

**THE ROLE OF DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS OF NON-
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN REDUCING
POVERTY.THE CASE OF VULNERABLE WOMEN IN
JIMMA TWON,OROMIYA, ETHIOPIA.**

A RESEARCH SUBMITTED TO JIMMA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF
GRADUATE STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTER OF ART'S DEGREE IN PROJECT
MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE.

By

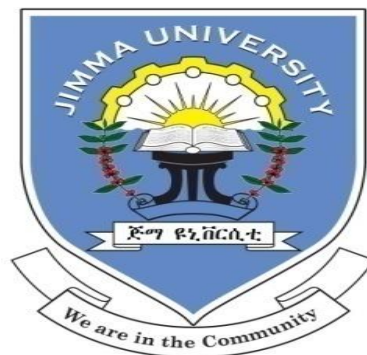
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May, 2020

DECLARATION

I declare that the research Report entitled “the roles of non-governmental organizations (NGO’s) development projects in reducing vulnerability of women to poverty in Jimma town, Oromia, Ethiopia. Submitted to Postgraduate Studies’ Office of Business and Economics College is original and it has not been submitted previously in part or full to any university.

Date: _____

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the Research Report entitled “the roles of non-governmental organizations (NGO’s) developmental projects in reducing vulnerability of women to poverty in Jimma town, Oromia, Ethiopia was done by Mr. Guta Mengesha Dinagde for the partial fulfilment of Master’s Degree in Project Management and Finance under our Supervision.

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ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCRDA	Christian Relief and Development Association
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DV	Dependent variable
ERHS	An empirical evidence from Ethiopian Rural Household Survey
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
ID	Independent variable
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia
NGO	Non-Government Organization(s)
SNNP	South Nation and Nationalities and people of Ethiopia
UN/ISDR	United Nations International System for Disaster and Risk Reduction
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UN	United Nations
USAID	United State of America International Development
VIF	Variance inflation factor
WB	Word Bank

DEDICATION

I dedicate the paper to my wife Mrs. Megertu Samuel, who passed away from this world on July 18, 2020.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work has drowned on talent, advice and encouragement of more peoples. However, nobody comes to my mind to be acknowledged in the first place than my supervisors, my main Advisor Derese Mersha (PhD) and my co-advisor Edalew Gutu (MSC) for their valuable guidance and commitment. I fail short of words to express the gratitude I have to my spouse Megertu Samuel for here love and moral she has given me all the ways and to my daughter Kakunaf for the bright she brought and the love she filled in my heart. I hope you all would be proud on me. Most of all, praises to Lord Jesus, who refused to give up on me.

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to identify the roles of non-governmental organizations (NGO's) developmental projects in reducing poverty in vulnerable women in Jimma town, Oromia, Ethiopia. *The study employed through explanatory research design. However, the study also used a quantitative approach . A non-probability sampling techniques was applied. 43 NGO affiliates respondents were selected purposefully out of a target population of 59 and 40 respondents of women were sampled out of a target population of 46 as beneficiaries. Research instruments used were questionnaires and interviews. The study found that there was a significant relationship between social service project; economic service project, advocacy service project and reduction of poverty on vulnerable women. The study recommended that identification of those vulnerable, , introduce a welfare system, vertical integration, , family support network, pro- poor women policy, decent works and rehabilitation of affected women.*

Key words: NGO, Project, Interventions, Development, Vulnerable, Pro-poor

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY

“Poverty is not an accident. Like slavery and apartheid, it is man-made and can be removed by the actions of human beings” Nelson Mandela.

Non-government Organizations (NGOs) are viewed as organizations non for profit involved in socio-economic development of the communities generally and urban communities specifically (Clark, 1999).The role was recognized very little during 1970s but boomed in the sector of development particularly in service delivery, advocacy and community empowerment immediately after 1970s and 80s. This shift occurred as a result of states inefficiency and failure in service provision and uplift of poor in underdeveloped and least developed countries.

Developmental project involves in social protection service, economic empowering and advocating human and democratic rights. NGO’s developmental project can provide goods and services through their projects and further can complement government to meet its development agendas. They can help citizen to voice their aspirations, concerns, and alternative for consideration by policy makers. The last 27 years the NGO’s developmental project role in Ethiopia remained as service provider instead of public issue and wider development for presence of legal restriction since the recent reform of the Civic Society Law on March 2019. NGO’s are considered to be the “Third sector” in development to the State and to the Market (The three critical sectors in governance).NGO projects more focus on current poor and vulnerable part of society are neglected.

Located on the eastern part of Africa, Ethiopia is one of the largest sub-Saharan African countries covering 1,138,512 square kilometers. As a country is an agrarian economy in transition, with limited resource cannot lead development in all parts of its citizens. For this reason alternative means of development need to be pursued. Where states cannot provide sufficient goods, services or enabling environments that help citizens in securing livelihoods, or where disadvantaged groups like women are excluded from existing state institutions, alternative channels of service provision must be found. Due to increase in citizens demand Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have taken complementary and active role in process of harnessing people’s potential so as to ensure that there is development. (Lakorwe & Mpabanga 2017).

The Non-Governmental Organization actors have now become a worldwide exploration which is increasingly responding to the social, economic, environmental and even political needs of the vulnerable and the disadvantaged communities. In being ‘not governmental’ they constitute vehicles for people to participate in development and social change in ways that would not be possible through government programs. In being ‘not governmental’ also they constitute a ‘space’ in which it is possible to think about development and social change in ways that would not be likely through government programs. (Bines 2017). Non-profit organizations are self-governing private organizations that do not make a profit for their owners or members, but they do offer certain benefits to the public for which they may or may not charge a fee. (Nahavandi 2012). Some of the NGOs’ functions and advantages, according to (Streeten 2013) are (1) they are good at reaching and mobilizing the poor and remote communities; (2) they help empower poor people to gain control of their lives, and they work with and strengthen local institutions; (3) they carry out projects at lower costs and more efficient than the government agencies and (4) they promote sustainable development.

The Ethiopian government has separate women affairs office to deal with the holistic problem of women including vulnerability. In the Jimma town also there is the branch of such a government department. The number of NGO has operated and still operating in Jimma town focusing on women or with other crosscutting programs. Namely, John Snow Inc. transforming primary health care, Carter center, Ethiopian Evangelical church HIV Aids care and prevention, Catholic relief service, Amref health Africa, Korean Foundation For International Health Care(KOHFI), Oromo Grass Root Development and CORDIDE Ethiopia, OSSHA and other sub-grant partners are few to mention.

Dercon and Krishnan in (2000), defined poverty as the intrinsic value of well-being that emerges from the philosophy that, “Being well today is not a guarantee for being well tomorrow”. Hence, they forward a comment on the concept that both alleviation and prevention strategies to be instruments needed to adapt simultaneously to effectively tackle poverty in the poverty reduction strategies and programs. It is worthwhile to summarize the term poverty as a deprivation of a given society at a point in time considered as a static measure of welfare.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The social, economic, political condition of the poor shall be judged against some selected indicators, namely, income, food and non-food expenditure, productive and non-productive asset, food security, and employment creation. Further, how much women are securing human and

democratic right based on established project model and available legislature. Poverty and vulnerability to poverty are two independent concepts.(Megersa 2015). A project model and intervention, consider only current poor and neglects those vulnerable (current non-poor) thus, worthless to adequately reduce to poverty. Poverty in Ethiopia is still prevalent and remains development concern. In other word, why have project and programs not successful in reducing poverty? Are NGO beneficiaries are out of poverty in terms of social service, economic service and advocacy service.

Lastly, no study has been conducted about the role of NGO projects in implementing developmental projects in focusing on those poor women and tried a policy recommendation to direct developmental projects to support this portion of the poor and vulnerable community part.

Women are under served by social and economic service, there is economic inequality, and short of human and democratic right. So when we would expect to see this demanding equality? NGOs projects have in the past involved in service provision, relief and emergency only and failed to meet target objectives in wider development due to restrictions prior to March 2019. Jimma case is a paradox, there is no well notable presence of NGO and intervention are also below standard. It is quite clear that this small number could not cope with existing and episodic vulnerability to poverty. There is a sorry phenomenon in Jimma despite other areas are getting better interventions. Thus, NGO' should play their roles to fill the gap of state deficiencies if possible partnering with government in a country like Ethiopia where vulnerability, inefficiency and economic backwardness is a striking one. (Rodolfo 2019).Further, the poverty reduction policy target current poor and neglect those vulnerable. There broader substandard interventions could not have helped women to reduce their vulnerability situation and if there is the bottleneck the NGO have with regards to implementing a developmental project models. NGO's could have undertaken a mission where government cannot go with strong grass root links by expanding a field-based development expertise and with participatory methodology and tools. Oromia region has 49% vulnerability to poverty ratio that is significantly higher than the current poverty level of about 29%.(Megersa 2015).So, the study has evaluated the role of the NGO developmental project in reducing vulnerability of women to poverty in Jimma by reducing their vulnerability to lower social service, to low economic service and to low human and democratic right (advocacy) service. It is difficult for women to secure development. Many women are participating in not decent works, there is labor market discrimination as women are low in number in paid employments, low graduates with men's counterpart and so many inequalities. So it would take steps to look into NGOs project intervention to narrow these gapes.

With respect to my knowledge there no study or no amble one of such of its kind have been done by focusing on vulnerable parts of women in Jimma, Oromia ,Ethiopia, and area especially one who was in some periods in safe condition. Further, examining project modeling in reducing poverty in vulnerable women would contribute to limiting a time to stay in poverty status.

1.3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

A. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

The general objective of the study was to identify the roles of non-governmental organizations (NGO's) developmental projects in reducing poverty in vulnerable women Jimma town, Oromia, Ethiopia.

B. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

1. To examine the role of NGOs` social service projects on reducing poverty in venerable women found in Jima town.
2. To identify the role of NGOs` economic service projects on reducing poverty in venerable women found in Jima town
3. To examine the role of NGOs` advocacy service projects on reducing poverty in venerable women found in Jima town

1.4. THE RESEARCH HYPOTES

H01- Social service projects of NGO has role on reduction of poverty in venerable women found in Jima town

H02- Economic service projects of NGO has role on reduction of poverty in venerable women found in Jima town

H03-Advocacy service projects of NGO has role on reduction of poverty in venerable women found in Jima town

1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

If an NGO fills a gap between need and provision of goods and services by state, there could be better social support and vulnerability to poverty could be minimized. Such kind of research is exploratory in the area studied, hence bringing marginalized community into the academic platform.

The research further helps to justify how desired impact and sustainability in social, economic, advocacy services provision to the urban poor women by NGOs can be refocused in future project modeling. Its outcome will be expected to have significant by identifying what kind of women are so vulnerable more and would make a valuable information to assist women not to be in vulnerability conditions in a systematic ways. Further, the study result would help attract attention to re-discuss over these communities to help them play their role for their livelihood and will pledge NGO in development by preparing proposals, searching for funds, design project models that is tailed to identified gaps so as to attract more projects to Jimma. Finally, this research helps unearth the issues and circumstances surrounding the role of NGOs project to reduce vulnerability of women to poverty through provision of social services, economic service and promoting human and democratic right. To the researcher, the study partially fulfills the academic requirements to attain the Master of Arts in Project Management and Finance

1.6. THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study was on role of NGO's developmental project in reducing poverty in vulnerable women. The study is conducted March to July 2020. The study was conducted in Jimma town, and the conditions in Jimma may not be generalized in other towns. The study used questionnaire and interviews from NGO affiliated and beneficiary women to examine how much developmental project of NGO benefiting them in social service, economic service and advocacy services.

1.7 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study focus only on the role of NGO's developmental project by their intervention having project models and provision of social service, economic service, and human and democratic right (advocacy) service only. Further, there is low intervention of NGO projects in the study area with limited thematic concepts dominated by health projects which is part of service delivery. It was a challenging job to get NGO people with sufficient time for data collection. It was difficult to find women beneficiaries also with available contact and the information the women respondent may have provided to please the researcher. However, the researcher informed them to give true information as much as possible.

1.7 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Generally, this study comprise of five distinctive chapters. The first chapter deals with the brief introduction about the study, a statement of the problem, objective of the study, research hypotheses, justification and significances and scope and limitation of the study. Chapter two contains theoretical, explanations, empirical, conceptual, framework of existing literature review and literature gaps. Chapter three provides a brief explanation about the methodologies used, data analysis, presentations, and interpretations for the study. Chapter four provides with the contents of data presentation and analysis. Chapter five focuses on summary, conclusions and recommendations regarding the study. The report also contains references and appendices at the end.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 THEORETICAL LITERATURE

2.1.1. ROLE OF NGO'S DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECT IN REDUCING POVERTY

Poverty reduction means all formal activities geared towards lowering the rate and prevalence of poverty in the country. Poverty reduction strategies are a position introduced in the many countries by the World Bank that is a development plan borne out of collaborative efforts of a broad range of stakeholders in poverty reduction. It is normally designed and implemented through the participation of all involved in one way or the other in poverty reduction and in other related issues (Royemomi, 2013:26). One of these stakeholders is the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). (Cordeiro & Nyaruwata, 2016).

Poverty reduction, and its eventual elimination, is a central objective of development. In pursuit of solutions to developmental problems besetting the African continent, the donor community is increasingly regarding Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as an important agency for empowering people thereby leading more effective and sustainable local development services than those promoted by the government (Bassey, 2008). This stems from the fact that the state has failed to cater for the welfare of its people (Matenga, 2001 and Ibrahim & Hulme, 2010). However, there remains considerable doubt about how these objectives can be achieved in practice (Riddell et al., 1995). Development as one of the objectives of development agents has gained much attention from both developing and developed countries. Billions of dollars are donated every year to fight against poverty so that development can be achieved, but little is achieved (Daina, 2012)

2.1.2. DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECT

Development is derived from two words: These are Develop and Ment. Develop= means to unfold itself or to grow in to a fuller or to mature condition. Ment= means referring to instrument of action, act or process. (Misra 2016)

Development is also adding improvements to life of common man such as: economic, social, political reforms, sanitation, health, drainage, roads, and other utilities. (Misra 2016). NGO project

can help women is raising the ability to gain control socially, politically, economically and psychologically through (1) access to information, knowledge and skills; (2) decision making; and (3) individual self-efficacy, community participation, and perceived control (Rappaport 1987; Zimmerman & Rappaport 1988).

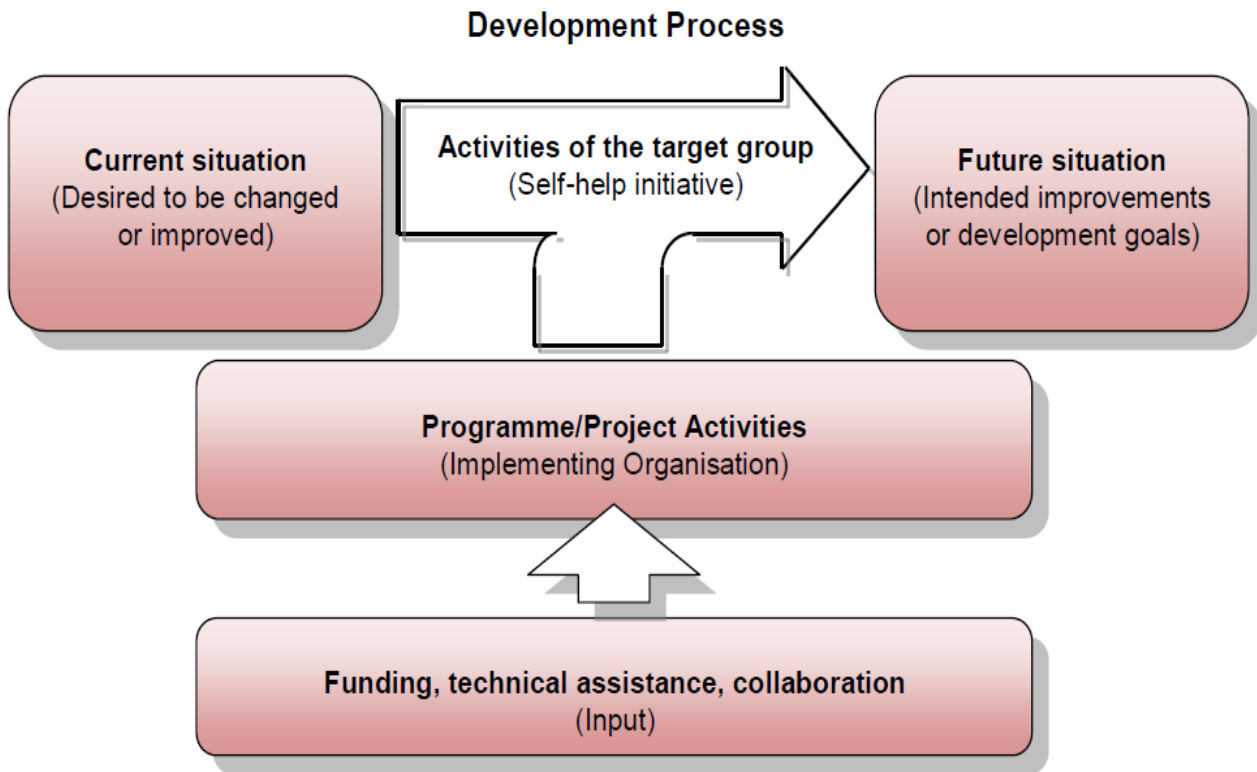
Development can be described as the structured process of an intervention to change or improve a current undesirable situation to a future situation, which is considered satisfactory. Experiences gathered over the years from different development initiatives have shown that development can only succeed when the persons affected by the problem are directly involved in bringing about the necessary change or improvement. Development can only take place when the people affected by a problem are assisted in self-help initiative to address their actual needs with the resources and scope of action available to them. Development has become a very complex and interwoven process that no single organization can claim to go the distance alone. (NGANG Carol Chi 2009). The bed rock of development partnership is participation, which means the active and equal involvement of especially those who are usually excluded from development initiatives. According to this principle, the affected group should be able to sufficiently mobilize their own resources and strategies in relation to the planned improvement. However, the nature of the problem might require huge financial resources or technical expertise that the target group by itself cannot provide. Under the program or project carried out the implementing organization should on its part establish what shortcomings there are in achieving the desired improvement of the situation of the affected groups and what external input is needed to ensure that the planned development takes place. Input from external sources, be it funding, technical assistance or collaboration is determined by what the target group and the implementing organization plan to do and what they would need in terms of human, material and financial resources. (NGANG & Carol Chi 2009). Development professionals everywhere work to address the most complex global and local problems, ranging from extreme poverty and armed conflict, to outbreaks of pandemics and gender based violence. The root causes of the problems that development and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) seek to overcome often require multiple strategies and interventions to address the complex causes of poverty, violence, disease, social injustice, environmental degradation, and humanitarian disaster. (Nelson 2017)

2.1.3. DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

A spectrum of organizations that fall within a wide range of relief and development in their projects and practices: One end of the range facilitates long-term, participatory development programs in

areas such as environment, health, education and agriculture; and the other end of the range involve more directly implementing quick and temporary relief projects for people facing starvation, homelessness or destitution because of sudden natural disasters or conflict.

Fig: 2.1 Structure of Development Partnership. (GTZ 2018)



Though developmental projects are a number benefit yet not free of problems. To mention some are (1).Insufficient funding, which give raise to limitation in scope and area of intervention, sustainability, (2). It deals with extremely complex social, economic and political factors. (3).Inadequate organizational, capacity which would give rise to poor program design or implementation. (4). Inability to achieve on time, on budget and on quality of deliverables due to lack of control. (5). Lack of feasibility on project procurement/Contract Management (6). Lack of buy-in due to less/no project communications.(7).Lack of rigor in risk management.(8).Inaccurate scope definition and/or no detailed project plan (9).Inability to review existing project against changing priorities/Conditions.(10).Poor reporting of project result.(11).Low staff morale(12).Stakeholder dissatisfaction.(13) Poor governance that may lead to fund mismanagement, accountability compromised, loss of donors/stakeholders confidence, freezing/withdrawal of fund, and finically project failure.(14). Poor monitoring and evaluation system. (15) No or irregular project health checks (16). Poor or no documentation and record management in place. (Aravalli 2016)

In 2017, a global monitoring report produced jointly by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank stated that world poverty has reached 12.7% (The World Bank, 2017). This means that out of over seven billion people occupying the world, more than 800 million are living on or under the poverty line. This figure translates into millions of children, women and men whose lives are characterized by lack of food, shelter, healthcare, and education. And while the same report states that world poverty has declined in many regions, poverty still, however, continues to be a prominent problem in other areas around the world. Thus, eliminating poverty by 2030 was the first goal on the list of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) advanced by the UN.

But, the goal of sustainable development is to find a balance between three pillars - social, economic and environmental of communities (Sneddon 2000). In addition, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation defined it as three distinct processes, of "Economic development, Social development and Environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars" (UN 2002). These means that poverty is still the greatest challenge of global society.

The region with the largest number of poor people in Ethiopia is Oromia (9.3 million), which accounted for one-third of all Ethiopian living in poverty in 2014/15.(MOFED 2015).

The role of NGOs in reducing poverty is not a new issue. Especially since the post-World War II, NGO involvement in poverty reduction has become a mainstream. They have been engaged in relief, emergency or longer-term development work or the mixture of all the three. Although the evidence on NGO performance in poverty alleviation is mixed, up to now, it is generally assumed that NGOs have the institutional capacity to reduce poverty. It is also frequently argued that compared to the government, NGOs have comparative advantages. As stated by Van der Heijden, their comparative advantages are: "Their ability to deliver emergency relief or development services at low cost to many people in remote areas; their rapid, innovative and flexible responses to emerging financial and technical assistance needs at the grass roots level; their long-standing familiarity with social sector development and poverty alleviation; their experience with small-scale development projects as well as with those requiring a high degree of involvement and familiarity with, the concerned target groups". (Robison, 2017).

On the other hand, Stromquist (2012) has noted three major functions for NGOs such as (1) Service delivery (e.g. relief, welfare, basic skills); (2) Educational provision (e.g. basic skills and often critical analysis of social environments); and (3) Public policy advocacy.

2.1.4. ROLES OF NGOS IN DEVELOPMENT

NGOs project roles categories in development are three. (1)Implementer, (2) Catalyst and (3) Partner

A.AS IMPLEMENTER OR SEVICE PROVIDER

The implementer role is concerned with the mobilization of resources to provide goods and services to people who need them. The service delivery role embodies a very wide range of activities carried out by NGOs in fields as diverse as healthcare, microfinance, agricultural extension, emergency relief and human rights. Service delivery work has been a sole in Ethiopia as NGOs have been increasingly ‘contracted’ by governments and donors within the last two decades before governance reform and ; it has also become more prominent as increasing emphasis is given to the role of NGOs responding to man-made or natural disaster of humanitarian action.

B.AS CATALYST

A catalyst is normally understood as a person or thing which brings about change. The catalyst role can therefore be defined as an NGO’s ability to inspire, facilitate or contribute to improved thinking and action to promote change. This may be directed towards individuals or groups in local communities, or among other actors in development such as government, business or donors. It may include grassroots organizing and group formation, gender and empowerment work, lobbying and advocacy work, undertaking and disseminating research and attempt to influence wider policy process. For many years NGO are not considered as a catalysts in Ethiopia rather considered as opponent of the then ruling governments, yet after a new law of March 2019 this conditions were lifted.

C. AS PARTNER

A partner works together with another and shares the risk or benefit from a joint venture. The role of partner reflects the growing trend for NGOs to work with government, donors and the private sector on joint activities, such as providing specific inputs within a broader multi-agency program or project. It also includes activities that take place among NGOs and with communities such as ‘capacity-building’ work which seeks to develop and strengthen capabilities. (Lewis 2007).

2.1.5 ROLE OF NGO'S IN FUNDING DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECT

NGOs are non-profit institutions, independent from government, many of them having an activity of solidarity and cooperation with the poorest countries in the world. They promote actions and projects, together with the local people and organizations, thus contributing so that these countries are actors of their own development (Mauri, 2013: 30). NGOs often create close links with grassroots organizations, and often do the role of intermediary between government and community providing technical advice or financial support.(Cordeiro & Nyaruwata, 2016)

Projects remain the instruments of choice for policy makers in national and international development. In Africa and other third world countries, development projects play a great role in providing basic social services such as infrastructure building, provision of basic education, agricultural extension, raising public awareness of different development issues such as gender equity, environmental protection. In particular, development projects aim at filling development gap where governments fall short. NGOs have also attempted wider, transformative action in relation to poverty, power and social inequality, and in challenging mainstream development agency practice, though with mixed results. (Lewis & Kanji 2009)

2.1.7. CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS

What makes a developmental project difference from other project is that it works in a difficult environment facing ever increasing demand to do more with less and it works in complex environments with constant challenges and risks. Developmental projects have to manage four basic constraints: scope, schedule, budget and quality. The success of a project depend heavily on the ability, skill and knowledge of project manager to take into consideration these constraints and develop plans and process to keep them in balance. (Nelson 2017)

Developmental organizations vary in size and orientation, most share the common goal of helping people and benefiting society. There are the large development projects financed by governments and institutions such as the World Bank that focus on infrastructure and improvements in the education, health and justice systems, and international humanitarian organizations and national NGOs that support development activities ranging from community organizing, welfare support, health, education, small-financial loans and protection of the environments. Is a type of project that sets up organizations, networks and tools that have an impact in terms of synergy and development for the community, a sector, etc. (Nelson, 2017)

Developmental projects are influenced by two strong factors and these are called a Project Ecosystem. Are Internal Ecosystem which is a conditions that the organization has established for project works like policy and procedures, compensations and benefit, access and use of the technology, norms, values, senior management requirements, politics and organizational cultures. The External Ecosystem are conditions the a project as little control or no influence to change like donors and government requirement, international or local regulations, local infrastructure, limited availability of skills or competitive labor market. The goal of all developmental projects is to help improve people's lives through skills training and other livelihood programs. Development organizations prepare and implement development projects and work to strengthen the capabilities of local institutions and promote community self-reliance through sustainable strategies. Development projects may consist of a single, transformative project to address a specific problem or a series of projects targeted at addressing several problems. Though, development projects make significant contributions to a community's socioeconomic development, they also have limitations. A larger number of national NGOs are small in both size and scope of operations and their impact is sometimes is limited. NGOs can suffer from financial and technical constraints, often focused on a specific concern or a specific location; many lack a broader economic and social perspective. They are loosely structured and may have limited accountability and their management and planning methods may be weak or too flexible. (Siles 2018).

In spite of this , NGO's are major players in the development in promoting democracy, advocating for human right, promoting sustainable socio-economic development, providing humanitarian relief, human development and cultural renewals (Rice & Ritchie 2005).

2.1.8 POVERTY DEFINITIONS

As per the latest report by the UN in 2016, poverty is the condition of people living on 1.9 USD or less per day. Poverty is prevalent in large part of the world and the largest challenge on mankind in 21 centuries. Amartya Sen, the Nobel laureate in Economics, defines poverty as the inability to cover the person's most basic needs. (Sen 1916). Mrs. Sen explains that measuring poverty is divided into two processes, defining poverty and aggregating poverty. She noted that in most cases, the fact that some people are poor is dependent on the fact that others are not, and that poverty has several dimensions that should be simultaneously addressed, if a solution is to be found. Additionally, to link poverty alleviation to social change, Sen explains that one of the latest definitions of development is freedom. She notes that empowering poor people to act freely on improving their living conditions is

in itself a positive social change as they cease to remain receivers of charity and instead start becoming contributors to development. Development agencies often employ quantitative measures of poverty, such as those setting a threshold of one or two dollars a day. Specific indicators relating to certain economic and social factors (such as infant mortality and literacy rates) are also employed. According to the (World Bank 2011), about 1.1 billion humans worldwide (21% of the world population) had less than \$1 in local purchasing power per day.

Poverty is also a violation of human right, for it is worth to mention the phrase by former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan “Wherever we lift one soul out of a life of poverty, we are defending human rights. And whenever we fail in this mission, we are failing right” (UNHCR 2014).

For the purpose of this research poor means: Any one with health problem, disabled, mentally retarded considered as poor and Any one can do some jobs and can earn a few is not a poor.

2.1.9. ROLE OF NGO’S IN ETHIOPIA

NGOs in Ethiopia play a pronounced role in providing basic social services such as building infrastructure, providing basic education, undertaking agricultural extension, filling development gap where government is short etc.(Sisay 2013).However, the charities and societies proclamation of 2009 puts strict controls on NGO’s that receive more than 10% of their funds from abroad and stipulates that such organizations are not allowed to work on gender, democratization, human rights and other so-called sensitive issues. But, from March 2019 onwards more liberal law providing a friendly environment approved by Ethiopian parliament.

Ethiopia has also launched a project that addresses basic needs under the name “Protection of Basic Services (PBS) Project”, which became effective in mid-2006. It was about delivering basic services to the poor. The rationale for PBS was that critical support for the delivery of basic services to poor people should not be withheld, but that the political context required it to be delivered with additional safeguards. (Stephen 2017)

In summary NGOs engage in three broad types of activities: Relief activities – relief for victims of large-scale emergencies; development activities -Long-term aid, focusing on community self-sufficiency and sustainability; Advocacy – NGOs that work to secure equality for marginalized groups, including articulating people’s rights and obtaining the services they require.(Beamon & Balcik 2018).

2.2. EMPIRICAL REVIEW

In Africa, a study was conducted to investigate the role of NGOs in urban poverty reduction in Kibera from the perceptions of low-income urban households and NGOs operating in this sector. It finds that while there are some successes - in addressing the environmental risks by providing clean water, sanitation services, providing health services, and building social capital of the low-income households excluded from government services and policies on poverty reduction, for example - there are also some barriers to improving NGO programs. These are the need to include the community in design and implementation of poverty reduction programs, and the need to adopt an integrative approach that not only delivers programs based on service delivery, as is the current focus, but that complements this with a stronger role in advocacy and policy influence. (Mohamed, 2010)

In Ethiopia there is a limited study on vulnerability to poverty due to lack of cross-sectional data or rich panel. Dercon and Krishnan in 2000 contributed a great deal to the poverty measure of the rural livelihood in the Ethiopian context. Using data from ERHS and Consumption as a welfare indicator and considering nutrition as a durable good, they examined the ability of individuals to smooth their consumption over time and/or within the household. They found that there was a great variation in the consumption, especially for the poor and for women in the southern parts of the country. They also reported full risk sharing of illness, measured by unpredicted illness shocks, within households except for poor southern households, where the shocks of women were not pooled (Dercon and Krishnan 2000).

However, even if the data source is the same and their objectives are closely related, it differs from the related studies in that the use of food and non-food consumption as dependent variables helps them examine the effect of consumption level of each household on various consumption-related explanatory variables. Also the focus on the household and the village levels as units of analysis will enable to thoroughly investigate the coping capacity of each household's consumption against shocks.

Recently a review of empirical studies on vulnerability based on approaches developed by Chaudhuri (2003) revealed that a measure of vulnerability called vulnerability as expected poverty is widely used. (Suryahadi et al. 2000) define vulnerability as "The risk a household will fall into poverty at least once in the next few years." They found out that the number of people predicted to be vulnerable are much higher than the observed poverty level when the poverty line is set at one USD per day. However the

predicted vulnerability and observed poverty become more or less the same when the poverty line is assigned to two USD per day.

Abdulkadir Mohamud Dahie in his study in Mogadishu-Somalia (2019) stated the multiple deprivations of urban poverty experienced by the communities cannot be eliminated through one-off single sector projects, but require the adoption of a more integrated approach rather than the current needs-based approach utilized by NGOs. For poverty reduction programs to experience greater success, especially in increasing their scale of impact and incorporating vulnerable groups, requires that NGOs adopt a more integrated approach that instead of the current focus on service delivery complements.

Research conducted by Ayele Angelo Ago in Ethiopia (2008) identified a limited role of NGO due to restriction only to food security, health and education, capacity building, infrastructure development, micro finance and democratization.

Scholarly research conducted in Zimbabwe by Quegas Mutale (2016) though NGOs somehow managed to assist social services there was still a widespread demand for social services which indicated the increased levels of poverty in the area as noted by high school dropouts especially among the girl child due to early marriages and teenage pregnancies, poor schools infrastructure, lack of a health care center, lack of clean and potable water, limited civic protection and vulnerability to drought.

Dr. Rohit Misra in her article “(2019) India, “Role and contribution of NGO projects in development” summarized as Social (living conditions and quality of life), Democracy (rule of people, by people, for the people) and Economic (meeting of basic minimum needs).

(Megersa 2015, Ethiopia) in his study has developed an analyze vulnerability as expected poverty using econometric indicators defined in terms of single welfare measure namely real consumption expenditure.

2.3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1 . SOCIAL SERVICE PROJECT

Social service provision is defined as capacity of using available social infrastructure .Social services are services provided by public or private organizations aimed at addressing the needs and problems of the most vulnerable populations. (Intra-Health International 2015). (Haghighi 2012) identifies that many empirical studies consider health, nutrition, education, sanitation, water supply, and housing as

basic functions necessary for a decent life. Social services are defined as interventions aimed at addressing the needs and problems of the most vulnerable populations, including those stemming from violence, poverty, family separation, physical and mental disability, and old age.(Fultz 2014).Social service include but are not limited to education, water and sanitation, health, social amenities and civic protection for this document.

Basic social services are education which manifests in literacy rate, number of professionals, number of universities, colleges, hostels. Other is health in which access to medical service and mortalities, housing, education, transport, energy, sanitation, social equality, and traditional values.

Africa has set a 2063 agenda for the eradication of poverty by the year 2063, with aspiration number focusing on “A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and Sustainable Development” (AU, 2015). Africa wants to see African people living a higher standard of life and wellbeing, with educated citizens, where no child misses school due to poverty, citizens who are healthy, well-nourished and citizens who have long lives, communities equipped with modern communication, sanitation, education and health facilities, and maintenance of healthy ecosystems (AU 2015). Such concerns indicate the extent to which social service provision, especially in a major development focus. In the 2063 agenda, Africa called for participation of NGOs to assist in the delivery of the social services. But, most NGO competes for visibility than complementing social service, thus result in poor networking.

2. ECONOMIC SERVICE PROJECT

Is all about limiting a gender gaps as to economic aspects and having an approach of reducing discrimination of any kind. This may include availability of micro-loans, skill training, financial education and consulting. Equal employment participate in decent work or full employment, resiliencies, income generating means and access to resources. Across the world, women are in the lowest-paid worker. Globally, they earn 24 percent less than men and at the current rate of progress, it will take 170 years to close the gap. (World Economic Forum 2016).Economic service might include, but not limited to, access to land, raw-material, skilled labor, capital, power source, equipment, entrepreneurship. Reviewed literature does not provide satisfactory position on why NGOs are failing to close the women economic equality gaps. For this purpose economic service is any activity related to raising capability of women to own resource.

3. ADVOCACY SERVICE PROJECT

Is just expanding exponential potentiality of women in development. May be ennoblements to be in leadership positions. It could include fair use of common resources, representation, participation and the like. It refers to reducing violation of women right and can include legal aid to women, justice, participation in politics and swim with opportunity available well. Democracy is a process of promotion of civil rights and fundamental liberties, transforming state–societal relations. The purpose of democracy is the development of the capacities of its citizens (Savage 2002). Advocacy benefit both government and the community, in the way bending government idea that benefit the community and communicating the problem with community in the right way. In Ethiopia, for example to my knowledge, there is youth association, women’s association, but they do not grievances in the right way rather blindly supporting government, thus if they would have channeled problem in the right way, conflict on personality would not have arisen. For this, purpose advocacy is lobbying on behalf of women.

4. REDUCTION OF POVERTY IN VULNERABLE WOMEN

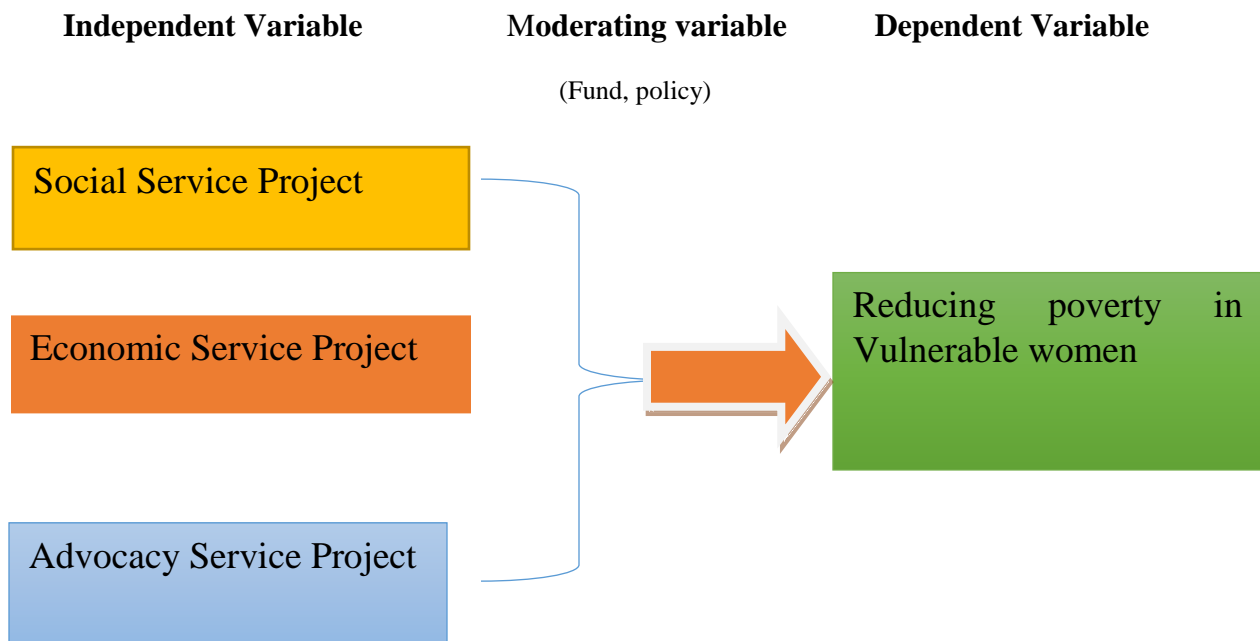
If NGOs not well intervene in these social services, economic service and in advocacy role in human right and promoting democratic system the resulting effect would be aggravation to poverty and other agonies. Generally the roles of NGOs in Ethiopia can be summarized as service provision (education, health and sanitation, agricultural and food security, micro enterprise and the like) eradication of poverty, policy formulation, environmental protection conflict resolution, effective use of information technology and etc.”(Action Aid 2017)

The independent variables are (social, economic and advocacy service) are contributors if not well done will push further into reduction of poverty (DV). NGO’s executions of project in development as social service provider , economic service, human and democratic right and the dependent variable are vulnerability to poverty manifestations; these may includes illness, lack of hygiene, poor nutritious food, food insecure, illiterate, low professionals, law academic attendance, homelessness, diminished capacity, economic limitation, inflation, low resistance, dependency, gender inequality, asset sale, limited income , denied voice, social exclusion, limited right, violence, lack of justice, lack of solidarity and the like.

2.4. CONCEPTUAL MODEL

The conceptual framework of this study was based on three independent variables, namely social service, economic service and human and democratic right (Advocacy) service and one dependent variable which is reduction of poverty in vulnerable women.

Fig: 2.2 Conceptual framework



Source: Authors' construction based on literature (2020)

2.5. LITRATURE GAP

A study carried out by Abdulkadir 2019 (Somalia) on the role of the NGO on poverty reduction indicate that livelihood improvement, food security and micro finance for poverty reduction. The study originally limited to three variables to reduce poverty. In Ethiopia case, microfinance is too expensive and seen as a last resort in project models in reducing vulnerability to poverty.

Alemi & Dereje 2014 (Ethiopia) in their research concluded that female headed household is more reduction of to poverty than men headed household. Thus, they forwarded gender-sensitive poverty alleviation policies that enhance endowments such as those that increase livestock ownership, land productivity, education level, and ability to control fertility should be the key ingredients of a poverty reduction strategy in rural Ethiopia. The paper is good for focusing on life winner women,

yet to reduce poverty a border social, economic, political and cultural factors needs to be assessed well.

From the reviewed literature, it is evident that much is not done on the role of NGOs developmental project intervention to reduce poverty and also little attention was given to vulnerable women. An NGO focused on infrastructure development, software program like training yet women could not use available services due to their economic incapacities. On the topic of role of the NGO developmental project, especially the inclusion of social, economic, political factors with a wider scope was not written in at a satisfactory level.

Despite NGO intervention, women are still not benefited well, inequality extended and thus it remained difficult to forwarded an episodic solutions for episodic problems. Also, the study in literature review had limited information on the advocacy service on the NGO project modeling which would impact women not to be vulnerable to poverty and to include more models restricting women right. The available literatures do not explain manifestation of poverty, manifestation of low social service, manifestation of low economic service and manifestation of law advocacy (rule of law) services. Had manifestation known well, NGO could have designed better project models addressing vulnerable women by log framing all the issues. In summary, most of literature focus on current poverty for intervention with low indictors and minimum focus on those manifestation of vulnerable women.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

In the preceding chapter, the researcher reviewed related literature with the aim of contextualizing the roles NGOs, development project in delivering social services, in economic service and promoting human and democratic right for reduction of poverty. This chapter appraised the concept of research methodology, and denotes how the adopted methodology answered the questions under assessment.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

This study adopted exploratory survey to examine social service project, economic service project and advocacy service project intervention shall alleviating poverty in vulnerable women. The study adopted mixed philosophy. The research was conducted in Jimma town, Oromia regional state, Ethiopia.

3.2 TARGET POPULATION

Under this study the target populations were NGOs affiliates and women who are beneficiaries in an intervention in NGO project models were sampled for the research. Selection of a wide range of groups in the study was aimed at acquiring perspectives of the various stakeholders in order to solicit and triangulate the responses towards the research objectives and answering the research questions. As the table below Table 3.1 shows the sampling frame, the populations of the study are NGO potentially focusing on women and women benefited from those interventions. Those NGO's are with project models focusing women like JSI transforming primary health care, Carter Centre, Ethiopian Evangelical Church HIV Aids care and prevention, Catholic relief service, Amref Health East Africa, Korean Foundation for International Healthcare(KOFI), Family Guidance Association, Faya integrated, Oromo Grass root Association, Facilitators for Change Ethiopia, Germen Agro-Action, UNFPA, Compassion International, JUCAN-Jimma University health project, CORDID Ethiopia other USAID funded project. Those NGO affiliates are like Program Managers, Project managers, Project officers, Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability officers, Program Coordinators, Sector specialists and Field officers. Justification for sample size in case of NGO are so widespread in Jimma and almost all was included as a census.

Table 3.1 Population

Population category	Target population	Sample size	%age of sample	Research instrument	Sampling technique
NGO affiliates	59	43	73	Interview and questionnaire	Purposive sampling
Women respondent	46	40	87	Structural interview	Snowball sampling
Total	105	83			

Source: Own survey 2020

3.3. SAMPLE SIZE

A sample is a group of subjects from whom data are collected (McMillan, 1996:86). A sample size of at least 10% of the target population is justifiable for a research as it is representative enough and hence can be generalized over a huge population and a sample sizes larger than 30 and less than 500 are appropriate for most of researches. (Roscoe, 1975). Justified from this, 83 respondents were sampled and reached for this research..

3.4. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Non- probability sampling was employed for samples. Non-probability sampling techniques shall allow the researcher to target the NGO affiliates, women to provide required data due to their involvements in the NGO project with programmatic focus. Different NGO has different program focus, thus to select those only project on social service project, economic service project and advocacy service project intervention was chosen based on this knowledge. Further , women as beneficiary graduate from NGO intervention at different time and difficult to sample them expect snow balling with initial contact.

The respondents were drawn from the two categories that included 43 NGOs out of 59 by purposive sampling, 40 women who had participated in an NGO project in different levels out of 46 population by snow boll sampling by getting initial contact from NGO office/Personnel. The data was collected on the types of NGOs intervention as to social service project, economic service project , human and

democratic intervention service project and participation of women in Jimma and how to reduce poverty in vulnerable women benefited from the NGOs developmental project initiatives.

In this study purposive sampling was used to sample the NGO officials and the respondents for the study where the NGO supervisors and project managers, specialists and Design Monitoring and Evaluations were sampled. NGO affiliates or technical personnel of which are contacted based on their technical expertise in project model and other programmatic issues domains.

About sampling women respondent in each of the studies varied depending on the kind of NGO and orientation of their program/project focus towards women in their sector and further they graduate at different times from intervention based on activity, experience and type of intervention they were chosen for. Depending on development reports by NGO's working by focusing on women, a number of women has been intervened and thus, about 46 women was contacted .So, the study has employed the non-probability, snow boll sampling techniques to get women involved in previous project as well as those who are currently under intervention and to determine the character of the population based on their program focus. Snow boll sampling was used to get 40 women from a target population of 46. Snow boll naturally increases number of respondents, but to summarize and to draw the conclusive solution the researcher limit to such number.

Purposive sampling is selecting a sample “On the basis of your own knowledge of the population, its elements, and the nature of your research aims” (Babbie 1990:&Latham, 2007). Irrespective of the kind of unit of analysis, the main aim of purposeful sampling in qualitative research is to select and study a small number of people or unique cases whose study produces a wealth of detailed information and an in-depth understanding of the people, program, cases, and situations studied (Yilmaz, 2013). Purposive sampling was carried out to NGO's key personnel for having a project model, for participating in designing, implementation and monitoring of the project and further their domain is project management. The researcher was able to select participants based on internal knowledge of said characteristic (Latham, 2007), that they were knowledgeable about NGO project delivery activities in the study area. In other terms, purposive sampling adds credibility to qualitative research and also allows receipt of needed information. (McMillan, 1996).

Snowball sampling is commonly used when it is difficult to identify the members of the desired population. Make contact with one or two cases in the population, ask these cases to identify further cases. Ask these new cases to identify further new cases (and so on), Stop when either no new cases are given or the sample is as large as manageable. The main problem is making initial contact. Once

you have done this, these cases identify further members of the population, who then identify further members, and so the sample snowballs. (Mark, Philip, Adrian 2009). Women do have a number of needs and after intervention almost all of them would not have a regular contact with the NGO except that are currently still working or not graduated from NGO project intervention. The good thing is that the initial address for contact available at the NGO office or specialists.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Use of different data collection tools for each sample unit was important for eliminating bias and gave a comparative advantage to the validity and reliability of the research. Thus, the weakness posed by one data collection tool was solved by the other technique. In collecting data the researcher's role was to deliver and collect, and at times administering the questionnaires and also carrying out the interviews. To solicit research results the researcher executed a literature search on the role of the NGO developmental project in reducing poverty by their interventions in social and economic service and human right issues. All the research tools used were developed by the researcher to answer the questions under inquiry.

1. QUESTIONNAIRES

For this study the researcher used questioner and interviews with NGO affiliates..

2. INTERVIEWS

In collecting qualitative data there was use of interview for women respondents, some of which was translated into the local language (Afan Oromo and Amharic) for understanding and avoiding discrimination based on language. The questionnaires used involved open ended questions. The reason interview chosen was that they majority are in relatively low educational level and to use their time efficiently.

Interviewees were selected based on their advantage that the researcher could probe to get more details of the aspect under inquiry. In interviews with NGOs that operating in Jimma was also conducted. Interview with women beneficiary done to address their best view in NGO intervention, the benefit, the learning and the challenges .

3.6 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

Quantitative data analysis involves process and statistical procedures, whereas qualitative data analysis involves an inductive process: codes, themes and patterns to theory (Castellan, 2010). Figures and tables were used to present quantitative data that was obtainable through this study on official designation, NGO role in development, NGO role in reducing poverty on vulnerable women. Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 21 software package meant for analysis of social science data was used to analyze the data. Qualitative data from questionnaires and interviews were grouped, integrated, generalized, interpreted and sifted to deduce meaning. Then, interviews from NGO officials and women respondents were summarized.

3.7 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND INTERVIEW DESIGN

The NGO officials were required to give their degree of agreement and disagreements to the indicated facts. The respondent would be made to express their level of agreement on selected attribute using Linkert's scale which ranges from 1 to 5 even and 10 questions each for four variables Where :1. Refer to strongly disagree 2. Refer to disagree 3. Undecided 4. Refers to Agree 5.Refers to strongly

Agree

In order to gather data about the attitude of women to word vulnerability in poverty only questions were developed relating to four variables.

Sample of questionnaires to be used are attached in the appendix – I and II. A number of questionnaires and interviews for NGOs affiliates and interview questions with women was used. Most of views during the interview was used partly for the interpretation and party for recommendation. Sample are also in appendixes.

3.8 RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

This can be done by using Cronbach's Alpha. To measure the internal consistency of items, reliability analysis was conducted by calculating the Cronbach's alpha for the main construct. Given that the multidimensionality of the construct, alpha coefficients were computed for all dimensions at once that are presented. The results show that Cronbach's alpha measures for all dimensions exceed the threshold point of 0.711 as in table 3.2 below. The reliability of items was assessed by computing the Cronbach's alpha. Cronbach's alpha measures the internal consistency of the items and the

details are in table 3.2. This indicates that all dimensions of the construct significantly contribute to the reliability.

3.9 VALIDITY ANALYSIS

Content validity was improved in this study through consulting peoples such as project and Area program supervisors that are experts in programmatic related issue with the area of the study. Pretest study was used to improve face validity and to clear the ambiguous and unclear questions. Further local languages has been employed.

3.10 RELIABILITY OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Reliability is used to determine whether similar result is produced each time the instrument is used in a similar setting with the same subject type. Internal consistency was used to measure reliability in this study (Bhattacharjee 2012). Reliability of measurement is given by the internal consistency where it assumed that items, which measure the same constructs should correlate. Internal consistency is measured by the use of cornbach's alpha. A cornbach's alpha (α) that is more than 0.7 is acceptably considered while a cornbach's alpha (α) that is less than 0.7 is questionably considered (Greener, 2008). In this study a cornbach's alpha of 0.711 was considerably accepted. As each of these items was evaluated on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from 1: "strongly disagree" to 5: "strongly agree". So because of the use of Likert Scale confirm the sensitivity check of the research.

Table 3.2 Reliability Statistics

Summary of Reliability Result Cronbacha Alpha

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.711	.664	4

Source: Own survey 2020

Usually, the internal consistency of a measurement scale is assessed by using Cronbach's coefficient alpha (Cronbach 1951). Nunnally and Bernstein (1994) suggest that a measurement 30 scale having a Cronbach's coefficient above 0.70 is acceptable as an internally consistent scale so that further

analysis can be possible. From the findings, the alpha value was higher above 0.7, implying that the study instruments yielded highly reliable and valid data for this research, thus measuring the relationship between the three independent variables (Social Service, Economic Service and Human and Democratic service (Advocacy) and the dependent variable (reduction in vulnerability to poverty).

3.11 MODEL SPECIFICATION

Multiple regression analysis was employed to test the impact of factors accelerating to vulnerability to poverty status. Regression tests shown in the equation: $Y = \alpha + \beta x$, where Y is the dependent variable, as is the Y intercept, that is the value of Y when $x = 0$, β is the regression coefficient which indicates the amount of change in Y given a unit change in x , and finally x is the value for the independent variable.

Regression Equation:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \varepsilon$$

Where, Y = Dependent variable-Reduction of poverty in vulnerable women

α = Constant ,

β = beta

X_1 = Social service project,

X_2 = Economic service project,

X_3 = Advocacy service project

ε =Error terms

3.12 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF VARIABLES

The table 3.3 lists the definition of variable as will be used in the research

Table 3.3 Operational definition of variables

VARAIBLES	Variable	Symbol	Measurement
Independent	Social Service Project	X1	5 point Likert scale/Ordinal
Independent	Economic Service project	X2	5 point Likert scale/Ordinal
Independent	Advocacy Service project	X3	5 point Likert scale/Ordinal

Dependent	Poverty reduction	Y	5 point Likert scale/Ordinal
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3.13 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The researcher has sought informed consent from the respondents before administering the research tools. Thus, Moriarty (2011) informs that “researcher need to let participants know about the broad areas of their inquiry. This reduces the likelihood of unintended disclosure “in which participants reveal something they had not intended to let the researcher know about”. Also, confidentiality was fostered in that respondent names of the NGO were neither recorded anywhere, and collected data were duly informed and applied solely for academic purposes. Plagiarism was extremely avoided by acknowledging every source as a means of respecting other scholarly works.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATIONS AND ANALYSIS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with analysis, interpretation and discussion of the data collected through questionnaire and interviews. Responses for measures on the questionnaire were summarized and analyzed by using IBM SPSS version 21 software. These research questions were designed as a questionnaire form on the Likert Scale and based on the respondents view regarding vulnerability of women to poverty. Questionnaire and interviews questions were prepared and conduct to 43 NGO respondents and responses interviewed with 40 women respondents.

4.1. RESPONSE RATE

The study used structured questionnaire and interview to get an abundant data from NGO affiliate and only used an interview to respondent women to get proper data to facilitate easy ways and for later comparing with data from NGO's. The researcher administered 59 and 46 samples to the respondents in the all set of organizations in the study area with proper project models benefiting vulnerable women 43 of the questionnaires were returned, 40 women was contacted for an interview which was 73% and 87% respectively. The response rate was representative and was adequately used to answer the research questions. According to (Mugenda 2003) that a response rate above 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent as shown in table 3.1 above.

4.2. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Data on NGO are collected based on affiliate job position and NGO role in reducing vulnerability with respect to beneficiary involvement.

4.2.1. JOB DESIGNATION IN NGO AFFILIATES

The NGO affiliates were requested to respond to their designation in an NGO. Most of the respondents are people worked on different project models. The majority of them are program or project managers. Thus, the information they provide can represent actual setting, the information

from all with respect to project intervention would be very important and very relevant to address the objectives of the study. Further, all respondents are relevant people and their ideas remains valuable.

Table 4.1 Respondent designation

Designation of NGO officials	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Director/Regional Manager	2	4.70	4.70
Program Manager	11	25.60	25.60
Deputy program manager	4	9.30	9.30
Project Manager	12	27.90	27.90
Project Specialist	9	20.90	20.90
Project Officer	3	7.00	7.00
Project coordinator	2	4.70	4.70
Total	43	100.00	100.00

Source: Own survey 2020

All of them are programmatic staff and supposed to have a though understanding of developmental project assumed, project models and project cycles.

4.2.2. NGO ROLE WITH INTERVENTION IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The research also sought NGO role in development. Below NGO role in development either service provision, partner, advocacy or mix of either.

Table 4.2 Developmental project Role

NGO's role in development	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Service provision/Implementer	20	67.40	67.40
Partner/Networking	5	11.60	11.60
Advocacy/Catalyst	2	4.70	4.70
Mix of two or more	16	16.30	16.30
Total	43	100.00	100.00

Source: Own survey 2020

As the majority of them 20 NGO or 67.4% of have intervention service provision so, focus on wider development is not satisfactory. But, about 16.3% of them use as a mix of all roles, and this is a good thing to be up hold to address issues of poverty reduction by involving in all sectors in social, economic and advocacy issues. As 20 are service provider and 16 as mixed sects added with 5 partner and 2 advocacy, the data they provide will cover the three project objectives.

4.2.7 CORRELATION ANALYSIS

Values of Pearson's correlation coefficient are always between -1 1. A correlation coefficient of +1 indicates that two variables are perfectly related in a positive sense; a correlation coefficient of -1 indicates that two variables are perfectly related in a negative sense, and a correlation coefficient of 0 indicates that there is no linear relationship between the two variables.

As indicated table 4.5 below, correlation coefficient; 0.00-0.19 suggests that the relationship between two variables is —very weak . If r is between 0.20 and 0.59 the relationship is weak and moderate. A high and strong correlation coefficient shows greater than 0.6 which indicates a strong relationship between variables. The direction of the dependent variable's change depends on the sign of the coefficient. If the coefficient is a positive number, then the dependent variable will move in the same direction as the independent variable; if the coefficient is negative, then the dependent variable will move in the opposite direction of the independent variable.

Table 4.3 Correlations

Model	Correlations			
	Social Service Project	Economic Service project	Advocacy Service project	Reduction of poverty in vulnerable women
Social Service project	1.00			
Economic Service project	.538**	1.00		
Advocacy Service project	.675**	.597**	1.00	
Reduction of poverty	-.053	-.130	.359*	1.00

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

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

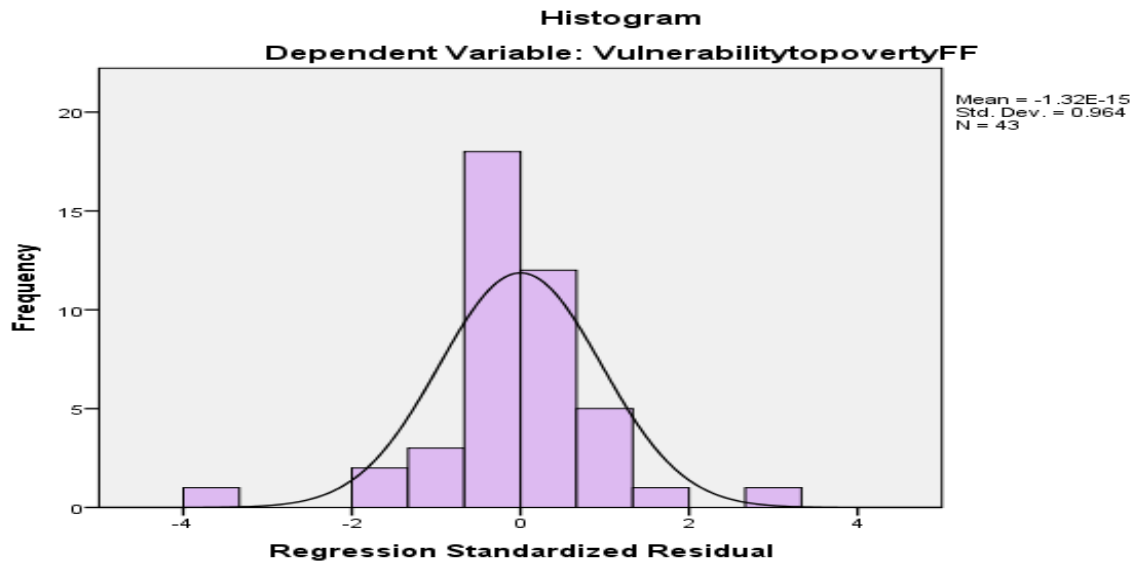
Source: Own survey 2020

As in the table above reduction of poverty in vulnerable women as weak relation with social service project and economic service project, where as strong relation with advocacy services. Further, there is inverse relation between social service project ,economic service project and directional relation with advocacy service. Where there is the strong correlation among predictors and existence of r value greater than 0.08(Field 2009).

4.2.6 NORMALITY TEST

Figure 4.1 Test of normality

As an oval curve bends at zero, the normality of the data maintained. (Gravetter & Walnau 2007)



Source: Own survey 2020

4.2.8. COLLINEARITY STATISTICS

Table 4.4 Collinearity test

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
Social Service	.516	1.938
Economic Service	.610	1.639
Advocacy Service	.468	2.136

Source: Own survey 2020

Tolerance value above 0.1 and Variance Inflation factor (VIF) less than 10 in the correlation matrix. (Field 2009). Further, the researcher checked through Tolerance and VIF and the above table result indicated that there is a low level of Multi-collinearity between the variables since value less 5. (Cohen, West and Aiken, 2013).

4.2.9 ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Table 4.5 ANOVA of Regression

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	127.236	3	42.412	8.964	.000 ^b
Residual	184.532	39	4.732		
Total	311.767	42			

A. Dependent Variable: Reduction of poverty in vulnerable women

B. Predictors: (Constant), Advocacy service project, Economic service project, Social Service project

Source: Own survey 2020

Based on the table above P-value 0.000(<5%) and F value 8.964 indicate a strong relation between predictors and outcome of the regression. This confirms that combined independent variables have a significant impact in the reduction of poverty in vulnerable women in poverty in Study area. Hence the result portrayed that the alternative, analysis of independent variables have a significant impact on reduction of poverty in the study area. Thus, there were strong relationship between the predictors and the outcome of the regression variables and shows the regression equation adopted by the study is a good fit. According to Harrell (2001) a significant value less or equal to 0.05 shows that independent variables had an effect on the dependent variable.

4.2.10 REGRESSION RESULTS

Table 4.6 Model Summary

Model Summary				
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
.639 ^a	.408	.363	2.17522	2.718

a. Predictors: (Constant), Advocacy Service project, Economic Service project, Social Service project

b. Dependent Variable: Reduction of poverty in vulnerable women

Source: Own survey 2020

As Durbin-Watson is between 1 and 4 that is 2.718 there is no evidence of Auto-correlational error terms. (Hair, et al.1998). From the table above based on an R of .639 signifies strong positive correlation between the variables of the study observed and predicted as is the absolute value of the correlation. A R Square showed that the independent variables naming Social service project, Economic service project and Advocacy service project to the proportion of reduction of poverty in vulnerable women to explained at 40.80% and the remaining 59.20% is would be other explanatory variables which are not considered in this research.

4.2.11 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Table 4.7 Multiple Regression

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	44.323	2.439		18.172	.000
Social Service Project	-.214	.085	-.430	-2.508	.016
Economic Service project	-.296	.105	-.444	-2.815	.008
Advocacy Service project	.329	.065	.914	5.074	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty reduction in vulnerable women

Source: Own survey 2020

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 S_s + \beta_2 E_s + \beta_3 A_s + \epsilon_i$$

$$Y = 44.323 + -.214 S_s + .296 E_s + -.329 A_s + \epsilon_i$$

Where, Y=Reduction of poverty in Vulnerable women

β_0 =constant term, represents the reduction of poverty in vulnerable women whenever independent variable is Zero, β_1 to β_3 coefficient of independent factors

Ss = Social Service Project

Es = Economic Service Project

As=Advocacy service Project

ϵ_i = error term

According to the regression equation established, taking all factors into account (social service intervention, economic service intervention and Advocacy service intervention) constant at zero, reduction of poverty in vulnerable women by implementing project in the study area will be 44.323. The data findings analyzed also showed that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in social service project will improve to a 0.214 decrease in in poverty status, a unit increase in economic service project will lead to a 0.296 decrease in poverty status, a unit increase in advocacy service project will lead to a 0.296 increase in poverty in vulnerable women. The advocacy service project variable practically should be inversely related, but as per the data collected it became a positive relation. This might show a loop for a further study on the advocacy intervention activities in the development project sector.

The results indicate that the computed t-values of (t= -2.508) for social service project; (t= -2.815) for Economic service project; (t= 5.074) for Advocacy service project on the degree of freedom (df=5). This shows that there is a significant relationship between the dependent and independent variables. This is further reinforced by the p-value of = (.016) for social service project, (.008) for economies service project; (.000) for advocacy service project are smaller than the significance level of 0.05. This, therefore indicates that there is a significant relationship between Social service project, Economic service project, Advocacy service project of NGO developmental projects and reduction of poverty in vulnerable women. In summary, this means as results of the regression equation above shows that for 1 unit change in the independent variables, reduction to poverty in vulnerable women is predicted to change by 44.323, given that all the other factors are held constant.

β_1 , -0.214 implies that holding economic service project and advocacy service project constant, a unit increase in social service project will reduce poverty in vulnerable women by 21.4%.

β_2 , -0.296 implies that holding social service project and advocacy service project constant, a unit increase in economic service project will reduce poverty in vulnerable women by 29.6%.

β_3 , 0.329 implies that holding economic service project and social service project constant, a unit increase in advocacy service project will increase poverty vulnerable women by 32.9%.

4.3 HYPOTHESIS TESTING

This study has intended to test three hypotheses to test reduction of poverty in vulnerable women. The regression analysis whose results are in the table 4.7 provides a more comprehensive accurate examination of the research hypotheses. The hypotheses test is used to see if there is significant influence of independent variables on dependent variable.

A. Role of social service projects on reduction of poverty on vulnerable women

The first section presents the views of respondent regarding the social service project has a factor which may has impact on reduction of poverty on vulnerable women.

H01- Social service projects of NGO has role on reduction of poverty in venerable women found in Jimma town

As the regression result shows in table 4.7, above a negative relationship between the social service project and reduction of poverty in vulnerable women at statistical significance level equal to 0.016, where the magnitude of the effect of this variable on reduction of poverty is -0.214. The coefficient of -0.214 indicate that for every increase is social service project, there would be a decrease of 21.4% in the reduction of poverty in vulnerable women if all factors held constant. Therefore, the researcher does not rejects the hypotheses of the study that says the role social service project shall reduce poverty in vulnerable women in the study area.

The result of study conducted in Zimbabwe by Quegas Mutale (2016) stated that poor social amenities, poor educational attainment by children, lack of health care centers, exposure to natural shocks, and continued food insecurity are all thematic areas that indicate poverty which basically have significant negative effects towards development. Thus, the study supports the above idea.

B. Role of economic service projects on reduction of poverty on vulnerable women

The second section presents the views of respondent regarding the economic service project has a factor which may has impact on reduction of poverty on vulnerable women.

H02- Economic service projects of NGO has role on reduction of poverty in venerable women found in Jimma town

As the regression result shows in table 4.7, above a negative relationship between the economic service project and reduction of poverty in vulnerable women at statistical significance level equal to 0.008, where the magnitude of the effect of this variable on reduction of poverty on vulnerable to is -0.296. The coefficient of -0.296 indicate that for every increase is economic service project, there would be an decrease of 29.6% of poverty in vulnerable women if all factors held constant. Therefore, the researcher does not reject the hypotheses of the study that says role of economic service project shall reduce poverty in vulnerable women.

The same study conducted by World Bank (2000) The NGO being relatively the strongest part of civil society has pivotal roles in the political and economic transformation in Ethiopia. Likewise, the study supports this ides and similar to the findings in this study.

C. Role of advocacy service projects on reduction of poverty on vulnerable women

The third section presents the views of respondent regarding the human and democratic (Advocacy) service has a factor which may has impact on reduction of poverty on vulnerable women.

H03- Advocacy service projects of NGO has role on reduction of poverty in venerable women found in Jimma town

As the regression result shows in table 4.7, a positive relationship between the advocacy service project and reduction of poverty in vulnerable women at statistical significance level equal to 0.001, where the magnitude of the effect of this variable on reduction of poverty is 0.329 .The coefficient of 0.329 indicate that for every increase is advocacy service project , there would be an increase of 32.9% in reduction to poverty in vulnerable women if all factors held constant. Therefore, the researcher does not accept the hypotheses of the study that says advocacy service projects of NGO has role on reduction of poverty in venerable women found in Jima town.

According to study by (Ayele 2008) Ethiopian human rights council and The Ethiopian Women Layers association have played relatively significant roles on human rights abuse since their establishment (Ayele , 2008).By the same study done by Ayele all NGOs interviewees (100%) said

that NGOs are ineffective in advocacy work and advocacy work is a risky business in Ethiopia. In addition the World Bank doing advocacy work one to judge any NGO as NGO by their statement advocacy and technical input says “Organizations, which provides information and advice, and lobby on particular issues”. According to Clark, their role means (NGO) as social development agencies, therefore, takes precedence over their role as political actors (Clark 1998). As per the study by Ibrahim and Humle’s findings NGO’s requires a shift away from conventional approaches to advocacy – in which NGOs generate campaigns on behalf of the poor – to more effective advocacy work that strengthens the bargaining power of the poor themselves to defend their rights and enhance their capacity for organization and collective action (Ibrahim and Hulme 2011). Furthermore, (Mohamed 2010, Somalia) in his study conclude that these are the need to include the community in design and implementation of poverty reduction programs, and the need to adopt an integrative approach that not only delivers programs based on service delivery, as is the current focus, but that complements this with a stronger role in advocacy and policy influence.

On top of this, during interview with women most of them agreed on that government department women and child affairs are relatively doing better jobs on advocacy as compared to previous periods and their need more declined to economic and social service project model interventions.

Again a revised law approved by Ethiopian parliament in March 2019 promote NGOs to work on advocacy service opposing the previous restrictive law. Yet, according to these papers, the finding of this did not support to research conducted thus far. This might be the environment posed from the past, their low or minimum models in advocacy service as the reason of restrictive policy in prior periods and the law is for about a year and might be no well plan before kick-off projects.

To compare the contribution of each independent variable by standardized Beta value ignoring a negative sign out the front to identify which variable makes strongest unique contribution to explaining the dependent variable when the variable explained by all other variables in the model is controlled for. Highest is Advocacy service the strongest unique contribution explaining dependent variable (.914), Economic service (.444) second and social service (.430) last.

4.4 INTERVIEW ANALYSIS

A. Role of social service projects on reduction of poverty on vulnerable women

Vulnerable women are not accessing health service about 80% will and has totally no social or health insurance(100%). Women not well afford educational fees, school uniforms(90%). There is no

well flushed toilet for sanitation(94%), very few have electricity from local grid(21%), low housing and consuming non-nutritious foods. Thus, this shows prevalence of intervention role in social service. The project are not feeling well the gap in public social service.

B. Role of economic service projects on reduction of poverty on venerable women

Project are not well addressing in empowering women to cope with cost of living, no well decent works, not well addressing their technology needs, not well helping in capital formation, not well empowering for capital formation, not well addressing in diversified source of income, securing livelihood and putting resilience strategy well.

C. Role of advocacy service projects on reduction of poverty on venerable women

NGO project are not well organizing protest, sit ins and demonstration in case of women right violation, they are not well doing in noticing women right violation. They also no well planned to prepare a shadow report to police office about right violation, they do not have a forum with stakeholders about human right, criticizing low limiting women right, not providing alternative provisions and the like. NGO project not well providing assistance to victims of human right violation and all are not drafting model legislation to be incorporated human right well.

D. Reducing poverty in vulnerable women

For questions in reducing poverty in vulnerable women agreement was reached on increasing women personal income, removing constraint in government service by equipping with desired items, cooperation with stakeholders are what forwarded.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss and draw conclusions and recommendations on the findings on the main objective of the study which was to examine the role of non-governmental organizations developmental project in the study area based on the specific objectives and answers to research questions pertaining to the intervention on social service project, economic service project, human and democratic service project and reduction of poverty in vulnerable women.

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The principal objective of the study was to find role of NGO's developmental project in reducing poverty in vulnerable in Jimma town focusing on three development concept of social, economic and advocacy service interventions. The research was conducted by employing 43 NGO affiliates with questionnaire and interview and 40 women beneficiaries by interviews. The population of the study are NGO affiliates who had and having a project models on three project thematic in the study area targeting directly or indirectly women and on women issues and further who worked on project or programs excluding all support staff like supply chains, Admins, vehicle fleet operators, logistics, finance peoples and IT's. These NGO's are Ethiopian Evangelical Church HIV care and support under Mekane Yesus Commission, Oromo Grass root association, Korean Foundation for International Health Care (KOFHI), John Snow Incorporation primary Health care, Amref East Africa, CORDID, Facilitators for Change Ethiopia, JUCAN and VLIR_UOS projects of Institutional University cooperation of Jimma University are few to mention.

A. PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICE

The first research question was the role of social service project in reducing poverty in vulnerable women. These services include, but not limited to, access to education facility, health facilities, water and sanitation, housing, social and health insurance, energy needs, capacity building from where women could get services, nutritious food and the related. The research has revealed a negative and an inverse relationship between vulnerability to poverty and social service. Table 4.7 shows that, the relationship between the social service and vulnerability to poverty is negative at -0.214 because of

the negative sign in front of the coefficient. The relationship is significant as a P value more than significance level 0.01. The study revealed that NGOs are doing well on infrastructure development yet women are not accessing due to their economic limitations. Therefore, NGO projects shall fully increase way to use social service to address the issue vulnerability.

According to Levine (2007), NGOs are often “engaging in activities that permit the public sector to better fulfil its mission.” This includes, for example, disseminating public-health messages and acting as public-service contractors for the delivery of particular types of health services or service delivery to particular populations. Similarly, in 1994, the Delhi Declaration confirmed that the state is no longer considered the primary or solely responsible actor for these goals: in meeting all need of the community. As per study by FAO there are several factors related to the condition of food insecurity such as loss of job, lower level of education and employment, lack of access to land, single-parent families, unstable income level and having a poor family head. All these factors lead to the condition of poverty and the fundamental outcome is inadequate access to foods. (FAO 2008).

B. PROVISION ECONOMIC SERVICE

The second research objective is the role of economic service project in reducing poverty in vulnerable women. These services are, not yet limited to includes increasing income ,empowering to cope inflation, livelihood and decent works, the access to source of working capital, access to means of production like (land, talent, life skill training), creation of networking to pool resources, availing new technology, resilience strategy, diversifying sources of income. Table 4.7 above shows that, the relationship between the Economic service intervention and vulnerability to poverty is negative at -0.296 because of the negative sign in front of the coefficient. The relationship is significant as a P value more than significance level 0.01. Though different project model has been used to address the economic issue due to the futuristic and episodic risks and focus is only on current poor economic vulnerability also not well addressed and if not well done it will worsen the life of women.

As per a report by UNICEF Ethiopian women lack basic resources which include education, land, time, capital, and financial services. Thus, urban women problems can easily be treated by economic empowerment (UNICEF 2006).

C. PROVISION OF HUMAN AND DEMOCRATIC RIGHT (ADVOCACY SERVICE)

The third objective of the study is the role of advocacy service project in reducing poverty in vulnerable women. These activities include, still not limited to protesting women right violations, justice, making noticeable human right violation, preparing a shadow report to the concerned body like police for any violation of their right, public awareness on human right, mainstreaming gender issue in community development program, criticizing law and policy limiting women rights, recommending alternative provision that merit women, provision of assistance to victims of human right violations, drafting model legislation to incorporate human rights. Table 4.7 shows that, the relationship between the provision of advocacy service and vulnerability to poverty is positive at 0.329 because of the positive sign in front of the coefficient. The relationship is significant as a P value more than significance level 0.01. Yet in practice it should be negative with the reduction of poverty, based on the data it became like this. In reality, if advocating for women right, all thing in development will be insured. Yet the data did not show well about advocacy problem. And this may be due to the fact that the restriction in prior of March 2019 or may not have a good strategic plan or may be government office has taken away this role.

Involvement of women in politics builds their consciousness and helps them to safeguard their right including children and families (UNICEF 2006).

D. POVERTY IN VULNERABLE WOMEN TO POVERTY IN JIMMA TOWN

Poverty might be manifested as per interview with NGO affiliates in illness, law professional women, and low literacy rate compared to men, homelessness, diminished capacity, food insecurity, lower resilience, economic limitation, gender inequality, denied voice, social exclusion, and the like. As per the data from respondents of NGO officials vulnerability of women in poverty can be reduced by cooperation with stakeholders (Co-Creation) with donors, equitable distribution of health facility, plan project on perceived needs, promotion and protection of women's right, remove constraint in government service by equipping with desired items, by increasing quality health care and education and controlling population growth.

Thus, as per the data collected and analyzed main source of poverty in the study area were due to lower economic service interventions still to the some extent lower social service and lower advocacy services. Further, the inverse relation between dependent variable and independent variables show the need for close follow-up as reduction in economic service, social service may give rise to increase poverty.

As per article in Kenya by Mohamed (2010) there is the need to include the community in design and implementation of poverty reduction programs, and the need to adopt an integrative approach that not only delivers programs based on service delivery, as is the current focus, but that complements this with a stronger role in advocacy and policy influence. (Mohamed, 2010)

According to a similar research conducted in Mogadishu town (2019) by Abdulkadir “the roles of NGO in reducing poverty” livelihood improvement, food security and microfinance had a significant with significant P value 0.01 with positive relationship. If we assume livelihood and microfinance as an economic service of the paper economic variables is significant also.

5.2 SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW FROM BOTH RESPONDENT

5.2.1 INTERVIEW SUMMARY FROM NGO OFFICIALS

In response to the question “What you know as a source of vulnerability to poverty in your project?” They responded as death of a partner, lack of skill, economic insecurity, education, gender based oppression, triple responsibility in the family.

In response to “What NGO role should be with respect to reducing poverty in vulnerable of women?” they replied in Protection(relief) role sects by building their capacity, awareness raising, provision of protective materials and maternal health ; in their Prevention(Vulnerability reduction) role sects they majorly replied on health education, support government sectors for better public service, equipping health facilities. In their Promotion (Chance and opportunity like) role they replied they would encouraged to engage in economic activities in different business ventures like petty trades, hand craft, flour grinding mill energy efficient cook stoves like Gonziye production, help them attend even TEVT and get employed and support of young women. Lastly, in their Transformational role sects, they replied by developing a quota to include women in projects for example, in one NGO WASH project, for example 57%(4/7) should be women focus intentionally.

In response to the question “The challenge of NGO project?” most of NGO replied as a resource limitation, improper identification of community problem, not well participating different community groups in a project cycle, the sustainability issue, short project life span, no integration among NGO and government sectors, weak follow up for training given, the absence of well monitoring, lack of creating a sense of ownership after projects completed and handed over to beneficiaries.

For question “About NGO contribution so far?” they replied that NGOs intentionally target women while implementing project models and then empowering community groups, including government technical people to replicate the same model to non-targeted communities to apply it by themselves, by giving them proper training to sustain the project after phase out.

NGOs “If they have encountered a budget cut from donors and why their intervention limited in the study area?” All have said yes! And they said the NGO operation in the study area is just as medium scale and the reason might be due to good socioeconomic condition, interventions are diverted to other towns.

With respect to “Their role in project implementation?” all agreed that they are working toward and addressing community silent need timely. They have said, by holistic approach means plan, implement, monitor and evaluate project with community and government sectors. Concerning advocacy service they handled by creation of faith based forum to mainstream protection issues and by networking and it is good as NGOs support women to stand for their rights by themselves and empower them to do lobby their issue by themselves by use of different platforms like March 8 as an opportunity and by sponsoring such activity.

To the question as to “What are the barriers to operate projects in the study area?” as NGO there are unwritten government bureaucracy and system of municipal, commitment issue, standardization issue, the problem as to material estimate, specification issue, no well site plan, design changes, site information and contract management. All partners have consent of capacity building, making accountability to enforce, putting close monitoring and follow up system in place, establishing standardization and checking against established standards.

For the question “What are the opportunity and challenge after issuance of liberal law of March 2019 by Ethiopian government?” Majority of them agreed on that the law made strong on the need to focus on internal controls more and monitoring system, provision of quality service to NGO’s and by NGO as well. Finally, it also brought an opportunity that it freed to work on right based activities, it ensured accountability, transparency, participation, avoided rent seeking habits.

5.2.2 INTERVIEW SUMMARY FROM WOMEN BENEFICERIES

For the question “If they have vulnerable to poverty?” Almost all agreed. Economic service was a major problem and not well addressed. Concerning social service like health, for example NGO

focus on construction on health house building, provision of material support to health centers, training to health officers, but poor women could not afford to use the available health facility due to economic limitation. Concerning advocacy service government office is doing better in the study area as compared to prior years.

For the question “What cause women so vulnerable to poverty in study area?” the majorly agreed on inability of country economy to generate sufficient jobs, poor governance (local official not genially working toward welfare) , lack of decent work, lack of opportunity, low academic status, existence of triple legal system(civil, not institutional, and sharia) limiting women right, gender discrimination like simply women are encouraged to apply for jobs without objective rating, absence of industry- backward state like Oromia, lack of solidarity from partners and community, no well pro-women policy, lack of health or medical insurance and persistence violence. In sum, NGO intervention is good and supporting them to come out of poverty, yet their economic condition is worse than ever even though government is also investing in social service, advocacy and doing encouraging jobs to fix accountabilities at each stage.

In summary NGOs are not fully delivering social service because more focus on infrastructure and training and women have economic setbacks to use the providers of social service. Again, economic service is also sub-standard due to limited sector focus predominantly on health and NGO have almost very minimum intervention with respect to the most yet very important thematic areas advocacy that is safeguarding women right.

5.3 CONCLUSION

It finds that while there are some successes - in addressing the poverty alleviation by providing support in availing clean water, sanitation services, providing items health providers , and building social capital of the low-income households excluded from government services and policies on poverty reduction, for example - there are also some barriers to improving NGO programs.

The main purpose the study is the role of the developmental project in reducing poverty in vulnerable women through their intervention in social service project, economic service project and advocacy services project. The concept of poverty is complex, relative and episodic. Poverty is also complex and multifaceted and will never be adequately summarized with three measures as data showed only almost up to 40.8% only.

The finding of the study revealed that there was a negative relation between social service, economic service, and positive relation with respect to human and democratic right (Advocacy) in reducing vulnerability to poverty. From the finding, the researcher conclude that NGO's developmental project in provision of social, economic service, advocacy service are statistically significant in reducing poverty in vulnerable of women in the study area. In sum, their contribution is reducing poverty is reasonably limited due to program focus and other issues probably funding.

The data of the present study show there is a significant relationship between NGOs developmental intervention in terms of social service , economic service advocacy service with reduction of poverty. NGO project on social service focuses on construction of clinics, additional blocks at school, supply of health materials, donation of educational materials, training for health workers, pedagogical training to teachers, development of water means, and has been doing jobs in availability of facilities, yet the saddest of saddest part is that poor women are not capable of using the available services in full and as per the required levels about those facilities offered either by government and private sectors. In connection to economic intervention the exclusive narration that Jimma is considered to be relatively better socio-economic as compared to other town, might have mislead NGO's project design as poverty status in the study area is similar even worse to any other location in Ethiopia and the difference is no organized data to show and speak with loud voices about the true status of poverty in the study area. Major resource remained is land, as women have low skill furthermore, no capital source with cheap cost. There is a paradoxical views seeing the green land and concluding better socio-economic is a shallow mind conclusion and is not data driven. In connection to human and democratic right for women in reality it very difficult for them to secure their right due to economic limitation and likewise any law benefiting women is a by-product of available politics. Yet the data did not show if the advocacy service will minimize the poverty and vulnerability situation in the study area.

5.4 RECOMMENDATION

There are no doubts about the significant role of Non- the governmental Organization project in reduction of poverty on vulnerable women as the result indicated. Thus, the results of this study have some application on NGOs project intervention, beneficiaries and NGOs leaders and NGO regulating organs. The good thing is now there is good policy on the ground in relation to implementation of project in every development concepts after liberal law approved in march

2019. The following recommendation can be made based on the findings of the study. In order to reduce vulnerability to poverty.

- ◆ Project shall *identify well* who are poor and vulnerable and selecting proven model that reduce poverty.
- ◆ Project shall be designed to *broaden livelihood opportunity and emphasize economic diversity* of poor women to access either public or private provided social service who may be underserved by public and private-sector providers or not served at all.
- ◆ Project should encourage a *welfare system* in social service project like starting social insurance.
- ◆ Project should ensure the *vertical integration* strategic policy in financing, admiration and service provision in projects to reach the poor women and effective aligning strategy with apparent needs
- ◆ Project should model *family support networks* for the purpose of family economic security
- ◆ Project design should be *pro-poor* women's and developed a valid indicators for marching
- ◆ Project should model a project for *full employment and decent work attainment* for poor women
- ◆ NGO must *notify* any women cases to local rulers by issue logging problem occurred prepares a shadow report to the local concerned office.
- ◆ NGOs should *co-create* with each other in project designing, implementation to pool resources, share expertise, cooperate and communicate each other to avoid duplication of project thematic.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE RESEARCH

It would be worth interesting if further research should have done on the relation between human and democratic (Advocacy) service project model intervention and vulnerability to poverty in the study area for in this study the data it had positive relation and reality was totally different. Finally, the researcher believes that this study is not exhaustive that could consider all the related factors to the topic like factors related to culture, environment, religious interventions. The researcher also believes the paper gave an insight for NGO to more re-focus and more re-tool on social and economic intervening project models and further those soft programs do not make sense any more for the study area.

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APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE AND INTERVIEW TO NGO AFFILIATE

Name of your NGO/Project Name (Optional): _____

I am Guta Mengesha, Jimma University student, conducting a research on the role of NGOs developmental project in reducing vulnerability of women to poverty in Jimma. The ultimate use of this data is for academic purpose and will therefore not be made public. Participation is also voluntary. Put a tick mark ✓ in the box to show your level of agreement and tick only one circle on each statement.

I. Respondent information

A. Your current designation in NGO

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Director/Regional Manager | <input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Program Manager |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Program/Area /Manager | <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy program manager |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project Manager | <input type="checkbox"/> Project specialist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project Office | <input type="checkbox"/> Design, monitoring and accountability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

B. Your NGO role with intervention in development project

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Implementer (service delivery) | <input type="checkbox"/> Partner (Networking) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy or Catalyst | <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of either |

C. Your NGO project role in reducing vulnerability to poverty condition

- Protection role (Relief like)
- Prevention role (Reduce vulnerability)
- Promotion role (Chance and opportunity like)
- Transformation role (social, political, economic)
- Mixture of either

D. Years of service in developmental project.

- Under year 3 4-8 over year 9

E. Primary Funding Source for your NGO (Major)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Government | <input type="checkbox"/> Membership | <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals Donors | <input type="checkbox"/> Foundations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EU | <input type="checkbox"/> World Bank | <input type="checkbox"/> USAID | <input type="checkbox"/> UN <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

F. How many women as a beneficiary your NGO reached. Currently _____ Last five years _____

1. Questionnaires related to NGO intervention of social service, economic service, advocacy service.

1.1. Under presented related to NGOs project by their intervention in development as provision of social service that could reduce vulnerability of women to poverty. Supplied also are five options

corresponding to these statements: Strongly Disagree(SD)=1, Disagree(D)=2, Undecided(U)=3, Agree(A)=4 Strongly Agree(SA)=5. Please circle the option that best suits your opinion on the statement given

Adopted from (AU 2015:6 2063 Agenda)

<u>NGO developmental project in delivery of SOCIAL SERVICE to reduce vulnerability of women to poverty.</u>	Strongly disagree -1	Disagree-2	Undecided-3	Agree-4	Strongly agree-5
1.Your NGOs help in getting vocational, skill based training like beautification, swing,	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.Your NGO provide material aid for schooling, pedagogical training compatibility, teachers training	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.Your NGO provide help in getting health and social insurance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.Your NGO provides assistance to women to sexual and reproductive health service	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.Your NGO have intervention on water and sanitation focusing on construction of latrine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6.Your NGO help women to acquire housing (shelter)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7.Your NGO has approach/project on women survival for food and nutrition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Your NGO is helping women in securing livelihoods like pity trades, entrepreneurship, value chain, poultry,	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9.Your NGO is helping to fulfil women energy needs fully	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10.Your NGO is filling gap in public service provision by capacity building, by supplying materials and building infrastructures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2. Questionnaires related to provision of economic service

<u>NGO developmental project uplifting Economic capacity of women could reduce vulnerability to poverty</u>	Strongly disagree-1	Disagree-2	Undecided-3	Agree-4	Strongly agree-5
1.My NGO is empowering women to overcome raise in cost of living by diverse income source	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.My NGO creates job opportunity for women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.My NGO support women to access to financial resource like revolving fund, micro loans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. My NGO work to increase women labor productivity, access to means of production like land, talent, capital	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. My NGO do social networking to pool resource, talent in meeting women economic objectives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. My NGO support women in use of new technology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. My NGO has approach to help women in capital formation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. My NGO helps in women in diversifying sources of income	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. My NGO project can secure sustainable livelihoods and resilience strategy for women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. My NGO help them to cope economic conditions like abandoned children, isolated elderly,	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3. Questionnaires related to NGO intervention in human and democratic (Advocacy) service

<u>NGO developmental project with respect of Human and Democratic right can reduce vulnerability of women to poverty(Advocacy)</u>	Strongly disagree-1	Disagree-2	Undecided-3	Agree-4	Strongly agree-5
1. My NGOs organize protest, sit-ins and demonstration in case of women right violation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. My NGO campaigning for justice and accountability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. My NGO initiates urgent action response to human right violation to bring to notice	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. My NGO prepares a shadow report to local leaders, police station and human right office	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. My NGO work on capacity building and public education program on human right	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. My NGO promote women to own property and mainstream gender in community building pro-women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. My NGO criticizes law and policies limiting women right	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. My NGO recommends alternative provisions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. My NGO provides economic, socio-legal assistance to victims of human right women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. My NGO supports in drafting model legislation to incorporate human right	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. Questionnaire related to NGO intervention magnitude of vulnerability reduction mechanisms

<u>Your NGO developmental projects can reduce vulnerability of women to poverty by.</u>	Strongly disagree-1	Disagree-2	Undecided-3	Agree-4	Strongly agree-5
1.Increasing women personal income	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.Control over rapid population growth in rural and natural	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.Remove constraint in governments services by equipping with desired items	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.Increase supply of quality health care, education,	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.Increase supply of basic needs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6.Protecting and promoting women right	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Basing project plan on grass root problem or perceived needs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8.Reducing State hostility and suspicion of NGO on friendly approach	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Equitable distribution of health facilities, goods, services in non-discriminatory basis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10.Cooperation with stakeholders, INGO, foundations, beneficiaries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Thank you for your time and May God bless your work!!

INTERVIEW CHEACK LIST TO NGO'S AFFLIATES

1. Topic 1: What are major source of vulnerability in making women poor?

2. Topic 2:What were major role of NGO with respect to the vulnerable :Women

A. Protection role (Relief like).....

B. Prevention role (Reduce vulnerability).....

C. Promotion role (Chance and opportunity like).....

D. Transformation role (social, political, economic).....

3. Topic 3: What are a challenge/ Weakness of NGO project/Program have to address developmental issues as in

Social service, (maternal health, nutrition, women dying at birth, safe water, in education affordable drugs, gender disparity)

Economic equality (life skill training, pity trade, market linkage, business start-up fund,

Human and civic right (voice for poor women, litigations, awareness creation,

4. Topic 4: How much NGO project contribute to development in economic, social and political to reduce women vulnerability status. (In food security, health, education, capacity building, gap on equality, advocacy) or Justify NGO contribution with example. How scaling –up and ensure sustainability to wider scale.

5. Topic 5: Have you encounter budget cut from donor? Is low/high intervention of NGO in Jimma? Why?_____

6. Topic 6: What are your NGO relevant role in reducing vulnerability of women

- a Innovation- identifying new model or approach for specific problem
- b Accountability-ensuring that project components are implemented as per plans
- c Responsiveness- encouraging implementation of project to respond to local needs
- d Participation-serving as a bridge between project authority and affected community(women)
- e Sustainability-nurturing continuity of project work

7. Topic 7: How to secure your role in development as service provider, as catalyst and as advocate

8. Topic 8: How often you air women concern to government by legal platform, petitions, protests

9. Topic 9: What are you probable major role of your NGO’s with respect to your program intervention

- Implementer ⊕(Service).....⊙
- Catalyst⊕ (Advocacy).....⊙
- Partner⊕⊕Networking⊙

10. It is now open to participate in advocacy, policy influencing, and democratization process. What should be your role then?

11. What are barrier to operate in Jimma town as NGO? What major steps NGO. GOV.

Beneficiary should be taken to enhance efficiency and effectiveness program impact?

Economic factors (inflation)_____

Legal environment_____

Traditional (Late submission of Drawing)_____

Religious_____

Inaccurate material estimation_____

Poor specification_____

Design change_____

Incorrect site information_____

Contract management_____

Other factors_____

Solution for problem you have faced_____

12. What are opportunities and challenges after liberal law of March 2019 to execute and streamline your project efficiency?

Challenges & Opportunities:_____

If you would like to receive a copy of summarized result please complete the following information.

Your name:_____

Your email:_____

Mobile number:_____

You can contact a researcher at email: guta.mengesha@ju.edu.et

Thank you for your time and May God bless your work!!

APPENDEX II

INTERVIEW CHECK LIST TO RESPONENT (WOMAN)

1. Have you suffered from the following vulnerabilities?

Social service (Education, water and sanitation , health, facilities,)

Economic equality (Decent work, land, food price, home, unemployment)

Women right/civic right (Violence, social justice, early marriage)

Lifecycle event (injuries, Illness, death, death of child)

2. What are the cause of vulnerability to poverty?

Inability of Ethiopian economy to generate more jobs

Poor governance-which corrupt official did not care of community

Your ideas not listened, your need not addressed

Lack of technical skills

Discrimination of women

Lack of access to market, productive resource

Lack of decent work or reliable business

Lack of financial support/Capital

Lack of equal opportunity/power to implement project

3. Which of the following can help you to reduce vulnerability to poverty?

NGO/CSO

Government

Family

People in community

Travelling to abroad

Insurance

Friends

4. What are key challenge /shakoes you faced?

Individual level (schooling, frequent pregnancy, health issue)

Family level (decision, allocation of resource,)

Community level (Basic service, opportunities, differences)

Country Level (poor governance, financial incapacity, inefficiency)

5. If your livelihood did not cope (enough) what you did?

Borrow money

Sale your asset

Look for paid work

Work as daily labor

Begging

Divert to less expensive foods stuffs

Reduce expense on non-food items

6. Have you participated in any Non-governmental organization program or activities that have helped you to overcome those challenges?

If you ever participated in NGO program, what are impact of program on our life? Have you satisfied with?

7. If you ever participated in NGO program what are impact of program on your life? Have you satisfied with NGO in development project in case of if any?

Social service

Economic equality

Human and civic right

8. What kind of each roles (Beneficiary VS NGO)? What are NGO problem to address your issues.

- Financial in-kind gift ,training,
- Advocating your voice
- What government can/not willing to do

9. Do you think NGO project are sustainable, equipment. Accessibility to resource.

Yes []	No []
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10. In what ways NGO should help

- Service provision.....
- Facilitation.....
- Advocacy.....

Thank you for your time and May God bless your work!!

II. መጠይቆች (ለሴቶች)

1. ከዘህ በታች የተዘረዘሩት ሁኔታዎች ተጋለጭ ሆነው ነበር ወይ?

ለማህበራዊ አገልግሎት (ትምህርት, ወሃ እና አከባቢ፣ንዕና የጤና፣መጠላያ፣ የኃይል እጦት

መዋለ ንዋይ ችግር (ጫዋ ሥራ, መሬት ችግር, የሸቀጦች ዋጋ, መኖሪያ ቤት, የሥራ እጦት)

የሙብት እጦት (ጥቃት, ማህበራዊ ፍትህ, ያለአቻ እና ያለግዜ ጋብቻ)

የኑሮ ሁኔታ (ቁስል, ሕመም፣ የቤተሰብ ሞት,)

2. ሴቶችን ለድህነት ተጋለጭ ሊያደርጉ የሚችሉ ምክንያቶች ምን ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ?

የሀገሪቱ እኮኖሚ በቂ የሥራ ዕድል መማንጨት አለመቻሉ

መልካም አስተዳደር ችግር-(የሙስና ችግር እና ስለህዝቡ ደንታ የለላቸው መሪዎች መኖር)

የሴቶች ሀሳብ አለመደመጥ፣ፍላጎታቸው አለማሟላት

የክህሎት መነስ ችግር

በሴቶች ላይ አድልዎ መኖር

ምቹ ገቢያ አለመኖር, አመርቂ ሀብቶች መፍጠር አለመቻል

ጫዋ ሥራ አለመኖር ወይም አስተማማኝ የሥራ ዘርፍ አለመኖር

የገንዘብ /የመነሻ ሀብት እጦት

እኩል የወድድር ሜዳ አለመኖር

3. ከሚከተሉት ውስጥ የትኞቹ አካላት ሴቶችን ለድህነት ተጋለጭ እንደሆኑ ሊረዱ ይችላሉ?

መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች/ሱቩል ማህበራት

መንግስት

ቤተሰብ/ቤተዘመድ

ማህበረሰቡ በአጠቃላይ

ወደ ወጭ ሀገር መሄድ

የመድን ዋስትና መኖር

4. በሕሀወትዎ ካባድ ችግር / አዳጋ በምን በምን አጋጥሞት ነበር?

በግል ደረጃ (ትምህርት, ጤና, ተደጋገሚ ዕርግዝና)

በቤተሰብ ደረጃ (ዉሳኔ ይጦት, የሁብት ክፍፍል.)

በማህበረሰብ ደረጃ (መሠረታዊ ፍላጎት, ዕድል አለመማቻቸት, ልዩነቶች)

በሀገር ደረጃ (መልካም አስተዳደር, የካፕታል ዕጦት, ብቃት መነስ)

5. የእርስዎ መተዳደሪያ በቂ ሀብት ከለመነጨ ምን ሊያደርጉ ይችላሉ ?

ገንዘብ መበደር

ያለዎትን ጥሪት ሀብት መሸጥ

የተለያዩ ሥራዎችን መፈለግ

የቀን ሠራተኛ ሆኖ መስራት

ዕርዳታ መጠየቅ

ሪካሽ ወደሆኑት ምግብ ዓይነቶች መዞር

ከምግብ ዉጪ የሆኑ የተለያዩ ወጪዎችን ለመቀነስ መሞከር

6. መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ፕሮጀክቶች መይም መርሐ ግብሮች ዉስጥ ተስትፎ አድርገዉ ከነበሩ ?

በሥራቸዉ ወይም በአገልግሎታቸዉ ረክተዉ ነበር ወይ

7. መንግስታዊ በልሆኑ ፕሮጀክቶች ወይም መርሐ ግብሮች በነፍስ ወካፍ ያመጡት ለዉጥ በተለያዩ የልማት ዘርፎች ረክተዉ ወይም ፍላጎቶት ተሟልተዉ ነበር? ይህም--

በማህበራዊ አገልግሎት

በማዋለ ንዋይ(ኢኮኖሚ) አገልግሎት

በሰብዊ እና በዲሞክራሲያዊ መብቶች አገልግሎት

8. መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑት ፕሮጀክቶች ድህነት ተጋላጭነትን ለመቅረፍ ምን ቢያደርጉ ይሻላል?

- በገንዘብ ዕርዳታ : በዓይነት ስጦታ , ልጠናዎች,.....
- ሴቶችን መከለዉ ሥራት(መናገር)(Advocacy).....
- መንግስት መሥራት የማይፈልግ ወይም ችሎታ በለሌዉ ዘርፍ ላይ ሰተፍ.....

9. መንግስታዊ የልሆኑት ፕሮጀክቶች አስተማማኝነት አመቺ ችግር ፈቺ ናቸው? ... አዎ አይ

10. መንግስታዊ የልሆኑት ፕሮጀክቶች በምን ዘዴ ብሰሩ የድህነት ተጋለላጭነት ልቀንሱ ይችላሉ?

በአገልግሎት

በመደላደለል

በወኪሎ መሥራት(Advocacy).....

ለጊዜዎት አመሰግናለዉ እግዝሃብሔር ይስጥልኝ!!