

**A Study on the Role of NGOs in Poverty Reduction  
of Southern Somalia**



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**This thesis is submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Science  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award in  
Master Degree of Development Studies**

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## Declaration





We declare hereby that this thesis has been done by us under the Supervisor Mr. Rafi Al Mahmud, Senior Lecturer, Department of Development Studies, Daffodil International University We also declare this thesis is presents and original our own written work and has not been presented for a master degree or any other academic award in any university or institutions of higher education. We also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, we have fully cited and referenced all materials and results that are not original to this work.

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## Approval

This research report entitled “**The role of NGOs on Poverty Reduction in Southern Somalia**” was presented and submitted by **Mohamed Ali Mahadale, Abdirahim Abukar Mohamed, Mohamed Abdirahman Hirsi Ali and Abdimalik Ahmed Hassan** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master degree of Studies, Daffodil International University, and has been accepted as satisfactory for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master degree in Development Studies and approved as to its style and contents.



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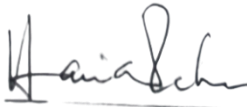
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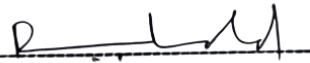
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## **Abstract**

This study explores the role of NGOs (Non-Governmental Organization) in the poverty reduction of southern Somalia. In today's world, three billion people live below US\$2 per day. Among them, one and half billion people live under US\$1 per day. About 70-90 percent of the world's largest unwashed population in the developing world are poor and the country Somalia is one of them. Therefore, a study needs to be conducted to investigate the role of NGOs in poverty reduction. The theoretical background of NGOs, a detailed understanding of the term microfinance, food security, livelihood and education was clarified for conceptual understanding. It was found with supportive reference how the NGOs of the country are playing a positive and essential role for the improvement of the poor and the needy. The mission and activities of NGOs revealed the fact that the NGOs are universal multifaceted and multidimensional projects aimed at providing education, empowerment of women etc. Over the years, people have been living in poverty and resources have been distributed unequally which placed them in vulnerable positions. To solve these problems, NGOs come up with different strategies such as providing aid to the poor, establishing microfinance entities, national development in the areas of good governance, and bridging the gap of poverty in southern Somalia. The study was conducted with descriptive research. The sample was 150 participants or respondents from the total population. The study used both quantitative and qualitative methods focusing on primary and secondary data. The data was collected through survey questionnaires. Statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used to analyze the data. The findings of this study presented that livelihood has affected the improvement of poverty reduction and decreased, 50 percent of the poor people have been getting some help from NGOs such as food, housing and shelter. 58 percent of the southern Somalia people get assistance from NGOs to improve their livelihood. Hence NGOs in southern Somalia can continue playing the role of catalyst in the attainment of sustainable economic growth and development provided, also the eradication of poverty, so a warm and dependable relationship is there between the government and NGOs where both are working for the benefit of the people.

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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

Non- governmental organization (NGO) emerged into use after 1945 due to the need for the UN to distinguish its charter between participation rights for intergovernmental specialized agencies and those for international private organization. Nearly all kinds of private organizations can be known as NGOs at the UN. They just need to be independent of government influence and have nothing to do with government, not looking for government challenge either as a political party or through a narrow emphasis on human rights, non-profit and non-criminal.

While many of these forms at that time called them international organizations. There was no mention, according to the first draft of the charter of the United Nations of sustaining cooperation with other private bodies. A number of organizations, primarily but not entirely from the USA, lobbied to fix this at the San Francisco meeting, which formed the United Nation (UN) in 1945. They not only succeeded in announcing a delivery for improving and formulating ties with private organizations before being sustained by the union, they also dramatically increased the United Nations role in economics. With progress in interchanges, the structure of NGOs differs interestingly, all the more privately based meetings, referred to as grass-roots associations or community-based associations, have become competitive at the public or even worldwide level. This is gradually achieved by arranging deals with various NGOs for particular objectives. In civil society, NGOs are a part of social activities. A number of academicians explained poverty as harmful to the improvement of life, and a concern that requires dealing with. Almost 2.5 million population live on less than \$2 dollar a day. This identifies that the world is still struggling against poverty. There are goals set by the world Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2000 up to 2015 this goal set by to eradicate poverty and hunger.

The world agreed to take a step tackling action against extreme poverty and hunger through accepting the next agreed on poverty targets named the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

NGOs Worldwide contains a collection of names. While the term "NGO" is commonly used, for example, "non-profit," "intentional," and "civil society" are used in addition to many other words, the use of different words in many situations does not represent descriptive words, but rather is an outcome of cultures and backgrounds in which NGOs thought has evolved. For example, in the USA, where the market is most prevalent, "non-profit organizations" are often used, where citizen organizations are rewarded with financial incentives beyond the opportunity to show that they are not a business, benefit making elements and work for the public good.

In the United Kingdom (UK) "(a voluntary organization or "charity" is usually used, following along volunteering and the voluntary tradition that has been influenced by Christian values and the establishment of charity law. But, the United Kingdom, magnanimous status depends on an NGOs being " non-political, " so that although Oxfam is allowed the exact status of a registered charity (with tax deductions) in view of its effective core, Amnesty International is not on the grounds that the charity commission finds its work is related directly "political". Amnesty International Finally, the acronym 'NGO' will generally be used to compare international nation work or 'developing'. Since its original lies in the establishment of the United Nations in 1945, when were assigned "Non-governmental organizations" was granted some worldwide non-governmental organizations that were given consultative status in UN operations activities. The reduction of poverty increases the living values of the poor in terms of food, water, clothing, housing, social security, education and human right and reduction of poverty in terms of the collective number of poor people who have been "raised out of poverty" and who have managed to live well over time. Poverty reduction is concerned is that approaches keep on to a great extent finance the rich and subsequently are not arriving at the objective gatherings as far as provincial significance and in helping the minorities. NGOs may be small or large, informal or formal, bureaucratic or flexible. In terms of funding, many are remotely supported, while others depend on Locally-mobilized resources.

While there are several NGOs that receive funds from the 'booming industry' and are part of it (which comprises of the universe of respective and multilateral guide givers, the United Nations framework and the Bretton Woods organizations), there are also NGOs that plan to function beyond anyone would find feasible outside the world of aid.

In Africa, an examination was led to an investigation into the role of NGOs in reducing urban poverty in Kibera by looking at low-income urban families and NGOs working in the sector. It found that despite rare success, addressing environmental hazards by providing clean water, sanitation services, providing health services, and building social capital for low-income families and avoiding government services and poverty reduction policies. For example - there are also few barriers to improving NGO programs. These are the need to remind the community of designing and using poverty alleviation programs, and the need to adopt an integrated approach that can not only deliver programs that rely on service delivery, similar to the current Centre, but that will fill in a strong component of promotion and policy influence.

Poverty reduction has become the essential target of advancement interventions across a great part of the developing world, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa. The work of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) often when they are working in Africa, they make surfaces in poverty reduction debates, a side that is done by states. The role of NGOs in reducing poverty is expanding and they are quickly rising as significant actors and major parts in worldwide legislative issues and monetary requests, and sponsors to the understanding of development. Developing nations especially, are significant attractions to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), apparent in their expanding a lot of countries. For example, Kenya has had a considerable increment in the amount of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) structure numbers of every in early decades to more than a lot of numbers out of the last decades. So also, the quality of NGOs in Ghana has become consistently throughout the long term, and as of now with an estimate of around 900 to 1500 is available in the nation. This is on the grounds that NGOs are viewed as very possible in embracing useful investigation to understand and also replying to the concern of standard individuals, with humble people. Funding from donors, they offer facilities to helpless persons and societies and also play the part of supporters. For example, the verbal of the Ghanaian government has always been “government cannot do this alone”, and definitely they do not, as aside other actors; Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have meaningfully donated to poverty failure of the country over the years.

In the last two decades’ extraordinary development was complete in removing dangerous poverty from (16.5 % to 8.5 %). Between 1992 and 2013 Ghana’s national level of poverty clear-cut by more than half (from 56.5% to 24.2%),

Thus, completing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one target, NGOs are working hard in the poorest regions, with the majority of the population.

In Somalia, Turkey's official Aid and that from Turkish NGOs, a significant number of who are very obvious entertainers in Somalia and are viewed as a component of a more extensive Turkish effort to help the country. The researchers didn't evaluate the effect of individual aid projects or look to make a more extensive judgment on the humanitarian or development effect of aid from Turkey in general. Rather, the examination featured various manners by which help from Turkish offices has been in danger of accidentally operating struggle dynamics in Somalia. Simultaneously, a number of opportunities for aid from Turkey to add to long-term peace and stability were identified. And also, there United Nations (UNs), European Union (EU), United Nations Development programme (UNDP) and African Development Bank (ADB) are official Aid and that from international NGOs also they play a role of poverty reduction in Somalia in ways of education, livelihood and food security.

### **Direct impact**

Somalia confirmed the first case of Covid-19 in the capital Mogadishu March 16. Whereas 22 April were confirmed 286 cases, including 15 health employers with death of eight reported and recoveries of four. As calculated in the Health Emergency Preparedness Index in 2016, Somali's ability to respond and avoid any global threat to health protection scored six out of 100. According to World Health Organization (WHO), it says those who are fragile and also have disputes is vulnerable such as Somalia is a threat for the spread and the transmission should have imported cases among the general population. More than 2.6 million internally displaced people (IDPs), most of them live in overcrowded areas with based sanitation, are vulnerable.

Because of their low economic status, IDPs have no complete access to health facilities at all, access to drink water and sanitation resources such as soap is limited, and there is no clean water. In addition to the IDPs, 2.7 percent of the population and urban poor populations also reflected the spread of covid-19 as vulnerable sections that could be heavily affected. Covid-19 outbreak affected different parts of Somali sources including education, prohibiting and banning society gatherings as well as suspending domestic and international flight passengers, avoiding deaths and crippling infection;

humanitarian allies are also concerned about the possible effects of the virus on the livelihoods of vulnerable populations in Somalia, including internally displaced people, food insecure communities, and flood-prone populations.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

The World Bank said that the global development report in 1990 with its dark spread, had its primary issue as poverty, so the concern of poverty, obligation responsibilities and related plans for civil society came out powerfully. The developing debates of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as major parts being developed since the 1990s has anyway been changed. These changes obviously don't happen in separation, but are to a great extent associated with development of the country. Similarly, its responsibility of development actors, general of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) will also be influenced.

Their growing experiences as developmental actors is with attention and dynamically confronting and reacting to concerns about their legitimacy and significance to development. Also, in this way, expanded distrust from civil society about their suitability. Despite the arrival of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Somalia, broad poverty limits are still successful in various societies. A lot of 40% of Somalia's population cannot afford to feed themselves with one calorie per young people equal to diet per day, actually all poor people spend all their costs on food. As researchers we cannot deny that the large figure living in a dangerous poverty has more over time in Somalia. Also, we cannot deny the facts and the role of NGOs taking action on poverty in Somalia. For the time being it provided us with a wider audience and allowed us to submit our opinion through NGOs and get replies through it. NGOs make and promote the reduction of poverty, we know that Somalia there is extreme poverty and there are international NGOs that struggle to reduce poverty and also there are local NGOs who provide free education, livelihood and food security these and many more can be benefited those NGOs who are actors and workers in Somalia. NGOs is importance as being development has been overflowing throughout the decades with extensive examinations on developments, NGOs can make just as their challenges.

As rising significant parts being development, with expanding observation the magnifying lens of humanity, it's basic continually to survey the importance of NGOs to development.

Our research study of NGOs is importance by completely analyzing their actions focusing on poverty reduction and its compulsory works. Hence in our research, these issues and many more were focused on and we will solve the existing deviations on this topic.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

- To investigate the role NGOs in securing livelihood and reduction of poverty.
- To identify up to what extent NGOs, ensure food security and its implications on poverty.
- To determine how NGO-facilitated education may influence the rate of poverty reduction.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. What primary roles the NGOs play to secure livelihood and reduce poverty?
2. To what extent NGOs can ensure food security and enable poor people to fight with poverty?
3. Can education opportunities offered by NGOs influence the rate of poverty reduction?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study is helpful to each and everyone who wants to discuss and know more about the role of NGOs on poverty reduction. Since the study focused particularly on livelihood, food security and education, the findings of this study are beneficial and profitable to the whole society who lives in Dhaka. It is also significant for the think-tank centers and other research organizations that involve or investigate communications. The findings of this study are helpful to those who conduct future researchers on this topic. The importance of this research will be helping those who use NGOs as a primarily concerned body in retaining solutions to their problems. The following benefits could be obtained from this study.

- The students' researchers will get experience and knowledge of conducting the study.
- It will help universities and other institutions to get a solution to the challenges and role of NGOs on their students.
- It will be a reference for future research.

## **1.6. Scope of the Research**

The scope of the study was geographically limited to Dhaka, Bangladesh and Somalia. It was also limited the content of the role of NGOs on poverty reduction. This study was periodically limited from September 2020 to January 2021.

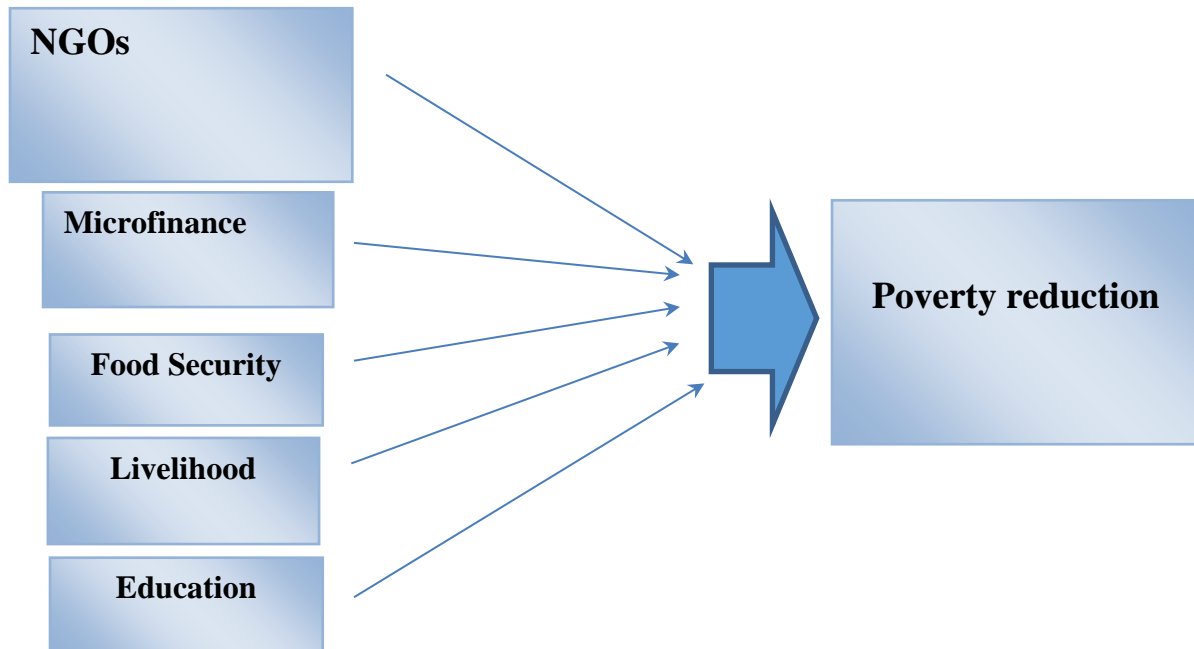
## **1.7 Operational Definition**

Non-Governmental Organizations are just a part of performers in a bigger common community, in this manner they are "a circle of community life outside the ability to regulate the government". NGO-Government partnership was likewise distinguished as an implementer of sustainability and stronger services distribution to wider societies, however were once in a while attempted. An emphasis exclusively on management planning, be that as it may, doesn't really connect with the network to request administrations, rights and acknowledgment from Government. Furthermore, there is a requirement for more noteworthy responsibility and guidelines of NGOs working in city poverty reduction.

The idea of reducing poverty and empowering the poor has been a very complicated problem because for decades the fight to do so across the globe has been a debate or initiative. The focus of the debate right from the late 20<sup>th</sup> century has been on how developed countries can be removed from this situation, in as it is a global issue, as introduced in the Millennium Development Goals with the pledge to halving the rate of poverty in 1990 by 2015, this become a serious topic discussion by the global community. Poverty is a constant test taking everything into account. As much as we need every human being to gain access to all beneficial things of life it is ultimately difficult to eliminate the phenomena out of existence. It is important to presume that someone you encounter will provide an exact sense of what the word "Poverty" means, but the meaning will obviously be determined by what the definer's brain experiences the real value or "basic concept of neediness we have as a main priority".



## 1.8 Conceptual Framework



## 1.9 Overview of Methodology

In this study we were used both qualitative and quantitative approaches which were a mixed approach, in a short because using this approach can provide us useful data and a better understanding of the research problems. This study was conducted at Dhaka, Bangladesh and also Southern Somalia. To identify the role of NGOs on poverty reduction, we were conducted a survey to those who are working for international or local NGOs. In this survey, questionnaires we were distributed to some selected sample of the population from a total population. In the questionnaire part, close-ended questions were used to collect the data from the targeted population.

## 1.10 Organization of the Theses

The study contains five chapters. The first chapter contains the problem and its justification, the second chapter deals with the review of related literature that provides a theoretical framework of poverty reduction. Chapter three contains research design and methodology and chapter four is about data presentation, analysis and interpretation and last or the fifth chapter is dealing with the summary, conclusions and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

#### **2.1 Definition of key Concepts of NGOs**

The word “NGOs” was first used by the United Nation in 1945 once it separates the inclusion of inter-governmental and non-intergovernmental associated parties in its charter (Lewis & Kanji, 2009; Lang, 2013, p. 10). In the south (the third world) nowadays the word “voluntary action” becomes a concept related only to the NGOs and suddenly thinks about NGOs. The word was derived into use then the requirement for the agreement by the UN in 1945. Nearly all organizations of all kinds can be recognized as NGOs. Some scholars like Rohman have described NGOs as communities considered to be self-governing, non-profit with a strong social mission and vision. Also, NGOs have been defined as dependent voluntary and self-governing as well non-profit.

In 1995, The World Bank described NGOs as private organizations that work to alleviate poverty and also improve the fundamental needs of the most vulnerable population and fight climate change as well to improve the community. NGOs definitions vary, there is no shared definition broadly. Non-governmental organizations are a diverse group of organizations and obviously their forms and shape vary from country to country (Lewis & Kanji, 2009: Lang.2013). Sohel (2007) identifies NGOs as “a legally constituted organization established by natural or legal persons operating independently of any government and the term generally used by governments to refer to entities without government status” (Sohel, et al, 2007, p.3). Lang (2013) beneficially summarizes and outlined in her work NGOs criteria “neither related-government nor profit-making but voluntary and the activities they are performing general welfare rather than its members”, all of these are either public policy support or social care form (Lang, 2013, p.12).

Two methods are often used by NGOs to help the vulnerable population to rise out of poverty, which are the supply and demand side (Clark. 1995). Fowler, 1997, identifies NGOs activities in two ways: Micro and Macro programs. They offer various vital social services to the vulnerable people.

NGOs play an enormous role in the urgent coordination of social as well economic services, in countries whereby the regimes neglect public services. NGOs appear and carry on the role as the distributors of basic needs. Till the Second World War II, NGOs increased although the previous information of voluntary groups for survival, cultural as well as commercial and other reasons.

### **2.1.1 Microfinance**

Microfinance has been developed and its creative skills have been promoted. Microfinance wasn't common before the 1970s, but it rapidly spread on the global front after the emergence of microfinance in Bangladesh. In Africa, 1980s Micro-credit was the period spread through and this program got more grounded during the 1990s as identified (Nonor 2008). Microfinance described the provision of financial services including loan, savings, insurance, micro leasing and others that help them (low income households and poor) to be active economically and enable them to generate or expand their small business. Microfinance is an approach that evolved in the development of economics for both men and women so as to enhance the ability of low-income groups in the society (Moser, 993).

In South Asia a study assessed that the progressive idea of microfinance showed up in the 1970s in Bangladesh as a reply to central poverty conditions in the organization. Poverty isn't simply identified with microfinance; there are some other economic components too, which can likewise influence poverty in any financial framework. Furthermore, several studies suggested that Literacy, economic progress and inflation additionally assume a productive role in poverty reduction. Microcredit was introduced in Mogadishu and in 1993, the first significant capital investment in Oxfam since 1996 (SA's ID survey, 2005). Microfinance allocates financial services including loan, insurance, transfer payments, and remittances to low income or poor people.

Somalia's system of microfinance is not controlled or it is unregulated. A number of institutions operate in southern Somalia that are registered either Non-governmental organizations or associated commercial bank subsidiaries. These banks' subsidiaries are Kaaba microfinance, as well as Kaah International Microfinance service, Dahabshiil Bank, Amal Bank and Iftin Bank. Although these banks exist, there are other banks such as Somali Development Bank and Amal Bank that offer micro-credits loans to the low-income people.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) has a link with banks such as Premier Bank, Dahabshiil International Bank and Bank of Somalia, these three banks give to the low-income population small loans as well micro-business. The loans are approximately around \$ 50-1000 with a small time period such as 8 months or more than a year (World Bank, 2019).

In Somalia Sa'id Foundation as well Salam Bank started the program. In 1993 it was the first time that Sa'id Foundation started a Micro-credit program in Mogadishu; they got its first capital from Oxford America. Salaam Bank also began microcredit programs in order to support the poor population in Mogadishu since 2010, (Salam Somali Bank Website, 2011) and the survey was cited by (Ahmed M. D., 2015,). Moreover, Kaah International Microfinance service (KIMS) additionally gives various activities to the people, including displaced people returnee preparing, housing creating opportunities including jobs, also Solar energy financing plan and fisheries value chain financing projects, KIMS.

Khandker (2006) study uses a board in HIS home survey from Bangladesh and sees that access to Microfinance provision to the aim of poverty reduction, especially for women members, and generally its aim of reducing poverty inside the rural community. (Pitt and Khandker 1998) found that Bangladesh, which gained from group credit scheduling, expanded and spent on poor families. (Brewer 2007) examines the two different upsets in small business investment for example expanded utilization of credit scoring innovation and the arrangement of MFIs. The discoveries show that those two strategies utilize various innovations; they give a significant picture of how the farmer is performing after some time.

As a discipline, microfinance created financial service and products both gave access to low-income households to be clients of a banking system. According to Robinson (2001), defines Microfinance as loan, savings and financial facilities given to the poor and low-income societies. According to Matovu (2006), Microfinance is an Effective Tool that utilizes and plays an essential role in poverty reduction. The revolution of microfinance has changed the approaches related helping to the vulnerable people in Latin America and Asia although they provide significant flaws of credit in certain countries,

although the vulnerable groups as well as low income or households those who typically excluded the formal institutions of financial, studies have showed in order to assess the extent and the influence of its forms of poverty.

### **2.1.2 Livelihood**

The concept of livelihood as an academic discourse to identify the issue that poverty has evolved past years. The World Commission on Environmental and Development was conceptualized by the World Banks as the goal was to efficiently develop the natural resources, earning income and to ensure proper socks as well as circulate food and cash to access basic necessities (UN, 1992).

The Copenhagen of social summit also described in its promises three as governments take accountability for performing full employment, the accomplishment of sustainable livelihoods by efficient employment as well work for all. The concept of “livelihood” seems to be gathering basic factors that influence the vulnerability or quality of individual or family endurance techniques. ‘Livelihood is household income and consumption schemes, social capital and the environment as they described the necessities of basic needs (food, shelter, health and education). The development of livelihood assessment is an increase in the method of the household food economy system (SC, UK, 2000a). These would be assumed to contain, mainly, the advantages controlled by individuals, the exercises where they participate so as to produce a sufficient way of life and to fulfil different objectives, for example, hazard decrease, and the elements that encourage or repress various individuals from accessing resources and exercises.

### **2.1.3 Livelihood of Somalia**

In Southern Somalia, the last decade can be characterized as chronically political dysfunctional. Somalia has been lacking a central government since the failure of the Si’ad Barre regime in January 1991. The collapse of the state, inter-clan warfare, unaffordable conflicts as well displacement and starvation were seen in 1991/2. During this time, many Somalis risked their lives; enormous waves of refugees were developed along with internally displaced persons. Quite a bit of Mogadishu has indeed been lost and widespread devastation to agricultural sectors has been incurred. An effective starting concept for the livelihood system in southern Somalia in Household economy research initiated the Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) in Somali.

This initial food security alert and information system has indeed been collecting data related to Somalia from food security for more than four years. Somali's population lives in a circumstance of extremely poor as well economically underdeveloped. Farming and pastoralism on subsistence are centered in livelihoods with restricted wages getting opportunities.

In southern Somalia, Pastoralism mainly found central regions as well northern parts in Somalia one of the major providers in southern Somali livelihoods is livestock; nearly 66% of the societies are involved in the system. Livestock products exports are estimated around 75-80% though recent droughts impeded as well covid-19 situation. The main sources of Somali rural population are livestock and agriculture. In southern Somalia, agricultural livelihood tasks provide income via selling of the crops as well as employment chances in agricultural production just not getting only food requirements in the society. Up to half (50%) of cereal or production demand in the societies came through internal production. In southern Somalia, especially two main features in the rural livelihood structures, agriculture is a vital element: Agro-pastoralist meaning the combination of livestock production and livelihoods grounded on agriculture. The household economy approach has been used during such time to organize and display diverse population groups in the country. Many diverse groups in the food economy have been identified throughout the country. These food economies have been grouped in a structure of rural, agro-pastoral (mix of agriculture and livestock production), fishing, riverine as well the city. In general, pastoralists determine most of the daily basis foods via selling their cereal products as the main sources of income. Also, livestock products are fundamental as they most didn't find employment opportunities. Lower income populations or poor groups are struggling to survive poverty problems.

During the sunny and dry Jilaal season (From December until March) usually the most difficult period for the pastoralists and their livestock needs water and pasture. After the collapse of the central government in 1990, the rural population particularly pastoralists were considered to be the vulnerable group due to political instability and natural conditions including clan conflicts, floods and droughts. Agro-pastoralists generally produce their basic foods and some of them sell including livestock in order to generate income. Before the implementation of the projects, the European commission (EC) made gathering of baseline data compulsory for subsidized NGOs, which should help to control and impact investigations and promote a positive understanding of the livelihoods systems.

The Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) provides implementation agencies in Somalia with livelihood-related details. While the data is confidently used, agencies apply controlled understanding of the household economy methodology and there are limits on the extent to which information from the Food Security Assessment Unit is interpreted into programming options.

The major risks of the livelihood accomplishment are related to access to water. Due to the shortage of rains in southern Somalia, they require significant increase in irrigation. In southern Somalia the price of the fuel is high also the level of the river is normally low in southern Somalia the level of the river is low or the cost of the fuel is high. For example, in southern Somalia such as Hiran, lower Shabelle and middle Shabelle its need that all regions need to prevent the flood and help the people that live those regions in their livelihood. For these reasons, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists groups seemed to be more susceptible to food insecurity and the failure of livestock in successive dry years.

#### **2.1.4 Food Security**

Food is the essential requirement for all living beings to proceed with their life cycles. Food security accomplishment is the key advancement needed for all developing countries, for example, Bangladesh (Parvin and Ahsan, 2013). Food security is a worldwide worry for each person; one out of nine individuals around the globe (805 million) go hungry consistently (FAO, 2014a). Food security is described as availability of the basic foods. When the household are capable or can meet the basic needs and are viewed as food secure, levels of food instability vary from safe conditions for food to full scale hunger. Food can be viewed and secure when society can access enough basic needs at all as mentioned in the World Food Summit in 1996.

Most countries around the globe struggle to achieve secure food. Food security in Somalia is a massive challenge with a multitude of dangers and complex interactions that delay the result. More than 12 Years of civil war to dry climate plagued with consecutive droughts. A population lack of basic services such as education and health facilities, conscious destruction of water system streets and beneficial framework from social norms that prevent fishing as a source of income and food, to the quickly growing social acceptance of the narcotic khat as a preferred pastime.

Food security in Somalia in May 2018, a number estimated 2.7 million people can't get their basic requirements like food and today they need urgent aid, around 1,000,000 near the precarious edge of starvation.

Nearly another 2.6 million Somalis require backing livelihood to protect from falling into emergency. Approximately 300,000 children aged below 5 years are predicted to malnourished, as well as 47,000 who have been severely malnourished and encounter a high risk and mortality. To address fundamental, the need of food and support to reach food security WFP works in Somalia.

In 2017, a number estimated 3.1 million vulnerable people programs ranging from crisis help to actions intended to accumulate resilience to future catastrophes, for example, droughts and floods. World food program (WFP) gives aid operating a combination of money moves and food proportions, just as supporting networks to make resources that will reinforce their jobs and capacity to withstand emergencies.

WFP works to discourse a necessity basic needs, strengthen stress management techniques and support efforts to achieve food security. We arrived at 3.1 million weak individuals in 2017, by means of projects going from crisis help to exercises intended to assemble versatility to future calamities, for example, floods and dry season. WFP supports the use of a blend of cash payments and food proportions, and also helps societies to generate resources that will strengthen their livelihoods and emergency resilience. WFP and CARE have agreed to divide the country among them to ensure the implementation of sustainable food aid in areas where food shortage occurs (FSAU). A wide scope of UN agencies, including INGOs and local NGOs are participating with short, medium and long period food security. They regularly participate in the Somalia aid coordination body's Food Security and Rural Development Committee (FSRDC) where the FSAU mainly provides information about the status and scenario of food security.

### **2.1.5 Education**

In the Somali setting, Barrow (2004) recognizes that NGOs assume a critical task in the way of educational development. Additionally, he debated that the failure of the Somali Central Government institutions during the 1990s, NGOs cover the space caused by failure. Also, a study carried out by Williams and Cummings (2015) explained that the space by which the provision of public service of government, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sectors to provide services to residents has developed, e.g. most utilities are provided by non-state actors.



The absence of active government, NGOs, private suppliers and societies play a crucial role in primary education in the country. Various issues have been raised by educational practitioners and other concerned parts in the educational area in the country. Action Against Disasters Somalia (AADSOM) has been providing educational programs in Somalia for the most recent decade and is right now working in Puntland and South Central.

AADSOM's educational program upholds formal education as well as gives Vocational Skills Training which engages the young to create business related abilities prepared for the youth. In Somalia they provide education as well as many performances they implement, like protecting children, health, schools as well as kids-cantered danger decrease so as to get a significant impact on children's lives. AADSOM works with communities to empower their contribution in school the management and enable children to engage in decision making influencing their privileges through kids' activities. Also, they support pastoral and urban working children and those who failed to enrol at the right age to make up for lost time with the educational plan.

As Abdulahi (2013) believes “the curricula used by these NGOs are not based on Somali culture, some contain foreign ideologies and no attempt has been made to align them to the needs, values, and culture of the Somalia society”. This argument is upheld by Saggiomo (2011) who stated that “global NGOs, who's financing originated from western governments and donors, were obliged to reflect the needs for the education of their governments and contributors” Improved education can straightforwardly go to poverty. Education is perceived as an essential device against impoverishment. Advanced extent of education diminishes the probabilities of a poor human being and a country can't advance without education. It improves economic development, dismisses poverty and raises productivity (Saira, Imran, and Tazeem, 2015).

## **2.2 Poverty**

During 1995 United Nations summit on the matter of social development also called “Copenhagen declaration” that summits literature that described how poverty brings extreme hardship because of lack of the necessary basic needs such as food, clean water, hygiene services, shelter, wellbeing and education as well as information. When the level of consumption of an individual is less than \$1 in a day, it is said to be poor by looking if he/she consumes lower than the level of poverty's line according to the world bank (2002).

Scholars such as Deepa Narayan (Narayan et al.,2000) described poverty as an extreme and very complicated complex, because of lack of material need, shelter to cover, money, resources and frequently considered hunger. In rural society, they argued that poverty is the absence of basic needs like food, insecurity, infertility, and lack of ability to do the ongoing activities in the society.

Urban society considers poverty as the lack of employment, poor social facilities and lack of capital, lack of training capacity “Nkum and Chrately 2000”. Poverty is wide-spread with consistently inside Somali living in poverty and very nearly 1 out of 3 individuals facing states of extreme poverty. Poverty changes impressively across various sections of the Somali population, ranging from 26 to 27 percent, with provincial variations surpassing differences among urban and rural regions. Somalis living in IDP settlements face generally extensive and most profound poverty. 7 out of 10 internally displaced live in poverty and 1 out of 2 live in extraordinary poverty, putting them among the poorest populations in Sub-Saharan low-income countries. Some people defined poverty as a requirement for essential needs, for example, food, water, clothing and shelter to survive.

At the United Nations World Summit on Social Progress, the Copenhagen Declaration defined poverty as a circumstance described by extreme difficulty for basic needs of humans, including nutrition, clean water, health, education as well as shelter (Addae- Korankye, 2012). At the time when individuals don't have ability to get the basic needs that are essential for living like food, shelter, clothing, health care, education, can be described as poor. Poverty can be either relative or absolute poverty. Absolute poverty is the situation where income of the family is under a crucial level to keep up the fundamental expectation standard of living (food, water and shelter). Relative poverty: A condition in which the family income is less than percent of the median income, such as 50% of the median income or 60%.

### **2.2.1 Poverty in Somalia**

Around 4.7 million population need to help the occupation in Somalia. One million people face lack of food protection dangers and can't meet essential healthful needs (Pathways, 2012). To address Somalia's issues, the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan calls for raising 885 million dollars, but only 12 percent (+102.9 million dollars) was increased by May 2016. About 82% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty as assessed by UNDP, it reports few problems (Is, Tax & An, 2012).

This number was below (61 percent), but above (95 percent) in the city areas. 69 percent of the population assessed to have \$ 1.90 per day below the average (Mokhtarian & Lindgren, 2017).

### **2.3 Historical background of NGOs in Somalia**

It is significant to look at the historical background for Understanding the link between NGOs and poverty reduction in Somalia, this part gives a comprehension of NGOs' rise as emergence of improvement actors in Somalia. In coordinating overall humanitarian efforts in Somalia, there were 6 UN organizations such as United Nations Development Programs (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the (FAO), UNICEF, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food program (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO).

There were a number of local NGOs who have connections and worked with the United Nations and other international NGOs. Nearly 30 NGOs in Somalia were working as facilitators of the UN. During the difficult conditions ICRC continued to help the population. During 1992 10 to 12 September, Mr. Jan Eliasson, ran advanced inter-organizations missions in Somalia as the act of humanitarian action.

Their main result was to improve 100 day action program to enhance humanitarian programs. At the end of 1992, the 100-day action program was evaluated for the first time in a meeting that was held in Geneva for coordinating on Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia in Geneva between 12 and 13 October 1992. NGOs were set up in the mid-1990s, a time of turmoil and absence of government. NGOs have been working to enhance the basic elements including building schools, wells in rural regions just as they offer their guiding with the conventional seniors in the region. This builds the sustainability of their assistants and forestalls struggle. NGOs additionally assumed a vital role in providing basic needs necessary for survival, including food, shelter, water; sanitation and health care and so for sustainability of the basic needs, NGOs have developed a mechanism to expand the boundaries of civil society organizations, including women's organization, elders, youth and students. In the South-Central region, where usability becomes the daily, NGOs developed a system of consideration of various social areas. Some NGOs, for example, Somali Peace Line, held many workshops in schools and prepared training for the students and teachers. Many organizations were participating at similar objectives such as Peace and Human Rights Network (PHRN), Reconciliation and Dialog Centre (RDC),

Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC), Women's Development Organization (IIDA) and Somali association for Community Development Activities (SOCDA). All were similar to raise or improve Standards of living as well as to eradicate poverty.

## **2.4 Link between NGOs and Poverty Reduction**

### **2.4.1 The concept of Poverty**

Poverty has become fairly more obvious from many scholars, as explained before, but we are going short of this conceptualization to fix the way of recognizing its connection to NGOs. Farmer researchers have already stated a concept as explanation and size, poverty involving several dimensions, ranging in terms of economic as well as social wellbeing.

The different actions that the population sees, the ways that poverty is ranked and how society is struggling to avoid it or become accustomed as well the various methods working against poverty are crucial subjects of conceptualization of poverty. See poverty with various focal points, in order to recognize the actual measure of poverty, it needs to indicate to go beyond income to obtain it. Our research approaches focus on recognizing the role that NGOs take in reducing poverty and ways they use to inspire human livelihoods, opportunities through developing skills. The perception of poverty is observed in this study with no inflexible organizing in its complex environment, as NGOs tasks cut across all scopes.

### **2.4.2 Poverty in Somalia**

In southern Somalia, more than two decades of civil war and political instability shifted the situation of poverty, a hopeless and a stable as the infrastructure and economic institution damaged. The Somalis central government totally destroyed making the country anarchy. In southern Somalia, civil war started and caused the society to be left in poverty, droughts, famine and regular conflicts. South and central Somali became the centre of violence while the north and northeast are more stable than the southern parts. Somali is listed as the poorest country as the 2012 Human Development Index (HDI) ranked the lowest developed countries. The poverty in Somali rated as approximately 73% that means poverty is widespread in Somalia and life expectancy of many Somali population is dangerous.

Unemployment rate is a challengeable situation in southern Somalia as the young generation most of them are unemployed due to overall development is low, corruption and clan-based problems are high that exclude some of them from the window of opportunity and the issue contributed to poverty in Somalia. In southern Somalia, approximately 1 million refugees live in situations of poverty some of them are in extreme poverty. Food shortage has caused nearly 2 million populations to live in poverty; young children are hurt in malnutrition. Livestock controlling is the main source of livelihood. The daily food consumption price increased that caused low income people couldn't avoid bargaining for food. In recent years the government made several steps to fight against poverty reduction as well the NGOs are struggling to help the vulnerable people in the condition of extreme poverty. The important work of NGOs in decreasing the poverty situation and provides a historical context in terms of enhancing NGOs in Somalia. This gives some kind of contextual information on our studies.

## **2.5 NGOs and Poverty Reduction**

NGOs are recognized nowadays globally as one of power in terms of fighting against poverty. NGOs efforts in fighting poverty reduction are essential as they focus on supporting the vulnerable population and responding to their necessities. When governments and NGOs compared in terms capable of adapting as well as open in both their approaches, NGOs are capable of adopting and achieving, that makes NGOs quite relevant, especially with their respect to projects that manage community organized or grassroots activities.

NGOs use different systems of dealing with the reduction and coping poverty including the level of micro and macro, livelihood, food security, education, and participatory people rights based approaches. These approaches involve favourable to helpless growth, microfinance, benefit build up, basic facility delivery, and support plans that describe the immediate and indirect activities of NGOs in their actions to reduce poverty.

NGOs in Somalia are playing an increasingly active role in support of livelihood, food security, education and building the government and they also support government improving policies by influencing them, also standing as serving the poor population and trying to push for their advantages by maintaining duty results and standing responsible to the poor population.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This study was conducted descriptive research in Dhaka, Bangladesh. As student researchers were used descriptive design since it is appropriate design to conduct a survey. A survey design is a method to examine the population by selecting samples to analyses and discover occurrences. It was used to discover the possible role of NGOs on poverty reduction.

#### **3.2 Methods of research**

The methods used in this study were both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The researchers were used a mixed method approach since this method relates to analyzing, gathering research for qualitative and quantitative also these approaches are used for integration to well understand the research problem rather than one by one. Mixed method approaches carry and complement one another by bringing full meaning into the research. Quantitative approach delivers measurable data also can be reduced into simple statistical. While the qualitative permits explained the examination of records gathered from interviews.

#### **3.3 Sources of Data**

In this we were used primary and secondary data sources. Primary data was collected through distribution of questionnaires to selected samples of population and teams which include close-ended questions. The secondary data was collected from the literature review, documents and reports from the internet.

##### **3.3.1 Primary Data**

The primary data includes a collection of primary original data collected by the researchers. It is often undertaken by rereading secondary research or by reviewing previously collected primary data after the researcher has gained some insight into the issue. Through various techniques including questionnaires and interviews, observations and others, it can be achieved.

##### **3.3.2 Secondary Data**

The secondary data for social science such as censuses, organizational records and data collected by qualitative and quantitative approaches are the common sources of secondary data rather than

the users. While primary data needs to be collected through investigation or interviews conducted by the researcher. Using secondary data saves time rather than doing new one.

### **3.4 Sampling methods**

The total population of this study is 300. The student researchers choose a sample size of 150 participants or respondents from the total population.

By using probability stratified random sampling, the student researchers chose sampling because the target population of student researchers has distinct characters, so there is no similarity here. In this case, the researchers preferred stratified random sampling method of acquiring mixed data from the target population.

### **3.5 Data Collection Techniques**

In this research paper primary and secondary data were used. Primary data was collected by document review, interview and questionnaires from sampled respondents. Some of the participants were asked about interviews. Open-ended questions as well as close-ended were included in the questionnaire. The secondary data will be obtained from reports, books, and documents related to the literature.

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaire Design**

The purpose of the questionnaire was to determine the role of NGOs in poverty reduction and factors that influence poverty reduction. It is essential for the result of this research study to choose the investigation for the research.

In considering the factors to be taken into consideration for this research has been examined in previous sides. In this research, the influencing factors selected are related to a number of earlier studies that have been examined. Therefore, the research study was capable of managing a wider view of existing literature. Thus, decisions to adopt some variables for this paper and not others need to be justified at this point. In a survey, the questions were categorized into two main broader parts, open as well as close-ended questions.

In the open questions the responder was need or expect to reply their own thoughts meanwhile the close-ended questions, the participants were having options to respond.

The questionnaire for this study was design with a demographic question; the most widely used forms used for questionnaires are dichotomous, multiple choices, ranking scale and Likert rating scales. They present a list of options to the respondents and the respondents were expected to choose one or more.

### **3.5.2 Components of the Questionnaire**

The components of the questionnaire that was distributed to the respondents included: cover letter that was defining the aim of the survey and requested to the respondents to reply in a short period of time (a week) as well as the questionnaire pages. The anonymity and confidentiality were also guaranteed by the responders. The questionnaire's structure were three parts. The first section consisted of demographic information concerned the respondents. The section included educational level, marital status, gender as well as location of the respondents and profession.

Questions such as how often people receive support from an NGO in southern Somalia? And the type of NGOs that are most effective for poverty reduction in Southern Somalia? Also, the NGOs role in the people's communication style was discussed in the literature review.

The questions were designed to understand the role of NGOs in poverty reduction and how NGOs work effectively in Southern Somalia to reduce poverty? If people understand that education plays a vital role in the reduction of poverty that NGOs provide? Also, to rank the variables according to how they affect the thorough presentation of the questionnaire by the community.

### **3.6 Methods of Data Analysis**

Data analysis was carried out in this study; quantitative data analysis was carried out by using statistical packages for social science (SPSS Version 25).

Descriptive statistics was used in a specific sample to explain the data collection to precise or to accurate the variable under observation in this research studies as described by (Marczyk, DeMatteo and Festinnger, 2005).

Descriptive statistics are the use of central tendency measurements, such as means, to describe a subject group (Oso & Onen, 2008). One to five scales were each chosen in the questionnaire for where, the data analysis system has been found the easiest and the convenient since the participants provide dissimilar status for similar issue.



So as to interpret the data the analyzed, this research was carried out certain statistical tools such as frequencies as well as percentages and tables, whilst the deduction was derived to clarify the response of the respondents per each question analyzed.

### **3.7 Limitations and challenges of the Study**

The researchers encountered various limitations which could have an impact on the performance and skills of the researchers. Due to the vastness and seriousness of the absence of the task, the time given for the completion of the detailed study is insufficient and delays such a length of appointment to obtain the required information.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.1. Introduction

This chapter focused on presentation and data analysis interpretation of the study; the researchers investigated the role of NGOs on poverty reduction in southern Somalia. Also, this chapter cover three parts of the research, so the first part is introduction, the second part is demographic of the respondents, while the third part is research question interpretation and data presentation.

#### 4.2 Section A: Demographic Profile of The Respondents

The findings data on the respondents, we asked the following through questionnaire form and the data from the responders are illustrated below.

**Table 1: Gender of Respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Male	96	64.0	64.0	64.0
	Female	54	36.0	36.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that the majority of the respondent 96(64.0%) were male while 54(36.0%) only were female, this shows the male respondents are more than the female respondents.

**Table 2: Location of Respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Urban	140	93.3	93.3	93.3
	Rural	3	2.0	2.0	95.3
	IDPs	7	4.7	4.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table: 2 Shows the majority of the respondents 140 (93.3%), were Urban, while 3 (2.0%) Only were rural society and IDPs were 7 (4.7%), The majority of respondents were urban people.

**Table 3: Age of Respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	21-30 years	132	88.0	88.0	88.0
	31-40 years	12	8.0	8.0	96.0
	41-50 years	4	2.7	2.7	98.7
	Above 50 years	2	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

The above table summarizes the age of respondents, which were categorized 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, above 50. The ages between 21-30 years were the most age those positions in southern Somalia, which have a response rate of 132 (88.0%). The second ages were between 31-40 years, which had 12(8.0%), the third ages were between 41-50, which had 4 (2.7%). The four ages were above 50, which have response 2(1.3%). So, this table shows the most respondents' ages were between 21-30 years.

**Table 4: Marital Status**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	97	64.7	64.7	64.7
	married	46	30.7	30.7	95.3
	Divorced	5	3.3	3.3	98.7
	Widowed	2	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

According to above table shows that respondents distributed the questionnaire 97 (64.7%) were single, while the marriage rate was 46 (30.7%), and the divorced were 5 (3.3%), finally 2 (1.3%) were widows

**Table 5: Educational level of the Respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Primary	3	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Secondary	12	8.0	8.0	10.0
	undergraduate	72	48.0	48.0	48.0
	postgraduate	54	36.0	36.0	94.0
	Graduate	9	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

The above table summarizes the educational level of respondents; respondent level was categorized primary, secondary level, undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate. Primary level respondents' rate was 3(2.0%), the secondary respondents' rate was 12 (8.0%) while undergraduate respondents' rate was 72 (48.0%) and graduate respondents were 9 (6.0%), finally postgraduate respondents' rate were 54 (36.0%).

**Table 6: Profession of the Respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Govt. services	23	15.3	15.3	15.3
	Private services	38	25.3	25.3	40.7
	NGO employee	5	3.3	3.3	44.0
	Business	6	4.0	4.0	48.0
	Student	48	32.0	32.0	80.0
	Farmer	5	3.3	3.3	83.3
	Unemployed	25	16.7	16.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

The above table summarizes the profession of the respondents. So, Govt. workers' respondent rate were 23 (15.3%), the private workers were 38 (25.3%), NGOs employees were 5 (3.3%) and the business people responding were 6 (4.0%) while students' rate were 48 (32.0%), farmers were 5 (3.3%) and the final respondents were unemployed 25 (16.7%).

### 4.3 Section B: Data Presentation and Interpretation

After the background information, the researchers went ahead to present the descriptive analysis from the opinions of the respondents.

**Table 1. B1. Which of the following services do southern Somalis get from the NGOs? (please tick more than one if applicable).**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Relief and rehabilitation (Food/Shelter)	42	28.0	28.0	28.0
	Formal and Non-formal education	15	10.0	10.0	38.0
	Microfinance/Credit	7	4.7	4.7	42.7
	Skill-based training	22	14.7	14.7	57.3
	Employment Generation within NGOs	30	20.0	20.0	77.3
	Cooperative farming	3	2.0	2.0	79.3
	Inexpensive agricultural technology	6	4.0	4.0	83.3
	Women empowerment	6	4.0	4.0	87.3
	Primary health-care services	19	12.7	12.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

For the above table the collected data shows that the most respondents of 42 by 28.0% underlying the service they got from NGOs in Southern Somalis were stated Relief and rehabilitation (Food/Shelter), 15 by 10.0% were got Other Formal and Non-formal education, 7 by 4.7 got microfinance/credit, 22 by 14.7% got Skill-based training, while 30 by 20.0% were got Employment Generation within NGOs, 3 by 2.0% were got Cooperative farming, 6 by 4.0% were got Inexpensive agricultural technology, 6 by 4.0% were Women empowerment, and finally 19 by 12.7% were primary health-care services. The majority of respondents were from NGOs in southern Somalia service of relief and rehabilitation (Food/Shelter).

**B2. Which of the following services from NGOs have you received yet? (Please tick more than one if applicable).**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Relief and rehabilitation (Food/Shelter)	13	8.7	8.7	8.7
	Formal and Non-formal education	8	5.3	5.3	14.0
	Microfinance/Credit	12	8.0	8.0	22.0
	Skill-based training	51	34.0	34.0	56.0
	Employment Generation within NGOs	15	10.0	10.0	66.0
	Cooperative farming	6	4.0	4.0	70.0
	Inexpensive agricultural technology	6	4.0	4.0	74.0
	Women empowerment	8	5.3	5.3	79.3
	Primary health-care services	28	18.7	18.7	98.0
	Advising/Consultancy/Networking	2	1.3	1.3	99.3
	Others (please specify)	1	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows 51 by 34.0% of the most respondents said that services from NGOs they have received yet were skill-based training, 8 by 5.3% said other formal and non-formal education, 12 by 8.0 said microfinance/credit, 13 by 8.7% responds training relief and rehabilitation (Food/Shelter), another respondent 15 by 10.0% said employment generation within NGOs. while 6 by 4.0% said cooperative farming, 6 by 4.0% said Inexpensive agricultural technology, 8 by 5.3% said women empowerment, and 28 by 18.7% said primary health-care services, 2 by 1.3% said advising/Consultancy/networking, last respondent 1 by 0.7% said Others (please specify). So, majority of respondents 51 by 34.0% said that services from NGOs in southern Somalia they have received yet were skill-based training.

### B3. How long have you been getting help from an NGOs?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Less than 6 months	54	36.0	36.0	36.0
	6-11 months	30	20.0	20.0	56.0
	1-2 years	28	18.7	18.7	74.7
	2-3 years	11	7.3	7.3	82.0
	3-4 years	7	4.7	4.7	86.7
	4-5 years	5	3.3	3.3	90.0
	5-6 years	2	1.3	1.3	91.3
	More than 6 years	13	8.7	8.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

For the above result from the collected data shows that 54 by 36.0% of the respondents said they have been getting help from NGOs less than 6 months, 30 by 20.0% said, 6-11 months, 28 by 18.7 said 1-2years, 11 by 7.3% said 2-3 years, 7 by 4.7% said 3-4 years. Another respondent 5 by 3.3% said 4-5 years, while 2 by 1.3% said 5-6 years, and last respondents 13 by 8.7% said more than 6 years. So, majority of respondents 54 by 36.0% have been getting help from NGOs in southern Somalia less than 6 months.

### B4. How often do you receive support from an NGOs? (Frequency of aid)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Weakly	26	17.3	17.3	17.3
	Monthly	31	20.7	20.7	38.0
	every two months	11	7.3	7.3	45.3
	every six months	29	19.3	19.3	64.7
	Yearly	53	35.3	35.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

For the above table data shows the most respondents of 53 by 35.3% said they often receive support from NGOs ,26 by 17.3% said weakly, 31 by 20.7 said monthly,

11 by 7.3% said every two months. While 29 by 19.3% said every six months. So, majority of respondents 53 by 35.3% said they often receive Yearly support from NGOs in southern Somalia.

**B5. Which of the following goods or services you received from NGOs for free? (Tick more than one if applicable, tick none if you did not get any of these services)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Food	62	41.3	41.3	41.3
	Medicines/Vaccines (Healthcare)	32	21.3	21.3	62.7
	Housing	7	4.7	4.7	67.3
	Education (formal/informal)	14	9.3	9.3	76.7
	Clothes	3	2.0	2.0	78.7
	Skill-based training (capacity building)	8	5.3	5.3	84.0
	Livestock	3	2.0	2.0	86.0
	Advice/Consultancy/ Legal service	5	3.3	3.3	89.3
	Irrigation equipment	1	.7	.7	90.0
	Donkey cart	1	.7	.7	90.7
	Safe Water	10	6.7	6.7	97.3
	Proper Sanitation	4	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows the most respondents of 51 by 34.0% said that they received food from NGOs for free, 32 by 21.3% said received medicines/vaccines (Healthcare), 7 by 4.7 housing, 14 by 9.3% Education (formal/informal), 3 by 2.0% said clothes, 8 by 5.3% skill-based training (capacity building), another respondents 3 by 2.0% said livestock, 5 by 3.3% said advice/consultancy/Legal service, and 1 by 0.7% said irrigation equipment, 1 by 0.7% said Donkey cart, 10 by 6.7% said safe water, and last respondents 4 by 2.7% said proper sanitation. So, the majority of respondents received Food from NGOs for free.



**B6. Which of the following goods or services you received from NGOs with payment?  
(Tick more than one if applicable, tick none if you did not get any of these services)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Food	20	13.3	13.3	13.3
	Medicines/Vaccines (Healthcare)	20	13.3	13.3	26.7
	Housing	12	8.0	8.0	34.7
	Education (formal/informal)	19	12.7	12.7	47.3
	Clothes	11	7.3	7.3	54.7
	Skill-based training (capacity building)	24	16.0	16.0	70.7
	Livestock	7	4.7	4.7	75.3
	Advice/Consultancy/ Legal service	8	5.3	5.3	80.7
	Irrigation equipment	8	5.3	5.3	86.0
	donkey cart	1	.7	.7	86.7
	Safe Water	15	10.0	10.0	96.7
	Proper Sanitation	5	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

For the above table shows that the most respondents of 24 by 16.0% said that goods or services they received from NGOs with payment were Skill-based training (capacity building), 20 by 13.3% said medicines/Vaccines (Healthcare), 12 by 8.0 by housing. There are another respondent 19 by 12.7% education (formal/informal), 11 by 7.3% said clothes, 20 by 13.3% said food, another respondent 7 by 4.7% said livestock, 8 by 5.3% said advice/Consultancy/Legal service, 8 by 5.3% said Irrigation equipment, and another respondent 1 by 0.7% said Donkey cart, 15 by 10.0% said safe water, and last respondent 5 by 3.3% said proper sanitation. So, majority of respondents 24 by 16.0% said that goods or services they received from NGOs with payment were Skill-based training (capacity building).

**B7. To what extent are you dependent on the aid of NGOs for your poverty reduction?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Very high	25	16.7	16.7	16.7
	High	34	22.7	22.7	39.3
	Moderate	45	30.0	30.0	69.3
	Low	29	19.3	19.3	88.7
	Very low	17	11.3	11.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

For the above table shows that the most respondents of 45 by 30.0% underly as a moderate the aid that they are dependent on from NGOs for poverty reduction. 25 by 16.7% said very high, 34 by 22.7 underly as high. And there is respondent 29 by 19.3% said low, another respondent 17 by 11.3% said very low. Majority of respondents 45 by 30.0% said moderate the aid that they are dependent on from NGOs for poverty reduction.

**B8. How the NGOs aid brought changes in your life in terms of your poverty?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Reduced poverty	55	36.7	36.7	36.7
	No change	54	36.0	36.0	72.7
	Increased poverty	19	12.7	12.7	85.3
	Increased dependency	22	14.7	14.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that the most respondents of 55 by 36.7% believes that NGOs' aid brought changes in their lives in terms of reducing poverty, 54 by 36.0% respond no change, 19 by 12.7% respond increased poverty, while 22 by 14.7% increased dependency. So, the majority of respondents 55 by 36.7% believes that NGOs' aid in southern Somalia brought changes in their lives in terms of reducing poverty.

**B9. To what extent do the NGOs programs reflect the real needs of your community?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	High	38	25.3	25.3	25.3
	Very high	37	24.7	24.7	50.0
	Moderate	50	33.3	33.3	83.3
	Low	17	11.3	11.3	94.7
	Very low	8	5.3	5.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

For the above table and the result from the collected data shows that the most respondents of 50 by 33.3% respond moderate the NGOs programs reflect the real needs of their community. 38 by 25.3% respond high, 37 by 24.7% respond very high. And there is respondent 17 by 11.3% respond low, another respondent 8 by 5.3% respond very low. Majority of respondents 50 to 33.3% moderate the NGOs programs reflect the real needs of their community in southern Somalia.

**B10. Which type of NGOs is most effective for poverty reduction in Southern Somalia?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Local	56	37.3	37.3	37.3
	National	28	18.7	18.7	56.0
	International	66	44.0	44.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

For the above table and the result from the collected data shows that the most respondents of 66 by 44.0% respond International NGOs are the most effective for poverty reduction in Southern Somalia. 56 by 37.3% respond Local, 28 by 18.7% respond National. So, majority of respondents 66 by 44.0% respond International NGOs are mostly effective for poverty reduction in Southern Somalia.

**B11. How do you evaluate the role of international NGOs in reducing poverty?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Positive	63	42.0	42.0	42.0
	Negative	32	21.3	21.3	63.3
	Neutral	55	36.7	36.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

For the above table and the result from the collected data shows that 63 by 42.0% of respondents evaluated positively the role of international NGOs in reducing poverty. 32 by 21.3% respond Negative, 55 by 36.7 respond Neutral. Majority 63 by 42.0% of respondents evaluated positively the role of international NGOs in reducing poverty in southern Somalia.

**B12. Which group are the primary beneficiaries from NGOs in Southern Somalia?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rural poor	41	27.3	27.3	27.3
	Urban poor	28	18.7	18.7	46.0
	IDP poor	58	38.7	38.7	84.7
	Lower middle-class	17	11.3	11.3	96.0
	upper middle-class	6	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that 58 by 38.7% of the IDPs who are poor are the primary beneficiaries from NGOs in Southern Somalia. 41 by 27.3% respond rural poor, 28 by 18.7 respond urban poor. And 17 by 11.3% lower middle-class, another respondent 6 by 4.0% were upper middle-class. Majority of respondents were IDP poor, so southern Somalia got NGOs primary beneficiaries.

**B13. Which of the following are the major causes of poverty in southern Somalia? (Tick more than one if applicable)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Lack of employment opportunities	36	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Lack of formal education	23	15.3	15.3	39.3
	Lack of savings/capital for business	15	10.0	10.0	49.3
	Lack of vocational education	14	9.3	9.3	58.7
	Unequal distribution of assets/resources	16	10.7	10.7	69.3
	Natural disasters (drought/floods)	14	9.3	9.3	78.7
	Corruption of public officials	14	9.3	9.3	88.0
	Gender discrimination	3	2.0	2.0	90.0
	Corruption of NGOs	2	1.3	1.3	91.3
	Lack of GO-NGO collaboration	1	.7	.7	92.0
	Lack of political stability	8	5.3	5.3	97.3
	Poor international support	4	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

For the above table and the result from the collected data shows that the most respondents of 51 by 34.0% respond that Lack of employment opportunities are the major causes of poverty in southern Somalia. 23 by 15.3% respond Lack of formal education, 15 by 10.0% Lack of savings/capital for business, 16 by 10.7% respond Unequal distribution of assets/resources. There is the same respondent 14 by 9.3% respond to Natural disasters (drought/floods)), Corruption of public officials and Lack of vocational education. 3 by 2.0% respond Gender discrimination, 2 by 1.3% respond Corruption of NGOs, and another respondent 1 by 0.7% said Lack of GO-NGO collaboration, while 8 by 5.3% respond Lack of political stability, and last respondent 4 by 2.7%

Poor international support. So, majority of respondents 51 by 34.0% respond that Lack of employment opportunities are the major causes of poverty in southern Somalia.

**B14. Evaluate the following services of NGOs for poverty reduction in Southern Somalia:  
(Put a tick mark for each of the following role as per your wise judgment)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Relief and rehabilitation (Food/Shelter)	22	14.7	14.7	14.7
	Microfinance/Credit	23	15.3	15.3	30.0
	Employment Generation within NGOs	27	18.0	18.0	48.0
	Inexpensive agricultural technology	23	15.3	15.3	63.3
	Primary health-care services	11	7.3	7.3	70.7
	Formal and Non-formal education	15	10.0	10.0	80.7
	Primary health-care services	13	8.7	8.7	89.3
	Cooperative farming	11	7.3	7.3	96.7
	Women empowerment	3	2.0	2.0	98.7
	Advising/Consultancy/Networking	2	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

For the above table and the result from the collected data shows the highest services of NGOs for poverty reduction in Southern Somalia are Employment Generation within NGOs, Microfinance/Credit, Relief and rehabilitation (Food/Shelter) and Inexpensive agricultural technology. The medium services of NGOs for poverty reduction in Southern Somalia are formal and non-formal education, primary health-care services and Cooperative farming.

The lowest services of NGOs for poverty reduction in Southern Somalia are Women empowerment and Advising/Consultancy/Networking.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the findings and discussions in the previous chapters and relates to the literature which was reviewed and discussed in chapter two and the objectives of the study as well, as to qualify the researchers make some important summaries and adorable recommendations for future studies as to help those who conduct research about the topic in the future. The main motive of this study was to explore and investigate the role of NGOs on poverty reduction which was conducted in southern Somalia. The sample of the population used for this was 150 of Southern Somali. A well-structured method and well-planned questionnaire were used in order to obtain the required information from the respondents regarding the objectives of the study.

#### 5.2 Findings of the Studies

The findings of this study were discussed regarding the objectives and the literature review of the study.

- The first objective was to show the role of livelihood on the improvement of poverty reduction. The study presented that livelihoods have affected the improvement of poverty reduction and decreased, so NGOs play a role of livelihood on poverty reduction. 50% of the poor people have been getting some help from NGOs such as food, housing and shelter. The study also showed that 58% of the southern Somalia people get some help every day in NGOs to improve their livelihood.
- The second objective of this study was to identify to what extent food security on poverty reduction. As the study shows 42.7% of the southern people responded that they are addicted to get help from NGOs and depend most of their life after the collapse of the central government of Somalia. They were asked about the reasons behind them depending on NGOs and 51% of them responded that they get for food security and 33% of them responded for skill-based training on capacity building 14% of the students know that NGOs make women empowerment.

As it reveals the second objective of the study southern Somalia gets NGOs support and relief their food security with their poor people, middle lower-class and Government.

- The third objective of this study was to determine education plays a vital role in poverty reduction. as different studies shown that NGOs agrees to help the poor people to eradication on poverty, as we know the world are looking to reduction poverty as the world people live under poverty line, in southern Somalia when the government of Somalia collapsed in 1991, the southern Somalia are struggling their livelihood after more than decades the NGOs have been providing to support the informal or formal education in the country and people got access to food, medicine and vaccines on polo. So Not only poor people and also the normal people can get help from NGOs, southern Somalia mostly after failure of the government they depend on International, National and local NGOs.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

This study has discovered many patterns, transformations, perspectives, gaps that are crucial in identifying the importance of NGOs in poverty reduction in southern Somalia. The research took a dedicated approach to find out about the activity behind NGOs' work on poverty reduction.

Therefore, an in-depth evaluation of their significance and simply understanding their impacts on the lives of the poor, as is not popular the most researchers done in this area, specific to Somalia. The study will not be further improved by not only studying Somalian NGOs but, including International NGOs.

The several poverty deprivations experienced by people live in southern Somalia neither is eliminated through short term projects nor single sector projects. Poverty reduction needs a more integrated approach rather than current requirements-based approach used by non-governmental organizations. To achieve greater success in poverty reduction programs, particularly increasing their impact range and including vulnerable groups requires NGOs to adopt a more inclusive approach that complements this with greater emphasis on policies and advocacy instead of being focused on delivery of services. NGOs that actively work in contributing to poverty reduction in southern Somalia also provide inspiring efforts to find alternative solutions or methods in improving the standard of living of the vulnerable populations.



NGOs work better though the progress is very low or slow in reducing poverty in southern Somalia, so as to define the limitation and to improve their progress. All development actors should try to examine their roles and responsibilities on an ongoing basis, promote better, irregular partnership and consolidate initiatives to advance qualified programs to enhance sustainable growth and development.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

The following suggestions have been made based on the findings of this study:

- NGOs should give more training programs to their beneficiaries to tackle poverty themselves.
- NGOs should effectively empower the powerless population that will enhance poverty reduction.
- NGOs should effectively empower the local community in order to continue their own life.
- NGOs should organize an effort programs to assess and meet the basic demand of the local community.
- NGOs should provide to their beneficiaries a small payment system to improve their basic demand.
- NGOs should use bottom up approach; it helps local community to participate the decision making and display their needs
- NGOs should provide their beneficiaries better quality education to tackle poverty reduction.
- Microfinance institutions should be innovative and build departments to meet the needs of program members.
- To increase the people's standard of living and effectively lead to the country's economic growth and development, the governments must give consideration to the microfinance institutions and assign substantial budgets and donations to them.
- The government must also motivate other donor agencies to provide financial assistance to the microfinance institutions and develop rules and regulations to prevent risk from them.

- The study recommended the NGOs should play a role to reduce poverty by doing positive things like microfinance, livelihood, food security and education in reducing poverty in southern Somalia.

### **5.5 Suggestions for further studies**

This study recommends for further research on the role of NGOs on poverty reduction in southern Somalia that will generate more findings and knowledge about how NGOs can help poor people to improve their livelihood, food security, microfinance and education to eradicate poverty in southern Somalia.

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# Appendix 1

## Survey Questionnaire

Dear participant, **we are doing a survey on the role of NGOs in poverty reduction of Southern Somalia**. The data being collected through this questionnaire will be used only for research purpose of an academic study. All information gathered will be kept anonymous and confidential. **Please read carefully and use tick marks (v) to answer the following questions.**

**SECTION A: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT**

- A1. Your Gender:**     Male     Female
- A2. Your location:**     Urban     Rural     IDP
- A3. Your Age:**     21- 30years     31-40years     41-50years     above 50 years
- A4. Your Marital status:**     Single     Married     Divorced     Widowed
- A5. Your Educational Level:**     Primary     Secondary     Undergraduate     Graduate
- A6. Your Profession:**  Govt. services     Private services     NGO employee     Business  
 Student     Farmer     Unemployed

**SECTION B: PERSPECTIVES/OPINIONS AS A SERVICE RECIPIENT**

**B1. Which of the following services do Southern Somalis get from the NGOs?  
(Please tick more than one if applicable).**

<input type="checkbox"/> Relief and rehabilitation (Food/Shelter)	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal and Non-formal education
<input type="checkbox"/> Microfinance/Credit	<input type="checkbox"/> Skill-based training
<input type="checkbox"/> Employment Generation within NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative farming
<input type="checkbox"/> Inexpensive agricultural technology	<input type="checkbox"/> Women empowerment
<input type="checkbox"/> Primary health-care services	<input type="checkbox"/> Advising/Consultancy/Networking

Others (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**B2. Which of the following services from NGOs have you received yet?  
(Please tick more than one if applicable).**

<input type="checkbox"/> Relief and rehabilitation (Food/Shelter)	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal and Non-formal education
<input type="checkbox"/> Microfinance/Credit/Savings scheme	<input type="checkbox"/> Skill-based training
<input type="checkbox"/> Employment Generation within NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative farming
<input type="checkbox"/> Inexpensive agricultural technology	<input type="checkbox"/> Women empowerment

<input type="checkbox"/> Primary health-care services	<input type="checkbox"/> Advising/Consultancy/Networking
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Others (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**B3. How long have you been getting help from an NGO?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 6-11 months
<input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 years
<input type="checkbox"/> 3-4 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 years
<input type="checkbox"/> 5-6 years	<input type="checkbox"/> more than 6 years

**B4. How often do you receive support from an NGO? (Frequency of aid)**

<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two months	<input type="checkbox"/> Every six months	<input type="checkbox"/> Yearly
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**B5. Which of the following goods or services you received from NGOs for free?  
(Tick more than one if applicable, tick none if you did not get any of these services)**

<input type="checkbox"/> Food	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicines/Vaccines (Healthcare)
<input type="checkbox"/> Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Education (formal/informal)
<input type="checkbox"/> Clothes	<input type="checkbox"/> Skill-based training (capacity building)
<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock	<input type="checkbox"/> Advice/Consultancy/Legal service
<input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Donkey cart
<input type="checkbox"/> Safe Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Proper Sanitation

**B6. Which of the following goods or services you received from NGOs with payment?  
(Tick more than one if applicable, tick none if you did not get any of these services)**

<input type="checkbox"/> Food	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicines/Vaccines (Healthcare)
<input type="checkbox"/> Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Education (formal/informal)
<input type="checkbox"/> Clothes	<input type="checkbox"/> Skill-based training (capacity building)
<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock	<input type="checkbox"/> Advice/Consultancy/Legal service
<input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Donkey cart
<input type="checkbox"/> Safe Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Proper Sanitation

**B7. To what extent you are dependent on the aid of NGOs for your poverty reduction?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Very High	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Low
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**B8. How the NGOs aid brought changes in your life in terms of your poverty?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced poverty	<input type="checkbox"/> No change	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased poverty	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased dependency
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**B9. To what extent do the NGO's programs reflect the real needs of your community?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Very High	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Low
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**B10. Which type of NGOs is most effective for poverty reduction in Southern Somalia?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Local	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> International
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**B11. How do you evaluate the role of international NGOs in reducing poverty?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Positive	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative	<input type="checkbox"/> Neutral
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**B12. Which group are the primary beneficiaries from NGOs in Southern Somalia?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Rural poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban poor	<input type="checkbox"/> IDP poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower middle-class	<input type="checkbox"/> Upper middle-class
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**B13. Which of the following are the major causes of poverty in southern Somalia?  
(Tick more than one if applicable)**

<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of employment opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of formal education
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of savings/capital for business	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of vocational education
<input type="checkbox"/> Unequal distribution of assets/resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural disasters (drought/floods)
<input type="checkbox"/> Corruption of public officials	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender discrimination
<input type="checkbox"/> Corruption of NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of GO-NGO collaboration
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of political stability	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor international support
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify) _____	

**B14. Evaluate the following services of NGOs for poverty reduction in Southern Somalia:  
(Put a tick mark for each of the following role as per your wise judgment)**

Role of NGO	Degree of Effectiveness		
	High	Medium	Low
Relief and rehabilitation (Food/Shelter)			
Microfinance/Credit			
Employment Generation within NGOs			
Inexpensive agricultural technology			
Primary health-care services			
Formal and Non-formal education			
Skill-based training			
Cooperative farming			
Women empowerment			
Advising/Consultancy/Networking			