



ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY

**PSYCHOSOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NON GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATION AID ON DUGDA WOREDA COMMUNITY: TWO NGOs IN FOCUS**

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DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY

JUNE, 2015

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FOCUS**

BY: MELKITU GOSAYE

A THESIS

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
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DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

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DECLARATION

This work, or any part of it, has not previously been presented in any form to the university or to any other body for the purposes of assessment, publication or any other purpose other than the expressed acknowledgments and references cited in the work, I confirm that the intellectual content of the work is the result of my own efforts and of no other person.

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This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university advisor.

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**ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE
STUDIES**

Approved by board of examiners

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CRS: Catholic Relief Service

DCFCO: Dugda Children and Family Charitable Organization

ECC-SDCOM: Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Coordinating Office of
Meki

FSP: Food Security Programme

GTM: Garabet TehadisoMahiber

IDE: International Development Enterprise

IWRM: Integrated Water Resource Management

MCS: Meki Catholic Secretariat

NGO: Non-Governmental Organizations

ODA: Official Development Assistance

ODI: Overseas development institute

OVC: Orphan Vulnerable Children

PDSC: Psychic Dependency Syndrome of the Community

SILC: Saving and Internal Lending Community

PSNP: productive safety nets programs. On Productive Safety Nets.

VOCDA: Vision of Community Development Association

Abstract

This study analyses the psychosocial impact of NGO aid with particular focus on Dugda Woreda community. Waiting for the aid from a donor leads the community to dependency syndrome. To assess the impact of aid on the community the researcher employed qualitative research methods and various techniques were used to collect and analyze data. Focus group discussions with project beneficiaries, and individual project participants, and key informant interview were used to collect the data. The focus group discussions and interviews were guided by interview schedules with respective respondents. Purposive sampling methods were used to choose the respondents as well as groups that participated in the study. This research purely relied on qualitative data analysis techniques. All the data collected were coded and arranged according to the research themes and analyzed based on the research questions and participants response. Finally, the finding indicated that the two NGOs had to a limited extent facilitated the process of enabling, on average 2 out of 5 project beneficiaries to improve and provide for their own social and economic welfare needs. While on average 3/5 project beneficiaries are still needs help to meet their own social and economic needs. This dependency syndrome has further suppressed, the entrepreneurship potentials among local communities, and instead created a regular demand to be helped just as others were helped. Even though some projects scale up the social interaction of the targeted communities but they are not sustainable enough to bring significant change in the life of the community. The donors and NGOs have to Improve Access of Services to Target Communities as well as to promote community involvement at all stages, i.e., planning, implementation and monitoring. To provide for sustainability of the projects implemented the NGOs should change their method of operation. The government has to improve government policies relating to NGO operations. The communities have to develop the self help initiatives programs by using indigenous voluntary association such as ekub, iddir and mahber to appreciate self supporting program.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Aid has been defined by Ajayi (2000:117) as “a form of assistance by a government or financial institutions to other needy countries, which could be in cash or in kind”. Scholars around the world have differentiated the three types of aid. Moyo (2009) distinguishes three types of aid namely humanitarian or emergency aid, which is mobilized and dispensed in response to catastrophes, e.g. aid response to the 2010 Haiti earth quake and Asian tsunami in 2004. The second type is charity based aid, which is disbursed by charitable organization to institutions or people on the grounds that they are less privileged. The third type is systematic aid, which payments made directly to the government either through government to government transfers or transferred through multi lateral financial institutions such as the World Bank and international monetary fund. It should be noted that aid tend to have several functions, such as being a signal of diplomatic approval, tool or strengthening a military ally or to reward a government for behavior desired by the donor. The most common type of foreign aid is the official development assistance which is assistance given to promote development and combating poverty.

However, most academics have argued that aid tend to bring dependency syndrome and hence negatively influencing the sustainable development of the receiving countries. According to the journal social assistance and 'dependency syndrome' there is one critical argument against social assistance that underpins political reluctance concerns the dependency syndrome, concerns about recipients of social transfers becoming permanently dependent on handouts and losing any inclination to improve their circumstances as a result of it are often raised by donors and governments that are skeptical about making firm, long term commitment to social assistance programmes. Social assistance programmes are often criticized on the grounds that they create 'moral hazards' where individuals who are 'insured' change their behavior in adverse ways in response to incentives offered by insurance. a common argument against social assistance,

generally put forward by elite and some middle-class circles, is that it breeds 'dependency' among beneficiaries, undermining peoples self sufficiency and motivation climb out of poverty through their own efforts. To this end, receiving countries have been reduced to passive consumers of the aid provided by donor countries.

So, waiting for the aid from a donor leads the community to dependency syndrome. The needy never ready for independence rather develop the feeling of dependency. NGOs may not be sustainable any more on investing to the community. They may interrupt the aid or completely stop it due to different reasons but the community will be under a question mark.

This research is going to address the negative psychosocial and economic impacts of NGO aid and forward different solutions to involve all concerned bodies to take their shares in order to make the community independent and confident to develop themselves.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

It is well known that Ethiopia is among the poorest countries in the world. However little has been done to tap the potentials of the social capital of the poor. Currently there are about 368 registered NGOs of which 246 are indigenous and 122 are international. Out of the total number of NGOs registered 301 are already undertaking their activity in all regional state of the country. The numbers of NGOs are increasing from time to time. This is partly explained by the fact that the country has suffered long periods of shortage of food for various reasons, particularly the famines of 1973/74 and 1984/85.

Thus, it brought many NGOs in to country and even led to the emergence of a few local NGOs .Currently in Addis Ababa also, there are about 70 NGOs actively involved in the development process. In addition there are about 60 NGOs who have under gone terminal evaluation by foreign relation and Development Cooperation Bureau of Addis Ababa administration. (Eddie and Adiin, 2001)

In DugdaWoreda there are about 17 NGOs including both faith based and neutrals. These NGOS undertaking various activities in Dugda Woreda. These activities can broadly be categorized

in to two: the first is implementation of developmental plans –such as trainings on different agendas, construction of school and health facilities etc. Second segment is delivering free aids-hand outs (foods, cloths, sometimes money, etc) NGOs are high profile actors in the field of international development, both as providers of service to vulnerable individuals and communities and as campaigning policy advocates (David and Nazneen, 2009).

A number of projects and programs through NGOs have been implemented and financed by various donors to improve social and economic welfare conditions for mostly the rural poor in Ethiopia. However, at the global and local level, donor-funded programmes continue to be criticized for being less effective in empowering people socially, economically and psychologically. Part of the problem lay in different implementation designs of these donor supported projects and programmes (Christopher, 2008).

Even though aid is necessary for survival, it leads to dependency syndrome which is an attitude and belief that a group cannot solve its own problems without outside help’-as characterized by community development specialists who contrast dependency with the need to empower communities (Antwi, 2007).

As gukurume (2012) explained, while it is a brutal fact foreign aid can undermine sustainable development with its stringent conditionality’s, it can simultaneously be a necessary evil in certain circumstances, especially during times of crises. This research investigates largely the Dugda Community experience on how the community socially, economically and psychologically affected by provision of aid.

Based on this idea the investigator want to investigate the pros and cons of these aids on community in DugdaWoreda as well as the psycho social impact the community develop because of the long years provision of these aids by NGOs. Did the community learn how to fish or it is still waiting for a fish? This is the main concern of the study.

Thus, this study is mainly intended to answer the aforementioned question. Of course, it mainly focuses on the psycho social impacts how far dependency syndrome has been developing with in the communities of the area.

1.3 General Objective

To assess the psychosocial and economic impact of NGO aid projects in Dugda Woreda Community.

1.4 Specific Objectives

- To find out the nature of projects being implemented in DugdaWoreda.
- To examine the economic effects of aided projects in the intended beneficiaries.
- To examine the psychosocial effects of aid projects towards the beneficiaries.
- To examine the long-term sustainability of aided projects

1.5. Research Questions

1. What is the nature of NGO projects being implemented in DugdaWoreda Community?
2. What are the economic impacts of aids in Dugda Woreda community beneficiaries?
3. what are the psychosocial impacts of aid projects on the intended beneficiaries?
4. Are this aided projects are sustainable?

1.6. Significance of the Study

It is quite transparent that psychosocial impacts in certain community play a remarkable role in molding the future generation. Through examination of this circumstance and possible recommendation of the general research findings will help decision makers, NGOs, and other stakeholders in their future career.

The main stakeholders are:

Individuals in the Community: powerful decision making mechanisms will be forwarded to develop the potential of individuals learn how fish than waiting for a fish and make themselves psychologically ready for self support.

NGOs: The study will remain a useful self-examination tool for easy decision making among Non-governmental Organizations through identifying the pros and cons of aid in this research.

Government: Government will find this research significant directly or indirectly because the research become input for planning and implementing the expected things from the government on community issues and then through this sustainability problem and economic dependency will be solved by addressing these mentioned problems. Then, individuals in the community will be ready psychologically for self help and then sustainable development will come.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is delimited to the NGOs operating in DugdaWoreda and it investigates about the psychosocial impact of NGO aid on community.

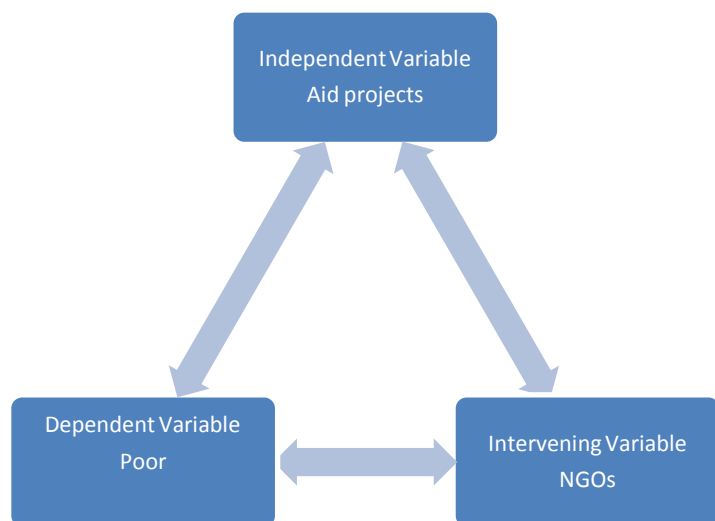
1.8 Justification of the Study

The struggle to attain sustainable development especially in Africa has for a very long time been associated with aid. Over the years increased donations to development programs in the developing countries to improve their livelihoods. Many Non Governmental Organizations have created donor dependent programs/projects in the effort to attain these goals. It is anticipated that these programs will sustainably elevate the social and economic welfare of the grassroots citizens, whence improving their standards of living. Thus, one of the assumptions of donor aid through NGOs would be to pursue poverty reduction as a goal and sustainability of donor aided programs as a major development value and principle.

Globally, development assistance is increasingly being criticized for not realizing real impact on the target beneficiaries of programs. For Africa, the question of why development is not working has not been answered for a long time, and the search for a solution continues (Christopher, 2008)

The NGOs in Dugda Woreda the partners of many donors across the world have been awarded significant amounts of money with the aim to fight poverty, yet their activities are limited to change the life of community.

1.9 Conceptual Framework



Explanation

The above conceptual framework illustrates dependent, independent, and the intervening variables in this research. The psychosocial and economic welfare of the poor is the dependent variable and the independent variable is aided projects. Therefore, the interpretation is that improvement in psychosocial and

Economic welfare among the poor directly depends on the availability of funds or aided projects. However, this also depends on a number of other intervening variables, namely; the objectives of the financing particular projects and programmes, the policy environment, the beneficiary attitude towards aided projects and the aim of the NGOs on the poor that is teaching them how to fish or waiting for the fish.

1.10 Definition of Key terms

Below are the operational definitions of some of the key terminologies used in this research.

Aided projects in this research aided projects are defined as those projects sponsored by purely external donations (normally provided by international aid agencies through local organizations as intermediaries), excluding those supported by locally generated resources including resources from government.

Development this study defines development as the qualitative positive change from a bad to a better state in the quality of life, and the enjoyment of basic needs of life.

Empowerment For this research, empowerment is defined as the progressive ability by an individual or community through external assistance to advance in skills development and in the quality of services provided cross psychosocial, cultural, political and economic indicators of development.

Impact For the purpose of these study impact defined as the pros and cons or positive or negative changes of a given activity.

NGO For this study, NGOs will include big organizations that often play an intermediary role because of their institutional capacity. The researcher has also included cooperative societies such as the micro credit associations, and those in the category of community-based organizations. In addition, grassroots organizations are defined as NGOs established by intents, and purpose to address development challenges in a given community.

Poor to mean poor people but those involved in some activity- trying to help themselves.

Psychosocial impact Psychosocial impact in this research defined as the positive and negative social and psychological changes emanate from the NGOs aid projects.

Sustainability For the purpose of this research, sustainability is defined as the Ability of donor aided programs to create systems that continue to connect and impact on the Beneficiaries even after the programs are wound up.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

A considerable number of researchers repeatedly have shown that the NGO aids are works for the empowerment of the community. This study not only investigates the positive impacts of the aid provided by NGOs but also the negative impacts of these aids on the community. This section attempts to present the critical review of available literature on the subject of the research. It explains the role of the NGOs, aid, the perception of dependency; the psychological impact of aids, dependency syndrome, and the un sustainability of NGO aids the business of NGOs.

2.2 Types of aid

Moyo (2009) distinguishes the existence of three major types of aid, which is humanitarian aid, developmental aid and systematic aid. Humanitarian or emergency aid is rapid assistance given to people, countries, or other organizations in immediate social, economic, or political distress to relieve suffering during and after emergencies like natural disasters such as the earthquake in Haiti or even man – made catastrophic emergencies like wars as in Sudan. This aid is thus mobilized and dispensed in response to calamities for example aid in response to the 2004 Asian Tsunami and the Zimbabwean cholera outbreak .This aid is normally disbursed and mobilized by charitable organizations to institutions or people affected. Developmental aid, on the other hand is assistance given by mostly developed countries to support development initiatives in general, which can be economic development or social development in less economically developed Countries. This aid is aimed at alleviating poverty in the long term than just ameliorating suffering in the short term. The term development aid is being or is often used specifically to Official Development Assistance (ODA), which is aid that is given by governments on certain concessional terms, usually as simple donations. Systematic aid entails aid payments made directly to governments either through government-to-government transfers,

which is also called bilateral aid. It may be given to governments through the international aid agencies and other multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and IMF; this is also known as multilateral aid. This type of aid usually comes with policy conditionality such as free market and democracy prescriptions, which mostly underlie World Bank and IMF assistance, (Easterly, 2006).

David (2005:22) noted that most of these policy prescriptions may do more harm to the poor and third world economies as they might not fit the local environment. In furtherance of the operationalization of aid, aid has been succinctly divided into three broad categories, that is, bilateral, multilateral, and private and these tend to collapse with the aforementioned aid types (Todaro, 1977: 329). Bilateral foreign aid is a financial outflow from one country to another, that is, it involves capital outflow between two countries.

Aluko & Arowolo (2010) argued that this kind of aid accounts for almost 60% of aid to developing nations. This bilateral aid maybe given in the form of development loans usually repayable within long-term duration; technological assistance involving technological and managerial knowledge and transfer of technology for substitution. It has also been observed that there is also military assistance involving military cooperation between two countries. Under this type of aid, armaments and training of personnel as well as supply of military hardware at subsidized rates are usually major components of such aid pact (Aluko & Arowolo, 2010). On the other hand, multilateral aid has been defined as a capital outflow from international financial bodies rather than from government to government. It accounts for 40% of global assistance to developing nations (Aluko & Arowolo, 2010)

2.3 The Role of NGOS

According to Lewis and kanji (2009), NGOs are high profile actors in the field of international development, both as providers of services to vulnerable individuals and communities and as campaigning policy advocates. NGOs tend to best known for under taking one or other of these two main forms of activity. The delivery of basic services to the people in need and organizing policy advocacy and public campaign for change. At the same time, NGOs have also become active in wide range of other more specialized role such as emergency response, cultural preservation, environmental activism, policy analysis, and research and information provision.

What NGOs do can be summarized in terms of three main sets of activities that they undertake, and these can be defined as three roles: implementers, catalysts, and partners (Lewis, 2007). The implementer's role is concerned with the mobilization of resources to provide good and services to the people who need them. a catalysts is normally understand as a person brings about change catalyst role can therefore be defined as an NGO's ability to inspire, facilitate or contribute to improved thinking and action to promote change. A partner works together with another and shares the risk or benefit from a joint venture. The role of the growing trend for NGOs to worth with government ,donor and private sector on joint activities, such as providing specific inputs with in a broader multi agency programme or project.

2.4 Categories of dependency

According to the critical analysis of HPG, 2005 Discourse and debate on relief assistance in Ethiopia is deeply influenced by notions of 'dependency'. Yet the concept of dependency in usage is indefinite. It is a shorthand reference to describe a range of different situations. This section seeks to clarify the meaning of the concept as it is used in the Ethiopian context. It will do so by drawing together the different meanings of dependency into a short categorization that is based upon the fieldwork carried out for this study.

A first category of dependency is 'beneficiary dependency'. It refers to the condition of dependency in which long-term beneficiaries of relief assistance choose to continue receiving assistance over their own ways of coping. In Ethiopia, the element of choice is important to perceptions of dependency syndrome. It is thought that beneficiaries count on assistance to the extent that they reduce their involvement in activities such as smallholder agriculture that may lead them to self- sufficiency. In turn, different explanations are given for the apparent lack of interest shown by recipients of relief assistance in engaging in other activities. A concern for the possible existence of dependency syndrome has influenced the Ethiopian government's policy to restrict the distribution of free food aid by making all able- bodied recipients work for assistance (Max well, 1986).

Another concern is that the requirement that beneficiaries contribute to public works projects in order to receive relief assistance takes them away from other ways of making a livelihood. Some local government authorities also worry that workfare schemes may undermine government efforts to mobilize free peasant labor on rural development projects. However, the evidence about these outcomes of relief assistance continues to be mixed and contradictory.

A third category refers to leakage errors in the targeting of relief assistance. Individual recipients of relief assistance interviewed for this study accuse kebele (sub-district) leaders and Mengistawi Budin (village leaders) of registering their family members, friends and supporters as beneficiaries on relief public works projects. The picture that emerges from interviews and discussions with recipients is that relief assistance is an important political currency in local settings. The same observation has been made in other studies.¹ Local government authorities depend on relief resources as patronage to bolster client networks and expand their influence. This is seen in beneficiary lists that include many middle and better-off households that do not require assistance to meet their food needs (Elliesen and Tillman, 2002).

A fourth meaning of dependency in Ethiopia refers to the dependence of government institutions and aid agencies that are involved in the distribution of relief and other types of aid. Some UN and donor officials worry that aid resources have become entrenched in the government's budgetary planning. Authorities at all government levels that were asked about dependency claim that local governments depend on relief assistance to subsidize development projects. According to NGO sources, Woreda (administrative district) officials routinely judge relief needs greater than they actually are in order to access larger quantities of aid. (Lind and Jallela, 2005)

Some Ethiopian Government officials refer to an 'emergency culture' to characterize the dependence that they presume exists among aid agencies. However, sources in aid agencies acknowledge that certain NGOs use the annual appeal as a mechanism to raise funds to cover high recurrent expenditures. Some local NGO staff alleges that the problem of NGO dependency is Worse among international organizations that distribute relief in Ethiopia. The role of expatriate aid workers is also contested (Clay et.al, 1998).

A fifth meaning is dependence on relief assistance as a feature of destitution. Some aid agencies believe that possibly rising levels of destitution are masked by the annual appeals, which permit stakeholders to avoid adopting measures to address underlying structural causes of destitution. Some donor and aid agency staff interviewed for this study put it slightly differently: that the current relief system centered on the annual appeals has not adequately responded to the needs of the chronically food insecure, and that new approaches and commitments are required. Others stress that relief assistance is a poor substitute for insufficient development assistance (Hoddinot and John, 2003).

But this leads to different policy prescriptions from the Ethiopian government, donors and aid agencies. The twin essence of the government's Food Security Programme (FSP) is the ongoing resettlement process and a new programme on Productive Safety Nets (PSNP). The main concerns influencing the government's positions embodied in the FSP are to decrease national aid dependence and reduce dependency at the beneficiary level by promoting self-sufficiency. The Ethiopian government's concern and understanding of dependency are influenced in part by debates around national pride, nationalism and struggles for independence. Ideas of self-reliance at both the national and individual levels are bound up in national identity and a long and proud history of resisting colonialism and revolutionary struggle against the Derg. (Memorie, 2004).

The central concern of donor and aid agency staff that was interviewed is the situation of destitute groups, and especially those that fall out of current safety net systems. Donor officials expressed reservations with the implementation of the PSNP. In particular, donors have sought clarification from the government on the linkages between PSNP, which donors support, and the ongoing resettlement process, which they oppose.

The Ethiopian government intends to resettle 2.2 million people over a three-year period that began in 2003 under its resettlement plan. Donor opposition to resettlement centers on the planning process, benefit packages and accompanying services and improved infrastructure in resettlement areas, and the institutional set-up for resettlement. The European Union has questioned whether resettlement of highland farmers will significantly improve access to land and other economic resources for those who remain behind. 4 Officials in donor and aid

agencies are focused on the need for additional and Different types of assistance to enable the chronically food-insecure to become less dependent on relief. (Lind and Jallela, 2005)

2.5 Perception of dependency

The concept of dependency is loosely applied to refer to a wide variety of situations. Yet there is relatively little discussion of its specific meanings. Broadly, a first of meanings refers to the dependency of those who receive relief assistance. ‘Dependency syndrome’ is used to describe a condition of intent to receive aid and lack of initiative in pursuing other livelihood options, such as small scale agriculture or wage labor. Historically, there has been substantial debate on the possible disincentive effects of food aid in Ethiopia in terms of aid depressing prices for local agricultural products and leading to greater dependency. (Lind and Jallela, 2005)

Harvey and Lind (2005) argues that The issue of NGO dependency is a strong factor bearing on poor state of relation between NGOs and the governments, with various federal officials pronouncing that NGOs are profiting from disaster and contributing little to development. A senior government official contends that...there is no dependency among beneficiaries ... the dependency problem lies with implementing agencies (NGOs). The expectation is there that the government will appeal for food. There is an emergency culture in Ethiopia among NGOs looking for resources.

Lind (2005) argues on the case studies report done in Kenya and Ethiopia follows previous analysis in finding the term dependency unhelpful. Clearly, there are some situations where people need relief assistance and, to the extent that it is reliably delivered, they depend on it for their survival. Dependency in this sense is almost a defining characteristic of appropriately targeted humanitarian relief. There is, however, little evidence that people depend on relief at the expense of other livelihood strategies or that is often implied in phrases such as ‘dependency syndrome’.

The debate over whether or not aid, particularly food aid creates disincentive effects continues to produce conflicting evidence, but labeling this as dependency is in any case unhelpful. The focus should be on what forms of assistance are appropriate. This report argues that a common tendency of dependency discourse is to blame relief, as a symptom of crisis, rather than cause. The need for

ongoing relief is seen as the problem, rather than blaming the poverty, destitution or conflict that creates chronic crises. Labeling the term dependency unhelpful and calling for the 'myth of dependency' to be exploded has been attempted before, with little success. As well as attacking the myth of dependency, it is necessary to suggest something to put in its place (Harvey and Lind 2005).

According to Lewis and Kanji (2009) it is assumed that social assistance breeds 'laziness' and a permanent dependency on 'hand outs'. There is also an associated assumption that if poor people are given social assistance particularly cash transfers. They will inevitably 'waste' it on alcohol or spend it in other unproductive ways, as opposed to using it constructively. Individuals have sole responsibility for taking action to lift themselves out of poverty 'to pull themselves up by boot straps' and social assistance can ameliorate, rather than encourage this responsibility. In Bangladesh, the preferences given to social assistance in the form of micro credit programmer over direct cash transfers can be seen to largely result from such anxieties. There is a further concern that informal social assistance will be crowded out, leaving society dependent on tax financed formal social assistance.

2.6 The Impact of Aid

According to Hancock (1989) at more general level, foreign aid-now is worth almost 60 billion dollar a year- has changed the shape of the world in which we live and had a profound impact on all our thinking. Consciously or unconsciously we view many critical global problems through lenses provided by the aid industry. When we come to analyze these problems we draw on a vast data base that the aid industry has generated and that the aid industry controls.

There is, of course, criticism of the aid industry. However, such criticism tends to be confined within a rather narrow range. Most commonly, we hear the voices of those who say that aid is insufficient and that it should be increased. Some detractor's single out specific types of aid as being inappropriate (food aid, program aid or aid for development of heavy industries). Others focus on particular instances in which aid has been used wastefully, or corruptly, or has gone to governments that are not politically popular in the west. All these different criticisms have one thing in common: they fail, as professor Baver puts it, 'to question aid as such' (Hancock, 1986).

Stevenson (2006:72) notes that the modern concept of foreign aid or assistance from mainly rich industrialized countries to less economically developed countries has its root in the post world war the second reconstruction era. most academics have argued that aid tend to dependency syndrome and negatively impacting on the sustainable development of receiving countries.

According to humanitarian policy group research report 2005, it is possible to examine the idea of dependency in the sense of the psychological impact of emergencies. Dependency in these senses focuses less on the fact of receiving assistance and more on how aid is delivered.

In the field of refugee studies, there is the theory that when refugees live on hand outs for a long time, they go in to dependency syndrome and lose their will and ability to work, earn an income, and fend for them (kibreab,1993).

According to Harvey and Lind (2005), aid agencies believed that in order to discourage dependency syndrome, they must sometimes cease aid activities for a long period. They believed that continued relief assistance creates a dependency mentality.

Nafuna et al (1997) argues the un sustainability of NGO activities affect the community. One community member observed thus: when the project ceases to operate we shall realize that many of the families will stand to lose because we have been propelled in to a situation where we are provided with everything when the NGO goes, we will be at a loss. Respondents expressed the problem of several NGOs not preparing their communities for sustainability of activities at the end of their project periods, i.e. from relief provision to capacity building.

Additionally some recipients of emergency assistance have, however, been heard to express ungracious doubts about those who come to help. As one African refugee asked petulantly: ' why is it that every united state dollar comes with twenty Americans attached to it?' in many third world disasters, a great deal of aid money is spent purchasing the expertise that Americans – and Europeans provide (Hancock, 1989).

Closely looking at all forms of foreign aid provided to developing countries like Zimbabwe, one is compelled to argue that behind this assistance lie stringent conditionality's and/or strings

attached that obfuscates a disguised plan to benefit the donor countries just like the IMF and World Bank have done in the past with their aid packages. Of note is the fact that most if not all of these aid packages tend to have exorbitant interests rates that many countries find difficult to repay. Sogge (1996) argued that for every one dollar (US \$1) donated to African countries, the donor country makes fourteen dollars (US\$14) in profits through various favorable trade policies.

Hunt (2008) asserts that studying the patterns of allocation of foreign aid from various donors to receiving countries, considerable evidence shows that the direction of foreign aid is dictated by political and strategic considerations, much more than by the socio – economic needs and policy performance of the recipient countries as portrayed by the donor countries. Stevenson (2006) argued that most of the aid received by poor developing countries, however necessary is “*tied aid*”. In this tied aid the donor nation benefits economically from that same aid at the expense of the recipient country. This happens as the receiving country is compelled to buy goods and services from the donor country as a pre – requisite for getting assistance and further aid. In building a dam for example, the donor country may insist that their companies, experts and equipment be utilized. Thus aid highlights the hegemonic dominance of the donor countries over the poor recipient countries. Paradoxically; one can come to the conclusion that foreign aid is dialectic of ambivalence which consists of highly mixed results of problems and success simultaneously. This justifies why some scholars like Dambisa Moyo argue that aid in fact benefits the donor countries more than it benefits the recipients.

This is also supported by Ajayi (2000:133) who argued that the dependent position of most African countries makes them susceptible and vulnerable to machinations of Western metropolitan countries as well as Breton Woods Institutions like the IMF and the World Bank.

With the increasing publicity of foreign aid in recent years, there emerged two conflicting schools of thought in the conceptualization of foreign aid. These two binary groups are engaged in a fierce and perpetual debate on whether foreign aid is really the antidote to

African poverty and underdevelopment, or it is the chief culprit and engine that drives the poverty, inequalities, and underdevelopment of the continent (Gukurume, 2012)

Sachs (2005) asserts that the injection of foreign aid into Africa has materially benefited the African people; he thus views foreign aid as rather a necessary evil to African problems and development challenges. The UNDP (2006: 22) in Rajan (2008) has given this line of argument credibility by noting that African governments benefit immensely from foreign aid as they get resources for making the multiple investments in health, education and economic infrastructure needed to break the vicious cycles of deprivation and poverty. Responding to some aid critics, who noted that foreign aid has totally failed to lift Africa from its vicious cycle of poverty, Sachs (2005) notes that reason which accounts for that problem is that the aid which has been given is like a drop in an ocean, hence he advocated the increase of foreign aid to African countries as a panacea to economic growth and development.

Burnside (1997) concurs with Sachs' line of argument noting that massive infusion of well targeted aid is necessary in ending Africa's poverty. He notes that foreign aid may inevitably spur economic growth in countries with low corruption and sound democratic policies. Burnside (1997) gave examples of South Africa, Egypt and Botswana as symbols of foreign aid success stories in Africa.

Harms et al (2004:20) notes that aid supported educational scholarships have certainly helped send Africa's brightest and intelligent students to European school and universities, thereby improving qualitative human resource base for most third world government. According to Gukurume, what Harms did not know was that most of those students never return to their home countries but they remained behind after completing their studies for the benefit of the donor countries. Hunt (2008) concurs with Harms that foreign aid was and still is of paramount significance in mitigating the diverse effects of debt and widespread poverty, thus foreign aid has been viewed as functional shock absorbers and an important form of social safety nets for many poor countries.

Harms et al (2004) gave a positive account of foreign aid on foreign direct investment and economic growth. Humanitarian aid has in most cases responded positively well to shocks and emergencies and therefore successfully managing to reduce vulnerability, for example in the

Zimbabwean cholera outbreak, more and more people could have died from the disease had it not been for the foreign humanitarian aid intervention from several donor agencies, countries and organizations. Thus this kind of aid has and continues to provide band – aid solutions to alleviate immediate calamities and suffering of African people.

According to Sachs (1996) aid works perfectly well in good policy environments, hence policy implications are that selectivity could be an ideal instrument for enhancing the effectiveness of aid generating high growth and reducing poverty in the receiving countries. In some targeted aid recipient areas like South Africa and Egypt, public management and service delivery improved magnificently ,thus in these cases aid has been closely associated with poverty reduction, improved social service provision and competent public institutions.

Stewart (1998) provided empirical substantiation of the argument that those countries with low corruption and good policies have had their economies improved by foreign aid in the long run. He notes that foreign aid has been an extremely useful tool of United States diplomacy and point to progress in lowering the rate of poverty worldwide from 28% in the late 1980s to 20% a decade later.

Moyo (2005) also refutes that while scholars and practitioners disagree on the effectiveness of foreign aid in general, the irrefutable fact remains that during a period when aid has risen over time, Africa's growth rate has concurrently plunged. Thus, she asserts that instead of lifting Africa out of its poverty, foreign aid has actually deepened and dragged Africa deeper into abject poverty. This concurs with Ajayi (2004) who argued that foreign aid ties down, in a perpetual manner, most of the Third World Countries to underdevelopment, dependency and poverty. It should however be noted that the aid – poverty nexus and relationship is not as direct as Moyo (2005) would like us to believe, this is so because there are so many factors and forces that has exacerbated Africa's poverty other than simply foreign aid.

According to Moyo (2005) despite aid increases in sub – Saharan Africa poverty levels have risen astronomically from 41% in 1981 to 58% in 2005. Dambisa Moyo however acknowledges that humanitarian aid has been very useful to save many lives during times of disasters and emergencies, but she is quick to assert that concurrently this very same aid has led

to the perpetual loss of even more lives than it is saving, through sponsorship of civil wars in Africa, for example the Sudan genocide and many other foreign sponsored wars in Africa.

Rajan (2008:71) argues that aid inflows have systematic adverse effects on the country's effectiveness; he notes that aid is counter – productive because it tends to boost the recipient country's exchange rate. This in turn makes its exports less competitive, this then undermines local infant industries and manufacturing.

Rajan (2008), notes that northern interests thus gain from crushing Africa's competition. Crop and livestock agriculture has been especially the hardest hit. In some countries where it costs \$74 to produce 300 kilos of rice, the local market fell to \$21 due to heavily subsidized northern rice exports and food aid. Through such practices, the local infant industries are economically hurt. This is because they are exposed to unfair competition with well established international companies with unequal terms of trade and consequently militating against local economic growth through reduction in the GDP levels.

Sogge (1996) argued that while there are obvious and fundamental merits to emergency aid, criticisms should however be leveled against this aid. He notes that some of this aid is not as philanthropic as it appears at face value; it is not given out of pure altruism but rather out of vested and hidden interests. An example is the 2005 United States pledged US\$15 billion over five years to fight HIV and AIDS mainly through the Presidential Emergency Plan for Aids Relief (PEPFAR), which was launched in January 2003, while this was a noble cause, this aid had a lot of strings attached and conditionality's attached to the recipient countries. Moyo (2005) asserts that African countries are poor partly because of the aid they are getting from the rich countries. She notes that the reality is that aid has helped make the poor poorer and economic growth slowed in African countries. In her startling words "Foreign aid has been and continues to be an unmitigated political, economic and humanitarian catastrophe for most parts of the developing sub – Saharan countries".

According to Sogge (1996) developing countries lose about US\$700 billion as a result of trade barriers in rich countries. He notes that for every US\$1 provided by the rich world in the form of aid and debt relief, poor countries lose US\$14 because of trade barriers. Thus despite claims that there are purely humanitarian drives in foreign aid, the reality is on imparting hegemony and pursuit of commercial advantage are the hidden main determinants. Official Systematic Aid is thus seldom a tool of altruistic humanism or philanthropy, but instead donor actors are profit seeking merchants. It is thus against this background that one can argue that aid when used alone or in combination with other policy instruments has a unique potential to allow the donors to demonstrate compassion while simultaneously pursuing a variety of other vested objectives.

Easterly (2006) notes that foreign aid has only served to exacerbate and worsen the inequalities in Africa between and within countries, as this fungible aid enriches the elite few, while the poor sink deeper into extreme poverty as they, in many cases the poor are heavily taxed and made to pay for the repayment of the debt and loans owed to the more economically developed countries. Thus foreign aid has been viewed by many scholars as ***“A problem posing or masquerading as a solution”***.

Sogge (1996) asserts that foreign aid has been one of the tools which powerful countries and institutions encode their doctrines and ideologies and impose them on the helpless, vulnerable and powerless African countries. This is because aid packages usually come with pre – packaged stipulations and conditionality’s to which poor countries must adhere before further aid is disbursed. Simply put, countries that do not embrace capitalism, good governance and democracy will inevitably not be eligible for foreign aid as evidenced by the Zimbabwean case example. In this case foreign aid thus becomes fraught and riddled in power dynamics and thus symbolizes western hegemony since command of ideas is often decisive than mere transfer of resources.

Sogge (1996) argues that this helps explain why elites keep backing aid institutions despite the lack of convincing evidence that aid regularly achieves its highly advertised string of objectives and despite mounting evidence that aid can only help make things worse for the poor.

CHAPTER THREE

REASERCH METHODOLOGY

This is a case study research based on NGOs experienced many years in Dugdaworeda in operating different services. The choice for qualitative research method and case study research design is based on the need of the researcher to see what happened in Dugdaworeda in relation with the provision of NGO aid in-depth.

3.1 Area of the study

DugdaWoreda is situated in the midst rift valley Oromia regional state of East Shoa zone and it is located 135km south east of capital city of Addis Ababa. The Woreda is highly populous with a total of about 157,719 people among which 50.6% are male and 49.4% are female. The major ethnic group constitutes Oromo, Amhara and Guraghe. The majority of the communities in the area rely on mixed agriculture with a tendency to traditional farming system and livestock rearing. There are a number of NGOs operating various programs in the area. Food security; health and education are there main area of concern. These NGOs include: DugdaWoreda Child and Family Development Association (works on education, OVC); International Development Enterprise (works on agriculture and irrigation); Meki Catholic Secretariat (-Works on Food Security, OVC, drinking water and education); Sustainable Environment Development Action (works on environment) and the like.

3.2 Study Population

The study population is drawn from the groups and communities living in four particular kebeles such as Hate Leman, SeraWokele, WoldaHafa and Meki 03that are aided by the two selected NGOs. Among the people of the four kebeles 3,133 are the target of the two selected NGOs i.e. Meki Catholic Secretariat and Dugda Children and Family Charitable Organization.

3.3 Sample Procedure and Techniques

The researcher selected this Woreda because of the close familiarity to the area and hoping that to get genuine response from all concerned body for the researcher had worked in the area for many years.

There are about seventeen NGOs undertaking their activity in DugdaWoreda. Among these two NGOs selected for sampling because of many years of experience in that areas selecting these NGOs help us to dig out the problem from its root. Four Kebeles also selected again where these NGOs are operating. Among the 3,133 people who access the aids from these two NGOs 100 participants selected for sample. One focus group in each kebele that contains ten members arranged. Five individuals in each kebele interviewed and the rest ten members in each kebele have responded to open-ended questionnaires.

Totally, the sample size in each kebele is twenty-five so in four kebeles it would be hundred members or participants.

3.4 Data Collection Methods or instruments

Data is collected through the instruments of qualitative method including: A review of documents produced by or about the NGOs operating in DugdaWoreda this used for identifying the nature of projects. Interview and Focus group discussion has conducted with community members. The researcher conducted individual interview with key informant's project officer, project advisors, and individuals in the community. This helps to have different perspective of ideas from the diverse groups of respondents. By using interview, we can identify the feeling of the respondents about the interview questions and we can use different mechanisms to get the needed responses. It is very important that to approach each interview in a friendly and professional manner.

Encouraging respondents to cooperate by your approach is important, this means the quality of information you collect will depend largely on the attitude of the respondents. Therefore, the interaction between you and all respondents is very important. All the respondents should know

that you appreciate their cooperation and the time they are taking to help make the survey successful.

Focus group participants, selected to obtain abroad range of ideas on open ended topic and in short time the researcher captured many responses and ideas of the focus group participants.

3.5 Data Analysis Techniques

This research purely relied on qualitative data analysis techniques where all the data collected, coded and arranged according to the research themes.

The response of beneficiaries and project managers coded as social, economic and psychological aspects as well as the responses from interview, focus group discussion and review of documents arranged with its own code.

Qualitative data, which are based on interview, FGD, and document analysis, are not usually immediately accessible for analysis. They rather require some processing in that raw field notes need to be corrected, edited, typed up, tape recording need to be transcribed and corrected and document need to be reduced, organized and categorized.

All the recorded interview and FGD were transcribed by myself word by word in Afan Oromo and noted on a notebook, which is labeled by date, time, place and pseudo name of the participant. Data obtained through interview and FGD were translated from Afan Oromo to English and written down on another note book that was labeled on the same way as the note book for transcription. Many scholars in qualitative research suggest generation and analysis of data are interrelated and take place side by side. In qualitative case study, data analysis usually takes place throughout the study. Therefore the data analysis in this research took place right from the beginning of the data collection. All data is thematically categorized and analyzed. Finally, the descriptions are written in a narrative form so as to provide a holistic picture about nature, psychosocial impact, sustainability issue and challenges of the NGO projects on DugdaWoreda community under the program of the two NGOs.

3.6 Authenticity of Data

Authenticity involves shifting away from concerns about the reliability and validity of research to concerns about research that is worthwhile and thinking about its impact on members of the culture or community being researched. Authenticity, then, is seen as an important component of establishing trustworthiness in qualitative research. So, that's why the researcher wants to consider the issue of Authenticity in this research.

According to Guba and Lincon proposed for criteria for judging the soundness of qualitative research these are credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability of the research finding. The credibility- criteria involves establishing that the result of qualitative research is credible or believable from the perspective of the participant in the research. Since from this perspective, the purpose of qualitative research is to describe or understand the phenomena of interest from the participant's eyes, the participants are the only ones who can legitimately judge the credibility of the results.

Transferability refers to the degree to which the results of qualitative research can be generalized or transferred to other contexts or settings. The person who wishes to transfer the result to a different context is then responsible for making the judgment of how sensible the transfer is.

Dependability emphasizes the need for the researcher to account for the ever-changing context with in which research occurs. The research is responsible for describing the change that occurs in the setting and how these changes affected the way the research approached the study.

Conformability qualitative research trends to assume that each researcher brings a unique perspective to the study. It refers to the degree to which the results could be confirmed or corroborated by others. There are a number of strategies for enhancing Conformability. The researcher can document the procedures for checking and re checking the data throughout the study. The researcher can actively search for, describe, and negative instances that contradict a data audit that examines the data collection and analysis procedures and makes judgments about the potential for bias or distortion.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

Introduction

This chapter presents the key findings of this research according to research objectives and research questions. The findings in this chapter have been arranged according to the following research themes, nature of projects by the case study NGO, the source of funding for projects, and the social and psychological impact of the aid to the beneficiary as well as sustainability problem aid.

In the first section, the researcher presents findings according to research objectives, that is, the source of funding for projects, to find out the nature and origins of projects as general with suggested solutions. And in the second section, the researcher is going to discuss the key findings of case study NGOs and Kebeles implemented in DugdaWereda.

4.1 The nature of projects

Children Charitable Organization started its projects in Meki 03 in 1980 and in Hate leman kebele in 1983. Knowledge about NGOs involved in Hate leman DCFCO(Dugda Children and Family Charitable Organization) which consists of KokebBirhan project named (local project) delivering; food security for vulnerable like oil and powder, education materials aid, Building house for homeless needy, clothing and household utensils.

DCFCO delivers seeds, fertilizers like URIA and DAP for Hate leman Farmers, Meti Junior school established, Borena Livestock and Hen distribution to support farmers has the problem of fair distribution and limited supply. In addition, selection of children done without considering rational choosing. And shifting aid to another needy without addressing the previous needy problem. As Mr. Gebre Dode explained the aid seems for report not the real change of community life.

The main aids provided by this organization for meki 03 are health care, education that includes school fee, fulfilling learning materials such as uniform, exercise book, pen, pencil, cloth, shoe etc

and oil for food, hair oil for children and home building for homeless ones. According to the project manager of DCFCO the projects implemented in Meki 03 by DCFCO are classified in to three themes:

Code one: includes children below 5 making them join school, health care.

Code two: includes 6-14 years education and health care.

Code three: above 15 years vocational training and higher education.

In general, for 0-18 years old children NGOs made making a link with the donors. DCFCO started its town projects in 1980 and the rural projects in 1988 supporting the farmers in expanding the source of income, teaching modern way of farming for the rural people the distribution of seed, urea and dap and the like.

Meki Catholic Secretariat is a faith based nongovernmental organization started its project in dugda worda early in 20th century. Let see the MCS projects in **Sera Wokele** and **Welda Hafa Kebeles**: there are many aids provided by this organization that built a big teff and maize store. In addition, seven water motor machines that help to use water for the production of different vegetables, the secretariat provides goats and sheep for the poor, they also give children school materials like uniform, exercise book, and clothes. There is also a forestation program in group, saving and internal lending community. According to MCS project officers and Managers of Sera Wakele and WeldaHafa the projects implemented in the two Kebeles is Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). Under this project, there are many sub projects such as saving and internal lending community, natural resource protection, bee keeping, small ruminant (goat and sheep rearing)

4.1.1 Sources of funding for projects

The two NGOs income sources fall into different categories according to the level of restriction applied to the funds and their level of continuity. In general, grants from donor agencies are

restricted funds since they usually come with terms and conditions about what the funds may or may not be used for. For instance, the fund provided for Meki Catholic Secretariat for the sake of environmental protection, clean water and women empowerment is one example of restricted fund.

The Dugda children and Family Charitable Organization sources of funding concerned with Donor to Child relationship that is restricted fund.

Meki Catholic Secretariat is also concerned with unrestricted category of funds– such as school fees, general donations from the donor’s as well as fund raising from different business activities.

4.1.2 Inadequate Funding of NGO Activities and Dependence on External Donor Funding

Many NGO staff in both Dugda Children and Family Charitable Organization and Meki Catholic Secretariat explained that some of their activities such as women empowerment for MCS as well as the problem of coordinating targeted communities to engage in different activities to change the life of the community are not carried out as expected due to inadequate funding. This arises from delayed funds, less than expected release of funds from donors, or the absence of alternative donor sources. These financial problems arise from poor planning of activities and, therefore, inadequate support from both the communities and other agencies in the region. Community members in Meki 03, Sera Wokele, Welda Hafa and Hate Leman said as those NGOs have a donor dependency syndrome and are unable to sustain their activities when funding from these donors ceases.

To solve the problem of funding unrestricted funding is liberating for any NGOs. It allows NGOs the freedom to work to achieve their objectives in whatever way they think is best, without restrictions from donors. All steps should be taken to maximize the level of unrestricted funding available. This often requires a significant investment of time, effort and money.

4.2 Data analysis of DCFCO and MCS on the selected kebeles

4.2.1 Low Participation of communities in NGO activities

According to the respondents of Hate Leman and Meki 03 participants Community is not engaged in design and planning how to operate the project in the Kebele only the NGOs take decisions of designing and planning. Previously, there had been a committee that carries

community decision-making process but now there is no a committee at all instead volunteers. However, they explained they are not satisfied with their activities even they do not know where the volunteers are. According to the project officers there is community participation via the

formed committee to discuss the problem and success of the projects with the community, however, Respondents in SERA WOKELE and WOLDA HAFA explained that they are not consulted during the preparation of NGO plans because these NGOs depend on donors who dictate what activities the NGOs should perform and also these NGOs do not fully involve the communities in implementation and monitoring of activities. This leads to lack of ownership of the NGO activities by the community since the community and NGO's plans do not involve the community.

4.2.2 Project Target and Beneficiary Satisfaction

Some projects completely stopped after a promise and some delay still not resolved and suspended in the Kebele, clean water project for example.

Donor child financial relationship is through a formal saving account and report delivery to validate the project effectiveness on the targeted project but project executers interfere for their own benefit thinking that direct donor child relationship will make their benefit under question marks During registration, officers ask the type of aid they need from NGOs then make a list of our needs but they do not consider our interest told one of the beneficiaries of the projects. One community member explained they ask me if there is any patient with you, I said yes! My child is patient even me myself is a patient. Nevertheless, we do not get the needed care. We need if they provide us job by coordinating us. This means, it is important to teach us how to fish rather than making us waits for a fish. Reason, when we are economically changed we also made this change for others who are vulnerable. If things are facilitated for us, we Ethiopians can help each other rather it is difficult to simply waiting the aid provided by donors from abroad. The communities in meki 03 under the protection of DCFCO said we need change; we are not comfortable with waiting their aid permanently.

The communities in both sera wokele and Wolda Hafa explained that the community has several problems most of which cannot be addressed by such NGO. Among the problems mentioned include the problem of clean water, absence of kinder garter for their children. NGO staff said that

communities often expect NGOs to solve all their problems and in so doing often get disappointed on learning that this is not possible. This often leads to the community getting dissatisfied with the NGO and declining to effectively support its activities. The communities in the other hand explained that as the project implemented in this Kebele by MCS has not satisfied the community member's needs and even they do not fit with the original plan.

For instance In the name of building a Church, project officers took 8-hector land but they did not built a Church yet. So, it is beneficial if we use the land for the recreation area of the youth. Additionally, when the organization starts its projects early in the beginning, the initiative was supporting the ultra poor or the true poor, but now it reflects as it stands for those who have money, regarding school for example, poor students did not join there because of expensive school fee.

4.2.3 Unaccomplished NGO Objectives

Community respondents of Hate Leman said some DCFCO come to communities promising certain activities for them but these are not always fulfilled. Yet communities are not always given an explanation as to why the objectives are not met. When we see the clean water project prepared by DCFCO the Project duration was: one and half year. Anticipated starting date: 1_May_2012, Anticipated completion date: 30_Nov_2013.

However, until the researcher conducted data collection with hate leman kebele project beneficiaries nothing was done by the concerned bodies still the problem of clean water is the headache of the hate leman community. We need to stage peaceful demonstration on the DCFCO because we lost children and elders in the community by diseases caused by absence of clean water. Even though we report to the government the response was that hate leman is under the DCFCO, therefore you can solve with the organization. We don't know even why the organization exists here. After designing an interesting project proposal nothing was done to the community of Hate Leman.

4.2.4 Economic Impact of the projects

According to the belief of the project managers of Meki 03 there are many people who are economically changed by this project. There are individuals who get shelter, food, money, and so

on. There are also vulnerable individuals who are inculcated in special gift income generated activity.

When the children reached age 18 the organization, have a duty to make them independent with different trainings. The executive manager of DCFCO explained that the target group currently can cover 20% of health care expenses. However, the community in Hate Leman and Meki 03 kebele explained that since the aid provided is donor to child relationship only two out of five participants are economically benefited from the aid but for the rest three the donors cease their aid because of different reasons.

The project target is for ultra poor or true poor. There are significant economic changes on the life of the community because bee keeping helps to produce honey and it used as a source of income. There is also have a source of income from selling of grass; there is also a story of women that have more than 15 goats and sheep. They as an organization are successful in asset creation as officers explain. However, the targeted groups explained that the projects planned by MCS are not effectively successful, for instance, for women economic empowerment program the MCS coordinated 10 women in small ruminant activities but only two members are benefited from the result as well as on 80-hector land the MCS provided seven motors to involve the target communities in the irrigation program that prepared for the poor to make them self-reliant. However, they only provide the motor without considering the inputs needed then finally the motors were given to those who have money and the ability to buy benzene.

4.2.5 Social Impact of the projects

As the project managers explained, since the projects are donor to child relationship, it accelerates individualism. Therefore, social interaction of the people is limited. As the community members of Hate Leman and Meki 03 kebele stated, previously there were meeting programs within two weeks. By using that chance, the communities interact with each other in sharing the problem. But now when this program is replaced by volunteers the activities of the projects are limited to scale up the social interaction among people. According to the project manager's view of MCS, all programs have their own social impacts. For instance, in natural resource protection, there was social interaction among different groups who engage to look after the natural resources.

At the same time, they could have chance to communicate each other about their life to settle dispute or conflict among individuals.

The involvement of women in NGO activities has empowered them on both economic and social fronts. Key informants in Wolda Hafa said that women as a group have had significant improvements in their economic status through proper utilization of grants from MCS. In general, the projects have their own positive effects on the life of the community especially when we notice women. They improved their social interaction at the household level this is done through different trainings, meetings and by allowing them to participate according to project officers.

In saving and internal lending, the so-called modern Ekub the members contribute 10-25 birr. This is done for the sake of social issues such as health care, wedding, death of family members. There is also social fund the way in which the community members collect starting from 2 birr. The purpose of the fund is to help the students who are in need of help. So, this thing further scale up the interaction of the community with each other in sharing the problem they face. There is the change of life style – protection of self-hygiene. Besides, the targeted beneficiaries explained that all social positive effects list by project officers are not sustainable and bring significant change in the life of the community.

4.2.6 Psychological Impact of the Projects

Psychological impacts can expressed as what communities perceive about the social and economic change. Psychologically, dependency is developed when individuals are supported by any project. Dependency is developed even though the projects are phasing out and the community still waits with expectation.

Community members and case study NGO project managers in this research agree that “projects and handouts given to groups are responsible for creating dependency especially among the community and project beneficiaries. It was further revealed that dependency had taken away the inner motivation by community members to do things by themselves but wait for donations. This concern was shared across NGO members, the project manager of SERA WOKELE kebele noted that projects created a lot of dependence once they are in place and communities in them tend to depend on them entirely, only if they could introduce projects called sustainability where communities could be trained to sustain themselves”.

4.2.7 The Risk if the Project phases-Out

As the focus group discussions participants explained, beneficiaries are not ready and unable to help themselves. They added that it is a survival issue to send children to school fulfilling materials needed for learning.

4.2.8 Non-sustainability of NGO Activities

Respondents expressed the problem of NGOs not preparing their communities for sustainability of activities at the end of their project periods, i.e., from relief provision to capacity building. According to the expression the project beneficiaries they do not have anything for them to survive. They need the NGOs because they cannot buy seeds, urea and dap. The forestation area on 16 hectares needs a guard rather the forests are disappearing by the irresponsible individuals from the Kebele.

4.2.9 Project Problems

Community respondents said the NGOs come to communities promising certain activities for them but these are not always fulfilled, for instance, the project officer only gave us the motor without the input needed. Therefore, how can we change to work? There was 80-hector land with seven motors that prepared for the poor to make them self-reliant. Finally, the land and the motor were given to those who have money and the ability to buy benzene. Therefore, the project does not fulfill its purpose.

4.2.10 Shortcomings of the Projects

4.2.10.1 Project and Budget Delay

The delay of the budget and the project is not signed at the right time.

4.2.10.2 Limited Change

The other shortcoming is, they may be coordinating 20 individuals, but the benefit belongs to one or two individuals. The group may disintegrate because of different reasons.

4.2.10.3 Irresponsibility

There are also irresponsible individuals that destroy the forest protected by a forestation program.

4.2.11 Sustainability Issue

According to the project officers there is no sustainability problem. Everything is dealt with the community before the project is started in the form of trainings to build community capacity; government body follow-ups have also their own role. At the end of the project, they develop a discussion with the community on how to sustain and what should have been done. Even though, the project officers explained in this way the beneficiaries idea is different the majority of the FDG participants expressed that these NGO is unsuccessful in sustainability issue. For instance, the coordinated group is disintegrated; the forestation area is also damaged by irresponsible individuals of the kebele.

4.2.12 Need Assessment

There is a time gap when a need arises from the community but officers did not directly accept the needy questions until they gain approval from government officials or concerned bodies. In other ways, project officers ask the concerned bodies to select the real Kebele for project operation. Concerned government bodies are included in planning and designing the projects though there is a problem of participation on the side of the government.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of some of the key findings from this research, conclusions and recommendations.

5.1 Summary of Findings

This research is about the impact of NGO aid or projects in Dugda Woreda. To find out the truth behind the aid the following objectives were stated, to find out the nature of projects being implemented in Dugda Woreda, to examine the psycho social and economic effects of aided projects in the intended beneficiaries, to examine the long term sustainability of aided projects and to examine the long term sustainability of aided projects at grass root level.

Qualitative research method is selected to examine the pattern of meaning which emerges from the data that are often presented in the participants own words. The sources of data were purposefully selected from the four kebeles under the protection of two NGOs. Among the tool of data collection interview, focus group discussion, and document analysis were the major tools employed to gather data for the study. The data analysis in this research took place right from the beginning of the data collection. All data is thematically categorized and analyzed.

The findings of this research are the projects implemented by the two NGOs in those four kebeles are Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) by MCS. Under this project, there

are many sub projects such as saving and internal lending community, natural resource protection, bee keeping, small ruminant (goat and sheep rearing).

Under DCFCO there is Kokeb Birhan project named (local project) delivering; food security for vulnerable like oil and powder, education materials aid, Building house for homeless needy, clothing and household utensils. DCFCO delivers seeds, fertilizers like URIA and DAP for Hate leman Farmers, Meti Junior school established, Borena Livestock and Hen distribution to support farmers has the problem of fair distribution and limited supply. According to the project manager's view of MCS, all programs have their own social impacts. For instance, in natural resource protection, there was social interaction among different groups who engage to look after the natural resources.

In general, the projects have their own positive effects on the life of the community especially when we notice women. They improved their social interaction at the household level this is done through different trainings, meetings and by allowing them to participate according to project officers. In saving and internal lending, the so-called modern Ekub the members contribute 10-25 birr. This is done for the sake of social issues such as health care, wedding, death of family members.

There is also social fund the way in which the community members collect starting from 2 birr. The purpose of the fund is to help the students who are in need of help. So, this thing further scale up the interaction of the community with each other in sharing the problem they face as project managers explain. Besides, the targeted beneficiaries explained that all social positive effects list by project officers are not sustainable and bring significant change in the life of the community.

But in the case of DCFCO, the social interaction of the people is very limited since the way of helping is donor to child relationship. According to the belief of the project managers of Meki 03 there are many people who are economically changed by their project. There are individuals who get shelter, food, money, and so on. However, the community members explain only two out of five participants are economically benefited from the aid the rest three are simply waiting their chance.

Psychological impacts can be expressed as what communities perceive about the social and economic change. Psychologically, dependency is developed when individuals are supported by any project. Dependency is developed even though the projects are phasing out and the community still waits with expectation. Because the target of these NGOs are not teaching the people how to fish rather waiting for the fish as the participants of focus group discussion in Meki 03 explained.

5.2 CONCLUSION

This research largely achieved the research objectives and the key research questions were answered and therefore give the following conclusions. According to objective one finding out the nature of projects being implemented in Dugda Woreda, Both NGO's are engaged in a broad range of activities. The Activities are aimed to solving specific problems providing pocket money, food, fulfilling school materials for children as well as activities take long time to accomplish and targeted the coming generation like the a forestation programs by MCS as project officers explain. However, the targeted community explained the aid seems for report not for the real change of community life.

By targeting marginalized groups, especially women, MCS give them a greater opportunity and role to participate at meeting programs to develop women's self confidence. But according to the belief of the beneficiaries the meeting and training programs are not sustainable and bring significant change in the life of the community.

The second objective is to examine the economic effects of aided projects on the intended beneficiaries. The projects implemented by both NGOs. They had to a limited extent facilitated the process of enabling, on average 2 out of 5 project beneficiaries to improve and provide for their own social and economic welfare needs while on average 3/5 project beneficiaries are still struggling to meet their own social and economic needs.

The third objective is to examine the psychosocial effects of aid projects towards the beneficiaries. Even though the project officers of both NGOs explained as the project beneficiaries improved their social interaction at all activities through different trainings, meetings and by allowing them to participate in different social activities such as saving and internal lending, the so-called modern Ekub, There is also social fund the way in which the community members collect starting from 2 birr. The purpose of the fund is to help the students who are in need of help and etc. Besides, the targeted beneficiaries explained that all social positive effects list by project officers are not sustainable and bring significant change in the life of the community. This research can also conclude that, to a large extent, the too many uncoordinated projects by these organizations, created a dependency syndrome among their target beneficiaries and accelerated it at wider community level. This dependency syndrome has further suppressed, the entrepreneurship

potentials among local communities, and instead created a regular demand to be helped just as others were helped as observed from meeting program of the government with the community which is the psychological aspect.

The fourth objective is to examine the long term sustainability of aided projects at grassroots level. Both social and economic projects strongly lacked the participation of their primary target beneficiaries at the design stage, thus making most of the projects implemented to be top-down projects approach. This created non involvement of the community on the implementation and monitoring activities of the projects. The other area is as Many NGO staff in both Dugda Children and Family Charitable Organization and Meki Catholic Secretariat explained some of their activities are not carried out as expected due to inadequate funding among this health care project is one example. This arises from delayed funds, less than expected release of funds from donors or the absence of alternative donor sources. This is also the other side of dependency of NGOs on donors.

Therefore, this research can conclude that donations are the lifeline of projects and NGOs including community based organizations, without which they are, not survive. Majority projects implemented by the case study organizations were entirely externally supported, driven with donor

funds and there is no doubt that without donor support most of these projects and their grassroots structures will close and cease to exist.

The above mentioned indicated that as there is the un sustainability of NGO projects. Respondents expressed the problem of NGOs not preparing their communities for sustainability of activities at the end of their project periods, i.e., from relief provision to capacity building. According to the expression of the project beneficiaries they do not have anything for them to survive. The community wants the NGOs for the cause of they cannot buy seeds, urea and dap. The forestation area on 16 hectares needs a guard. But, this was not done and the forests are disappearing by the irresponsible individuals from the Kebele. From this idea we can conclude that when the projects implemented by the NGOs cease everything stop there.

5.3 RECCOMENDATION

What below are some of the recommendations drawn from the discussion and analysis of findings. The recommendations are structured and directed to; the NGO, donors, governments, local leaders and the beneficiaries. A new area because of this research has been recommended for further research.

To NGOs and Donors

They have to Improve Access of Services to Target Communities

- Physical access should tally with local demand and needs for services, location and equity; and
- Economic access should take into consideration the affordability of services to the majority of target population.

They have to Improve Community Participation in NGO Activities

- Promote community involvement at all stages, i.e., planning, implementation and monitoring
- Enable bottom-top involvement and capacity building of the communities to ensure sustainability of activities when the NGO completes its life span.
- Promote effective community participation and involvement at the grassroots level where the NGO operates. The community should understand the aims and objectives of the NGO.

The local leadership should be included in the administrative line of the NGO. The need for better dissemination Of information should be there because people wanted to know far more about What was happening to them than the humanitarian Community and national authorities were able or willing to Tell them and also the feelings of helplessness were Exacerbated by the way in which relief was delivered, and Those agencies should have involved their clients far more in Planning and handling of the process of relief.

- The NGO counterpart of donor agencies need to develop own realistic and sound business strategies that are not dependent on donor funds but those that explore local financing opportunities including investing through the participation of target communities.
- Provide for sustainability The NGOs should change their method of operation such that when the project ceases to operate, the community should able to stand on their own foot.

To the government

- To Improve government policies relating to NGO operations both at district and national level and to ensure less bureaucracy in the process of NGO registration, equity of service, access to services (both physical and economic) and reconciliation between planned NGO activities and community needs. Districts should clarify the entry point of NGOs into their areas. NGO activities must also tally with the needs identified by the district.
- The government should appreciate the community to help themselves by designing different programs that are comfortable to the people.
- The government has to strengthen the community based organizations that facilitate self help initiatives in Ethiopia.

To the society

- There should be Existence of community development committees that channeled the activities of volunteers engaged in different community development programs.

- The communities have to develop the self help initiative programs by using indigenous voluntary association such as ekub, idir and mahber

In order to improve the overall social and economic development of the community. Besides, to replace the involvement of the donors abroad by indigenous community based organization to address the community's social, economic and psychological problems.

5.3.4 Further Research

This research is recommending an area for further research that is outside the scope of this research but pointed by the findings of this research. So the following title is recommended for further research: that is the level of dependency among the beneficiaries of the projects and The Mission behind Donors and NGO Projects towards Ethiopia.

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APPENDIXES

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Interview and focus group discussion questions

The purpose of this Interview and focus group discussion questions are to assess and examine the psychosocial and economic impact of NGO operation on Dugda Woreda community two NGOs in focus. The interview and focus group discussion questions are to be responded by the communities targeted by the NGOs and project officers and managers Right at the outset I would like to assure you that your response will be used only for research purposes and will be kept confidential. Thus, since the quality and success of this study depend on the validity and reliability of the information

to be attained. You are kindly requested to provide your genuine response to the interview and focus group discussion questions.

Appendix I: focus group discussion questions

Knowledge about NGO activity

1. What are the NGOs operating here in your kebele?
2. What are the projects being implemented by the Meki Catholic Secretariat or Dugda Children and Family Charitable Organization?
3. Think back over the time before you included in this project and based on this idea explain the difference?
4. What are the positive and negative economic, social and psychological impacts of these NGO projects on the community?
5. What do you think happen if these projects phased out to the targeted communities? (did the community help themselves)

Community collaboration with NGOs

6. In what ways the NGOs (MCS or CCF) work with the community. (Probe: community involvement, decision making, monitoring)
7. Do the activities of these projects fit with local plans and needs?
8. Are these projects sustainable?

Appendix II: The house hold Interview schedule

1. What are the projects being implemented by MCS and DCFCO?

2. Think back over the time before you joined in this project and compare the difference after you joined in the project?
3. How have these projects contributed to psychosocial welfare in your household?
4. How have these projects contributed to economic welfare in your household?
5. How have you as individuals been directly affected (positively or negatively) by these projects?
6. What has been/is the level of your involvement in the designing and implementation of these projects?
7. How have these projects addressed the “real” needs of this community?
8. What are some of the challenges that are associated with these projects in the process of their implementation in this village?
9. What are your suggestions that can enable the effective implementation of these projects in order to benefit you better?
10. Do you have any other comment in relation to the discussion we have just had?

Appendix III project officers and managers interview Schedule

1. Position /Title/Role
2. Project involved in
3. What are some of the projects that you implement?
4. When did the projects start?
5. What is the source of financing for these projects?
6. How much of the project finances is your own local contribution?
7. How much of your own ideas are the projects that you are implementing?
8. In your opinion, what has been the psychological, social and economic impact of these projects since they were established?

9. Which of the donor aided projects that you implement have been successful, partially successful and those which had little or no impact? Please point to some key examples of success, and failure.
10. What have been some of the factors leading to success, partial success or failure of the implementation of these projects?
11. In your own view, what have been the positive and negative impacts of these projects?
12. How sustainable are these projects that you implement?
13. What would or, did happen in the event that, donor funding is/was curtailed?
14. What are some of the constraints /challenges that you have encountered while implementing donor dependent projects?
15. What are some of your strategies to address the constraints/challenges you have highlighted to attain project sustainability?

Univarsiitii Saayiinsii fi Teeknooloojii Adaamaa

Mummee Psychology

Gaafiilee Afaanii fi Gaafiilee Garee

Kaayyoon qorannoo kanaa Aanaa Dugdaatii jijjirama dingdee, hawwaasumaa fi xinsamuu gargaarsa dhaabataalee mitmotuumaadhaan argamee qorachuu dha.

Gaafiileen afaanii fi gareen mari'atamanii dhiyaataniis dhimma kanaa wajiin kan wal qabatan ta'anii bu'aa qorannoo kanaraa argamaniif namoota dhimmii kun ilaaluuf gargaarsii keenamuu milkaa'aa akka ta'uuf oddeeffanoo qorannoo kanaaf ciccata ta'uu danda'uu kennuudha. Gaafiilee

kana deebisuu keesaniif miidhaan kamiyyuu kana isin irra hin geenyee ta'uu beektanii milkaa'ina guutuu ta'uu qorannoo kannaaf deebii amanamuumaa fi iftoomina qabuu akka nuuf keenitan kabajaan gaafanaa.

Gaafilee gareedhaan mari'ataman

Huubannoo dhaabataalee miitmotuumaa

1. Dhaabataaleen mitmotuumaa proojaktii adda addaa ganda keessaniitii hojii irra olchan enyuu fa'adhaa?
2. Proojaktoonii MCS fi DCFCO dhaan ganda keessaniitii hojiirra oolan maal fa'aadhaa?

Ilaalchii jijjirama dhaabataalee miitmotumaatiin dhufan maal fakkaatuu

3. Garaagarumaan isiin osoo NGO kanaan hin haamatamiin dura jirruuf erga proojaktii kanaan haamatamtanii booda jiruu maal fakkaataa?
4. Jijjirama dhaabataalee miitmotumaatiin dhufee maalidhaa? (probe: jijjirama Gaarii ta'ee fi jijjirama miidhaa qabuu)
5. Dhaabataaleen Kun osoo asii gadhiisanii maaltuu umamaa (of gagaaruudhaaf qophaa'oodhaa?)

Walitti dhufeenyii hawaasnii dhaabataalee miitmotuummaa waliin qabuu maal fakkaataa

6. Dhaabataaleen mitmotummaa karaa kamiin hawaasa waliin hojjatuu? (hirmaanaan hawaasaa, murtee murteesuu irratti, hordoofii gochuu irratti maal fakkaataa?)
7. Hojiileen proojaktiidhaan hojjataman Kun karoora fi fedhii hawaasa waliin deemuu?

Gaafilee afaanii fayyadamtootaa waliin godhamee

1. Proojaktiileen MCS fi DCFCO dhaan isiiniif hojiirra oolan maal fa'a dhaa?
2. Garaagaruumaan isiin proojaktii kanaan osoo hin haamatamiin dura fi erga haamatamtanii booda jiruu ibsaa?
3. Proojaktiileen kun hawaasumaa fi xinsamuu keesan cimsuu irrattii wantii hojjatan maalidhaa?
4. Dingadee keesan cimsuu irrattii hoo?

5. Proojaktiileen kun dhiibaan gaarii fi midhaan maatii keessan irra geesisan maaliidhaa?
6. Rakkooleen proojaktiilee kana hojii irra olchuudhaaf gufuu ta'an maal fa'a dhaa?
7. Osoo proojaktiileen kun dhaabatan haawaasaa fi maatii keessan irratii rakoon umamuu maaliidhaa?
 - Of danda'uudhaaf ofitti amantuumaan qabda maal fakaataa?
 - Of gargaaruudhaaf hoo of qopheesitaniituu?
8. Yaadnii dabaluu barbaadan yoo jiraatee

Gaafiilee afaanii proojaktiilee MCS fi DCFCO gageessan waliin godhamee

1. Hojiin keessan
2. Proojaktiileen isiin gageesitan maal fa'adhaa?
3. Proojaktiileen kun yoom jalqabamanii
4. Maddii faayiinaansii keesani maaliidhaa?
5. Humna keesaniin proojaktiin isiin gargaatan jiraa?
6. Proojaktiilee kamtuu yaada mataa keesaniin deegaramanii?
7. Akka amantaa keessanitti dhiibaan hawaasumaa, dinagdee fi xiinsamuu irratii proojaktiileen Kun qaban maal fakaataa?
8. Proojaktiilee isiin hojiira olchiitan irraa kamtuu milkaa'ee?
9. Proojaktiileen dhibantaa shantamaan milkaa'anii fi kan hin milkoofnee yoo jiraatanii fakeenya waliin ibsaa?
10. Milkaa'inaa proojaktiilee kanaaf wantootnii sababa ta'anii maal fa'adhaa?
11. Proojaktiileen kun akka hin milkoofneef wantootni sababa ta'anii maal fa'a dhaa?

12. Ittifufiinsii proojaktiilee kanaa maal fakkaataa?
13. Osoo proojaktiileen kun dhaabatan carraan hawaasa kanaa maalii?
14. Proojaktiileen Kun itti fufiinsa akka qabaatan wantii keessanii maaliidhaa?
15. Yaadnii dabalataa yoo jiraatee

አዳማ ሳይንስ ና ቴክኖሎጂ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የሳይንስና ቴክኖሎጂ ዲፓርትመንት

የቃልና የቡድን መመደድ ጥያቄዎች

የጥናቱ ዋና አሳማ በዱግዳ ወረዳ መንግስታዊ ባልሆኑ ድርጅቶች የሚረዱ የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች ሳይ የተፈጠሩ ሲኮኖሚያዊ፣ ማህበረሰባዊ እንዲሁም ስነ-ልቦናዊ ስውጦችን ማጥናት ነው። መጠይቁም ከነዚህ ጉዳዮች ጋር ተያያዥነት ያሳቸውን ጥያቄዎች የያዘ ሲሆን ስነ-ግሮችና ስኬቶች ከጥናቱ በሚገኘው ውጤት ለሚመለከተው አካል ፕሮግራሙ የተሻለ እንዲሆን ግብዓት የሚሆን መረጃ መስጠት ነው። በዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ እና የቡድን ውይይት ሳይ በመሳተፍ ምንም እድህነት ጉዳት እንደማይደርስብዎ አውቀው ለዚህ ጥናት መሳካትና ሙሉ መሆን ግልጽና ታማኝነት የተሞላበት መልስ በመስጠት እንዲተባበሩን በአክብሮት እንጠይቃለን።

Appendix I: በቡድን የመመደድ ጥያቄዎች

መንግስታዊ ሰላልሆኑ ድርጅቶች እንቅስቃሴ

1. በቀበሌዎች አገልግሎት የሚሰጡ መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች እነማን ናቸው
2. በመቂ ካቶሊክ ሴክሪተሪያት እና ዱግዳ ፔልድረን ሴንድ ፋሚሊ ፔሪተብል ትርጉምደዜሽን ስራ ሳይ የዋሉ ፕሮጀክቶች ምን ምን ናቸው
3. በነዚህ ፕሮጀክቶች ከመታቀፋችሁ በፊት እና ከታቀፋችሁ በኋላ ያለውን ልዩነት አብራሩ
4. የነዚህ ፕሮጀክቶች ሲኮኖሚያዊ፣ ማህበረሰባዊ እና ስነ-ልቦናዊ አሰራሮችና አዎንታዊ ገናኝ ምንድናቸው
5. እነዚህ ፕሮጀክቶች ቢቋረጡ የተረጁዎች እጣ ፈንታ ምንድነው (ራሳቸውን ለመቻል ዝግጁ ናቸው)

የህብረተሰብ ተሳትፎ

6. ህብረተሰቡ በምን እድህነት መንገድ ነው መንግስታዊ ካልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ጋር የሚሰራው(ለምሳሌ፡- በማቀድ፣ውሳኔ በመስጠት እና በመምራት ሳይ)

7. የፕሮጀክቶች እንቅስቃሴዎች ከአከባቢው ነባራዊ ሁኔታ እና ፍላጎት ጋር ይሄዳሉ

8. እነዚህ ፕሮጀክቶች ቀጣይነት አላቸው

Appendix II: ከተጠቃሚዎች ጋር የተደረገ ቃለ መጠይቅ

1. በመቁ ካቶሊክ ሴክረተሪዎች እና ዱግዳ ፔልድረን ሼንድ ፋሚሊ ፔሪተብል ኦርጋናይዜሽን ስራ ላይ የዋሉ ፕሮጀክቶች ምን ምን ናቸው

2. በእነዚህ ፕሮጀክቶች ከመታወቅ በፊት እና ከታወቁ በኋላ ያለውን ልዩነት አብራሩ

3. እነዚህ ፕሮጀክቶች ሰራተኞችና ሰብተሰባችሁ ያበረከቱት ሲኮኖሚያዊ ፋይዳ ምንድነው

4. እነዚህ ፕሮጀክቶች ሰራተኞችና ሰብተሰባችሁ ያበረከቱት ማህበራዊና ስነልቦናዊ ፋይዳ ምንድነው

5. እንደ ግለሰብ የእነዚህ ፕሮጀክቶች ቀጥተኛ አስተዳደርና አዎንታዊ ተጽእኖዎች ምንድን ናቸው

6. በፕሮጀክቶች እንቅስቃሴ ላይ የናንተ ተሳትፎ ምን ይመስላል (ለምሳሌ፡- በአቅድ ዝግጅት፣ በውሳኔ ሰጭነት እና ፕሮጀክቶችን በመምራት)

7. እነዚህ ፕሮጀክቶች ትክክለኛውን የህብረተሰቡን ፍላጎት አሟልተዋል

8. ፕሮጀክቶች ስራ ላይ ሲወሉ ያጋጠሙ ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው

9. ፕሮጀክቶች የበለጠ ተጠቃሚ እንዲያደርጉ የምታቀርቡት የመፍትሄ ሃሳብ ምንድን ነው

10. ሌላ ተጨማሪ ሃሳብ ካሎት

Appendix III ከፕሮጀክት መሪዎችና አስፈጻሚዎች ጋር የተደረገ ቃለ መጠይቅ

1. የስራ ድርሻ

2. የተሰማሩበት የፕሮጀክት አይነት

3. ፕሮጀክቶችን መቼ ነው የጀመሩት

4. ፕሮጀክቶችን ስራ ላይ ሰማዋል የገንዘብ ምንጮች ምንድነው

5. ምን ያህሎች ፕሮጀክቶች ናቸው በናንተ እቅም የሚደገፉት

6. ምን ያህሎች ፕሮጀክቶች ናቸው በናንተ ሃሳብ የሚደገፉት

7. በናንተ እምነት የእነዚህ ፕሮጀክቶች ሲኮኖሚያዊ፣ ማህበራዊ እና ስነልቦናዊ ተጽእኖዎች ምንድናቸው

8. መብ በመብና በከፊል የተሳኩ ፕሮጀክቶች ካሉ በምሳሌ በማስደገፍ ይግለጹ

9. ስፕሮጀክቶች መሳካትና አስማሳካት ምክንያት የሆኑት ምንድናቸው
10. በአርሲዎ አምነት የፕሮጀክቶች አሰራሪና አዎንታዊ ተጽእኖ ምንድነው
11. የፕሮጀክቶች ቀጣይነት ምን ይመስላል
12. ፕሮጀክቶች ቢቋረጡ የተረጋጋቸው አጣ ፋንታ ምንድነው ብለው ያስባሉ
13. ፕሮጀክቶችን ስራ ላይ ስታውሉ የገጠማችሁ ችግር ምንድነው
14. የፕሮጀክቶችን ቀጣይነት ለማረጋገጥ የያዛችሁት አቅጣጫ ካለ