

**ASSESSING THE ROLE OF ARAT-KILLO CHILD CARE AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION IN POVERTY REDUCTION IN ADDIS ABABA,
ETHIOPIA**

MSW DISSERTATION RESEARCH PROJECT

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled Assessing the Role of Arat-Killo Child Care and Community Development Organization in Poverty Reduction in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the MSW to Indra Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier, either to IGNOU or to any other institutions for the fulfillment of the requirements for any other programme to study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr Biniam Girma who is student of MSW from Indra Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi was working under my supervision and guidance for his project work for the course MSWP- 001.His project work entitled Assessing the Role of Arak-Killo Child Care and Community Development Organization in Poverty Reduction in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia which he is submitting is his genuine and original work.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AKCCCD: Arat-Killo Child Care and Community Development

CCF: Christian Children's Fund

CBO: Community Based Organizations

CRDA: Christian Relief Development Association

CSA : Central Statistics Authority

CSO: Civil Society Organization

EU: European Union

FHI: Family Health International

HLA: Household Livelihood Security

HRBA: Human Rights Based Approach

IGA: Income Generation Activities

MoFED: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

NGO: Non Governmental Organizations

PASDEP: Plan for Accelerated Development to end Poverty

PPP: Purchasing Power Parity

RBA: Right Based Approach

SLA: Sustainable Livelihood Approach

UN: United Nations

WB: World Bank

WDR: World Development Report

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in Addis Ababa city Administration, Arada sub city, district five and seven. Entitled Assessing the Role of Arat-Killo Child Care and Community Development Organization in Poverty Reduction. The concern of this study was to provide a relatively complete and reliable picture of the situation of poverty in district five and seven, focusing on the socio-economic situation of inhabitants. The study was also attempted to show the resource available for beneficiaries and response of AKCCCD in Poverty reduction and improve the environment that is supportive for poverty reduction.

The study used both qualitative and quantitative techniques to gather relevant information. Different categories of respondents, which were the units from which information was collected, had participated in this study. The total subjects of the study were 67. Data was collected using a structured, semi-structured and unstructured questionnaire for different categories of respondents. From a total of 60 beneficiaries and 7 key respondents participated in the study. In the study, it was found that the majority (75%) of beneficiaries were female while the remaining (25%) were male. The study showed that the average income of the respondents is below 100 birr. The study also showed that 93.33 percent of respondents do not have their own houses. Most of the key respondents agreed that the magnitude of poverty in the area is extreme though difficult to pinpoint the exact number and all of respondents agreed that children are highly exposed to poverty. AKCCCD Organization provides services to children and women and it is contributing in the effort of poverty reduction. The agency should investigate the satisfaction of beneficiaries and services should be provided in an integrated way.

CHATER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Back ground of the Study

Reducing and eliminating human poverty has become the urgent task in the world in this new century. In the past a few years with the economic reform the condition of the poverty in Ethiopia has been changed, the problems caused by urban poverty are decreasing.

In all less developed countries the problem of poverty is a very common phenomena, the magnitude and causes of the problem may vary from country to country depending on the level of economic development, cultural setting ,the level of social harmony and peace prevailing. “The underlying causes of poverty might be due to poor system and leadership, lack of motivation of the people towards work, shortage of resources, and cultural aspects of the people, etc in that country” (Bradshaw,2006). Hence, any poverty reduction strategy should begin with the identification of the root causes with serious assessment. In this regard, the government, the NGO’s and the private sectors are the primary actors in the poverty reduction. In line with this, the role of NGO’s needed to be geared towards addressing the root causes and effects of poverty and should design its program accordingly.

In Ethiopia, poverty is the main enemy of the people that needs comprehensive struggle. In this regard, (Getnet,Atsede & Edilegnaw,2006) states that, “Poverty is a pressing public policy concern in Ethiopia. It has multiple features and causes related to production, distribution, Institutionalization, policy and democratic factors in the system”. Similarly, MoFED states that, “the main development objectives of the Ethiopian Government is poverty eradication. Hence, the country’s development policies and strategies are geared towards this end “MoFED, 2006).It was in line with this motto that MoFED has prepared the Ethiopian Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty(PASDEP),which is Ethiopia’s guiding strategic frame work of poverty reduction for the five-year period 2005/06 - 2009/10. As poverty is a multifaceted social, economic, environmental, cultural, and political and governance problem it requires multi-level, multi-disciplinary, multi-agency resources and integrated intervention of all

actors. The Government, the private sectors; the civil society organizations in general or NGO's in particular; and the community at large are the frontline actors in poverty reduction effort.

However, as far as the researcher's knowledge is concerned, much is expected to examine and disclose the extent to which different development sectors especially non-governmental organizations in collaboration with communities are striving to reduce poverty problem.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

“Children from poor families represent an especially vulnerable group. Like their parents, the poorest among face daily deprivation of food, health care, education, and shelter; abuse in the home; as well as being subjected child labor in dangerous work settings. Increasing numbers are being led in to drug trafficking or sold into prostitution and pornography.”(World Bank, 2000).

As Family Health International, (2005) estimate 34.7 million children under the age of 15 years in 34 countries have lost their mother, father, or both of their parents to HIV/AIDS and other causes of death. It was expected to reach 44 million by 2010 with AIDS and 15 million without AIDS. The growing demand for care and support of orphans and vulnerable children has strained as coping mechanisms and reached to crisis stage in the capital cities. In the absence of support, there will be long term effect on the children with negative impact on the society at large. (FHI, 2005)

The number of orphans is growing alarmingly. It requires comprehension and suitable program which can curb the problem. There is a gap to be bridged programs that support children are minimal the participation of local organization is limited (UNAIDS, 2010). There is a dearth of research and documentation with regard to local organizations based care and support programs for OVC. It is critically important to search local strategies to alleviate the problem radically and prevention model to be developed must reflect local conditions and resources which require locally organized institutions. In many regions including Addis Ababa Psychosocial care for orphan is the most neglected dimensions of care provided and counseling to care givers is practically non-existent. (UNAIDS, 2004).

Looked into it separately, the contributions of the local NGOs and the international NGOs would have different meanings and implications in the development process of the country. Though

both contribute sizable share to the development effort of the country, the contributions of local NGOs through sustainability, knowhow and technology transfer and so on, has to be documented as the internationals cannot remain in the country forever in such operations.

In countries like Ethiopia ,where development endeavors need the collaboration of many hands, many voluntary organizations attempt to accelerate the process of rapid development in various directions considering that the task of a country's development effort cannot be left only to the government .Hence, many voluntary agencies began to involve themselves in multiple activities of community development such as health, education, agricultural inputs supplying, soil and water conservation, construction of basic infrastructure, support on micro-finance and other integrated development activities.

Therefore, this study is an attempt to show the impact of the development interventions made by AKCCCD and analyzed their respective impacts on the lives of the beneficiaries in relation to poverty reduction in general using variables such as income/employment generation, opportunity for education service, women empowerment, and awareness rising on development issues.

In line with this Arat-killo Child Care and Community Development Project have been involved in the poverty reduction attempts through different programs for the people of Arat–killoarea (Arada sub-city).It has been involved in sectors such as education, health, micro-enterprise development, empowerment, advocacy and etc. The following basic research question was set to guide the study;

- What are the contributions of the project to the community?
- How do the beneficiaries perceive or see to the project?
- What are the factors that hinder the activities of the project?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objectives

The general objective of the study is to assess the contribution of Arat-killo Child Care and Community Development Project in poverty reduction in order to meet the needs of poor urban families in Arat-killoarea.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The Specific objectives of the study are to:-

- assess and identify different services rendered to beneficiaries
- to understand community attitude towards the project
- to examine whether the felt needs of the beneficiaries are met or not
- to identify the major factors that hinders the role of Arat-killo Child Care and Community Development Project in poverty reduction.

1.4. BASIC Research Questions

The study answered the following questions:-

- What are the contributions of the project to the community?
- How are the perception / attitude of the community to the project?
- What are factors that hinder the works of the project?

1.5. Operational Definition of Concepts

Challenge: A restriction or constraint that underlies and influence the NGOs to contribute in poverty reduction.

Community: a group of people lined by a communications structure supporting discussions and collective action. (Bryon,1968).

NGO: NGO is the most common name used internationally for an organization formed to help others. NGOs are not governmental organizations.

Opportunity: a favorable or advantageous circumstance for the society by the NGOs. It is measured by fulfillment of different resources and facilities.

Poverty: a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effective in society. It means not having enough to feed and cloth a family, not having enough to feed and cloth a family, not having a school or clinic to go; not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.(UN,1998)

1.6. Limitation of the Study

Despite all the efforts made some practical limitation were expected to inevitable be part of it. This research was limited to the study of children and women who get support from Arat kilo Child Care and Community Development engaged Programs. Besides, the study was limited methodologically in those 67, 30 women and 30 children and 7 key informants because of time and logistic factors.

Difficulty of accessing some government and AKCCCD documents which the research thought relevant of the study because of suspiciousness and unwillingness to discloses some information is the other limitation of the study

1.7. Organization of the Thesis

This study presents is organized in five chapters. The first chapter briefly presents background of the study, statement of the problem; define the research objectives and questions, operational definition of concepts and limitation of the study. Chapter two deals with the review of related literature. Chapter three presents general description of the study area, profile of the agency the research design and methods, Universe of the study sampling method, data collection tools and procedures; data processing, analysis and ethical consideration..

CHAPTER-TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Conceptual Frame Work

2.1.1. Definition and concepts of poverty

There is no general agreement on a single right definition of poverty. Traditionally, poverty has been defined in terms of lowness of income or consumption. In the contemporary world the meaning is widening. It is seen not only as material deprivation but also encompasses a range of deprivations such as low achievement in Education and health, vulnerability and exposure to risk and voiceless and powerlessness.

Different development partners describe deprivation in different ways, which affects the design of action against poverty. According to the World Bank, poverty is seen as hunger, lack of shelter, being sick and not able to see doctor, not able to go school and not knowing how to read, not having a job, losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water, powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom. In general, poverty defined as a pronounced deprivation in well being (WDR, 2000/1).

“Fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and cloth a family, not having a school or clinic to go to; not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.”(UN,1998).

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By necessities I understand not only the commodities which are indispensable necessary for the support of life but whatever the custom renders it indecent for creditable people even of the west order, to be without. A linen shirt, for example, is strictly speaking not necessary of life...but in the present time a creditable day laborer would be ashamed to appear in public without linen shirt, the want of which would be poverty (Smith, 1976).

The UN in its least developing countries report defined poverty as the inability to afford a minimally adequate standard of living. What is considered "minimally adequate" includes necessities for physical survival (food, water, clothing, shelter and so on) plus what is required for participation in everyday life of society.

Cultural goods, entertainment, recreation, and to quality health care, education, and other are pre-qualities for upward social mobility.

In line with this WFP has set standard for East Africa .Accordingly, one person should get 2.1 quintal food grain per year unless he/she is in poverty.(WFP,2009).

According to Amartya Sen (1999), poverty has to be seen as deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely as lowness of income, which is the standard criterion of identification of poverty. The perspective of capability of poverty does not involve any denial of the sensible view that low income is clearly one of the major causes of poverty since lack of income can be a particular reason for a person's capability and deprivation.

Poverty has many dimensions extending beyond the low level of income. The first dimension is material deprivation (lack of opportunity), which is measured in appropriate concept of income or consumption. The second dimension is low achievement in education and health (low capabilities).The third and fourth dimensions of poverty are vulnerability (and exposed to risk) and noiselessness (and powerlessness), respectively. The World Bank report of 2000 recognizes those last two dimensions of poverty. The fourth dimensions of poverty might interact and reinforce each other (World Bank, 2001).

Different organizations, countries and people also perceive poverty in different ways. Each person and community defines it from the perspective of the advantages that affect their lives. These different perspectives show that poverty has wide and diverse dimensions. The different perception of poverty by different actors also implies that antipoverty policy cannot anymore be

designed in function of one or a limited set of well specified policy objectives. What is understood is that poverty denotes not only the deprivation of consumption or income but also encompasses a range of deprivation. It has many faces and changing from place to place and across times. Their causes are numerous. So are its consequences.

2.1.2. Absolute Poverty: - Absolute Poverty was defined as “a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services.”(UN ,1995).

According to a UN declaration that resulted from the World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, absolute poverty is “a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. it depends not only on income but also on access to services.”

2.1.3. Relative Poverty:-According to UN 1995, relative poverty takes various forms, including “lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments and social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by lack of participation in decision making and in civil, social and cultural life. It occurs in all countries as mass poverty in many developing countries, loss of livelihoods as a result of economic recession, sudden poverty as a result of disaster or conflict, the poverty of low-wage workers, and the utter destitution of people who fall outside family support system, social institutions and safety nets.

The term relative poverty can also be used in a different sense to mean “moderate poverty” for example, a standard of living or level of income that is high enough to satisfy basic needs (like water, food, clothing, shelter, and basic health care), but still significantly lower than that of the majority of the population under consideration. (Marta and Ludi,2007).

2.1.4. Poverty Threshold:-The poverty threshold or poverty line is the minimum level of income deemed adequate in a given country. In practice, like the definition of poverty, the official or common understanding of the poverty line is significantly higher in developed countries than in developing countries. The common international poverty line has in the past

been roughly \$ 1 a day. In 2008, the World Bank came out with a revised figure of \$ 1.25 at 2005 Purchasing-Power Parity (ppp).

2.2. Families of Poverty Indicators

According to Chambers, the main families of indicators that emerge from the different conceptual approaches to poverty are income, basic needs, capabilities and a mixed group of indicators relating to the enabling environments (access to assets, equity and governance)

2.2.1. Income

Poverty measurement has been dominated by the so-called income approach. From a conceptual perspective, the term “money-metric” is more appropriate since some of the so-called income indicators can, in fact, be based on expenditure or consumption data. Regardless of how this set of indicators is derived, it is expressed in money-metric terms.

This approach to poverty measurement assumes that individuals and households are poor if their income or consumption falls below a certain threshold, usually defined as a minimum, socially acceptable level of well being by a population group. The emphasis is placed on material wellbeing, and income, a “means” indicator, is employed as a proxy for poverty.

2.2.2. Basic Needs

The basic needs concept of poverty takes the income approach one step further. It defines poverty as the deprivation of requirements, mainly material for meeting basic human needs. The approach attempts to address some of the limitations of the income indicator family by distinguishing between private income, publicly provided services and different forms of nonmonetary “income.” The basic needs approach to poverty measurement includes access to such necessities as food, shelter, schooling, health services, potable water and sanitation facilities, employment opportunities, and even touches on opportunities for community participation.

2.2.3. Human capability

The human capability approach to poverty measurement attempts to measure poverty in terms of outcomes or “ends.” This approach defines the phenomenal as the absence of basic human capabilities to function at a minimally acceptable level within a society. An emphasis is placed

on people's abilities and opportunities to enjoy long, healthy lives, to be literate and to participate freely in their society.

2.2. 4. Theories of poverty and Anti-poverty programs

The various community development strategies, projects and programs are built on the different or mixture of theories of poverty. That is, behind a given projects and programs there is underlying assumption of poverty. For the purpose of this study, highlights of these underlying theories of poverty with their Anti-poverty programs developed from each poverty perspectives are discussed here after. These may help us in understanding the role of NGOs in poverty reduction.

Accordingly, Bradshaw (2006) summarized these Theories of poverty into five categories and analyzed the Anti-poverty programs corresponding to these theories. These are;

1. Poverty caused by Individual Deficiencies: Here the causes of poverty are taken to be individual laziness, bad choice, incompetence, inherent disabilities etc.

2. Poverty caused by cultural systems that support sub-culture of poverty:

In this case, the causes of poverty are attributed to sub culture adopts values that are non-productive and are contrary to norms of success.

3. Poverty caused by Economic, Political and social distortions or Discrimination:

System barriers prevent poor from access and accomplishment in key social institutions including jobs, education, housing, health care; safety, political representation etc are assumed to be causes of poverty.

4. Poverty caused by Geographical Disparities: Social advantages and disadvantages concentrate in separate areas, etc are taken to be the underlying causes of poverty.

5. Poverty caused by cumulative and cyclical Interdependence: This theory advocates, the causes of poverty are assumed to be spirals of poverty, problems for individuals (earnings, housing, health, education, and self confidence) are interdependent and strongly linked to community deficiencies loss of business and jobs, inadequate schools, inability to provide social services).

The above mentioned five underlying assumptions are the bases for the establishment of NGOs. That means, any NGO, be it Local or International, they use one or more of the five assumptions as their philosophy of development and design their strategies and programs for the poverty reduction strategy accordingly.

Thus, according to the first cause of poverty, the potential community development responses gears towards avoid and counter efforts to individualize poverty, provide assistance and safety net programs. These programs are assumed to work through competition rewards winners and punish those who do not work hard and make bad choices.

In the case of the second cause of poverty, the potential community development programs use community to the advantage of the poor, value diverse cultures, acculturation, and community building, alternative socialization through forming new poor groups. These programs are assumed to work through peer groups set wrong values and reinforce wrong behavior. Leadership development within sub-cultures, asset based community development are some of the examples of community programs to reduce poverty.

In the case of the third theory, the potential community development remedies include community organizing and advocacy to gain political and economic power to achieve change, create alternative organizations, and the like. These programs are assumed to work through selection criteria directly or indirectly exclude some groups of persons based on inappropriate criteria. Policies to force inclusion and enforce are some of the examples of community programs to reduce poverty.

While in the case of fourth theory, the potential community development responses are taken to be national redistribution, concentration of development on local assets, etc. These programs are assumed to work through agglomeration, distance, economies of scale, and resource distributions reinforce differences. Redistribution areas, down towns, rural networking, and urban revitalization are some of the examples of community programs to reduce poverty.

For the fifth theory, the potential community development responses are focused to breaking the spiral of poverty with a spiral of success through a comprehensive programs that address both individual and community issues. These programs are assumed to work through factors interact in complex ways. Community level crises lead to individual crises and vice versa, and each cumulative to cause spirals of poverty.

To sum up, the above mentioned five underlying assumptions are the bases for the establishment of NGOs. That means, any NGO, be it Local or International, they use one or more of the five assumptions as their philosophy of development and design their strategies and program for the poverty reduction strategy accordingly.

2.3. Dimensions and Causes of Poverty

According to the World Bank, the broad causes of poverty cover three general dimensions. First, there is the lack of income and assets to obtain basic necessities (such as food, shelter, clothing and acceptable level of health and education). Assets can be described as good health, the skills necessary for achieving employment, access to basic infrastructure, money in savings or access to credit. In addition, there are social assets, such as a network of contacts and reciprocal obligations which can be called on in a time of need. Social assets can be essential in moving from poverty to a state of well-being.

Second, poverty involves a sense of being powerless and unheard in various social institutions. This includes unfair sociological conditions where the poor are faced with inhumane treatment, lack of protection against violence, intimidation and lack of civility and unpredictable in their interactions with public officials

Third, poverty includes a vulnerability to adverse shocks linked to an inability to cope with them. The poor are susceptible to various risks of health, natural or human-made hazards and often are incapable of economically, socially, physically and emotionally recovering from these shocks.

While these are the broad and immediate causes of poverty, there are also global causes of poverty, encompassing issues such as national and regional economic growth, the impact of globalization, inequality of income distribution and instability in governance. At the local level, poverty is manifested in the form of poor health and lack of access to good medical facilities, illiteracy, irregular income, informal employment, lack of land tenure for housing, lack of basic infrastructure, and so forth. At the national level, it is usually measured in relation to the GDP of the country.

As indicated in Corbett (2009), causes of poverty comprise: "over population; Global distribution of Resources; High standards of living and costs of living, inadequate education and Employment; Environmental degradation; Ecological and Demographic trends; and Individual

response and Welfare Dependence.’’ With regards to the causes of poverty CRDA (2005) also asserted that “Rapid population growth remains the major barrier to poverty reduction, but no major action is taken to implement the population policy in the country.’’

Poverty is characterized by multiple of factors which are interwoven, which calls for integrated effort to alleviate or eradicate it. Thus, the poverty reduction strategies, programs and projects have to take into account the cause-effect relationship of poverty and integrated approach. That is, the role of all actors of governance is important in this integrated endeavor, particularly the role of NGOs in poverty reduction is of paramount importance.’ The effects of poverty can be manifested in Malnutrition and starvation; Infectious Disease and Exposure to the elements; Mental illness and Drug dependence; crime and violence; and Long term Effects’’ (Corbett, 2009). That is to mean, the programmatic area of NGOs in poverty reduction would be geared towards reducing these root causes of poverty.

Regarding development pillars MoFED (2006) States that growth is the essence and an accelerated growth strategy is at the core of the PASDEP. Ethiopia’s development strategy for the five years (2005/6-2009/10) consists of the following eight pillars:

Building all-inclusive implementation capacity; massive push to accelerate growth; creating the balance between economic development and population growth; unleashing the potentials of Ethiopia’s women, strengthening the infrastructure backbone of the country, strengthening human resource development, Managing risk and volatility, and creating employment opportunity.

The effects of poverty on children and women are even worse. Among others, economic poverty increases the vulnerability of women and girls for rights violation’’ (Action Aid, 2007).

In order to move out of this socio-economic problem World bank suggests that In order to devise effective and appropriate strategies for poverty reduction and economic and social development, it is essential to understand levels of poverty, how poverty occurs, why it persists, and how it can be alleviated.

2.4. Approaches to Poverty Reduction

Development Scholars used different approaches to poverty reduction. But the most common approaches include:-

2.4.1. Sustainable Livelihood Approach

The sustainable livelihoods framework is rooted in paradigm shifts in (rural) development through the 1980s and 1990s towards a focus on human wellbeing and sustainability rather than just economic growth. Its key objective is to increase the sustainability of poor people's livelihoods by strengthening their assets to respond to opportunities and risks, minimize vulnerability and maintaining, smoothening or improving well-being. Sustainable livelihood approaches (SLA) put people at the center of development and highlight their strengths rather than their needs. They provide a structure for coherent analysis of livelihoods, risk, vulnerability and poverty, and the design of people-centered development and poverty reduction policies, programmes and projects, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable. SLA are flexible and can be adapted to meet specific needs, for example, focusing more on specific aspects than others, but without losing sight of the wider picture. (Marta & Eva, 2007)

The SLA puts people at the center of development. Individuals/households draw assets to respect to opportunities and risks, minimizing vulnerability and maintaining or improving wellbeing by adopting livelihood strategies. The SLA highlights that assets are not just financial or physical assets, but also includes natural, social and human. Political assets have recently been added to the framework ('asset hexagon').

2.4.2. The human rights-based approach

The HRBA has its foundation in the normative framework of international human rights standards and principles, and the protection and promotion of these. States, as primary duty bearers, are obliged to respect, protect and fulfill the human rights entitlements of individuals, or rights holders. In line with the UN Common understanding of a human rights-based approach, SDC Policy on HRBA is based on the following three key elements: 1) use of the international human rights framework as a reference, 2) integration of the human principles: equality and non-discrimination; participation and empowerment; accountability and rule of law; indivisibility and universality. 3) Address both the rights-holders and duty-bearers with respect to rights and duties.

Principles of the HRBA

Equality and non-discrimination: Policies, programs and practices will not, internationally or locally, reinforce social, political or economic inequalities. On the contrary, they will consciously aim at promoting equality and non-discrimination.

Participation and empowerment: Activities will aim at empowering people to participate fully in decision-making processes that affect their lives – and at making state institutions capable of responding to the opinions expressed and of balancing conflicting interests in ways which conform to human rights.

Accountability and the rule of law: Human rights link participation and empowerment of rights-holders with the responsibilities of state authorities to respect, protect and fulfill their human rights duties. SDC will particularly strengthen accountability mechanisms at the national and local level.

2.4.3. CARE's Household Livelihood Security Approach

The household Livelihood Security (HLS) approach has become CARE's basic framework for programme analysis, design, monitoring and evaluation. HLS grew out of a food security perspective, but it is based on the observation that food is only one important basic need among several. Recognizing the multi-dimensionality and complex nature of poverty, the HLS approach provides a framework to analyze and understand the determinants of poverty and people's mechanisms for dealing with it.

Since CARE introduced the HLS framework, its basic concept has been evolving towards incorporating rights-based approaches (RBA). CARE has found it essential to include a rights-based lens through which to develop new strategies for reaching its vision and mission – bringing lasting change to individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world by (i) strengthening people's ability to help themselves, (ii) providing economic opportunity, (iii) delivering relief in emergencies, (iv) influencing policy decisions at all levels, and (v) addressing discrimination in all its forms. CARE specifically points out that the RBA does not replace the

HLS. The combination of a Rights Based Approach and the HLS framework is termed “a rights-based approach to Household Livelihood Security.”

2.5. NGOs Perspective of Poverty

Nowadays, consensus has been reached on intensity of the multidimensional poverty in Ethiopia which calls for all stakeholders and actors to deal with. Accordingly, the government has taken the lead to alleviate poverty through preparing guiding strategic document known as PASDEP. Poverty reduction has become the major concern of both NGOs and government. Accordingly, NGOs have gradually shifted from relief to rehabilitation and to development programs and projects with major concern to the disadvantaged section of society.

Poverty in the NGO’s perspective, like others look at it, is that it is more than

food consumption; it is more about vulnerability and powerlessness are those who do not have access to resources such as land and other means of production. (CRDA, 2001)

NGOs are the main stakeholders in all stages of poverty reduction process.

“Increasingly, NGOs are recognized as important players in the formulation, design, and application of development strategies. International development organizations are placing greater emphasis on working with national and NGOs to emphasize local knowledge and participatory development”. (The Role of NGOs n.d).

2.6. NGOs Poverty Reduction programs and strategies

There are a number of projects and programs developed by NGOs in the poverty reduction process. CRDA (2005), Stats that:

The existing practice shows that a large part of CSOs in Ethiopia tried to tackle poverty problem through providing micro-credit loan and by creating jobs. However, there are arguments saying that we cannot fight poverty in Ethiopia by small projects at small local level because they are not linked with the immediate environ but NGOs have also to include policy advocacy issues as part of their job to eradicate poverty. Print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. More precisely, it is conceptual structure. Since the research objective was concerning with describing the organizational response to care and support to children and women. It was descriptive type of research. It used to

describe the present situation of the cases. Therefore, the nature of the study lead to use qualitative and quantitative data collection and mainly a qualitative method was used. Qualitative and quantitative were collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary data was collected using structured interview.

2.8. Concept, Roles and Evolution of NGO's

2.8.1. Concept of NGOs

The development of a nation is a sub set of integrated functions of all the three critical sectors in governance i.e., State, market and civic society. Since NGOs are the sub sets of civil society organization, its concept also stems from the broad and ever elastic concept of CSOs. In line with this BOPED (2002), explained:

NGOs are defined as part of the CSOs that are established on a voluntary basis. Most of them are established by interested and voluntary members some of whom give free services. They are independent. Independent in a sense that they operate in accordance with the laws and regulations issued by the government and they have their own boards of management and carry on development works autonomously.

Similarly, as elucidated in Clark (2000) "Civil society as the large universe of non-governmental entities found in virtually every society-labor unions and trade guilds professional associations, grassroots community organizations, cultural affiliations and other voluntary associations. Significant among subsets of actors within civil society are the NGOs broadly engaged in poverty alleviation and civic education".

From the above discussion, NGOs are civil society Organizations that are non-profit oriented and operate in the overall development of the nation in accordance with the laws and regulations issued by the government. In this study, special attention is given to the responsibility of NGOs in poverty alleviation process.

An organization may be correctly labeled as NGO if it has four characteristics identified by the common wealth foundation, a London-based NGO study group. According to Akalu (2004), these characteristics include:-

1. **Voluntary**; formed voluntarily by citizens with an element of voluntary participation in the organization.

2. **Independent;** Operate within the laws of society, and controlled by those who have formed them or by elected or appointed boards.
3. **not for profit;** not for private personal profit or gain.
4. **Not self-serving in aims and related values;** aimed to improve the circumstances and prospects of people and to act on concerns and issues detrimental to the well-being, circumstances, or prospects of people or society as a whole.

Civil society encompasses entirely adult population. In line with this;

In the Ethiopian context, the civil society is a huge land scope; it can be taken as encompassing the entire adult population of the country. In terms of organizational types, this landscape is understood to be composed of three major groupings; self-help, member-serving, membership organizations (informal/non-registered), which include Debbo, Jiggi, Wenfel, Iddir, Iqqub, Regular informal sports activity; NGOs (formal/registered) third party serving comprising both Ethiopian and international; and professional and labor organizations as well as associations (formal/registered) include Teachers associations, cooperatives, professional-associations, Women's and Youth Associations, Faith and Religion, Iddir unions, Parent-Teacher Associations, Anti-HIV/AIDS Club, Sports Clubs that have been organized or Promoted by government. Silkin, Sinclair and Akalewold (2005).

2.8.2. Roles of NGOs

NGOs as part of these CSOs also assume the similar roles in the overall development of a country. The roles of NGOs in Ethiopia can be summarized as "service provision (education, health and sanitation, agricultural and food security, micro enterprise and etc) eradication of poverty, policy formulation, environmental protection conflict resolution, effective use of information technology and etc" (IACD, 2005 and Action AID, 2007). According to Cangas (2004), as cited in OSJE (2007) "Civil society organizations are expected to fulfill several roles; as welfare deliverers, as advocates and as watchdogs".

The roles of NGOs in poverty reduction are so significant especially in crisis time." Even in the modest crisis, there is little national emergency response capacities let alone responding to crisis of chronic nature, uncertainty and a narrow financial system" (EU, 2008).

2.8.3. Evolution of NGOs in Ethiopia

The emergence of NGOs started in Ethiopia with a primary purpose of filling gap when government was perceived to be unable to fulfill the needs of the community. Added to this, at the initial state, the roles of NGOs were much more limited to emergency relief and provision of services like education. But later on, it has grown in to playing vital role in development oriented activities too.

In line with this, JICA (2002) states that, NGOs operating in Ethiopia could be categorized in to two main categories: Indigenous and International NGOs. Indigenous NGOs are established in the country by either Ethiopians or non-Ethiopians. Indigenous NGOs are also called local NGOs. Whereas International NGOs, which have their head offices in foreign countries and obtained most of their support from those offices. Compared with Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somaliland, the NGO Sector in Ethiopia is large compared with countries elsewhere in Africa it is small.

This can be attributed to both its late emergence and unfavorable policy environment for NGOs. On the other hand, the under development of the civil society sector in general and NGO in particular has its drawbacks in the balance among the three actors of governance; the government, the market and the civil society sector.

According to CRDA,(2004) NGOs as we know them today; first started to appear in Ethiopia in the 1960's and those were mostly of European origin. In the 1970's more NGOs emerged in response to the 1973/74 famine and later on the 1983/84 famine. The number of NGOs continued to grow ever since however, their activities were principally limited to relief and rehabilitation before they became more development oriented.

2.9. NGO-Government partnership

NGOs cannot and should not replace the state in promoting development. There have been many discussions on what should be the relationship between the two, how NGOs can make the state more accountable and sensitive to the needs of the poor (Eade, 2006). This indicates that there should be mutual coordination and trust between NGOs and government for the development of a country.

The relationship between NGOs and government is constantly changing. On the one hand, tighter regulations and registration procedures have been a major part of government responses to the explosion of NGOs. This has become an area of increasing concern for NGOs jealous of their independence and wishing to respond flexibly to their constituents' needs without being shackled by unwieldy bureaucracy. On the other hand, NGOs themselves have sought self-regulation, realizing that the NGO community is not as unified or as professional as it might be. (Bennett,1997).

Thus, there is a need for clear and mutual understanding and trust among these actors of development because the relations among these actors have its own impact on the overall development of the community, especially for the poor. Moreover, it can strongly influence the role of NGOs and other actors in the field.

The development of a nation is a sub set of integrated functions of all the three critical sectors in governance i.e., state, market and civil society. NGOs as part of CSO assume the similar roles in the overall development of a country. The emergence of NGOs started in Ethiopia with a primary purpose of filling gap when government was perceived to be unable to fulfill the needs of the community.

There is no general agreement on a single right definition of poverty. Traditionally, poverty has been defined interms of lowness of income or consumption. In the Ethiopian context, poverty is determined as number one enemy of the people. Poverty is characterized by multiple of factors which are interwoven, which calls for integrated effort to alleviate or eradicate it. Now a day, consensus has been reached on intensity of the multidimensional poverty in Ethiopia, which calls for all stake holders and actors to deal with. The NGOs in Ethiopia play a key role in the poverty reduction practice.

CHAPTER–THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

3.1. Description of the Study Area

The study was conducted in Addis Ababa (Arada Sub-city Districts five and seven). Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia with an Area of 540sq km and a total population of about 3million, of which 51% are females; Addis Ababa has 10 sub- cities and 116 Districts.

The capital city, Addis Ababa is the site of the federal government. The city is also where the head quarter of African Union (AU), many UN agencies and the diplomatic communities are residing.

Arada-sub-city is one of the sub cities and in turn sub divided into 10 Districts of which District 5 and 7 are among them. The total population of Arada- sub city is 212,009. The sex ratio of the population is slightly higher value of female. It is found in the northern part of the capital Addis Ababa (CSA, 2008).

The study is conducted, on indigenous NGO, called “Arat-Killo Child Care and Community Development (AKCCCD) “found in Arada sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. AKCCCD was set up in 1984 and re-registered in Ethiopia as residents charity, it have been involved in child care and community Development.

The objectives of AKCCCD were established to contribute to sustainable development of children and women.

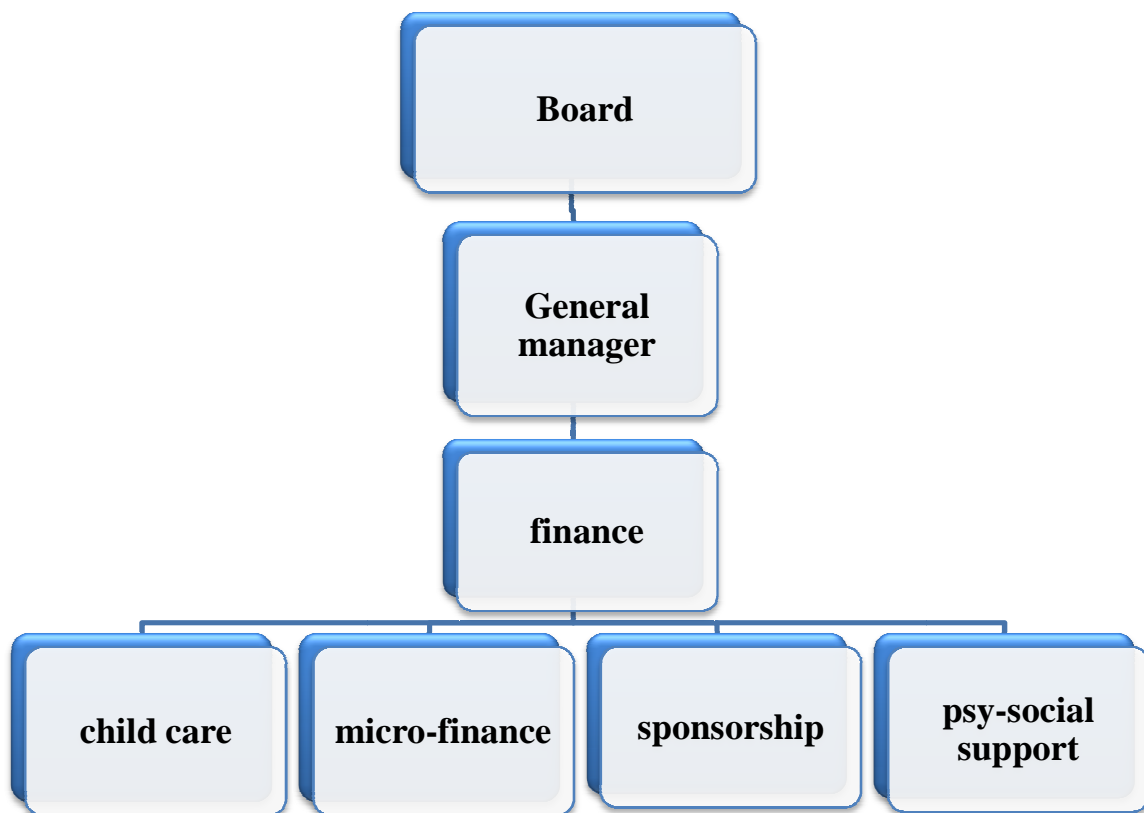
Accordingly, the strategic objectives of AKCCCD are:

1. To strengthen the asset base of the poor pertaining to productive resources for expanding sustainable livelihood options.
2. Reduce illiteracy among women and children.
3. Provide training to women in various fields of study in order to increase their productivity and enhance their social and economic capacity.
4. Ensure access of financial services to women support groups.

5. Provide assistance to women and children who suffer from physical, verbal abuses and sexual Violence.

Regarding the Organizational Structure of AKCCCD,

The institutional framework of the AKCCCD has been conceived to ensure flexibility and effectiveness. A rolling planning procedure allows for adjustment of the programme to changing conditions and priorities.



Source: AKCCCD Organization

To achieve its objectives, AKCCCD carries out a number of activities that serve its target communities. They include the following:-

As to Education and training in the Organization, the following are undertaken,

- A. Designing and carrying out training programs for children and women with the aim of improving their technical, managerial and participatory skills in the national development process;
- B. Providing non-formal education to assist children entry into primary school and for students taking school leaving exams; and
- C. Providing school uniform and educational materials.

The agency provides health care and treatment at the agency's health center and pays reimbursement if they get treatment out of the health center. There are also Micro-finance and micro credit services in the NGO. It assists women to gain access to credit, business development facilities and engage in income generating activities.

Regarding the psycho-social support to women and children, the NGO has been supporting the clients through the provision of home based care for HIV/AIDS patients. In the NGO, there is a sponsorship department and assists children by forming a link with sponsors living in Europe and North America with the help of CCF.

3.2. Research Design and Methods

Since the descriptive research design involves large sample size and is oriented towards the determination of trends of a given observable fact. The researcher claimed using it to get authentic and accurate information about assessing the impact of NGOs in poverty reduction.

Non- experimental research design mainly quantitative and qualitative research approaches and methods were employed to collect relevant data on the response of local organizations in the care and support of children and women. The primary data was collected using semi- structured interview, Focused Group Discussion (FGD), Observation and Document Analysis. Questionnaire from children and women Secondary data were collected from books, reports and other source. The analysis was made using simple statistics such as frequency, ratio, percentage and others.

3.3. Universe of the Study

The universe of the present study would consist of children and women who are the beneficiaries of AKCCCD Organization who have been living in Arat-killo Area (Arada-sub city). In two districts, total population of 52,300 persons are living 25,300 of them are male and 27,000 are females (CSA, 2009). Among them a total of 750 (400 children and 350 women) are beneficiaries of AKCCCD Organization.

3.4. Sampling Method

The study used non-probability purposive sampling technique beneficiaries were selected purposively from the Non governmental and government institutions dealing with the issue under study.

The total subjects of the study were 67. These are 30 children and 30 are women 3 were selected from the NGO and 4 from two districts, district five and seven.

The main targets of the study were children and women in Arat-killo area (woreda 5 and 7). Purposive sampling methods were used to draw the required number of participants for the study. Three key informants from the NGO and four from districts offices were interviewed. The selection was conducted based on their experience and knowledge about the issue under the investigation. Multiple sources of data were used for studying different dimensions of the research objectives; both primary and secondary data used for the study. The primary data were collected by conducting interview with children and women using in-depth-interview questions containing both closed ended and open ended questions. Direct observation of the respondents also used to get a primary source of data. Secondary sources of data from reports and documents of the organization. In addition, reviews of relevant and available secondary data sources both publicized and unpublicized materials were undertaken. It includes books, newspapers, magazines, journals, reports, internet and others.

3.5. Data collection tools and Procedures

In the research, different categories of respondents were involved. The use of different categories of the study population is to triangulate the data and obtain more insight information. Triangulation method is useful to increase the breadth of information. The type of triangulation used in this study was data triangulation (by using different data source and respondents) and

methodological triangulation, in which multiple data collection methods are used to study single problem. It is used to support and check up the reliability of the data collected. The methods are used to collect the data include in-depth interview using structured interview, questionnaire, key informant interview, and direct observation methods.

In order to get objective and reliable information, data were collected from various sources and efforts were made to cross-check the reliability of the data and to establish its validity.

Accordingly, Questionnaire, in-depth- interview and observation were used to get reliable information from different groups in this study.

3.5.1. Interview Schedule

To collect specific and structured information from women and children a multi section questionnaire will be used. The children's' questionnaire consists of items with closed items and open ended questions.

3.5.2. Interview Guide

Interview guide were prepared and used for children and women to collect data. In-depth interview were conducted with them to get information on socio-economic condition of their living. Semi-structured interviews were held to collect data from government and non-government organizations.

3.5.3. Observation Schedule/Checklist

The researcher made direct observation by conducting some interviews in the homes of the respondents. This is to gather information regarding the type of houses they are living in, their physical condition and other indicators of their living conditions. The questionnaire designed to elicit information on socio-economic condition of women and children. The questionnaire prepared in English and then translates into local language of the respondent.

3.5.4. Documentary Analysis Template

The researcher made documentary analysis template. This was to gather information regarding level of registration, year of establishment, organizational structure, and number of beneficiaries, beneficiary selection criteria and type of services rendered.

3.6. Data Processing and Analysis

The data gathered through various instruments were organized in line with the objectives of the research. Both qualitative and quantitative analytical procedures were employed. “The reason for the preference of this method was it provides more comprehensive evidence for studying research problem” and encourages researcher to collaborate across sometimes adversarial relationship between qualitative and quantitative research”(Best&kahn,2003)

The result of the data collected through questionnaire was presented using statistical analysis of categorized data supplemented by qualitative analysis of the data. The information gathered from different sources was presented in different forms including tables frequency and percent. Both qualitative and quantitative analyses were used for detailed presentation of the data. The quantitative analysis was applied to describe the finding in the form of text with some form of self-explanatory tables. The qualitative approach presented using simple statistics to supplement the quantitative analysis

3.7. Ethical Consideration

Brief explanations were conducted with children and women on the objective and application of the study to secure their verbal consent. This research keep the privacy of the people who involve in the interview and the researcher were assure them that the objective of the study was for research and voluntary base measure were taken to ensure that respect, dignity and freedom of each individual participation in the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. Analysis of Beneficiaries Response

This chapter is concerned with the analysis and interpretation of primary and secondary data .It consists of three sections, the first section deals with the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents. The second section deals with the socio-economic condition of beneficiaries and their attitude to the access available, and finally the third section deals with Role of the NGO in Poverty Reduction.

4.1.1. Socio-demographic characteristics

In this section of the study, the general background information of respondent's is presented. It is examined with respect to vulnerability to poverty. Hence, it includes sex, age, marital status, educational level, religion, housing conditions, and job.

Table 4.1. Sex of Respondents

Sex	Frequency(f)	Percent (%)
Male	15	25
Female	45	75
Total	60	100

4.1.1.1. Sex of Respondents

The majority of beneficiaries in the study are females. As it is shown in table 4.1. 75 % of the respondents are female and 25 % are male.

Table 4.2.Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
7-14	21	35
15-18	9	15
19-44	20	33.33
45-60	7	11.66
Above	3	5
Total	60	100

4.1.1.2. Age of Respondents

Concerning age significant number of beneficiaries are children, as shown on table 4.2, 35% of the respondents are found in the age category of 7-14 years old, next 33.33 % of the respondents are found in the age category of 19-44 years old. Hence, this shows that the majority 68.33 % of beneficiaries found within the age range of 7-44 years old. On the other hand, 15%, 11.66%, and 5% of the respondents are found within the age category of 15-18, 45-60 and above 60 years old respectively.

Table 4.3. Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Single	30	50
Widow	15	25
Married	5	8.33
Divorce	5	8.33
Total	60	100

4.1.1.3. Marital Status of Respondents

As shown in table 4.3, the majority of respondents (50%) are single,25% widow,8.33%,8.33% are married and divorce respectively.

Table 4.4. Educational Level of Respondents

Educational Level	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Illiterate	10	16.66
Read & Write	5	8.33
Primary Level(1-8)	28	46.66
High school(9-10)	7	11.66
Preparatory(11-12)	2	3.33
Total	60	100

4.1.1.4. Educational Level of Respondents

The study showed that majorities of respondents attained primary level of education, as shown in table 4.4., 46.66% of respondents attend primary school, 16.66% illiterate, 11.66% of them attend high school, 8.33 % of respondents can read and write. Hence, this data shows that majority of respondents are found in primary level of education. Human development, especially education is one of the major instruments to combat poverty. However, in AKCCCD most of the beneficiaries attained low level of education and significant number of respondents are illiterate and it has its own negative impact on poverty reduction activity.

Table 4.5. Religion of Respondents

Religion	Frequency(f)	Percent (%)
Orthodox Christians	40	66.66
Protestant	12	20
Muslims	8	13.33
Total	60	100

4.1.1.5. Religion of Respondents

The agency provided services without segregation based on religion, as table 4.5. Shows, 66.66% of respondents are followers of Orthodox Christianity, 20% Protestant and 13.33% of them are Muslims. From this we can see that AKCCCD Organization is rendering services without segregation of respondents based on religion since poverty is religion neutral.

Table 4.6. Housing Condition of Respondents

Type of ownership	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Rent from Government	50	83.33
Private	4	6.66
Shelter	6	10
Total	60	100

4.1.1.6. Housing Condition of Respondents

A very significant number of beneficiaries' do not have their own houses and live in rented houses and shelters. As it is shown in table 4.6., table below, the majority of respondents 83.33% are living in houses rented from government (districts). Besides, 10% of the respondents are living in shelters prepared by government and the rest 6.6% of the respondents are living in privately owned houses.

Thus, the outcome of this data shows the majority of respondents do not have their own houses.

One participant of the study explained her fears as follows:-“Arat-killo area is one of the rehabilitation centers in Addis Ababa and in the near future we will be transferred to condominium houses which are prepared by government but we could not afford the pre-paid price set for it.”

Table 4.7. Job Condition of Respondents

Job Type	Frequency(f)	Percent (%)
Student	30	50
Private	23	38.33
Housewives	7	11.66
Total	60	100

4.1.1.7. Job Condition of Respondents

Since half of the respondents in the study are students, they do not have job. As it is shown in table 4.7, 50% of respondents are students, 38.33% of respondents are working in privately and the rest 11.66% of respondents are house wives.

4.1.2. Response on the Socio-economic Conditions

Table 4.8. Effect of Poverty among Community Members

Social Group	1st		2nd		3rd		4 th	
	frequency(f)	%	frequency(f)	%	frequency(f)	%	frequency(f)	%
Male							60	100
Female					60	100		
Children	60	100						
Elders			60	100				
Total	60	100	60	100	60	100	60	100

4.1.2.1. Effect of Poverty among Community Members

In a community, children are susceptible to poverty, as shown in table 4.8, all of beneficiaries 100% responded that in adversity of effects of poverty children are the 1st, Elders are the 2nd, Females are the 3rd, and Males are the last severely affected segment of the community. According to the interview held with NGO Workers they responded that in adversity of effect of poverty Children are the 1st, Females are the 2nd, Elders are the 3rd, and Males are the last severely affected segment of the community. On the other hand, as per the summary of the interview held with the district officials, Children are identified as the 1st, Elders the 2nd, Females the 3rd and Males the last severely affected segment of the community.

All of the respondents have similar opinion that children are the most severely affected segment of the community while males are the relatively least affected segment of the community. The only disparity is that whether female or elders are the 2nd severely affected segment of the community.

Table 4.9. Beneficiaries Income and Family Size

Household Size	Household Income Per Month(ETB)					
	0-250		251-500		501-750	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
1 to 3	3	5	0	0	0	0
4 to 6	0	0	54	90	3	5
7 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	5	5	90	3	5

4.1.2.2. Beneficiaries Family Size and Income

Income is one of the indicators of poverty. As shown in table 4.9, the majority of respondents 90% are found in income categories of less than 500 birr and have a family size of 4 to 6, 5% have income within the range of 501-750 and family size of 4 to 6 and the rest 5% are found in income categories of less than 250 birr and have a family size of 1 to 3. Thus, even when the total number of income divided for the minimum family members it is about 10.74 dollars per month.

According to World Bank, 1.25 dollar per day is a threshold for poverty and all of the respondents are found below the poverty line.

Table 4.10. Types of Benefits

Types of Benefits	Response	
	Frequency(f)	Percent (%)
Education material and Fees	30	50
Health Services	60	100
Income Generating Activities	16	26.66
Psycho-social Support	7	11.66
Saving and Credit	60	100
Sponsorship	25	41.66
All type	0	0

4.1.2.3. Types of Services Rendered to Beneficiaries

AKCCCD Organization is rendering different services to beneficiaries, as it is indicated in table 4.10, respondents were asked about the type of benefits they get from the agency and all of them 100% are the beneficiary of Health and Saving and Credit services, 50% are beneficiaries of Education materials services, 41.66% replied that they are beneficiaries of sponsorship, 26.66% of them are beneficiaries of Income Generating Activities (IGA) and 11.66 % of them are beneficiaries of Psychosocial Support.

Table 4.11 Respondents Daily Diet

Frequency of Consumption	Frequency(f)	Percent (%)
Three times a day	10	16.66
Two times a day	50	83.33
Total	60	100

4.1.2.4. Beneficiaries Daily Consumption of Food

Daily consumption of food is one of indicators of poverty. As it is indicated in table 4.11, respondents were asked about their daily consumption and 83.33% of them replied they consume two times a day and the rest 16.66% replied 3 times daily.

One respondent told me that:-“We created a new style for food consumption and it is called ‘**five eleven**’, that means having food twice daily we eat Breakfast at 11:00 am and Lunch at 05:00 pm and no dinner.”

Table 4.12. Respondents Reply about the type of food they consume

Types of Food	Always		Sometimes		Rarely	
	Frequency (f)	percent (%)	frequency (f)	percent (%)	Frequency (f)	percent (%)
Meat, egg					60	100
Beas, Peas			60	100		
Cabbage, Tomato, Salad..			60	100		
Orange, Banana...			60	100		
Shirowot&Injera	60	100				
Bread with Tea	60	100				
Potato, Sweet Potato			60	100		
Total	60	100	60	100	60	100

4.1.2.5. Respondents reply about their diet

Different food items have different caloric content and respondents were asked about their diet and as shown in table 4.12, majorities 100% replied that they eat Shirowot and Injera (traditional soup made of Peas powder and baked food) and bread with tea daily or always, Beas, Peas, Vegetables sometimes, Potato, Sweet potato, Meat and egg rarely.

As respondents reply show, most of the time they get carbohydrate from bread and tea, Iron from Injera, Low calories of protein from Shirowot and Meat, egg Beas and Peas.

During focused group discussion they confirmed that Injera and Shirowot are their cultural food and most of the time they consume it during Lunch and Dinner time, bread with tea is also common for breakfast.

Generally, it can be inferred from respondents reply that, their habit of diet is not healthy they consume the same type of food repeatedly.

Table 4.13. Respondents Reply about School

Currently are you in School	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Yes	37	61.66
No	27	38.33
Total	60	100

4.1.2.6. Respondents Reply about School

Education is the main tool to reduce and alleviate poverty. Respondents were asked about their current status of Education and as shown in table 4.13, 61.6.% of them reply that currently they are at school and out of them 50% are children and learning in regular(day) classes and 16% of Women are attending extension(night)classes and the rest 33.33% of respondents are not in school currently.

Respondents were also asked about the cost of uniforms and educational materials and they replied, all of the costs related to education is covered by AKCCCD Organization.

During focused group discussion, women beneficiaries said that “we are learning during the night classes and the organization provides Exercise book, Pen and Pays monthly school fees.”

Table 4.14. Respondents Reply about IGA

Are you the beneficiary of IGA	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Yes	27	45
No	33	55
Total	60	100

4.1.2.7 Respondents Reply about Income Generating Activities (IGA)

Income Generation Activity is one of the options to reduce poverty. As table 4.14. Shows respondents were asked whether they are engaged in Income Generating Activities (IGA) and as

shown in table 4.13, 45 % of beneficiaries reply yes, and 55% no. In addition they were asked about types of activities and they reply in food preparation micro small enterprises, vegetable selling & hair dressing. All of the respondents reply that they get the seed money from the agency saving and credit department on loan free from interest.

According to Kamrul, (2005), micro-credit program have played significant role in reducing poverty in the study area at Bangladesh. Therefore, AKCCCD Organization should give due attention to IGA in addressing the issue of poverty reduction and in developing anti-poverty programs and projects.

Table 4.15 Respondents reply about their health

Do you have Sponsor	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Yes	25	41.66
No	35	58.33
Total	60	100

4.1.2.8. Respondents Reply about Health Services

Having good health is a pre-requisite to participate in development activities. As shown table t 4.15, 100% of respondents replied that they are benefited from health services rendered by the organization and all of them replied they get treatment at the health center found within the compound of the organization.

During focused group discussion, they told me that they will get treatment within governmental health centers and in turn the organization pays reimbursement up to 100 Ethiopian birr monthly.

According to World Bank (2008) access to health services is one of the indicators of poverty. Thus as the above data shows beneficiaries have good access to health services.

Table 4.16. Respondents Reply about Sponsorship

Do you have sponsor	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Yes	25	41.66
No	35	58.33
Total	60	100

4.1.2.9. Respondents Reply about Sponsorship

As shown in table 4.14, 41.66% of respondents responded that they have sponsors and 58.33% don't have sponsors. They were also asked how often they contact their sponsors and 35% replied once in a year 60% twice a year and only 5% quarterly.

They were also asked about the sustainability of money they get and all of them replied it is not sustainable.

Table 4.17. Respondents View about their Interest

Do you believe services provided based on your interest?	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Yes	35	58.33
No	20	33.33
No response	5	8.33
Total	60	100

4.1.2.13. Respondents Reply about their Interest

While conducting services, NGOs should consider the interest of beneficiaries. As it is shown in table 4.17, 50% of respondents replied services provided based on their interest, 33.33% replied not based on their interest and the rest 8.33% did not respond.

Table 4.18. Respondents View about their Change

Have you seen a change in your life after the commencement of the program?	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Yes	30	50
No	24	40
No Response	6	10
Total	60	100

4.1.2.12. Respondents Reply about the Change in their Life

Services given by NGOs should be change oriented. As shown in table 4.17, significant number 50% of respondents replied they have seen a change in their life, 40% replied that they have not seen a change and the rest 10% did not respond.

Respondents who replied we have seen a change were asked about the changes they have seen and replied “we engaged in Income Generating Activities and we have seen an increment in income, our educational result is becoming better and we are healthy.”

One informant of the NGO explained that: - “The life of beneficiaries is changing from time to time. Students are equipped with school materials and uniforms, women are getting credit services and engaged in their own micro-businesses and economically they are becoming better and better.

Table 4.19. Beneficiaries Response about Poverty Reduction

To what extent does AKCCCD contribute to poverty Reduction?	Frequency(f)	Percent (%)
To moderate extent	30	50
To low extent	20	33.33
Not sure	10	16.66
Total	60	100

4.1.2.15. Beneficiaries Response about the Magnitude of Poverty Reduction

Poverty could not eradicate over night and it is a process. As the above table shows,50% of respondents replied that the organization contributed to the poverty reduction of the area in moderate extent,33.33% of them replied to low extent and the rest 16.66% replied not sure.

Finally respondents suggested that beneficiary selection criteria should be transparent and services should be provided based on the actual need of beneficiaries.

4.2. Analysis of the Response of the NGO workers and Government officials

An interview was posed for five AKCCCD Workers and two district officials. Four of them were male and three females. All of them are bachelor holders and they have been working in the area more than five years.

They were asked about the selection criteria of the poor and the agency workers replied that: “We are working in collaboration with government (district) offices and beneficiaries are being sent to the agency by district officials.”

The district officials replied: - “We identify the poor by observing their living condition and there are volunteers recruited from the community, who are part of the selection process and they know the society very well.”

Interms of the screening process, one beneficiary told me that “there is no transparency and accountability during the time of selection.”

A question was raised concerning the population who are severely affected by the effects of poverty and all of the respondents have similar opinion that children are the most severely affected segment of the community while males are the relatively least affected segment of the community. The only disparity is that whether female or elders are the second severely affected segment of the community. Whatever the case ‘powerlessness’ is a form of poverty and a major cause of poverty and it follow that the level vulnerability goes in line with the powerlessness of the given segment of the society.

The agency workers were also asked about intervention areas of the organization and replied Education, Health, saving and credit services, sponsorship; Income Generating Activities and Psychosocial services are the major intervention areas.

Concerning the felt needs of beneficiaries: they were asked, do you believe that your organization is working based on the felt needs of beneficiaries? All of the respondents replied ‘No’ and they state the reason in Arat-killo area there are complicated problems, for example there is unemployment, out of school children, orphans, prostitution..etc, due to these problems it is a challenge for the agency to reduce all these problems with a limited finance.

The district officials were also asked to give their opinion regarding to “what extent AKCCCD contribute to the poverty alleviation of the area and replied the agency have contributed to low extent to the poverty alleviation effort to the people of the study area. They justify their response with the fact that the need is by large greater than the services given by the agency while the service was limited to few target groups but they acknowledged that the agency contribution is of significant value.

On the other hand, for the same question, all NGO workers responded that the agency have contributed to greatest to the poverty alleviation effort to the people of the study area. To justify their opinions they mentioned some of the services, relief and development oriented, they get from AKCCCD without which they would have been affected much.

This discrepancy indicates that there is difference in valuing the contribution of the agency in poverty alleviation effort to the people of the study area. Even though there is no synonyms to extent contribution of the NGO in poverty reduction effort, its overall contribution is not sustainable and gained due recognition by the government. The government officials have seen things from the scope and coverage of the NGO services while the beneficiaries seen from the services they acquired.

They were asked, do you believe that your organization has been contributing to poverty reduction?

All of the agency members replied ‘yes’ and they state that the agency is working in education, education is one of the key elements to eradicate poverty, it is working on micro-finance and credit, the agency is improving the saving habit of the community and it has positive impact on the country’s poverty reduction policy.

They were also asked ‘what enabling factors or opportunities exist to improve the agency poverty reduction strategy?’

According to the response from the NGO the opportunities that exist to improve Agency’s contribution in the national poverty reduction strategy are recapitulated as follows:

- Government recognition for the role of NGOs in poverty reduction
- Decentralization and devolution of power to sub-cities and district level
- These opportunities that exist to improve NGOs contribution in the national poverty reduction strategy are of significant foundation.

The agency faces a number of challenges in the implementation of poverty reduction programs. These threats include the ever slow rate of poverty reduction process, dependency syndrome of the beneficiaries, resource constraint and high competition for funds. These limit the meaningful contribution of the NGO to national poverty reduction process. The government officials

reported that the NGO has some weaknesses in the implementation of poverty reduction programs, these are:

- Insufficient stability due to dependence on donors ;
- Limited consistency in performance and resource utilization; and
- too little guidance from the board

Generally the agency renders services to all age categories without any age and religion differentiation. Using different indicators beneficiaries are found in poverty conditions, most of them do not have their own houses, do not eat properly, their diet is not healthy. Though beneficiaries are poor their socio-economic condition is showing improvements after they get services from the agency.

The agency is providing services to its beneficiaries but there are challenges, insufficient stability, dependency syndrome of beneficiaries, resource constraint is some of the challenges.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY CONCLUSION ANDRECOMMENDATIONS

The main objective of this study is to assess the contribution of AKCCCD Organization in poverty reduction in order to meet the needs of poor urban families in Arat killo area. The study tried to observe the existing services rendered to beneficiaries; community attitude towards the project; whether the felt needs of beneficiaries are met or not and identifying the major challenges that hinders the smooth functioning of the agency.

5.1. Summary of the main findings.

It is a common knowledge that in all development interventions of the study, participation of the partners and stake holders is crucial. As shown in the 'Result and discussion' section of the report, the agency was participating in the development projects. This was witnessed through the different interview, documents and meetings proceedings.

Regarding the current problem the interventions solved: Community development interventions are made to solve certain problems. Accordingly the project implemented by AKCCCD organization is not exceptional. The AKCCCD organization has solved the problem of education materials to the children of the community who otherwise faced difficulty of finance to buy it. The families and students were expressing their happiness for the opportunity to get school uniforms and materials for their children. The saving and credit department of this project has also helped the women to organize themselves for a common goal. The training they receive has also opened their eyes for looking at different options of starting small businesses. They also witnessed that they will continue their savings they started for the onset of micro enterprises.

Regarding the Psycho-social Service: the agency is trying its best to create a responsible and accountable citizen. Besides in my visit to the agency, I was observed that there was a training entitled 'Life skill.' Additionally, the agency offers psychological help for those beneficiaries who are found at risk.

Regarding Sponsorship- the agency has sponsorship department and some beneficiaries got sponsors in Europe and North America. But they contact their sponsors rarely and the help they get from the sponsors is not sustainable.

Regarding the findings on the major challenges: the project faced different challenges and one of these challenges is that the lack of conducive place and offices. The project has been expanding its services and the number of beneficiaries is increasing but it does not have enough places to facilitate the activities.

The other challenge observed in AKCCCD Organization was related to the saving and credit department which was one of the integral aspects of the project. The project intends to construct working sheds for women but the district could not make available the required site.

5.2. Conclusions

The study had tried to analyze the role of AKCCCD on the lives of its beneficiaries through investigating the projects implemented in Arat-Killo area in Addis Ababa. Based on the result of the study:-

AKCCCD Organization has contributed in poverty reduction activities by working on poor urban families in Arat-killo area. The Organization renders different services which are used for poverty reduction. It has given education services, health services, Income Generation Activities (IGA), Sponsorship and Psychosocial support.

The services have changed the life of beneficiaries and they have positive attitude to the services provided by the agency. Major changes include; children were able to get education materials. All of the supported children have received school supplies, medical coverage and also some deposits at banks which will serve as seed money to start business by their families. Thus AKCCCD as a local NGO has contributed in poverty reduction by working on the betterment of the current and the future situations of the beneficiaries in both the social and economic situations. Thus the project impacts were visible from the study that children without any education started education, all beneficiaries accessed to health services, children who are orphan and come from poor families got sponsor from abroad though it is not sustainable, and the community has got psycho-social support freely.

As the findings of the study shows the overall performance of AKCCCD is hampered due to a number of problems. The most challenges that hinder the smooth functioning of the agency are inconsistency of the resources available and the need of beneficiaries, dependency syndrome of the beneficiaries, resource constraint and high competition for funds.

5.3 Recommendations

- Based on the findings the following recommendations are forwarded:-
- Since beneficiary selection criteria of the agency rated as a drawback of the agency, the agency should make its selection criteria transparent and accountable.
- Since beneficiaries developed a habit of dependency syndrome, the agency should work in building their self-esteem and to make them industrious.
- Since the help given by sponsors are not sustainable, the agency should search sponsors within the country to get sustainable help.
- Since competition for fund rated as challenges of the agency; the board managers/administrators should work in collaboration with community based organizations (like idirs) to make them participant in the development process.
- Since children rated as the most exposed element of the society, the agency/organization should provide integrated services to them unless it is difficult to reduce their vulnerability.
- Even though poverty will not be eradicated overnight, the government should promote and create conducive and inviting environment for the agency participation and meaningful contribution for the overall development of the area and poverty reduction.
- This study is like a drop in an ocean. In other words, as it was limited to only one of the NGOs, it is difficult to generalize on the role of NGOs to poverty reduction. Thus it is the recommendation of this study that further studies should be conducted.

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PROFORMA FOR SUBMISSION OF MSW PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR APPROVAL FROM
ACADAMIC COUNSELLOR AT STUDY CENTER

ENROLEMENT NO: - 099125331

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NAME OF THE STUDY CENTER: - ST MARRY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

NAME OF THE GUIDE: - SEBSIB BELAY (MR)

TITLE OF THE PROJECT:-ASSESSING THE ROLE ARAT-KILLO CHILD CARE AND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION IN POVERTY REDUCTION IN ADDIS
ABABA, ETHIOPIA

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT: -.....

NAME & ADDRESS OF THE

APPROVED/NOT APPROVED

STUDENT

SIGNATURE

.....
.....

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE GUIDE;

.....
.....
.....

DATE

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AKCCCD – Arat-Killo Child Care and Community Development

CRDA- Christian Relief Development Association

CSA - Central Statistics Authority

FHI - Family Health International

HRBA- Human Rights Based Approach

IGA - Income Generation Activities

MoFED - Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

NGO - Non Governmental Organization

PASDEP - Plan for Accelerated Development to End Poverty

SDPRP - Sustained Development and Poverty Reduction Program

SLA - Sustainable Livelihood Approach

UN - United Nations

WB - World Bank

WDR - World Development Report

CHATER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1. *General Back ground*

Reducing and eliminating human poverty has become the urgent task in the world in this new century. In the past a few years with the economic reform the condition of the poverty in Ethiopia has been changed, the problems caused by urban poverty are decreasing.

In all less developed countries the problem of poverty is a very common phenomena, the magnitude and causes of the problem may vary from country to country depending on the level of economic development, cultural setting ,the level of social harmony and peace prevailing. “The underlying causes of poverty might be due to poor system and leadership, lack of motivation of the people towards work, shortage of resources, and cultural aspects of the people, etc in that country” (Bradshaw,2006). Hence, any poverty reduction strategy should begin with the identification of the root causes with serious assessment. In this regard, the government, the NGO’s and the private sectors are the primary actors in the poverty reduction. In line with this, the role of NGO’s needed to be geared towards addressing the root causes and effects of poverty and should design its program accordingly.

In Ethiopia, poverty is the main enemy of the people that needs comprehensive struggle. In this regard, (Getnet, Atsede & Edilegnaw, 2006) states that, “Poverty is a pressing public policy concern in Ethiopia. It has multiple features and causes related to production, distribution, Institutionalization, policy and democratic factors in the system’’. Similarly, MoFED states that, “the main development objectives of the Ethiopian Government is poverty eradication. Hence, the country’s development policies and strategies are geared towards this end ‘’MoFED, 2006).It was in line with this motto that MoFED has prepared the Ethiopian Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty(PASDEP),which is Ethiopia’s guiding strategic frame work of poverty reduction for the five-year period 2005/6 - 2009/10.As poverty is a multifaceted social, economic, environmental, cultural, and political and governance problem it requires multi-level, multi-disciplinary, multi-agency resources and integrated intervention of all actors. The Government, the private sectors; the civil society organizations in general or NGO’s in particular; and the community at large are the frontline actors in poverty reduction effort.

However, as far as the researcher's knowledge is concerned, much is expected to examine and disclose the extent to which different development sectors especially non-governmental organizations in collaboration with communities are striving to reduce poverty problem.

2 Statement of the Problem

“Children from poor families represent an especially vulnerable group. Like their parents, the poorest among face daily deprivation of food, health care, education, and shelter; abuse in the home; as well as being subjected child labour in dangerous work settings. Increasing numbers are being led in to drug trafficking or sold into prostitution and pornography.”(World Bank, 2000)

As Family Health International, (2005) estimate 34.7 million children under the age of 15 years in 34 countries have lost their mother, father, or both of their parents to HIV/AIDS and other causes of death. It was expected to reach 44 million by 2010 with AIDS and 15 million without AIDS. The growing demand for care and support of orphans and vulnerable children has strained as coping mechanisms and reached to crisis stage in the capital cities. In the absence of support, there will be long term effect on the children with negative impact on the society at large. (FHI, 2005)

The number of orphans is growing alarmingly. It requires comprehension and suitable program which can curb the problem. There is a gap to be bridged programs that support children are minimal the participation of local organization is limited (UNAIDS, 2010). There is a dearth of research and documentation with regard to local organizations based care and support programs for OVC. It is critically important to search local strategies to alleviate the problem radically and prevention model to be developed must reflect local conditions and resources which require locally organized institutions. In many regions including Addis Ababa Psychosocial care for orphan is the most neglected dimensions of care provided and counseling to care givers is practically non-existent. (UNAIDS, 2004)

Looked into it separately, the contributions of the local NGOs and the international NGOs would have different meanings and implications in the development process of the country. Though both contribute sizable share to the development effort of the country, the contributions of local NGOs through sustainability, knowhow and technology transfer and so on, has to be documented as the internationals cannot remain in the country forever in such operations.

In countries like Ethiopia ,where development endeavors need the collaboration of many hands, many voluntary organizations attempt to accelerate the process of rapid development in various directions considering that the task of a country's development effort cannot be left only to the government .Hence, many voluntary agencies began to involve themselves in multiple activities of community development such as health, education, agricultural inputs supplying, soil and

water conservation, construction of basic infrastructure, support on micro-finance and other integrated development activities.

Therefore, this study is an attempt to show the impact of the development interventions made by AKCCCD and analyzed their respective impacts on the lives of the beneficiaries in relation to poverty reduction in general using variables such as income/employment generation, opportunity for education service, women empowerment, and awareness rising on development issues.

In line with this Arat-killo Child Care and Community Development Project have been involved in the poverty reduction attempts through different programs for the people of Arat-killo area (Arada sub-city).It has been involved in sectors such as education, health, micro-enterprise development, empowerment, advocacy and etc. The following basic research question were set to guide the study;-

- What are the contributions of the project to the community?
- How are the perception /attitude of the community to the project?
- What are factors that hinder the works of the project?

3. Objectives of the Study

3.1. General Objectives

The general objective of the study is to assess the contribution of Arat-killo Child Care and Community Development Project in poverty reduction in order to meet the needs of poor urban families in Arat-killo area.

3.2. Specific Objectives

The Specific objectives of the study are to:-

- *assess and identify services rendered to beneficiaries*
- *To understand community attitude towards the project*
- *To examine whether the felt needs of the beneficiaries are met or not*
- *To identify the major factors that hinders the role of Arat-killo Child Care and Community Development Project in poverty reduction.*

4. Research Design and Methodology

Descriptive study will be conducted to assess the existing care and support response to children and women. Quantitative and Qualitative method will be employed to collect relevant data on the response of local organizations in the care and support of orphans and vulnerable children's in Arat-killo area. According to Kothari (1995), discussions what, where, when. How much, by what means concerning an inquiry of research study constitute research design. It consist the blue print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. More precisely, it is conceptual

structure. Since the research objective was concerning with describing the organizational response to care and support for children and women. It will be descriptive type of research. It will describe the present situation of the cases. Therefore, the nature of the study lead to use qualitative and quantitative data collection and mainly a qualitative method will be used.

Qualitative and Quantitative data will be collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary data will be collected using structured interview, questionnaire from children, their care takers and women, using in-depth interview, questionnaire for key informants from institutions that are directly concerned with the problem focused group discussion and direct observation will also employ for the purpose of data collection. Secondary data will be collected from books, reports and other sources. The analysis will also use simple statistics such as frequency, ratio, percentage and others.

5. Universe of the Study

The universe of the present study would consist of children and women who are the beneficiaries of AKCCCD Organization who have been living in Arat-killo Area (Addis Ababa). In two districts, total population of 52,300 persons are living 25,300 of them are male and 27,000 are females (CSA, 2009). Among them a total of 750 (400 children and 350 women) are beneficiaries of AKCCCD Organization.

Out of the size of the study population, the researcher has drawn 60 respondents as a sample 30 children and 30 women beneficiaries, 3 organization workers and 4 district officials.

6. Sampling Method

The study uses non probability sampling technique. Purposive sampling technique will be used to select participants of the research due to complex nature of the problem, proximity, time and cost effectiveness basis. Hence the researcher will draw purposively a total of 60 out of 750 persons living in the district which the benefit lies of the organization dwell.

The researcher, in the context of the dissertation in the social work project the representativeness and adequacy of the sample size as such are given due attention.

7. Data Collection; Tools and Procedures

The present study will employ research tools such as semi-structured interview guide, observation schedule documentary analysis and in-depth scale interview guide to generate both primary and secondary data on children and women and related socio-economic conditions of children and women from primary and secondary sources at different levels.

These tools will be generally pretested for reliability and validity of the primary data collected from the respective sources.

8. Data Processing and Analysis

Following the completion of data collection, the researcher will verify, code, design, enter, clean and analyze the quantitative data by using the computer software called “a Statically Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17. For the purpose coding the quantitative data, the researcher will prepare a master sheet and code book and enter into computer. The data will be processed and analyzed using the above stated software to produce outputs. The study thus uses uni-variate analysis to produce frequency distributions and other statistical measures to identify the socio-economic status of children and women. Finally, these data will be presented in tabular forms composed of frequency, percentage and other statically measures of relevant variables under investigation.

9. Tables

In writing the final MSW project research report, tables will be incorporated, depending on the relevance and availability of information. The final results of the quantitative data analysis will be presented in tabular forms to compare and contrast the socio-economic situation of children and women.

10. Chapterization

This Thesis would have a total of five chapters. The first chapter briefly presents background of the study, statement of the problem, define the research objectives and questions, operational definition of Concepts and limitations of the study, chapter two deals with review of related literature, chapter three presents general description of the study area, profile of the agency, the research design and method, data collection tools and procedures; data processing and analysis, and ethical consideration. Finally the last chapter draws and puts together major findings and then recommends possible improvements to be practiced by concerned stakeholders at different levels.

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APPENDIX -1

Interview Schedule for Beneficiaries

For each of the following questions, you are requested to provide true responses voluntarily.

Multiple responses are Possible

1.Socio-demographic characteristics

1. Sex

A. Male

B. Female

2. Age

A.7-14YRS

C.45-60YRS

B.15-44yrs

D.60 and Above

3. Marital Status

A. Single

C.Widow

B.Married

4. Educational Level

A. Illiterate

B. Read & write

C. Primary (1-8)

D. Secondary

D. Preparatory

E.Higher Education

5. Religion

A. Orthodox Christians

B. Muslims

C. Protestant

D. Catholic

E. Other

6. Housing conditions

A. Private

B. Government

C. Rent from private

D. Shelter

E. Other

7. Job

A. Government

B. Private

C. Housewife

D. Student

II. Socio-economic Conditions

1. Which segment of community is severely affected by poverty in Arat-killo area?

Rank in adversity of effects

SN	Social group	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
A	Male				
B	Female				
C	Children				
D	Elders				

2. How much is your family size and Income?

Household Size	Household Income Per Month(ETB)				
	0-250	251-500	501-750	751&Above	Total
1 to 3					
4 to 6					
7 to 9					
Total					

3. What benefits do you get from AKCCCD Organization?

SN	Benefits	Yes	No
1	Education Materials Fees		
2	Health Services		
3	Income Generating Activities		
4	Psychosocial Support		
5	Saving and Credit		
6	Sponsorship		
7	All type		

4. How often do you eat daily?

.....

4. What types of food do you consume?

SN	Types of food	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Not at all
1	Protein (Meat.egg)				

2	Protein(Beas, Peas)	!			
3	Vegetables (Cabbage, Tomato, Salad...)				
4	Fruit (Orange, Banana...)				
5	Shirowot & Injera				
6	Bread with Tea				
7	Carbohydrate(Potato, sweet potato)				

5. Currently are you in School?

A. Yes

B. No

6.1. If your answer for question number ‘6’ is ‘NO’, why?

.....

6.2.If your answer for question number ‘6’ is ‘YES’, who covers the cost of uniform and Educational Materials?

.....

7. Are you engaged in Income Generating Activities (IGA)?

A. Yes

B. No

7.1. If your answer for question number ‘7’ is ‘YES’ in what activities are you engaged?

1.....

2.....

3.....

7.2. Can you mention the source of the seed money.....

8. Are you the beneficiary of health services?

A.Yes

B.No

8.1. If your answer for question No 8 is ‘yes’, can you mention the type of benefits?

1.....

2.....

3.....

9. Do you have Sponsor?

A. Yes

B. No

9.1. If your answer for question number 9 is ‘YES’, how often you contact your sponsor?

.....

9.2.Do you get money from your sponsor?

A. Yes

B. No

9.3. If your answer for question number 9.2. is 'YES' in what way do you take your money?

.....

.....

9.4. If your answer for question number 9.2. is 'Yes', is it sustainable?

A. Yes

B. No

10. Do you have saving account?

A. Yes

B.No

10.1. If your answer for question 'No' 10 is 'yes', for what purpose do you save?

1.....

2.....

3.....

11. Have you seen a change in your life after the commencement of the programme?

A. Yes

B.No

C.No idea

11.1. If your reply for the above question is 'YES', what major changes have you seen? Mention

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

12. Do you believe that the services provided based on your interest?

A. Yes

B. No

C. No idea

13. To what extent does AKCCCD Organization contribute to the poverty reduction of the area?

A. to greater extent

C. to low extent

B. to moderate extent

D. not sure

14. If you have any idea about the works of AKCCCD Organization

Thank you !

APPENDICX-2

Interview guide for NGO and Woreda workers

I-Characteristics of respondents

- 1.Respondents Position _____
2. Respondents Sex _____
- 3.Respondents Educational Level_____
- 4.Respondents work Experience_____

II-Role of the NGO in poverty Reduction

1. How do you identify poor people in your organizational context?

SN	Poor people	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
1	Monthly Income of 250 birr and Less					
2	Lack of access to education					
3	Lack of access to health facilities					
4	Lack of access to shelter					
5	Lack of access to Income Generating Activities					
6	Lack of some or all basic necessities(like food, water, cloth, shelter ,safety)					

2. Which segment of the community is severely affected by the effects of poverty?
Rank in adversity of effects

SN	Social Group	Rank in adversity of effects			
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th
A					
B					
C					
d					

3. What are the major intervention areas of the NGO that are meant for poverty reduction?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

4. Have you seen a change in beneficiaries after they get services?

- A. yes B. No C. Not Sure

5. If your answer for the above question is 'yes' what are the changes? Mention

6. At what stage do beneficiaries participate in the poverty reduction project?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

7. To what extent does AKCCCD Organization contribute to poverty reduction of the area?

- A. to greater extent C. to low extent
- B. to moderate extent D. not sure

8. What enabling factors or Opportunities exist to improve AKCCCD Organization contribution

Rank your Responses

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Thank you

APPENDIX-3

Interview Schedule for Focused Group Discussions (FGD) for NGO Beneficiaries

Part I-Characteristics of Respondents

1. Sex: M _____ F _____ T _____

2. Educational Level _____

Part II. Questions

1. Which segment of community is severely affected by poverty in Arat-killo area?
2. How much is your family size and income?
3. What benefits do you get from AKCCCD Organization?
4. How often do you eat daily?

5. What type of food do you consume habitually?
6. Are you engaged in Income Generating Activities (IGA)?
7. Have you seen a change in your life after the commencement of the Program?
8. Do you believe that the services provided based on your interest?
9. Do you have any idea about the works of the organization?

APPENDIX-4

Guide for Document Observation/Template

I-Particulars the NGO

- 1-Name of the NGO_____
- 2-Typology of NGO_____
- 3-Level of Registration_____
- 4-Year of establishment_____
- 5-Location (Operational districts) _____
- 6-Source of Fund_____
- 7-Organizational structure_____
- 8-Number of direct beneficiaries
 Male_____ Female_____ Total_____
9. Beneficiary selection criteria_____
10. Types of services rendered_____

APPENDIX-5

NGOs in Arat-Killo Area

Name	Typology
1.Arat-killo Child Care and Community Development	Local
2.Beza Lehiwot Child Care	Local
3.Tesfa Elders Care and Rehabilitation	Local

