organizations programs as beneficiaries or target groups, at 95% confidence interval.

The t-test statistics for the statement clothing expenditure is 13.09 before NGOs intervention and 16.2 and the mean difference 3.12, the significance level 0.000.

Hence, the t-test result shows the monthly clothing expenditure of the households has significantly increased after NGOs intervention, at 95% confidence interval.

The mean monthly expenditure of the respondents' households for shelter in the occasion before they were the beneficiaries' of NGOs was 27.57 birr with standard deviation of 21.91. In contrast, their mean monthly shelter NGOs intervention is 39.27 birr with standard deviation of 34.44. Also the Sig. (P-value) = 0.09 which is greater than the level of significance 0.05, therefore, t-test shows there is no statistically significant difference in the monthly expenditure for shelter of the beneficiaries' households in the time before and after they were the beneficiaries' of the project. This can be interpreted that there is no relationship between types of activities implemented by NGOs and their field of work.

A result through t-test suggests that respondents' mean monthly expenditure for Health service were 16.2, with the standard deviation 9.28. In comparison, their mean monthly expenditure for health after NGOs intervention is 14.69 birr with standard deviation of 9.69. The mean difference is 2.08; and the t-test result, at 95% confidence interval, demonstrates the monthly expenditure of the beneficiaries' households for health has significantly increased after they are the beneficiaries' nongovernmental organizations.

However, it was found out that the mean monthly expenditure for education of respondents before the beneficiary of NGOs is 10.16 %; with the standard deviation 5.28. In other words after the nongovernmental organizations their mean monthly expenditure on education is 13.03 birr with standard deviation of 7.03. The mean difference is 2.85; and the t-test indicates the monthly expenditure of the beneficiaries' households for education has significantly increased after they are beneficiaries of NGOs, at 95% confidence interval. The differences were statistically significant on a paired t- test.

To look at the statement, Housing furniture the computed t-test result indicates the mean monthly expenditure for Housing furniture of respondents before the beneficiary of NGOs is 10.94; with the standard deviation 6.25. Whereas after the nongovernmental organizations their mean monthly expenditure on Housing

furniture is 12.52 birr with standard deviation of 6.27, at 95% confidence interval. The differences are statistically significant on a paired t- test.

The computed t-test result on shows the mean monthly expenditure for leisure of respondents before the beneficiary of NGOs is 10.11; with the standard deviation 7.88. On the hand after the nongovernmental organizations their mean monthly expenditure for leisure is 10.64 birr with standard deviation of 9.59, at 95% confidence interval. The differences were not statistically significant on a paired t- test.

The other expenditure item is service delivered by different organs. The mean monthly expenditure for service of respondents before the beneficiary of NGOs is 6.63; with the standard deviation 5.33. In contrast after the nongovernmental organizations their mean monthly expenditure on education is 8.07 birr with standard deviation of 7.013. The mean difference is 1.43; and the t-test indicates the monthly expenditure of the beneficiaries households for service has significantly increased after they were beneficiaries of NGOs, at 95% confidence interval. The differences were statistically significant on a paired t- test.

4.5. Food availability and consumption

Table 4.5.1: t-test results of average food availability and consumption of respondent on different items

Items	Monthly food consumption and availability before NGOs intervention (in kg)		Monthly food consumption and availability after NGOs intervention (in kg)		Mean Difference	Is statistically Significant?
	Mean	Std. deviation	Mean	Std. deviation		
Cereals	47.93	16.2	54.64	18.15	6.7	Yes
Oil	.637	.199	1.02	.29	.026	Yes
Milk	10.79	.796	11.64	.75	-.85	No
Meat	.26	.54	.31	.58	.057	No
Butter	.40	.47	.46	.41	-.052	No
Vegetable	13.012	3.29	16.57	3.03	3.55	Yes
Others	2.54	2.17	3.40	1.76	.858	Yes

Source: Own Field Survey, April 2015.

From the above table, the computed t-test result shows mean Monthly food consumption and availability cereals before NGOs intervention was 47.93 kg with the standard deviation 16.2. Similarly, Monthly food consumption and availability on cereal crops after NGOs intervention is 54.64 kg with the standard deviation 18.15. The mean difference is 6.7. The t-test indicates the Monthly food consumption and availability on cereals' after NGOs intervention households has significantly increased after they are beneficiaries of NGOs, at 95% confidence interval. The differences were statistically significant on a paired t- test.

However, , the computed t-test result shows mean Monthly food consumption and availability on oil consumed before NGOs intervention was .637 with the standard deviation .199. Similarly, Monthly food consumption and availability of oil

consumption after NGOs intervention is 1.02 with the standard deviation .29. The mean difference is .026. The t-test indicates the Monthly food consumption and availability on oil consumption after NGOs intervention households on oil consumption has significantly increased after they are beneficiaries of NGOs, at 95% confidence interval. The differences were statistically significant on a paired t- test.

The computed t-test statistics result indicates mean Monthly food consumption and availability on milk consumed is before NGOs intervention was 10.79 kg; with the standard deviation 7.88. On the hand after the nongovernmental organizations their Monthly food consumption and availability on milk consumption is 11.64 kg with standard deviation of .75, at 95% confidence interval. The differences were not statistically significant on a paired t- test.

The outcome of the role of mean Monthly food consumption and availability of meat consumed before NGOs intervention was 0.26 kg with the standard deviation 0.54 ;while mean Monthly food consumption and availability of meat consumption after NGOs intervention is 0.31 kg with the standard deviation .58. The mean difference is 0.057. The differences were not statistically significant on a paired t- test.

The t-test result shows mean Monthly food consumption and availability of butter consumed before NGOs intervention was 0.40 kg with the standard deviation 0.47. while mean Monthly food consumption and availability of butter consumption after NGOs intervention is .46 kg with the standard deviation 0.41. The mean difference is -0.052. The differences were not statistically significant on a paired t- test.

The Mean Monthly food consumption and availability of vegetable consumed before NGOs intervention was 13.012 kg with the standard deviation 3.29. while mean Monthly food consumption and availability of vegetable consumption after NGOs intervention is 16.57 kg with the standard deviation 3.03. The mean difference is 3.55. The differences were statistically significant on a paired t- test.

The food consumption and availability aspect of that expresses others is the response of respondents that contains the consumption of onion, sugar, and salt etc.

The Mean Monthly food consumption and availability of onion, sugar, and salt consumed before NGOs intervention was 2.54 kg with the standard deviation 2.17. In comparison the mean Monthly food consumption and availability of onion, sugar, and salt consumption after NGOs intervention is 3.40 kg with the standard deviation 1.76. The mean difference is .858. The differences were statistically significant on a paired t- test.

4.6. The Role of NGO's in supporting their target groups in production equipments and furniture

Table 4.6.1: Provision of in production equipments and furniture

N o	Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Purchases /supports due to NGO's	57	47.5%
2	Purchases partially related due the support of NGO's	20	16.7%
3	Purchases not relate to NGO's support	43	35.8%
	Total	120	100%

Source: Own Field Survey, April 2015.

In relation to asset holding notion (production equipments and furniture) Kabeer (2003), states that "It reminds us that poverty is multidimensional: the poor are characterized not only by low levels of income, but also by having no assets, poor access to government services, vulnerability, isolation, dependence and a sense of powerlessness and fatalism . A social understanding of poverty takes account of these other "deficits" that matter to people, sometimes more than money."

The above table depicts the majority of the respondents 47.5% household beneficiaries in supporting their target groups in production equipments and furniture responses were Purchases /supports due to NGO's. The other 35.8% replied Purchases not relates to NGO's support and rest of the household answered Purchases not relates to NGO's support.

The participants outlined in the focus group discussion concerning the assistance of NGOs in production materials and furniture. However, beneficiaries raised the supports provided they are different agricultural tools, chicken, chicken cage seed or seedling provision were provided by NGOs and they pointed out that as it is directly purchased and distributed for target groups of nongovernmental organizations.

The other point that, the participants outlined in the focus group discussion is the equipment materials purchased for the beneficiaries are the materials that helps for cafes and restaurant for the established youth center in Dimtu kebele and the mentioned ; four working houses for different for cooperatively organized groups, billiard table ,four computer with its printer ,photo copy machine , television ,dish ,amplifier ,G -pass ,tennis ,235 plastic chairs for hall and different materials for these unemployed youths within established youth center .

The other focus group discussants organized as a self group members outlined the purchased materials on for fuel stove making and theses NGOs also distributed for them the saving box and beneficiaries organized on irrigation works discussed that as different agricultural tools provided for them for irrigation works .

To this end, the focus group discussant explained, lack of follow up by the concerned governmental organs and NGOs that monitor the activities of the activities beneficiaries to help them in repairing materials cracked for which the cost of the material repairing is very high like coffee machine materials and billiard table the materials . In addition participants emotionally raised the constructed and established youth center is no at proper place because of de to out the center and they faced the problem of lack of customers processed food for rendering and others.

In this context World Bank, 2000 report revealed that Poverty is the result of economic, political, and social processes that interact with each other and frequently reinforce each other in ways that exacerbate the deprivation in which poor people live. Meager assets, in-accessible markets, and scarce job opportunities lock people in material poverty. That is why promoting opportunity by stimulating economic

growth, making markets work better for poor people, and building up their assets is a key to reducing poverty.

The above discussion clearly indicates, material provision the nongovernmental organizations attempt in improving the livelihood of the poor to uplift out of poverty is crucial aspect that have a direct impact on increasing the livelihood of the household beneficiaries

4.7. NGOs role in employment creation for the beneficiaries

Table 4.7.1: Response of respondents on the role of NGO's in employment creation

S.N.	Type of occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Permanently employed before NGO's intervention (farmers petty trade, gov.t / private enterprise, self employed, casual work ...)	76	63.3%
2.	Permanent employment after NGO's intervention	21	17.5%
3.	Self employment after NGO's intervention	18	15%
4.	Others	5	4.2%

Source: Own Field Survey, April 2015.

The socio- economic area is a significant component of NGOs work. However, the poor need sustainable livelihoods to emerge from poverty. This can be achieved by creating employments, goods and services for the poor.

In this context ILO, 2010 asserted Decent Work is captured in the four strategic objectives of the ILO: 1) fundamental principles and rights at work and international labour standards; 2) employment and income opportunities; 3) social protection and social security; and 4) social dialogue and tripartism. These objectives hold for all workers, women and men, in both the formal and the informal economy; in wage employment or working on their own account; in fields, factories or offices; in their homes or in the community, as a key component of national development strategies.

Hence, employment creation is the most essential thing (the mechanisms) in which the beneficiaries were benefiting from it in different ways by engaging in different activities.

As summarized in table above 63.3% of sample respondents replied permanently employed before NGO's intervention (farmers, petty trade, government / private enterprise, self employed). Majority of respondents engaged in multiple and triple activities. The interview with the NGOs officers reveals most of our beneficiaries are farmers ,hence the support of in terms of employment creation is for those who are farmers and engaged on farming activities in which their the income is low ,faced land shortage, widows headed ,etc NGOs support them by giving modern seeds ,cooperate them to engage on seedling production , honey production, sheep raising, ,Animal raising ,vegetable and fruit production etc by giving appropriate assistance.

The other side (17.5%) of the respondents responded that Permanent employment after NGO's intervention. In line with this the data from the group discussion reveals cooperatively organized groups are permanently working and improving their livelihood through organized way or micro business enterprise that engaged on Grain marketing organizations and cafes and restaurant with in working houses attributed to NGOs established .

According to the response of the respondents, via focus group discussion shows that startup capital has been given for those beneficiaries that are permanently engaged on the above discussed work aspect and yet the beneficiaries are running their business; benefited beyond employment creation and still they are the beneficiaries of NGOs. To this end, those that are organized on seedling production are permanently employed and salaried the rest 4.2 % are unemployed before but now permanently employed via enterprise approach due the assistance of nongovernmental organizations. As far the result of focus group discussion was concerned, the participants raised additional assistance from Non Governmental organization and support if provided form them from even from the governmental organs.

From this we can infer that, still yet the beneficiary seems the passive recipients of dependency syndrome.

To sum up the above discussed idea, job creation and income generation are fundamental, although not an end in themselves: whether the NGO has or not the vocation to support income generation locally, it has to adapt to local population's needs and find its place alongside public authorities.

4.8. Access to facilities infrastructural facilities increased before and after NGO's intervention in the study area

This topic concerned the response of respondents on infrastructural facilities before -after NGOs intervention and the response of the respondents clarified in table first then discussion of the participants result has been jotted down after the table.

Table 4.8.1: access to infrastructural facilities increased before NGO's intervention in the study area

S.N	Infrastructural facilities	Before NGO's intervention							
		Non existent		Good state		Poor		Excellent	
		Freq ncy	%	Freq ncy	%	Freq uency	%	Freq uency	%
1	Transport service	10	8.3	56	46.7	50	41.7	4	3.3
2	Market	40	33.3	35	29.2	40	33.3	5	4.2
3	Health facilities			30	25	80	66.7	10	8.3
4	Telephone services	45	37.5	40	33	30	25	15	12.5
5	Electricity	70	58	30	25	20	17		
6	Grain milling service			67	55.8	53	44.2		
8	Source of fire wood			102	85	18	15		
9	Source of drinking water			81	67.5	39	32.5		
10	Post office	98	81.7	10	8.3	12	10		

Source: Own Field Survey, April 2015.

Table 4.8.2: what are the infrastructural facilities increased after NGO's intervention in your area

S.N	Infrastructural facilities	After NGO's intervention							
		Non existent		Good state		Poor		Excellent	
		Freq uenc y	%	Freque ncy	%	Freque ncy	%	Fre que ncy	%
1	Transport service	10	8.3	57	47.5	50	40	5	4.2
2	Market	10	8.3	50	41.7	20	16.7	40	33.3
3	Health facilities			70	58.3	40	33.	10	8.4
4	Telephone services	15	12.5	65	54.2	25	20.8	15	12.5
5	Electricity	70	58	30	25	20	17		
6	Grain milling service			68	56.7	52	43.3		
8	Source of fire wood		0	80	66.7	32	26.7		
9	Source of drinking water		0	82	68.3	18	15	20	16.7
10	Post office	102	85	8	6.7	10	8.3		

Source: Own Field Survey, April 2015.

The role of NGOs engagement in Social Development projects aimed at improving the quality of social services (e.g., public health, universal basic education, improved housing, sanitation, water supply and quality) improve a country's productivity and development prospects.

Infrastructure is synonymous with economic development. Roads, railways, and utility systems are needed in every economy, and the lack of infrastructure services signal barriers to growth and underdevelopment. Infrastructure development promotes inclusive growth and reduces poverty by creating additional jobs and economic activities; reducing production and transport costs through improved transport and connectivity; expanding overall production capacity; connecting markets and other economic facilities and improving access to key facilities such as health, education, and other basic services(Raihan, 2011).

Infrastructure services are often important determinants of people's standard of living. The availability of utility services—especially electricity, clean water, and sanitation—strongly influences the non-income aspects of quality of life (ibid).

In this regard, if we compare this figure before –after NGOs intervention on access to facilities, the other variable responses were the same what makes different that 46.7 % of respondents to infrastructural facilities of transport service is on a good state before NGOs intervention .on the other hand 47.5 respondents replied the transport service is on a good state after NGOs intervention.

As it shown on the above table the when we look infrastructural facilities access before and after to marketing access is improved. Similarly before –after access to health facilities were also improved as far the response of respondents was concerned.

During the focus group discussion the participants raised market issues as is due to farmers marketing organization on grain marketing due to targeted towards this aspect.

However Concerning access to facilities access before and after to Telephone services is improved after NGOs intervention.

Another, comparison items are Grain milling service and source of fire wood and there is no magnified differences and improvements on this issue.

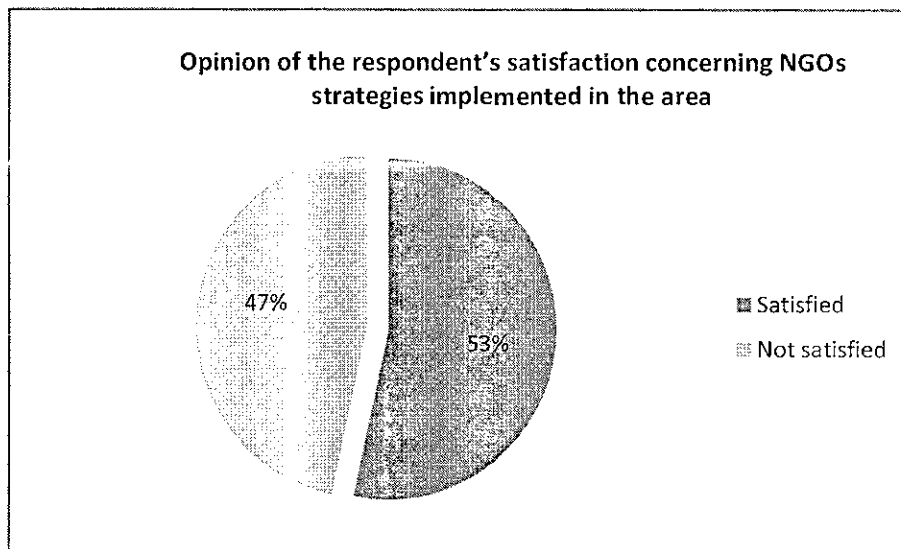
Regarding, source of drinking water drinking water before –after access clean water and supply were also improved on good status as far the response of respondents was concerned.

The focus group discussant household beneficiaries states due to the construction or provision of water supply and sanitation, the of health posts, were rated a fair enough condition ,and NGOs linked the beneficiaries organized with other farmers marking organizing organization created good marketing access offered for target groups. Participants further outlined that ,the transports service like roads are services, post office ,electricity are delivered by government organs engagements of NGOs on this issue were limited .

On the premises of the revelations from this study, we conclude that thus Non Governmental organizations alone cannot address the question of infrastructural facilities in any given society except the government provides the basic infrastructural facilities such as good road, constant power supply, and good transport system in contemporary society.

4.9. Satisfaction concern of the NGOs target groups

Figure 4: Opinion of the respondent's satisfaction concerning NGOs strategies implemented in the area



Source: Own Field Survey, April 2015.

The above figure shows a question response of the participants as to whether they have been satisfied with the implementation of NGOs in their area.

It has, however, been found out that significant proportion of the respondents are not still satisfied with the actual basic activities done to the beneficiaries and to the communities .In this respect, a good deal of percentage of respondents (53.3%) are not satisfied .

Accordingly, as both the participants of the interview and the focus group discussion explained the satisfaction concern by saying even if many NGOs operates in our *woreda* they didn't satisfy the society at large and they explain the general view of selected NGOs by mentioning NGOs that performs in an wonderful manner and

serves the community in different ways for example they mentioned the specific roles done by plan international Ethiopia on education : construction of schools , provision water supply and sanitation facilities ,and building the local capacity (communities and district level government line offices) on the development and management of water facilities and strengthening government, community and school based child protection structures to enable them anchor their child protection structures and mechanisms at the community level so as to improve reporting and responding mechanisms for violence against children and capacity building issues like training to water users committee ,training on credit and saving ,training on environmental protection and crop production..Etc was some issues listed by participants of the study.

The rest 46.7% of the respondents stated, As it is evident from the response of the respondent, among reasons for dissatisfaction include as there are many NGOs operates in our *woreda* the improvement manifested and services provided by NGOs are not sufficient. As a result, the improvements that have been recorded at the grass root level within more than 5 years of the NGOs intervention in our *woreda* are minimal as they explained it. Lack of supplies and facilities provided are also additional factors reasoned out by the respondents.

The other major reason that the respondents stated is the lack of practical radical change that gained by all actors at the grass root level as a result of the overall NGOs intervention in general and capacity building program in particular.

4.9. The contribution of NGOs in the target communities or Major results obtained and impacts claimed

As far as the collected data reveals via questionnaire and focus group discussion from the beneficiaries of NGO's, and interview with *woreda* line offices and NGOs officers regarding the specific roles of NGO's functioning that area plan international Ethiopia ,GTZ, facilitators for change, and Hope for children undertaken in poverty reduction issues are debriefed below.

In line with the findings of the study as the beneficiaries of those NGOs outlined, the intervention of plan international Ethiopia, GTZ, facilitators for change, and Hope for children study area has improved access to basic education and Providing health, education and material support to children from very poor families or destitute children.

In addition the participants of the study via focus group discussion and key informants explained the major results claimed by NGOs as working with poor children to improve their life conditions, Sponsorship programs to enable such children to attend school or vocational training institutions.

The terminal or midterm evaluation documents of indicates the above mentioned organization activities covered health, agriculture, economic development, human resource development, water resource and physical infrastructure and resource conservation. However the selected NGOs are delivered services in their targeted kebele such as drinking water, small scale irrigation projects constructions of schools and positive feelings towards health care and educational development activities.

4.9.1. Contribution in educational sector

As the results of the study via key informant interview and focus group discussants show main areas of investment and support provided by plan International, and facilitators for change NGOs, hope for children and GIZ NGOs contribution in the education sector are as discussed as follows:

- ✦ Construction, expansion and renovation of pre-schools and primary schools, facilities for teachers, libraries, sanitation facilities, and school administration offices.
- ✦ Provision of needed materials and supplies to school systems: These include furniture and school desks, classroom equipment, teaching aids, and sports equipments and facilities
- ✦ Capacity building: Improving the quality of education through training and financial support to teachers

4.9.2. Contribution in Income generation aspect

Income generation is a key programmatic strategy to address the need to find alternative means to make a living in a dignified way. The study went on to note that income generation is an essential tool to translate into practice the livelihood-approaches through income generation, rights-holders strengthen their coping mechanisms and capacities for self-protection in a good manner.

As far the interview with FC NGO Tiro Aferta *woreda* program manager argued in order to improve the livelihood of the beneficiaries Farmer's Marketing Organizations (FMOs) has been established and financial support have been given for these activities as startup capital to improve the socio economic status of the rural poor using **enterprise approach** has been applied. The already established Farmer's Marketing Organizations were improved and member's satisfaction is on promising status beginning from the year of establishment.

The group discussants from the beneficiaries also extended the above stated idea and the project supported water pump and different vegetable seeds for the targeted farmer's. As the interview with the NGO reveals, that NGOs more targeted to on women's and children because the fact that gender discrimination is one of the major causes of poverty, slower economic growth, weaker governance and lower standards of living and women are poorer and more disadvantaged than men.

However, women contribute decisively to the well being of their family comparatively more than men. Due to this reason different support to women self help groups were organized and provided training on leadership ,bookkeeping ,basic business skills ,self help group concepts ,horticulture production ,and energy saving stove production. Apart from this ,in order to strength the self help groups linked to local micro finance institutions to save their money and for external financial services and NGOs also supports by giving saving box for the targeted communities . To this end, one group of focus group discussants they pointed out that they share what saved and benefits cooperatively for two round 10,000 and 16,000 consecutively as a result of the above intervention concern.

To this end, the focus group discussant reveals the other aspect is income generation is through employment creation that NGO cooperatively organizes them to improve

their livelihood status by organizing them on farmers grain marketing organizations, establishing youth center and they beneficiaries benefits from this through renting the hall during meeting session and establishment of cafes and restaurant, the rent from billiard table etc.

4.9.3. Contributions in agricultural Sector

Agriculture plays a significant and decisive role in the social and economic development of the country. Over 80% of the country's population earn their living from agriculture and reside in rural areas. Besides, agriculture remains one of the most important sources of export earning, and compared to many other countries, Ethiopia still have adequate and conducive soil, water and agro-ecological resources for boosting agricultural development. Because of these factors, the national policies and strategies for growth and poverty reduction, rightly, focus on agriculture and rural development.

In line with this ,The role of NGOs as stated through focus groups discussion beneficiary groups reveals ,the roles NGOs and the support these NGOs provide for them are introduced new crop varieties ,Facilitate and improved access to inputs and market , introduce improved technologies for soil, water, small irrigation Projects. In addition, the results of the interview , with agricultural sector extend and added on the above discussed issue and briefed their role on Natural resources management specifically the issue raised are increased area under closure for rehabilitation, undertakes soil conservation measures increased and due to this the communities were benefiting from soil fertility activities, and increased area of land covered with multi advantage tree species

In relation to this GIZ 2014 yearly report reveals that ,reduced soil erosion/or total removal of soil from agricultural landscapes increased soil moisture, regeneration of natural vegetation, increased soil fertility enhanced productivity, nature friendly environment creation promising income generating activity, opportunity and sources, and rehabilitation of farm lands and communal lands with appropriate soil and water conservation measures and technologies supported by biological measures and poultry production in the study area.

4.9.4. Contribution in health sector

As far the results of interview with health office deputy head was concerned, states that NGOs provide essential drugs and supplies to woredas health facilities through health care financing system.

In addition to the above raised idea NGOs officers outlined that the intervention also promote community participation in the management of health facilities to improve governance and accountability through Information, Education and Communication, health talks, workshops and awareness raising campaigns.

4.9.5. Contribution in improving access to clean water supply:

As far the results of key informant interview, intervention access to clean water supply responsible for water related childhood illness. The accomplished activities mentioned were 7 water supplies for seven *kebele* and training (local capacity) on the development and management of water facilities.

To sum up, the conceptual summaries the contributions of NGOs in TiroAfeta the above discussed issues has been summarized in the below stated drawn figure.

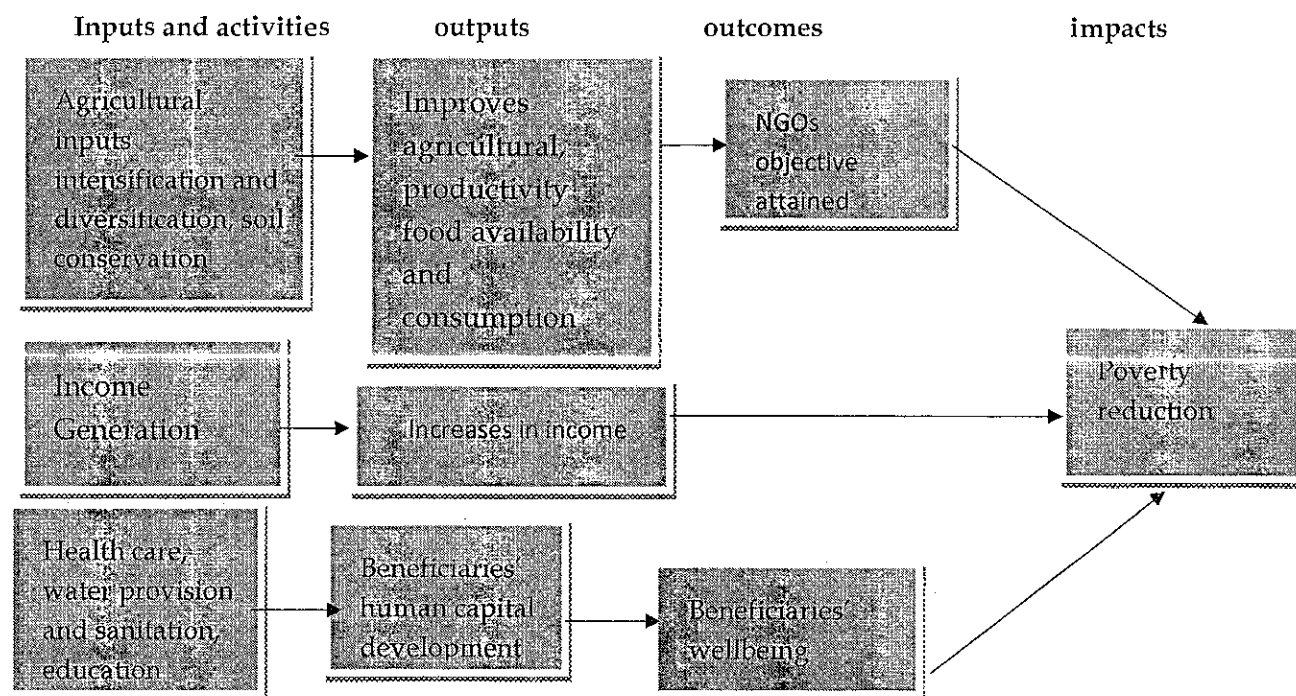


Figure 5: Summary of the contribution of NGOs analyzed in the in the study area

Table 4.9.1 Outputs from Tiro Afeta Area Development selected NGOs contribution

Project component	Areas of Intervention. (Planned Activities)	Total beneficiaries/achievements	
			Results
Education	Construction and Renovation learning rooms	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 class rooms construction and 6 class rooms renovation completed 100%
	Supply of educational materials and cost effective locally produced school furniture to ABE centers	7 ABE centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85 student seats were made and distributed to 3 ABE centers in which new additional learning rooms constructed.
	Supply of Educational media equipments	Radio cassettes for 5 centers	-
	Register children and deliver quality alternative basic education in 7 ABE center	2200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2561 /1240 Female/ children's are registered and attending their school at 7 ABE centers
	Train facilitators, formal school teachers and supervisors biannually to enhance their capacity in child centered methods	40 facilitators and 85 teachers	-
	Renew memorandum of understanding with District Education Office (DEO)	Memorandum of understanding renewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completing all the activities which was signed on the memorandum of understanding with woreda education office
	Follow up of ABE completes in formal schools	1800 ABE completes in PFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1667 /889 Female/ ABE completes are followed up at 6 partner formal schools and other 8 formal schools
	Follow up of students in hand over ABE centers	3700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4233 /2156 Female/ are followed up regularly at 10 handed over ABE centers in this fourth quarter
	Strengthening partnership with WEO, woreda Micro and small enterprises Office, Formal schools and JTTC Strengthened	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership strengthened with 4 partners / DEO, Woreda small and micro enterprises, Partner formal schools and JTTC

Project component	Areas of Intervention (Planned Activities)	Total beneficiaries/achievements	
			Results
Technical education	Skill training for rural youths trained in market oriented skills	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 youths trained on barberry skill type at Dintu town and started their activity of income generating.
	Strengthening the existing skill training centre	1	-
	Organizing skill training graduates in to self help groups/cooperative/	2 groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two groups of skill training graduates which were organized at Akko and Raga siba clusters strengthened
Complementary Education	Construct water wells and dry latrines for water and sanitation service provisions	4 hand dug wells 2 dry latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of one hand dug well were completed at Nadho ABE center One dry latrines construction were completed at Deyumigna ABE center
	Water supply construction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One spring were developed at Kusaye ABE center
	Latrine construction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One dry latrine for female children's constructed at Nedho ABE center
	Train community members and opinion leaders in a year on child education, HTPs, early marriage, child nutrition and child labor to increase enrolment and reduce	40 participants	-
	Promote child forum at ABE, cluster and woreda levels	Twice at Woreda, three times at cluster and monthly at ABE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All handed over ABE centers and partner formal schools conducted child forum monthly relating with the activities of Extracurricular clubs.
	Strengthen extracurricular clubs at ABE and cluster levels	7 Centers and five cluster schools (7791 students)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 ABE Centers handed over to the government and 6 partner formal schools formed and strengthened 4 clubs at their respective schools.
Agriculture	FMOs accessed to matching fund support in the year	For 11 FMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 105,000 Matching fund provided for 11 farmers marketing organizations.
	Production and Farm Diversification	3FMOs provided 106 qt of soya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 FMOs provided soya seeds 50 kg of coffee and 40kg of pepper distributed to 20 community nursery

Project component	Areas of Intervention (Planned Activities)	Total beneficiaries/achievements	
		Results	
	Capacity building	seeds	site
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19 committee members and other selected active members were trained on horticulture marketing. 36 farmers Training on Improved cropping practices/nursery site selection, establishment and management 36 Training on Protection of pest and diseases from irrigated crops. 115 farmers trained on business management skill and value chain development 75 farmers got soybean agronomic practice training. FMOs provided with table, chair and Shelf.
	Facilitate provision of table, chair and Shelf for FMOs access to clean water supply:	Provided for 7 kebeles beneficiary communities	7 kebeles were provided with access to clean water

Source: own manipulation from FC annual report 2011-2013, GIZ, 2012-2014 annual report, plan international Ethiopia 2013-2014 annual report

4.10. The selection of target communities and beneficiaries

As far the interview with government line offices states the selection of beneficiaries is in collaboration with NGOs and the target group of the project consists of the families of poor farmers in that village, confronted with the issue of food insecurity due to low production/productivity and lack of access to agricultural markets.

In line with this, the results of the interview with NGO officers shows that the selection of beneficiaries is with the concerned government line offices and the selection of target community of the intervention is based on accessibility, cooperativeness and commitment of the communities on development works.

4.11. Challenges encountered and relations with the government

The growth of the professional NGO as an organizational form is fairly recent in several of the country studies and has helped to strengthen civil society more broadly. However, sustainability is a challenge for all activities of domestic NGOs where they are dependent on external funding (Rachel H, and, Lawo T. et al (2013).

On the other hand, Rachel H, and, Lawo T. et al (2013), discussed that Legislative restrictions on foreign funding affect the voice of both foreign and local NGOs ones that depend on external support. This is particularly the case for organizations working on human rights, democratization and governance – as it is similar with case studies discussed below.

As the results of the focus group discussion and interview with key informants concerned the problems stated are the credit groups didn't repay back the money due to dependency syndrome, quality problem in construction works and low attention to monitor trainees, limited community participation and lack of transparency in NGOs.

As far as the interview with NGOs officers was concerned the other challenge is the issue that relates with proclamation charities and societies that prohibited international NGOs not to undertake the right based aspect rather their focus is restricted to the need based aspect.

In their line of argument, Plan international Ethiopia Jimma program area manager interviewed mentioned that working in partnership or collaboration with local non-governmental organization is another challenge with respect to the quality of work accomplished from the partner's perspectives. The other issue raised by key informants as challenge is from the community perspective for example as the school constructed for them they complain why not water project is not constructed for them this is difficulty stated since human want is unmade. In addition, floating of some projects they started to operate for a short period of time as and after some time they ceased to operate. From this we can deduce that it the challenge that relates with the sustainability issues.

The 4 NGOs intervened in the woreda similarly explain the relationship with government is positive and cooperative with the minor hesitation at operational level government structure. It can be said that the relationship with the government is favorable to work in close cooperation, which means that there is wider prospect to scale up NGOs activities .But the success of scale up works will depend on securing full commitment and support from the NGOs side .This would be facilitated through true partnership, more transparency in planning and implementation and more networking from NGOs side.

To this end, the results from the key interview shows the other problems and challenges are turnover of Technical Committee with in the woreda ,Delay of fund release Workload on trained experts that is on Technical Committees and Development agents ,Laggardness of some sectors on timing & operation of the planned activities of their own, Separating the project activities from the regular one, considering it as the side & additional work because of the fact that the work of GIZ unlike other NGOs is undertaken by focal person at woreda level and considering the project activities as the only responsibility and business of Focal person.

The terminal evaluation documents of NGOs also shows, from the government side weak follow up of NGOs work; less support of initiatives, biased perception of considering the NGO initiatives as additional responsibility etc were drawbacks

identified in assessment process. All the works NGOs are striving to are only complementary to the government large scale efforts, priorities and policy directions. It should not take much effort to harmonize the works with that of government so that their impact could be expanded (GIZ, third quarter report, 2014).

The document the other hand reveals the following concerns challenges or problems were raised from project terminal evaluation team.

- Less market linkage of irrigation water user cooperatives farmers marketing organizations
- Less negotiation power of farmers marketing organizations for their agricultural products
- Lack of direct responsibility of farmers marketing organizations in the production component of the project, thus making their marketing activities merely trade activities in which ordinary members were little involved.(facilitator for change midterm evaluation report ,2013).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

To conclude, the findings of the study indicates NGOs intervention in the target communities have significantly increased the agricultural income and non agricultural income of households target groups or respondents. Similarly, after the intervention of NGOs, mean monthly expenditure of the household beneficiaries has significantly increased in food, clothing, housing furniture, health, education, and service items. The contribution of NGOs in employment creation is beneficial, though typically in the form of permanent employment and self-employment in the study area. The improvements attained by these are NGOs were with slight differences, therefore it not a far-reaching change.

In addition, the results of the study reveals the contribution of NGOs in terms of food consumption and availability on consumption items cereals crops, oil, vegetable ,sugar, onion and salt significantly increased after the intervention of NGO, but other food consumption items such as meat ,milk and butter were not improved or changed.

Although, Participatory aspects were properly formulated in the project documents, but practical implementation lacked committed efforts and consistency to address the issue in an organized and compressive manner in such a way that it can exhaustively utilize the role of every stakeholder in poverty alleviation .The participation of kebele leader and community members were known to be Limited . The poor are seem to be passive recipients of welfare and are victims of dependency syndrome. In addition, in this context, poverty issue should be seen comprehensively and only a single sector cannot able to achieve this goal.

However ,there are evident strategies designed for the sustainability on the part of plan international, facilitators for change, Hope for children and GIZ in most of their project works ,and also there are some efforts towards the achievement of them . The initiatives in this regard include establishment of community institutions, local infrastructural development, provision of social facilities and handling over to

the community and government line offices; skill training of the community members and awareness creation works. These efforts have longer life than the projects and the benefits accrue to the poor the community after phase out projects. Benefit sustainability from these projects sustained to the some extent.

Financial sustainability for the saving credit groups is not adequately sustainable. strong follow up from the project staff on the handed over projects to the community seem to be essential in addition to continuous and committed follow up of the beneficiaries support utilization and life improvements.

Improved involvement of the stakeholders is essential for the sustainability of the project, since the root of the sustainability effort has to be planted with the wider context and process of the community -NGO relation etc are essential ingredients.

Improved capacity for community (empowerment) is part of the intervention works done for the selected NGOs of the TiroAfetaworeda area development program. Personal hygiene and environmental health awareness works are some aspects of the NGOs works.

From community empowerment works; Capacity building issues like training to water users committee, training on credit and saving, training on environmental protection and crop production, disaster management, improving community coping strategies etc were some the concerns of the Area development program of NGOs.

Generally, poverty reduction program not only attained through NGOs but also through the integration of government, Non Governmental organizations and private sectors.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- The selected NGOs functioning in the study area development program are effective in making target group welfare better off and it has to be scaled through multiplicative strategies. Better follow up, integration with other development actors and improved networking and organizational capacity building would further help the scale up works.
- Increased access to nonfarm activities is also another significant area of poverty alleviation in intervention scheme. Households with non agricultural income would have better welfare .The NGOs intervention works has to be increased the beneficiaries livelihood and skills through training ,and material support that will increase non agricultural employment opportunities for rural households .
- Participatory aspects; sustainability concerns, empowerment paradigms have to be worked up on through stake holder's involvement at all levels and in all aspects .the effort has to be better organized ,coordinated ,and institutionalized for long lasting outcomes and impacts .the poor has be part and parcel of the poverty alleviation schemes .
- More transparency in planning in planning and reporting, fund raising and utilization, and project beneficiary targeting is necessary for project success .creating true partnership through transparency is the basis for sustainability of the intervention works.
- Promotion of advocacy and empowerment works need to be strengthened side by side with the promotion of food security at household level and other development interventions the mean difference of food availability is not as such a deep-seated improvement, of course, in the course of reducing future poverty, current poverty also matters.
- Schemes that help to strengthen the market access to the poor households increased cultivation of cash crops, improved and expanded irrigation project that would help reduce poverty significantly and hence have to be worked upon it.
- Improved recognition of NGOs works in poverty alleviation by local ,regional governments ,supported by appropriate legal provisions would pave the way

forward to better participation in policy formulation and accountability to poor and scale up of NGOs project impacts

- It recommended that Non Governmental organization activity restriction human right, democracy and good has to be liberalized and it better if NGOs intervening on right based issue without contravening the legal framework.

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APPENDICES

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FOCUS AREA: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondents

The main objective of the study is to assess the contribution of NGOs in poverty reduction in case of Tiro Afeta woreda .This is exclusively done for the partial fulfillment of MA in development studies. Your answer is used for academic purposes only.

Hence, the information provided by you has its own vital role in my research paper. Taking this into account you are politely requested to respond each of the following questionnaire paper provided for you genuinely and frankly.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!!

Part 1: Personal information of respondents

1.1. Sex: (a) Male ☐ (b) Female ☐

1.3. Educational status:

(a) Not educated ☐ (b) informal education ☐ (c) Grade 1-4 ☐ (d) Grade 5 - 6 -8[☐ high school F) Diploma ☐ (G) Degree and above ☐

1. 4. Family size: _____

1.5. Occupation _____

Part 2. General information

2.1. Average Income status of respondents before and after NGO's contribution in development effort

No	Sources of income	Average monthly income in birr	
		Before NGO's intervention	After NGO's intervention
1	Agricultural income		
2	Non agricultural income (petty trade ,wages Foreign remittance ...)		

2.2. Household mean monthly expenditure status of respondents before and after NGO's Intervention

No	Expenditure Item	Average monthly expenditure in birr	
		Before NGO's intervention	After NGO's intervention
1	Food		
2	Clothing		
3	Shelter		
4	Health service		
5	Education		
6	Housing furniture		
7	Services		

3. The role of NGO's in employment creation

No	Type of occupation	1. Yes 2. No
1	Permanently employed before NGO's intervention (farmers petty trade, gov.t / private enterprise, self employed...)	
2	Permanent employment after NGO's intervention	
	Self employment after NGO's intervention	
3	Others (specify)	

3. Food availability and consumption

Average Food availability and consumption in a month before and after
NGO's intervention

No	Items	Average monthly Food availability and consumption in kg	
		Before NGO's intervention	After NGO's intervention
1	Cereals		
2	Oil		
3	Milk		
4	Meat		
5	Butter		
6	Vegetable		
7	Others (specify)		

4. Access to facilities

4.1. What are the infrastructural facilities increased before and after NGO's
intervention in your area

No	Infrastructural facilities	Before NGO's intervention				After NGO's intervention			
		Non existe nt	Goo d state	Poor	Excele nt	Non existe nt	Good state	Poo r	Exce llent
1	Transport service								
2	Market								
3	Health facilities								
4	Telephone services								
5	Electricity								
6	Grain milling service								
8	Source of fire wood								
9	Source of drinking water								
10	Post office								

5. The Role of NGO's in supporting their target groups in production equipments and furniture

No		1. Yes 2. No	Average amount of money spent for ownership of equipments
1	Purchases due to NGO's support		
2	Purchases partially the support of NGO's		
3	Purchases not relates to NGO's support		

Part 5: Information regarding assistance from NGOs

5.1. How long have these organizations been in your area/ TiroAfeta _____

5.2. In what way and how (mechanisms employed) by Plan international, FC, GIZ and Save the Children confront poverty reduction issue or in addressing your pressing needs?

5.3. What are the specific roles of Plan international Ethiopia, FC, and Hope for children and GIZ and in development effort or poverty reduction concern? Please point out as much as possible

5.4. Are you satisfied by the NGOs strategies implemented in your area?

A) Satisfied: ☐ B) not satisfied: ☐ If not satisfied why?

5.5. What are the major results obtained and impacts achieved due to the intervention of those NGOs?

Part 6: Participatory aspect

6.1. How were the NGOs implemented in your area selected?

A. Consultation ☐

B. No consultation ☐

6.2. Have you been involved in project need assessment?

A. Yes ☐

B. No ☐

If your answer no for question number 1 is yes in what way you have been engaged on it? _____

Part 7: Project and sustainability and exit strategy

7.1. Do projects demonstrate the potential to continue once NGOs ceased?

A).Yes ☐

B).No ☐

7.2. How is it giving to be maintained in the future?

7.3. What role does the community play in the project activity? _____

8. Poverty perception, and empowerment paradigms and capacity building

8.1. Does poverty exist in this woreda? (a) Yes ☐ (b) No ☐

8.2. If yes, what are the symptoms?

8.3. Poverty be overcome ?Through

A. NGOs intervention ☐

C. Government intervention ☐

B. Private sector development ☐ D. self effort ☐

A. Others, please mention much as you can

8.4. How, in what way those NGOs engage in support of the beneficiary?

8.6. Have you had any training in farming practices or on the areas related to your occupation since the last five years by NGO's that support you? (a)Yes ☐ (b) no ☐
If yes, state the kind of training)

8.7. What are the improvements attained due to the training given by NGO's?

APPENDIX 2: GUIDELINES FOR SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW FOR WOREDA LINE
SECTORS ON POVERTY REDUCTION CONCERN

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FOCUS AREA: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

1. What are the specific contributions of NGOs in addressing the issue of poverty in Tiro Afetaworeda?
2. In your own views, in what ways and how or (mechanisms) has the NGOs achieved their goals of alleviating poverty?
3. What participatory approaches and transparency aspect of those NGOs?
4. What are the criteria used in selecting beneficiary communities / individuals?
5. How has the NGOs contributed to poverty reduction? Please explain
6. What problems do you think hinder the smooth functioning of NGOs in poverty alleviation effort?

APPENDIX 3: CHECKLIST (INTERVIEW QUESTIONS) FOR NGO'S OFFICERS

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FOCUS AREA: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

1. Which type of assistance does your projects is directed towards?
2. What are the specific roles and major objectives of your organization to the development effort of the woreda in poverty alleviation?
3. What are the mechanisms of intervention of your project in poverty alleviation?
4. What are the major results obtained and impacts claimed by your organization?
5. Sustainability and phase out strategies
6. What criteria does your organization use to select beneficiary communities?
7. What the Major challenges encountered?
8. How do you evaluate relations with the government?

APPENDIX 4: GUIDE LINE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION FOR BENEFICIARIES
OF NGO'S

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FOCUS AREA: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

1. How were the NGOs implemented in your area and the selection of beneficiaries
2. Describe the assistance you got from NGO's as sufficient and their major role to the community
3. In what way the assistance given from NGO's will enable you to sustain your livelihood?
4. In what way NGO's intervene in order to reduce poverty and improve the livelihood of the community?
5. State the role of NGO's in improving access to physical asset or material equipments for production and furniture given by NGO's and how it has affected your livelihood?
6. Employment opportunities created and benefits accrued from it.

APPENDIX 5: CHECKLIST QUESTIONS FOR DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

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Questions for Analyzing Documents

1. Background of your organization plus project objectives and strategies
2. Specific roles of the organization in poverty alleviation aspect.
3. Major achievements undertaken in poverty reduction concern
4. Sustainability and exit strategy , participatory approach's and empowerment paradigms of the project
5. Major challenges encountered and relations with the government