



**ASSESSMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN POVERTY  
ALLEVIATION  
THE CASE OF KIRKOS SUB CITY**

**BY  
WORKU MERSHA**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC  
ANDMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT ADDIS ABABA  
UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
DEGREE OF MASTERS IN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT**

**September 2021**

**Addis Ababa**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND  
ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT MASTERS OF DEVELOPMENT  
MANAGEMENT**

**ASSESSMENT OF CSOs IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
THE CASE OF KIRKOS SUB CITY**

**BY  
WORKU MERSHA**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT ADDIS ABABA  
UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
DEGREE OF MASTERS IN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT**

**THESIS ADVISOR: - ELIAS BERHANU (PHD)**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND  
ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT MASTERS OF DEVELOPMENT  
MANAGEMENT**

**ASSESSMENT OF CSOs IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION: CASE  
KIRKOS SUB CITY**

**BY  
WORKU MERSHA**

**APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINERS**

_____	_____	_____
ADVISOR	SIGNATURE	DATE
_____	_____	_____
INTERNAL		
EXAMINER	SIGNATURE	DATE
_____	_____	_____
EXTERNAL		
EXAMINER	SIGNATURE	DATE

## **DECLARATION**

I, WORKU MERSHA, declare that this work entitled “ASSESSMENT OF CSOs IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION: CASE KIRKOS SUB CITY”, is the outcome of my own effort and study and that all sources of materials used for the study have been duly acknowledged. I have produced it independently except for the guidance and suggestion of my Research Advisor and internal examiner. This study has not been submitted for any degree in this University or any other University. It is offered for the partial fulfilment of the degree of Master of Arts in Development Management.

Name: WORKU MERSHA

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Confirmation by Advisor

ELIAS BERHANU (PHD) \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE

DATE

TITLE	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	vi
CHAPTER ONE .....	1
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY.....	1
1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.....	2
1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	4
1.4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY .....	4
1.6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY .....	4
1.8. DEFINITION OF TERMS.....	5
1.9. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY .....	5
CHAPTER TWO .....	6
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	6
2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .....	6
2.1 DEFINITION OF CSOS .....	6
2.2 THE ROLE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION .....	7
2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF CSOS .....	8
2.4 THEORIES OF CIVIL SOCIETY .....	9
2.5 TYPES OF CSOS.....	10
2.6 ADVANTAGE & DISADVANTAGES OF SCOS .....	11
2.7 CSOS SOURCE OF FUNDS .....	14
2.8 THE BOTTLENECKS OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS .....	15
2.9 THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUNDS OF SCOS .....	17
2.9.1 SCOS IN ETHIOPIA .....	18
2.10. EMPIRICAL LITERATURE REVIEW .....	20
2.11. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK.....	21
CHAPTER THREE .....	21
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....	21
3. INTRODUCTION.....	21
3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA .....	22
3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN .....	22
3.3 RESEARCH APPROACH.....	22
3.4 SAMPLING DESIGN.....	22
3.5 TARGET POPULATION .....	22
3.6 SAMPLING SIZE DETERMINATION .....	23
3.7 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE.....	23
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA.....	24

3.9 RESEARCH INSTRUMENT .....	24
3.10 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN .....	24
3.11 DATA ANALYSIS METHODS .....	24
3.12 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY .....	24
3.12.1 VALIDITY.....	24
3.12.2 RELIABILITY .....	25
3.13 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION .....	25
CHAPTER FOUR.....	25
DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	25
4.1 INTRODUCTIONS .....	25
4.2 GENERAL RESPONSE RATE OF THE RESPONDENTS .....	26
4.3 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS .....	26
4.6 CSOS PROMOTE AWARENESS ABOUT DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMUNITY .....	28
4.9 SPEARMAN CORRELATIONS COEFFICIENT STATISTICS BETWEEN THE VARIABLES.....	32
4.10. INFERENCE ANALYSIS .....	34
4.11. NORMALITY TEST .....	34
CHAPTER FIVE.....	35
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	35
5 INTRODUCTION.....	35
5.1. SUMMARY .....	35
5.2. CONCLUSIONS.....	36
5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS .....	37
5.4. RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER RESEARCHES .....	38
APPENDIX.....	41

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

First of all Praise be to the Almighty God, My source of success and strength. Next my beloved family, DAD and MOM I am so grateful for your important and great help, who have helped me to this day. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor, Dr. ELIAS BERHANU For all of his professional guidance, comments, constructive ideas and advice from the starting to the accomplishment of this study. Lastly, I would like to thank everyone that has contributed to this thesis directly or indirectly.

## **ABSTRACT**

*The aim of this study is to investigate the role of Civil Society Organizations in poverty alleviation. Poverty reduction is not something that can be solved by one group or organization in a miracle way rather it needs collective effort through consecutive years for better improvement. The general and specific objectives the study was assess significant roles of CSOs in poverty alleviation, investigate prospect and challenges CSOs in poverty alleviation, identify the factors affect CSOs in poverty alleviation and analyse the effects of CSOs in poverty alleviation. Beside this, the thesis was following explanatory research design and used both primary and secondary data were collected and used. The primary data was gathered via questionnaire administered while the secondary data was collected through variety document review plus Stratified judgmental sampling design was employed to select the sample respondents from the total population. The collected data has been analysed qualitatively and quantitatively using statements, tables, figures and percentage using SPSS statistical package software valid and reliable constructs to measure the role civil society in poverty. According to the data obtained from the respondents Civic Society Organizations has role in poverty reduction and finally this study concluded that CSOs approaches from needs based to rights based approaches has raised their importance as development actors. Enable to empower the poor by providing platforms and serving as a strong voice for civil society to demand accountability from the State.*

**Key Terms: Civil Society Organizations, Poverty, Poverty alleviation**

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY

Civil society organization plays more than one roles. They are a critical supply of facts for each residents and authorities. They display authorities regulations and moves and preserve authorities accountable. They interact in advocacy and provide opportunity regulations for authorities, the personal sector, and different institutions and, observer human rights manipulations and offer information to both local communities and intercontinental societies/ other states (Kreienkamp, 2017).

The notion of civil society is not new concept. The subject matter has been associated within political philosophy, sociology and social theory for hundreds of years. Traditional arguments round civil society had the subject of sign and knowledge at their heart. Starting from Aristotle, Hobbes and Locke through to Rousseau, Tocqueville and Gellner, common society association has been a center of social hypothesis for quite a long time. The accentuation on information has generally been lost in current discussions (Edwards, 2004).

Somewhat modem civil associations began to emerge in Ethiopia during the 1930s as a factor of urbanization and economic development a law meant to recognize and codify these groups was passed in 1960. Civil society entities in general were slow to take basis underneath the kingdom and then severely restricted during the Derg period 1974-1991 (Jeffrey Clark, 2000).

During the Derg regime (1974–1991), most of the traditional and international associations were repressed and supplanted by Peasant Associations (PAs) and official co-operatives. They had to be strong to withstand legislative and outside pressing factors that took steps to disband them. Nonetheless, after right around a hundred years of dynamic state restraint, various sorts of native affiliation keep on exiting today. (Fowler 1997)

An enormous number of CSOs started working in Ethiopia in the wake of the starvations during the 1970s and 1980s that constrained the Derg (the then military junta) to acknowledge global associations and unfamiliar guide help. To a huge degree, these recently settled or showed up associations dealt with alleviation and helpful administrations. The quantity of CSOs expanded consistently again after the ruin of the Derg system in 1991 (Jeffrey Clark, 2000).

From 1991 to 2009, during which CSOs began to bloom because of the launch of political space, following the destruction of the Derg in May 1991. In this period, fundamental liberal

rights and opportunities, for example, the rights to opportunity of articulation, affiliation and gathering were given due acknowledgment in both the Transitional Period Charter of Ethiopia (1991) and the along these lines received FDRE Constitution (1994).

Subsequently, this period saw a significant expansion in the number; size and jobs of CSOs in Ethiopia. More than 3,000 CSOs were accounted have been officially enlisted at the Federal level preceding the reception of the prohibitive Charities and Societies Proclamation (CSP) in 2009.

Civil society organizations provide humanitarian relief and basic services, innovate in service delivery, build capacity, mobilize local initiatives and resources in order to obtain reliable and advocate fair, balanced and sustainable poverty alleviation, change and development. So for this situation common society associations (CSOs) have bigger commitments both straightforwardly and by implication to the cycle of destitution decrease and fulfillment of nation improvement (Ghaus-Pasha, 2004).

Now a day CSOs are dramatically increasing throughout the world. Most of them are really helpful in fighting against poverty by different aspects. Such as by creating employment, building different infrastructures like education centers, health care services, roads, water and sanitation services, empowering women's by creating awareness and advocacy services.

In Ethiopia CSOs are participating in every sectors and they are on good position on fighting against poverty despite during the last 27 years of government policy and the bureaucracy towards them were changing at different times, and corrupted officials were main obstacles for their unsuccessful effort and achievement towards their goals.

## **1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The Poverty alleviation Strategy conducted by the recipient government itself and Civil society organization participation in line of reasoning, expand the scope of ownership beyond the government alone into a broad-based country ownership, which should, in principle, increase the probabilities of its' effective elaboration and implementation (James Manor, 2004).

Poverty involves substantially more than "an absence of material assets". It incorporates "an absence of admittance to and power over social, financial and political assets that individuals should need to fulfill their fundamental requirements", and extreme impediments on the opportunity of decision. It likewise involves weakness and frailty tremendous troubles in and it incorporates social exclusion not least on grounds of sex and inadequacy "to satisfy social commitments, to be a regarded and esteemed individual from a family and a local area" (James Manor, 2004).

Poverty is not something that can be solved by one organization, group of people or government rather it is great agenda that needs the involvement of all sectors, individuals, organizations and government. Whereas civil society organization by itself cannot achieve poverty alleviation, because there are many different factors that hinder and there are several obstacles they may face by government or other institutions for the sake of their financial or other gains which go against the purpose of the CSO's established and all this problems can not solved by capacity of civil societies only. That's why there are millions of CSO's but still many nations are in poverty. So, CSO's should act in partnership with governments and other institutions to fight against poverty or other problems that needed to be solved. CSO's should have to make decisions by their own like their partners. They need power to make decisions rather they are just a servant to carry out the designs of governments or corporations (Green, S, 2017).

Many CSOs fail to achieve the purpose they established as a result of the political system of the government, laws, bureaucratic system of government and other institutions, absence of finance, but mostly they fail because of corrupted government officials and members of CSO's who are greedy to fulfill their personal life (CIVICUS, 2018).

As increasing important players in development, with increasing surveillance from the microscopes of society, it is imperative to continually assess the significance of CSOs to development. However, in its place of just narrowly concentrating on their effects, this study assesses CSOs by thoroughly examining their operations towards poverty reduction and its integral components.

The existence of CSOs depends on the good will of the ruling party; as a result most CSOs are supporters of the ruling government. That's why CSOs fail to achieve the purpose that they established. If change made in the government system they always fail because they are operating in accordance of the ruling system and its impossible reasons could be absence of trust between the CSOs and the Government of Ethiopia (GOE). Other possible reason is the lack of organizational capacity, financial constraints, government interference and absence of commitment at all levels of the government. Besides, the government of Ethiopia has designed goals for reducing poverty (SDPRP, 2002, p. 85).

Finally Previous studies have been limited to cities and regions and have not been able to reach the lower classes. Therefore, this study assesses the role of CSOs in poverty reduction in the case of sub-city and woreda or district that have not been explored in depth before.

### **1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The following questions were the possible research questions that the study was attempt to answer:

1. What are the significance roles of CSOs in poverty alleviation?
2. What are the prospect and challenges CSOs in poverty alleviation?
3. What are the factors that affect CSOs in poverty alleviation?
4. What is the effect of CSOs in poverty alleviation?

### **1.4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The main objective of this study was to assess CSOs in poverty alleviation: the case of Kirkos sub city.

The specific objectives of the study were:

- To assess significant roles of CSOs in poverty alleviation: the case of Kirkos sub city.
- To investigate prospect and challenges CSOs in poverty alleviation.
- To identify the factors affect CSOs in poverty alleviation.
- To analyse the effects of CSOs in poverty alleviation.

### **1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The study finding will provide relevant input to CSOs and other stakeholders potentially Kirkos Sub City which identifying the existing strength and weaknesses of CSOs. In addition, this study will help for policy makers. At last, the concept of modern CSOs is new particularly to Ethiopia and as this study is found on recent CSOs literatures, it is essential for researchers who want to undertake further studies related to CSOs, on the other words This study will contribute the knowledge on CSOs and their participation in poverty alleviation.

### **1.6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The study was focused on CSOs and their support in order to alleviate the nation from poverty, where researcher assesses and evaluate how CSOs contribute to poverty alleviation. This study has three scope areas. The first part gives due attention on the thematic area of the study related with the roles of CSOs roles in poverty reductions. Second, This study was limited to the case of Kirkos sub city because the geographical of samples were obtained from Kirkos sub city only. Third, the study is going to be limited on time because it will be conducted form January 2021- October 2021.

## **1.7. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

This thesis has been partially constrained by different limitation such as, the scope of the issues which this study is trying to cover is very narrow geographical area, some respondents may not give the required full information and also, some respondents were not punctual in returning the questionnaire due to different reason, Lack of available domestic literatures and books due to the recentness of the concept especially in related study. The current safety emergency COVID-19 issues possibly a restrictive, meanwhile it requires authentic contact with, and it might negatively affect information collection.

## **1.8. DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**CSOs:** are non-membership based organizations, established by one individual or a group of people with shared social objectives.

**Funds:** an organization set up for the administration and management of a monetary fund.

**Poverty:** “a lack of access to and control over social, economic and political resources that people must have to satisfy their basic needs”.

## **1.9. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

This thesis was organized in to five chapters. The first chapter dealt with the introductory part of the study. Which includes background of the study, significance of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope and limitation of the study, operational definition and organization of the paper are incorporated.

The second chapter would be a brief literature review regarding the research topic. The research methodology and design were discussed in the third chapter. Chapter four dealt with research analysis and interpretation of the finding and finally summery of the major findings, conclusion and recommendation was discuss under in chapter five.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

##### **2.1 DEFINITION OF CSOs**

The terms civil society and the NGO sector are interchangeable. Civil society refers to the large universe of entities found in virtually every society labor unions and trade guilds, professional association, grassroots community organizations, cultural affiliations, and other voluntary associations. Significant among subsets of entertainers inside civil society organization are the NGOs Broadly occupied with poverty mitigation and civic education (Jeffrey Clark, 2000).

In other words, 'civil society' includes everything between and including big non-governmental organizations and small, informally structured organizations that tiny handfuls of villagers form in remote areas of a less developed country (Jeffrey Clark, 2000).

Major categories of civil society organizations comprise NGOs at international, national and local levels; church organizations, grassroots or people's organizations. This latter category consists of residential area-based associations, professional associations, burial associations, producers and consumers associations, credit associations, trade unions, gender and age based organizations and various interest groups (ADB, 2006).

Civil society is institute of whose participants are involved mainly in a complex of non-state activities economic and cultural production, volunteer associations, and house life and who in this way preserve and change their personality by exercising all sorts of pressures or controls upon state institutions. Ibid

Civil society organization is intentional affiliations framed for motivations behind basic interest or aggregate activity. Basically, it incorporates a bunch of social organizations dependent on family, confidence, and premium area or belief system; at its centre is concerned human affiliation accepting numerous structures, including coordinated political or social action that works between the private revenue driven circle and formal administrative establishments (Goran Hyden, 1997).

Civil society organization it refers to independent, non-state and non-private sector associations and organizations that have some form of structure and formal rules of operating, together with the networks, infrastructure and resources they utilize (CIVICUS, 2012).

"Civil society refers back to the area of exposed collective movement round shared interests, functions and values. In theory, their institutional bureaucracies are wonderful from the ones

of the state. Civil society, own circle of relatives and marketplace are regularly complex, blurred and negotiated. Civil society usually embraces a variety of spaces, actors and institutional bureaucracy, several of their diplomas of formality, autonomy and power. Civil societies are regularly populated with the aid of using businesses along with registered charities, improvement non-governmental organizations, network groups, women's businesses, faith-primarily based totally businesses, expert associations, trades unions, self-assist groups, social movements, enterprise associations, coalitions and advocacy groups (Whyte 2004)

According to a word of Alatas, (2003) CSOs are voluntary organizations with governance and direction coming from citizens or constituency members, without significant government-controlled participation or representation and public-spirited citizenry participating in community based voluntary associations and by associated high levels of a social fabric of trust and cooperation or social capital.

## **2.2 THE ROLE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION**

- **Networking:** Incorporates business related to creating and reinforcing correspondence and trade frameworks among associations as well as people. Associations occupied with systems administration regularly have a planning body that tries to fashion ties across associations that work inside a specific area or on a specific interest region (UNDP, 2015).
- **Service provider:** conveying administrations to address cultural issues, for example, training, wellbeing, food and security; executing fiasco the board, readiness and crisis reaction.
- **Expert:** carrying exceptional information and experience to shape strategy and procedure, and recognizing and constructing arrangements.
- **Advocacy:** Incorporates exercises for example crusading, campaigning, directs activity, media and mindfulness raising work including state funded instruction. Support work is regularly identified with strategy Issues as associations and people endeavour to change public approach and practice.
- **Capacity builder:** giving schooling, preparing and other limit building Incubator, creating arrangements that may require a long development or compensation period.
- **Representative:** offering capacity to the voice of the minimized or under-addressed
- **Citizenship champion:** empowering resident commitment and supporting the privileges of residents.
- **Funding:** Describes an area of work in which CSOs offer funds to other organizations in support of democratic governance initiatives.

- **Legal assistance:** Incorporates direct legitimate help to people and associations.
- **Policy:** Includes activities and processes related to the formulation and development of specific policies.
- **Training:** Includes activities designed to strengthen specific skills and knowledge. Training methods used include workshops, conferences and short courses. These are in a wide range of areas such as voter education, methods to encourage greater participation of women in political processes, as well as training in new technologies.
- **Research:** Involves in-depth studies on specific issues as well as publications arising from research.
- **Reaching the poorest:** CSOs are broadly seen to be more powerful than the public sector on arriving at the least fortunate in non-industrial nations. Surely, a significant part of the defence for directing subsidizing through the CSO has been because they have a superior history. Notwithstanding, late NGO way studies and assessments give little proof to recommend that CSOs really are more successful than governments in arriving at the least fortunate with advancement help.
- **Technical assistance:** Encompasses a broad range of CSO activities including consultancy support and hands-on assistance in the field, knowledge transfer and election monitoring.

## 2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF CSOS

**Voluntary:** Members have the liberty to enroll in now or no longer to enroll in a movement. In this process, there aren't any administrative duties enforced, consisting of nation legal guidelines and regulations. This feature distinguishes civil society agencies from nation/governmental agencies. Voluntary agencies are non-governmental with inside the experience that they exist because of the willingness of the humans worried and their independence from the nation, in preference to administrative and coercive measures as carried out through the nation.

**Self-managed:** CSOs function inside a prison framework, are impartial from the nation, and are beneath no interference from different agencies, which includes the nation (whether or not or now no longer they acquire cash from them).

**Diversity of assets:** The monetary assets of a CSO may be made out of investment from the nation, from club fees, from commercial enterprise sports, or from character contributions. Such variety demonstrates that, despite the fact that impartial from the nation, a CSO might also additionally nevertheless acquire nation subsidies.

**Not-for-earnings or non-earnings:** Although now no longer-for-earnings might also additionally generate revenue, such proceeds do now no longer advantage individuals

however are as a substitute given returned to the corporation to similarly serve its social reasons and society. Non-earnings agencies aren't worried in earnings-era sports at all. Although, non for-earnings agencies can have interaction in commercial enterprise operations in which that advantaged society in preference to character. This function differentiates CSOs from businesses, because the goal of the commercial enterprise area is to serve the hobby of the character (Nguyenã Mainh, 2008).

## **2.4 THEORIES OF CIVIL SOCIETY**

### **The Liberal School of Civil Society**

Since the times of the historic Greeks, political philosophers have touched upon the idea of civil society through their reviews on kingdom and social institutions. According to Aristotle, the kingdom have to be a regime where in a center elegance serves as a stability among the wealthy and the poor, as a consequence making sure that choices in society are greater just. Further, Aristotle recommended that a democratic regime become continually higher than a dictatorial one. A democratic regime offers the human beings the possibility to take part in a country's governance, and its legal guidelines and rules are the made from discussions many of the human beings, now no longer a small wide variety of experts. These techniques excellent make use of the expertise and intelligence of society and the community, and optimize the citizenry's rights. Second, if human beings obey kingdom legal guidelines, they've the proper to stay without the intervention of the kingdom and to be handled similarly through law.

### **Left-wing Perceptions of Civil Society**

In the 19th century, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel claimed that civil society become in a sphere break free the kingdom, one wherein all walks of lifestyles interacted, targeted on person pastimes, and competed for constrained resources. The kingdom become stable to have an effect on hobby corporations and to make sure that civil society are advanced for the general public good. Building on Hegel's ideas, Karl Marx believed that below a capitalist regime, person pastimes could come to be the center cognizance of society and in a marketplace society an excessive amount of emphasis at the person could cause the forget about of the general public hobby. Excess emphasis on manufacturing and intake could save you civilized residents from growing to their complete capacities. People could then come to be simply instruments, instead of the center pressure in the back of society's development.

### **Common International Perceptions of Civil Society**

Civil society is an essential socio-monetary and political pressure, with a complete annual price range of 1.2 trillion USD, that's same to the Gross Domestic Products (GDPs) of each the UK and Italy, and more than the GDPs of Russia, Canada and Brazil. Further, civil

society makes use of 31 million everlasting personnel and 219 million voluntary workers.

## **2.5 TYPES OF CSOs**

**Community-Based Organizations (CBOs):** CBOs are commonly prepared to without delay cope with the instantaneously issues in their participants. A key feature of CBOs is they can mobilize groups with the aid of using expressing demands, organizing and enforcing participatory processes, having access to outside improvement offerings, and sharing advantages amongst participants. They have an extensive variety of features that embody sports referring to monetary, social, spiritual, or even leisure problems. Examples of CBOs consist of community institutions, tenant institutions, network improvement companies, water-person businesses, and credit score institutions (ABD, 2008).

**Development NGOs (or CSOs):** These companies cope with social and humanitarian problems referring to improvement, character and network welfare and wellness, and poverty. They additionally cope with environmental and herbal useful resource protection, management, and improvement (ABD, 2008).

**Faith-Based Organizations:** These are spiritual-primarily based totally businesses prepared round an area of spiritual worship or congregation, a specialized spiritual organization, or a registered or unregistered organization with a spiritual man or woman or mission.

**Foundations:** These are philanthropic or charitable company's installation with the aid of using people or establishments as a criminal entity (a company or trust) assist reasons constant with the dreams of the foundation. They can also be prepared as charitable entities that get hold of donations for the reason of financing precise sports which might be regularly of a cultural or socially useful nature.

**International NGOs (INGOs):** Perhaps the most effective definition of a worldwide NGO is that supplied in Resolution 288 (X) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (27 February 1950): "any worldwide enterprise that isn't based with the aid of using a worldwide treaty." Typically situated in an advanced country, INGOs consist of Action Aid, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) International, Mercy Corps, Plan International, Save the Children, Transparency International, and World Vision.

**Labor Unions:** These are officially prepared institutions of people who've united to develop their collective perspectives concerning wages, hours of paintings, and running conditions.

Labor unions are regularly prepared on an industry- or occupation-precise basis. They often partner themselves with umbrella federations, congresses, and networks including the Indonesian Trade Union Congress, the India National Trade Union Congress, the Asian Labor Network on Inter- country wide Financial Institutions, Public Services International, and the International Trade Union Confederation (ABD,2008).

**Nongovernment Organizations (NGOs):** ABD has historically used the term “NGO” nearly synonymously with “CSO” with a purpose to consist of all not-for-earnings companies which might be impartial of the State. Nowadays the term “NGO” refers extra narrowly to professional, intermediary, and nonprofit companies that offer or endorse the availability of offerings referring to monetary and social improvement, human rights, public welfare, or emergency relief (ABD, 2008).

**People’s Organizations (POs):** these are grassroots volunteer companies that develop the monetary and social wellness in their participants. While in a few nations the term “PO” is used interchangeably with “CBO,” POs are much more likely to be companies that cope with issues referring to a specific sector, including artisanal fisher folk, in preference to a specific geographic location. Other examples of POs consist of the ones shaped with the aid of using farmers, nearby laborers, or indigenous peoples.

**Professional Associations:** These companies constitute the pursuits in their participants who commonly have interaction in a sure occupation, or exercise a specific career. Professional institutions can also put into effect requirements referring to the career practiced with the aid of using their participants. Examples consist of institutions of architects, licensed public account-ants, and economists. ADB interacts frequently with the worldwide Federation of Consulting Engineers, whose participants regularly paintings on ADB-financed projects. **Research Institutes:** These companies commonly behavior studies and evaluation referring to public coverage problems and disseminate their findings and hints in hopes of influencing selection makers and opinion formers.

**Research Institute:** participants of the South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes, and the World Resources Institute (ABD, 2008).

**Social Movements** – These huge casual groupings of people or companies try and impact social alternate through sustained, prepared, collective action social movement aren't everlasting establishments, however rather generally tend to coalesce, pursue their aims, after which dissolve. Examples consist of moves to quit slavery, capital punishment, apartheid, and monetary liberalism. The biggest civil society motion calling for a quit to poverty and inequality is the Global Call to Action against Poverty (ABD, 2008).

## **2.6 ADVANTAGE & DISADVANTAGES OF SCOs**

### **2.6.1 ADVANTAGES**

**Empowerment** is a key benefit of a strong civil society both in general and in the health context. The Marmot Review defined empowerment as material, psychosocial, and political, the latter not necessarily or primarily meaning formal engagement in politics. They highly empower the society by involving in their day to day activity. That is why most CSOs are

successful regarding on creating awareness and empowering women's, the youth and the poor society.

**Service delivery** is perhaps the most common attraction for policy-makers. Civil society delivers things that state, market, and family cannot deliver from well-run health care facilities to credible ethical determinations to outreach to vulnerable populations, social campaigns, and volunteers. Delivery, doing what others cannot, is a key part of the relationship between health systems and civil society almost everywhere. On this point CSOs provide different type of services for the society even in war time because, they are highly attached with societal on crucial problems that affect the whole country in different scenarios.

**Commitment** part of the reason civil society organizations can (and often do) work so well is a factor that state and market cannot tap: the commitment of people who are called to a mission, people who are working for a group or cause that they believe in. Commitment is part of the reason civil society organizations do things that state, market, and family will never do, and it is part of the reason why their autonomy is so important.

**Political participation** in this point CSO's participates in many ways that affect the political system of the state directly or indirectly. Such as, by empowering and creating awareness about the political system for the mass by giving different trainings or by providing panel discussions they involve in political system. On the other hand CSO's participate in politics by giving aid and different assistances for the government

Flexibility the cost of entry to civil society is very low in most cases. If there is no special barrier put in the way, it is easy for a few people to form a local group and clean up a park or advocate that it have better playground equipment this low cost of entry which is further lowered in societies where there is high trust and extensive civil society engagement already.

**Participation in policy** One of the key benefits of a strong civil society is that it can bring new information to decision-makers, whether through research, through close contacts with particular populations, or through bringing opinions that are born neither in the state nor in the private sector. CSOs are capable of recruit each specialists and particularly stimulated body of workers with fewer regulations than the government. CSOs are bendy in adapting to nearby conditions and responding to nearby desires and consequently capable of increase-included projects, in addition to sectorial projects. They get pleasure from smart rapport with folks and may render micro-assistance to terribly poor people as they'll determine those that are most in would like and tailor help to their needs. They have the capacity to talk in any respect degrees, from the community to the pinnacle degrees of government.

## 2.6.2 DISADVANTAGES

**Lack of Accountability and Transparency:** As they are Non-government organizations are they are not controlled by government and are nonprofit making. Most CSOs participate in providing goods and services which enhance the life of the society on other hand some CSOs participate in terrorism and other illegal activities. The allegations against the CSOs / NGOs are that they are supposed to be effective on their objectives and also accountable to those they serve. However, the NGOs have increasingly failed by being unaccountable to those they are supposed to work for, they have continually been ineffective in their performance and they have adapted to elitist nature whereby they segregate themselves from others.

**Performance:** There is the question of performance. Can the access, coverage, quality and efficiency of CSO service delivery be up to mark in quality and quantity?

**Elite Capture:** Evidences of Elite Capture have been found to be the central theme of management of CSOs. It is the broad base of functioning of CSOs and highlight on their prospects through elites. Away from Good Governance: The root of origin of CSOs is Good Governance, but the ideologies of Good Governance are on turmoil on the functioning of CSOs. The current debate on good governance and civil society emphasizes on peace building, democratization, quality leadership, responsibility and proper civil institutions. NGOs should assist in helping in peace building in countries in which they are situated, they should be involved in the resolving existing issues in the country for example by helping to find solutions to a countries conflicting issues when they arise, mediating disputing groups when there are ethnic tensions caused by political instability, coming up with measures that will reduce tribalism, nepotism and corruption, help in recovering to normal order.

**Fragmenting the Government:** It can be quoted as example: Many believe that strengthening civil society in Latin American countries will strengthen democracy. Others think that civil society associations weaken and fragment the political parties and government institutions on which democracy depends.

**Destabilizing the State:** The not-for-profit organizations often are blamed for arousing ‘destabilizing a nation’ by the wealth of foreign finance and on the pleas of human rights as evidenced from reports.

**Ineffectiveness:** How can CSOs engage effectively with government at different levels One of the major directions taken by public sector reforms in many developing countries is decentralization. This is an instance of ineffectiveness.

**Inefficiency:** CSOs are successful in benefiting the poorest households or women, or ensuring self- sustainability of local CSOs.

**Deficiency:** Clearly CSOs, on their own, cannot overcome the wider factors disabling health service access and public sector service provision. Services of CSO cannot be seen as a substitute for the state. It is suspected that the CSOs may not handle epidemics populous country.

## 2.7 CSOs Source of Funds

Although generally known as decentralized CSO investment mechanisms, there's a plethora of various variations, which replicate the range in phrases of scope, goal and control set-up for the special investment models (NORAD, 2008).

**Competitive funding:** though open gentle strategies are not unusual place technique for maximum joint investment mechanisms. A precise task for those is to split capability constructing and on-going speak with the arm's period vital for a provide authority.

**Unilateral funding:** which unmarried donor employer is presenting investment at once to a nearby CSO is turning into uncommon precisely for the motives of price performance mentioned above. Donors are seeking joint investment preparations for price- saving, in addition to harmonization and alignment efforts. However, unilateral investment has, the blessings of keeping a near speak and steadily set up a dating primarily based totally on overall performance and trust, that is not often visible in aggressive preparations (NORAD, 2008).

**Project funding:** is supplied for the implementation of precise sports in line with concrete plans. This might also additionally regularly freeze CSOs in static pastime regions or divert their attention and sports to correspond to donor priorities. Project investment leaves little monetary flexibility for the CSO to make investments sources in regions like organizational development, know-how control or identity of advocacy troubles. Lessons found out on CS- guide strain that guide to CSOs have to recognize the function of CSOs as impartial actors and keep away from donor conditionality. Therefore, the investment modality has to don't forget the range of CSO roles, capacities, constituencies and methods and recognize their agendas.

**Direct support from donor agencies:** is useful resource worrying and consequently have a tendency to be on retreat, amongst different motives due to the excessive stage of transaction charges and well known discount of group of workers at donors' delegations. However, many donor delegations and embassies perform nearby grants, which might be used as seed money, and even though time consuming, those budget are regularly favored via way of means of the

groups, as they offer a flexibility to guide rising projects, and regularly on much less bureaucracy-worrying phrases. The opportunity of trying out rising projects is important, such as investment that may be mobilized speedy to reply to seizing the proper second to elevate troubles with inside the public area or have an impact on choice makers. These possibilities are not often predictable and consequently require flexibility and agility in administration.

**Joint funding:** Spoil far from the near and symbiotic relationships that have characterized a lot of the INGO carried out partnership programs. This is in particular the case while budget are granted primarily based totally on aggressive tenders. However, maximum joint investment mechanisms are seeking to capitalize at the effective revel in from the partnership technique and practice a procedure technique and offer education primarily based totally on CSO- described needs. Successful investment mechanisms might also additionally threaten the INGOs in phrases of brought fee thru a near partnership relation and as a result pressure the INGOs to outline their brought fee in different phrases than hitherto (NORAD, 2008).

## **2.8 The Bottlenecks of Civil Society Organizations**

The position of civil society companies has been hampered via way of means of the subsequent factors:

**Inadequate Funding:** insufficient investment as a prime task confronted via way of means of NGOs in gambling their position as democratic establishments. Volunteered reliable donors fund maximum NGOs. The withdrawal of those donor companies has left large economic hole among the feature of the NGOs and their gift economic position (Pratt, 2003).

**Misdirected contracting:** It has been cited above that the western international locations agreement authorities offerings to non-for-income companies to facilitate provider shipping and accountability; the case is extraordinary in world. Instead of presidency contracting welfare offerings to NGOs and different civil society companies, agreement for provider provision are given to for-income companies, even in regions assumed to be completely reserved for NGOs. This perpetually creates a distance among civil society companies and control of public affairs; making it hard for them to make their enter that undergo at the welfare of the general public or its contributors. This manifests within side the privatization of maximum fundamental crucial offerings including health, education, electricity, social welfare, undertaking etc. (Pratt, 2003).

**Military Rule:** the army implemented its dictatorial regime to restrict the operational scope of the establishments of civil society the hard work unions, the academic, girl's organization, Bar Association and Student Union (Kukah, 2007).

**Political instability:** Another trouble tough the cap potential of civil society companies from

gambling their position in democracy is instability of presidency. Instability takes place each from army to civilian and from civilian to civilian management. With every management developing with extraordinary rules that allows you to rating overall performance desires and take praises. This way that tasks initiated via way of means of preceding administrations are both deserted and changed with a brand new call with totally extraordinary arrangement

**The economic condition:** Some other impediment suffered via way of means of civil society companies. The situations of trouble the residents locate themselves could perpetually have an effect on their electricity of agitation. This has regularly instances caused corruption and betrayal wherein the leaders of civil society companies obtain gratifications from authorities to douse the struggle. As leaders are gagged via way of means of the opium of agreement award, appointments, coins incentives and items from the electricity that be, they could now not forge any ethical justification to criticize or play difficult on authorities to steady the hobby of contributors as stakeholders in democracy; besides, contributors who're already stressed via way of means of poverty are pressured via way of means of moderate promise of gratifications to tilt closer to authorities position (Pratt, 2003).

**Repressive Government:** In maximum components of the sector specifically in democratic societies, civil society companies are acknowledged for protests as a road to withstand negative authority's rules. Civil society companies had been disadvantaged of this proper of protest via way of means of the authorities the usage of army and different armed safety operatives to quell civil protests. This exercise absolutely speaks in opposition to the civil rights of residents; as a result absolutely each person is afraid to go into the road for any shape of protest. In superior democracies, police accompany civilians on protest to guild them from any mishap or attack via way of means of any group. The state of affairs right here is using taking pictures and tie-fuel line to dislodge protesters and scare everyone from conducting such act.

**Lack of press freedom:** The position of the media in democracy is enormous. It is thru the media that citizen's air their perspectives and makes their critiques acknowledged approximately authorities rules, specifically the ones taken into consideration inimical to the hobby of the masses. One of the essential beliefs of democracy is freedom of speech. Freedom of speech involves that residents have the proper to reward and criticize authorities thru any media. Government in flip is predicted to remember the criticisms of the residents in coverage formation and implementation.

**Religious intolerance:** Religion is each a unifying issue and on the equal times a centrifugal force. Individuals with extraordinary spiritual ideologies generally tend to tilt closer to precise agree with device which they maintain very tenaciously.

**Porous National Security Conditions:** Security is paramount in each human involvement. A person who isn't always positive of the protection of his lifestyles and assets is already psychologically destabilized. Such someone cannot interact in any shape of intellectual or bodily interest that may lead him to accomplishing different desires Security is paramount in every human involvement (Pratt, 2003).

## **2.9 The Historical Backgrounds of SCOs**

The perception of civil sociality at the start traced to early logicians such as Aristotle, Hobbes and Locke, via Rousseau, Tocqueville and Gellner, civil society has been middle within side the improvement of wondering at the cutting-edge state. They defined CS as a sort of State regulated through a social settlement authorized through people within side the society. Thus, civil society turned into much like a State or political society. Subsequent definitions of the idea evolved which supplied a shift within side the conceptualization of civil society, wherein civil society turned into seemed because the protector of peoples' rights and freedoms and break away the State (Jensen, 2016)

Ancient Greece, Aristotle recommended his perception of polis as an affiliation of associations' that enabled the few those who certified as 'citizens' to percentage within side the venture of ruling and being ruled. In this model, contributors of the polis have been friends, who shared a leisurely aristocratic benevolence closer to the general public at large. The Latin Americans and Eastern Europeans reinvigorated the concept of civil society within side the Seventies and Nineteen Eighties because of the want for an alternate in governance. Despite the variations of their political identifications, with the previous being Marxist and the latter anti-Marxist, they each had the not unusual place want of opposing militarized regimes with the baseline being a vital alternate in society (Kaldor, 2003).

Failed efforts of a pinnacle to down try to result in this modification resulted to an alternate from below, which includes converting the connection among the State and the society and civil society being a vital device for achieving a few shape of freedom, redistribution of power, monetary wealth and democratic governance (Jensen, 2016).

In the Nineties the concept of civil society converted to turn out to be related to the humanitarian regime, which particularly worried activism for human rights in addition to protests on numerous problems that affected the rights of humans negatively (Kaldor, 2003). More so, the adoption of the time period through Western governments and worldwide establishments made it turn out to be a part of the so-known as neoliberal 'new coverage agenda'. This is what brought about the outcrop of the time period NGO. "Civil society turned into understood as what the West has; its miles visible as a mechanism for facilitating marketplace reform and the creation of parliamentary democracy" In this neoliberal agenda,

NGOs changed the time period civil society, and have been seemed as a critical device for democracy. NGOs stood for an extra structured, institutionalized, professionalized and first rate representative as in opposition to untamed social movements (Kaldor, 2003).

### **2.9.1 SCOs IN ETHIOPIA**

Civil society within side the shape of self-assist gadget (conventional mutual-assist institutions) has lengthy existed in Ethiopia. These structures have been hooked up with the principle reason of coping with numerous social problems. The proclaimed goal of those structures is the decorate self-reliance of individuals, families and the society at large. Some of those self-assist structures were registered as community institutions for the reason that 1960's. These may be taken into consideration the forerunner of what are presently targeted as CBOs (Community Based Organizations) (GOM 1998). For instance, the people battle that commenced in 1945 via way of means of Franco-Ethiopian Railway people and intensified via way of means of different people within side the 1950's with the improvement of recent industries changed into first prepared and initiated thru people' self-assist conventional institutions, called 'iddirs'. As time went via way of means of, such initiative of people, collectively with the democratic thoughts of younger intellectuals, paved the manner for the established order of exertions institutions in Ethiopia for the primary time past due within side the decade. The Ethiopian Teachers Association (ETA), which changed into hooked up in 1949 via way of means of few schoolteachers within side the shape of conventional self-assist association, also can be taken as every other example. ETA has become one of the most powerful CSO after a few years of its established order and heaps of instructors have become members. A few self-assist structures installation in former instances may be mentioned. 'Debo' is a gadget of mutual useful resource amongst farmers. Farmers who enjoy the assist of others offer meals and drinks. 'Afarsata' is a nearby courtroom docket of village elders that meet after a criminal offense has been committed. It is geared toward reconciliation and charge for damage.

Nowadays afarsata is uncommon and their functioning changed into nearly not possible at some point of the Derg regime (GOM 1998). Equb is a conventional monetary organization wherein a set of humans make a contribution sure sum of money frequently for example on a weekly or month-to-month foundation and provide the quantity contributed to 1 member of the organization who's decided on via way of means of lot or consistent with order of priority (Sisay 2000).

Among Muslims Ezen is a self-assist gadget in which every family makes contributions to the mosque, at some point of the times of a funeral (GOM 1998). Somewhat present day civil

institutions commenced to emerge in Ethiopia at some point of the Thirties as an element of urbanization and monetary improvement. A regulation supposed to understand and codify those businesses changed into surpassed in 1960. Civil society entities in general, however, have been gradual to take root beneath the empire after which significantly restrained at some point of the Derg period (1974–91). During the final decade and a 1/2 of Emperor Haile Selassie’s reign, expert businesses together with the Chamber of Commerce and National Bar Association formed, performed particularly credible roles, and loved relative autonomy. That autonomy absolutely evaporated beneath Neath Mengistu’s lengthy reign of terror, however, and truly these types of corporations efficiently have become equipment of the kingdom or ceased operations entirely. Many of these ultimate in lifestyles misplaced credibility, professionalism, and, ultimately, a whole lot declare to legitimacy. NGOs themselves each countrywide and global commenced to seem round 1960, whilst neither the numerous self-assist businesses observed in all ranges of Ethiopian society nor the authorities changed into capable of meet the developing needs of the population. The then contemporary-day efforts of the emperor to “modernize” the countrywide training gadget had ended in an extra giant recognition that his authorities changed into failing to offer what humans wanted for development and improvement. NGOs commenced in a small manner to assist fill the perceived void (Clark, 2000).

Foreign and countrywide NGOs have become operational as legally hooked up our bodies round 1960, whilst self-assist businesses and the Ethiopian authorities have been now not capable of reply to the desires of humans and useful resource corporations grow to be a regular phenomenon globally. Initially there have been few NGOs, substantially the Ethiopian Red Cross and Save the Children Fund. Since then waves of NGOs have come over the use of the first one changed into at some point of the famine of 1973, the second one at some point of 1984/85. Most have been global NGOs (GOM 1998).

As those NGOs got here into being they have been to begin with engaged in remedy work, normally within side the drought affected and war-torn regions of the us of a. Beginning from early 1990’s, with accelerated monetary and cloth help from overseas voluntary corporations, the range of nearby NGOs multiplied. With enhancements within side the social state of affairs their cognizance moved step by step into imposing lengthy-time period micro projects. The organization of particularly favorable surroundings for the operation of NGOs gave upward push to advocacy NGOs and to the proliferation of civic establishments and networking (CRDA 2001).

Hence, on the grounds that then, nearby NGOs is displaying remarkable symptoms and symptoms of adulthood and newfound professionalism. This development is found out in

expressions of mindset approximately the position of NGOs in any respect ranges of authorities. Furthermore, extra software co-ordination among NGOs and governmental devices changed into obtrusive of such enhancements. This helped to improve, to a few extent, portrayals of NGOs (as improvement actors) and their work, within side the nation's media. Most significantly, its miles obvious that the manner the NGO region perspectives itself has an increasing number of effective cast (Pact 1998).

However, CSOs whose capabilities are to keep simple rights of elements and society at large, teach residents and suggest famous claims and sell powerful participation within side the social, monetary and political lifestyles of the us of a are simply starting to emerge (Action Aid Ethiopia 2000).

## **2.10. EMPIRICAL LITERATURE REVIEW**

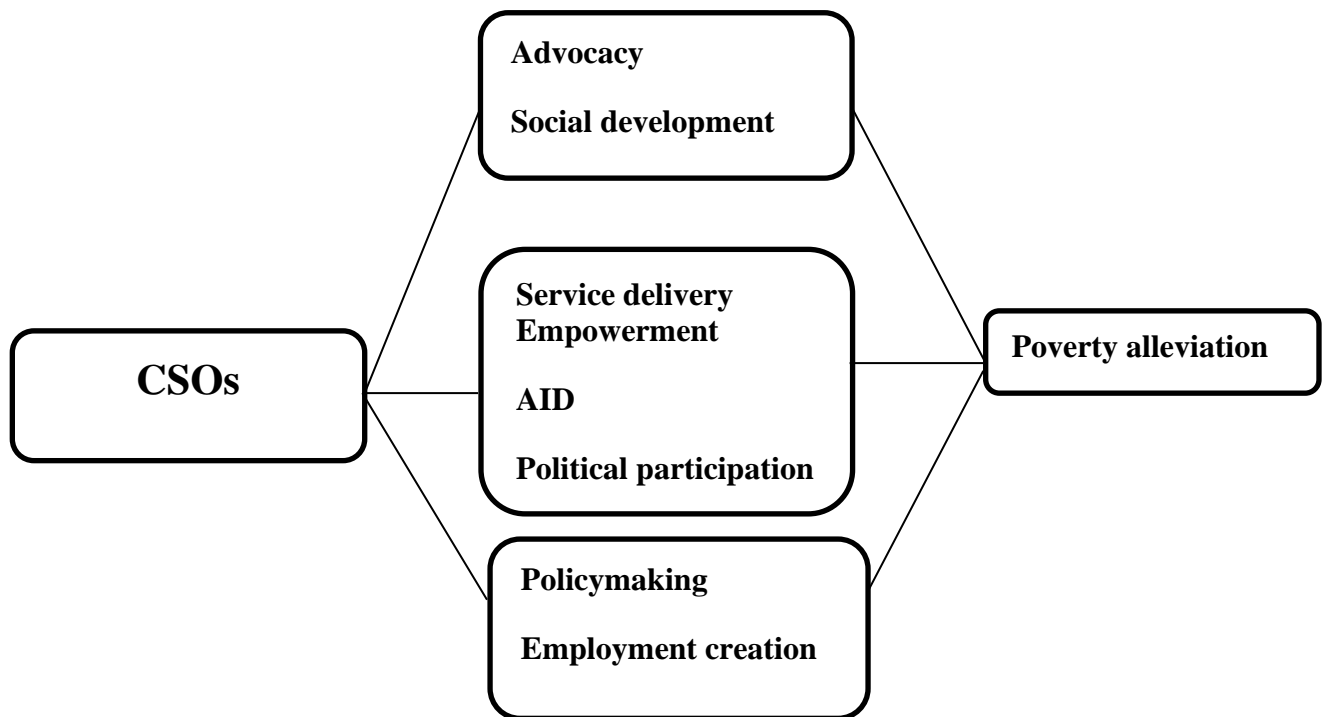
Empirical literature review is commonly referred to as a systematic literary review. In particular, it examines previous research studies. It gives due summaries of previous studies of similar content. The purpose of the Empirical review is to identify gaps in a literature and to direct the study in comparison with previous research. The Empirical review is foundation stone used to establish the theoretical basis of the study. This part was summarizing the empirical review of CSOs in poverty reductions in Ethiopian many researches were conducted; most of the descriptive studies and majority studies notify the impacts CSOs in Varity economic and advocacy issues. Especially Asfaw Giday (2011), Seyfu Alebachew(2018), Shiferaw Tesfaye(2002), Abdella Ahmed(2016)& Zenebe Gilo(2016) were boldly evaluated the roles CSOS in poverty reductions.

Differently, the work of Asfaw Giday (2011),**“THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE POVERTY REDUCTION PROCESS OF ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF PRO PRIDE AND CONCERN ETHIOPIA”** investigate the impact of the different programs and projects planned and executed by both Pro Pride and Concern Ethiopia in the wellbeing of the beneficiaries in particular and the contribution they made to the poverty reduction efforts of the country

Asfaw Giday study result shows that the poverty reduction programs executed by both organizations have brought significant change in the poverty status of the program beneficiaries. The researcher concludes that there is immense contribution made by Pro Pride and Concern Ethiopia in the poverty reduction efforts of the country. Moreover, this paper highlights the major problems both organizations have faced in their program implementation period.

## 2.11. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Conceptual framework describes the central things to be studied. The major factors will be considered especially variables and the expected relationship between them (Voughan 2008). Here, is shown in the figure below will use for this study beside literature. The conceptual framework represents performance direct influence on variables CSOs poverty alleviation. (Figure 2.1)



Source:- Self Design

## CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 3. INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the research materials and methods use in the study including Description of the study Area on which the study is conduct, research design, research approach, sampling design, target population, data sources, research instrument. Finally, the Chapter was discusses reliability and ethical issues.

### **3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA**

The total population of the sub city is 220,991 (CSA, 2007). National sport and cultural facilities, for example, Addis Ababa stadium and Meskel square are situated in the sub-city. The sub-city has worldwide workplaces, for example, the workplace for Organization for African Union (OAU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) (Elsa, et al, 2009).

The sub-city is one of the thickly populated sub-urban areas in Addis Ababa with a populace thickness of 150 people for each hectare and with a larger part of them having low pay level (Elsa, et al, 2009).

### **3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN**

Research design is systematic strategy that you select from variety of research components to achieve research objectives and answering questions with coherent and logical way, whereas assurance to address the research problem (de Vaus, 2002). Besides research design can be exploratory, descriptive or causal. The purpose of the thesis is to assess and describes the role of CSOs in the poverty alleviation in the case of kirkos sub city. Therefore, as the aim of this study was assess of CSOs in the poverty alleviation the study was follow explanatory research design.

### **3.3 RESEARCH APPROACH**

According academic research rule of thumb there are three basic research approaches quantitative approach, qualitative approach and mixed research approach. Quantitative methodology includes the age of information in quantitative structure that can be exposed to thorough quantitative examination in a formal and unbending design. Subjective methodology then again is worried about abstract evaluation of mentalities, conclusions and conduct. For this study used qualitative research approach was followed to evaluate of CSOs in the destitution alleviation (Kothari, 2004).

### **3.4 SAMPLING DESIGN**

There are different schemes of choosing a sample. The major and well-known sampling techniques are probability techniques and non-probability sampling techniques. In probability sampling every respondent has a known non-zero probability of selection, in which each member of the population has an equal chance to being selected. Since the target population is properly defined the researcher was used Probability sampling designs.

### **3.5 TARGET POPULATION**

Population in clear is a term used to describe the total quantity of type that is the subject of the study. It includes people, objects and even events (Walliman, 2011). Kirkos sub city has

eleven woredas in each woreda there is a department called work and social affairs office. There are a total of 170 employees working in eleven woredas in the work and social offices. The target populations for study were professional employees of Kirkos sub city located in Addis Ababa and those who are working in the eleven woredas in the work and social offices. The total numbers of permanent employees who are working in Kirkos sub city in eleven woreda in the work and social offices are located in Addis Ababa **170**.

### **3.6 SAMPLING SIZE DETERMINATION**

The always-expanding interest for research has made a requirement for a proficient strategy for deciding the example size should have been illustrative of a given populace. Consequently, delegate test of these workers was determined dependent on recipe for test size assurance and for limited population.

As indicated by Kothari (2004) it is given by the formula

$$N = \frac{z^2 \cdot p \cdot q \cdot N}{e^2 \cdot (N-1) + z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}$$

Where, **n** = the desired sample size

**z** = the value of the standard variation at a given confidence level (to be read from the table giving the areas under normal curve)

**p** = the proportion of target population estimated (50%)

**q** = 1-p

**e** = acceptable error (the precision) **N** = population size

Therefore, representative sample of population will be determined at 95% degree of confidence.

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 (0.5) (0.5) (170)}{(0.05)^2 (170-1) + (1.96)^2 (0.5) (0.5)} = 119$$

### **3.7 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

Sample as a sub set of the population that has attributes as the entire population As for this study was consider Kirkos sub city eleven woredas in the work and social offices employees working in a similar manner with respect to policies and practices despite the fact that they are located in geographical areas that span the state, the researcher was used to study stratified sampling technique by select the pertinent sample, (Sekeran, 2001). Stratified judgmental sampling technique produces the overall population parameters with greater precision and ensures a more representative sample is derived from a relatively heterogenous population (Denscombe, 2007).

### **3.8 SOURCES OF DATA**

The researcher used both primary and secondary data in order to get a clear picture of the present CSOs attribute towards poverty alleviation. The primary data was collected through survey method by using standard questionnaires. The significance of primary method is less expensive, permits anonymity and may result in more responses that are honest. In addition to primary data, variety of secondary data including library sources journal articles, books Bullets, brochures and information contained from organization web pages were used for the study.

### **3.9 RESEARCH INSTRUMENT**

This research study used primary data as the primary source of information. The unit of analysis is each individual's that the researcher was interested to collect data from a population and measuring the perceptions of individuals. Thus, a survey by a questionnaire was considered the most appropriate method for measuring the perceptions of the workers, while minimizing the possibility of researcher bias and providing a greater degree of subjectivity because of the direct response and feedback from the respondents that can be collected in short period of time and in an easier manner.

### **3.10 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN**

The questionnaire was design closed-ended or structured in order and the questionnaire consists of three sections, section one was designed to collect respondent's social and demographic information, and in section two, it consists of questions about the poverty alleviation and section three consists of COSs related questions. Questions related with demographic information were designed by simple English to reduce misunderstanding and uncertainties on the questions by the respondents.

### **3.11 DATA ANALYSIS METHODS**

The data analyses used both qualitative and quantitative or mixed data analysis method. Qualitative approach of the study; the data was organized through text and number. Quantitative data seek to identify and describe patterns and themes, during the data analysis the data was organized definitely, review, and continually coded.

### **3.12 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY**

In order to minimize and alleviate possibility of errors validity and reliability are remedies in academic arena because credibility and trustworthiness are mandatory (Sounders et al, 2009).

#### **3.12.1 VALIDITY**

Research validity accurately answers the question it was intended to answer whereas validity data collection method accurately measures what they were intended to measure (Sounders

et. al, 2009). External validity is correlated to generality. In this study the target population was major employee customers and the study sample is enough to generalize for the whole population of Kirkos Sub city eleven woredas in the work and social offices employees. Therefore external validity is solid and can be general.

### **3.12.2 RELIABILITY**

Reliability is the reliability of a set of measurements used again and again to describe a test. Reliability is in reverse associated to a casual error (Coakes & Steed, 2007). Shortage of reliability is a serious shortcoming of a result measure as it shows errors in measurements. To measure the reliability of the data collection tools an internal consistency procedure using Kolmogorov-Smirnov<sup>a</sup> will be applied. Kolmogorov-Smirnov<sup>a</sup> is a coefficient of reliability that gives an unbiased estimate of data generalizability. An Kolmogorov-Smirnov<sup>a</sup> coefficient of for than 0.05 or higher indicated that the gathered data is reliable as it has a relatively high internal consistency and can be generalized to reflect opinions of all respondents in the target population. The normality test indicates 0.224.

### **3.13 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION**

As far as possible, an attempt was make to consider some ethical issues. Out of which soliciting explicit consents from the respondents the first, so as to ensure their participation to the study is not out of their own volitions. The researcher was ensured that the respondents were aware of the objectives of the research and their contribution to its completion. Furthermore, treating the respondents with respect and courtesy is another ethical issue that is considered during the survey. Maximum effort was exerted to make respondents feel at ease and more likely to give honest responses to the questionnaire. Various ethical issues were also carefully followed in the data analysis process.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTIONS**

This chapter presents the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data gathered from employees of Kirkos Sub city eleven Woredas in the work and social offices employees that were selected purposively through questionnaire. Data was collected and analysed in order to assess the CSOs in poverty alleviation: case Kirkos sub city and the questionnaire was

structured in a 5-point Likert scale format. The questionnaire is organized which contains the use of special rating scale that request respondents to show the degree to which they agree or disagree about the subject (1= strongly agree, 2= agree, 3= undecided, 4=disagree and 5= strongly dis agree).

The data collected from different sources are also presented, analyzed and interpreted by using frequency and percentage finally the finding tested through software called Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 25.

#### 4.2 GENERAL RESPONSE RATE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Description	Number			Percentage		
	Managerial staff	Non-managerial	Total	Manag erial	Non-manage rial	Total
Questionnaires Distributed and Returned	24	89	<b>113</b>	92.3	95.7	<b>94</b>
Questionnaires Distributed but not Returned.	2	4	<b>6</b>	7.7	4.3	<b>6</b>
Total Distributed	<b>26</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Own Survey, 2021

As it is shown in the above Table 4.1 The researcher also interpreted the presented and analyzed data A total of questionnaires were circulated, however 113 completed and properly returned, out of the total sample 6 questionnaires were not returned, thus; making the response rate 94%. Therefore, 113 useable questionnaires were considered for this study.

#### 4.3 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	68	60%
	Female	45	40%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100%</b>
Age	21-25	23	20%
	26-30	28	25%
	31-40	34	30%
	41-50	17	15%
	Above 50	11	10%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100%</b>
Work Experience	1-5	40	35%
	6-10	51	45%
	11-20	19	17%
	Above 20	3	3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>
	Diploma holder	23	20%

Educational Level	First degree holder	79	70%
	Master's degree holder	11	10%
	Doctorate degree	0	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Own Survey, 2021**

As shown on the above table the demographic test of respondents out 113, 60 percent are male respondents. When we see the age of respondent's 30 % of them are aged between 31 and 40, the second largest number of respondents are aged between 26 and 30, and the least is above age 50 which are 10% or 11 respondents. This result implies more of the respondents are young who have energy and can change the society. When we see the work experience of Kirkos sub city employees around 45% have worked more than six years which shows the working environment is attractive and the relation among workers is not based on work only rather they treat each other like big family. The last item is educational level of respondents 70% (79 respondents) are first-degree holders and there is no respondent who has doctorate degree.

#### **4.4 DO YOU BELIEVE CSOs HAVE A ROLE FOR POVERTY REDUCTION?**

<b>Do you believe CSOs have a role for poverty reduction?</b>					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very low	11	9.7	9.7	9.7
	Low	19	16.8	16.8	26.5
	Moderate	15	13.3	13.3	39.8
	High	51	45.1	45.1	85.0
	Very high	17	15.0	15.0	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>How do you assess the role of CSOs in poverty reduction?</b>					
Valid	Very low	25	22.1	22.1	22.1
	Low	50	44.2	44.2	66.4
	Moderate	11	9.7	9.7	76.1
	High	23	20.4	20.4	96.5
	Very high	4	3.5	3.5	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>CSOs can provide better access to social services?</b>					
Valid	Very low	6	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Low	9	8.0	8.0	13.3
	Moderate	73	64.6	64.6	77.9
	High	18	15.9	15.9	93.8
	Very high	7	6.2	6.2	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>CSOs Increasing productivity and income in the local community?</b>					
Valid	Very low	22	19.5	19.5	19.5

	Low	45	39.8	39.8	59.3
	Moderate	23	20.4	20.4	79.6
	High	17	15.0	15.0	94.7
	Very high	6	5.3	5.3	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>CSOs providing sufficient production as their number?</b>					
	Very low	15	13.3	13.3	13.3
	Low	60	53.1	53.1	66.4
	Moderate	15	13.3	13.3	79.6
	High	17	15.0	15.0	94.7
	Very high	6	5.3	5.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Own Survey, 2021**

As presented on table 4.5 from total respondents 68, (60.1%) of them highly believe that the existence of CSOs had positive impact on reduction of poverty. On the other hand, 30 respondents or 9.7% thought CSOs impact on poverty alleviation process is under their expectation or they have low impact on poverty alleviation.

On the second item 75 (66.3%) employees believe CSOs role on poverty reduction is low. But, around 27 respondents believe they have high impact. On the third item many employees or 73 respondents (64.6%) had moderate response on the issue that CSOs provide better social services, 25 respondents support CSOs are on better way providing social services. 15 respondents are not totally satisfied on this point.

When we came on the fourth item CSOs are not well engaged on increasing productivity and income of the society. 76.8% of respondents are not satisfied the way CSOs working on the social productivity level and income support. This numbers shows that CSOs are not working on increasing the income and productivity of the local community rather they are investing more money for their employees and different government officials.

Around 75 employees (66.4%) believe CSOs are not providing sufficient production for their community compared to their numbers. 23 respondents still support CSOs are sufficiently providing funds equivalent to their number.

#### **4.6 CSOs PROMOTE AWARENESS ABOUT DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMUNITY**

<b>CSOs promote awareness about development in the community?</b>					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very low	7	6.2	6.2	6.2
	Low	8	7.1	7.1	13.3
	Moderate	78	69.0	69.0	82.3
	High	14	12.4	12.4	94.7

	Very high	6	5.3	5.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>CSOs play important role in creating employment?</b>					
Valid	Very low	4	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Low	23	20.4	20.4	23.9
	Moderate	11	9.7	9.7	33.6
	High	50	44.2	44.2	77.9
	Very high	25	22.1	22.1	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>CSOs provide funds direct to local community?</b>					
Valid	Very low	9	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Low	14	12.4	12.4	20.4
	Moderate	11	9.7	9.7	30.1
	High	64	56.6	56.6	86.7
	Very high	15	13.3	13.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Does CSOs Providing capacity building trainings with in the community?</b>					
Valid	Very low	6	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Low	10	8.8	8.8	14.2
	Moderate	6	5.3	5.3	19.5
	High	80	70.8	70.8	90.3
	Very high	11	9.7	9.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Do you believe CSOs are contributing enough to poverty reductions?</b>					
Valid	Very low	6	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Low	10	8.8	8.8	14.2
	Moderate	80	70.8	70.8	85.0
	High	11	9.7	9.7	94.7
	Very high	6	5.3	5.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>CSOs work their job without any discrimination based on sex, culture, language and religion?</b>					
Valid	Very low	22	19.5	19.5	19.5
	Low	45	39.8	39.8	59.3
	Moderate	23	20.4	20.4	79.6
	High	17	15.0	15.0	94.7
	Very high	6	5.3	5.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Own Survey, 2021**

Regarding Table 4.7, on the first item 78 respondents had moderate response on CSOs promoting awareness about development in the community. 17.7% or 20 respondents are happy on CSOs awareness creating about development for the community. On the second item 66.3% (75 respondents) agreed on that CSOs are really making difference on creating employment, 27 of them are not happy on this point.

Among the total respondents 79 of them highly believe on the role of CSOs for the production of funds that are direct to local communities. 20.4 percent or 23 respondents think

their role is still low. On the fourth point 91 respondents highly agreed that CSOs are working on capacity building a system by providing training for the community.

From the total respondents 70.8 percent or 80 of them agreed moderately that CSOs contribute enough for poverty reduction, 17 respondents believe CSOs are contributing enough for poverty reduction. The remaining 5.3% employees believe CSOs contribution is low in poverty reduction process.

The last item in table 4.7, 67 (59.3%) respondents think that CSOs are discriminate based on sex, culture, language and religion. 23 employees believe CSOs are free from any discrimination activity that based on sex, culture, language and religion.

#### 4.8 DOES CSOs INVOLVE IN SOCIAL SECURITIES

<b>Does CSOs involve in social securities?</b>					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very low	11	9.7	9.7	9.7
	Low	19	16.8	16.8	26.5
	Moderate	15	13.3	13.3	39.8
	High	51	45.1	45.1	85.0
	Very high	17	15.0	15.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Do you believe the existed CSOs are working towards the development of the country?</b>					
Valid	Very low	7	6.2	6.2	6.2
	Low	9	8.0	8.0	14.2
	Moderate	11	9.7	9.7	23.9
	High	66	58.4	58.4	82.3
	Very high	20	17.7	17.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>CSOs are working towards the purpose that they established?</b>					
Valid	Very low	6	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Low	9	8.0	8.0	13.3
	Moderate	73	64.6	64.6	77.9
	High	18	15.9	15.9	93.8
	Very high	7	6.2	6.2	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>CSOs are financially stable?</b>					
Valid	Very low	25	22.1	22.1	22.1
	Low	50	44.2	44.2	66.4
	Moderate	11	9.7	9.7	76.1
	High	23	20.4	20.4	96.5
	Very high	4	3.5	3.5	100.0

	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>How you assess the role of CSOs in peace keeping in the country?</b>					
Valid	Very low	22	19.5	19.5	19.5
	Low	45	39.8	39.8	59.3
	Moderate	23	20.4	20.4	79.6
	High	17	15.0	15.0	94.7
	Very high	6	5.3	5.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>CSOs receive adequate cooperation from government institutions in their contribution to poverty reductions?</b>					
Valid	Very low	15	13.3	13.3	13.3
	Low	60	53.1	53.1	66.4
	Moderate	15	13.3	13.3	79.6
	High	17	15.0	15.0	94.7
	Very high	6	5.3	5.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>CSO faces challenges in their contribution to poverty reduction?</b>					
Valid	Very low	4	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Low	23	20.4	20.4	23.9
	Moderate	11	9.7	9.7	33.6
	High	50	44.2	44.2	77.9
	Very high	25	22.1	22.1	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The problem of government bureaucracy has hindered the works of CSOs?</b>					
Valid	Very low	6	5.3	5.3	
	Low	10	8.8	8.8	14.2
	Moderate	81	71.7	71.7	85.8
	High	10	8.8	8.8	94.7
	Very high	6	5.3	5.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>CSOs are closely monitored by government agencies?</b>					
Valid	Very low	11	9.7	9.7	9.7
	Low	19	16.8	16.8	26.5
	Moderate	15	13.3	13.3	39.8
	High	51	45.1	45.1	85.0
	Very high	17	15.0	15.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Own Survey, 2021**

As it can be seen in Table 4.8 it summarizes about CSOs on various issues. From the total sample 68 respondents agreed that CSOs have high role in ensuring social security, 30 respondents think they are involving very low towards securing the society. On the second item around 86 respondents highly think CSOs are played vital role in the development of the

country, 11 of them have moderate response regarding the role of CSOs for the development of the country. CSOs are not working towards the purpose they established regarding 73 respondents have moderate response and 15 of them totally disagree on this item.

The responses about the financial stability of CSOs, from the total sample (n=4) 4%, (n=23) 20%, (n=11) 10%, (n=50) 44%, (n=25) 22% of employees were Very low, Low, Moderate, High, Very high respectively. This shows that 66% of respondents have Low reaction. This implies that the CSOs are not financially stable.

CSOs have low impact on peace keeping of the country. 67 employees think the role of CSOs in the peace-keeping process is low. 20.3 percent respondents believe that CSOs are playing vital role in peace keeping.

Government institutions are not cooperative towards the contribution of CSOs on poverty reduction that is why 75 respondents did not agreed on the cooperation of government institutions. But there are 23 respondents who highly believe that government institution cooperation is adequate for CSOs.

As shown on the above table 75 (66.3%) respondents highly believe CSOs are facing many challenges that hinder their contribution poverty reduction, 23.9% employees are thought there is no big challenge that CSOs faced.

From the total sample 71% (81) of respondents were moderately reacted on the issue that Government bureaucracy has hindered the works of CSOs. This implies that the employees have neutral to government bureaucracy has hindered the works of CSOs. From the rest respondents 16 of them believe that Government bureaucracy has hindered the works of CSOs in poverty reduction.

The last item on the above table shows that many respondents or 68 of them reacted highly on the item CSOs are closely monitored by government agencies. Which followed by 30 respondents think government agencies monitory role is still low. This implies there is good check and balance among government and CSOs.

#### **4.9 SUMMARY OF SPEARMAN CORRELATIONS COEFFICIENT STATISTICS BETWEEN THE VARIABLES**

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
Q1	Correlation	1.000	.861**	.800**	.870**	.809**	.925**	.932**	.825**	1.000**	.821**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Q2	Correlation	.861**	1.000	.851**	.942**	.795**	.911**	.850**	.774**	.861**	.936**
	Sig. (2-	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

	tailed)										
Q3	Correlation	.800**	.851**	1.000	.853**	.941**	.864**	.797**	.899**	.800**	.919**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Q4	Correlation	.870**	.942**	.853**	1.000	.815**	.894**	.847**	.794**	.870**	.918**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Q5	Correlation	.809**	.795**	.941**	.815**	1.000	.801**	.815**	.949**	.809**	.878**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Q6	Correlation	.925**	.911**	.864**	.894**	.801**	1.000	.910**	.775**	.925**	.851**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Q7	Correlation	.932**	.850**	.797**	.847**	.815**	.910**	1.000	.841**	.932**	.792**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Q8	Correlation	.825**	.774**	.899**	.794**	.949**	.775**	.841**	1.000	.825**	.840**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
Q9	Correlation	1.000**	.861**	.800**	.870**	.809**	.925**	.932**	.825**	1.000	.821**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Q10	Correlation	.821**	.936**	.919**	.918**	.878**	.851**	.792**	.840**	.821**	1.000

**Source: Own Survey, 2021**

In order to examine the strength of association between the variables correlation is use. As a result, the factors were positively correlated with each other (Correlation coefficient is between 0.949 -0.775) and the significance number is less than 0.05; this implies that there is significant relationship between variables. Generally, the correlation matrix results implied that, there was a strong and direct relationship among the independent and dependent variables.

#### 4.10. INFERENCE ANALYSIS

Correlation analysis is a technique used to show the association of one variable to another and can consider as standardized covariance that indicate the area to which a change in one variable corresponds systematically to change in another (Zikmund et al, 2013).

In order to evaluate this relationship, Pearson correlation analysis was used to provide evidence. Pearson correlation coefficient normally ranges between -1.0 to 1.0. The sign shows whether there is positive correlation (as on variable increase the other also increases) or negative correlation (as one variable increase the other decrease) and it also shows the strength of the relationship (Ling, 2006).

#### 4.11. NORMALITY TEST

Tests of Normality			
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.
BSCA	0.175	113	0.000
OP	0.121	113	0.000
FP	0.126	113	0.000
CP	0.202	113	0.000
IP	0.150	113	0.000
LGP	0.224	113	0.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

**Source: Own Survey, 2021**

The Significant number is less than 0.05 that means the null hypothesis (normally distribute Likert scale data) is rejected so the data is not normally distributed. It implies I should use spearman correlation and ordinal regression.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

#### 5 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the summary, conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the study. Accordingly this chapter is organized into three sub-sections. Section 5.1 presents the summary; Section 5.2 presents conclusions and section 5.3 presents the recommendations.

##### 5.1.SUMMARY

Regarding with demographic information in item 1 out of 113 respondents 68 (60%) of them were male 45 (40%) of them were female. These implies that majority of Kirkos Sub city eleven Woreda in the work and social offices employees were male. Concerning with age disparity 23 (20%) of employees were between 21-25 Age level, 28 (25%) of them were between 26-30 Age level, 34 (30%) of them were between 31-40 Age level, 17 (15%) of them were between 41-50 Age level, 11 (10%) of them were above 50 Age level. These implies that majority of employees were between 31-40 Age level.

Concerning to Work experience were between 1-5 years, 51 (45%) of them were between 6 &10, 19 (17%) of respondents were between age 11-20, and 3 (3%) of employees are above 20 years. This implies that majority of employee's work experience is from 6-10. Despite the educational level of the respondents. 23 (20%) of employees were at diploma level, 79 (70%) of them were First-degree holder, 11 (10%) of employees were Master's degree holder, and there are no employees having above master's degree. These imply that majority of Kirkos Sub City employee were first-degree holder.

Regarding significance roles of CSOs in poverty alleviation, from the total respondents 70.8 percent or 80 of them agreed moderately that CSOs contribute enough for poverty reduction, 17 respondents believe CSOs are contributing enough for poverty reduction. The remaining 5.3% employees believe CSOs contribution is low in poverty reduction process.

Regarding with prospect and challenges CSOs in poverty alleviation 75 (66.3%) respondents highly believe CSOs are facing many challenges that hinder their contribution poverty reduction, 23.9% employees are thought there is no big challenge that CSOs faced.

About factors that affect CSOs in poverty alleviation, from the total respondents 70.8 percent or 80 of them agreed moderately that CSOs contribute enough for poverty reduction, 17 respondents believe CSOs are contributing enough for poverty reduction. The remaining 5.3% employees believe CSOs contribution is low in poverty reduction process.

## **5.2.CONCLUSIONS**

As discussed on the above sections, the study focused on the role of civil society organizations in poverty alleviation. For this motive, it has been seen relevant literatures review and documents, and gathered primary data from civil society organizations and Ethiopian charities and society's agency. As a result, the researcher concluded the following points based on the analysis.

The study findings identify that CSOs approaches from needs based to rights based approaches has raised their importance as development actors. Enable to empower the poor by providing platforms and serving as a strong voice for civil society to demand accountability from the State. Thus, CSO ensure that social and economic rights of the poor are sustained by keeping duty bearers accountable. CSOs suppose that, rights based approaches are a more sustainable way of reducing poverty, due to its empowering and effective nature,

This study suggest that CSOs sincerity of being true representatives of the poor is questionable, and they must focus on improving their representativeness as the voice of the poor their focus on being more representative and empowering the poor, must be done by paying close attention to genuine empowerment, void of propagating hierarchy among the poor. Rather, propagating genuine citizen engagement, which signifies self-reliance of the poor.

The findings of the thesis, as reviewed previous, were in agreement with some roles of civil society organizations and the obstacles, whereas it differs on some points. Civil society organizations are not fully engage in poverty alleviation.

Eventually, the investigation noticed that the degree and regularity of participation of civil society organizations in Ethiopia is less attractive. There are some reasons that have indicated as a weakness.

Even if, the contribution of civil societies is constitutionally guaranteed, as indicated on the document review section, the government does not enhance the participation of civil society organizations. CSO contribute to alleviate poverty, in terms of technical expertise and evidence, institutional and financial resources for poverty reduction services and in terms of public information. They may enhance the public accountability of policy processes, if not always for the benefit of the poorest communities.

### 5.3.RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the finding of the research and conclusion part of the study, the researcher sent the following recommendations. That may advance the participation and impact of civil society organizations on the poverty alleviation and development of a nation.

- CSOs should highly work on building awareness on how to work hard and reduce poverty by using distinctive sort of resources. Capacity building and creating awareness should have to be their urgent. Because aid is a one-time job that cannot maintain the development of the society but it produces sense of dependency, destroys morale of the society towards hard work.
- The CSOs should resolve the poverty problems of efforts and selection of beneficiaries within increasing participation of all stakeholders from the society and concerned government agencies.
- The CSOs advised to progress in ethical standards and build capacity of CSOs members to strength the commitment of staff in order to contribute their role in sustainable development and poverty reduction.
- Hence, it is suggested that print and electronic media be used to distribute information on roles, modes or terms of participation and contributions of the sector. It's similarly recommended that CSOs facilitate for their partners and target-groups beneficiaries to air their views on roles and contributions.
- The crucial strengths of CSOs in poverty reduction identified are; cooperation and positive attitude with government, implementation networking with prominent stakeholders, starts to develop approaches of working with concerning stakeholders.
- There must be check and balance among government and CSOs in periodic time and sudden checking system by other officials in order to prevent illegal activities. CSOs should have to be controlled and regulated by an organization which is not governmental body but that has high capacity and power that help to make decision regarding CSOs and their doing.

Finally CSO's have an important role in poverty reduction process. But their effort becomes fruitful if they collaborate and work with the help of government, individuals and other organizations who had same objective.

#### **5.4. RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER RESEARCHES**

it is suggested that there should be an intensive research to ascertain the CSOs in poverty alleviation from variety academic perspectives.

Among others, mostly on:

- Conducting a Meta analysis type study on previous Studies based on the CSOs in poverty alleviation in Ethiopia.
- This is because the study was conducted in Kirko sub city, again its better and recommended for conducting such types of research from in both sub cities.

## REFERENCES

- ABD. (2008). CSO sourcebook: a staff guides to cooperation with civil society organizations. Mandaluyong City, Phil.
- Action Aid Ethiopia. (2000). Jad Laggnot. AAE Country Strategy 2000-20004, Addis Ababa.
- Alatas, S. M. (2003). The Role of NGOs and Non-State Actors in Malaysia's Foreign Policy Formulation during the Mahathir Era. *Akadamika*62, 59-84.
- CIVICUS. (2012). World Alliance for Citizen Participation. Johannesburg: CIVICUS.
- CIVICUS. (2018). State of Civil Society Report 2018. Year in Review.
- Coakes, S. J., & Steed, L. (2007). SPSS Version 14.0 for windows: Analysis without anguish. Milton: John Wiley & Sons.
- CRDA. (2001). The Role of NGOs in Democratization Process and Peace Building, Workshop Proceeding, Workshop held on 4 and 5 July 2001 at Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa.
- Denscombe, M. (2007). The good research guides. Berkshire. England: McGraw-Hill Education.
- DeVaus, D. (2002). Surveys in social Research. (5th edn). London: Routledge.
- Edwards, M. (2004). Civil Society. Cambridge, England: Polity Press.
- Fowler, A. (1997). Striking a Balance: A Guide to Enhancing the Effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organizations in International Development, Earthscan, London.
- Ghaus-Pasha, A.(2005). Role of civil society organizations in governance. In 6th Global Forum on Reinventing Government towards Participatory and Transparent Governance, Seoul.
- Goran Hyden. (1997). Civil Society, Social Capital, and Development: Dissection of a Complex Discourse. Studies in Comparative International Development.
- Green, S. (2017). Civil Society at a Crossroads: Exploring Sustainable Operating Models. Washington DC: Centre for Strategic and International Studies.
- James Manor. (2004). Civil Society and Poverty Reduction. Sida.
- Jeffrey Clark. (2000). Civil Society, NGOs, and Development in Ethiopia.
- Kothari, R. (2004). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques (2nd revised Ed.). New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.
- Kreienkamp, J. (2017). Responding to the Global Crackdown on Civil Society. Policy Brief, Global Governance Unit, UCL.
- Kukah, M.H. (2007). Democracy and civil society in Nigeria, Ibadan: Spectrum Books.

- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP). (2002), Addis Ababa
- Nguyenã Mãinh. (2008). A theoretical framework and principles for the establishment and management of civil society organizations in Vietnam.
- NORAD Report 1/2008 Discussion Pact Ethiopia. (1998). Report on the Enabling Environment for the Ethiopian NGO Sector, Addis Ababa.
- Pratt, B. (2013). Intrac for civil society. Retrieved from: <http://www.intrac.org>
- Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A. (2009). Research Methods for business students 5 th edition Pearson education limited.
- Sekeran, U. (2001). Research methods for business: A skills building approach. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- UNDP. (2015). A Guide to Civil Society Organizations Working on Democratic Governance.
- Walliman.N. (2011). Research methods the basics, 1st Edition, Madison Avenue, New York.
- Whyte, Christine. (2004). What is Civil Society? Centre for Civil Society, The London School of Economics and Political Science.

## APPENDIX



**Addis Ababa University**

**College of Business and Economics**

**Department of Public Administration and Development  
Management**

**Master of Arts in Development Management (MADM)**

**Questionnaire to Be Filled By Kirkos Sub City Employees**

Dear Respondents! The Purpose Of This Questionnaire Is To Assess The Role Of Civic Society Organization (CSOs) In Poverty Reduction: Case Kirkos Sub City. This questionnaire has three parts; part one is on background information of the respondents, part two is rating items on Role of Civic Society Organization (CSOs) In Poverty Reduction and part three is open-ended questions. Your willingness in providing frank response to every item is valuable for the success of the research.

### **Directions:**

- i. You don't have to write your name.
- ii. The information provided will be used only for academic purpose and will be kept confidential.

- iii. Put ( ) mark in the box to indicate your response.
- iv. Please address all the items thoughtfully and frankly.

**Part I. General information**

1. Sex a) Male \_\_\_\_\_ b) Female \_\_\_\_\_
2. Age a) 21-25 \_\_\_\_\_ b) 26-30 \_\_\_\_\_ c) 31-40 \_\_\_\_\_ d) 41-50 \_\_\_\_\_  
e) 51-55 \_\_\_\_\_ f) 56 and above \_\_\_\_\_
3. Years of experience a) 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ b) 6-11 \_\_\_\_\_ e) 12-17----- g) 18 and above \_\_\_\_\_  
f) 26-30 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your level of education. BA/BSC \_\_\_\_\_ b. MA/MSC \_\_\_\_\_ c) other specifies \_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you in advance for your kind cooperation!!!!**

**Part II**

Below Are Some Statements That Refer the Assessments of The Role of Civic Society Organizations (CSO's) In Poverty Reduction: Case Kirkos Sub City. Please rate by putting tick mark “√” in given agreement scale, to what extent civic societies contribute to poverty reduction. Likert scale 1= Very Low, 2= Low 3= Moderate, 4= High 5= Very high

No	Item the Role of Civic Society Organization	Agreement scale				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Do you believe CSOs have a role for poverty reduction?					
2	How do you assess the role of CSOs in poverty reduction?					
3	CSOs can provide better access to social services?					
4	CSOs Increasing productivity and income in the local community?					
5	CSOs promote awareness about development in the community?					
6	CSOs play important role in creating employment?					
7	CSOs provide funds direct to local community?					
8	Does CSOs Providing capacity building trainings with in the community?					
9	Does CSOs involve in social securities?					

10	CSOs providing sufficient production as their number?					
11	Do you believe the existed CSOs are working towards the development of the country?					
12	CSOs are working towards the purpose that they established?					
13	CSOs are financially stable?					
14	How you assess the role of CSOs in peace keeping in the country?					
15	CSOs work their job without any discrimination based on sex, culture, language and religion?					
16	Do you believes CSOs are contributing enough to poverty reductions?					
17	CSOs are closely monitored by government agencies?					
18	CSOs receive adequate cooperation from government institutions in their contribution to poverty reductions?					
19	CSO faces challenges in their contribution to poverty reduction?					
20	The problem of government bureaucracy has hindered the works of CSOs?					

