

JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



The Roles and Challenges of World Vision Ethiopia in Poverty Reduction at Local Level: The case of Jimma Geneti Woreda; in Horro Guduru Wollega Zone, Oromia Regional State.

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of Governance and Developmental Studies in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Governance and Developmental Studies:- Specialization in Governance.

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Abstract

As recent evidence revealed that the roles of international NGOs in poverty reduction issues in developing countries at rural levels are more recognized and the challenges it faces from its stakeholders also have a profound impact on the organization's activities. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to assess and analyze the contributing roles played by WVE and challenges it faced in poverty reduction activity at local levels in the form of decentralized exercises of powers and resources for the community benefits. In order to examine whether WVE roles reduced the extent of severity of poverty or not and as well as how it encountered problems from its stakeholders, basic research questions were developed and sought to address these issues. For this study both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods and a descriptive survey type of research design were employed. After interventions of WVE towards fighting against severity of poverty risking a significant achievement in public sectors, special supports for the vulnerable rural community, capacity building and challenges encountered from its stakeholders in areas of such as lack of cooperation and collaborations, the problems of lack of exercising good governance effectively and efficiently found to be obstacles to achieve its full goals and these gaps need appropriate measures from its stakeholders and partners is the major outcome of the study. The study suggests that there is a need for WVE stakeholders to overcome on the challenges of their organization faced and should have discharged their responsibilities fully.

Keywords: roles, WVE, rural poverty, interventions

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADLI	Agricultural Development Lead to Industrialization
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECSA	Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGDs	Focused Group Discussions
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGOs	International Non Governmental Organizations
IPOs	International Private Organizations
LCBOs	Local Community Based Organizations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
UNs	United Nations
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategic Papers
SAP	Structural Adjustment Policy
SCFs	Save Children Funds

SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
SSCs	Sub Sahara Countries
SSASs	Sub Sahara Africa States
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNs	United Nations
USA	United States of America
US\$	United States Dollar
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WV	World Vision
WVE	World Vision Ethiopia
WVEINGO	World Vision Ethiopia International Non Governmental Organization
WVINGO	World Vision International Non Governmental Organization

Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

A plenty of literature in social science on Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) analysis addresses the importance of NGOs contributions on poverty alleviation activities and similarly at the same it verifies the challenges of these organizations has been encountering in sustaining development on poverty alleviation activities and for the well beings of poor people from its workers and stakeholders in developing countries (Aisha, 2004 and David, 2009).

The innovation and involvement of NGOs at international, national and local levels parallel to the state and market as a third sector on the world in general and in developing countries particularly; especially in sub Saharan Africa states (SSA) to fulfill the problem gaps that cannot be covered by the state has been undertaken by NGOs. NGOs in general and international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) in particular play a great roles in developing nations by adding values to economic growth and poverty alleviations (Eric and Faisal, 2007).

The inefficiency and ineffectiveness operations of government and government agencies ability in strong socio-economic development; poverty is extended and prevailed in rural and urban areas of the third world countries. In turn these gaps open the new ways to present NGOs to play a great role in order to curb the problems of lack of governments to proving essential services to the community (David, 2009). In relation to government unable to provide an important services to the poor section of the community and NGOs "... have undertaken an enormously varied range of activities including implementing grass-roots or sustainable development, promoting human rights and social justice, protesting environmental degradation, and pursuing many other objectives formerly ignored or left to governmental agencies." (William, 1997)

The problems NGOs face in general can be either internal or external factors as many scholarly literatures show. The internal constraints from the organizations stakeholders and workers are: lack of transparency and accountability, funds or resource embezzlements, lack of cooperation and collaboration, problem of strategic planning, inadequate networking skills, poor governance

and as well as external constraints are: shortage of funds and the interference of government officials in the internal affairs of the organizations (Aisha, 2004, Cric and Faisal, 2007 and Rehema, 2014).

Despite of difficulties the organizations have been facing; it is important to enhancing the roles of NGOs in poverty reduction. Different policy alternative implementation strategy and program issues have been raised on different summit to tackle the impact of poverty. A top agenda discussion issues of the 2000 summit almost by all world nation states around 189 member state of the United Nations (UNs) on the problem of poverty and how it is possible to end extreme poverty all over the world (Jennifer M. et al., 2016). In relation to this, one important development actor on poverty alleviations identified by the summit as a principal actors were NGOs sector.

It is impossible to bring change in development and poverty alleviation by government alone instead it requires the active and consistency involvement of NGOs. Different types of NGOs including International Nongovernmental Organization (INGO) as an actor of development in international relations to curb different problems in developing countries side by side of the market and state institutions is recognized. This organization expected to be active partnership, innovative, task oriented, non-profit, volunteerism, effective and efficient than the state and the market to the poor and vulnerable sections of community (World Bank, 2002).

Proportionally out of the total population of developing nations nearly three-fourth (3/4) poorest people live in deteriorate rural areas and the degree or extent and severity of poverty remains high and continues to exist 51 percent in rural sub Sahara Africa (SSA) countries live within this problems (Ahmed Mohammed, 2013).

The effort of NGOs in promoting development and poverty alleviating has been considered as a right track in developing countries. Even though the plurality and diversity of NGOs in addition to the state and the market roles as a supplement in economic growth and sustaining development on poverty reductions programs, still now extreme severity of poverty is remain in rural and urban of developing countries of Africa more. Many efforts have been taken to reduce the impacts of poverty despite its severity challenges continue. In relation to these indicators of poverty that the poor countries are facing to deficiencies indicators are physical, social,

economic, political and psychological deficiencies. Among these diagnosis the physical severity or deprivations that created as a result of lack of food and nutrition, inaccessibility to clean water, income, literacy and access to health services, are serious problems that are need to be urgent solutions in Ethiopia (Tenna Shitarek, 2012).

Ethiopia is the poorest country, poverty is widely spread in large proportion of the population that gains relatively below one dollar per day income. Over all 90 million populations, the second most populous and the poorest among countries of sub-Sahara Africa, out of 187, 174th ranked poorest country in sub Saharan Africa states in terms of human development index (HDI) (World Bank, 2002). The severity of poverty is extended in rural and urban parts of the country. Rural poverty indicators determinants in Ethiopia are many, some observables empirically that encourage the prevalence and severity of poverty and poverty existence are lack of different household resource endowment- like degradation and deforestation problems, lack of human capital, deterioration of rural agriculture, lack of accessible quality of healthcare and education, poor water supply (Tenna Shitarek, 2012).

Therefore, for such risks of poverty fighting against World Vision International NGO operates in more than one hundred developing and developed countries including Ethiopia with making strong partnership with government and government agencies, UNs, International, National and Local NGOs, donors and donor institutions at local levels. And also work with local community based organizations (LCBOs), local government official workers and leaders; with different religious institutions and other developmental organizations to achieve economic growth and sustainable development on poverty reduction (WVE, 2015).

World Vision Ethiopia is one of well known and strong international nongovernmental organization that works for the well being of Ethiopian development in general and working in different vital governmental public sectors parallel to government program to alleviate poverty and sustain development at Jimma Geneti woreda. This INGO has launched an office at Jimma Geneti woreda to coordinate development activities in almost all rural kebeles. The main aim of this research study is therefore to examine the contribution roles and challenges of WVE played in poverty reduction activity at Jimma Geneti Woreda's selected kebeles.

1.2. Statement of the problem

According to the World Development Reports; in Ethiopia at current the situation of poverty has been continued in urban and rural areas of the country. Majority of the country populations are suffered by the problems of the extent severity of poverty. Based on the country total average of per capita income per year US\$ 100, the country got ranked as one among the lowest poorest States in the world (World Bank, 2001). Similar evidences justify the extents of poverty in the country. In relation to this also according to the 1995, 'poverty survey carried out' in Ethiopia estimated shown; 31 percent of population receiving less than US\$ 1.00 per day income and were 72 percent people were below US \$ 2.00 per day income level (Deryke and Erin, 2001).

Regarding not only income based, but also on consumption based estimation Ethiopia again one of the poorest state in the world; 38.7 percent of Ethiopian people were poor and out of this population, 27.5 million people were living below poverty line (MOFED, 2002).

The extent of poverty is slightly higher in rural of Ethiopia which counts 39.3 % than urban which counts 35.1 % respectively and among the nine regional states of Ethiopia, Oromia with the largest numbers of poor people out of the total poor 38.7 percent population, 9.3 million people living in this region (Asfaw Giday, 2011).

In general the situations of poverty problems in rural Ethiopia can be seen not only through lack of income and consumptions but also through food poverty which count in rural 41 percent, and through non-income such as nutrition poverty, health poverty and literacy poverty according to (MOFED, 2002) were serious and indicators of absolute poverty which were the” indices more common in rural Ethiopia such as low agricultural production, low non-farm income, low education and poor health, high population growth and weak institutional structures” (Asmamaw, 2004).

In order to be overcome such serious situations of the extent severity of poverty, government alone cannot curb unless enhancing the active participation of NGOs at local, national and international levels in sustaining development on poverty reduction program activity. In relation to this the government of Ethiopia “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” (MOFED, 2002).

NGO is one of very important non state actors parallel to the government in promoting development and mitigating the severity of poverty. So the campaign of poverty reduction and promoting the overall development needs the enhancement of active participation of NGOs. The efforts of the active intervention of international NGO is a vital parallel to the government as a supplementary in supporting the government's sustainable development on poverty reduction endeavors and contributes towards to the Socio- economic development of Ethiopia (Eric and Faisal, 2007).

Nongovernmental Organization expected to be free from the internal and external problems and constrains, to be more active, effective and efficient than the state and the market institutions, nearer to the poorest, minority groups, the remotest areas that are ignored by government and vulnerable part of community that are endowed with extreme or absolute poverty as a result this the roles and contributions of NGO is very important. Cognizant of this, Ethiopian government prepared interim poverty strategy paper incorporating the international NGOs (Deryke and Erin, 2001).

The government of Ethiopia recognized the roles and contributions of world vision Ethiopia (WVE) in socio-economic development and poverty reduction activity at local, regional and national levels in enhancing basic social services in the area where government fund shortage and other problem exists. WVE possible intervention areas especially in promoting quality of education, healthcare, accessibility to clean water, sanitation and hygiene, minimizing child and maternal mortality are some major important assistance for the local community (World Vision Ethiopia, 2015).

Previous studies on NGOs for instance study by (Tesfaye Wegari, 2015) addressed and assessed the legal related problems of registration and license, while (Amaru Mulu 2014) assessed contributions of World Vision Ethiopia only on quality of education at Addis Ababa city level of Ethiopia and others assessed the organization impact on state legitimacy at national level but not addressed the roles and challenges of WVE at rural village levels after it got the recognitions of registration and license. So this study attempted to mainly to address the challenges WVE alleviating rural poverty by focusing its roles and challenges toward poverty reduction at local

levels specifically taking the case of Jimma Geneti Woreda by selecting some kebeles and thus it differs from previous studies.

1.3. Research Questions

The overall primary objective of this study is to assess the roles and challenges of World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) in poverty reduction activity at rural levels in Jimma Geneti Woreda. Thus this study attempted to answer through the following basic research questions.

1. What are the major contributions undertaken by WVE parallel to government in a vital governmental public sectors to reduce poverty at Jimma Geneti Woreda?
2. Are the special supports provided by WVE to the rural vulnerable sections of community reduce their problems or not?
3. What are the main contributions of World Vision Ethiopia in relation to capacity building in order to empower the Jimma Geneti Woreda rural community?
4. What are the major challenges encountered by WVE in its own efforts to contribute on poverty reduction activities at Jimma Geneti Woreda?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study was to assess the roles played and challenges of World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) faced in sustaining development for the well beings of people on poverty reduction activities at local levels in Jimma Geneti woreda.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives

- To assess the contributions of World Vision Ethiopia parallel to government in a vital governmental public sector to sustaining development on poverty reduction activity at Jimma Geneti woreda selected rural village kebeles.
- To ascertain whether the special supports provided by WVE to the rural vulnerable sections of community reduced their problems or not at Jimma Geneti Woreda in selected rural kebeles.
- To analyze the main roles played by World Vision Ethiopia on capacity building in order to empower the Jimma Geneti Woreda rural community.

- To assess the major challenges of World Vision Ethiopia encountering at Jimma Geneti Woreda in selected kebeles.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The major significance of this study is the followings:

- ❖ The local communities are directly or indirectly benefited from the study findings.
- ❖ It may help as a guideline for stakeholders, donors, state and Non- State actors including WVE, Woreda and kebele official workers and leaders and policy makers in their works and decisions.
- ❖ This study may help to solve the existing problems in researched areas and provide ways to development and poverty reductions.
- ❖ The study outcome helps WVE to recognize the challenges and gaps for their intervention at local levels in the community and help them to take immediate measures for the problems.
- ❖ It helps researcher, academicians and scholars as a reference material and related literature reviews for the further inquiry.

1.6. Delimitation (Scope) of the Study

This study was primary focused and delimited on the assessment and analysis of WVE an international NGO roles and challenges parallel to the government in poverty reduction activities at Horro Guduru Wollega Zone, Jimma Geneti Woreda; in selected three rural Kebeles: (Lalisa Biya, Hagaya and Damu Gembo). There are many NGOs running in other Woredas of the Horro Guduru Wollega Zone, but only WVE operates in this specific Woreda and particularly these three kebeles were selected by using simple random sampling techniques.

The efforts of poverty reduction issues are concerned to all of international, national and local NGOs including government and private organizations. But to make the study more manageable, the researcher delimited only to the WVE an international NGO; its interventions in a vital governmental public sectors, special supports, capacity building and challenges it faced from its stakeholders parallel to government in poverty reductions and socio-economic development for the well being of woreda community in general and the vulnerable sections of peoples of the woreda in selected rural kebeles in particular.

Therefore, the researcher delimited the study area to Jimma Geneti woreda; selected only three rural kebeles and limited to the roles and challenges of WVE an international NGO in poverty reduction and finally the result of study was generalized depending only on the roles and challenges of WVE an international NGO's contribution in poverty reduction at selected rural kebeles.

1.7. The Limitation of the study

The concept and areas of NGOs covered in general and international NGOs in particular are very wide; so it is impossible to cover such a broad studying that required a long period of time and human resources, as a result of this, this research is specifically limited to the World Vision Ethiopia International Non Governmental Organization (WVEINGO) activities in poverty reduction program and challenges it faced from its stakeholders at local levels, in Horro Guduru Wollega Zone, Jima Geneti Woreda; selected rural Kebeles of Lalisa Biya, Hagaya and Damu Gembo.

In conducting the study the researcher faced different constraints and problems when entered in to the study field. Among the major constrains were: financial deficiency, shortage of time assigned for the study, lack of well documented WVE files and profile for the study at selected woreda and lack of few respondents willingness and commitment to participate in the study and to provide accurate information were some problems the researcher faced during the data collection activities.

1.8. Organization of the Study

This research is organized in five chapters:

Chapter one is Introduction which presents: Background of the study, Statement of the Problem, Research questions, Objectives of the study- General and Specific objectives, significance of the Study, Scope of the Study, Problem of the Study, Organization of the Study and Operational Definitions of Key terms and phrases.

Chapter two presents Review of Literature related to concepts on national and international non-governmental organizations and theoretical aspects related to rural poverty.

Chapter three presents: Research Methodology, Description of study areas, Research approach and design, Sources of data, Data collection instruments, Study population, sample size and

sampling Techniques, Tools of data collection, Methods of data analysis and Interpretation and Ethical Consideration.

Chapter Four presents Results and Discussion that constitutes: General demographic characteristics of Respondents, Contributions of WVE in poverty Reduction, Special Supports undertaken by WVE for the Vulnerable Rural Community, Capacity Building Roles undertaken by WVE in Possible Areas in order to empower the local community and Major Challenges WVE encountered in Poverty Reduction activities and

Chapter Five Presents a Summary of findings, Conclusion and Recommendations.

1.9. Operational Definitions of Key terms and phrases

NGO: means voluntarily organization that is non- state and non profit or non business oriented organizations that work to promote the well being of the poor countries. In this study it refers to WVE.

WVEINGO means cross border or foreign non-governmental organization a US based foundation that is at currently operating different activities undertaken but considered only in Jemma Geneti Woreda of selected rural kebeles of (Hagaya, Lalisa Biya, and Damu- Gembo) to reduce the level of poverty.

Poverty reduction means an activity that carried out by WVE parallel to the government and not included under the government work programs in selected woreda kebeles.

Community service means activities undertaken by WVE in the Jemma Geneti Woreda selected rural kebeles either provision of services or goods which are not included by other NGOs.

Roles mean contributions undertaken by WVE to reduce poverty in Jimma Geneti Woreda's selected kebeles.

Challenges mean obstacles that constraint the prevalence and promotion of WVE tasks in Jimma Geneti Woreda's selected Kebeles encountering during its intervention operations.

Intervention-means possible area activity scenario in the Jimma Geneti Woreda undertaken by WVE parallel to government as a supplementary in minimizing poverty and backwardness not meaning political and socio-economic activity.

Chapter Two

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1. An Analytical Concepts of NGOs Background

Debates and discussions on the concept of Non-Governmental Originations (NGOs) were started earlier. One of the earlier debates and discussions were revolved around the circumstances of the organizations legitimacy; are free or not from the internal interferences of the political affairs of developing countries. The issues continued contradictory among scholars of international relations and political theory for a half of century. The concepts had been got later an increasing emphasis and become a global term in development and international relations. The sectors had been recorded a surprising achievements in developing countries on a vital public sectors in which the organizations contracted agreements with the third world nations governments in the areas where the organization undertaking activities parallel to governments (Jeffery, 2000).

The concepts of NGOs traced back to in its earlier since 1945 at the time were United Nations (UNs) seek to differentiate the boundary between international private organizations, (IPOs) and intergovernmental specialized agency in their conventional charter in order to award both of the organizations separately the rights of participations. UNs consider all types of private entities as NGOs (William, 1997). Even though the differentiation of UNs cannot given separate recognition at that time to the international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) alone from the national and local NGOs.

The ideas and thoughts were linked with the neo-liberal theory of development in philosophy of western countries to the development of free market economic notions. Its emergence again related to at the age of post cold war, the rivalry competitions between the US and the USSRs post 1945 after the end of second world wars. The organizations first discovered by World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund's (IMF) of international donor community for the purpose of continuous long stand development to solve the problem of government ineffective aid use and inefficient of developmental projects (David, 2009).

The earlier conceptualized definitions in its regards emergence of NGOs with government putting relationships between the NGOs and governments; to liberalize the economic system

through structural adjustment policy (SAP) to minimize the roles of states and to provide recognitions to undertake parts NGOs in socio-economic activities. During post cold war period the donors started to advocate a new policy agenda all over the world through the notions of good governance stating the balanced relationships among the governments, markets and nongovernmental organizations. This new ideology contributed to the growth and developments of NGOs sectors almost all over of the world (Ibid).

Later NGOs have been got new attentions from international donor community and UNs institutions and the organizations started to get a capacity building supports from the donors' such as aid in large amount, legitimacy and scale up works and supports more and as a result of assistances the organizations got more comparative advantages on the governments and even at its peak in UNs charter of 1945, article 71 engaged NGOs in order to take parts and contributed in the charter processes and activities (William, 1997).

Since starting from eighteenth century, the organization has been contributed a surprising roles to the abolishment of slavery trades and for the peace negotiation and movements in western countries at a national levels. Among such organizations such as save the children funds (SCFs), Oxfam, World Vision (WV) and CARE were some and saved a lot of life from death the victims of second world wars. Beyond the above roles UNs recognized the organization involvement and contributions to drafting their charter conventions (David, 2002).

But a few years later, NGOs lost their former influences at national and international levels because of two factors at that period; one of the problems the organizations faced was from the tensions of cold war between the two big powers of US and USSR after the end of second world war and the second problems were faced from the economic weakness of UNs Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to provide supports to the organizations and until 1970s losing its previous positions. Post 1970s or at the beginning of 1980s again the roles of NGOs and their previously lost roles started to play a great roles at international and national development agenda secessions and conferences. Among the big secessions and conferences the organizations participated by representing the interests of volunteers on different issues such on the climate change, environmental conservations and in 1992 at Stockholm on the issues of environment and development up to in UNs the roles of policy design and implementation activities including the work of policy evaluation (William, 1997).

Fifteen years ago the literature of NGOs rapidly started to grow especially on the issues of the way the organizations works activity involvements. Debates and discussions also there on what did the organizations and on what did not NGOs participated in. Early 1980s different publications on NGOs deal with about the organizations performances in general on such as efficiency, effectiveness, impacts and scale ups and also many criticisms on the accountability and transparency including their performances of effectiveness and efficient. While a new set of debates since starting from 1990s deal with the political dimensions diversified activities of the organizations become inseparable now days with the political dimension roles of NGOs buzzwords with civil society, democracy, good governance and aid donors though their sources were derived from western countries that the values has a universal meanings everywhere on the world today (Claire Mercer, 2002).

In 21st century especially after 2004, NGOs had been recognized as a third sector actor next to the state and market. The organizations roles in the possible areas of intervention on development, environment, public actions, healthcare, agriculture and after one years later, in 2005 the organizations motto were ‘make poverty history, campaign for aid, multilateral trade reforms and the developing countries debt cancellations’ later the organizations have been getting popular acceptance and increasing as a third sector. Organizations defined as a sector in its relation to the emergence of NGOs with the government and emphasis placing on relationships among the governments and the markets as supplementary collaborative or complementary competitive roles. And now day the NGOs contributed to national and international development are surprising in developing countries (David, 2002).

The term NGOs meanings and definitions are overwhelming and over lapping widely used as a synonymous words with civil society, charity, voluntarily, non-state, non- profit... organizations but not have the same meaning and the emergence of the organizations in terms of origin were associated with the formation of UNs in 1945, with regard to international or developing countries missions.

World Bank defines NGOs as “private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promotes the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development.” Again it explain; further as “in wider usage, the term NGO can be applied to any non-profit organization which is independent from government, typically value-based organizations which depend, in

whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary service. Although the NGO sector has become increasingly professionalized over the last two decades, principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics” (World Bank 20002).

2.1.1. The Historical Developments of Non-Governmental Originations in Ethiopia

The historical growth of Civil Society entities in general and NGOs in particular had to pass different ups and down challenging stages from the each governments of Ethiopia since around the beginning of 19th century. The existence of modern civil society organizations has been starting to exist in Ethiopia at the reign of emperor Haile Selassie 1930s, but there were some self help natives traditional organizations such as Iddir, Ikub and Debo that serves the interest of their community and later during 1960s national and international NGOs began to appear in the country when the time were both government and self-helped indigenous organizations in all parts of the country unable to meet the growing demands of the country’s populations and as a result of the wish of emperor to modernize Ethiopian state (Jeffery, 2000).

As the experience and practices of the growth of NGOs in developed countries show a democratic ways of exercising powers in the form of decentralized ways, the introductions and establishments of a better rules and regulations that facilitates the work environments for NGOs association, establish a good guidelines regarding NGOs administrations should be free as possible from excessive and over bureaucratic rules of governments, but the practical experiences of Ethiopian states indicates lack of such important instruments in the past periods were from the reign of emperor Haile Selassie to Derg and they had treatments the sectors were badly (Asfaw Giday, 2011).

Despite of the presence of difficulty; slightly at the reign of Haile Selassie the degrees of the problems were somewhat poor when compared with the reign of “Derg”. There were sometimes the rights of associations at the period of Haile Selassie’s regime but not completely free from the emperors’ controls and the established associations and organizations like such as professional associations, teachers associations, youth and other associations were existed. Again after the over thrown of emperor Haile Selassie and the coming to powers of “Derg” within its declarations of the political ideological views of socialist implicitly and explicitly that in general opposed the establishment and expansions of NGOs associations and even the previously established associations were denied their freedom of survival and some were assimilated and controlled by Mengistu Haile Mariam and his party to use as a partisan. There were no rights to

associations, restrictions were more severe than previously, the political ideology prejudices of western country were there and the exercise of socialistic principles, every activity should be at the center of the state and state management of governance that opposed to the democratic governance. Forbidden laws were introduced by him and his party in Ethiopia because of the above factors the growth and development of NGOs were undermined and the contribution roles undertaken by the organization sectors were very poor (Jeffery, 2000).

After the overthrow of the “Derg” from power, the problems and challenges of NGOs in Ethiopia has been continued; when the new government of Ethiopia came to power; expectations of some previously undermined by the former rulers on the rights and freedom of associations and organizations not fully resolved. After fifty years reforms were undertaken, some guidelines were enacted regarding to the administration of NGOs establishment. According to the Ethiopian government, exceptional attentions were given to the sectors guidelines were established in order to be governed the actions and conducts of the organizations. Different paces undertaken by the newly established governments in Ethiopia including the rights and freedom of associations, new guideline were enacted after fifty years in order to be make accountable and transparent the NGOs action activities to the government. Whether the enacted new guidelines suitable or not for the activities of the NGOs sectors; some scholars and NGOs evaluation on the new enacted laws show again it has a negative impacts on the successive work activities of NGOs. Some suggested problems again imposed limitations on the works of the organizations, even undermined the rights and freedom of associations, fundraising, and resource accumulations, on freedom of speech at local, national and international levels on NGOs. But government responses on the enacted laws have a positive attitude for the law usefulness while the NGOs sectors have a doubt on the usefulness of the laws on their sectors. So the contested debate has been contentious between the governments of Ethiopian and the NGOs sectors (Tesfaye Wegari, 2015).

2.1.2. The Roles of International Non Governmental Organizations in poverty Reduction

The top and big agenda discussion issues of the 2000 held conference summit almost by all world nation states around 189 member state of the United Nations (UNs) on the problem of poverty and how it is possible to end extreme poverty all over the world. The summit after hot discussions adopted the slogan of ‘millennium development goals’ (MDGs) declaration. The

adopted declarations by the secessions constituted a specific targets and goals about to end extreme poverty in general all over the world and particularly especial attention and emphasis is given to the sub Saharan Africa countries (SSACs). Adoption of the program specifies actors who plays role on the issues needs the efforts of all individuals, groups and organizations of the world nations including Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The ambitious of MDGs achievement could never be realized unless the active efforts of global nations participation. The summit sessions specified eight goals and for the eight goals and sub target how to implement the development goals by addressing development and growth to eradicate poverty before, 2015. After a few decades later the program goals get popular acceptance, the implementation has been started while behind the implementation evaluation schedule result in poorest states the achievement of this important specific goals and targets have been missing and losing its ground (Jennifer M. et al., 2016).

Why? Because of the lack of ability and willingness of the public sector commitments towards to achieve the specific goals and targets thus poverty remains, the achievement of the developmental goals and targets outcome is not attractive after implementation as result of no considerations is given to NGOs in addition to other problems. Comparatively the international NGO roles and contribution was not addressed properly. Cognizant of this but later in 2004 a conference was arranged and held again to address such losing advantages of NGOs and the broader gaps is recognized about the absence or poor attention given to the roles, contributions and support of NGOs in development goals and targets of end extreme poverty and hunger parallel to government at Washington D.C (World Bank, 2004).

Since the conference addressed relatively the advantages of international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) roles and contributions particularly western based foundations officially established, legally recognized, energetic and officially registered those have unique characteristics of innovations, flexible, creative, entrepreneurship, well expertise professional, cost effectiveness, nearer to the poor and vulnerable sections of society. Issues addressed, gaps identified and then the contributions of international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) in developing countries are “addressing extreme poverty and the needs of the poor in health, nutrition, education, gender equity and environmental sustainability, as well as in promoting partnerships for the development across developed and developing worlds.” After the roles and

contributions of the organizations recognized and taken in to consideration, the MDGs implementation attention focus is given to the NGOs horizontally parallel to the each developing countries governments and government agencies as an important mediator, role players and actors of international, national and local in sustaining development and poverty reduction activity (World Bank, 2004).

As to day an empirical evidence shows us in developing nations post 2015, development goals and targets of MDGs report suggested in many third world countries, there are changes in growth and more or less developments is achieved but not fully. So in this achieved changes among other international nongovernmental organizations, World Vision international nongovernmental organization (WVINGO) is a partner of the outcome fruits of development and poverty reduction activities. Different developmental projects are implemented, different socio-economic problems are again more or less solved by World vision, basic social services are delivered, economic growth are increased in developing worlds. In these development goals achievement the support of INGOs in addition to other stakeholders is reported by (UN, 2016). Despite the achievement of the goals and targets still there is a gap for poverty reduction and addressing all over development in the world. When the efforts to contribute to development and poverty alleviation are not fully supported by the NGOs someone suggests the extent and severity may be twice fold than the previous.

So far the roles and contributions of NGOs and other new institutions are effective to end poverty and addressing its root causes and problems and finding solutions to the incidences of poverty through the fairways. In sustaining and addressing development that in turn the aims of this developments to reduce poverty and backwardness (UN, 2016). The UNs reports addressed the contributions of NGOs in general and INGOs particularly in developing countries as a fund raiser and resource generator through NGOs actors from different national and international, governmental or nongovernmental institutions like the World Bank, International Monetary Fund for the different project designer and implementer for the poor and vulnerable society that again to reduce poverty and backwardness. By building different social services like hospitals and healthcare for peoples that saves the life of poor children and their parents from a communicable diseases like, HIV/AIDS, malaria; by building schools in the area were government funds not covered and by providing the learning and teaching infrastructures and equipments and human

resources in order to ensure the quality of education, teaching about gender equality and enabling women's active participations in decision making. This is one important key role undertaken by NGOs in developing states. Teaching women and girls means teaching all families, teaching families means again demonstrating their quality efforts for development and fighting poverty. As a result of the above and others roles and contributions, NGOs recognized internationally, nationally and locally. Great attention is also given to the organizations because of their unique ability (United Nations, 2016).

At top the issues of NGOs acceptance and popularity more than others institutions like government and market as a third sectors, government organization is a political oriented entities that the rewards and incentives are authority based promotion and demotion and market institution is also a business oriented for profit based incentives that promotes exchange of goods and services as owner of profits from the exchanges, they work most of the time for individual profit while NGOs are non profit, task oriented organizations, they work and try to fulfill and represent the interest of the poor and vulnerable sections of society (World Bank, 2001).

The Organizations represent and promote the interest of poor, disabled and vulnerable parts of the community at rural and urban levels, directly provide goods and services that both the government and the markets not or fail to provide and the organizations are seen as a development actors, role players and mediators in diverse sector(World Bank, 2004).

2.1.3. Challenges of Non Governmental Organizations facing in poverty Reduction Activity

As many research finding analysis ensures like other governmental organizations and institutions NGOs also faced to different problems. The problems of International Non-Governmental Organizations experiences in developing countries are many in nature and types. The problems in general can be caused by either internal or external factors. These internal problems in nature that the organizations can be encountered from its stakeholders, partnership and workers are: lack of transparency and accountability, funds or resource embezzlements, lack of co-operations and collaborations, problem of strategic planning, inadequate networking skills, and the exercise of poor governance and externally outside of the organizations stakeholders and workers intentions are such as shortage of funds, donors priorities changing, rules and regulations the country adopted assessing the government funds and political interference are some major challenge of the organizations faces (Rehema, 2014).

International NGOs have great contributions in the possible areas of where the organizations intervention activities undertaken in poverty reduction programs, at the time of emergency in relief and humanitarian operations, in sustainable development assistance, in service delivering, policy advocacy, in enhancing active community participation, human right activist, promoting democratic institutions or in enhancing good governance. Even though their key roles in community, NGOs have been encountering some challenges (Aisha 2004). The challenges that international nongovernmental organization may face at local levels in implementation of its programs can be:

2.1.3.1 Shortage of Resources

Most of the time INGO activities are depending on foreign funds developing countries that are channeled from World Bank and International Monetary Fund through NGOs most of the time. Sometimes lack of funds from sponsorship can be occurs. The challenges NGOs faced during their journey in the possible areas of intervention scenario at the time of resource mobilization at local levels one of the main problems that the international NGOs faced in community services engagement is a shortage or limitation of funds from the sponsored donors. As a result of this problem community services may be terminated their activities without accomplishing for the intended goals to solve the community problems. In relation to this problems occasionally repeated events at local levels in a lot of community's project services that are aided from the foreign in Africa, their projects a lot of time relied on foreign funds. This problem is uncertainty as the organizations merely depend on single sources of funding from only foreign donors, (Aisha, 2004, Eric and Faisal, 2007 and Rehema, 2014).

2.1.3.2. Lack of Governance

Governance is one important variable that affects the roles of NGOs. Sometimes the problems that are related to the workers ethics violations could be observable. Like lack of accountability and transparency, the act of embezzlement the organizations recourses- more money and time, the problem of properly planning the organization programs and the problem of implementing the organization programs are some observable from the organization workers and stakeholders according to (Rehema, 2014).

Since NGO are collection of individuals and groups of individuals established voluntarily for some purposes to achieve their goals of humanitarian centered programs. As an organization sub

sets interact to achieve the intended goals, sometimes the problems of mismanagements are reflected on human and financial resources. As evidence shows the exercise of lack of good governance like transparency, accountability, honesty and integrity can be reflected among the organizations workers and stakeholders at the top from the Board to down workers and members of the organizations. In general the principles of governance and particularly the values of good governance is not health fully exercised in all non- governmental organizations. But in degree when compared with the governmental sector organizations the exercises of governance is good in NGOs sectors (Aisha, 2004).

In the decentralization of power and resources from the top to down horizontally parallel to government activities and in the proving of supports to the poorest people, mismanagement of exercise of powers and resources in general can be reflected among the organizations' stakeholders and partners.

2.1.3.3 Tension and Mistrust from Government

Government is the backbone for the growth and development of NGOs by legally recognizing and offering space to their activities. But sometimes at the at woreda and kebele levels, the government officials those work with the NGOs sectors are sometimes interfere unfairly with the internal affairs of NGOs and while the overall bureaucratic rules that the sector encountered to get acceptance for their journey from these government official leaders is the other resistance to the successive functions of the organizations-that in turn made a red tape and delay the time of the sectors work, (Jeffery, 2000).

2.1.3.4. Legal problems

International nongovernmental organizations are transnational organizations that provide support to the developing country states most of the time. When the organization come to and establish its journey in third world nations, it escaped with different problems. Legal related problem that the organizations encounter is the problem of registration and license. Majority of developing countries rules and regulations they adopted is not suitable for the work of international NGOs. The principles are more bureaucratic oriented that consume a lot of time to get recognitions to their journey (Jeffery, 2000).

2.1.3.5. Problems of Cooperation and collaborations

Strong institutions can be measured within the quality of its stakeholder's collaborations and co-operations among other work efficiency and effectiveness. NGOs workers and stakeholders sometimes loosely interacted with each others to work together to achieve the organization objectives. At the woreda and kebele levels in one way lack of joint works with the NGOs workers and in other ways again the problems of joint works of the woreda and kebele government workers and the NGOs workers are practical existed.

The problem of cooperation and collaboration within the stakeholders and partnerships of between government official workers and NGOs workers at the woreda levels is the other resistance for the international NGO sector program implementations to the beneficiaries. NGOs expected to be active in poverty reduction programs with cooperating to different stakeholders, but some time lack of strong cooperation and collaborations among the government official and NGOs stakeholders is an obstacle to the sectors program achievements according to (Tesfaye Wegari, 2015, as cited in Dessalegn, et.al. 2008).

2.1.4. World Vision Ethiopia Approaches to Fight against Poverty

World Vision is a strong International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO), and is a foundation of Christian relief and Development association. For the first time the idea of the foundation was initiated around 1947 by a person called Reverend Bob Pierce an American evangelist and humanitarian. Later on it was officially established in USA, in 1950. It began to appear in Ethiopia its ministry informally around earlier 1970, during the time of famine crises in Ethiopia to provide responses to the emergency occasions and after few years, it was registered formally as a NGO types of non-profit and charitable organization. Later on the organization opened its National office in Addis Ababa in 1975, (WVE, 2012).

World Vision is an International Non Governmental Organizations (INGOs) began to appear in Ethiopia 1960s, at the time when both the government and indigenous self-help groups were did not to meet the needs of their Country's population (Jeffery, 2000). Currently World Vision International Non Governmental Organization operates in more than one hundred countries including Ethiopia on with making strong partnership with government and government agencies, UNs, International, National and Local NGOs, donors and donor institutions-like IMF and WB and also at local levels it works by making strong affiliations with local community

based organizations, local government official leaders, with different religious institutions and other developmental organizations, (WVE, 2015).

Poverty alleviation program is not only the activities and work effort that is left to the government alone, rather it needs further the strong cooperation and collaboration activities within the non-governmental organizations, and associations in order to mitigate the risk of poverty on human rights violations, especially in developing countries like Ethiopia and lack of basic necessarily needs. In relation to this, the role of world vision Ethiopia INGO is acclaimable in poverty reduction program campaigns, parallel to the government among other organizations and associations.

The possible areas of interventions of World Vision of Ethiopia; in Ethiopia parallel to governments in urban and rural areas are: child right and equity, disaster and relief management, education and life skills, healthcare, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), fund raising for development, protecting environmental degradation, maternal health, by planning short and long term programs and by designing different developmental projects to implement it, the organization played a great role in poverty reduction and socio-economic development of the vulnerable, disabled and to the poorest section of the community in Ethiopia parallel to government as a supportive agency (WVE, 2015). Possible development intervention areas of the organization provided supports in Ethiopia in a vital government sectors parallel to the governments major areas are the following according to the (WVE, 2015) reports in Ethiopia to ensure sustainable development on the problems of poverty.

2.1.4.1. Food Security

Problems or lack of food security is common for survival in Africa. One of the best solutions to solve this problem, the roles of international NGO towards providing supports in enhancing food security is very essential. World vision Ethiopia's strategic plan is to enhance food security by providing support to the community. As one of the development areas attention is given to providing supports to the vulnerable, poor and disabled children with their families in order to enhance food security the organization undertake different activities such as providing vegetables, cattle, crops extension packages and capacities building trains on how to implement in order to improve and increases their production that mitigate the sufferers of food starvations for survival (WVE, 2012).

2.1.4.2. Accessible to Quality of Education

Since education is a pillar for the development of any country, but the primary questions in delivering quality education in Africa is still undermined by different factors. Obstacles such as lack of educated human resources, financial scarcity, lack of technological transfer in developing states. Even the problem of teaching and learning lack of infrastructure such as lack of class rooms, labs, library, guidance rooms, tables, water for drinking and washing hands, toilets... and for teachers again the same problems pose challenged the activity of teaching and learning programs. Intervention of NGO to make narrower such problems and proving good support the school institutions by the slogan ‘to make suitable environment for learning and teaching’ is a good contribution in the quality of education achievement and to make accessible the chance of education for all.

One of major focus areas of intervention undertaken by WVE in rural and urban areas on to provide assistance to wards to achieve the quality of educations and the coverage of education for all the organization work hard to achieve the sustainable development programs parallel to Ethiopian governments at national, regional and local levels according the organization new plan program post 2015 (WVE, 2015).

2.1.4.3. Healthcare and Nutrition

In protecting the well being of child and their mother’s no one organizations is comparable to the world vision Ethiopia in the rural villages of the country as the eye witness of the different beneficiaries responses through media and reports. In proving supports to the pregnant mother, different balanced diet and nutrition, costly medicines that are not available in government office healthcare centers and government hospitals are offered by his organizations to the needy. Diseases that are occurred as a result of lack of balanced diet are protected by World Vision Ethiopia supports. In addition the organization assistances to fulfill necessary equipments for the patients and the health extension workers to provide different trainings to improve their services, the organization work hard in this development areas (World Vision Ethiopia, 2012).

2.1.4.4. Environmental conservation

Sustainable Environments for the well beings of community has been one of the organization developmental areas of supports. In regenerating the previous areas by trees plantations for reforestation in one way and to create work opportunities for unemployed in another ways to

make affordable reforestations that in turn protects the expansion of desertification. Protecting the environment from deforestation, covering the communal land of community with tree, on tracing for flood disasters the organization is given attention to conserve properly the human environment for future sustainable development and poverty reductions. The report states that their primary goals are parallel to governments to ensure the promotions of environmental health for survival (WVE, 2012).

2.1.4.5. Accessible to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Areas of developments undertaken in vital sectors of governments by world vision in accessible to clean water, sanitation and hygiene is one of the main focus area of activities. Assistances provided through different means to the community by teaching the community on how to make and use toilet, collect and avoid dirty material from their environments that causes harmful diseases. Parallel to government health extension activities the organization provides a lot of supports to water, sanitation and hygiene enhancement for all community through cost-effective by giving training on skills how to prepare and uses services. Water projects in the area of very difficult to get water for different services the organization established hand pumps, underground pumps and digging deep wells to provide waters for use at rural for community, in schools for the students workers, at hospitals also and even sometimes for irrigation purposes (WVE, 2015).

2.2. Understanding the Concept of Poverty

Poverty as a concept started earlier 18th to describe the general conditions of peoples who are affected hastily because of lack of subsistence for survival and disadvantages. The concepts of more related to low income and severe failure of basic capabilities of human beings. The approaches to poverty marked between two points; as ends to fight the problems by using high capabilities in developments and as means causes of such as low income, lack of basic needs and capabilities of developments. In other ways poverty can be understood as the poor or lack of needs to survival, security and self respects (Asfaw Giday, 2011).

There is no general agreement regarding the meaning and definition of poverty. It is a contextual according to their causes of severity in developing countries. It is widely recognized to be as multifaceted and more or less the definition can be recognized among the majority of peoples “with a lack or deficiency of basic goods needed for human survival and welfare.” The

deficiencies of such basic needs are always creating the problem of extent and deep severity in third world countries like Ethiopia (United Nations, 2016)

Common approach of poverty stressed most of the time on income or consumption of household to conceptualize poverty as lack of certain to obtain income to need basic necessity. This ideas conceptualizing poverty as a sufferer that come from the short comings of lack of demands to meet the needs of peoples' or demands high but when supplies lowest, in equilibrium and unbalanced of demand and supply. Thus the problems of poverty that the poor faced are lack of basic needs such as foods, shelter, health... as a result create lack of needs such as access to household resources, assets and low income. The problems of insufficient access to fulfill equipments and human resources in a vital government sectors such as in education, agriculture, healthcare, environmental conservations and the outcomes also highly affected the vulnerable sections of society.

As by Asfaw Giday quoted in (Rajasekhar, 2008), the disadvantages causes of poverty can be seen as lack of assets, physical weakness, and vulnerability and powerless of the poor encountered in rural areas. Because of lack of such basic needs as causes of poverty and the disadvantages consequences of poverty, the poorest section of society is the number one disadvantages and they are more suffered from the consequences than ever.

There are various meanings as far as the concepts of poverty and poverty reduction strategies concerned. Regarding the places either rural or urban, depending on the degree of sufferings, either absolute poverty that especially its severity is high in developing countries that manifested through the lack of basic needs such as shortage of food and nutrition, lack of access to clean water, education, healthcare and environmental degradations or relative poverty that is appealed to scarcity of entertainment as an additional happiness and this problems more reflected in western countries and regarding on the measurement of poverty either economic or income (Ibid).

2.2.1. Understanding the Roles of NGOs in poverty Reduction

Poverty continuous in rural and urban area of the third world countries as a result of the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of government and government agencies ability to achieve strong socio-economic development. In turn these problem gaps has been opening the new ways

to present NGOs to play a great role in order to curb the problems of lacks of government ability particularly to proving essential services to the poor people of developing states. Non-Governmental organizations have a strong commitments to make narrower this problem gaps between the poor and the rich and more or less try to solve the problems of poverty in community by the means of cost-effectiveness, timely delivering services, nearer to the beneficiaries and the vulnerable, they are flexible in resource management and addressing different community's problem at national, regional and local levels and to solve the addressed problems up to-down in depth digging and diagnosing problems from the roots that is relatively easily access to poverty reduction programs (Aisha, 2004 and David, 2009).

The relationship between NGOs and poverty alleviation activities are infinite. As poverty reduction campaign needs more additional strong actor efforts plus the roles of state and market, still no one organizations innovated in recent years as NGOs throughout the world both in developed and developing countries at local and international levels to mitigate the severity growing degrees of poverty in various ways (Ibid).

According to Pasha the Non Governmental Organizations interventions area responses are to “improve the local business investment climate; encourage new enterprises and livelihood programmes; deliver social services, provide training and capacity building programmes; and contribute to relief and rehabilitation.” He further argued in addition to their interventions response, the organizations strong commitment and the quality of time and resource management in their responses; they are nearer to the poor, accountable and transparent, innovate, participants and responses, resourceful, flexible, thus nongovernmental organizations are better than the state and the market as a third sector to alleviate the socio-economic problems that created as a problem gaps between the state and the market (Aisha 2004).

According to the United Nations report about one billion or 1/6 people are live in poverty line those who their daily income is less than US\$ 1 per day income and struggle for daily survival because of the lack of basic needs-like food, shelter, healthcare, water, education and welfare.

Deprivations of poverty that created as a result of lack of food and nutrition, lack of access to clean water, income, literacy and access to healthcare services are serious problems that are need to be urgent solutions. Hence the good intervention of NGOs in such deprivation of basic needs

for the developing countries is an important activity as a supplementary parallel to government to cover these problem gaps (United Nations, 2016).

Fifteen years ago the best well recognized program among the world nations designed to fight the extent and prevalence severity of poverty problems that threat the global world nations, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were recognized in its first slogan to ‘end poverty and backwardness. World nations private, governments and NGOs agreed on it and put their sign to fight the problem of poverty. According to the agreements the member nations representatives identified eight interrelated problems and prioritizing it accordance to their severity. These were:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. Achieve universal primary education;
3. Promote gender equality and empower women;
4. Reduce child mortality;
5. Improve maternal health;
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
7. Ensure environmental sustainability; and
8. Develop a global partnership for development.

The first regarding to its severity prioritized problems was to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by half on all over the world. To achieve as such desirable goals the target has to be set to end the risk of poverty. In this program activities one of the principal role players in the area of development, end poverty and backwardness as an ambassador is NGOs sectors (World Bank, 2002).

2.2.1.2. The Situation of Poverty in Ethiopia

The deep sign of existents of poverty can be stated in developing countries including Ethiopia as act of depriving the poor their well being that related to lack of household income or consumption for survival, the low levels to achieve quality coverage of educations and healthcare, exposed to vulnerability, subjugated to risks, powerless and voiceless (World Bank, 2001).

This definition contextually addressed the problems of poverty that Ethiopia faced and the concept of this nature of poverty reflects lack of basic necessity of human being needs and

related to below poverty line and minimum requirement living standards of life of the people and such problems need to urgent intervention on poverty alleviation program activity. The prevalence of economic and income inequality and a large number of poor people who live in sufferings due to poverty are more problems in Ethiopia. So addressing the problems of poverty and poverty alleviations would need in general sustainable economic growth and developments in one hand and to promote income for the sustainable well beings of the society.

The multifaceted nature and indicators of poverty that the poor countries have been facing deficiencies are in general physical, social, economic, political and psychological deficiencies. Particular points to understand poverty in Ethiopian context can be considered with the multidimensional manifestation of poverty in addition to income and economic inequality in rural areas of the country on natural conservations, fundamental basis for livelihood of natural environments conservations for human and animals such as of water, land and forest; financial capital such as income and saving and human capital such as health and education. At present in the country the above fundamental factors are facing different problems from natural or manmade disasters (Asfaw Giday, 2011).

Fighting against poverty in Ethiopia has a unique character among the sub Saharan African states (SSA). The country adopted different strategies in recent years, plan to fight the problem of poverty manifestation in rural and urban areas. Among the different strategies adopted by government of Ethiopia to fight poverty were: a five years development plan, agricultural development led to industrialization (ADLI), sustainable development and transformation to industrializations are some strategic plans, but still poverties have been devastating in rural and urban areas of the country-as a result of policy analysis problems according to world Bank poverty reduction strategic papers (2002). According to the World Banks' reports of (2002) policies and strategies of fighting poverties in Ethiopia are not addressed and included the representative roles of NGOs and the poor rather government officials undertake the whole position of participation at the woreda, regional and federal levels. This is also another problem gaps to the prevalence of poverty in rural villages of Ethiopia (World Bank, 2002).

2.2.3. The Nature of Rural Poverty in Ethiopia

Poverty continues with it severity all over the world as a main challenges more and more particularly in third world nations- specially in sub Saharan African states. Proportionally out of

the total population of developing nations nearly three-fourth (3/4) poorest people live in deteriorate rural areas and the degree of extent and severity of poverty is remain high, persists and continues to exist 51 percents in rural sub Sahara Africa (SSA) countries live within this problems (Ahmed Mohammed, 2013).

In case of Ethiopia, poverty is wide spread in large proportion of the population that gains relatively below one US dollar per day income. Over all around 90 million people according to Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency (CSA, 2007) the second most populous and the poorest among countries of sub-Saharan Africa, ordered out of 187, 174th ranked poorest country in sub Saharan Africa states in terms of human development index (HDI) in 2015 and the severity of poverty has been extended in rural and urban areas of the country. To tackle the severity of poverty strong policy and commitment of institutions and organizations are very important including NGOs (Tenna Shitarek, 2012).

Rural poverty indicators determinants in Ethiopia are many- lack of different household resource endowment- like degradation and deforestation problems, lack of human capital, deterioration of rural agriculture, lack of accessible quality of healthcare and education, poor water supply. The persistence of poverty is prevailed by these factors in rural dwellers, its severity needs to good solution. Rural poverty determinants may be different from other indices that occur in urban. In relation to this indices in rural (Asmamaw Enquobahrie, 2004) argued sometimes the determinants factors of poverty synonymous both in urban and rural dwellers of Ethiopia “low agricultural production, low non-farm income, low education and poor health, high population growth and weak institutional structures.” According to him sometimes low education, poor healthcare, lack of accessible to clean water are determinant factors of poverty that are observed both in rural and urban of the country. These key elements are in fact connected with each other to influence the poverty situation in Ethiopia. Many efforts taken to reduce the impacts of poverty, despite its severity challenges are continuing.

Whether poverty is more extended in urban or rural parts of the country there is a lack of written resources and literatures. According to some research survey conducted on poverty analysis in rural household's sample of Ethiopia, recent evidence indicates the severity and degree of extent is higher in rural Ethiopia than urban, even though the degree is relatively not permanent. In

comparison to this according to (Ayalneh Bogale et al., 2005) as cited in MOFED, 2002) argued “... the incidence of poverty is higher in rural than in urban areas with poverty head count ratio of 45.4 and 36.9%, respectively. However, as compared to the 1995/96 levels of poverty incidence increased by 11.4% in urban areas and declined by 4.42% in rural areas in 1999/2000 even though the overall poverty incidence decreased by 2.86% during the same period “ (Ayalneh Bogale et al., 2005).

Poverty alleviation program can be viewed from the severity prioritizations of conditions for the poor and vulnerable parts of society in order to improve their economic and income status, creating work opportunity in rural, improvements of food security, improving the poor peoples’ healthcare and to make suitable conditions for their living standards, providing capacity building trains in order to empower themselves by making agreements with private and NGOs to get supports from these organizations such as funds, technical and material to the rural poor community according to (MOFED, 2002). The reports further explain proportion of the poor peoples of Ethiopia living in rural areas and out of them 45% categorized as a poor and vulnerable in rural areas and the reports states again rural community no land for farm or landless, orphan and disabled and semi-rural are poor.

The inclination show us in addition to the efforts of government, the interventions of different nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) has been played a great roles in poverty reduction activities. Regarding policy improvement as a participatory claim that is inclusive all sectors (Ayalneh Bogale et al., 2005) recognized the efforts of all NGOs in “poverty alleviation policies need to take a broader perspective and stress the role of targeting devices as a guide to resource allocation that may improve the impact of poverty alleviation measures.” And after the intervention there is change in economic growth and poverty is relatively decreased either in rural or in urban areas of Ethiopia.

Later the weakness of policies and strategies of poverty reduction activities started to included participants from the government and NGOs that represent the interests of the poor section of society. As policy measurements undertaken, NGOs started to prepare the poverty alleviation strategic paper and implementation. Recognition of participation in poverty reduction is given to the NGOs at woreda levels. Addressing the causes of poverty at the woreda and kebele levels

was recognized. Lack of basic needs like food and nutrition, lack of access to clean water, healthcare, education, the prevalence of communicable diseases- like HIV/AIDS, malaria, environmental degradation while NGOs started to take part actively to solve / minimize these problems parallel to government, despite the organizations are encountering by different problems of “budgetary and human resource constraints” according to the world Bank (2002).

At the beginning of the strategic plan designs, government organizations are exclusively involved, governmental public sector and the government agencies are the core designer and implementer participatory activities, but at the end as the evaluation of world Bank indicated the absence of representative voice of the poor and the absence of NGOs participation and implementation, the strategic plan is poorly implemented by the government officials and the outcome of the implementation plan on poverty reduction activities are also poorly achieved. This gap show government and government officials involvement in poverty reduction alone itself is not sufficient and effective unless the active participations of all NGOs, private institutions and including the government and private organizations (Panos, 2002) report.

Chapter Three

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Description of the Study Area

3.1.1. Location

Jimma Geneti Woreda is found in Horro Guduru Wollega Zone of Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia. Hareto town is the central administrative office of all Jimma Geneti Woreda Kebeles and the Woreda town is far from Addis Ababa 287km to the West.

3.1.2. Topography and climatic condition

Jimma Geneti Woreda has cold and windy climatic condition. The Woreda has favorable cool climatic condition category of Dega and Weyna Dega weather conditions. The Woreda falls in summer and spring seasons rain fall region of Oromia, which experiences medium temperature and rain fall between June to early September and little or no rain fall at the end of March and May. The Woreda climatic condition is cold and got moderate rainfall, Jimma Geneti Woreda Social Affairs (2015) reports.

3.1.3. Population and demographic characteristics

According to CSA (2007) total population of the Woreda is 64,158. Out of this total population of the Jimma Geneti Woreda, 31,756 are male and 32,402 are female. Household size of the Woreda is averagely seven members of families with average growth rate 3.5 percent. The total household numbers of the Woreda was 8902. Out of this total Woreda's household population, household numbers of three rural kebeles sampled for this study Lalisa Biya, Hagaya and Damu Gembo was 532, 340 and 607 respectively.

3.1.4. Socio-economic characteristics

The study area, Lalisa Biya, Hagaya and Damu Gembo rural kebeles are well known for homogeneous populations almost all are the Oromo ethnic group. Each kebele contained with a Woreda and have Kebeles administrative office. The major livelihoods of the household residents are agricultural activity and rearing domestic animals (cattle). The environment is also known for production of cereals like, Maize, wheat, barley, bean, peas and teff. Furthermore,

each kebeles household residents engaged in similar socio-economic livelihood activities according to Jimma Geneti Woreda Social Affairs reports of (2015).

3.2. Research Approach and Design

The researcher employed descriptive survey type of research design and quantitative and qualitative (mixed) approaches to assess and analyze the roles and challenges of WVE encountered at local levels in poverty reduction that are currently existing contributions and problems that affect the organization's activities in the rural levels. The quantitative-part through opinionnaire used to collect data from selected household respondents was assessed and analyzed the contributions as well as challenges of WVE in poverty reduction activities at rural levels in selected kebeles.

Whereas, the qualitative-part through interviews, focus group discussions and personal observation was used to assess the contributions and challenges of WVE in poverty reduction activities. Further data collected from Jimma Geneti Woreda's; WVE coordinator, Woreda office head, education office head and supervisor, healthcare office head and agriculture office head and from the kebeles principals and managers, healthcare and agriculture extension workers were used to compare the findings of quantitative method in order to find out if there is any convergence or deviation or combination of these two. This descriptive survey approach used to describe analysis and interpret nature of the contributions and challenges under the study based on data collected from both primary sources as described above and through secondary sources as detailed below:

3.3. Sources of Data

In this study both primary and secondary sources of data were used. The primary data was collected from households residents that were selected from the three rural kebeles by using opinionnaire ; from Woreda's and kebeles' administrators and WVE coordinator by interviews and focus group discussions with the selected kebeles healthcare and agricultural extension workers and as well as personal observations were employed to enhance the accuracy of the data by using checklist.

The secondary data were collected from different sources of documents such as from written documents of Jimma Geneti Woreda vital governmental public sector official implementation

programs, from WVE files, internal quarter and annual reports, from INGOs, and UNESCO, documents, and World Bank and International Monetary Fund books and documents as well as from published and unpublished documents.

3.4. Data collection Instruments

In social Science, there are different methods of data collection tools that are appropriate depending on the title of a research and on the research methodology that the researcher used employ his/her research (Dawson, 2002: 27). Data collection method is a tool or an instrument that the researcher used to collect information from the participants obtained primary and secondary sources.

For the qualitative method the data were collected through semi-structured interviews, Focus group discussions (FGDs) and Personal observations with selected officials of government and WVE coordinator as detailed in table 3:2. For quantitative analysis, a self- administering opinionnaire based up on Likert five point scales has been distributed to the selected study sample in three kebeles and their opinion had been elicited as per their ratings in the scale. For obtaining responses toward WVE contributions, special supports and capacity building activities this five point Likert scale opinionnaire had been administered to them. For eliciting their responses on challenges faced By WVE only three point scale; ‘Yes’, ‘No’ and ‘Don’t know’ has been administered.

3.5. Study Population, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

Oromia Regional State consists of eighteen Zones. Out of 18 Zones, Horro Guduru Wollega Zone was purposively selected for the study because the researcher belongs to this zone. Under Horro Guduru Wollega Zone, there are nine Woredas. Out of nine Woredas Jimma Geneti Woreda is again selected purposively because in this Woreda alone the WVE activities are concentrated much.

In Jimma Geneti Woreda there are fourteen kebeles of which only three kebeles are selected randomly for this study. A total of 1479 households in these three kebeles constituted the study population for this study mainly for quantitative study.

To derive a sample population for this study out of 1479 study population a formula adopted by Morgan and Krejcie (1970) with sampling error of 5% and confidence level at 95% was employed as detailed:

The formula is:
$$S = \frac{X^2 NP (1-P)}{d^2 (N-1) + x^2 P (1-P)}$$

Where:

S = Required Sample size

X^2 = the table value of the chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (1.96 for 95% confidence level. $X^2=1.96^2 =3.841$)

N = Population Size

P = Population proportion (expressed as decimal) (assumed to be 0.5 (50%))

d^2 = Degree of accuracy (5%), expressed as a proportion (.05); It is margin of error.

Accordingly:

$$S = \frac{3.841 \times 1479 \times 0.5(1-0.5)}{0.05^2(1478) + 3.841 \times 0.5(1-0.5)} = \frac{1420.2095}{4.6525} = 305 \text{ (selected samples)}$$

Thus the sample size which is 305 arrived at through this formula is distributed proportionately among three kebeles according to the number of households in each kebele. Accordingly the size of sample in each kebele is:

1. Lalisa Biya kebele: $532 \times 305 = 162260$
 $= 162260 \div 1479$
 $= 110$
2. Hagaya kebele: $340 \times 305 = 103700$
 $= 103700 \div 1479$
 $= 70$
3. Damu Gembo kebele: $607 \times 305 = 185135$

$$= 185135 \div 1479$$

$$= 125$$

$$(110 + 70 + 125 = 305).$$

Table 3:1 Study population and Study sample and Sampling technique

No.	Source of population	Study population	Sample size (by using the above formula)	Participated samples	Sampling techniques	Tools of data collection
1	Lalisa Biya Kebele Households	532	110	103	Simple random	Opinionaire
2	Hagaya kebele Households	340	70	66	Simple random	Opinionaire
3	Damu Gembo Kebele Households	607	125	116	Simple random	Opinionaire
	Total	1479	305	285	-	-

Source: Designed by the researcher by Computing from Morgan and Krejcie in Quantitative Research participants calculation formula determinant (1970) models.

Table 3:2: List of interviews and FGDs

Interviewee Discussants	Number of Participants	Activity	Tool of Data collection
Jimma Geneti Woreda WVE Coordinator	1	Interview	Semi-Structured Interview
Head, Jimma Geneti Woreda education office	1	Interview	Semi-Structured Interview
Supervisor, Jimma Geneti Woreda	1	Interview	Semi-Structured Interview
Head, Jimma Geneti Woreda Healthcare	1	Interview	Semi-Structured Interview
Head, Jimma Geneti Woreda Agriculture office	1	Interview	Semi-Structured Interview
Selected Kebeles' Health and agriculture extension workers	21	Discussions	Focus Group Discussions

Source: Developed by the Researcher, 2017

3.6. Tools of Data collection

In this study the major data collection instruments were opinioniare, interviews, focus group discussions including personal observation.

3.6.1. Opinioniare

Opinioniare by using Likert five point scale was administered to elicit the respondents responses to the most of the research questions and an another set- of opinioniare in simply three point scale was also administered mainly to get responses for the last research question raised by the researcher.

3.6.2. Interviews

Interview was used for gathering information from the Jimma Geneti Woreda and Kebeles workers and administrators. The investigator subjected the Jimma Geneti Woreda WVE coordinator, the Woreda office head, education office head and supervisor, agriculture office

head and healthcare office head to elicit their views and opinions concerning about currently about the existing roles and challenges of WVE in poverty reduction activities in the three selected kebeles of Lalisa Biyya, Hagaya and Damu Gembo.

3.6.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Focus group discussions were also conducted with the targeted samples of the three selected kebeles agriculture and healthcare extension workers purposively on the current roles and challenges of WVE activities in poverty reduction at rural levels. In each kebele one focus group discussions that constituted seven members was carried out in order to obtain reliable data on the activities of WVE.

3.7. Methods of Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data collected from different sources were processed, analyzed and interpreted by using both qualitative and quantitative methods. In this study both qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques were employed based on the nature of data. The quantitative data which were collected from the survey through opinionaire were checked for completeness and coded. Then quantitative data collected through opinionaire were analyzed and interpreted by using simple descriptive statistical analysis like percentage, frequency and mean by using SPSS software and the results were presented by using tables.

For qualitative method, the existing situation of the major roles and challenges which were collected through interviews, focus group discussions and personal observations were organized and analyzed using thematic narrative methods by making summaries of the respondent's views parallel to the quantitative as a supplementary. Finally summary, conclusions and recommendations were forwarded based on findings of the study.

3.8. Ethical consideration

Permission letter was obtained from the College of Law and Governance at Jimma University. During the conduct of interviews, questionnaires, and focus group discussions; respondents were informed about the purpose and the benefits of the study along with their full right to refuse completely to participate in study. The respondents have been assured that their responses will be kept confidentially and will be used only for the purpose of this research.

Chapter Four

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. The General Characteristics of Respondents

Since a total of 305 similar opinionaire were proportionally distributed to 110 samples in Lalisa Biya kebele, 70 opinionaire were for Hagaya kebele and 125 opinionaire were for Damu Gembo kebeles' household respondents. Out of the total (305) opinionaire distributed to the respondents of each kebeles; 103 from Lalisa Biya, 66 from Hagaya and 116 from Damu Gembo kebele, a total aggregate from three kebeles i.e. 285 opinionaire alone were filled and returned to the researcher's hands. This accounts for 93 percent response level.

Table 4:1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Personal Background Information		The Kebeles Household Respondents	
		Numbers	Percentages
Sex	Male	183	64.2
	Female	102	35.8
	Total	285	100
Educational Status	Illiterate	110	38.6
	Read & Write	67	23.5
	Primary	59	20.7
	Secondary	40	14.0
	Diploma	5	1.8
	Degree	1	4.0
	Others	3	1.1
	Total	285	100
Marital Status	Married	209	73.3
	Unmarried	44	15.4
	Divorced	17	6.0
	Widowed	15	5.3
	Total	285	100
Work	Farmers	245	86.0
	Merchant	31	10.9
	Others	9	3.2
	Total	285	100
Age	20-30	49	17.2
	31-40	104	36.5

Con't

	41-50	71	24.9
	51-60	45	15.8
	Above 60 years	16	5.6
	Total	285	100

Source: Own Field Survey, 2017.

As shown in the above table 4:1, the majority of the household respondents, 183 (64.2%) were males and 102 (35.5%) were females that constitute a total aggregate of males and females were 285 (100%).

Regarding about the educational background of the respondents from the above table 1:4, 110 (38.6%) were illiterates', 67 (23.5%) had the skills of reading and writing, 59 (20.7%) completed primary schools, 40 (14.0%) completed secondary school, 5 (1.8%) had diploma, 1 (4.0%) was degree holders and 3 (1.1%) were others.

Regarding the marital status of respondents as shows in above table 4:1, majority of the respondents, 209 (73.3%) married, 44 (15.5%) single while, 17 (6.0%) were divorced and 15 (5.3%) widowed. With regard to work/job out of the total aggregates respondents 285 (100%), majority numbers, 245 (86.0) were farmers as it was well known in rural villages, while, 31 (10.9%) were merchants and, 9 (3.2%) were others either unemployed or no had formal works.

As table 4:1 shows the respondents by ages, 49 (17.2 %) are between 20-30 years, 104 (36.5%) are between 31-40 years, 71 (24.9 %) between 41-50 years age, 45 (15.8 %) are between 51-60 years age and 16 (5.6 %) are above 61 years old age. Out of the total aggregate respondents (285, (100 %), in respect to age, majority of the respondents aged in years between 31-40 or 104 (36.5 %) while between 41-50 years aged respondents numbers were 71 (24.9 %) the second, between 20-30 years age is the third, within 51-60 age is the forth and above 61 was the least in numbers.

4.2. The Contributions of WVE in poverty reduction activity at local levels in Jimma Geneti woreda selected rural kebeles:

To identify and analyze the sectoral contributions provided by World Vision Ethiopia parallel to government to reduce poverty in a vital governmental public sectors at rural kebele levels, eight statement items were asked to the respondents to answer by using five point Likert scale (5-Very high, 4-High 3-Medium, 2-Low and 1-Very low). Accordingly, to the following table 2:4 provides the possible areas of supports provided by WVE using the scale rates of mean values of each asked item obtained from their responses.

Table 4:2 Responses regarding the contributions provided by WVE in poverty reduction activity.

No.	Items	Mean
1	Provide supports to the accessible quality of education	4.12
2	Provide supports to accessible to healthcare	3.64
3	Give supports in food and nutrition program	2.98
4	Contributes to access to water, sanitation and hygiene	3.24
5	provide material and financial supports	3.32
6	Provide in environmental conservation activities	3.06
7	Improve maternal mortality	3.51
8	Providing supports in Reducing child death	3.64
	The Total Aggregate of Mean	3.4116

Source: Own Field Survey, 2017.

Range: > 4.50-very high; 4.49-3.50-high; 3.49-2.50-moderates; 2.49-1.50-low and <1.49-very low cut points of decisions.

A possible area of intervention undertaken by WVE in Jimma Geneti Woreda selected rural kebeles were identified and based on the respondent responses of table 4:2 was presented to summarize the findings and results as follows:

In relation to World Vision Ethiopia significant contributions in a vital governmental public sectors, (WVE, 2015) report states, WVE stands to work for the well beings of Ethiopian development parallel to federal and regional governments from urban to rural on sustaining developments over the problem of poverty reductions, previously urban focused assistance now days moved towards to the rural villages in the form of decentralization processes and the organization achieved a good roles to fill the problem gap of poverty. While according to survey analysis conducted on poverty reduction on the roles of NGOs study in selected rural woreda sample of 14 NGOS and 28 poverty alleviation projects such as water harvesting and micro irrigation, horticulture, of a diversified small stocks and on other appropriate technology on the poverty reduction in the areas of food security, access to social services, orphan and street children care and on environmental protections in Ethiopia, the finding results were indicates a significant achievements (Deryke and Crin, 2001). Thus

As shown from in the above table 4:2 cut point decisions, None areas of supports undertaken by WVE mean values ranged > 4.50 ; or very high on each contribution areas while on item statement number: 1, 2, 7 and 8 or in the possible intervention areas of accessible coverage to the quality of educations and healthcare, in reducing maternal and child mortality, as the mean values range of these items show (4.12, 3.64, 3.51 and 3.64) respectively in each sectors, the contributions undertaken and the outcome achieved by world vision Ethiopia on these areas of interventions activity where the mean values rated to high or fall under (4.49-3.50) range which is categorized under as high contribution achievements, as per inference of the above table 4:2.

In relation to the above areas of contributions supplementary interview was conducted with the Jimma Geneti Woreda World Vision Ethiopia coordinator, the woreda education office head and supervisors and according to their responses the contributions of WVE on assessable coverage to the quality of educations parallel to government were effective. And WVE works interactively together with the woreda education offices from the Woreda to rural kebeles schools and the problems were resolved after the interventions of WVE. The organization provides different means of technical and material supports to the students and as well as to the teachers;

infrastructures that provided by WVE to enhance the quality of educations were building labs and library, provides necessary equipments, designing and implementing the reading campaign for low achiever students in order to update their knowledge of reading and writing for children's and young learners, provides teachers the capacity building training how to achieves their learners qualified skills and knowledge were some important activities accomplished by this organization.

Additional programs were prepared by WVE parallel to the formal learning for the low achiever students at additional time by organizing volunteer teachers and other educated personnel voluntarily without payments freely and after giving capacity building training for them on what to teach and how to teach the students parallel to their formal education in order to update their skills and knowledge among other program activity designed to achieve the quality educations was 'reading campaign' in oromic language 'Dirree Dubbisaa' within a week two days on Sunday and Wednesday morning provide exceptional teaching by volunteers to the low achiever students in order to improves their skills and knowledge according to the respondents replies, and education is a basic for all others developmental activities **(Interview with Woreda education office supervisor)**.

In contradiction to WVE contributions to the quality of education to the beneficiary research done in Addis Ababa "On the contributions of WVE in improving the quality of primary education in Addis Ababa Sub-city" and according the research analyze finding result shows the organization supports were insignificant (Mulu Amaru, 2014) while this findings reveal that the contributions of WVE to deliver the quality of education to the rural learner are significant.

In line with healthcare service supports provided by WVE were according to interview conducted with the Jimma Geneti woreda healthcare office head and by the woreda WVE coordinator response reported that sometimes the organization build healthcare service in the areas where lack of healthcare centers and supplied the necessary equipments that are used for different services, provided some expensive drugs that are not provided by government for the poorer sections of community such as OPF- open defecation free, nutrition- F100, F5, Platelet and on HIV/AIDS medicine freely without charging fees. Also WVE provided the healthcare workers capacity building training services on how to treat the patients, for pregnant mothers and children providing exceptional supports to deal with the problems of diseases that are caused as

result of unbalanced food diet and nutrition through the woreda healthcare office up to the kebeles. In this sector intervention supports provided by WVE are also a significant according the interviewees responses (**Interview with the woreda healthcare head**).

Focus group discussions were also conducted with the kebeles healthcare extension workers and their replies ensures that the contributions of WVE towards supporting the healthcare sectors through the woreda to kebeles different infrastructures, healthcare related facilities were offered and capacity building trainings to the community on how care their personal hygiene and sanitation were provided by World Vision Ethiopia (**Focus Group Discussions with the kebele healthcare extension workers**).

Regarding supports provided by WVE in reducing child and maternal mortality rates, the organization accomplished different activities. According to the Jimma Geneti Woreda WVE coordinator response joint works with the woreda youth and women's office, they provided supports to the child and mothers. The organization primarily goals were sustainable wellbeing of children within their families and communities- specially the most vulnerable sections of rural community and the poorest to give special supports to the child and their families in financial and material kinds of supports like money, uniform bag, pen and even through provision of houses, cows, sheep and another kinds of supports in order to empowering the poor and vulnerable parts of the community (**Interview with WVE Woreda Coordinator**).

Further from the table 4:2, it is understood that the respondents who were asked about the intervention of WVE sectors activity supports that are related to providing supports in food and nutrition enhancements, contribution to accessibility to clean water, sanitation and hygiene, providing material and financial supports and Providing support in environmental conservation activities; the mean values were rated (2.98, 3.24, 3.32 and 3.06) respectively. On these important sectors supports provided by this organization, the mean values ranges fell under moderate contributions cut point decisions (3.49 - 2.50). The respondents responses mean values have fallen under the range of medium were in the sectors of (food security and nutrition enhancement, accessibility to clean water, sanitation and hygiene, material and financial supports and supports Provided in environmental conservation activities) contributions. Except in the enhancements of food and nutrition that the mean values was rated to 2.98 which shows from the

range of medium to below 3.0 on other items supports of WVE were above 3.0 from the range of medium.

Thus the total aggregative mean values of the table 4:2 shows that each sectors possible area of interventions that were undertaken by WVE mean values scales (3.4116) did fall under the medium contribution cut point decisions. So that the findings prove that the contribution roles played by WVE in the above each sectors in order to fill the problem gaps of poverty parallel to governments at Jimma Geneti woreda selected rural kebeles were significant based on the respondents' responses.

In relation to the above sectors contribution roles played by WVE, supplementary interviews were conducted with the Jimma Geneti Woreda agricultural office head. According to their responses, supports of WVE in the above each sectors were good achievements. In the food security and nutrition enhancement the organization works collaboratively with the woreda and kebeles agricultural office workers on the agricultural extensions package programs by providing different vegetables, crops fruits and even grass for the cattle through the agriculture office but they started the intervention activities for a short period of time despite it is an ongoing activity to minimize the problem gaps of the shortage of food security. The organization also supports to the accessibility to clean water, sanitation and hygiene. Different water projects such as hand pumps, underground pumps were built in the rural areas the place where lack of water services existed; regarding sanitation and hygiene provisions the organization teach how to prepare toilets, protects liquid and dry dirties that are causes diseases. It provides training on how to prepare and uses these services for the community (**Interview with the Jimma Geneti Woreda agricultural office head**).

Focus group discussions also conducted with the kebeles agricultural extension workers regarding the contributions of WVE toward improving the problems of food security, in providing different agricultural extensions surprising works were done by this organization (**Focus Group Discussions held with the kebeles agricultural and healthcare extension workers**).

Regarding the supports of WVE on the financial and material, according to the interviewees conducted by the Jimma Geneti Woreda WVE coordinator, the organization provides support to

communities those who want to take credit without any interests and sometime opened account books for the poor and disabled and saved money on their account in order to use it properly at the time of their emergency. One surprising helps for the poor it provides money to buy cows or sheep **(Interview with WVE Woreda coordinator)**.

In relation to environmental conservations, according to the interview responses the organization started in a short period of time by organizing unemployment youth in small scale enterprises (SSE) on the previous common land areas in order to regenerate previous species of indigenous trees. Not only planting and regenerating trees but involved them in tourism operations that in turn regenerate income for their unemployment.

According to the above table 4:2, of findings summarization based on the respondent responses, through the explicit categorical Mean values rated ranges No any possible area sectors intervention contribution roles played by WVE fell under the mean range values of low and very low ranges (2.49-1.50 and <1.49) respectively, rather the mean values ranges of each sectors supports provided did fall under high and moderates contribution roles played by this organization (4.49-3.5 and 3.49-2.50) in a vital sectors activities undertaken. Therefore the supports provided by WVE in Jimma Geneti Woreda selected rural kebeles to sustaining development on poverty reduction activity were significant achievements, but the goals are not fully achieved. In relation to the above decisions of findings through quantitative survey data which were collected through qualitative method like interviews and focus group discussions, justified the contribution roles played by WVE in fighting poverty jointly with each government sector workers through their office. Thus WVE achieved a significant roles contribution.

Therefore, the finding confirms that the contributions of WVE in each important sector interventions were significant achievements as the above table 4:2 shows based on the respondent responses and interview and FGD conducted within the woreda offices personnel in each possible vital sectors area of interventions by Jimma Geneti woreda of the WVE.

4.3. Special Supports undertaken by World Vision Ethiopia for the vulnerable sections of rural community:

In order to identify and analyze the special supports provided by World Vision Ethiopia to the vulnerable rural community seven items statements were given to the respondents to answer by using five point Likert scale (1-Very low, 2-Low, 3-Medium, 4-High and 5-Very high). Accordingly, the following table 4:3 furnishes the possible areas of supports provided by WVE using the scale rates of mean values of each item obtained from their responses.

Table 4:3 Responses concerning special supports provided by WVE in reducing the problems of vulnerable peoples:

No	Items	Mean
1	Improvements of the teaching and learning environments	2.51
2	Reducing the misery of daily food starvation	3.58
3	Providing housing services to the vulnerable community	3.48
4	Providing special need educations of the disabled	2.06
5	Supporting learning infrastructures such as bag, uniforms...	3.17
6	Providing wheelchairs to disabled for walk	2.02
7	Providing money for empowerment services	3.33
	Total Aggregate Mean	2.8812

Source: Own Field Survey, 2017.

Range: > 4.50 very high; 4.49-3.50 high; 3.49-2.50 moderates; 2.49-1.50 Poor and <1.49 very poor; cut-point of decisions.

According to the WVE forty years (1975 – 2015) journey reports the organization’s intervention projects activities are centralized the benefits of the poor and vulnerable children and their families and the projects under taken for those benefits are grown from a few to significant; more than 20 million vulnerable sections of people were enjoyed from the fruits of WVE good interventions, (WVE, 2015).

Possible areas of special supports provided to the vulnerable sections of rural community such as orphan, disabled, very poor, old men and women by WVE in Jimma Geneti Woreda’s selected

rural kebeles in order to minimize their sufferings were identified and based on the respondents responses, the above table 4:3 was presented to summarize the findings. As shown from the above table; No one item's mean value range falls under the > 4.50 ; which represents very high mean values on each item of special supports provided to the vulnerable parts of community while on item number 2, reducing sufferings of daily food starvation of the poorest and disabled rural community, the mean values range fall under the high supports, (3.58) provided by WVE. Therefore among the other supports provided to the disabled and poorest rural community in order to minimize their daily food starvation sufferings, the organization supports was significant **(Own Field Survey, 2017)**.

In relation to this a supplementary interview conducted with the Jimma Geneti Woreda WVE coordinator and according to his response the organization's primarily goals were to do goods for the more vulnerable parts of peoples who might be suffered specially as a result of absence of provision of daily foods for individuals and groups; the organization either provided daily food in kinds or money for food to be bought. Even though these support programs had been introduced very recently in the rural areas and now progress seemed to be very good. At the same time personal observations and focus group discussions with the participants also reinforced the quantitative findings with regard to these support programs **(Interview with WVE Woreda Coordinator)**.

Regarding the special supports provided by WVE to the vulnerable rural community towards mitigating their problems as per item wise statements presented on the above table 4:3, item number: 1, improvements of the teaching and learning environments to the learners, item no. 3, providing housing services to the vulnerable rural community, item no. 5, supporting learning infrastructures such as bag, uniforms... and item no. 7. Providing money for empowerment services the mean values ranged between (2.51, 3.48, 3.17 and 3.33) respectively reveal that only moderate supports were provided to these services **(Own Field Survey, 2017)**.

Besides interview with Jimma Geneti Woreda office head ensures that good measurement activities were undertaken by this organization to provide suitable environment for the disabled and orphans but still not fully achieved and the activity to provide the poor children and their families housing services to those who owned lands or not were provided. For those who not owned lands, houses were built on common lands obtained from kebeles. Similarly for other

special supports in the areas of enabling teaching-learning environments the necessary inputs such as uniforms, school bags and other stationairies are provided after identifying the extent of their vulnerability. In some special cases money support was also given to the needy people **(Interview with Jimma Geneti Woreda office head)**.

With regard to special supports provided to the vulnerable rural community in order to reduce their problems by World Vision Ethiopia on provision of special education for the needs and providing wheelchair for the disabled peoples, the mean values show (2.06 and 2.02) respectively which indicates that the supports provided on these problems are poor. It has been confirmed through the interview conducted with WVE woreda coordinator who accepted that the organization not did well on this problems owing to the reasons generally attributable to rural areas.

Therefore, in general the above findings reveals that the supports provided by World Vision Ethiopia to the vulnerable sections of the community to minimize their problems in the areas of reducing daily food starvation sufferings supports was high being (3.58) mean value. In the areas of improvements of the teaching and learning environments to the learners, providing housing services to the vulnerable community, supporting learning infrastructures such as bag, uniforms... and providing money for empowerment services the mean values ranged (2.51, 3.48, 3.17 and 3.33) respectively which fall under moderate supports category. For providing special education needs, through offering wheelchairs for the disabled the mean values are (2.06 and 2.02) respectively which indicate that the supports provided on these problems are poor **(Own Field Survey, 2017)**.

In general the total aggregate mean values (2.8812) of special supports undertaken for the vulnerable sections in order to minimize their sufferings by World Vision Ethiopia fall under moderate achievements.

Contributions of NGOs in regarding to enriching the vulnerable community based on their special emphasis on the organizations operations are significant in meeting the needs of poor, disabled, street children and orphans in Ethiopia (Tsfaye Wegari, 2013). The findings of this research do confirm with the research results stated above.

4.4. The Capacity building contribution roles played by WVE in possible areas in order to empower the local community:

Capacity building programs is one of the main purposes that were undertaken and provided by WVE in order to strength the rural community institutions efficiency and effectiveness in poverty alleviation programs through a means of providing different types of trainings and workshops for the purpose of improving and increasing the community skills. Thus for the purpose of identifying the levels of trainings and workshop that related work types training provided by World Vision Ethiopia to the local community, seven items statements were presented to the respondents by using five point Likert scales from very high to very low in order to identify whether the types of trainings provided by this organization were sufficient or not. The table 4:4 presents aspects related to types of trainings and their adequacies.

Table 4:4 Responses regarding capacity building activity undertaken by WVE for the purposes of improving and increasing the effective operations of the local community

No	Items	Mean
1	Provide training on community life skills improvements	2.74
2	On the improvements of healthcare related facilities such as personal hygiene and sanitations	3.10
3	How to manage and conserve their environments	2.67
4	On the improvements of family planning training	2.47
5	On improving their saving habits	3.17
6	On the improvements of their productions capacities	2.88
7	On entrepreneurship training for self-employment	2.52
	Aggregative Mean	2.58

Source: Own Field Survey, 2017.

Decision point ranges: > 4.50 highly adequate, 4.49-3.50 adequate; 3.49-2.50 moderately adequate; 2.49-1.50 not adequate and <1.49 poorly adequate.

The roles of NGOs on capacity building assistance is cost-effective to provide different types of workshops and trainings in order to make awareness to the community and has a best practice experience to achieve on a monitoring the impacts of poverty reductions at woreda levels in Ethiopia (Deryke and Crin, 2001)

One of the main problem gaps on poverty fighting campaigns was lack of improving the awareness of community on different types of capacity building activities through means of training and workshop programs. Capacity building training is very important activity that fulfills the problem gaps of poverty fighting campaigns.

In relation to the purposes of providing capacity building trains to the community on important issues that are related to their works relation in Ethiopia by NGOs according to (Jeffery, 2000), One of the primary missions of international NGOs to ensuring the sustainability of developments on poverty reductions to provide peoples capacity building roles in order to improve and increase to make awareness on important types of activities how to the community enhances themselves by addressing their needs how to improves their lives.

Therefore, in order to overcome on the problem gaps of poverty, providing continues capacity building through means of workshop and trainings to the community is very important. Thus respondents were asked whether or not they have got sufficient types of trainings that are related to their works and the respondents responses regarding the trainings provided by WVE indicates somewhat adequate on each works or job related types of trainings such as providing training on community life skills improvements, on the improvements of healthcare related facilities such as personal hygiene and sanitations, on managing and conserving their environments, on the improvements of family planning training, on improving and increasing their saving habits, on the improvements and increases of their productions capacities and on entrepreneurship trainings for unemployed that were undertaken in Jimma Geneti kebeles by WVE are revealed by the mean values ranges (2.74, 3.10, 2.67, 2.47, 3.17, 2.88, and 2.52) respectively. Therefore, the capacity building types of trainings provided by WVE in order to create awareness towards to the rural community works activities were significant. The total aggregative mean values range (2.58) also shows the levels of supports provided for capacity building fall under medium contributions (**Own Field Survey, 2017**).

To correlate this findings supplementary interviews were conducted with the Jimma Geneti Woreda coordinator and according his response almost in all important sectors more or less

within each Woredas' sector offices workers on a vital identified types of work or job were offered training on personal hygiene and sanitation through the healthcare office. Further trainings are for parents on how to expand their experiences to others with respect to prevention of diseases, taking care of their personal hygiene, washing their hands before and after taking foods and using toilets **(Interview with the woreda agriculture and health bureaus)**.

WVE provided short and long period of trainings on the issues related to increasing their productive capacities in order to be free from food starvation by using new technology in irrigations, vegetables, cultivations, in addition to the use of extension package programs to maximize their products and incomes from agriculture sector besides cattle rearing through the means of advanced technological mechanizations **(Interviewees with the Jimma Geneti Woreda healthcare and agriculture offices heads)**.

The views expressed by WVE coordinator of Jimma Geneti Woreda, on the organization's capacity building programs on how to the community improves and increases their saving cultures, life skills trainings, environmental conservations, family planning packages and on the essential issues of unemployment problems in providing an entrepreneurship training and workshops to the local community through the woreda office and also for other types of career, WVE provides a good capacity building works. Through the offices of Woreda in a vital public sectors, the organization provide supports of capacity building and give trainings to workers and as well as to the rural communities by updating their skills and knowledge to enable themselves are further reinforced from the views elicited through the interviews conducted with Jimma Geneti Woreda Agriculture and Healthcare officials

Therefore, the discussions based on table 4:4 and further analysis of interviews as described shows that the capacity building supports provided by WVE to the selected kebeles community depending on the types of works and the level scales of the mean values range of respondents from very high to very low the results fall under medium (2.58) and the supports provided by WVE were moderate on capacity building through means of workshops and trainings.

4.5. Major challenges that WVE encountered in poverty reduction activities at local levels in Jimma Geneti Woreda selected kebeles:

In order to assess the major challenges of WVE faced in poverty alleviation activities at local levels in selected rural kebeles of Jimma Geneti woreda, eight items were presented and asked for respondents ratings using three points measurement scale (1-Yes, 2-No and 3-I do not know). The following table presents the major challenges WVE faced in poverty reduction activity programs internally from its workers and externally from the woreda and kebele government workers.

Table 4:5 Responses from household respondents about the major challenges World Vision Ethiopia encountered in poverty reduction activity at the local levels:

No	Items	Ratings	Frequency	Percentage
1	Lack of cooperation and collaboration among the stakeholders	1	118	41.4
		2	66	23.2
		3	101	35.5
		Total	285	100
2	Shortage of funds to accomplish the intended programs	1	121	42.5
		2	95	33.3
		3	69	24.2
		Total	285	100
3	Woreda and kebeles' gov't leaders interferences in the internal affairs of WVE activity	1	111	38.9
		2	103	36.1
		3	71	24.9
		Total	285	100
4	Lack of transparency and accountability of the WVE workers	1	112	39.3
		2	100	35.1
		3	73	25.6
		Total	285	100
5	In adequate networking skills	1	114	40
		2	100	35.1
		3	71	24.9
		Total	285	100
6	Funds embezzlement by stakeholders	1	108	37.9
		2	93	32.6
		3	84	29.5
		Total	285	10
7	problem of strategic planning	1	135	47.4
		2	82	28.8
		3	68	23.9
		Total	285	100
8	Poor governance system	1	121	42.5
		2	87	30.5
		3	77	27.0
		Total	285	100

Source: Own Field Survey, 2017.

Key: 1 = Yes, 2 = No and 3 = I do not know

The world vision Ethiopia, (2015) reports show that the government of Ethiopia's efforts to facilitate the work environment for their organization is good but because of the deep degrees of extents of poverty to provide assistance their activities make difficult to meet the needs of poor peoples of Ethiopia, unless not a such profound challenges were faced from the governments. According to (Jeffery, 2000) the problems of national and international NGOs have been facing from the government of Ethiopia- such as over bureaucratic rules and resultant delays in achieving the organization goals. Clark further explains NGOs face different problems but among them to implement the quality projects to the beneficiary, financial consistency is a major problem in addition to other challenges for the NGOs sector in Ethiopia. Because of lack of funds aided from different organizations to accomplish the already started projects to sustain development on poverty reduction.

From the above table 4:5 it is inferred that the lack of cooperation and collaboration among the stakeholders of the organizations' as per the respondents responses: 118 (41.1 %) said 'yes' there was a problem of lack of cooperation and collaborations which disrupts the organization supports to fight the problem of poverty. This problem has profound impacts on WVE programs and negatively affects the organization achievements on poverty reductions. While 66 (23.2 %) respondents said there were no such problems of lack of cooperation and collaborations among the organization stakeholders and this point out that WVE stakeholders do their works jointly and this again indicates a positive impact on poverty reduction activities and 101 (35.4 %) respondents said that they did not know, also logically implies the local community did not follow up the organization activities attentively.

It is found out that majority of the respondent's responses 118 (41.1 %) indicates there was a problem of lack of cooperation and collaborations among the stakeholders, while the second larger numbers of respondents responses, 101 (35.4 %) show they did not know the problems encountered by the organization and the minority of respondents 66 (23.2 %) said they have not perceived any challenges the organization faced as a result of lack of collaborations and cooperation's among the stakeholders and workers. Previous research conducted on the problems of NGOs lack of cooperation and collaborations among the NGOs stakeholders revealed that there were serious problems of cooperation and collaborations and as a result of this achievement

of organizations goals were hampered (Tesfaye Wegari, 2015). But in this research study it has been found out that only 41.1 percentages of respondents vied the findings of Tesfaye. Further the interview had with Jimma Geneti Woreda WVE coordinator indicated that only minor obstacles existed with respect to this challenge viz; lack of cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders. FGDs with the kebeles' workers in this regard also support this view.

Perhaps in some NGOs the presence of this problem might be deep and strong whilst in some others organizations it might be comparatively lower. But the finding of (Tesfaye Wegari, 2015) is found to be vary in this research study undertaken by the researcher.

According to the respondents responses on the problem of shortage of funds for providing supports by WVE in poverty alleviation programs, 121 (42.5 %) respondents replied 'yes' stating that there was a shortage of funds and this problem is serious while, 95 (33.3 %) respondents said 'No' about shortage of funds, but the responses of those who did not know the presence or absences of such problem accounted to only, 69 (24.2 %), **(Own Field Survey, 2017)**.

This perception of shortage of funds by the majority respondents is shared by the views expressed by the interviewees mainly with WVE coordinator.

On the problem of internal interferences of the Woredas' and kebeles' government workers in the internal affairs of WVE, the response pattern shows: 111 (38.9 %) said 'yes' that there is a problem of internal interferences by the woreda and kebele workers and in turn when the government officials intervene in the internal affairs of WVE, the organization loses its autonomy and it has impacted on the organization achievements while, 103 (36.1 %) respondents said 'No' stating such problems had no negative impacts on the organization attainable achievements. The findings of this research study also concur with the findings of (Asfaw Giday, 2011) - that government workers interferences have impact upon the efficiency of NGOs operations in Ethiopia.

Out of the total 285 (100 %) respondents, 112 (39.3 %) said there was a problem of lack of transparency and accountability among the organization workers and the woreda workers or between both while, 100 (35.1 %) respondents said there was 'No' such problems of accountability and transparency and 73 (25.6 %) respondents opined that they did not know such problems did exist in WVE. It clearly shows that there was lack of accountability and

transparency among the stakeholders of the organization and such problems emerged as threats to achievements of the organization's objectives. To ascertain these findings interviews were conducted with the WVE woreda coordinator and with each woreda principals and their responses confirm the above findings.

Regarding the problem of inadequate networking skills, 114 (40.0 %) respondents replied 'yes' stating that there was problem of lack of adequate networking skills among the stakeholders and, 100 (35.1 %) respondents said there were 'No' such problems, but the remaining, 71 (24.9 %) said that they did not have awareness of the problems of lack of in adequate networking skills. The supplementary interviews held with the respondents and FGDs revealed the existence of this problem of inadequate networking skills.

With regard to the problem of funds embezzlement , 108 (37.9 %) respondents said 'yes' stating that there were such problems existed between the organization's and the woreda workers while, 93 (32.6 %) respondents said 'No' stating that never existed such problems, but 84 (29.5 %) respondents replied that they did not know such problems were exercised or not. The interview held with the Woreda administrator head revealed that corruption in WVE is comparatively very low considering the rampant corruption in other NGOs. WVE still strives to weed out corruption by introducing openness and transparency in its day to day activities.

With regard to strategic planning, 135 (47.4 %) majority of respondents replied 'yes' stating that there were problems on strategic planning while, 82 (28.8 %) respondents said 'No' stating that such problems were not serious challenges and 68 (23.9 %) respondents said that they did not aware of any such problems.

On the last item under this category that affect the activity of WVE, the problem of poor governance the respondents responses: 121 (42.5 %) said 'yes' that stating there was a problem of poor governance all over the activity of WVE and, 87 (30.5 %) respondents said 'No' such problems, while the least number of respondents, 77 (27.0 %) said they were not aware of such problems whether existed or not. According to the views expressed by Jimma Geneti woreda office head and WVE coordinator elicited through interviews held that exercising their power and resources mutually all over the identified problems was not completely practiced, but relatively the practices of good governance among other measures are currently undertaken. On

human resource and funds management and poverty fighting programs implementations, the woreda and the WVE concurred that joint activities to be attempted.

The quantitative findings were incongruence with information elicited with interviews and FGDs. Thus it is condensed:

“The joint practices of sustaining developments on the extent of risks and severity of poverty would need the hard works of all organizations and they had to act concurrently and work together on campaigns of fighting against the problems of poverty. The practices of good governance are brought in to implementation at all levels of WVE operations.”

The above table 4:5 revealed that quantitatively and qualitatively collected data confirm that the analysis World Vision Ethiopia encountered challenges at local levels in Jimma Geneti Woreda selected rural kebeles on the possible areas of challenges such as lack of cooperation and collaborations among the stakeholders, problems of accountability and transparency, problems of strategic planning within the woreda sectors and the practices of poor governance that affects the activities of the organization. Relatively the degree of the problems were not severe that seriously affect the organizations’ activities, despite there were a few reflections of the presences of these factors specially at the beginning of the organization’s establishments, but at moments such problems have been resolved and they have been progressing to venture new and innovative ways and methods to overcome these challenges (**Own Field Survey, Interviews and FGDs**).

Chapter Five

5. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Summary of the Findings

This chapter is dedicated to present summary of the main findings and conclusions of the study and forward recommendations based on the findings and conclusions each of as follow:

The main purpose of this study is to assess and analyze the roles and challenges of WVE in poverty reduction activities at rural levels in relation to the possible areas of interventions undertaken by this organization parallel to government in a vital governmental public sectors, in providing special supports to the rural vulnerable sections of community, in capacity building activities and as well as the challenges it encountered from its stakeholders in reducing the problems of poverty at rural levels of Jimma Geneti Woreda's selected rural kebeles of Lalisa Biya, Hagaya and Damu Gembo.

In order to achieve these study objectives the following basic questions were formulated and related literature was also reviewed. Thus the study has answered the following basic research questions as follows:

1. What are the major contributions undertaken by WVE parallel to government in a vital governmental public sectors to reduce poverty at Jimma Geneti Woreda?

2. Are the special supports undertaken by WVE to the rural vulnerable sections of community are reducing their problems or not?
3. What are the main contributions of world vision Ethiopia in relation to capacity building in order to empower the Jimma Geneti Woreda rural community?
4. What are the major challenges encountered by WVE in its own efforts to contribute on poverty reduction activities at Jimma Geneti Woreda?

To achieve these study research goals, a descriptive survey research method with mixed approach of quantitative and qualitative methods were employed. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data sources were the Jimma Geneti Woreda's selected each kebeles' principal chiefs and managers, Household residents, the woreda office head, the woreda healthcare office head, Agriculture office head, education office head and supervisor, besides Jimma Geneti woreda WVE coordinator, focus group discussants and the secondary sources were such as WVE annual reports, UNs documents and reports from Jimma Geneti Woreda office and the Woreda WVE documents.

Furthermore, Out of the total nine Horro Guduru Wollega Zone of Woredas; Jimma Geneti Woreda and out of the total Jimma Geneti Woreda fourteen rural kebeles and two administrative towns, three rural kebeles were the areas of study purposefully selected depending on the interests of the researcher owing to the reasons explained under methodology section. Out of the total selected three kebeles (Lalisa Biya, Hagaya and Damu Gembo), 1479 households constituted as study population for quantitative method and through applying sample design calculation formula of Morgan and Krejcie 1970, a sample of 305 household participants were selected to participate in the study by using simple random sampling techniques. This sample size of 305 had been distributed proportionally to Lalisa Biya- 110, Hagaya -70 and to Damu Gembo- 125. Although opinionnaire had been distributed to all the elements of the sample as apportioned to each kebele, the percentage of return of filled in opinionnaire accounted only 93 %.

Thus out of 305 sample population only 285 respondents took part in the study. The collected data were analyzed through means of simple description statistics like percentage, frequency and mean by using SPSS software and the results were presented by using tables. Data collected through interviews, personal observations and focus group discussions were analyzed narratively as a supplementary to opinionnaire. As a result of analysis and triangulation of data obtained

from the qualitative method with quantitative methods, the following findings against research questions raised are summarized below:

1. WVE contributions in possible areas of interventions parallel to government in a vital governmental public sectors (quality of education, healthcare, food and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, material and financial supports, environmental conservations, improve marital and child mortality) the aggregate mean values in table 4:2 was 3.4116. Thus based on the comparison of mean values cut point decisions this was categorized under high contributions. So that, the supports undertaken by WVE on the above possible areas of vital governmental public sectors is a **significant** contribution for the beneficiaries.

2. Contributions in relation to special supports undertaken by WVE to the rural vulnerable sections of community in the possible areas of interventions (improvements of the teaching and learning environments, reducing the sufferings of daily food starvation, providing housing services to the vulnerable community, providing special education needs for disabled, supporting learning infrastructures such as bag, uniforms..., providing wheelchairs and crutch to disabled for walk and providing money for empowerment services) the total mean values of these areas of supports based on table 4:3 was, 2.8812 that categorized under moderate decision point scales. So that the contributions provided by this organization to the vulnerable rural beneficiaries are only **moderate**.

3. Regarding to capacity building supports provided by WVE to the rural community in order to empower their skills in the possible areas that are related to their works (providing training on community life skills improvements, on the improvements of healthcare related facilities such as personal hygiene and sanitations, managing and conserving their environments, on the improvements of family planning and saving habits and increasing their production capacity and on entrepreneurship training for unemployed) whether the given supports is adequate or not; the aggregative mean values in table 4:4 was, 2.58 that falls under somewhat moderate supports provided by this organization; so that in these areas the contributions of WVE to the beneficiaries are only **moderate**.

4. With respect to the challenges encountered by WVE in its efforts to reduce rural poverty in the study area the findings revealed that these challenges were not severe that could not be resolved or managed. Therefore, it has been found that the problems or challenges encountered by WVE in performing its roles in the study area are only moderate and **not so severe**.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on the data analysis and the summary of the findings, the following conclusions are arrived at:

- The major contributions of WVE as a parallel to government sector activities in poverty reduction programs in the study area are **significant**.
- The special support programs undertaken by WVE in the study area which had been mainly addressed to the vulnerable sections of the rural population had only **moderate impact**.
- The contributions of WVE with regard to capacity building to empower the targeted rural population in the study area are also **moderate-being-neither too significant nor too insignificant**.
- The challenges and problems being encountered by WVE in the study area at present are not so **severe that could not be addressed or unmanaged**.

5.3. Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of this research study the following recommendations are provided for the perusal of all stakeholders towards evolving a comprehensive policy framework for the betterment and regulation of NGOs activities particularly on those involving in reduction of rural poverty including WVE:

1. The roles played by the WVE and the government are mutually inclusive toward attaining the goal of poverty reduction in rural areas. Hence a clear cut demarcation of roles for the NGOs in this field is to be attempted by the government to eliminate duplication of activities resulting in wastage of scarce resources.
2. The contribution of WVE in the area of reduction of rural poverty by providing special support supports to the beneficiaries is being only moderate, the identification of the targeted beneficiaries and the ways and the means of mobilizing as well as expending resources should either be assigned to civil society organizations or jointly be taken by the government and concerned NGOs in lieu of NGO's solely deciding on this matter.
3. Among the special supports provided by WVE, direct cash transfer by providing money to the beneficiaries is being one such intervention. Hence it is often shrouded by embezzlements' and mismanagement. Therefore, the joint committee comprising government officials- NGOs- CSO and local elders be constituted to overcome this challenge.
4. The provision of essential goods for the survival of the rural poor by the NGOs working on these areas must be for confronting exceptional circumstances arising due to drought, famine, floods and other natural disasters. Empowering rural poor being the primary objective, focus must be on increasing their productive capacities. Therefore, a joint efforts by the stakeholders toward accomplishing this end by generating rural employments reviving indigenous handcrafts, making easy access to credit through micro- finance, strengthening infrastructures for marketing their finished products should be the viable option to attain this goal.
5. Though the challenges encountered by the WVE in the study area are only moderate in nature, many problems arise due to poor governance practices. These problems could be effectively addressed by subjecting the NGOs in the field by social audits. Government should evolve a proper institutional framework in this regard.

6. These recommendations are based on the research findings of this study. As this study is delimited to poverty reduction at local levels, the aforesaid recommendations may not have wider applications. Thus it offers a wider scope for further research in this area.

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Appendices

Appendix-A: Tool of data gathering: English

Jimma University

College Of Law and Governance

Department of Governance and Development Studies

MA Program in Governance and Developmental Studies

I: Close ended Survey questionnaires items that are to be filled by the respondents of three selected rural kebeles of Lalisa Biya, Hagaya and Damu Gembo households:

Dear Sir/Madam:

My name is Bashana Chimdi I am a postgraduate student of Jimma University, Department of Governance and Development Studies, Governance Stream.

These questionnaires are prepared to assess and analyze the roles and challenges of WVE in poverty reduction at Jimma Geneti woreda selected in three kebeles. This questionnaire is purely designed for academic purpose. Therefore, I kindly request you to spare some of your time and to honestly respond to all the questions. Your genuine responses on this questionnaires

4. Work / Job: A, Farmer B, Merchant C, Other

5. Age: 20-30 31-40 41-50 51-60 61 and above

Part II. Questions Related to the contributions of WVE in poverty reduction activity

1. Does WVE provide supports by its own efforts to you and your families?

A, Yes B, No

2. Depending on question number 1 answer, if yes please mark the extent degree of supports provided by the own efforts of this WVE organization parallel to government to reduce poverty in your kebele using the scale assigned below: (5. Very high, 4. high, 3. Good, 2. Poor, 1. Very Poor).

No.	Intervention areas	Responses				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Provide accessible supports to the quality of education					
2	Provide supports to accessible to health care					
3	Give supports in food and nutrition program					
4	Contributes to access to water, sanitation and hygiene					
5	provide material and financial supports					
6	Providing in environmental conservation activities					
7	Improve maternal mortality					
8	Reduce child mortality					

3. What kinds of contributions you and your family benefited from WVE assistances? Accessible to:

A, water, sanitation and hygiene

C, food and nutrition

B, health care

D, material and financial

E, All

4. If any other in a vital sector contributions except the above explain below?

5. How the organization provided supports to you and your family?

6. If any other unique supports that provided for the poor families and their child?

7. How you benefited from the organizations' projects?

8. The supports that provided by this WVE is solving your kebeles problems? If yes / No, reason out your suggestions?

9. Are any changes before and after the WVE interventions in your kebele on poverty alleviation activity?

If Yes, _____

If No, _____

10. If any suggest for WVE to do in your village kebeles on poverty alleviation activities?

11. If any comments for the organizations' future activities in your kebele?

Part III. Questions related to Special Supports undertaken by World Vision Ethiopia for the vulnerable sections of rural community

1. Did WVE provide special supports in the following possible areas to the vulnerable section of community in order to reduce their problems? If yes by using the following scales determine the organizations' assistances given to the poor and vulnerable community (5 = very high; 4 = high; 3 = moderate; 2 = low; 1 = very low)

No	Items	5	4	3	2	1
1	Improvements of the teaching and learning environments					
2	Reducing the misery from daily food starvation					
3	Providing housing services to the vulnerable community					
4	Providing special need educations of the disabled					
5	Supporting learning infrastructures such as bag, uniforms...					
6	Providing wheelchairs to disabled for walk					
7	Providing money for empowerment services					

2. Would you explain the possible areas of intervention supports undertaken by WVE in your kebeles for the vulnerable community?

3. Does WVE undertake activities that are related to special supports for the vulnerable community? If yes would you explain it:

4. Who is especially benefited from the world vision Ethiopia supports?

5. To what extents do the vulnerable sections of community such as disabled, orphan children and the poor families children benefited from the special supports provided by world vision Ethiopia?

6. How the vulnerable benefited from the organizations' programs?

Part IV. Questions related to Capacity building contribution roles played by WVE in possible areas in order to empower the local community

1. Did WVE provide any types of capacity building trains that related to your work in order to empower you and your families?

2. If your answer on question number 1, is 'yes', how do you rate the adequacy of trainings provided by World Vision Ethiopia in order to empower your skills how to fight against poverty by using the following scales?(5, Highly adequate, 4, Adequate, 3,Somewhat adequate, 2,Not so adequate and 1,Not adequate at all).

No	Item	5	4	3	2	1
1	Provide training on community life skills improvements					
2	On the improvements of healthcare related facilities such as personal hygiene and sanitations					
3	How to manage and conserve their environments					
4	On the improvements of family planning training					
5	On improving their saving habit					
6	On the improvements of their productions capacities					
7	On entrepreneurship training for self-employment					

3. If any other except the above possible areas of trains please write the items?

4. Did you and your partners get different training and workshops in order to improve your livelihoods?

5. On what issues it provide capacity building training to you and your partners?

6. If any comments on to improving capacity building supports provided by world vision Ethiopia to you?

Part V. Questions that are related to the major challenges of WVE encountered at local levels in the selected kebeles:

1. Did you aware that WVE is facing to any problems in its own efforts to provide supports to you and your families at your kebeles'? If: (1. Yes; 2. No or 3. I do not know), by using these alternatives scales fulfills the following questions below in table.

No.	Challenges	Responses		
		1	2	3
1	Lack of cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders			
2	Shortage of funds to accomplish the intended community services			

3	Woreda and kebeles gov't leaders interferences in the internal affairs of WVE			
4	Lack of transparency and accountability			
5	In adequate networking skills			
6	Funds embezzlement			
7	problem of strategic planning			
8	Poor governance system			

2. From where the organization faces to the above problems?

A. From WVE workers and stakeholders?

B. From the woreda and kebeles government official workers?

C. Shortage of funds from sponsorships?

4. If any other challenges WVE faced in working at your rural kebeles to reduce the extent and severity poverty jot down below?

5. If any additional contributions of WVE and challenges it faced in working at your rural kebeles to reduce poverty give your comment on it?

Thank You!!!

Appendix-B: Data Gathering Tool: Afaan Oromoo

Yunivarsiitii Jimmaa

Kollejjii Seeraa fi Bulchiinsaa

Muummee Bulchiinsaa fi Misoomaa

Ispeeshaalaayizeshinii Bulchiinsa

Gaaffilee Hirmaattota filatamaniin guutamu

Kabajamtoota deebii laattotaa,

Faayidaan gaaffilee kanaa daataa hirmaattota irraa dhimma **Gahee fi Danqaawwan World Vision Ethiopia Hiyyummaa Hirisuu Sarkaa Godaa Keessatti: Qo’annoo addaa Aanaa Jimmaa Gannatii** irratti odeeffannoo funaannachuuf gaggeeffamu dha.

Kaayyon gaaffilee kanaas Gahee fi Danqaawwan World Vision Ethiopia Hiyyummaa Hirisuu Sarkaa Godaa Keessatti odeeffannoo gad-fagoo ta’e argachuufi dha. Kanaafis, yaada, deebii

sirrii fi dhuga-qabeessa isin hirmaattotni kennitan baay'ee barbaachisaaf murteessaadha. Kabajamtoota deebii laattotaa deebii isin laattan dhimma qo'annaa kanaaf qopha kanan itti fayyadamu akka ta'e beekuun barbaachisaa dha. Akkasumas yaadaaf deebii isin guuttan icciittiin isaa kan eegame dha. Gaaffilee gaafataman keessaa deebisuuf kan fedhii hin qabaanne yoo jiraate dhiisuu ni dandeessu.

Yeroo keessan itti fudhachuun waan deebii naaf laattaniif hedduu galatoomaa.

Oddeeffannoo Qorataa:

Maqaa: Bashaanaa Cimdii Qannoo

Lakk. Bilb. 09 20 66 33 41

E-mail: Beshanachimdi@gmail.com

Qajeelfamoota waliigalaa:

- Maqaa keessan barreessuun barbaachisaa miti.
- Fuula 9 qabaachuusaa beekaa.
- Waraqaa kana odeeffannoo guutamuu qabu erga guuttanii hatattamaan deebisaa.
- Deebii daangawoo keessan mallattoo kanaan gabateewwan keessatti sororuun (√)ykn qubee sirrii ta'e filachuun, gaaffiwwan deebii bal'aa barbaadaniif ammo bakka kennametti barreessuun deebisaa.

I: Gaafannoo ragaa gaafatamtota dhunfaatti dhiyeenya qabu:

Maqaa Gandakee: _____.

1. Saala: Dhiira Dhalaa

2. Sadaraa barnootaa: A, Kan hin baranne

B, dubbisuu fi barreessu kan danda’u

C, sadarkaa tokkoffaa

D, sadarkaa lammaffaa

E, dipiloomaa

F, digirii

G, kan biraa _____

3. Haala ga’elaa:

A, Maatii kan dhaabbatan

B, Maatii kan hin dhaabbanne

C, kan wal hiikan

D, kan jalaa du’e / duute

4. Dalagaa / Hojii:

A, qotee bulaa

B, daldalaa

C, kan biraa yoo jiraate

ibsi _____

5. Umurii: 20-30 31-40 41-50 51-60 61 and above

II: Gaafannoo Gahee World Vision Ethiopian Hiyyummaa Hir’isuu keessatti qabu dhiyenya qabu:

1. World vision Ethiopia siif maatiikeef gargarsa ni kennaa? A, Eeyyee B, Lakki

2. Deebii Gaaffii 1ffaa irratti hundaa’uun, yoo eeyyee gargaarsa ni kenna jette akkaataa arman gaditti gargaarsa waldaan kun kennu sadarkaa armaan gadiin adda baasi?

(5. baay’ee gaarii 4. gaarii 3. Giddu-galeessa, 2. xiqqaa 1. Baay’ee xiqqaa)

Lak	Gosa Gaafannoo	Responses				
1	Qulqullinaa fi ga’umsa barnootaaf ni tumsa					
2	Ga’umsaa tajajila fayyaaf ni tumsa					

3	Hir'ina soorataa keessatti mudatuuf ni tumsa					
4	Bishaan qulqullu, qulqullina naannoo fi dhuunfaaf ni tumsa					
5	Dandeettii gabbisuuf tumsa ni godha					
6	Gargaarsa meeshaa fi qarshii ni kenna					
7	Naannoo kunuunsuu keessatti tumsa ni kenna					
8	Du'a dharmoolii xiqqeessuu kessatti ni tumsa					
9	Du'a daa'immanii xiqqeessuu keessatti ni tumsa					

3. Tajaajila gosa akkammii atii fi maatiinkee world vision Ethiopia irraa argattuu?

A, waliin-ga'insa bishan qulqulluu, qulqullina dhunfaafi naannoo

B, tajaajila fayyaa

D, gargaarsa qarshii fi meeshaa

C, tajaajila soorataa fi sirna soorrataa

E, tajaajila hundumaa ni kenna

4. Yoo gargaarsi biraa kan armaan oliin kennamu ala jiraate ibsi?

5. Waldaan kun haala akkamii irratti hundaa'ee siif maatiieef gargaarsa kennaa?

6. Yoo gargaarsi addaa kan harka qalleeyyiif tasifamu jiraate ibsi?

7. Deegarsi waldaa kanaan siniif tasifamu bu'uraalee misoomaa kan akkamiifaadhaa? Ibsi

8. Gargaarsii world vision Ethiopian kennaa jiru kun rakkina gandakee keessaaf furmaaataa? Yoo eeyyee ykn lakki jetta ta'e sababakee ibsi?

9. Gargaarsa Waldaan kun gandakee keessatti kennu irratti yoo yaada qabaatte ibsi?

10. Gara fuulduraati gargaarsa waldaan kun gandakee keessatti kennu irratti yoo yaada qabaatte?

III. Gafannoo Gargarsa WVE warra feedhii addaa qabaniif kennuufitti dhiyyenya qaban

1. WVE warra fedhii addaa, qaama hir'uufi hiyyeeyyotataaf gargaarsa addaa ni kennaa? Eeyyee kan jettu yoo ta'e sadarkaa armaan gadiitti fayyadamii gargaarsicha kennamu adda baasi: (5. Baay'ee gaarii, 4. Gaarii, 3. Giddu-galeessa, 2.gad-aanaa, 1. Baay'ee gad aanaa).

Lakk	Gosa gaffannoo	5	4	3	2	1
1	Mana barumsaatti qaama miidhamtootaaf haala ni mijjeessaa					
2	Rakkina nyaataa guyya guyyaan isan mudatuuf gargaarsa ni kennaa					
3	Rakkina mana jireenyaa isaan mudatuuf mana galmaa ni ijaaraafii					
4	Warra qaama hir'uuf barumsa fedhii addaa akka argataniif ni tumsaa					
5	Baroota harka hiyyeeyyiif meeshaalee barnoota kan akka borsaa, unifoormii fi k.k.f... ni kennaa					
6	Meeshaalee kan akka wiilchirii fi kiranchii qaama miidhamtootaf ni tumsaa					
7	Akka of danda'aniif gargaarsa qarshii ni tumsaaffii					

2. Warra hiyyeeyyiifi qaama miidhamtootaaf kan armaan olii ala WVE gargaarsi gandakee keessatti kennu yoo jiraate ibsi?

3. Gargaarsi hiyyeeyyii fi qaama miidhamtootaaf WVE taasisu maal faatii gandakee keessatti?

4. Eeenyutu gargaarsa WVE irraa haala addaan fayyadamaa?

5. Gargaarsa addaa waldichii qaama miidhamtootaaf, daa'immaan maatii hin qabneefi hiyyeeyyii hammam gargaaraa?

6. Hiyyeeyyonii fi qaama hir'uun karoora WVE irraa hammam fayyadamuu?

IV. Gaafannoo World Vision Ethiopia Dandeettii uumataa Gabbisuu irratti tumsa godhutti dhiyyenya qaban:

1. World Vision Ethiopia leenjii dandeettii gabbisuu kan hojjiikee walii dhihenya qabu irratti siif ni tumsaa akka ati of dandeesse hojjetuufi oomishakee fooyyefattu? A. eeyyee, B. lakki

2. Yoo gaaffii 1 ffaarratti eeyyee ni tumsa kan jettu yoo ta'e leenjiin waldaan kun kennu hamma gahaa akka ta'ee fi hin taane; sadarkaa armaan gadii irratti hundaa'uun adda baasi (5. Baay'ee gahaadha, 2. Gahaadha, 3. Hamma tokko gahaadha, 2. Lakki gahaa miti, 1. Lakki dimshashumatti gahaa miti) filachuun adda baasi.

Lakk	Gosa Gaafannoo	5	4	3	2	1
1	Dandeetii jiruu fi jireenya ummataa cimsu irratti leenjii ni kennaa					
2	Dhimma fayyaa dhuunfaa fi qulqullina naannoo irratti leenjii dandeetii cimsu ni tumsaa					
3	Naannoo kunuunsuu fi biqiltuu dhaabuu irratti tumsa ni godhaa					
4	Qusanna maatii irratti leenjii dandeetii gabbisu ni kennaa					
5	Hubannoo qusanna uummataa fooyyessuu irratti leenjii ni kennaa					
6	Oomishni uummataa akka fooyya'uf sanyii filatamaa fayadamuu irratti leenjii dandeetii cimsu ni kennaa					
7	Hojii dhabdootaaf akkaataa itti hojii dhuumatan irratti leenjii kennaa					

3. Kan armaan olitti ibsaman ala gosa hojii waldaan kun irratti leenjii dandeetti cimsu kan biraa yoo jiraate ibsi?

4. Atii fi jaallenkee waldaa kanarraa leenjii dandeettii cimsu adda addaa kan jireenya keessan faoyyessu ni argattuu?

5. Waldaan kun waantota baay'ee barbaachisoo ta'an irratti leenjii dandeettii gabbisuu siif jaalleekeef ni tumsaa?

6. Yoo yaada addaa qabaatte gargaarsa waldaan kun leenjii dandeettii gabbisuu irratti waan dabaluu qabu yoo jiraate ibsi?

V: Gaafannoo Hudhaalee ykn Danqaawwan World vision Ethiopia Hiyyummaa Hirisuu keessatti mudatutti dhiyeenya qaban:

1. Hudhaalee ykn Danqaawwan worldid vishin itoophiyaa ganda kee keessatti mudatu ni jiraa?
A, Eeyyee B, Lakki C, hin beeku

8. Deebii Gaaffii Iffaa irratti hundaa'uun, yoo eeyyee, Lakki ykn hin beeku jechuudhaan akka armaan gadiitti hubannoo qabduun madaali (1. Eeyyee, 2. Lakki, 3. Hin beeku)

Lak	Hudhaawwan ykn Danqaawwan	Deebii		
1	Hirina wal-ta'insaa fi wal-gargaarsa hojjettotaa gidduutti ni mul'ataa			
2	Hanqina Qarshii gargaartota irraa mudatu ni jiraa			
3	Dhimma Waldaa kana keessa harka galchu Hooggantoota Aanaa fi Gandaa ni jiraa			
4	Rakkina iftaaminaa fi itti gafatamummaa ni jira			
5	Hirina qindomina dandeettii ni mul'ataa			
6	Qisaasa'uu mallaqaa ni mula'ataa			
7	Rakkina karoorsu ni mul'ataa			
8	Hirinni Bulchinsaa ni jiraa			

3. Danqaawwan kun eenyurraa waldaa kana mudataa?
A, Hojjetootaasaarra:

B, Hooggantoota Gandaa fi Aanaa irraa:

C, Hanqina qarshii gargaartotarraa mudatu:

4. Danqaawwan dhaabbatni kun ganda kee keessatti hiyyummaa hir'isuuf taasisu keessatti mudatan biro yoo jiraatan naaf ibsaa?

5. Gargaarsi addaa world vision Ethiopia gandakee keessatti tajaajila inni siif maatiiif keennuu fi akkasumas hudhaalee isa mudatan irratti yaada addaa yoo qabaate ibsi?

Galatoomi!!!

Appendix –C: Tool of Data Gathering: Interview for WVE Coordinator

Jimma University

College Of Law and Governance

Department of Governance and Development Studies

MA Program in Governance and Developmental Studies

I: Semi- Structured Interview questions prepared to be filled by the Jimma Geneti worda WVE integrated program coordinator.

Dear Sir/Madam:

My name is Bashana Chimdi, I am a postgraduate student of Jimma University, Department of Governance and Development Studies; Governance Stream.

This interview is prepared to assess and analyze the roles and challenges of WVE in poverty reduction at Jimma Geneti woreda selected three kebeles. This interview is purely designed for academic purpose. Therefore, I kindly request you to spare some of your time and to honestly respond to all the questions. Your genuine responses on this interview are very valuable for the quality and validity of the data to be used in the study of this research. Voluntarily participate in filling up this interview which has solid contribution for my study. Your response will only be used for this academic study. I thank you in advance.

Guiding questions:

1. Establishment duration in years
2. An on intervention Areas
3. Objective
4. Visions and Missions
5. Beneficiaries from the program
6. What are your roles and contributions towards to fighting against poverty at local level in Jmma Geneti Woreda?
7. Are you working your organization in line with poverty reduction program?
8. Is there a suitable condition for your organization in order to implement your objectives?
9. What kinds of services your organizations' provide in the form of support to the local community?
10. How does your organization provide supports to the local community?
11. What are the major challenges did your organization face at local levels internally from the organization stakeholders and workers and externally outside of the organization environment?
 - A, Internal problems from your organization workers?
 - B. Externally from the woreda and kebeles government official leaders?
12. How the problems affected your organization objectives; in reducing the impact of poverty?

13. What do you think as a good solution for the above challenges your organization faces?
14. If any suggestion for the improvement of challenges and enhancement of services to the local community please mention.

Appendix-D: Tool of Data Gathering: Interview for Heads Offices

Jimma University

College Of Law and Governance

Department of Governance and Development Studies

MA Program in Governance and Developmental Studies

II: An Interview (Semi-Structured) interview questions to be filled by Jimma Geneti Woreda: administrator head, woreda education head and supervisor, woreda health care head, woreda agriculture head:

Dear Sir/Madam:

My name is Bashana Chimdi, I am a postgraduate student of Jimma University, Department of Governance and Development Studies; Governance Stream

This interview is prepared to assess and analyze the roles and challenges of WVE in poverty reduction at Jimma Geneti woreda selected three kebeles. This interview is purely designed for academic purpose. Therefore, I kindly request you to spare some of your time and to honestly respond to all the questions. Your genuine responses on this interview are very valuable for the quality and validity of the data to be used in the study of this research. Voluntarily participate in filling up this interview which has solid contribution for my study. Your response will only be used for this academic study. I thank you in advance.

1. What are the major roles and contributions roles played by WVE to the local community?
2. Are you working with WVE through the means of cooperative and collaborative ways?
3. Does the organization work in relation to poverty reduction and sustaining development?
4. Is there any challenges that the WVE faced from your office?
5. What is the organization program in each of your office sector to fight poverty?
6. How your offices work in integrity with this organization?
7. When the WVE needs help, how your offices facilitate conditions for organization?
8. Is the local community benefited from the support WVE provides?
9. If any suggest or comment on the WVE roles and challenges in sustaining development on poverty reduction activities at your woreda and kebeles?

Appendix-E: Tools of data gathering: FGDs

Jimma University

College Of Law and Governance

Department of Governance and Development Studies

MA Program in Governance and Developmental Studies

Check lists for focus group discussions (FGD) with the each three selected kebeles Health extension and farmers training centers:

1. Can you describe the area of intervention, roles, contributions and challenges of WVE faces?
2. What are the integrating roles and contributions of WVE with your office to minimize the severity of poverty?
3. What kinds of services the organization provides to the local community?
4. How your offices work with WVE cooperatively?

5. Is there any challenge that the organization encountered from your office? If yes, what type of problems?

6. Are the projects that accomplished by this organization solve the community problems?

Appendix-F: Observation Checklist

Jimma University

College Of Law and Governance

Department of Governance and Development Studies

MA Program in Governance and Developmental Studies

Researcher observation check lists on World Vision Ethiopia roles, contributions and as well as challenges the organization developmental projects and programs faces:

No.	Observation focused questions	Yes	No
------------	--------------------------------------	------------	-----------

1	Is the area of intervention matched with the line of poverty reduction program?		
2	Is those projects that are accomplished by WVE is intended to achieve development on poverty reduction?		
3	Are services that are rendered by WVE are community problem focused?		
4	Is the local community is benefited from the WVE intervention activity programs?		
5	Are the projects that are accomplished by WVE faced to any problems?		
6	Is the organization's its stakeholders worked together cooperatively?		
7	Are the possible area of intervention undertaken by WVE is solving community problems in general and for vulnerable particularly?		
8	Is the organization intervention in each vital sector is successive or not?		