Addis Ababa University
College Of Business and Economics
Department of Public Administration and Development Management

Perception of Selected Stakeholders on the Role of NGOs in Local Development: The Case Study of *Kirkos* Sub-City in Addis Ababa.

BY
Tesfaye Wegari

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
June, 2015

Addis Ababa University
College Of Business and Economics
Department Of Public Administration and Development Management

Perception of Selected Stakeholders on the Role of NGOs in Local Development: The Case Study of *Kirkos* Sub-City in Addis Ababa.

By:
Tesfaye Wegari

Advisor:
Prof. CD. Dash

A Master Thesis Submitted To the Department Of Public Administration and Development Management in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Masters in Public Management and Policy

May, 2015
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Addis Ababa University
College of Business and Economics
Department of Public Administration and Development Management

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Tesfaye Wegari, entitled Perception of Selected Stakeholders on the Role of NGOs in Local Development: The Case Study of *Kirkos* Sub-City in Addis Ababa, which is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters in Public Management and Policy (MPMP), complies with the regulation of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Approved by Board of Examiners:

Prof. C.D. Dash	_____	_____
Advisor	**Signature**	**Date**
Fenta Mandefro (PhD)	_____	_____
Internal Examiner	**Signature**	**Date**
Filmon Hadaro (PhD)	_____	_____
External Examiner	**Signature**	**Date**
_____	_____	_____
Chair of Department Graduate Program Coordinator	**Signature**	**Date**

Acknowledgment

First and foremost my gratitude directly goes to the God Almighty, the creator and sustainer of all, for in Him I live and move and have my being. I am highly indebted to Professor CD Dash, my advisor, for guiding me throughout this study and offered me his valuable advice. I appreciate all my instructors, in one way or the other you brought a lasting impact in my life and future career. To all of you, governmental and non-governmental organizations staffs who collaborated to give me relevant information during my data collection, I would like to say thank you so much. I am also very thankful to my dear wife Eyerusalem for her encouragement and always being there for me in my time of need. My lovely daughter Hesed, thank you for your patience and tolerance, because, for the sake of this study, I snatched from you part of the quality time you deserve to spend with your Daddy. Last but not least; I would extend my gratitude to all of you who stood beside me for the success of this study, Ermisha and Abarahm thank you so much for your help.

Table of Contents

Page

Acknowledgment iv

Table of Contents v

List of Tables viii

List of Figures ix

Abbreviations x

Abstract xii

CHAPTER ONE 1

1. Introduction 1

1.1. Background of the Study 1

1.2. Statement of the Problem 3

1.3.1 General Objective 4

1.3.2. Specific Objectives 4

1.4. Research Questions 4

1.5. Significance of the Study 4

1.6. Scope of the Study 5

1.7. Limitation of the Study 5

1.9. Operational Definitions 6

CHAPTER TWO 7

2. Review of Related Literatures and Conceptual Framework 7

2.1. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) 7

2.1.1. Meaning and Establishment of Non-Government Organizations 7

2.1.3. Non-Governmental Organizations and Humanitarian Assistance 9

2.1.4. Challenges and Controversies on African NGOs Activities 9

2.2. Conceptual and Theoretical Framework of NGOs and Development 11

2.2.1. The Concept and Meaning of Development in the Past and Present 11

2.2.2. Decentralization and Local Development 14

2.2.3. NGOs Contribution to Development 16

2.4. Non-Governmental Organizations in Ethiopia 18

2.4.1. Historical Background 18

2.4.2. Types of Charities in Ethiopia 21
2.4.3. Development Scenarios for Ethiopia 21
CHAPTER THREE 23
3. Methodology 23
3.1. Description of the Study Area 23
3.2. Research Approach and Design 25
3.3. Sampling Technique 25
3.4. Data Collection Techniques 25
3.5. Data Analysis Techniques 26
3.6. Ethical Considerations 26
4. Data Presentation and Analysis 27
4.1.Brief Profile of Selected NGOs 27
4.2. NGO's Contribution to Development at Kirkos Sub city 31
4.3. Collaboration and Net-working of NGOs with the Governemt and and other NGOs .. 34
4.4. The Level of Common Understanding on Legal and Policy Issues 37
4.6. Interview and Personal Observation 41
4.7. Strengths and Weaknesses Observed 46
CHAPTER FIVE 51
5. Conclusions and Recommendations 51
5.1. Conclusion 51
5.2. Recommendations 52
Reference List 53
Annex 1: An Interview Prepared for the NGOs/CSOs Leaders and Workers 55
Annex 2: An Interview Prepared for the Governmental Offices Working with NGOs/CSOs 57
Annex 3: An Interview Prepared for the Beneficiaries 59
Annex 4: ለተገልጋዮች በአማርኛ የተዘጋጀ ቃለ መጠይቅ 60
Annex 5: A Questionnaire to be filled by the Government Offices Working with NGO's .. 61
Annex 6: A Questionnaire to be filled by the NGO leaders/workers 64
Annex 7: Check List for Personal Observation of Charity Projects 67
Annex 8: MDGs at Glance 68

Annex 9: Closed NGOs **69**
Annex 10: Profile of Survey Participants **70**
Annex 11: Profile of Interview Participants **71**
Annex 12: Cumulative registration of Different Charities and Societies **72**
DECLARATION **73**

List of Tables

Page
Table 1: NGOs Contributions to Local Development, Government Officers Response……...31
Table 2: NGO's Contribution to the Local Development, NGO Leaders' Response……....32
Table 3: NGOs Collaboration and Net-working……34
Table 4: NGOs/Charities Collaboration with the Government and Other NGOs…….35
Table 5: Net Work establishment……..37
Table 6: The Level of Common Understanding on Legal and Policy Issues……37
Table 7: Common Understanding with the Government and Other NGOs/Charities……...…...38
Table 8: Overall Service of NGOs/Charity Organizations…….……...40
Table 9: Types of Waste disposal in Kirkos Sub-city……42
Table 10: AWSAD Capacity Building Trainings……43
Table 11: Total Number of Charities and Societies that have not renewed their license as of September 2014…….45

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of Addis Ababa City……..24
Figure 2: CSOs involvement by sector…….34
Figure 3: Trends in the Registration of NGOs Charities and Societies…….48

Abbreviations

AWSAD	Association for Woman's Sanctuary and Development
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
ChSA	Charities and Societies Agency
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EECMY	Ethiopia Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus
EAGC-ADA	Ethiopia Assemblies of God Church- Aid and Development Association
EPRDF	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front
ENDA	Environmental Development Action in the Third World
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRIP	Godanaw Rehabilitation Integrated Project
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
HIDA	Hiwot Integrated Development Association
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practice
IGA	Income Generation Activity
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organizations
MARPs	Most At Risk Populations
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFAF	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
MFAF	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
PMI	Project Management Institute
PMBOK	Project Management Bodies of Knowledge
SCS	Save the Children Sweden
TTTM	Tsotawi Tikat Tekalakay Mahber
TECS	Tracking Trends in Ethiopia's Civil Society TECS

UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Aid and International Development
WISE	Organization for Women in Self Employment

Abstract

Non-governmental organizations are one of the development actors. In developing countries like ours, where poverty affected the lives of many people, their contribution is tremendous. The collaboration and networking of actors and common understanding on legal and policy issues between NGO's/CSO's and the government are not yet developed. Therefore, the general objective of this study is to assess the perception of selected stakeholders on the role of NGOs in local development in kirkos sub-city of Addis Ababa.

In order to achieve the objective, the research method employed was descriptive case study. Through the use of primary and secondary data sources the researcher has gathered the necessary information. The survey questionnaire was used to gather the relevant quantitative data. The qualitative data were gathered through in-depth interviews, key informants and personal observations. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive method of analysis. Several researches were done on NGOs contribution to the local development in Addis Ababa, but this research focuses on NGOs contribution in Kirkos sub city, and since the findings on NGOs contribution shows mixed result the topic still demands further research.

The major findings are that the contribution of NGOs in Kirkos sub-city in the areas of women economic empowerment, health, education and child development is remarkable but based on the governments urban poverty reduction and development plan there is less or no intervention in areas of environmental intervention, microfinance, and local institutions capacity building. Due to lack of baseline survey and research NGOs/Charities are working in similar and limited areas. Income generation and local resource mobilization are not implemented adequately. There are some efforts with regard to NGOs collaboration among themselves and net-working but it is not satisfactorily implemented. There are misunderstandings on legal and policy issues between the NGOs and the government.

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

National and international NGOs have been operating in Ethiopia since 1960's. In fact, during the feudal regime their activities were very limited. The 'Derg' regime restricted most western NGOs due to its Marxist Leninist ideology. After the fall of the 'Derg' in 1991 most NGOs began to come and work in Ethiopia. Even if most NGOs came in to existence in the country there were no clear laws and regulations governing their registration and operations (Clark, 2000).

The then laws and regulations were based on the 1952 Ethiopian Civil Code and Regulation 321/1959. However, that no longer provided a feasible environment due to the governmental and other changes that had taken place in Ethiopia. Legislation that had existed for more than five decades had become ineffective and it was incapable of ensuring the utmost benefits for the country from NGOs activities. Indeed, some NGOs repeatedly requested the Government for more up-to-date regulations to enable them to carry out their operations smoothly, and put an end to unclear procedures and bureaucratic hindrances. Another significant factor that needed to be taken into account was that, after the downfall of the former military regime and the introduction of the new EPRDF government, due to the introduction of freedom of association in the country the number of foreign Charities dramatically increased (www.chsa.gov.et: http://www.chsa.gov.et, 2009).

The government therefore issued a new proclamation of Charities and Societies, which governs the activities of NGOs, in order to facilitate and strengthen the effective contributions of NGOs to the socio-economic development of the country, in 2009 G.C. According to the proclamation NGOs are categorized in to Ethiopian charities and Ethiopian societies, Ethiopian Resident charities and Ethiopian Resident societies, foreign charities and Mass based societies. There were also contentious public discussions during the drafting process with Charities and Societies operating in the country and with other stakeholders. The newly enacted Proclamation No.621/2009 for the registration of Charities and Societies came into force on February 13th 2009, and on November 9th 2009, the Council of Ministers also issued Regulation No.168/2009 to ensure its implementation in a transparent manner. In spite of all the discussions that took place during its formulation process still many NGOs have skeptical attitude towards this

proclamation. Some international donor groups and their respective governments said that this proclamation is a hindrance for the humanitarian activities and called for the revision of this law.

During the more than half a century from the 1950s to 2009 some 3822 Non-Governmental Organizations were registered to operate in Ethiopia in various areas. The new Charities and Societies Agency, since its establishment in 2009 to September 2014 has re-registered 1999 Ethiopian Resident Charities and 353 foreign Charities, 112 Ethiopian charities and 59 adoption charities totally 2523 charities. As of September 2014 the total number of charities and societies is 3031 and of this 1298 has renewed their license (www.chsa.gov.et: http://www.chsa.gov.et, 2009).

Even if it is debated by different groups, according to Chsa, the new Proclamation, in addition to its impact in speeding up the processes of registration and encouraging new NGOs to register is also providing a legal and conducive working environment for NGOs, encouraging and allowing them to discharge their duties in a responsible and transparent manner.

Our country Ethiopia, is striving towards achieving its developmental goals and poverty reduction. This role could not be achieved only by the government efforts but all developmental actors, the governmental and the non-governmental bodies, the community, the bilateral and multilateral parties should work in collaboration to bring about the aspired growth and sustainable development.

The previous trend of the NGOs was on rehabilitation and relief which could not bring change and sustainable development. This group should support the governments' development plans "It is important to point out here that the development effort of the voluntary sector (NGOs and others) is meant to complement and support that of the government and not to replace it" (Dessalegn Rahmato, Akalwold Bantirgu,Yoseph Endeshaw, 2008).

On the side of the charity organizations they are expected to follow accountability and transparency principles. They have to work strongly to achieve the developmental goals of the country. From laws and regulations set and decisions made by the governments it seems that the government finds it difficult to control the activities of some NGOs. They are said to raise a lot of fund from abroad by the name of the poor, but not really helping the poor due to corruption. Rather than serving the public sometimes they are livelihood for those in the sector and become political leverage of donor countries. Due to their attractive salary and other factors they drain government human resource. The researcher strongly believes that NGOs should collaborate in

the local development plan and contribute their part. They have to work according to the local development plan but not merely based on their donor's plan. The local government administrators, the local community, the donors and the NGOs or project implementers must work together to achieve the development goal. Local development cannot be achieved only by government effort but it requires the collaboration and contribution of all non-state development actors.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Charity organizations are expected to be active partners with the government in the poverty reduction and development strategy of the country. Their role is vital in supporting the government's sustainable development and poverty reduction plans and contributes towards the socio economic development. According to the previous researches their contribution to the local development is highly challenged due to problems related with their operation, collaboration and networking and legal and policy issues (Dessalegn , et.al., 2008; Gesit, 2009; Fantahun, 2010).

Most NGOs are working in similar areas of intervention. There are redundant projects and duplication of efforts. It seems NGOs are not conducting base line survey and need assessment to address the local needs and the local problems. In some cases NGOs focus on areas that they could easily raise funds from their donors than conducting intervention project based on the local development priority. In fact, there are some local based NGOs that mobilize locally available resources and maintained their viability in the Addis Ababa and *Kirkos* Sub-city. For example, there is minimal participation in environmental protection. One of the pillars of sustainable development is environmental protection our country is planning and activating to promote green economy and conduct extensive environmental protection activities which requires the partnership of all concerned bodies. In cities like Addis Ababa, where the waste disposal system is complicated and problematic, the health and the lives of dwellers is highly affected by different environmental factors. It requires the intervention of the governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The second problem is about networking and collaboration with one another and other partners. The partnerships of NGOs predominantly are with their donors. According to (Dessalegn , et.al., 2008), the collaboration and net working of NGOs with each other and with other development actors is very weak. This hinders NGOs contribution to the local development.

The third problem is related with common understanding on legal and policy issues. From charity organizations point of view there are different complaints that they direct against the government. The government devised proclamation 621/2009, as most NGOs complain about; the proclamation has many restrictions on their activities. Any charity or society shall allocate not less than 70 percent of the expenses in the budget year for the implementation of its purposes and an amount not exceeding 30 percent for its administrative activities. The government says some NGOs have a problem of complying with the laws and regulations of the country. These problems affected the registration and license renewal of NGOs/CSOs. In some instances due to proclamation 621/2009 some NGOs withdraw from their activities or changed their names so that they activate in a new way. Several researches were done on NGOs contribution to the local development in Addis Ababa, but this research focuses on NGOs contribution in Kirkos sub city, and since the findings on NGOs contribution shows mixed result the topic still demands further research.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the perception of selected stakeholders on the role of NGOs in local development in kirkos sub-city of Addis Ababa.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

- To assess the contribution of NGOs in local development at *Kirkos* sub-city
- To assess whether NGOs collaborate with local government in achieving the needs of the local community
- To verify why NGOs and government differ on the legal and policy provisions

1.4. Research Questions

1. What are the contributions of NGOs in local development at *Kirkos* sub-city?
2. Do NGOs collaborate with local government in achieving the needs of the local community?
3. Why NGOs and government differ on the legal and policy provisions?

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study is important to give an insight on the contributions of NGOs in local development of *Kirkos* sub-city and the challenges and prospects of their overall activities. The findings of this study may benefit different stakeholders, such as, NGOs, the government, sector

administrators, beneficiaries, policy analysts, implementers and donors. Beside its role of filling the knowledge gap this study could serve as an input for further researchers.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The scope of this study focuses on the contributions of NGOs; at exploratory level. It also focuses only on NGOs operating in in *Kirkos* sub-city. The study considers only selected NGOs.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

The main limitation of this study is that the research is conducted only in one sub city and the findings may not indicate the general situation in Addis Ababa. Concerning NGOs even if this term included mass based societies like professional associations, women's associations, youth associations and other similar Ethiopian societies, they are not included due to constraints related with time and budget.

1.8. Organization of the Study

This thesis has five chapters with well-established sections in each chapter. Chapter one is the introduction part, chapter two contains review of related literatures. Chapter three discusses the methodology part. Data analysis, presentation and interpretation are in the fourth chapter. The final chapter is chapter five and it contains summary of the major findings conclusions and recommendations.

1.9. Operational Definitions

"Administrative costs" means those costs incurred for emoluments, allowances, benefits, purchasing goods and services, travelling and entertainments necessary for the administrative activities of a Charity or society.

"Ethiopian Charities" or "Ethiopian Societies" means those Charities or Societies that are formed under the laws of Ethiopia, all of whose members are Ethiopians, generate income from Ethiopia and wholly controlled by Ethiopians. However, they may be deemed as Ethiopian Charities or Ethiopian Societies if they use not more than ten percent of their funds which is received from foreign sources.

"Ethiopian Residents Charities" or "Ethiopian Residents Societies" means those Charities or Societies that are formed under the laws of Ethiopia and which consist of members who reside in Ethiopia and who receive more than 10% of their funds from foreign sources.

"Foreign Charities" means those Charities that are formed under the laws of foreign countries or which consist of members who are foreign nationals or are controlled by foreign nationals or receive funds from foreign sources.

"Income from Foreign source" means a donation or delivery or transfer made from foreign source of any article, currency or security. Foreign sources include the government, agency or company of any foreign country; international agency or any person in a foreign country.

"Mass-Based Societies" shall include professional associations, women's associations, youth associations and other similar Ethiopian societies;

NGOs/CSOs- any organization that does not include government or government appointed representatives in their membership, and they include charities, societies and mass based organizations.

Sustainable Development - development is sustainable if it "meets the needs of the
Present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Third Sector- sometimes called voluntary sector and it indicates NGOs

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Related Literatures and Conceptual Framework

2.1. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

2.1.1. Meaning and Establishment of Non-Government Organizations

Non-Government organizations most of the time referred as Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are organizations that are established to serve the public voluntarily and most often established as not for profit. As it is clear from the name Non-Government Organization means any organization that does not include government or government appointed representatives in their membership. NGOs are one of the main actors of development. If they play their role properly NGOs are strong supportive arm to the government. They are expected to play an active role in poverty reduction and sustainable development (Riddell, 2007).

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are actors in the field of international development. They work not only as providers of service but also as policy advocates and implementers. NGOs also have various and wide range roles such as emergency response, democracy building, conflict resolution, human rights work, cultural preservation, environmental activism, policy analysis, research and information provision. In 2004, it was estimated that NGOs were responsible for about $ US 23 Billion of total aid money or approximately one third of the total oversees development aid (ibid).

The term NGO has its roots with the establishment of the UN 1945; the designation non-governmental organization was given to international non-state organizations which gained consultative status in UN activities. In order to address the semantic problem and the way such organizations labeled some writers categorize them as the third sector; which is identified as not-for-profit, voluntary, or non-governmental in character. The term third sector is given for NGOs because the first sector is the government sector and the second one is the private sector and NGOs stood as the third sector (Lewis and Kanji, 2009). The NGOs has the following five key characteristics; it is formal, that is the organization is institutionalized in that it has regular meetings, office bearers and some organizational permanence. It is private in that it is institutionally separate from government, though it may receive some support from government; it is non-profit distributing, and if a financial surplus is generated it does not accrue to owners or directors. It is self-governing which means it is able to control and manage its own affairs (ibid).

The term NGO has broader and narrower meaning in a broader sense it includes all non-state organizations, whether they are businesses or private. A more common definition focuses on NGO's activity in promotion of social, political or economic change. Vakil (1997) gives very concise definition that NGOs are self-governing, private, not-for–profit organizations that are geared to improving the quality of life for disadvantaged people'. In Ethiopia's context NGOs commonly consisted of charities, societies and mass based organizations. In some instances politically established ethnic based developmental associations are considered as NGOs. Basically, bilateral and multilateral donors do not consider political organizations as NGOs. Even if political parties theoretically could not get support from the government and are separate society of interested group, at least theoretically, but internationally they are not listed as NGOs (ibid).

2.1.2. Types of Non-Governmental Organizations

NGOs can be classified in to various types based on their different factors like orientation or level of cooperation. NGO type by orientation can be grouped into charitable orientation; Service orientation; Participatory orientation; and Empowering orientation. NGO by level of cooperation can be grouped into Community Based Organization; City Wide Organization; National NGOs; and International NGOs. The Non-Governmental organizations form a heterogeneous group and they work in different areas with varied scope of work. We also use different terminologies to refer to these NGOs and include private voluntary organizations, civil society, independent sector, self-help organizations, and grassroots organization, volunteer sector, transitional social movement organizations, and non-state actors (Sunshant, 2010). The global community of NGOs encompasses wide range of organizations, which can usually be categorized into four basic types;

- Humanitarian aid, both emergency response and development
- Advocacy groups right of advocate for groups such as women, children, disabled people and disadvantaged group in the society
- Faith based groups are humanitarian groups formed based on faith principles

  Missionary aid groups seek to "spread the word" using humanitarian access to those in need with the religious teaching. Faith based charities have the motivation of the faith based teachings to conduct humanitarian activities.

2.1.3. Non-Governmental Organizations and Humanitarian Assistance

From their inception most NGOs were established to respond to the humanitarian need. Most of the NGOs in Ethiopia or elsewhere were established to give response for the draught or war afflicted or to help people under catastrophic disaster. NGOs have the advantage of reacting quicker than the government agencies. They can also do humanitarian activity with less cost than the government agencies. In places where it is very difficult for the government to intervene it is possible for NGOs to interfere and give humanitarian aid and try to advocate for human rights. In places where there was civil war like Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, and Somalia etc. NGOs were giving humanitarian assistance during and post war period.

Even if NGOs are praised for their involvement in humanitarian activity, they are criticized for having clear humanitarian vision, mission or self-imposed mandate that NGOs follow (Mihr et al., 2011). Small and local NGOs lack professional capacity and sometimes they become biased based on from who they got support and whose interests they serve (ibid). In Ethiopia during the election of 2005 NGOs were highly suspected by the government for their backing up Western countries point of view and collaborating with some of the opposition parties. Sometimes NGOs try to undermine government's activities but NGOs role is not replacing the government's role but rather it is to complementing it.

In fact, most local NGOs scope is very limited due to their lack of financial viability, mandates and ways of doing things. The NGO government partnership is very essential to the country's development. Most NGOs in Ethiopia were established in the aftermath of the civil war and their overall activities were limited on relief and rehabilitation and the shift from relief to sustainable development is very challenging for most NGOs. Some NGOs are content with what they are doing and they are not aiming to move to the next level. Even if they would decide they lack with the capacity and with the expertise. Moyo (2009) in her book "Dead Aid" clearly put the problem of aid dependency in Africa; aid dependency only further undermines the ability of Africans, to determine their own best economic and political policies (67). Donors should aim on capacity building and infrastructure than temporary aid. We can't deny the importance of relief assistance but it should be directed towards sustainable development.

2.1.4. Challenges and Controversies on African NGOs Activities

NGOs contribute a major part in the developing countries of Africa. According to USAID NGOs, sustainability index of 2009 most NGOs in Africa face a challenge of legal

obstacles. A key obstacle is difficulty obtaining registration. In some countries the laws regarding NGOs are outdated and complex and the registration process highly centralized, creating difficulties for NGOs outside of the capital. In Angola, Ghana and Rwanda, NGOs must register at various administrative levels, which can lead to additional paperwork and delays. Another problem is NGO legislation that introduces unwelcome restrictions, as in Ethiopia, where NGOs that receive foreign funding are barred from working on issues considered politically sensitive. Other countries' legal provisions limit NGOs' ability to sustain themselves financially. NGOs in Burundi, for example, do not benefit from tax exemptions; even in countries that do provide tax exemptions or other financial incentives to NGOs, such as DRC and Guinea, procedures are often so complicated that few NGOs are able to take advantage of them. In Sierra Leone, there are no fiscal incentives to encourage individual and corporate donors to donate to NGOs. Bureaucratic requirements in Mali disqualify NGOs from participating in some government tenders. In some countries, such as DRC and Senegal, NGOs have recognized the need for more supportive legislation and are undertaking initiatives to develop it, but for NGOs in other countries such as Nigeria this is not a top priority. In Ghana, NGOs have resisted a draft NGO law that they believe could constrain their development and activities.

The other challenge is financial viability, in Ethiopia even if proclamation 621/2009 gives permission to NGOs to involve in income generation activities but due to lack of experience by national NGOs and the requirement from the government to register these income generating activities from the charities activity and the requirement to hire additional personnel to run the IGA becomes a burden and a problem for most national NGOs, because it demands from them to spend more money than they generate from these activities.

NGOs implement different projects and render service to the community. Even if NGOs render different services to the community but most of the services are focused on donor's priority. In countries like Liberia, Sierra Leone, NGOs that provide services feel limited by their role as subcontractors for international NGOs. NGOs' capacity in service provision has earned them government recognition and even partnerships in several countries, but cases of governments contracting NGOs for services remain few. Such initiatives are still nascent in Kenya, and rare in Mozambique (USAID report, 2009).

Concerning advocacy work it is very weak in most African countries, particularly in Ethiopia. There is no direct line of communication between NGOs and policy makers. There is

no formed issue based coalitions and conducted broad based advocacy campaigns. NGOs are not involving in various levels of government decision making process. NGOs do not have a favorable situation in order to lobby the government at different levels to the enactment or amendment of legislation, moreover, in Ethiopia, NGOs are restricted by their source of income in order to activate in human rights, democracy and advocacy they must raise 90% of their budget from within the country and it is only 10% of their total budget that they could raise from abroad.

The current legal setting in Ethiopia seems to restrict the church from directly being involved in developmental activities. Different donor institutions prefer to release their assistance to the needy people through the church. The church could also mobilize local resource from its members in order to address the problems of the needy people. Most church leaders from the Christianity groups argue that it is biblical mandate for the church to involve in the holistic ministry, i.e. serving the physical and spiritual need of human being. Most of the developmental initiatives established by the church currently began to operate by separate board established to govern and control their activities. The evangelical fellowship church believer's leaders by forming consortium began to ask the government to allow the church to do its biblical mandate by doing developmental and aid activities and to stay with their names related with the church name.

2.2. Conceptual and Theoretical Framework of NGOs and Development

2.2.1. The Concept and Meaning of Development in the Past and Present

The term development is multi-dimensional concept; it could refer to the human development, economic development, sustainable development and territorial development or other type of development. It can be general or specific. It requires the involvement of different disciplines. Varied ways and activities are needed to bring about development and maintain and increase development.

According to Oxford English Dictionary Development means "an event constituting a new stage in changing situation" or the process of change *per se.* Development is something intended to bring positive or desirable change. The meaning of development depends on the context. It could be absolute or relative. In social system or socio-economic system development usually means improvement, either in general or specific situation of the system. Development of a country could be seen in the level of income per capita and the provision of basic needs like

food, health, education and shelter. Before determining a countries level of development it is important to determine what the real meaning of development is. Politicians give their own definition of development so that they win an election. They say they brought two digits, three digits growth but unless we see qualitative change in people's lives it is impossible to accept what they are announcing. The other issue is no country is isolated. Globalization has its own impact on the nation's development.

> In today's world, no nation exists in economic isolation. All aspects of a nation's economy its industries, service sectors, levels of income and employment, living standard are linked to the economies of the trading partners. This linkage takes the form of international movements of goods and services, labor, business enterprise, investment funds, and technology. Indeed, national economic policies cannot be formulated without evaluating their probable impacts on the economies of other countries (Carbaugh, 2004). Countries are interdependent; one country cannot assume development independently.

That is why we began to see collaboration and integration among different countries here and there. Factors of development are very interrelated that is why world countries formed international organizations like World Trade Organizations. In order to achieve its developmental goal, a country depends on another country directly or indirectly.

It is impossible to expect development without good governance. Most underdeveloped nations are also suffering due to lack of good governance. Some people argue that China following authoritarian type of government and embarked on the way of development. The question is, is it possible to separate development from freedom? The patriotic concept helped countries like India and China to have high remittance which helped their economic development. As a matter of fact, development is attributed for so many factors. Some countries due to their natural resources have comparative advantage for growth and development. Others have highly trained man power. Generally, social, political, cultural, natural and other factors have their own impact for countries to be found on the way of development or under development.

When we study the concept of development the previous concept was related with industrialization. The concept of development became popular after Second World War. The states were the leading actors but not the market. During the communist period there was command economy. The government tries its best to bring economic development. But development requires not only the effort of the state but also the direct involvement of the private sector and the NGOs. Many factors were not under consideration in the previous development

concept but currently several factors are considered in the development concept. One common misperception is that low incomes result from a country's being too small to be self-sufficient or too large to overcome economic inertia. However, there is no necessary correlation between country's size in population or area and economic development (in part because each has different advantages and disadvantages that can offset each other).

Traditionally people attribute underdevelopment to factors like the size of population or area but that is completely wrong. We are living in a dynamic environment. Nothing is stable. As Charles Darwin puts it many years ago it is survival of the fittest. Countries need to struggle to cope up with the changes in internal and external environment.

After the Second World War the development concept is completely changed. The multilateral and bilateral organizations, at least in principle, they began to work in favor of the third world or developing countries. "Development theory as a whole became more people-focused, or certainly more people-sensitive, than it had been for a long time". (Rapley et al., 2007). The environmental aspect also becomes predominant issue. World leaders started to come together to consult about emissions and environmental pollutions. Green economy is advocated everywhere. The Ethiopian Great Renaissance Dam and the simple electric Train projects are part of the country's plan to promote the green economy. Structural reform is the main strategy that IMF and the World Bank put for the development of the third world countries. The Western philosophy of neo-liberalism and market fundamentalism could not bring intended result. Developmental states began to emerge in Asia and Africa. Most states are in the process of privatizing sectors owned by the government. As reality proved there should be a balance between the two extremes (ibid).

In the current concept of development the thing which matters most is not the issue of less or more of the Government. But it is the issue of better service or better product. Countries that use their comparative advantage properly will benefit most than others. According to Todaro (2012) development must be conceived in a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality, and the eradication of poverty. Todaro mentions, Amartya Sen's "capability approach" that economic growth cannot be sensibly treated as an end in itself. Development has to be more concerned with enhancing the lives we lead and the freedom we enjoy. Income is not the only factor that contribute to poverty but as Amartya

(1999), indicates capabilities that a person has is substantive freedom that he enjoys to lead the kind of life he has reason to value. In this perspective, poverty must be seen as the deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely as the lowness of income, which is the standard criterion of identification of poverty.

Development is a vast concept. The concept of development is highly changed after the Second World War. It is debatable to determine the role of the government from the role of the private sector and the NGOs. In fact their role should be complementary but not competitive. In developing countries there is a large gap between the demand and supply. There is negative trade balance. Resource distribution is not fair. In some cases even if there is some kind of development it is at the expense of labor exploitation. In order to evaluate real development multiple factors should be taken in to consideration.

2.2.2. Decentralization and Local Development

The EPRDF government followed decentralization process which is believed to be very useful for the local development. It is difficult for the central government to reach to the local levels and solve all the existing problems at the local level. Decentralization brings public services nearer to the public (Saito, 2001). Decentralization encourages public participation and facilitates the ground for all the development actors. Local problems cannot be addressed by only by the government effort. "Government has to be pro-active and undertake many activities to facilitate cooperation between multi actors such as NGOs, CBOs and communities so that they can act jointly and address problems" (Fenta, 2007).

There are three types of decentralization fiscal, political and administrative decentralization. Fiscal decentralization entails the transfer of financial resources in the form of grants and tax-raising powers to sub-national units of government. Administrative decentralization, (sometimes referred to as deconcentration), where the functions performed by central government are transferred to geographically distinct administrative units. Political decentralization where powers and responsibilities are devolved to elected local governments. This form of decentralization is synonymous with democratic decentralization or devolution (Robinson, 2007). The World Bank and IMF and other bilateral and multilateral donors of the west support and encourage market decentralization which involves attempts to transfer substantive control over resource allocation to non-state actors (Fritzen, 2006). According to the

empirical evidence and existing literatures, local development demands collaboration and net-working effort of all development actors.

Even if foreign aid is important to address the socio-economic problems of developing countries but it should not be taken as a primary and final source of development. Foreign aid must target on bringing capacity building and sustainability. In the 1990s economists increasingly recognized that it was the quality of life that determines whether people are from developing countries or not. Stiglitz (1998) contributed to shift the development goals set by governments in developing countries to wider objectives, including income distribution, environment, health and education. According to the World Bank (1991) development is a change in the quality of life of people. We need sustainable development that aims to improve the quality of life in comprehensive manner, including economic prosperity, social equity and environment protection. Economic, social, environmental and cultural aspects must be integrated and work in a harmonious manner (World Bank 2003). After the Second World War different theories on development were presented. In fact there is no single theory that perfectly could solve the problems of developing countries.

There are four classical theories of development the first one is the linear stage of growth models which emphasizes on saving and investment (Rostow, 1960; Harrod, 1948; Domar, 1947). The theorists viewed development as sequence of historical stages The main weakness of these models lies in their simplifying assumptions. There is no single production function for all countries (Adelman 2000). The second one is the structural change models. This model focuses on transferring resources from low to high productivity activities (from traditional agriculture to modern industrial sector) (Lewis, 1954; Chenery, 1960). According to Todaro (2012) the model does recognize that differences can arise among countries in the pace and pattern of development, depending on their particular set of circumstances. Factors influencing the development process include a country's resource endowment and size, its government's policies and objectives, the availability of external capital and technology, and the international trade environment. By focusing on the pattern of rather than theory, the structural change models may mislead the policy-makers. The third one is the international dependence models. The international dependence theory was very popular in the 1970s and early 1980s. The dependence theorists argued that underdevelopment exists because of the dominance of developed countries and multinational corporations over

developing countries. The theory is considered as an extension of Marxist theory (Hein 1992). The fourth is neoclassical counter-revolution models focused on market to find a way out for the developing countries. Policies of liberalization, stabilization and privatization therefore become the central elements of the national development agenda. Meier (2000) attributes under development to the state intervention such as poor resource allocation, government induced price distortion and corruption.

Contemporary Theories of Economic Development holds new growth theory and theory of coordination failure. Endogamous growth or the new growth theory emerged in the 1990s to explain the poor performance of many less developed countries, which have implemented policies as prescribed in neoclassical theories. New growth theorists (Romer 1986; Lucas 1988; Aghion and Howitt 1999) linked the technological change to the production of knowledge. The new growth model encourages investing in the areas of knowledge and innovation. The other contemporary theory is theory of coordination failure which deals about underdevelopment as a coordination failure among complementary activities; and the need of government intervention to move the economy to the preferred equilibrium (Hoff, 2000). It is essential to have government control in some sectors before it is readily opened to the private sector. In our case for the time being the telecom and the financial sectors are under the government control but in the long run after building the local investors competition capacity and satisfying the country's economic interest of the country in the long run they should be privatized to encourage competition. Development comes by the coordinated effort of the government, NGOs/CSOs, CBOs and the private sector. In order to achieve that objective government should play its facilitation role.

2.2.3. NGOs Contribution to Development

Development is deliberate efforts to secure positive changes in people's quality of life in economic social and political terms. NGOs are involved in relief emergency and aid works Development relates to economic empowerment and rights; relief work is an immediate response to the natural and man-made disasters (distributing goods, services and technical assistance to those in needs). Emergency signals that there are areas of insecurity, instability and disorder.

Development, relief and emergency works takes place not only in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America where the scale of poverty is most severe and where the needs are greatest but also in the marginalized communities in the USA and Mexico and India also in

Japan. Some NGOs focus only on aid because aid is the source and a way to get reach for some individual. NGOs play the roles of implementers, catalysts and partners (Lewis, 2007).

a) NGOs as implementers

NGOs implementer role is defined as the mobilization of resources to provide goods and services as a part of its own or donor agencies or government project or program (Health care, education, agriculture extension, legal advice, emergency relief, etc.). Service delivery is perhaps the most observable and visible role as NGOs attempt to provide goods and services that are needed and available. An NGO can be contracted by payment basis by government or donor agency to provide goods and services to target groups and clients. NGOs also provide services such as training and research to other NGOs, government and private sector. Since 1980, NGOs are providing social "safety net" to vulnerable sections of the population.

NGOs implementer role is a success however; there are criticisms against this role "Public service contractor" devaluation of NGOs ideas "deflected from their original value driven goals" are a few criticism against this role. Developmental NGOs and service NGOs should specialize in their own fields the key question is whether service delivery is a "means" or an "end" for development NGOs.

b) NGOs as Catalysts and Facilitators

For many development NGOs, a key strategic choice is between "the output vendors" and the "development catalyst". Starting from the community level many NGOs speak of empowering their clients and beneficiaries. Empowerment has many meanings. Empowerment has many meanings Empowerment is a process which includes becoming aware of the power dynamics of the one's life developing skills and capacity for greater control, exercising control without infringing rights of others and supporting empowerment of others in the community.

Empowerment has become central to ideas of alternative development theory and practice. Empowerment-centered approaches have been used by development policy researchers to bring out the importance of gender and power in development. NGO as a catalyst, a facilitator plays this role to educate people for collective action and later withdraws.

c) NGOs as partners

The concept of partnership is increasingly in vague among policy makers and practitioners. Partnership between countries, donors, governments NGOs and business partnership is not easy to define but it may be understood as pursuing common goals. Building a

link between the work of government agencies and NGOs in development projects and cooperation between government and NGOs in culture, power, resource etc is very essential.

Partnership refers to an agreed relationship based on a set of links between two or more agencies within a development project usually involving a division of roles and responsibilities, sharing of risks and pursuit of joint objectives between government agencies NGOs, donors, clients. "Partnership" role now poses a challenge for NGOs to build meaningful partnership, relationships and avoid dependency and goal displacement. NGOs should be more active and positive. The United Nations adopted MDG in 2000 for it member countries as it is presented in annex 8. According to the year 2012 report Ethiopia registered a remarkable progress from sub-Saharan African countries.

2.4. Non-Governmental Organizations in Ethiopia

2.4.1. Historical Background

In Ethiopia the History of Non-Government Organizations traces its origin back to the establishment of self-help organizations like *Debo, idir* and *ikub.* These are traditionally established institutions and they facilitate mutual support among their members of the community. In the countryside of Ethiopia farmers support each other and specially support widows and peoples in old age during farming and harvest seasons by the collaboration called *Debo*. The other association, *Idir* serves as an institution that provides insurance and support for its members during emergency and death. In addition to that according their constitution different *idirs* are involved in several other activities. *Ikub* serves as a saving institution which provides lump sum of money collected from its member based on lots casting and some other arrangements (Clark, 2000).

In 1960 both foreign and local NGOs were established when these self-help groups could no longer suffice to support the needy of the country. The development department of Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY) is the first official religious local NGO formally established in the 1960's to coordinate education, medical and rural development programs. The first secular NGOs as we know them today that were established in the country were the Ethiopian Red Cross and Swedish save the children following this and the famine of 1973 and later of 1984 the number of NGOs increased and these were mostly international. As a matter of fact neither the feudal dynasty nor the *Derg* regime were not prepared to address the famine problem of 1970s and 1980s but NGOs were instrumentals in preventing greater loss of life in

both catastrophic episodes. Two decades ago, the Ethiopian famine, which witnessed by the world was a cause for the death of more than one million people and many more were suffering. It left a tragic effect in the history of the country.

Later on with the change in government in 1990 a more conducive environment was established further encouraging the growth of NGOs in Ethiopia. This time as their numbers increased more local NGOs flourished. Since then the number of NGOs were very few and structurally they very week. During the feudal regime in Ethiopia NGOs has no considerable activity. Even if there were few NGOs they were involved in relief activities. During the *derg* regime due to the Marxist-Leninist indoctrination philosophy, NGOs had no freedom to operate in the country and were seen suspiciously and even most NGOs were forced to leave the country.

According to the proclamation 621/2009 there is dichotomy between human right and development. According to the critiques this is impossible. Development and human right are very interrelated issues. In developing countries like ours there are a lot of factors that lead to underdevelopment. Development activities have their own contribution towards socio-economic rights. Most African countries passed through internal and external conflicts which attributed for their underdevelopment. Conflict resolution activities are very important to pave the way for development. In underdeveloped countries like ours there are various human right violations therefore it does not seem wise to restrict foreign/Ethiopian resident charities and societies from involving in human rights activities, advocacy, research and training and professional contribution to the vulnerable and less advantaged group. Meskerem Gesit, consultant and attorney at law, Save the Children Ethiopia-Sweden on her research mentioned:

> As advocacy on the rights of children and the rights of the disabled is clearly reserved only for Ethiopian Charities and Societies, SCS strategy to implement advocacy to influence attitudes at society and policy level and also lobby for adoption of relevant international instruments, reporting on the implementation of human rights and child rights should be withdrawn. Any advocacy strategy focusing on voicing the rights of children, influencing for the enactment or revision of laws and policies, awareness raising activities such as training law enforcement organs on the rights of children, public awareness through workshops ,publications, media, promoting rights of children, the rights of children with disabilities may no longer be viable (2009).

It is not advisable to restrict such activities. There are so many ways to protect foreign Political intervention. Our government should not lock its door for criticism, as long as the criticism is true it is necessary to take corrective action than devising restrictive laws.

The Repercussion of the Charities and Societies Registration Law

The charities and societies proclamation, right from the beginning of the drafting process, was controversial. Different international organizations like amnesty international even if they accept the need of formulation a new law but they criticized the content and intention of this law.

> Amnesty International is deeply concerned by the repressive Draft Charities and Societies Proclamation, which clearly aims not only to undermine and frustrate the work of independent civil society organizations in Ethiopia but also to bar foreign non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Amnesty International from operating in the country. The Draft Proclamation demonstrates the government's increasing intolerance of the work of human rights defenders and civil society organizations, and would seem to be a ploy by the government to conceal human rights violations and prevent public protest and criticism of its actions. If passed into law, the Draft Proclamation would frustrate the work of human rights defenders and NGOs, both Ethiopian and international, and would have an irreversibly negative impact on the protection of human rights in Ethiopia (www.amnesty.org).

As most critics of the 2009 proclamation presented after the 2005 election the government was suspicious of NGOs and civic society. The government claims that they are serving foreign agenda and intervening in the politics and working with the opposition, they are misusing the funds that they raised from abroad by paying huge salary and spending on the overhead. Even if they raise an excess fund by the name of the people but the amount which goes to beneficiaries is insignificant. They are not actively involved in the development activity of the country and played their role as it expected from them.

In fact the proclamation says "WHEREAS**,** it is found necessary to enact a law in order to ensure the realization of citizens' right to association enshrined in the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; WHEREAS, it is found essential to promulgate a law to aid and facilitate the role of Charities and Societies in the overall development of Ethiopian people;". The critics the government motive and action is the opposite. In reality it is not for facilitation of the charities and societies activity but to control and restrict their activities.

Due to the proclamation those involved in the human right activities forced to with draw from their activities. Those receiving more than 10% of their income from foreign sources will not be able to register as local (national). In order to be registered as national they have to open offices in at least five regions. Most NGOs were using more than 30% of their income for administrative cost but due to the proclamation they have to adjust according to this

proclamation. It is very challenging to adjust themselves according to the demand of the government. Generally the controlling mechanism is not based on internal control but it is external by the agency. The agency has the legal power to involve in every decisions and activities of charities and societies.

2.4.2. Types of Charities in Ethiopia

Proclamation 621/2009 introduced three forms of charities and societies. The first one is “Ethiopian Charities" or "Ethiopian Societies “formed under the laws of Ethiopia, all of whose members are Ethiopians and generate their income from Ethiopia and wholly controlled by Ethiopians. However, according to the proclamation 621/2009, they may be deemed as Ethiopian Charities or Ethiopian Societies if they use not more than 10% of their funds which is received from foreign sources. The second form is "Ethiopian Residents Charities" or "Ethiopian Residents Societies": formed under the laws of Ethiopia and which consist of members who reside in Ethiopia and who receive more than 10% of their funds from foreign country sources. Finally the third forms are "Foreign Charities" formed under the laws of foreign countries or which consist of members who are foreign nationals or are controlled by foreign nationals or receive funds from foreign sources. Assessing the content of the provisions of the proclamation suggests that the grounds for classification are place of registration nationality or residence of members, and source of income.

2.4.3. Development Scenarios for Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world. The country embarked on the track of development and according to the world banks report the government has increased its investment in education and health and human development indicators have improved. The poverty level has declined from 38.6% in 2005 to 29.2% in 2010. The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) devised a five year plan (2011-2015), the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), aims to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). According to the report presented by the World Bank in 2011, Ethiopia is on the right track to achieve the MDG by year 2015. The country is also progressing and stepping forwards gender equality and empowerment of women, maternal health and environmental sustainability. According to the human development report of 2011, Ethiopia’s human development index has improved significantly over the past decade, rising from 0.250 in 2000 to 0.363 in 2011. Ethiopia is driven by its vision to become a middle-income country and a carbon neutral economy by year 2025. The vision has been backed by

prudent macro-policy management and significant investments in infrastructure. Ethiopia holds a long record of steady economic growth. In the past decades Ethiopia could be able to register a double digit, 10.6% of gross domestic product (World Bank, 2011).

Although growth has been encouraging, several key targets (exports government revenues and savings) have not been met. Inflation is high. Ethiopia's economy is still highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture which constitutes 46% of the GDP, followed by services (36%) and industry (13%). The countries dependence on rainfall makes the country to be vulnerable to climate-related shocks, which in turn threatened the food and humanitarian security. In spite of the government effort for transition to manufacturing and industry the transition is not becoming very smooth. Government and all development actors must give emphasis for the manufacturing sector which will lead to industrialization (MFAF, 2013).

Compartmentalizing democracy from development seems impossible. Sustainable development encompasses the social, economic, political and environmental factors. The Ethiopian constitution acknowledges political and civil rights, and Ethiopia has signed and accepted most of the international human rights conventions. However implementation of these conventions and the protection of human rights are rather very weak. In the GTP awareness creation in human rights was included. The human rights commission was also established in 2006. Its mandate includes promoting, protecting and enforcing the rights of citizens. The commission carries out activities in human rights education, protection, and monitoring. Furthermore, it conducts human rights research and advices the government. Many bilateral and multilateral organizations are very much concerned about political and civil rights in Ethiopia especially in relation to antiterrorism and civil society proclamation.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Methodology

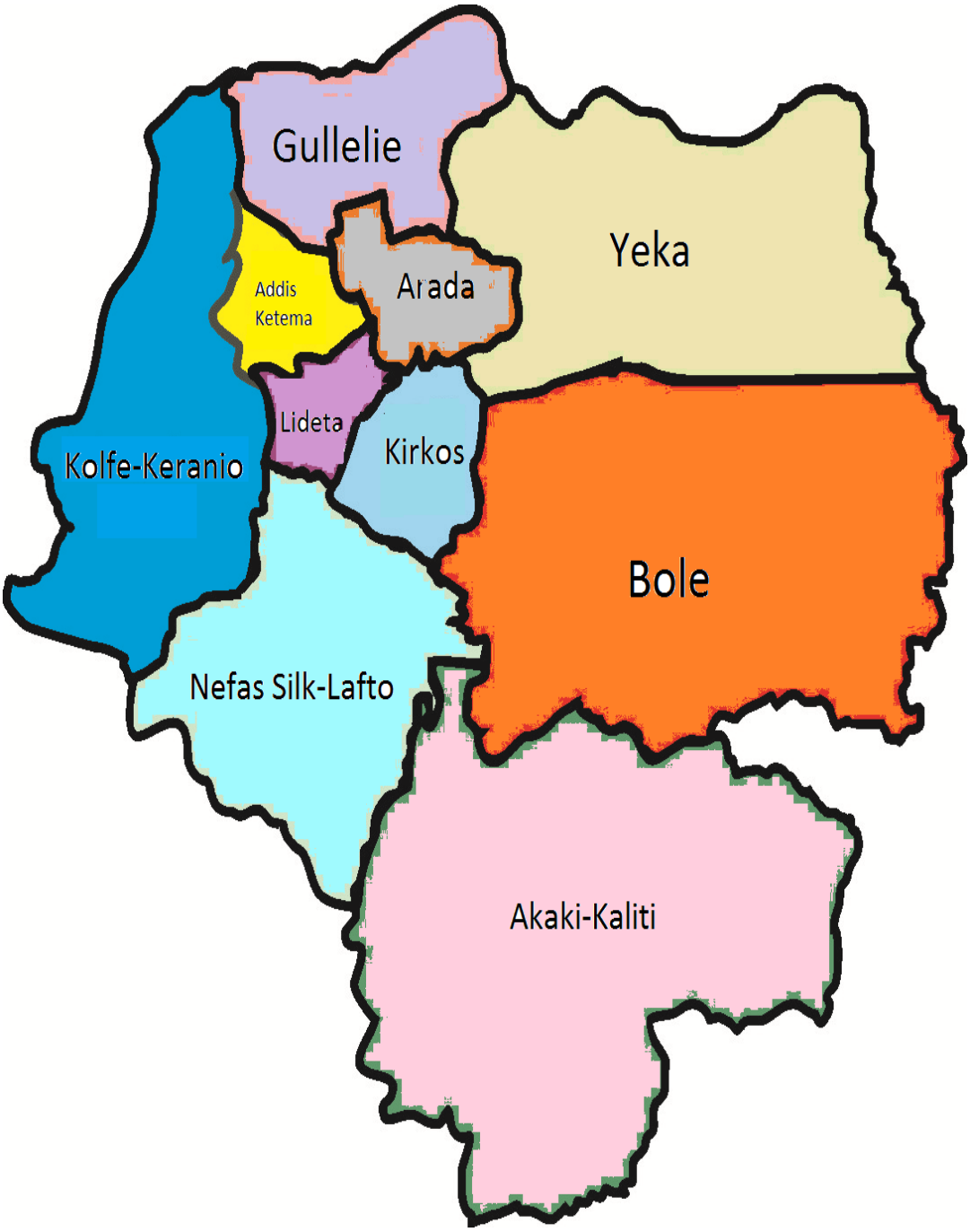
3.1. Description of the Study Area

Kirkos sub-city of Addis Ababa has 11 *Weredas* and according to the statistics of 2012 G.C. it has a population of 246,194 of which 115,177 are males and 131,017 are females and consists an area of 14.62 sq. km. Population density per sq. m: 16,839.53. *Kirkos* sub-city is centrally located and in relation to its surface area it is densely populated. The sub-city carries out municipal functions within the bounds of the physical space located for it in accordance with the principle of decentralization and in conjunction with the center of the city. The sub-city council which is accountable to the sub-city residents has major administrative and policy implementation duties (http://www.addis ababa city.gov.et).

There are about 104 registered NGOs funded projects in *Kirkos* sub-city. From this number 18 NGOs are working in areas of Health and HIV/AIDS intervention, 14 NGOs are working in areas of education and training, 45 NGOs are working in areas of women capacity building and economic empowerment and youth and Child development. Seven NGOs are working in street life prevention and 1 NGO is working in the area of environmental Protection.

This study tried to analyze and evaluate the role and activities of NGOs as development actors in *Kirkos* sub-city through their projects, Addis Ababa. This case study depended on the information that is collected from NGO/CSOs leaders, sub city and *Wereda* administrators and beneficiaries. The data was analyzed, interpreted and based on the findings recommendations are given.

Fig1: Map of Addis Ababa city



3.2. Research Approach and Design

The research objective is to assess the perception of selected stakeholders on the role of NGOs in local development in kirkos sub-city of Addis Ababa. To conduct this research the researcher used case study approach. In order to achieve the objective of the research it employed both primary and secondary, qualitative and quantitative data were approached and collected.

3.3. Sampling Technique

This study employed purposive sampling and selected 8 Ethiopian resident charities/ NGOs that are working in areas of women economic empowerment, street life prevention, HIV/AIDS and Health, Orphans, children and youth support and environmental protection. The researcher selected these NGOs because he finds it helpful to achieve the research objectives. These NGOs are selected to assess NGOs contribution to the local development, to assess NGOs level of collaboration and partnership and to verify the common understanding between the government and the NGOs in the endeavor of socio economic development.

3.4. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection was made through the use of primary and secondary data collection instruments. The primary data was collected through quantitative and qualitative methods. The data for the quantitative section was collected using survey questionnaire prepared by addressing all-important variables. A close ended self-administered questionnaire was prepared in English.

Qualitative data is collected using key informants interview and personal observation. The interview was conducted for the government officers working with the NGO/Charity organizations, NGO/Charity organizations leaders and workers, and Beneficiaries. The questions for the questionnaire were presented in statement form to show the respondent's attitude from strongly disagree to strongly agree for the government offices working with NGOs. The questionnaire provided for the NGO leaders and workers sought their attitude by putting in a scale from very poor to excellent. The interview for beneficiaries is prepared in English and translated in to Amharic for implementation. In line with the interview personal observation was followed in three projects. The respondents are selected based on their seniority and their familiarity with the issues rose.

The data collection was done from Oct, 2014 to March, 2015. From the 32 questionnaire distributed for the NGO leaders and workers in the three *Weredas* 26 returned and from 10 questionnaires distributed to different government offices working with NGOs/charities 7 is returned. 5 interviews with NGO/ Charity leaders, 5 interviews with the government officers 5 interviews with beneficiaries, generally 15 interviews were conducted.

3.5. Data Analysis Techniques

The study used data analysis instruments like frequency and percentage then interpreted the outcome of the findings. The qualitative data that are collected through key informant interviews and the quantitative data are analyzed separately. The units of analysis being themes and concepts, the findings are presented in a descriptive manner. The data gathered through qualitative and quantitative methods, primary as well as secondary sources have been analyzed based on descriptive analysis. Based on the findings conclusions and recommendations are given.

3.6. Ethical Considerations

Ethical clearance and permission was obtained from the College of Business and Economics, Department of Public Administration and Development Management, Addis Ababa University. Before the data collection permissions from the concerned organizations and institutions are asked. During the conducting of interviews respondents were informed about the purpose and the benefit of the study along with their full right to refuse or completely reject in participation. The respondents' were told their response would be kept confidential and their identity shall not be exposed.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Data Presentation and Analysis

In this chapter, the data collected quantitatively and qualitatively are presented, discussed, analyzed and interpreted in detail. Few supportive statistical data are annexed as a reference. Interpretation of each data is given in line with the analysis.

4.1.Brief Profile of Selected NGOs

This section provides the profile of eight selected NGOs. These NGOs are reregistered as Ethiopian Resident Charity organizations. They are working in different areas of intervention. They are purposively selected to attain the research objectives.

I. Hiwot Ethiopia

Established in 1995, its vision is to see a future where children and youth in Ethiopia live healthy, happy and productive lives. Its theme of intervention is HIV/AIDS prevention care and support. Hiwot Ethiopia's mission is to work for positive development of children and youth in Ethiopia, so that they are able to become healthy, happy and productive by raising awareness of issues affecting children and youth and working to change attitudes and practices that are harmful to them, building the capacity and skills of children and youth, partner organizations and its own capacity and expertise. Hiwot Ethiopia also works to provide practical support and service to children and youth. The total budget allocated for the period of June 2013- July 2016 is 26,512,059.00. The NGO project is implemented in the three *Woredas* ,5,8,10 of kirkos sub-city. In Hiwot MARPs project there are 8827 beneficiaries of this number 5649 are females and 3358 are males. The partners with Hiwot Ethiopia are USAID, Engender Health and Individuals. The future strategy is male engagement, participation and sustainability and networking and partnership.

II. EAGC-ADA

The Ethiopian Assemblies of God Church Aid and Development Association was established in 2000. The vision of EAGC-ADA is to see a healthy, productive, self-reliant, sustainable society that works for the betterment of people and their environment. EAGC-ADA has seventy professional and technical employees.

The EAGC-ADA areas of intervention:-

- Child care and development

- Women economic empowerment
- Street life prevention
- HIV/AIDS prevention care and support

The partners of EAGC-ADA Geneva Global, Mission of Mercy, African Heaven, Convoy of Hope, USAID, Jacobs Hope, EAGC and individuals. The project in *Kirkos* sub city is called *Kirkos* women economic empowerment. The objective of the project is to enhance beneficiaries understanding of basic business concept and improve technical know-how of the beneficiaries on specific business areas. It also aims to avoid financial and technical barriers hindering the establishment of the business. There are about 274 beneficiaries. The project duration is January 2013-December 2015. The major donor is Rotary Club. The project is implemented in 6 *Weredas* of *Kirkos* Sub-city. The budget allocated is 1,909,700.05. The NGO is working in a good collaboration with the sub-city and the *Wereda* offices.

III. WISE

Organization for Women in Self Employment (WISE) is established in 1997. Its vision is to see a nation where absolute poverty is eradicated and women economically empowered. Wise's mission is to work with low income women and girls in their efforts to become economically empowered, develop resilient families and become active. The project title is advancing self-employed women. The project duration is from December 2010- November 2015. The budget allocated for the five years is 61,620,281. The organization is involved in micro-finance activities. Wise helped weavers and works in urban poverty reduction. In 2012 in competition prepared by CRDA for 350 charities Wise ranked first and received an award. Wise established 43 saving and credit associations.

Partners/Supporters

Action aid Ethiopia	Concern Ethiopia
Mercy Corps	Trocare, SCIAF &
CAFOD,	PiHA
UNFPA	Cordaid
Ekub Association	NEWA
CRDA	Emma Thompson
Esther Connors	Luc De Bernis

Networks of WISE

NEWA

CRDA

PANE

Addis Ababa Urban Renewal Committee

CESCO

IV. Nikat Charitable Association

It is established in 2006. The project targeted sex workers career development. The project provides education, social support and health service for sex workers. There are 189 beneficiaries. The target groups are female sex workers including Hotel and bar sex workers and indirect sex workers which includes local drink house workers, waitress and low income women. The project duration is from May 2013- 2016. The allocated budget is 8,788,986. The project activate in the two *Weredas* (6 and 2) of *Kirkos* Sub- City. The donors are Global network of sex work project and Timret Le-hiwot association. 80% of the board members and 35% of the general assembly are former sex workers.

V. ENDA Ethiopia

Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA). It is Ethiopian resident charity which works in all the *weredas* of *Kirkos* sub-city. Its objective is to support local initiatives to fight poverty, persevere or improve the environment and promote active citizenship in Ethiopia. The duration of the project is from August 2012 – July 2015. The budget allocated is 10,724,339.

The areas of intervention of ENDA are:-

- Improving living conditions in the *Weredas*
- Sustainable agriculture
- Environmental education
- Urban environmental economy program and
- Action oriented research

ENDA works to bring sustainable development in the sub-city

VI. AWSAD

Association for Woman's Sanctuary and Development (AWSAD) is established in 2003 with the vision of seeing violence free society. The mission of AWSAD is to promote the socio-

cultural wellbeing and economic independence of woman by providing psycho-social support and by strengthening the economic and social independence of women. AWSAD, previously was called Tsotawi Tikat Tekalakay Mahber (TTTM). AWSAD, reregistered and adopted its new name in November 2009. AWSAD, established safe house (Rehabilitation center) in 2006 in Addis Ababa and in 2011 in Oromiya. AWSAD, has three programs safe house, training and capacity building and professional skills training. AWSAD has 46 technical and supporting skills.

VII. HIDA

Hiwot Integrated Development Association (HIDA) is established in 1999. Its establishment is to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and to mitigate the impact of AIDS in the country. The intervention areas are:-

- Child care and development program
- Community based Health Care program
- Livelihood and economic strengthening program
- Capacity building Program

The allocated budget is 36,094,782.

The funding Agency:

- PACT worldwide Ethiopia USAID
- PACT worldwide SIDA
- Marshal Wace Asset Management
- Save the children Norway
- People to people Canada/Sweden
- Liking life and friends of Hida

VIII. Godanaw Rehabilitation Integrated Project (GRIP)

Godanaw Rehabilitation integrated project established in 1995. With the mission of begging hands can work. Godanaw is focused in helping street community. Godanaw receives 120 beneficiaries, mothers with their children. The intervention areas all round care, skill training, day care center and school education and health and nutrition care. The funding source is exclusively donation.

4.2. NGO's Contribution to Development at Kirkos Sub city

Only 10 questioners were distributed to the government offices working with NGOs and of which 7 returned due to unknown reason 3 respondents do not return the questionnaire. Those who are selected to fill the questionnaire are working directly or indirectly with the NGOs. The number of male respondents is greater than the number of female respondents. The majority of the respondents 71.4 % of them are between the ages of 36-45. It indicates that those who were young when the EPRDF took the leadership role of the country now become leaders in different government positions. According to annex 10, the majority of the respondents have service years of 6-10 years that indicates they have quite relevant information.

The previous trend of NGOs/ Charities on development was focusing on temporary relief and aid but currently, according to the respondents of the questionnaire, NGOs shifted towards sustainable development. The Ethiopian government gave due attention towards poverty reduction and sustainable development. Development is not mere economic growth but it is a change in people's quality of life. Change in quality of life is measured by access to education and health care, employment opportunities, availability of clean air and safe drinking water, free from the threat of crime, and so on. The concept of "sustainable development" was first introduced by Brundtland (1987) who defines development as "sustainable" if it "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The researcher believes NGOs should work by taking in to consideration the local development need. The NGOs/ Charity funded projects contribution to the sub-city is evaluated by the NGO/Charity leaders and government officers working with NGOs/Charities and presented as follows:-

Table 1: NGOs contribution to the Local Development, government officer's responses

1. NGOs Contribution to the local development		**Number of Respondents**				
		SD	D	N	A	SA
1.	Have contribution to alleviate local poverty problem	-	-	-	7	-
2.	Help to build local institutions	1	3	3	-	-
3.	They have high contribution to the local capacity building	-	2	4	1	-

4.	Activate in line with Poverty reduction and sustainability plan of the sub-city	1	-	-	6	-
5.	Contribute to the promotion of human rights	3	2	2	-	-
6.	They contribute to the sustainable development of the sub-city	-	-	-	7	-

Note: SD- Strongly Disagree , D- Disagree, N- Neutral , A- Agree SA- Strongly Agree

The responses from the government officers indicate that NGOs contribute to alleviate the local poverty problem, all the 7 respondents responded agree which shows there is consensus on this concept. Concerning helping to build local institutions of good governance the response is from strongly disagree to neutral 1 strongly disagree,3 disagree and 3 neutral. The response given on the NGOs role in building local capacity of the sub-city is 2 disagree, 4 neutral and 1 agree. The question asked on NGOs contribution to promote human rights shows 3 strongly disagree 2 disagree 2 neutral. Due to the legal and policy frame work of the country it is possible to say they do not have part in the promotion of human right. The respondents all agree that NGOs contribute to the sustainable development of the country.

Table 2: NGO's Contribution to the Local Development, NGO Leaders' Response

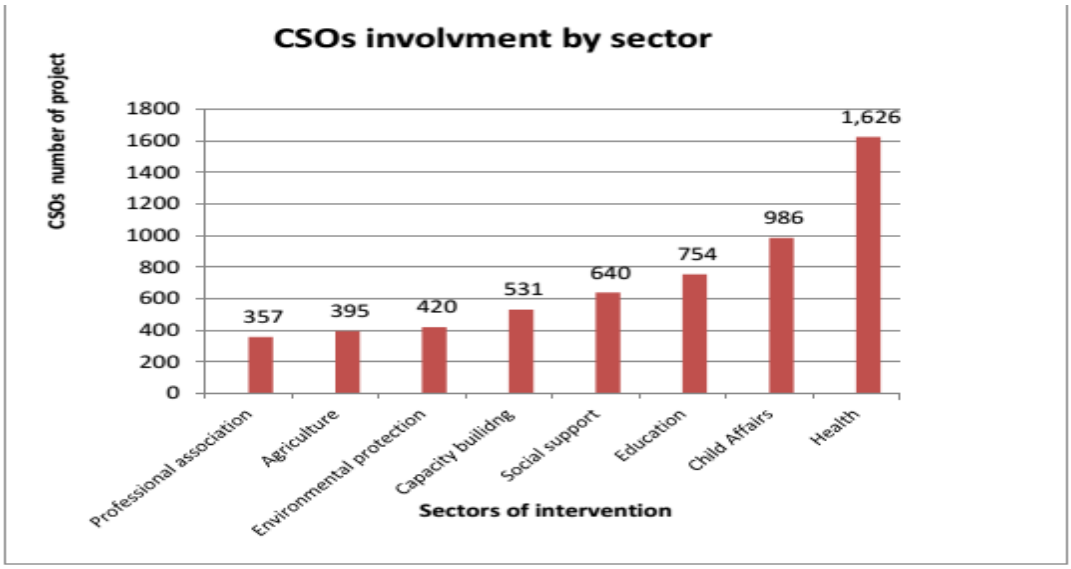
1. Based on the local need NGOs Contribution to Development		**Level of participation/Intervention**									
		VP		P		G		V G		E	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
1.	Reaching the poor and the vulnerable communities	-	-	-	-	1	3.8	19	73.1	6	23.1
2.	Help to empower poor people, women and children	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	61.5	10	38.5
3.	High contribution to the Sub-city/Local capacity building	1	3.8	1	3.8	8	30.8	14	53.8	2	7.7
4.	Activate in line with the Poverty reduction and sustainable development plan of the country	-	-	-	-	7	26.9	19	73.1		

5.	To carry out projects at lower costs than the government	1	3.8	-	-	7	26.9	16	61.5	2	7.7
6.	Conducting research and studies that promotes the country's development	12	46.2	8	30.8	4	15.4	2	7.7		

Note: VP- very poor, P-Poor, G- Good, VG- Very Good, E- Excellent, F-Frequency, P-Percent

Concerning reaching the poor and the vulnerable the respondent's response is from Good to Excellent. This indicates that NGOs play predominant role in reaching the poor and the vulnerable. Most of the charity projects as it was mentioned earlier on the background are working to empower poor people women and children. The response of the respondent's is from very good-excellent. The response from the government officer's also agreed with the NGO/Charity leaders. The response on the NGOs local capacity building varies 1 VP, 1 P, 8 G, 14 VG, 2 E. The response of the respondents specifies that depending on the NGOs focus, plan and program some NGOs are highly involved in the Wereda's capacity building activities and others focus on their specific programs. The response about NGOs activity in line with poverty reduction and sustainable development plan of the country assures that NGOs are active partners with the government 7 responded G and 19 (73.1%) responded VG. With regard to implementing projects with less cost than the government it is clear from the response that NGOs implement projects with less expense than the government, the response goes from good to excellent except 1 response as very poor which is 3.8 %. The response on conducting research and studies that promotes the country's development indicates there is very little or no activity from NGOs on this area because 77% of the respondents responded very poor and poor and only 23% responded good and very good. For example AWSAD' involvement in vocational trainings proves this fact. Generally, NGOs contribution in health, education, child development is high compared to the other sectors the following survey shows NGOs involvement by sector.

Figure 2: CSOs involvement by sector



Source: Agency data base – October 2011

4.3. Collaboration and Net-working of NGOs with the Governemt and and other NGOs

NGOs registration depends on their operation budget. Some are registered at Addis Ababa city council and others at the sub city level. In fact, all charities should get license and registration from the charities and societies office. These charities directly or indirectly collaborate and work with the government offices at the *wereda,* sub city, City and Federal level.

Table 3: NGOs Collaboration and Net-working

	2. Collaboration and Net- working with the government And other NGOs	SD	D	N	A	SA
1	High collaboration with the corresponding government offices	-	-	-	7	-
2	Follow principles of social participation	-	-	-	6	1
3	Presenting a timely report to the respective government	-	-	-	4	3
4	Give immediate response to the Sub-city/ *Wereda's* development request	-	2	2	3	-
5	Aware of and participate in the Sub-city's /*Wereda's* development plan	-	-	1	6	-
6	They highly contributed to the achievement of Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)	-	-	-	2	5
7	Their role is crucial in putting government policy in to practice	-	-	1	6	-

Note: SD – Strongly Disagree D- Disagree N-Neutral A- Agree SA – Strongly Agree

Concerning the collaboration of the NGOs/ Charities with the corresponding government offices the responses were all agree which indicates the system and the legal and policy framework persuade the NGOs to have administrative collaboration with the respective government offices. NGOs are known by following principles of social participation the response is from 6 agree to 1 strongly agree. NGOs present a timely report to the respective government offices otherwise their existence will be at risk so due to license renewal and related factors they are required to present a timely report. The response for NGOs giving immediate response on the sub city's/ *Wereda's* development plan depends on the NGOs and the *Wereda's* mobilization. From the response 3 agree, 2 disagree and 2 neutral. The response for being aware of and participate in the development plan shows that the NGOs are aware of the Wereda's subcity's development plan except there is one response as neutral. The response on NGOs contribution to achieve the wereda's development plan indicates that they did contribute to the achievement of GTP which is ready to be finalized this year. 2 officers responded as agree and 5 responded strongly agree. 6 of the respondents agreed the NGOs crucial role in putting government policy in to practice but 1 responded neutral.

Table 4: NGOs/Charities Collaboration with the Government and Other NGOs

	2.NGOs/Charities Collaboration with the Government and Other NGOs/Charities	VP		P		G		VG		E	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
1.	Collaboration with the corresponding government offices			3	11.5	11	42.3	10	38.5	2	7.7
2.	Follow principles of social participation					8	30.8	14	53.8	4	15.4
3.	Timely report to donors, government and beneficiaries					1	3.8	10	38.5	15	57.7
4.	Give immediate response to the Sub-city/ Wereda's development request	1	3.8	3	11.5	4	15.4	14	53.8	4	15.4
5.	Work in collaboration and partnership with other development actors	3	11.5	12	46.2	4	15.4	7	26.9		
6.	Aware of and participate in the Sub-city's /*Wereda's* development plan	1	3.8			13	50	12	46.2		

7.	Participate and contribute to the achievement of Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)			2	7.7	6	23.1	17	65.4	1	3.8
8.	Playing significant role in putting the government policy in to practice			5	19.2	2	7.7	19	73.1		

The responses from the NGO leaders indicates that there is collaboration between NGOs and the government office 23 respondents or 88.5% of the responses fall from good to excellent. And 3 respondents rated the relationship as poor. The same to that of the government officer's response NGO leader's response also indicated that NGOs are good in their principle of social participation 100% of the responses fall in the category from good to excellent. The response to the *Wereda's* on the development request depends on the type of NGO because the response varies from 1 very poor, 3 poor, 4 good 14 very good and 4 excellent. Concerning working in collaboration and partnership with other development actors NGOs seems weak because the majority 57.7% of the respondents gave response as very poor and poor and only 42.3 responded as good and very good. NGOs are aware of the *Wereda's* development plan. In fact, NGOs development plan overlaps with the *Wereda's* development plan 96.2% of the response is from good to excellent. NGOs played their role in the achievement of GTP specially, in areas of health, education and empowerments except 2 respondents who rated this area as poor and the rest of the respondents rated it from good to excellent. Concerning NGOs role in putting the government policy in to practice 80.8 responded from good to excellent 19.2% rated it as poor. The survey sample conducted on 23 networks (almost 50% of the registered networks), by the development aid group (DAG) in 2013 agrees with the above survey result.

Table 5: Net Work establishment

	Number	%
Networks established before Proclamation	19	83
Networks established after Proclamation	4	17
Total		**100**
Established during the 1970s	1	4
Established during 1990s	5	22
Established after 2000	17	74
Total		**100**
Networks operating nationally	19	83
Networks operating regionally	4	17
Total		**100**
Membership: Ethiopian resident charities	10	43
Membership: Foreign and Ethiopian resident charities	12	52
Membership: Foreign Charities	1	5
Total		**100**

4.4. The Level of Common Understanding on Legal and Policy Issues

It is expected from the government to prepare follow up and support for the NGOs. The government should not ignore the role of NGOs. The follow up and support must not remain around the regulatory and control area but the government has to play the role of facilitation for all development actors. The government is also expected to prepare discussion panels to create awareness and common understanding. NGOs should comply with the laws and policies of the country.

Table 6: The Level of Common Understanding on the Legal and Policy Issues

3.Common understanding on the legal and policy issues		SD	D	N	A	SA
1.	There is mutual confidence between NGOs and the respective government offices		2	4	1	
2.	Once in a while trainings are given to create awareness	3	3	1		
3.	There is regular performance and Financial audit from the Sub-city/Woreda			3	4	
4.	There is mutual understanding with NGOs on legal and policy issues		3	1	3	
5.	There is orientation on the government policy and plan			1	4	2
6.	License renewal and related services are given in a timely manner				5	2

Note: SD – Strongly Disagree D- Disagree N-Neutral A- Agree SA – Strongly Agree

In Ethiopia after election 2005 the government lost confidence in NGOs. According to the government some NGOs collaborated with oppositions and even they tried to help the opposition movements. The responses concerning mutual confidence between NGOs and the respective government offices seem more of regulatory, and not supportive. There is only 1 agree but the rest responses fall disagree and neutral. The responses on offering training once in a while is 3 strongly disagree, 3 disagree and 1 neutral.

The responses on the availability of regular performance and financial audit are 3 neutral and 4 agree. This indicates that most NGOs are controlled at the sub-city level and they are not directly answerable to the *Weredas* because the neutral response might indicate they are not aware of the real situation. The response on the existence of mutual understanding with NGOs on legal and policy issues indicates that there is misunderstanding because 3 respondents disagreed on the availability of the mutual understanding but 3 responded agreed and there is 1 neutral response.

Most NGOs depended on the donors plan. The good thing is that the government once in a while gives orientation on the government policy considering NGOs as development partners. In this regard the respondents' responses prove that there is awareness creation and orientation (1 neutral, 4 agree and 2 strongly agree). The researcher believes in the principle of synergy "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts". They can contribute much to the development of the country if they work hand in hand with the government than operate separately. Concerning license renewal and related services even if there is complaint from the NGOs side but the government offices response 100% proves license renewal and related services are given in a timely manner.

Table 7: Common Understanding with the Government and Other NGOs/Charities

3.Common Understanding with the Government and NGOs/Charities		**Level of participation/Intervention**									
		VP		P		G		V G		E	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
1.	There is mutual confidence between Charities and respective government offices	7	26.9			1	3.8	18	69.2		
2.	Once in a while trainings are given to create awareness	15	57.7	6	23.1	3	11.5	2	7.7		
3.	There is mutual understanding with the government on legal and policy	7	26.9	8	30.8	10	38	1	3.8		

	issues										
4.	The advantage of Proclamation 621/2009 (Proclamation to provide for the registration and regulation of Charities and Societies) in facilitation of NGOs/Charities activities	12	46.2	3	11.5	8	30.8	1	3.8	2	7.7
5.	There is timely response from the government offices	1	3.8	10	38.5	11	42.3	2	7.7	2	7.7

Concerning the mutual confidence unlike the government officers NGO leader's 18 respondents (69.2%) responded that their relationship is good with the respective government offices. This show NGOs are trying their best to create smooth atmosphere with the respective government offices for the facilitation of their activities. About 7 respondents (26.9) responded as very poor the response shows there is no consistency on the response because in some *Weredas* there is good relationship where as in other *Weredas* there is no mutual confidence. Concerning awareness creation and training the response is 57% very poor 23.1 poor 11.5% good and 7.7% poor. The response indicates a lot of work is needed to create awareness on the local need and policy issues. The mutual understanding survey indicates 57.7% of the respondents responded that there that there is misunderstanding on legal and policy issues. 41.8% of the respondents proved that there is common understanding on the legal and policy issues. The overall evaluation indicates still there is question related with license renewal, income generation activities, and income tax payments.

Proclamation 621/2009 is very controversial and was criticized as restrictive law for the NGOs activities. It was very much criticized by the NGOs and the civil society. Of the respondents 57.7% responded from very poor to poor and 42.3% responded from good to excellent. But the report from the interview indicates that proclamation 621/2009 is restrictive and a hindrance for the NGOs activity. Concerning the service or the timely response from the government office 15 respondents 57.7 % responded from good to excellent the remaining 11 (42.3%) responded from very poor to poor. This indicates that the response from the government office does not fully satisfy NGOs or charities.

From the questionnaire given for NGO leaders 15 responded from good to excellent that they have the freedom to operate by taking in to consideration the local context. Probably here the NGOs leaders might have freedom within the given mandate and implement already

approved projects but changing the established plan and programs is impossible. In our country NGOs shift from relief and temporary aid to development is a major step in the history of NGOs

4.5. The Overall Evaluation of NGOs Activities

Table: 8 Overall Evaluations of NGOs/CSOs Activities

4.Overall Evaluations of NGOs/CSOs Activities		VP		P		G		VG		E	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
1.	Have the freedom to implement its plan by taking in to consideration the local context and in partnership with local organizations	2	7.7	9	34.6	9	34.6	5	19.2	1	3.8
2.	Focusing not on temporary relief and aid but, support the sustainable development plan of the country	6	23.1			2	7.7	9	34.6	9	34.6
3.	Using administrative cost which is proportional to the overall activities of the charity			5	19.2	6	23.1	9	34.6		
4.	Mobilizing local resource and involve the community	11	42.3	7	26.9	5	19.2	3	11.5		
5.	Plan on the sustainability of the NGO's/charity's activity	16	61.5	1	3.8	7	26.9	1	3.8	1	3.8
6.	Conducting activities in a professional manner							13	50	13	50
7.	Involved in environmental intervention activities	20	77	3	11.5	3	11.5				
8.	Conduct baseline survey	15	57.7	5	19.2	3	11.5	3	11.5		
9.	Have clear objectives to measure performance	11	42.3	6	23.1	5	19.2	3	11.5	1	3.8

The response from NGO leaders proves this fact, 20 respondents (76.9%) responded from good to excellent only 6 respondents 23.1% responded very poor. The current government policy highly influenced NGOs to use administrative cost which is proportional to the overall activities of the NGO. Currently, most NGOs started income generation activities which are very encouraging. In fact, these activities have their own problems on implementation because NGOs are expected to establish separate board and hire additional personnel like accountant for the

income generation activities which could be costly. The respondent's response in this area showed that 15 respondents responded from good to excellent and the remaining 11 responded as poor.

Concerning local resource mobilization some NGOs work with different organizations, individuals and groups at home and their operational areas. They mobilize financial and non-financial resources to support their charitable activities. The respondent's response 69.2% indicates that there is no strong resource mobilization strategy at home but there is high level of dependency on outside donors. NGOs are known for conducting their activities in a professional manner that is why 100% of the respondents responded from very good to excellent. In *Kirkos* sub city only 1 project was registered to conduct environmental protection project. Even if there are some kinds of environmental intervention activities by some NGOs but there are no significant environmental protection activities in the sub city the respondent's response also proves this reality. The respondent's response indicates most NGOs have a problem of conducting base line survey that is the main reason for having duplication of efforts. The objectives of most NGOs are not clear to measure their performance and the survey result proves this fact.

4.6. Interview and Personal Observation

Interview with the government Officers

For the 15 interviews conducted 5 interviews were done with the government officers working with NGOs. 5 Five interviews were also conducted with selected charity project leaders. The remaining 5 interviews were conducted with the beneficiaries which are the major stake holders in the NGOs activity.

Three categories of interviews were conducted for the government offices. The first interview was with different government offices. The offices are *Kirkos* sub-city, Charity and society agency, *Wereda* 3 administration office, *Wereda* 4 administration office and *Wereda* 9 administration office. Even if the researcher contacted the Ministry of Federal Affairs religious affairs directorate Director, it had been informed that currently the Ministry does not involve in the project or charity affairs but the charity and society agency was given the mandate to register and control the charity and society organizations.

Since the proclamation 621/2009 implemented, it was possible to manage the activity of the NGOs. Previously many NGO's were operating without registration. The accountability and

transparency has been increased, even if there are still problems on controlling the NGOs activity there is tremendous improvement. Most of the respondents clearly stated that the contribution of charity organizations is great and they said much is expected from them to achieve the country's poverty reduction and developmental goals. The current improvement in the NGOs activity is they in some areas they began to complement the government's activities. One of the problems rose from the sub-city was on tracing the specific address of the NGO's because due to rental increase they shift from one *Wereda* to the other and sometime leave the sub-city or *Wereda*. The researcher asked why the government does not provide land for NGOs so that they construct their own building for an office and overall activities. The respondent responded that some NGOs caught when they sell the land given to them for such purpose. It is possible to say that NGOs are working in line with the poverty reduction plan but their contribution in institutions and local capacity building was not significant.

Based on the respondent's responses and from other related literatures NGOs do not play significant part in policy influencing, advocacy and implementation. NGOs doing many activities on economic empowerment but due to the legal environment of the country they are highly restricted from doing human right activities. NGOs are also highly contributing to the socio economic development of the country. The other thing is even if micro finance and vocational trainings are very essential for women economic empowerment but it is not implemented adequately. In *Kirkos* sub city there are several slum areas and environmental protection projects, construction of internal roads and sewerage system and integrated housing project are the focus areas of the government but NGOs involvement is very less.

Table 9: Types of Waste disposal in Kirkos Sub-city

All Housing Units	Collected by Municipality	Collected By PVT established individuals	Open Space Behind The Housing Unit	Dump In River	Burn/ Bury	Other	NGOs
52,581	**19,851**	**27,241**	**432**	**3,558**	**1,236**	**237**	**1**

Interview with the NGO Leaders

The second interview was conducted with charity/NGO leaders. Most NGOs in the sub-city are working in areas of woman capacity building, child development, street life prevention, supporting orphans and elderly, education and training and health. These areas are parts of government focuses and areas in which the country has registered significant results as part of achieving MDG. NGOs contribution in this regard is very significant. Development cannot be assumed without involving all development actors. Due to the participatory approach of the sub-city many NGOs are collaborating with the government. NGOs depend on their donor's plan the level of flexibility is very low. NGOs are working to create sustainability plan and avoid dependency mentality but still it requires a lot of work. Most NGOs work in similar areas according to the survey conducted 64 NGOs work in supporting women, children and elderly people, 18 work in areas of Health and HIV/AIDS and disability, 14 NGOs work in areas of skills and trainings, 7 in areas of street life prevention and 1 NGO has environmental protection project. From this survey and the interview response it is clear that NGOs lack base line survey. Most of *Kirkos* sub-city is slum area but there is only one environmental intervention project. Most of the institutions in the *Wereda* need capacity building intervention except AWSAD which conducted some capacity building trainings and activities to the *Wereda* offices and police officers others have no that much focus on building local institutions capacity. Integrated Urban Housing, Infrastructure and Microfinance are government urban development plans that the government gave due emphasis.

Table 10: AWSAD Capacity Building Trainings

S/N	Type of training	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Baby Sitting	-	7	8	24	60	21	60
2	Embroidery & sewing	32	78	120	164	165	33	24
3	Entrepreneurship	14	32	36	64	71	68	60
4	Food preparation	7	25	28	35	38	35	36
5	Hair dressing	-	-	1	-	-	-	79
6	Home Management	32	78	120	164	165	218	189
7	Modern Spinning	-	-	-	-	-	-	30

Charity Organizations previously were focusing on relief and aid but currently most charities activate in the areas of sustainable development. NGOs are working in microfinance, capacity building and self-reliance. The researcher also agrees on these three elements as very important. According to Cheston and Khan (2002), one of the most popular forms of economic empowerment for women is microfinance, which provides credit for poor women who are usually excluded from formal credit institutions.

Poverty reduction attention to women in poor household is essential if the Millennium Development Goals for poverty reduction is to be realized. Not only are women the majority poor people but they are likely to invest surplus in the health care, improved nutrition, school fees and other household needs and this translates to child and household poverty reduction, measured in terms of nutrition, consumption and well-being (Magugui C.K., 2013). NGOs serve as capacity builder to help the community to develop the resources, building awareness, motivating to participation in project and finally, improving the quality of community's lives (ibid). Self-reliance is very decisive because it motivates the public to use local resource, local initiative and creates awareness about their possessions to improve their conditions by their own means.

The other challenge which the respondents mentioned is about less collaboration and net-working among the NGOs. NGOs need to collaborate so that to achieve the developmental goal. The 30:70 allocation of budget according to the respondents is very difficult to manage it that way. Even if the government's intention is to impose more control on NGOs still there are some NGO leaders who abuse the fund through fraudulent procurement system. Concerning participation on policy making the response is the same with the questionnaire. NGOs have less involvement in policy making and policy advocacy. Finally more or less NGOs follow the development policy of the country and played significant role for the achievement of MDG and GTP.

The responses given to the question concerning proclamation 621/2009 seems yes and no. The response is yes in the sense of providing legal framework for NGOs activity and controlling the activity of illegal activities related with the NGO activity. There was excessive use of funds for administration and overhead and there was abuse of funds that came by the name of the poor. In this sense it is important to have regulatory mechanism. The current law has some useful provisions for charities. One of those provisions is charities are exempted from tax except on

their income generation activities. The other is charities are given the chance to involve in income generation activities.

According to Article 14(5) of the draft proclamation, only Ethiopian Charities or Societies i.e. those groups that receive less than 10% of their income from foreign sources are allowed to work on human rights and political activities. The respondents mentioned that the Ethiopian constitution Article 31 speaks about freedom of association "Every person has the right to freedom of association for any cause or purpose". The government should not restrict NGOs based on their income and label them as foreign and national.

Only Ethiopian organizations (those groups that receive less than 10% of their income from foreign sources) are allowed to appeal to court against the decision of the administrative organ, and even in this case the ground of appeal is restricted to error of law although it is obvious that the overwhelming majority of the potential conflict would be on error of facts than law. International organizations do not have any right of appeal to court whatever decision is made against them by the administrative bodies. The respondents criticized these articles of the law and commented that they need to be amended.

Table 11: Total Number of Charities and Societies that have not renewed their license as of September 2014

No.	Type of ChSO	ChSOs which have not renewed their licences by Sept 15, 2014	In percentage terms	ChSOs which have not yet reached the licence renewal time (registered for less than 3 years) on Sept 15, 2014
1	Ethiopian Charities	56	49.1%	15
2	Ethiopian Societies	178	50.0%	86
3	Ethiopian Resident Charities	626	31.1%	581
4	Ethiopian Resident Societies	48	45.7%	33
5	Foreign Charities	50	14.2%	79
6	Consortia	11	20.8%	5
7	Adoption Agencies	1	1.7%	0
	Total	970	31.74	799

Source: CSA Report

Interview with Beneficiaries

Most beneficiaries responded that they are benefited from charity activities. Some respondents mentioned that had it not been for the charity organizations help they would have difficulty to send their children to school. Some NGOs brought lasting impact in people's life.

Some women who were organized and got microfinance support from the NGOs now began to help themselves and their family members and began to save part of their income. There are also some NGOs who focused on temporary help and assistance. Concerning following principles of transparency and accountability some NGOs follow this principle and others are much hidden and they do not report to their beneficiaries. All beneficiaries agree on the existence of NGOs in their surroundings. Even if, they have some problems, they still contribute towards the development of the country. The service delivery of the NGOs differs from NGO to NGO. The beneficiaries commented that NGOs should always be transparent and accountable to their partners.

Analysis from Personal Observation

During my observation I saw that most of the locations are not suitable for NGOs activities. Most of the NGOs have multiple activities like professional training, child education, feeding programs and the like. Their premises are very crowded with these different activities they are conducting their activities in a very small area.

From the observation the researcher understood, except in some places, that most NGOs are conducting their activities in an ethical and professional manner. In fact, since most of the NGOs depend on foreign funds and get less support from the government it is impossible to say they are conducting their activities in a well-organized manner.

The researcher read the vision, mission and objectives of most NGOs posted in the compounds and offices. In some places pictures that show the different activities those NGOs do in the sub-city and indicate who their beneficiaries are and how they are influenced by the charities activity. The researcher also observed charts of statistical data. The challenge that is clearly observed through personal observation is about the availability of suitable space and facility for the charity activities of NGOs.

4.7. Strengths and Weaknesses Observed

NGOs in *Kirkos* Sub city involved in the local development of the sub city. Most of them are working in similar areas. The general evaluation indicates, even if most of *Kirkos* sub city is slum area but there is only one registered project environmental intervention project. Environmental Development Action in the Third World, (ENDA) Ethiopia activates with the objective of supporting local initiatives to fight poverty, persevere or improve the environment

and promote active citizenship in Ethiopia. If proper base line survey was conducted it could have been possible to see several environmental protection projects.

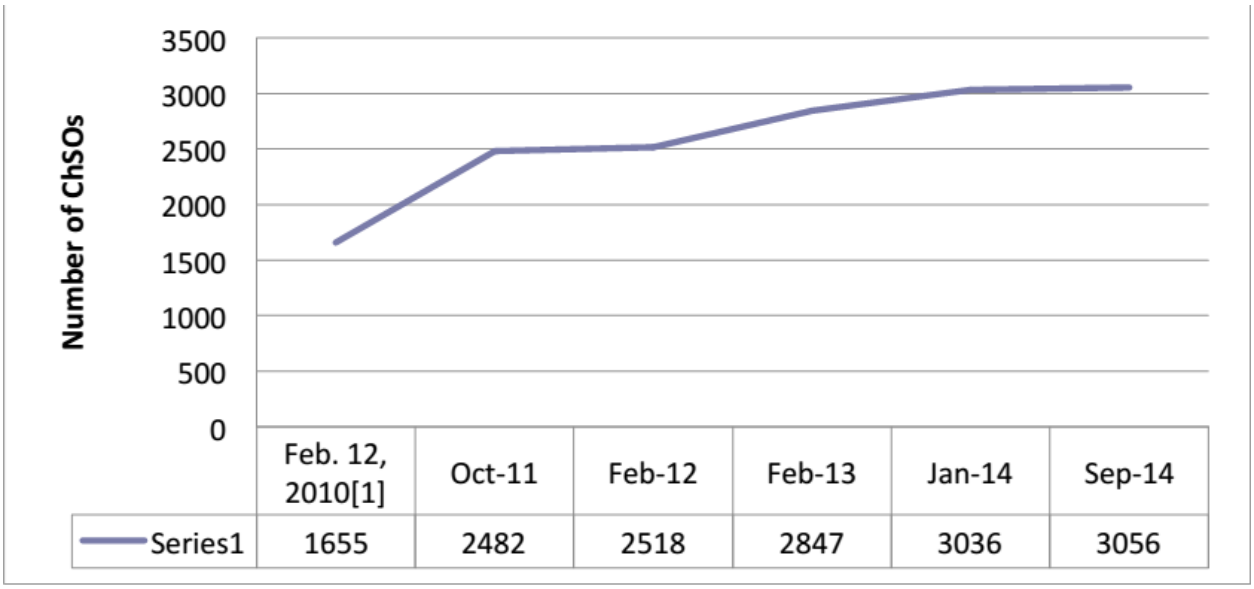
Most NGOs depend on their donor's plan. Due to this they are not able to be flexible and activate according to the local development need. In order to avoid sense of dependency on external fund and build sustainability of the projects ownership of development process as well as strengthening local capacity is very essential. Organization for Women in Self Employment, (WISE) in this regard is doing remarkable activity. They have income generation best practice from their donor consortium, public shows, volunteer service, fundraising dinner and newspaper calls. They are mobilizing resources and secure income from membership fees, donor's funds, and earned incomes from sales and tenders, community, investment and careful utilization of finance. WISE is also involved in microfinance activities and established 43 saving and credit associations. The other organization is Ethiopian Assemblies of God Church- Aid and Development Association (EAGC-ADA) this organization mobilizes resource from the church members in order to help its beneficiaries and prepared a good strategy to mobilize local resource and ensure its sustainability.

Hiwot Integrated Development Association, HIDA's report of 2013 indicates that they conducted monitoring and evaluation and they have put key indicators and clear and measurable objectives. They are also working with multiple foreign donors. The challenge is most NGOs are not doing significant activity in order to raise funds at home.

Concerning legal and policy issues most NGOs complained about the 70:30 regulations. Even if this rule is relevant to control misappropriation of funds but the classification of activities between administrative and operational are not clearly stated. The other one due to proclamation 621/2009 some NGOs are persuaded to change their area of interventions and names in Kirkos sub city Association for Woman's Sanctuary and Development (AWSAD) was called, Tsotawi Tikat Tekalakay Mahber (TTTM) and was working in areas of advocacy and human right. The other one is Godanaw which is affected by the private organizations and employees' pension proclamation. Due to its financial constraints this proclamation created heavy financial burden to this charity. The Wereda office taken from them the office and training center given freely to conduct its activates. Even if this charity tried to construct its own office building but they could not construct it due to financial problems. Godanw project decide to down size itself and change its name to Shalom baby care center.

According to Article 14(5) of the proclamation621/2009, only Ethiopian Charities or Societies i.e. those groups that receive less than 10% of their income from foreign sources - are allowed to work on: (a) advancement of the practical implementation of human and democratic rights, (b) promotion of equality of nations, nationalities, peoples, gender and religion, (c) promotion and protection of the rights of children and the disabled, (d) advancement of conflict resolution or reconciliation and, (e) promotion of the efficiency of justice and law enforcement agencies. Other types of charities and societies are relegated to undertaking only service delivery activities (Comment of Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations on the Draft Charities and Societies Proclamation 16th Nov 2008). NGOs/Charities say that it is difficult to dichotomize human right issues from the development. One of the positive aspects of the law is it highly facilitated the registration of NGOs

Fig: 3 Trends in the Registration of NGOs Charities and Societies



Source: ChSA data and reports

There are complaints from some NGOs concerning the long bureaucratic process in the government offices to renew their license and during registration. According to the above report NGOs registration is increasing from time to time. Concerning the license renewal which is conducted every 3 years during the period of 2012 license renewal there were observed problems from both NGOs and government offices sides.

According to the DAG, TECS report reasons for the delay include:-

- backlog of renewal work in the agency,
- High staff turnover in the Agency, resulting in new staff taking extra time to understand and validate the renewal procedure,
- Unavailability of a valid implementation agreement with government departments (donor commitment alone is not judged sufficient),
- Unavailability of templates for required documents (including work plans and activity reports),
- Unclear procedures, resulting in organizations being required to submit additional information beyond the initial request. Some ChSO Directors and their staff have paid 15-20 visits to the Agency to clarify matters;
- Inability of the organization to comply with certain legal rules and guidelines, especially the 30:70 guideline;
- Some cases of the Agency undertaking an additional internal audit of organizations whose audits had been carried out by approved auditors;
- Humanitarian charities being unable to comply with the need to submit annual plans and budget for the next 3 years, given they operate on 12-18 month cycles.

According to the Agency´s perspective reasons for delays include:

Unethical work practice by some ChSOs

- Shortage of staff in the Agency
- Late arrival by ChSOs for renewal – ChSO arrive at the end of the 2 months after the last day of the expiry of their working license
- Non-mandate operations– disrespect of the 90/10 rule and in fact mobilizing more than 90% of their funds and engaging in advocacy work
- Failure of the organization to comply with certain legal rules and guidelines, especially the 30:70 guideline (the Agency's 2012 Annual Report suggests around 80% of all organizations did not comply to this guideline);
- Failure by some ChSOs to present annual audit and activity reports
- Lack of required project cycle management and auditing principles is knowledge by the staff
- Lack of coordination with the sector administrative bodies such as BoFEDs
- Conflict between some ChSOs staff and their management

- Specific issues (including the case of intermediary INGOs), which will be presented to the Agency´s board for a final decision. (DAG,TECS 2013)

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

NGOs contribution in the areas of women economic empowerment, health, education and child development is remarkable but based on the governments urban poverty reduction and development plan there is less or no intervention in the areas of infrastructure, environmental intervention, microfinance, and local institutions capacity building. The previous trend of NGOs/ CSOs on development was focusing on temporary relief and aid but currently, NGOs shifted towards sustainable development. They began collaborating with the government development plan. Due to lack of baseline survey and research NGOs/CSOs could not clearly report their performance and understand their local context.

Most NGOs get their operational budget from foreign source due to this they depend on their donors plan. Although, few NGOs began to involve in income generation activities they are still dependent on foreign funds. Charities/NGOs have no plan for the sustainability of their projects. Income generation activities and local resources mobilization activities are not satisfactorily implemented.

Concerning the collaboration of the NGOs/ Charities with the corresponding government offices the legal and policy framework persuade the NGOs to have administrative collaboration with the respective government offices. NGOs collaboration among themselves and the net-working process shows good beginning, many NGOs are in the membership of CRDA. Same purpose NGOs began to collaborate with national and international NGOs. Generally speaking, the collaboration and net-working activity is not satisfactorily implemented.

There are misunderstandings on the legal and policy issues between the NGOs and the government. During registration and license renewal NGOs encountered problems which led to inconvenience and unnecessary delay in the process. As it is presented in the analysis, the classification of activities between administrative and operational are not clearly stated. Even if proclamation 621/2009 facilitated NGOs/CSOs registration but there are still problems in license renewal. The agency faced problem in human resource and technical capacity.

5.2. Recommendations

As it is presented in the NGOs/ CSOs profile, most NGOs are getting their fund from few sources of which the majority are foreign sources. NGOs should plan on the sustainability of their projects by soliciting funds from different sources. Strengthening local resource mobilization is crucial. In line with that, by building the local capacity they have to work on avoiding dependency mentality. NGOs should involve in income generation activities, WISE and EAGC, ADA, are good examples in this regard. They have also need to expand their donor base. To have income generation scheme helps to minimize total dependence on foreign funds. NGOs should conduct base line survey and evaluation to clearly understand the local context, to improve their service and to clearly report their performance.

Working closely and in collaboration with different partners and stakeholders is extremely essential to minimalize duplication of efforts and ensure service quality and sustainability. NGOs/CSOs should strengthen the good effort started with regard to net-working and collaboration.

To create a common understanding on legal and policy issues discussion panels are needed between the government and the NGOs. The government once in a while gives orientation on legal and policy issues and this should continue to avoid confusion and misunderstanding and to get an input from all stakeholders even to improve some legal and policy issues. NGOs should comply with the laws and policies of the country. The government should strengthen the capacity of the established agency, so that to render best service as much as possible.

Reference List

Agency of Charities and Societies . (2010). Retrieved May 27, 2013, from www.chsa.gov.et: http://www.chsa.gov.et

Adelman, I. (2000). Fallacies in Development Theory and their Implications for Policy . In G. M. Stiglitz(Eds.), *Frontiers of Development Economics: The Future in Perspective* (pp. 103-134). Washingto, D.C.: World Bank/Oxford University Press.

Agency, C. a. (2013, May 27). Retrieved from http://www.chasa.gov.et

Aghion, .. H. (1992). A Model of Growth through Creative Destruction. *Econometrica, 60(2)*, 323-351.

Brundtland. (1987). *Our Common Future. World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED)* . Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Carbaugh, R. J. (2004). *International Economics.* Mason, OH: Thomson Sowth-West.

Chenery, H. (1960). Patterns of Industrial Growth. *The American Economic Review, 50(4)*, 624-654.

Cheston S, Kuhn L. (2002). *Empowering Women Through Microfinance*. Retrieved November 5, 2014, from Empowering Women Paper pdf: http://videos.opportunity.org/

Christenser; Laegreid and Rones. G. (2007). *Organization Theory and Public Sector.* USA: Routledge.

Clark, J. (2000). *Civic Society,NGOs, and Development in Ethiopia.* Washington,D.C.: World Bank.

Council, A. A. (2011). *Addis Ababa City.gov.et*. Retrieved September 20, 2014, from http://www.addis ababa city.gov.et

Dessalegn Rahmato, Akalwold Bantirgu,Yoseph Endeshaw. (2008). *CSOs/NGOs in Ethiopia.* Addis Ababa: Ad Hoc CSOs/NGOs Task Force.

Domar, E. (1947). Expansion and Employment. *The American Economic Review, 37(1)*, 34-55.

Elizabeth, F. (2005, June). Faith-based and secular humanitarian. *International Review he Red Cross*, pp. 311-325.

Fantahun, G. (2010). *A Critical Assessment of Actors, Roles and Power in the Charities and Societies Proclamation No.621/2009 making process in Ethiopia.* Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.

Fenta, M. (2007). *BEYOND THE PUBLIC REALM:Local Government Net-work and Service Development in the Amhara and Tigray Regions,Ethiopia.* Hague: Shaker Publishing .

Fonjong, L. F. (2002). The Concept of Self Reliance in Community Development Initiatives in the Cameroon Grassfields. *Geo Journal,57*, 83-94.

Fritzen, S. A. (2006). Encyclopedea of Public Adminstration and Policy. Singapore: National University of Singapore.

Gesit, M. (2009). *The New Charities and Societies Proclamation and its Impact on the Operation of Save the Children Sweden -Ethiopia.* Save the Children Ethiopia-Sewden.

Hancock, G. (1989). *Lords of Poverty.* London: Macmillan London.

Hansen, P. (2014, July 25). Developing Countries in Need:Which Characterstics Appeal Most to People When Donating Money. *Journal of Development Studies, 50*(11), 1494-1509.

Harrod, R. (1948). *Towards a dynamic economics, some recent developments of economic theory and their application to policy* . London : Macmillan .

Hein, S. (1992). Trade Strategy and Dependency Hypothesis: A Comparison of Policy,Foreign Investment and Economic Growth in Latin America and East Asia. *Economic Development and Cultural Change, 40(3)*, 495-521.

Hoff, K. S. (2000). Modern Economic Theory and Development. In G.M. Meier & J.E. Stiglitz (Eds.), *Frontiers of Development Economics: The Future in Perspective* (pp. 389-485). Washington, D.C.: World Bank .

Hope, K. (2008). *Poverty,livlihoods, and governance in Africa;fulfilling the development promise.* New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan.

Lewis, D. (2007). *The Managment of Non-governmental Development Organizations* (2nd ed.). London: Routledge.

Lewis, Davis and Kanji, Nazneen. (2009). *Non-Governmental Organizations and Development.* Newyork: Routledge.

Lewis, W. (1954). Economic Development with Unlimited Supply of Labour. *The Manchester School, 22(2)*, 139-191.

Lucas. (1988). On the Mechanics of Economic Development. *Journal of Monetary Economics, 22(1)*, 3-42.

Magugui C.K., K. J. (2013, December). *Microfinance in the Achievement of Millennium Development Goals. A Case of Koilot Division, Country -Kenya*. (European Journal of Logistics Purchasing and Supply Chain Managment) Retrieved November 12, 2014, from www.ea.journals.org.

Meier, G. (2000). The Old Generation of Development Economists and the New. In G. M. J.E.Stiglitz(Eds), *Frontiers of Development Economics: The future in Perspective* (pp. 13-50). Washington, D.C.: World Bank/Oxford University Press.

Mihr, A. (2011, November). *Human rights NGOs: Imperative or impermissible actors in (post)-conflict societies?* Retrieved November 30, 2014, from International NGOs Journal Vo. 6(11): httP://www.academicjournals.org/NGOJ

Moyo, D. (2009). *Dead Aid.* London : Penguine Books .

Passenheim. (2010). *Change Managment* . London: Ventus Publishing.

Rapely, J. (2007). Retrieved November 30, 2014, from www.rienner.com: https://www.rienner.com/

Romer, P. (1986). Increasing Returns and Long-turn Growth. *Journal of Political Economy, 94(5)*, 1002-1037.

Rostow, W. (1960). *The Stages of Economic Growth: A non-communist* . Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.

Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom.* New York: Anchor Books.

Stiglitz, J. (1998). *More Instruments and Broader Goals: Moving Toward the post-Washington consensus: Wider Annual Lectures* . Helsinki: United Nations University - World Institute for Developmental Economics Research.

Sunshant. (2010, August 30). *NGO.* Retrieved November 28, 2014, from www.ngo.in: http://www.ngo.in/types-of-ngos.html

Todaro, M. P. (2012). *Economic Development* (11th ed.). Boston: Pearson Education.

Vakil, A. (1997). Confronting the classification problem: toward a taxonomy of NGOs. *World Development*, 57-71.

Zeleke, M. (2010). *Civil Society and Freedom of Association Threatened?A Critical Examination of Ethiopian Charities and Societies Law.* Oslo: University of Oslo.

Annex 1: An Interview Prepared for the NGOs/CSOs Leaders and Workers

Addis Ababa University College of Business and Economics Master of Public Administration and Development Management

Dear Sir/Madam:

My name is Tesfaye Wegari I am a postgraduate student of Addis Ababa University, College of Business and Economics and Department of Public Administration and Development Management. This questionnaire is designed to analyze and evaluate the role of NGOs in the development of *Kirkos* sub-city Addis Ababa. Therefore, I kindly request you to spare some time and to honestly respond to all the questions. I assure you that all your responses will be kept confidential and your identity shall not be exposed. Your response will only be used for this academic study. I thank you in advance.

Part 1: Background Information:

Sex

Male ☐ Female ☐

Educational Background

High school ☐ Diploma ☐ BA ☐ MA ☐ PHD ☐

Age in years

18-25 ☐ 26-35 ☐ 36-45 ☐ 46- 60 ☐ Above 60 ☐

Service years

1-5 ☐ 6-10 ☐ 11-20 ☐ Above 20 ☐

Position held at present

Executive ☐ Department Head ☐ Supervisor ☐ Staff ☐

Addis Ababa University College of Business and Economics Master of Public Administration and Development Management

An Interview prepared for the NGOs/CSOs Leaders and Workers

Type/category of Charity_____
Areas of intervention_____
_____
Beneficiaries_____
Budget_____
Establishment_____ Duration_____
Partners_____
Vision/Mission Statement_____

1. Based on the local need what is your project's contribution?

a) What is your contribution to the local development?

b) What is your level of flexibility to implement the local development plan?

c) What are your sustainability plans and resource mobilization strategies?

d) What is your effort to avoid dependency and to create new jobs?

e) Did you conduct baseline survey before implementation of your project and evaluation after the implementation of your project?

2. What is the collaboration and net-working plan of your organization?

a) Did you work in collaboration with the governmental and non-governmental organizations?
b) What are the clearly identified problems of the sub city or the *wereda?*
What is your contribution to improve or eradicate these problems?

3. Do you have common understanding with the government on legal and policy issues? If yes/no explain your reasons in brief.

a) Are there any problems that you encountered related with proclamation 621/2009?

b) What is your level of satisfaction with the service rendered from the government offices working with NGOs?

c) What are the positive and negative impacts of the proclamation?

Thank you so much for sparing your time to respond to these questions!

Annex 2: An Interview Prepared for the Governmental Offices Working with NGOs/CSOs

Addis Ababa University College of Business and Economics Master of Public Administration and Development Management

Dear Sir/Madam:

My name is Tesfaye Wegari I am a postgraduate student of Addis Ababa University, College of Business and Economics and Department of Public Administration and Development Management. This questionnaire is designed to analyze and evaluate the role of NGOs in the development of *Kirkos* sub-city Addis Ababa. Therefore, I kindly request you to spare some time and to honestly respond to all the questions. I assure you that all your responses will be kept confidential and your identity shall not be exposed. Your response will only be used for this academic study. I thank you in advance.

Part 1: Background Information:

Sex

Male ☐ Female ☐

Educational Background

High school ☐ Diploma ☐ BA ☐ MA ☐ PHD ☐

Age in years

18-25 ☐ 26-35 ☐ 36-45 ☐ 46- 60 ☐ Above 60 ☐

Service years

1-5 ☐ 6-10 ☐ 11-20 ☐ Above 20 ☐

Position held at present

Executive ☐ Department Head ☐ Supervisor ☐ Staff ☐

Addis Ababa University College of Business and Economics Master of Public Administration and Development Management

An Interview prepared for the Governmental Offices Working with NGOs/CSOs

1. What is the extent of collaboration of charities with your office?
2. What are the observed NGOs problems and the response given from your office?
3. Are charity Organizations accountable and transparent?
4. How do you rate NGOs/Charities contribution to the Sub-city/*Wereda's* local development plan?
5. Do NGOs work in line with the poverty reduction and development plan of the government?
6. What are the capacity building activities conducted by NGOs to your sub city/ *Wereda*?
7. Are NGOs playing active role in the policy formulation, implementation and influence?
8. Are NGOs highly contributing to the socio economic development of the sub city or the *Wereda* ?
9. Is there any confusion or misunderstanding between NGOs and the concerned government offices on legal and policy issues?

Thank you so much for sparing your time to respond to these questions!

Annex 3: An Interview Prepared for the Beneficiaries

Addis Ababa University College of Business and Economics Master of Public Administration and Development Management
(It will be asked by translating in to Amharic)

1. What are the general benefits you or your family members received from this charity?
2. Do you take any part or have participation in the activities of the NGOs/Charities?
3. Can you say this NGO/Charity follows principles of accountability and transparency?
4. How much important is the existence of this charity to the community?
5. What do you comment about the service delivery of this project?
6. What is your general comment about this project?

Thank you so much for sparing your time to respond to these questions!

Annex 4: ለተገልጋዮች በአማርኛ የተዘጋጀ ቃለ መጠይቅ

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርስቲ ቢዝነስ እና ኢኮኖሚክስ ኮሌጅ
በሕዝብ አስተዳርና ልማት አመራር የማስተርስ ዲግሪ

<u>ለተጠቃሚዎች የተዘጋጀ ቃለ መጠይቅ (ከእንግሊዝኛ ወደ አማርኛ የተተረጎመ)</u>

1. ከዚህ ግብረ ሰናይ ድርጅት እርስዎም ሆነ ቤተሰብዎ አገኘን የሚሉትን ጥቅም ይግለጹ፡፡
2. በዚህ የግብረ ሰናይ ድርጅት ዕቅድ እና አፈጻጸም ውስጥ አለኝ የሚሉት ድርሻ ምንድነው?
3. ይህ የግብረ ሰናይ ድርጅት የግልጽነትና ተጠያቂነትን መርህ ይከተላል ብለው ያምናሉ?
4. የዚህ ግብረ ሰናይ ድርጅት በዚህ አካባቢ መኖር ለህብረተሰቡ ምን ያህል ጠቃሚ ነው?
5. ስለዚህ ድርጅት የአገልገሎት አሰጣጥ የሚሰጡት አስተያየት ምንድነው ?
6. ድርጅቱን አስመልክቶ የሚሰጡት ማንኛውም ተጨማሪ አስተያየት ካለ ?

ጊዜዎን ሰውተውና ፈቃደኛ ሆነው ለቃለ መጠይቁ ምላሽ ስለሰጡኝ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ፡፡

Annex 5: A Questionnaire to be filled by the Government Offices Working with NGO's

Addis Ababa University College of Business and Economics Master of Public Administration and Development Management

Dear Sir/Madam:

My name is Tesfaye Wegari I am a postgraduate student of Addis Ababa University, College of Business and Economics and Department of Public Administration and Development Management. This questionnaire is designed to assess the role of NGOs in the Local development of Kirkos sub-city Addis Ababa. Therefore, I kindly request you to spare some time and to honestly respond to all the questions. I assure you that all your responses will be kept confidential and your identity shall not be exposed. Your response will only be used for this academic study. I thank you in advance.

Instruction:

- You do not need to write your name
- Please use an **"x"** Mark to select the option that best represent your response for **part one** and circle the number representing your response for **part two**.

Part 1:Background Information:

Sex

Male ☐ Female ☐

Educational Background

High school ☐ Diploma ☐ BA ☐ MA ☐ PHD ☐

Age in years

18-25 ☐ 26-35 ☐ 36-45 ☐ 46- 60 ☐ Above 60 ☐

Service years

1-5 ☐ 6-10 ☐ 1-20 ☐ Above 20 ☐

Position held at present

Executive ☐ Department Head ☐ Supervisor ☐ Staff ☐

Address of the researcher: tesfaws@yahoo.com Cell phone # +251 191 130 7154

Part 2: Instructions; in your opinion, how does the activities of NGOs in the sub-city contribute to the development of the sub-city in terms of the dimensions listed below: Select the responses from 1-5

1. **Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neutral 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree**

		Response				
	1. NGO's Contribution to the local development	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1.	Have contribution to alleviate local poverty problem	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Help to build local institutions	1	2	3	4	5
3.	They have high contribution to the local capacity building	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Activate in line with Poverty reduction and sustainability plan of the sub-city	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Contribute to the promotion of human rights	1	2	3	4	5
6.	They contribute to the sustainable development of the sub-city	1	2	3	4	5
2.Collaboration and Net-Working of NGO's with the Government and other NGOs		SD	D	N	A	SA
1.	High collaboration with the corresponding government offices	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Follow principles of social participation	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Presenting a timely report to the respective government office	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Give immediate response to the Sub-city/ *Wereda's* development request	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Aware of and participate in the Sub-city's /*Wereda's* development plan	1	2	3	4	5
6.	They highly contributed to the achievement of Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Their role is crucial in putting government policy in to practice	1	2	3	4	5
	3.The Level of Common Understanding on Legal and Policy issues	SD	D	N	A	SA
1.	There is mutual confidence between	1	2	3	4	5

	NGOs and the respective government offices					
2	Trainings are given once in a while to build the capacity of NGOs	1	2	3	4	5
3	There is regular performance and Financial audit from the Sub-city/Woreda	1	2	3	4	5
4	There is mutual understanding with NGOs on Legal and policy issues	1	2	3	4	5
5	There is Orientation on the government policy and Plan	1	2	3	4	5
6	License renewal and related services are given in a timely manner	1	2	3	4	5

Thank you so much for sparing your time to respond to this questionnaire

Annex 6: A Questionnaire to be filled by the NGO leaders/workers

Addis Ababa University College of Business and Economics Master of Public Administration and Development Management

Dear Sir/Madam:

My name is Tesfaye Wegari I am a postgraduate student of Addis Ababa University, College of Business and Economics and Department of Public Administration and Development Management. This questionnaire is designed to assess the role of NGOs in the development of Kirkos sub-city Addis Ababa. Therefore, I kindly request you to spare some time and to honestly respond to all the questions. I assure you that all your responses will be kept confidential and your identity shall not be exposed. Your response will only be used for this study. I thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Instruction:

- You do not need to write your name
- Please use an **"x"** Mark to select the option that best represent your response for **part one** and circle the number representing your response for **part two**.

Part 1:Background Information:

Sex Wereda _____

Male ☐ Female ☐

Educational Background

High school ☐ Diploma ☐ BA ☐ MA ☐ PHD ☐

Age in years

18-25 ☐ 26-35 ☐ 36-45 ☐ 46- 60 ☐ Above 60 ☐

Service year

1-5 ☐ 6-10 ☐ 1-20 ☐ Above 20 ☐

Position held at present

Executive ☐ Department Head ☐ Supervisor ☐ Staff ☐

Address of the researcher: tesfaws@yahoo.com Cell phone # +251 191 130 7154

Part 2: Instructions; in your opinion, how does your charity organization contribute to the development of the sub-city in terms of the dimensions listed below: Select the responses from 1-5

1. Very Poor 2. Poor 3. Good 4. Very Good 5. Excellent

	1. Based on the Local need NGO's Contribution	**Level of participation /Intervention**				
		Very Poor	Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
1.	Reaching the poor and the vulnerable communities	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Help to empower poor people, women and children	1	2	3	4	5
3.	High contribution to the Sub-city/Local capacity building	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Activate in line with the Poverty reduction and sustainable development plan of the country	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Contribute to the promotion of peace and democracy	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Conducting research and studies that promote the country's development	1	2	3	4	5
	2. NGOs/Charities Collaboration with the Government and Other NGOs/Charities	VP	P	G	VG	E
1.	Collaboration with the corresponding government offices	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Follow principles of social participation	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Timely report to donors, government and beneficiaries	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Give immediate response to the Sub-city/ Woreda's development request	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Work in collaboration and partnership with other development actors	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Aware of and participate in the Sub-city's /Woreda's development plan	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Participate and contribute to the achievement of Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Playing significant role in putting the government policy in to practice	1	2	3	4	5
	3. Common understanding with the government on legal and policy issues	VP	P	G	VG	E
1.	There is mutual confidence between Charities and respective government offices	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Once in a while trainings are given to create awareness	1	2	3	4	5
3.	The regular performance and Financial audit from the Sub-city/Woreda	1	2	3	4	5

4.	The advantage of Proclamation 621/2009 (Proclamation to provide for the registration and regulation of Charities and Societies) in facilitation of NGOs/Charities activities	1	2	3	4	5
5.	There is timely response from the government offices	1	2	3	4	5
4. Overall Activities of NGOs/CSOs		VP	P	G	VG	E
1.	Have the freedom to implement its plan by taking in to consideration the local context and in partnership with local organizations	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Focusing not on temporary relief and aid but, support the sustainable development plan of the country	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Using administrative cost which is proportional to the overall activity of the charity	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Mobilizing local resource and involve the community	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Plan on the sustainability of the NGOs/Charity's activity	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Conducting activities in a professional manner	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Involved in environmental intervention activities	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Conduct baseline survey	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Have clear objectives to measure performance	1	2	3	4	5

Thank you so much for sparing your time to respond to this questionnaire!

Annex 7: Check List for Personal Observation of Charity Projects

No.	Assessment Questions	Yes	No
1.	Is the location of the NGO conducive for its activities?		
2.	Do the Organization posted its vision, mission and values in a Visible place?		
3.	Do the employees of the charity organization seem to conduct their activities in a professional and an ethical manner?		
4.	Is there willingness to give information about the charities activity?		
5.	Are they rendering their service in a well-organized manner?		
6.	Are there charts, posters, pictures and informative things in the compound or offices?		
7.	Are there enough space and offices and rooms and necessary facilities to conduct the NGO's activities?		

Annex 8: MDGs at Glance

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015
- Achieve universal primary education by 2015
- Promote gender equality and empower women.
- Reduce Child Mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development.

Annex 9: Closed NGOs

የተዘጉ ድርጅቶች (Closed NGO's)

ተ.ቁ	የድርጅቱ ስም	የቀድሞ ሰ.ቁጥር	አዲሱ ሰ.ቁጥር	አድራሻ				ስልክ ቁጥር	አይነት
1	ቤተር ፍውቸር አዶብሽን ሰርቪስስ BETTER FUTURE ADOPTION SERVICES	3136	1232	አ.አ	ቦሌ	14/15		011647793/94	የውጭ ቢ.አ
2	አደይ የተቀነባበረ ልማት ድርጅት ADEY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION(AIDO)	842	0591	አ/አ	ቂርቆስ	20/21	ቀበሌ ግቢ ውስጥ	0911190006	የኢ.ትዮጵያ ነዋሪዎች በአድ
3	ብሩህ ዘመን የወላጅ አጥ ሕፃናት ማህበር BIRUH ZEMEN YEWELAJ ATE HITSANAT MAHIBER	3517	0436	አዲስ አበባ	ቂርቆስ	11/12	525	0114-165069	የኢትዮጵያ ነዋሪዎች በአድ
4	ሣማሪታንስ ፐርስ SAMARITAN'A PURSE	321	1388	አ.አ	ቦሌ	20	128	0116614969	የውጭ ቢ.አ
5	ሞቢሊቲ ዊዝአውት ባሪየርስ ፋውንዴሽን MOBILITY WITHOUT BARRIERS FOUNDATION	2847	1057	አ.አ	ቦሌ	05	607	0116184259	የውጭ ቢ.አ
6	ፅጌ ታደስ ወላጅ አልባ ህፃናት ማሳደጊያ	ዳግም	0609						
7	አብርሀምና ሳራ በጐ አድራጐት ማህበር Ye Abrhamenna Sara bego Adragot Mahiber	አዲስ	2051						
8	የሐሊ መታሰቢያ Yehasee metasbiYA	አዲስ	2000						
9	ተስፋ የባለሙያዎች ማህበር HOPE PROFESSIONALS ASSOCIATION	12/10/2002 ደቡብ ክ	1658	ደቡብ	ሐዋሳ	ሚሊኒየም	አዲስ	0462-204163	የኢትዮጵያ ነዋሪዎች በአድ
10	ቢታንያ የሕጻናት ሙንደር								

Annex 10: Profile of Survey Participants

Profile of Government Officers Working with NGOs

No	sex	N	%	Edu	N	%	Age	N	%	Serv.	N	%	Posi.	N	%
1.	M	5	71.4	Dip	-	-	26-35	1	14.3	1-5	-	-	Excu	3	42.9
2.	F	2	28.6	BA	7	100	36-45	5	71.4	6-10	4	57.1	Dep't Head	3	42.9
3				MA	-	-	46-60	1	14.3	11-20	2	28.6	Super visor	1	14.3
4				PhD	-	-	Above 60	-	-	Above 20	1	14.3	staff	-	-

Note: Sex stands for sex of respondents, N stands for frequency, % stands for percent, Age stands for age of respondents, Serv. Stands for the service year of respondents, Posit. Stands for the current position held by the respondents.

Profile of NGO Leaders and Workers

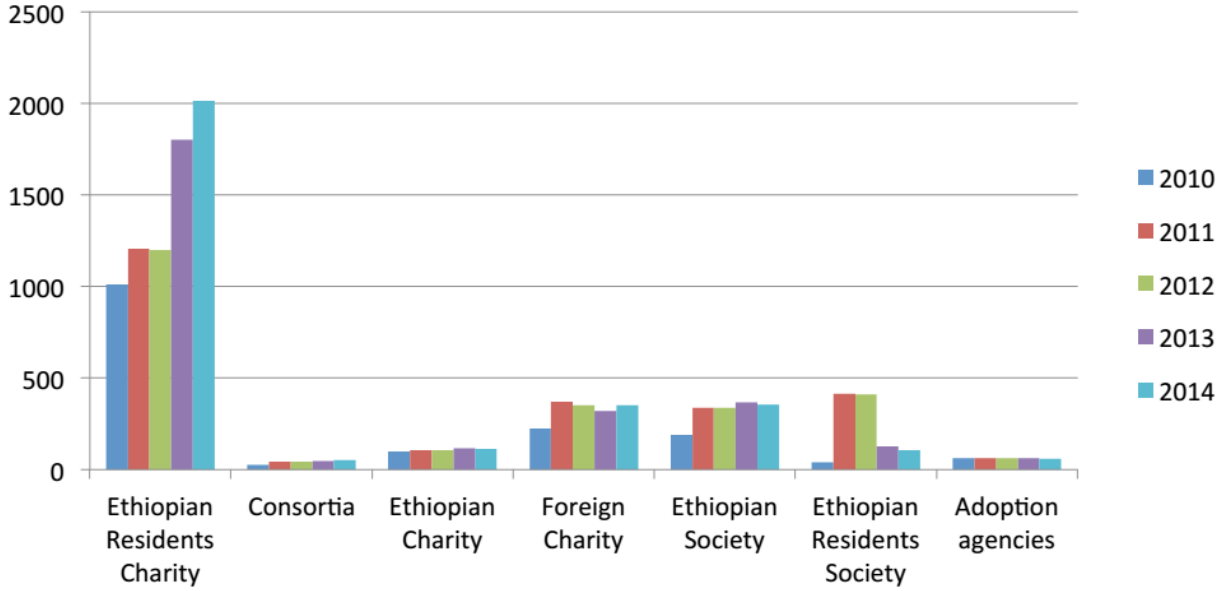
No	sex	N	%	Edu	N	%	Age	N	%	Serv.	N	%	Posi.	N	%
1.	M	19	73.1	Dip	1	3.8	26-35	5	19.2	1-5	2	7.7	Excu	11	42.3
2.	F	7	26.9	BA	15	57.7	36-45	13	50.0	6-10	6	23.1	Dep't Head	8	30.8
3				MA	9	34.6	46-60	8	30.8	11-20	9	34.6	Super visor	7	26.9
4				PhD	1	3.8				Above 20	9	34.6			

Note: Sex stands for sex of respondents, N stands for frequency, % stands for percent, Age stands for age of respondents, Serv. Stands for the service year of respondents, Posit. stands for the current position held by the respondents.

Annex 11: Profile of Interview Participants

ID	Sex	Age	Edu	Exper.
GO1	F	40	BA	15
GO2	M	38	BA	10
GO3	M	44	MA	12
GO4	M	46	BA	9
GO5	M	50	BA	18
NGOL1	F	38	BA	6
NGOL2	M	45	BA	8
NGOL3	M	48	Dip	13
NGOL4	F	40	BA	5
NGOL5	M	39	BA	7
B1	F	40	2ndary	-
B2	F	37	Primary	-
B3	M	45	Primary	-
B4	M	17	2ndary	-
B5	F	15	Primary	

Annex 12: Cumulative registration of Different Charities and Societies



Source: ChSA Report

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and that all the sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by:

Name: Tesfaye Wegari

Date: June 04, 2015,

Signature:_____

Confirmed by Advisor:

Name: Professor CD Dash

Date: June 04, 2015,

Signature: _____

Place: Addis Ababa University Department of Public Administration & Development Management Graduate Program

Date of Submission: June 04, 2015,