

**INFLUENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATION INTERVENTION ON POVERTY
ERADICATION: CASE OF TANA RIVER SUB-
COUNTY, KENYA**

BY

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for any academic award in any other university.

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my parents Mr. Simon Wamugunda Nyamu and Mrs. Pauline Njeri Nyamu and family members.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|--|
| IPA | Innovations for Poverty Action |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| PRSP | Poverty reduction strategy paper |
| PEC | Poverty eradication commission |
| NPEP | National Poverty Eradication Plan |
| OECD | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. |
| PCD | People Centered Development |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals MDGs |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| UNECA | United Nations Economic commission for Africa |
| GOK | Government of Kenya |
| PCD | Peoples Centred Development |

ABSTRACT

The study sought to establish Influence of NGOs intervention on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County. NGOs have been regarded as the new alternative after the government, for people centered pro-poverty eradication in Kenya. While there are some successes in addressing the environmental risks by providing clean water, sanitation services, providing health services, and building social capital of the low-income households excluded from government services and policies on poverty reduction. There is a need to include the community in design and implementation of poverty reduction programmes, and the need to adopt an integrative approach that not only delivers programmes based on service delivery, as the current focus, but that complements this with a stronger role in advocacy and policy influence. This study focused on the influence of NGOs intervention on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County and pointed out the challenges that have so far undermined their success. The research design for the study was descriptive survey. The target population was those households that had benefited from NGOs interventions totaling to 1300. Proportionate stratified sampling was used to form the sample size and simple random sampling was applied on the sample to select the respondents in the study. A sample of 210 respondents were selected. The research instruments used were questionnaires and observation guide. To ascertain validity and reliability of questionnaires, a pre-test survey was conducted with 16 respondents who did not constitute the sample population but representing all those who had benefited from NGOs interventions in the Sub-County. Responses in the questionnaires were processed by use of a computer Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0 programme to analyze the data. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics that included, tables, frequencies, averages, percentages, modes and median. The findings revealed that NGOs interventions on education, health and sanitation, food, diet and community empowerment have assisted on poverty eradication in the County. Therefore the study concludes that NGOs interventions have influence on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County. The study recommends that NGOs to engage the stakeholders more to harmonize its goals and objectives, work towards self-sustainability to avoid incomplete implementation due to inadequate resources and to develop a clear policy on NGOs at national level.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

For the last 25 years, global population in abject poverty has been markedly decreasing, contrary to Africa that is on the rise. A World Bank report between 2005 to 2008 highlighted a corresponding poverty index in Sub Saharan, estimated between 52.3% in 2005 to 47.5% respectively. It is worth noting that it accounts for a substantial improvement where poverty cut down by 11.9% between 1993 and 2008. According to Collier (2017), the African Continent has been sucked in poverty for long and the economic self-help mechanisms to reenergize economies out of poverty is inadequate and highly skewed.

The World Bank estimates that at least a sixth of the global population lives in poverty. As such, the desire for global populations especially in Africa, calls for survival mechanisms. These include, health, sanitation among others (World Bank, 2004). The United Nations Millennium Sustainable Goals seek to make income generating activities sustainable in the long run to help spur communities out of abject poverty (UN MSDGS, 2016). It is projected that should this targets be reached, the world will move out of the poverty index by 2025. Jeffrey (2005) contends that poverty is the greatest impediment to the global community.

Poverty model has received a lot of attention warranting debates around the world in international development forums. For instance, in year 2000, 189 countries validated a set of Millennium development goals (MDGs) to be realized by year 2015, top of the plan was to reduce the percentage of people living in complete poverty by double digits relative to levels in the 1990s. However, as the deadline set by the International community on MDGs, nears the United Nations Economic commission for Africa (UNECA, 2013) notes poverty in Africa is significantly higher, chronic and escalating.

Through the issue of the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NPEP, 2015), the government dedicated itself to poverty relief by 2015. Probably, this is an endeavor that wishes to be held by severe plans engaged at raising the level of production of the economically weak through close cooperation of the organizations executing the programmes. An efficient study of poverty drop struggles in the nation displays that

the role of institutions has neither remained devoted, nor tested. Slight struggle has been through to relay plans, institutions and poverty decline struggles. Secondly, while assured policy results have ended such depiction of Non-Governmental Coordination Act in 1990s, the general plan environment haven't been favorable, to this point, the Non-governmental organizations are not capable in effecting the way plan creation and execution concerns to poverty decline. Further, not much is identified the real state on the ground on such concerns as the real programmes run by the variety of stakeholders on shortage, the responsiveness of organizations, their capacity, networking, collaboration, participation of communities in finding, control poverty programmes and sectors set emphasis.

In Kenya, the sum of poor Kenyans enlarged significantly over the ten-year period 1999-2009. In 1992, the sum of deprived people in Kenya was assessed at 11.3 million (44.8% of the total population). It rose to 13.4 million (52.3%) in 1997 and further to 17 million in 2000 (56% of the population) earlier decreasing marginally to 46% in 2005/2006. This though still turned to almost 17 million Kenyans living in poverty and taking into account the post-election violence of 2008 and the drought that hit the country afterwards, poverty points have continued stubbornly high to date. Poverty causes deprivation, isolation, alienation, insecurity and despondency. Low income poverty shows that in the method of starvation, high death rate, illiteracy, shortage of access to basic education, drinking water, main health facilities and shelter (ROK, 2009).

It is broadly expected non-governmental groups are capable to stretch and overhaul the wellbeing of the unfortunate who remain the subject of NGO aid. A number of non-governmental organizations have maintained and sustained a number of projects that enhance development. Activities of non-governmental organizations have been growing exponentially while at the same time poverty in rural areas in Kenya has been increasing resulting into dependency on aid by communities, creating an economic gap that not only stretches their resources but also overloads the economic policies advocated by the governments and donors (Miraftab, 2009).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Kenya, poverty incidences has continued to increase among a majority of the general population despite the various struggles by government and other stakeholder initiatives to tackle it. GoK established poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) and formed Poverty Eradication Commission (PEC) to spearhead the fight against poverty by implementing strategies and measures outlined in the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP). The NPEPs objective is to reduce poverty levels by 50% by year 2015 and toughened the abilities of poor and susceptible communities. NGOs expanded and multiplied a much larger capability to respond the difficulties deprived populaces Kenya has over 6,075 registered non-governmental organizations and they site poverty and development as a main concern in their operations (Galway, 2012).

Studies done show that the Civili Society Groups play a significant part in alleviation of poverty. Riddel and Robinson (1995) discovered that civil Society initiatives remained fruitful and effective in refining community grade of the unfortunate; nevertheless, not all projects were fruitful in reaching the unfortunate. They point out NGOs have been playing a significant part in state building, policy formulation and policy implementation for at least 25 years. He opines that NGOs influential tool in poverty eradication and development. This is in line with the findings of (Baker, L. 2008) who found that NGOs play a vital role to uplifting general situations of the deprived. These studies however have focused on NGOs generally and not specifically on their role on alleviation of poverty. Studies conducted in Kenya pertaining to eradication of poverty, none has specifically focused on Tana River Sub-County. The study sought to establish influence of NGOs activities on poverty eradication in Tana river Sub- County, Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to establish the influence of NGOs intervention on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County, Kenya.

1. 3.1 Research Objectives

The study was based on the following objectives:

- a) To establish the influence of education intervention by Non-Governmental Organizations on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County.

- b) To determine the influence of health and Sanitation intervention by Non-Governmental Organizations on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub-County.
- c) To assess the influence of food and diet intervention by Non-Governmental Organizations on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County.
- d) To assess the influence of community empowerment intervention by NGOs on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub-County.

1.3.2 Research Questions

The research questions were:-

- a) How does intervention on education by NGOs influence poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County?
- b) How does intervention on health and sanitation by NGOs influence poverty eradication in Tana River Sub-County?
- c) How does intervention on food and diet by NGOs influence poverty eradication in Tana River Sub-County?
- d) How does intervention on community empowerment by NGOs influence poverty eradication in Tana River Sub-County?

1.4 Significance of the Study

Focus on poverty eradication in Tana River sub-County is based on the fact that none of the studies have been carried out in this Sub- County. Poverty in Tana River County is a major trial that has been a burden to economic development in the county and Kenya in general. The results were suitable to the following; the research would help the NGOs to recognize and highlight appropriate strategies and interventions to eradicate poverty and enhance development; The research also helped NGOs formulate clear policies, adopt prudent resource management and develop organization culture and hire qualified staff; The government also expresses plans affecting to poverty, poverty eradication and expansion of development programs. Besides, the research will provide future researchers and scholars with up to date information on this important subject. (may also produce a document containing useful information that would be used in future by scholars, students and other NGOs

serving as a basis of reference for conducting research, which in turn, will lead to better understanding of poverty reduction and development. Future researchers will be able to refer to the study to understand social relationships and seek answers to various social problems that will arise from recommendations. The study can support and inform our understanding of the complex nexus of factors involved in poverty, its alleviation and development and possible prevention which can help identify vulnerabilities that directly impact on the activities of IPA to solve various operational and planning shortcomings. Thus these interventions will help to ease poverty and improve development.

The results of the study were important in informing OVCs stakeholders, key among them being the significant Government of Kenya departments, as they formulate policies and also the non-governmental organizations implementing social protection programs. It is also likely that the study results will use the institutions and the families that take care of OVCs besides providing future researchers with up to date information on this significant subject.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The term limitation as used in the context of research proposal refers to the limiting conditions or restrictive weaknesses. The researcher was faced with a language barrier during conducting the study due to the high illiteracy level among the members of the community. To mitigate this, the researcher sought translation from research assistants. The study was limited in scope where it focused majorly on NGOs influence on poverty eradication Tana River Sub- County in Kenya. Hence the findings by this study should not be generalized across all the other parts of the County. The study may be limited by negative attitude of the respondents during data collection. This situation almost led to wrong data being collected or no data being sourced for the study. The researcher used Interviews, direct observation and written materials, as these requires a lot of time it was not possible to generate much information from the respondents.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

This study was confined in Tana River Sub-County of Tana River County. Its target population was 1300 individuals who had aided from the NGO actions in the following development areas: education services, health services, food and diet and community empowerment.

1.7 Assumptions of the Study

That the respondents in the research were aware of the areas that the NGOs have been involved in development. The study assumed that all the identified respondents made themselves available and that the information that they gave was true and accurate

The study presumed that the identified respondents were aware of the areas that the NGOs had been involved in development. The study also assumed that they made themselves available and that the information that they gave was true and accurate.

1.8 Definition of Significant Terms

These were the significant terms of the study

Intervention- This is the process taken to improve a situation.

Educational services- includes formations that offer teaching in a wide variety of subjects. These exercise is provided by particular launches, like schools, colleges, universities, and training centers.

Health services- It denotes care or enhancement of better health through, diagnosis, treatment and prevention,

Food and diet- is the sum of food used by a person and its nutritive value.

Community empowerment - Process of allowing communities to increase control over their lives.

Poverty eradication - set of actions, economic and humanitarian, that are planned to eternally boost people out of poverty.

1.8 Organization of the Study

This research was structured in five sections.

Chapter One covered the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives and research questions. Also the significance of the study, delimitation, limitations of the study, assumptions of the study, definitions of the significant terms as well as the organization of the study. Chapter Two covered literature review on the impact of NGOs participations on poverty eradication from global, regional to local perspectives. It then offered both theoretical framework and conceptual framework on which the study is based. Finally, it identified the research gap that the study hopes to fill. Chapter Three outlined the research methodology of the study which includes research design, target population, sampling technique and sample size, research instruments, data collection and analysis techniques. It finally offered the operationalization of variables table. Chapter Four contained the data analysis, presentation, and interpretation of the research findings; while Chapter Five presented summary of research findings, discussions, conclusion, recommendations and suggestion for further study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter explores the prevailing literature related to the research from worldwide, regional and local views. The chapter also presents both the theoretical and the conceptual framework on which the study covers. It finally finds the research gap and summary of the study.

2.2 Poverty Eradication

Poverty is viewed as: “A social form considered by the continued/ lasting deprivation of resources, skills, ranges, safety and influence vibrant for choice of sufficient normal way of existing and second and third generation rights” Poverty is both structural and multi-dimensional. It’s vibrant, hard, institutionalized and engendered. These method and nature of poverty differ by common cluster, period, place and nation (World Bank, 2000).

Six scope features highly in deprived people’s meanings of scarceness: Mainly, scarceness involves joined heights. Though poverty is hardly limited to a few needs, the bottommost is always the need of subsistence goods like food. Secondly, poverty key psychological aspects like powerlessness, noiselessness, dependence, disgrace and embarrassment. The care of ethnic character and common rules and unity aids poor people to endure to consider their own humankind, and insensitive conditions. Thirdly, infrastructural access is also a feature of the deprived. Fourthly, as much as there is uptake of education, access to quality of education is key. Fifthly, hardship is equally linked to poor health. Conclusively, the deprived hardly think of revenue accumulation, but base their value on property accumulation as a safety net against (World Bank, 2000).

Most prominent agencies in global growth community admits poverty decline much a political and economic matter. Obviously the United Nations' Millennium Sustainable Development Goals (MSDGs) and poverty easing policies accepted by key stakeholders including the U.S. Government's Millennium Challenge Account. The hypothesis responsible and an effective and efficient government, credible elections, a vibrant civil society are critical ingredients for good governance and responsible leadership to stem out poverty. According to OECD (2005), the attributes account to

the “decent supremacy” agenda that constitute significant policy instruments on the global front for example the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (OECD, 2005).

Civil Society Groups for long has supplemented the government efforts in financial mobilization. However, the NGO Coordination Act 1990 established the NGO Registration Bureau and the National Council of NGOs. This was meant to be a regulatory body of NGOs, but some still operate outside the mandate of this body. This has led to the proliferation of dubious NGOs that despite funding, hardly do anything meaningful on the ground.

From the early stages in 1960s, the NGO sector in Kenya has grown and presently expected to partake an income of about Kshs. 20 billion yearly. The NGO has been vital in spurring growth and development. It has served as the link between the state and the people and its operation is devoid of red tape bureaucracy and inefficiency. In the long run, civil society groups have been instrumental in poverty reduction strategies (OECD, 2005).

The knowledge of the last frequent times has showed that growth is probable and can be realized. Ferriho (1980) asserts that few states have experienced an exponential growth rate lifting its populace out of poverty and dependence. However, De Beer & Swanepoel (2001) note that the economic situation has deteriorated and the skewedness between the poor and the rich widened due to poor development policies hitherto applied. The failure of the previous development models was basically to their top-down approach hence their replacement with participatory models. This ensure the people have buy-in in the programmes.

Chayanov and Boserup works, set the path for a needs based approach. It authorizes that manufacture is essential by household needs. The theory contends that due to a high population, employment of a labour intensive system with high input will spur productivity. In the 1990s, studies attested to the changes that in areas with relatively high population and integration to the market economy, it was easier to achieve sustainable and viable growth rates. These include; East and West Africa. On the contrary, financial liberalization has discouraged agricultural economies and subsequent rise of the informal sector across Africa. These system that is patronage - aligned is still dominant in the urban settings but dysfunctional in the rural areas. In the urban Centre it acts as an adhesive of social cohesion (Burkey, 1993).

2.3 Objectives versus poverty eradication

This section presents empirical literature of the study in relation to objectives as presented by other authors, scholars and researchers. This section has sub-sections that look into the influence of NGOs intervention on poverty eradication in Tana river Sub- County, Kenya.

2.3.1 Provision of Education and Poverty Eradication

Patel and Mitlin (2004), argue that no urban programme aimed at alleviating poverty can eventually work unless the decision making, implementation and execution is done by the local populace. Non-Governmental Organizations contend that to a pre requisite for development is creation of a pool of educated personnel. They further argue that development has been pegged back by high illiteracy index. As such, it is pertinent to fuse development with education. The fact that NGOs have local presence and include the local populace in their programmes works to strengthen the developmental processes (Satterthwaite, 2011). Their work has resulted in local innovation, mobilization of the masses, policy change and improved health and sanitation in urban slums and other informal and rural settlements.

It is worthy to note that NGO activities vary from one community to another, equally, their methods are context specific to have the desired outcomes. They are instead guided by the rationale that is, the poor people's efforts need to be supplemented and not supplanted in order to increase possibilities open to them to enable them reduce poverty. By designing and implementing customized innovative interventions they have enhanced quality of life of slum dwellers (Suharko, 2007). A significant part of NGOs successes is attributed to a strong commitment to people's participation.

NGOs activities in some parts have contributed to meaningful development initiatives. This has been crucial in complimenting state activities. They are devoted to identifying and solving the core causes of poverty, for instance poor sanitation and housing, with their flexible community based initiatives by transferring the necessary knowledge and skills. Therefore, some NGOs programs in the community empower and capacitate the community, therefore, contributing to alleviation of poverty and sustainable community development (Khan. & Rahaman, 2007).

2.3.2 Health and Sanitation and Poverty Eradication

Health and sanitation is very essential to humanity. According to Water Aid (2013), most of the population in developing states are in dire need of clean water and sanitation. Approximately, 800 million and 2.5 billion people have no access to safe and clean water and sanitation facilities respectively. Every year 3.4 million people are estimated to be victims of water borne diseases, children severely affected (Hesperian foundation & UNDP 2005). With the adoption of Millennium Sustainable goals, a commitment to right the wrongs was set. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) posits that that capacity building of the local population can be a key driver of change and local ownership. Rahman, (2002) documents the salient role played by NGOs in health, sanitation and education services provision.

Though there are a lot of impediments inclined to specific countries on accessibility to water and sanitation services. Four universal barriers to access water and sanitation are seen to be of profound magnitude. This include: poor infrastructural development in the sector, political ineptitude, technological risk averseness and unilateral implementation of policies devoid of local buy-in that is context specific. Poor or inadequate monitoring and evaluation exercises to check on goals and objectives outcomes (Moe & Rheingans, 2006).

The alarming situation in developing world is not well documented from the world figures. Western Asia at approximately 84% is the highest recorded figure while Sub Saharan Africa 37% is the les represented (WHO, 2006). The urban poor in developing countries have few options but to live in squalid and dangerous environments where they encounter numerous threats presenting major risks to public health. Water borne diseases account for a higher children mortality rate the combined impact of malaria, AIDS and measles (Yael V, 2011). Water borne diseases has exacerbated economic development and alleviation of poverty initiatives. Health and Sanitary conditions are particularly poor in informal settlements. Lack of access to clean water, poor hygiene, and higher risk of illnesses, such as diarrhea, malaria and tuberculosis affect a large number of slum dwellers (UN-HABITAT, 2006). The role of NGOs has increasingly taken Centre stage in the health and development. Sectors. The health sector is one of their h focus areas. Galway (2012) posits that due to lean service delivery systems in the informal sector, NGOs role is more pronounced. They

have enabled access to preventive and curative healthcare products in informal settlements where poverty is rife and absence of healthcare facilities is evident. The indispensability of water cannot be underestimated as its importance cuts across sectors including creation and sustenance of employment. NGOs have upped their crescendo of advocacy on water resources, their use and sustainability (Mosley, 2004).

2.3.3 Food and Diet and Poverty Eradication

Food and diet is a requirement for good health. Water Aid (2013) contends that a key manifestation of food insecurity among the poor is inadequate dietary and nutritional balance. WHO (2016) postulates that failure to meet the Millennium Sustainable Development Goals in reference to food and water, is key to development. The achievement of these goals is pertinent on development of sound policies NICEP (2005) posits that food security is both a national and global issue. This is needed for sustainability of ecosystems and sustainable food production. In subsistence agricultural areas depending on rain fed agriculture, water needs to be well managed to ensure they don't relapse into abject poverty. Containment of water borne diseases and other aquatic vector induced diseases such as malaria can be effective through sound water management services that ensures there are no breeding sites. Gwatkin (2007) posits that nutritional inadequacy was more profound among the poor than the middle and upper level of the society. Mosley (2004) on the other hand argues that deteriorating health conditions exacerbate the poverty levels due to productive income generating time wasted in nursing illness and medical expenditure. This has a deep effect on the motivational, remuneration and engagement of labour force.

2.3.4 Community Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation

Community empowerment has gradually become a center of attention in development strategy (UNESCO, 2009). Empowerment was brought into development from several different sources, such as the scholar Paolo Freire's radical theory of 'conscientization', and from social work theory. State governments and NGOs alike are involved in development and alleviation of poverty with a focus down-top (Community based approach). The poor in informal settlements are sunk in poverty and the only way to leap out of poverty is through structural transformation. This entails empowerment and capacity building of the locals to be the drivers of change

themselves. Community empowerment initiatives by NGOs for alleviation of urban poverty are thought believed to be dependent on unitary decision making and execution by the locals (Joop de Wit & Erhard Berner, 2009).

In some circumstances community based organizations (CBOs) join NGOs in playing a crucial role in designing best strategies for empowering urban slum dwellers through lobbying and advocacy campaigns for better housing, livelihoods and political representation (Patel, 2001). In sectors such as health and education for the public, NGOs have been occupying the role of main service providers over the past few years. Without doubt, the continuation of their role to fill the void is majorly influenced by the government's lack of empowering the communities. NGOs too have increasingly petitioned for change by governments' to pay more attention to those people who have not yet been reached. They help empower slum dwellers to gain control of development in their community, and work with and strengthen capacities of local institutions within the slums (Nikkhah, & Ma'rof, 2010). They adopt a bottom-up approach enabling slum dwellers to define their own problems including poverty situations and equip them with abilities and competencies for independence of initiatives.

2.3.5 NGOs and Poverty Eradication

The importance of water in various life spheres cannot be over emphasized. This include the domestic and industrial field. Access to water and to its prudent management is crucial in transforming developing states economies. Globalization has had a tremendous role on integration and growth of the economic ties. NGOs have worked to develop a partnership among themselves to promote coexistence, and united front in service delivery such that there are no duplication of roles. Global food security has emerged as an important factor in lifting slum dwellers out of poverty. Equally, health and sanitation coupled with environmental degradation are key imperatives of development. Most NGOs have been apolitical on governance issues, however with the passage of time, governance issues have impeded development.

NGOs can be more efficient and effective through in cooperation of society interventionist strategies that are people centered. This promotes community buy in and reduces resistance and wastage (Thoto, 2011). Water borne diseases and aquatic vectors can be controlled through sound water management systems. As a result,

water management will positively and greatly contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction (ROK, 2008).

2.4 Theoretical framework

In this section, the focus is on various theories under which the study is based. It specifically focuses on development theories, modernization theory, dependency theory and people centred development approach.

2.4.1 Development Theories

Historically, theories have developed over time (De Beer & Swanepoel, 2001). The theories trace back to the Western development concepts development. Ferriho (1980) posits that this is an economic growth process that is based on technology. Wealth production, was based on technological advancement and therefore, primitive economies would not move out of their state without financial aid from advanced economies. As a result, developing states were financially supported by advanced economies, however this did not have a capital multiplier effect as this states didn't reach an economic surplus level.

2.4.2 Modernization Theory

Dube (1988) is the proponent of this theory. He postulates that modernization as a theory emanated from the historical developmental challenges in the developing states in post Second World War period. Its root stem from the civilizations of Western Europe and North America. It is also based on urbanization, enlightenment period and industrial revolution age. Dube (1988) asserts that the period is based on positivism and a holistic focus on the society and technological advancement to spur development. On the contrary, Rogers cited in De Beer (1998) conceptualizes the modernization period as a transformational phase from primitive traditional systems to an advanced dynamic and complex technological phase. These phases can be seen in the pejorative terms used to define or describe developing states such as, backward, underdeveloped or less developed.

The cardinal point of modernization is structural transformation and industrialization, to be precise. However, it is worth noting that the modernization approach has had mixed results. In Ethiopia for instance, the structural programs impeded any economic

progress and in fact worsened the dependency syndrome on western economies (De Beer & Swanepoel, 2001).

2.4.3 Dependency Theory

At the beginning of the 1960s, dependency theory emanated from the failures of modernization theory. Its roots can be traced to Marxist development theory (Agbola, 1994). The tenets of this theory are based on the notion that underdevelopment is as a result of the unfavorable economic models from western civilizations. Dependency theorists contend that, underdevelopment is as a result of skewed financial transactions between the states at the economic core and those on the marginal points. The scale tilting in favor of the core. Agbola (1994) noted that the margin of inequalities worsened as a result of the application of modernization theory, and therefore it was counterproductive. Burkey (1993) corroborates this by saying that economic growth has been favorable to the core economies at the expense of the periphery.

2.4.4 People Centred Development Approach

De Beer and Swanepoel (2001) notes that the people centred development strategy aims at capacitating and empowering the local personnel through inclusivity in the policy making process. The theory is premised upon, peoples participation in decision making and execution, sustainability of programs and inclusivity. A people centered education at the local level helps to emancipate and empower the population to make rational decisions on their immediate and future needs (Satterthwaite, 2011). This has improved service delivery, innovative solutions and resource mobilization in the informal settlements.

It is pertinent to note that, NGOS strategies and programs are context specific and tailor made towards its own strengths. Equally their approaches differ in various localities. However, their cardinal principle is in ensuring that the people have buy –in to. Their success is based on tailor-made solutions and a people centered approach (Suharko, 2007).

NGOs have been successful in community based projects due to proximity to the locals and synergy with the local leadership. As a result the programs have been able to empower the local people and thereby had a positive shift in alleviation of poverty and sustainability of community development programs (Khan, & Rahaman, 2007).

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework shows a summary of objectives, variables and indicators and their relationships in the study.

Independent Variables

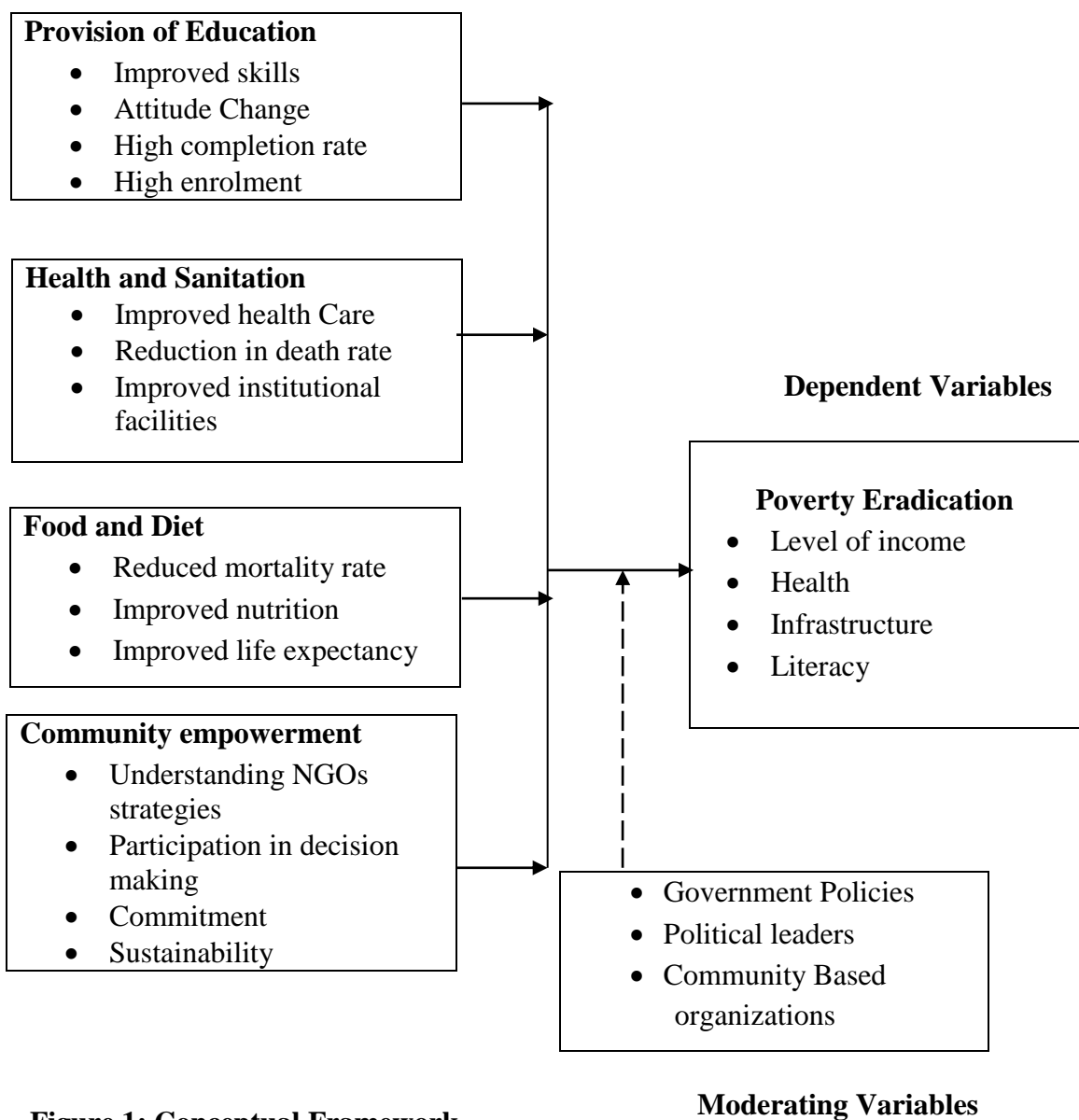


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.6 Research Gap

According to Republic of Kenya (2012), it is widely assumed that proceeds of economic growth will automatically cascade to all cadres of the society. However this case is even worse in north eastern and the upper parts of coast region where the majority of people are living below poverty level. Consequently, export based and agricultural food processing initiatives have been advocated as a panacea of transformation instead of an input in social based projects to spur growth from below.

On the contrary, the previous studies haven't been based on Tana River sub-County. Therefore, this study seeks to find out if the independent variables (education, health, water& sanitation and food & diet) influence the dependent variable (poverty eradication). The rationale of this study is to examine the influence of NGOs activities on poverty eradication in Kenya, a case of Tana River Sub- County and point out the challenges that have so far undermined their success.

2.7 Summary of literature

From the background literature review, it is clear that a range of research has been already undertaken on poverty eradication worldwide and Kenya in particular. Historically, the NGO world has been instrumental in development initiatives. Their proximity to local populations has ensured that the much maligned top-down approaches adopted by governments has been supplemented by a local- up mechanism. The local population has therefore had a say in their activities implemented by NGOs and therefore that it has also aided its success. The empowerment and capacity building has been able to transform societies from dependency on aid to a cultivating skills for sustainable development. However, it is worth to note that some NGOs have been detrimental to development due to transference of strategies from other areas that have not been tried and tested locally.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter describes the research methodology used to achieve the research objectives covering the research design and its justification, the target population of the study, sample and sampling technique, the research instruments and its administration, validity and reliability, pilot testing, data collection procedures and data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

This study employed descriptive survey research design. Creswell (2005) posits that it involves fact finding and enquiry. This was employed to establish the influence of non-governmental organization interventions on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub-County in Kenya. It was pertinent in inference making from the data gathered in line with the objectives. As such a relationship between the dependent and independent variables was established (Kothari, 2004). It used questionnaires and interview schedule and generalized the sample findings to the target population.

3.3 Target Population of the Study

Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2007) postulate that this is a sub set of a population that can be specifically examined to reach a defined research outcome. This study population had 1300 individuals who had benefitted from the NGO activities in the following development areas: education services, health and sanitation, food and diet and community empowerment.

Table 3.1: Sample Size

| Category of Population | Total No. | Frequency | Percentage % |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Education | 300 | 50 | 23.0 |
| Health Services | 250 | 42 | 19.3 |
| Food and Diet | 400 | 68 | 30.8 |
| Community empowerment | 350 | 60 | 26.9 |
| Total | 1300 | 210 | 100 |

3.4 Sample size and Sampling Technique

Sampling enables a researcher to aim at a specific sub group of the total population (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2007). Stratified sampling technique was applied on the target population. 20% of the target population was applied in the study as recommended by (Kothari, 2004). The target population was stratified into four (4) strata for representation purposes namely; those who had benefited from education services, health services, food and diet and community empowerment.

The researcher used stratified and simple random techniques to obtain a representative sample from each group. The use of stratified random sampling was ideal due to the fact that the population of the study was stratified into groups with unique features with each stratum studied independently without interfering with the other categories. The researcher then carried out simple random sampling to ensure that respondents were drawn from each stratum to get a relatively comprehensive sample for the study. This ensured everyone in the various strata had an equal chance of being selected hence eliminating bias (Kothari, 2004; Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

3.5 Research Instruments and Procedures

The research employed a qualitative and quantitative paradigm. Semi-structured questionnaires and observation schedule were employed to collect primary data. Secondary sources were equally sourced.

3.6 Pilot Testing

Bryman & Bell (2003) states that, it is always desirable to conduct a pilot study before administering a questionnaire to a sample while Marczyk, DeMatteo and Festinger (2005) point to pilot test as the preliminary stage to data collection process. 16 respondents constituted the sample size. Four respondents from each category were sampled using purposeful sampling to test the questionnaire. The pre-test was meant to check on accuracy, clarity and the ease at which respondents interact with the questionnaire. On the other hand, pilot testing provided proxy data for selection of a probability due to clarity, accuracy and appropriateness of the instruments established (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2007).

3.6.1 Research Questionnaires

The researcher used semi-structured questionnaires (Appendix I). The questionnaire was chosen because it was easy to administer and analyze and help to bring out opinions and attitudes relating to personal and business information with ease (Kothari, 2004). The questions were structured, closed ended (Yes or No) or open ended inviting free response to the questions.

3.6.2 Research Observation Guide

A research observation checklist (Appendix III) accounted for what was happening in various NGOs interventions. The researcher made personal observation of the respondents to complement data generated from the questionnaire and interviews. This data from observation was used for correlational purposes to enhance data reliability. The observation guide assisted in comparing personality traits, behavioral patterns and level of visible development on the ground. Personal observation was also adopted to assess type and size of the inventory of the respondents NGOs.

3.6.3 Validity of Research Instruments

Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill (2007) argue that the degree of accuracy of data collected in line with the variables influences the inference made from such data. To ensure internal validity (control extraneous variables), the researcher ensured that the questions were simple and clear to the respondents. External validity was conducted by random sampling of the respondents. After stratification, respondents were chosen on a random basis. This ensured sample representation and thus allowing generalization. The researcher developed the tools guided by the study objectives. The instruments were reviewed by the supervisors and experts to ensure they had both content and face validity.

3.6.4 Reliability of Research Instruments

This denotes the consistency of the results after subsequent trials (Kothari, 2004). The higher the random error deviating from the true measurement as a result of failure to adequately accommodate all important factors, the lower the reliability (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). To ensure there is competence, research assistants were trained adequately.

3.7 Data Collection Procedures

A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect primary data. For those respondents who were not able to read and write the researcher administered the questionnaires through interviews. This involved data being collected by the researcher rather than being self-administered. The researcher was assisted by a trained research assistant who read the questions exactly as they appeared on the questionnaire.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

A Likert scale of five points for all the variables was adopted (Kothari, 2004) running from the least positive being assigned 1 to the most positive being assigned 5. The questions were similar in nature using a common scale to ensure that the gathered data is comparable and meaningful. Qualitative data was analyzed presented in descriptive narratives. Quantitative data on the other hand was collected using questionnaires and analyzed using inferential statistics and presented using tables, frequencies, averages, percentages, modes and median to show the influence of NGOs interventions on poverty eradication in Tana River sub- County.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

To abide by ethical standards, the National Council of Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and the University graduate school gave authorization for data collection. Equally, express consent was sought from the subjects under study and they were assured of confidentiality and anonymity. Further, the study was also subjected to plagiarism test to ensure the authenticity of the research report.

3.10 Operational Definition of Variables

Table 2 gave a summary of research objectives, variables of study, their indicators, level of measurement, tools of analysis for each objective and type of tool employed for each objective.

Table 3.2 : Operational Definition of Variables

| Research Objectives | Variable | Indicator | Measurement scale | Tools of Analysis | Analysis Techniques |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| To establish the influence of education intervention by Non-Governmental Organizations on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County | Education intervention | Improved skills •Attitude Change •High completion rate High enrolment | -Interval -Nominal | SPSS | Percentages, frequencies, median and modes |
| To determine the influence of health and sanitation intervention by Non-Governmental Organizations on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County. | Health and sanitation intervention | •Improved health Care •Reduction in death rate •Improved institutional | -Interval -Nominal | SPSS | Percentages, frequencies, median and modes |
| To assess the influence of food and diet intervention by Non-Governmental Organizations on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County. | Food and Diet intervention | •Reduced mortality rate •Improved nutrition •Improved life expectancy | -Interval -Nominal | SPSS | Percentages, frequencies, median and modes |
| To assess the influence of community empowerment intervention by Non-Governmental Organizations on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County. | community empowerment intervention | •Reduced water borne diseases •Accessibility to clean water | -Interval -Nominal | SPSS | Percentages, frequencies, median and modes |
| To establish the influence of NGOs intervention on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County, Kenya. | Poverty eradication | • Level of income • Health • Infrastructure • Literacy | Interval -Nominal | SPSS | Percentages, frequencies, median and modes |

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS, INTERPRETATION AND
DISCUSSIONS OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the study and attempts to answer the research questions posed by the study at the outset.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

A sample of 260 respondents drawn from the target population of 1300 was employed. Only a fraction of 210 questionnaires administered were received from the sample size of 260. This represent a response rate of 80.76% which is an adequate response rate for statistical reporting. Arora and Arora (2003) contend that a survey that produces above 75% response rate is adequate enough to be generalized in entire study population.

4.3 Socio-demographics

This was important in determining the reliability of the information provided. The socio-demographic characteristics sought related to age and gender, occupation of the respondents, academic qualifications, whether the respondent had benefited from the interventions and for how long.

Table 4.1: Age of the Respondents

| Age | Number of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 20-29 | 61 | 25 |
| 30-39 | 91 | 35 |
| 40-49 | 44 | 17 |
| 50-59 | 31 | 12 |
| Above 60 | 29 | 11 |
| Total | 260 | 100 |

4.3.1 The Age of the Respondents

The findings from the respondent's age showed (35%) are aged between 30- 39 years followed closely by 25% who are in the 20-29 age bracket. These are followed by

16.3% who in the age of 40-49 years, 50-59 have 11.7% and 10.3% are in the age of over 60 years. Majority of those living in the county are therefore young people with age of between 20-39 years (60.8 %) as shown in Figure 4.1. These young people need employment and training opportunities to upgrade their lives and livelihoods. This is also the group that requires programmes that are aimed at laying a platform for self-employment. Republic of Kenya (2009) cites that majority of youth in Kenya are jobless hence need to go to self-employment or need to be empowered.

Table 4.2: The gender Distribution of the Respondent

| Gender | Number of Respondents | Percentage |
|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Male | 74 | 25 |
| Female | 136 | 65 |
| Total | 260 | 100 |

4.3.2 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the gender diversity of the respondents in Tana River sub County. The results obtained showed that 74 (35%) were male while 136 (65%) were female, thus showing a high diversity of the gender. This is an indication that there are more female respondents in the study. Paul, (2007) noted that women in most developing countries have a low socio-economic status than that of their male counterparts thus their participation is hampered. This could also mean that men worked away from home while women operated their businesses from home for example retail shops and hawking as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.3: Occupation of the Respondents

| Occupation | Frequency | Percentage % |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Wage worker | 44 | 21.1 |
| Casual worker | 32 | 15.5 |
| Business person | 84 | 40.0 |
| Unemployed | 42 | 20.0 |
| Not indicated | 8 | 0.4 |
| Total | 210 | 100.00 |

4.3.3 Occupation of the Respondents

This section aimed at establishing the source of livelihood of the respondents in Tana River sub County. In this regard, the respondents were required to indicate their occupation. The findings indicated that majority of the respondents 44 (21.1%) were wage workers, 32 (15.5%) were casual workers, 84 (40%) were business persons while 42 (20%) were unemployed. While 8(0.4) did not indicate their occupation. This implied that only a small proportion of the individuals had a reliable source of income and this could be the basis of the high poverty levels in Tana River sub County. Moreover, the unemployed will not be able to fully cater for their personal and family needs leading to low living standards. On the other hand informal sector continues to be the main source of employment generation in the country growing at higher pace while the formal sector remains relatively static (World Bank, 2006).The data obtained is summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.4: Education Levels of the Respondents

| Educational level | Frequency | Percentage% |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Primary | 120 | 57.1 |
| Secondary | 50 | 23.8 |
| Diploma | 40 | 9.92 |
| Degree | 10 | 4.8 |
| Not indicated | 10 | 4.8 |
| Total | 210 | 100.00 |

4.3.4 Academic Qualifications

The study sought to obtain background information relating to respondents educational qualifications. This information had been considered for determining the ability of the respondents to provide accurate information and to deal with their situation. In this regard, the respondents were required to indicate their highest education level. Majority of the respondents 120 (57. 6%) of the residents in the County had attained primary education. While 50 (23.8%) had attained secondary level. Of those interviewed 20 (9. 0%) had attained diploma, 10 (4.8 %) had degree and 10 (4.8%) did not indicate their qualifications. This can therefore be interpreted that a bigger percentage of the people have received basic education (81.4%).This

means that literacy levels were likely to be relatively low .However, the drop in students at the secondary level to 23.8% meant that urgent intervention was required to ensure high secondary enrolment hence high literacy levels. The findings are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.5: Those who have benefited from the NGO Interventions

| Response | Frequency | Percentage % |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Yes | 127 | 89 |
| No | 83 | 11 |
| Total | 210 | 100 |

4.3.5 Respondents who Benefited from NGO Intervention

The study sought to establish the respondents who had benefited from NGO intervention in Tana River sub County. The results obtained show that majority of the respondents at 127(89%) had benefited from interventions. On the contrary, 83 (11%) indicated that they were yet to benefit from the NGO intervention, this implied that the larger proportion had benefited and thus were conversant with the study topic.

Table 4.6: Duration Respondents Benefited from NGO Interventions

| Duration | Frequency | Percentage % |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 0 – 12 Months | 79 | 37.6 |
| 1- 2 Years | 77 | 36.2 |
| 3-5 Years | 31 | 16.8 |
| Over 5 year | 18 | 8.8 |
| Not indicated | 4 | 1.6 |
| Total | 210 | 100 |

4.3.6 Duration Benefited from NGO Interventions

The study aimed at determining the duration the respondents had benefited from the NGO interventions. This was considered important for assessing the ability of the respondents to provide reliable information. To achieve this, the respondents were required to indicate the range of number of months and years they had benefited from NGO interventions. The findings presented on Table 4.6 indicated that majority 79 (37.6%) of the respondent had benefited for 1-12 months, 77 (36.2%) had benefited for 1-2 years. Others 31 (16.5%) had benefited for 3-4 years while others 14 (8.8%) had benefited for Over 5 years and 4 (1.6%) had not indicated. This findings indicate that 156 (73.8%) had benefited for 2 years and below while 45 (25.3%) had benefited for over 3 years

4.4 The Influence of NGOs Intervention on Poverty Eradication in Tana River Sub- County

This section sought to establish the influence of non-governmental organizations interventions on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County. The responses were recorded on a five -point Likert Scale of 1 to 5 where; 1 strongly agree, 2 agree, 3 undecided, 4 disagree 5, strongly disagree. This is a frequency table presentation of responses to the indicators in this objective. The indicators being of ordinal categorical data the median for central tendency.

4.4.1 The influence of Education Intervention by NGO on Poverty Eradication in Tana River Sub- County

Table 4.7: Education and Poverty Eradication

| Indicators | Strongly agree % | Agree % | Undecided % | Disagree % | Strongly disagree % | Median % |
|--|------------------|---------|-------------|------------|---------------------|----------|
| The NGOs have enabled the locals to increase enrolment in schools and completion rate | 24% | 36% | 9% | 20% | 11% | 2.0 |
| The NGOs have enhanced community development through improved education facilities | 23% | 38% | 9% | 20% | 10% | 2.0 |
| The general living conditions of the locals has increased due to NGO interventions | 23% | 27% | 7% | 20% | 20% | 2.0 |
| The NGOs have helped the locals improve skills through technical skills training and education | 35% | 37% | 4% | 10% | 14% | 2.0 |
| The NGOs have assisted the locals to increased knowledge of how to manage resources such as water and finances | 36% | 25% | 5% | 9% | 25% | 2.0 |
| The initiatives have enabled the community to support themselves financially | 10% | 30% | 3% | 32% | 25% | 4.0 |

Table 4.7 presents the variable education and poverty eradication. This is a frequency table presentation of responses to the indicators in this objective. The indicators being of ordinal categorical data the median for central tendency. When the respondents were asked whether the NGOs have enabled the locals to increase enrolment in schools and completion rate. Out of 210 respondents 24% were in strong agreement, 36% agreed 9% were undecided, 20% were in disagreement and 11 % were in strong disagreement. The modal class represents a strata in agreement. However, 2 represents the median which implies that majority (60%) were in view that the NGOs have enabled the locals to increase enrolment in schools and completion rate. When the respondents were asked whether the NGOs have enhanced community development through improved education facilities, the findings show that 23% strongly agreed while 38% agreed, 9% were undecided, 20% disagree and 10% strongly disagreed. The modal class is of respondents who were in agreement while the median was found to be 2 which implies that majority over (61%) agreed that NGOs have enhanced community development through improved education facilities.

Further, when asked whether the general living conditions of the locals has increased due to NGO interventions 23% were in strong agreement, 27% agreed, 7% were undecided, 20% disagreed while 20% strongly disagreed. The modal class is of respondents who were in agreement while the median was found to be 2. This meant that on average over 50% were in agreement. Further investigation revealed that the NGOs have helped the locals improve skills through technical skills training and education with 35% strongly agreed, 37% agreed, 4% were undecided, 10% disagreed and 14% strongly disagreed. The modal class is of respondents who were in agreement while the median was found to be 2. This implies that majority with 72 % were in agreement that NGOs interventions has helped the locals to improve their lives. When asked whether the NGOs have assisted the locals to increase knowledge of how to manage resources such as water and finances, 36% strongly agreed, 25% agreed, 5% were undecided 9% disagreed and 25% strongly disagreed.

The modal class is of respondents who were in agreement while the median was found to be 2. This implies that majority 61 % were in agreement that NGOs interventions have assisted locals to increase knowledge of how to manage resources such as water and finance. When asked whether the interventions have enabled the

community to support themselves financially, 10% strongly agreed, 30% agreed, 3% were undecided 30% disagreed and 25% strongly disagreed. The modal class is of respondents who were in disagreement while the median was found to be 4. This implies that majority 58 % were in disagreement. This implies that the saving rates and the level of investment activities still remains low. Jivani, (2010) says that microcredit advanced by NGOs helps in setting a sustainable base for the subsistence needs and long term economic activities in line with income generation.

4.4.2 The influence of health and Sanitation intervention by NGOs on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County

Table 4.8: Health and Sanitation and Poverty Eradication

| Indicators | Strongly agree % | Agree % | Undecided % | Disagree % | Strongly disagree % | Median % |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Provision of health services have helped improve the health conditions of the community | 27% | 33% | 3% | 19% | 18% | 2.0 |
| The medical services provided by NGOs are easily accessible | 30% | 25% | 2% | 25% | 16% | 2.0 |
| The NGOs have helped in managing emerging health crises such as HIV/AIDS and Cholera. | 21% | 20% | 2% | 32% | 25% | 4.0 |
| The NGOs have improved community health education such as hygiene and waste disposal | 31% | 32% | 4% | 20% | 13% | 2.0 |
| Death reports resulting from various diseases and health conditions have decreased due to NGOs activities | 13% | 22% | 2% | 39% | 24% | 3.0 |
| NGOs activities have increased accessibility to clean water and sanitation facilities such as toilets and bathrooms | 33% | 36% | 6% | 18% | 9% | 2.0 |

Table 4.8 presents the variable health and sanitation and poverty eradication. This is a frequency table presentation of responses to the indicators in this objective. The indicators being of ordinal categorical data the median for central tendency. When the respondents were asked whether provision of health services have helped improve the health conditions of the community. The findings indicated that out of 210 respondents 27% were in strong agreement, 33% agreed 3% were undecided, 19% were in disagreement and 18 % were in strong disagreement. The modal class represents those in agreement. However, the median at 2 denotes that the majority 60% agreed that NGOs interventions have helped improve health and sanitation conditions.

When the respondents were asked whether the medical services provided by NGOs are easily accessible the findings show that 30% strongly agreed while 27% agreed, 2% were undecided, 25% disagree and 16% strongly disagreed. The modal class is of respondents who were in strong agreement while the median was found to be 2 which implies that on average medical services provided by NGOs are easily accessible. Further, when asked whether the NGOs have helped in managing emerging health crises such as HIV/AIDS and Cholera 19% were in strong agreement, 20% agreed, 2% were undecided, 32% disagreed while 27% strongly disagreed. This meant that majority with 59% disagreed. When asked whether the NGOs have improved community health education such as hygiene and waste disposal, 26% strongly agreed, 32% agreed, 9% were undecided, 20% disagreed and 17 strongly disagreed.

The modal class is of respondents who were in agreement while the median was found to be 2. This implies that majority 58 % were in agreement. When asked whether Death reports resulting from various diseases and health conditions have decreased due to NGOs activities, 13% strongly agreed, 22% agreed, 2% were undecided, 39% disagreed and 24% strongly disagreed. The modal class of respondents who were in disagreement while the median was found to be 3. This means that 63% disagreed. Finally when they were asked whether the NGOs activities have increased accessibility to clean water and sanitation facilities such as toilets and bathrooms, 33% strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 6% were undecided, 18% disagreed and 9% strongly disagreed. The modal class is of respondents who were in agreement while the median was found to be 2. This meant that the NGO interventions have succeeded in enhancing the welfare of the Hola community health wise as most of the

interventions (69%) have had positive impact. However there is still room for improvement of existing health and sanitation interventions as none of them impacted on health and sanitation. This findings are in line with Jivani (2010) who postulate that the NGOs complement the state in provision health and education services and are also in linkages between the public-private sectors.

4.4.3 The influence of food and diet intervention by NGOs on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County.

Table 4.9: Food and diet and poverty eradication

| Indicators | Strongly Agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Median |
|--|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|--------|
| NGOs have availed Nutritious food to locals which has improved their health conditions | 29% | 25% | 8% | 20% | 18% | 2.0 |
| Nutritious food and diet provided by NGOs has reduced mortality rate | 30% | 26% | 11% | 24% | 9% | 2.0 |
| Nutritious food and diet provided by NGOs has improved life expectancy | 22% | 15% | 10% | 30% | 23% | 4.0 |
| Nutritious food and diet has assisted in fighting diseases | 28% | 32% | 9% | 20% | 13% | 2.0 |

Table 4.9 presents the variable food and diet and poverty eradication. This is a frequency table presentation of responses to the indicators in this objective. The indicators being of ordinal categorical data the median for central tendency. When respondents were asked whether NGOs have availed Nutritious food to locals which has improved their health conditions. The study findings indicated that out of 210 respondents 29% were in strong agreement, 25% agreed 8% were undecided, 20% were in disagreement and 18 % were in strong disagreement. The modal class is of the respondents who agreed. However, the median at 2 which implied that on average there was agreement that NGOs had availed Nutritious food to locals which has improved their health conditions.

When the respondents were asked whether the Nutritious food and diet provided by NGOs has reduced mortality rate, the findings show that 30% strongly agreed while 26% agreed, 11 % were undecided, 24% disagree and 9% strongly disagreed. The modal class is of respondents who were in agreement while the median was found to be 2 which implies that majority agreed that nutritious food and diet provided by NGOs has reduced mortality rate with (56%). On the other hand when asked whether nutritious food and diet provided by NGOs has improved life expectancy 22% were in strong agreement, 15% agreed, 10 % were undecided, 30% disagreed and 23% were in strong agreement. The modal class is of respondents who were in disagreement while the median was found to be 4 which implies that on average they disagreed that nutritious food and diet provided by NGOs has reduced mortality rate with (53%).

Further, when the respondents were asked whether Nutritious food and diet has assisted in fighting diseases 28% strongly agreed. 32% agreed, 9% were undecided, 24%disagreed while 13% were in strong agreement. The modal class is of represents those in agreement while 2, as the median implied that majority were in agreement that nutritious food and diet has assisted in fighting diseases. This meant that the NGO interventions have succeeded in enhancing the welfare of the community. This is echoed by UNICEP (2005) that to curb susceptibility to water borne diseases was premised on prudent water management.

4.4.4 The influence of community empowerment intervention by NGOs on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub-County

Table 4.10: Community Empowerment and Poverty Eradication

| Indicators | Strongly agreed | Agreed | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagreed | Median |
|--|-----------------|--------|-----------|----------|--------------------|--------|
| Community members understand the strategies used by NGOs to eradicate poverty | 20% | 22% | 2% | 24% | 28% | 4.0 |
| Community members are involved in decision making process of formulation and implementation of NGO interventions | 33% | 31% | 3% | 24% | 9% | 2.0 |
| The community is willing and committed towards ensuring the NGO interventions prosper | 33% | 5% | 2% | 10% | 20% | 2.0 |
| There is increase in sustainability among community members brought about by NGO intervention in community empowerment | 33% | 33% | 4% | 15% | 10% | 2.0 |

Table 4.10 presents the objective aimed at establishing the various ways into which NGO interventions had impacted the community empowerment. When asked whether Community members understand the strategies used by NGOs to eradicate poverty. The study findings show that out of 210 respondents 20% were in strong agreement, 15% agreed, 8% were undecided, 29% were in disagreement and 28 % were in strong disagreement. The modal class represented those in disagreement. However, 4 as the median represented those disagreement that Community members understood the strategies used by NGOs to eradicate poverty. On the other hand when respondents were asked whether Community members are involved in decision making process of formulation and implementation of NGO interventions 39% were in strong agreement, 29% agreed, 7% were undecided, 24% were in disagreement and 9 % were in strong disagreement. The modal class is of the respondents who strongly

agreed. However the median was found to be 2. This means that majority agreed that they were involved in decision making.

Further investigation on whether the community is willing and committed towards ensuring the NGO interventions prosper, 22% were in strong agreement, 35% agreed, 10% were undecided, 10% were in disagreement and 23 % were in strong disagreement. The modal class is of the respondents who strongly agreed. However the median at 2 this implied that on average they agreed with 57%. When respondents were asked whether there is increase in sustainability among the community members brought about by NGO intervention in community empowerment 38% were in strong agreement, 32% agreed, 4% were undecided, 15% were in disagreement and 13 % were in strong disagreement. The modal class is of the respondents who strongly agreed. However the median at 2 this implied that majority agreed with 70%. These results concur with Szent and Tetenyi (2013), that community participation ensures inclusivity, spreading of benefits to the majority, promotion of mutual trust and a rights based approach of accountability and transparency.

4.4.5 Moderating variables Versus NGOs Interventions and poverty eradication

Table 4.11: Moderating Variables

| Indicators | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Median |
|---|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|--------|
| There is government support in NGOs interventions on Poverty eradication | 24% | 21% | 6% | 20% | 29% | 2.0 |
| There is political goodwill in support of NGOs interventions on poverty eradication | 29% | 18% | 3% | 20% | 30% | 2.0 |
| There is community support in undertaking NGOs activities | 10% | 30% | 3% | 37% | 25% | 4.0 |

4.4.5 Moderating variables Versus NGOs Interventions and poverty eradication

Table 4.11 presents the variable community empowerment and poverty eradication. When respondents were asked whether the government supports NGO interventions in poverty eradication. The findings of the study indicated that 24% were in strong agreement, 21% agreed, 6% were undecided, 20% were in disagreement and 29 % were in strong disagreement. The results implied that on average the respondents agreed that the government supports poverty eradication while others were in disagreement. This meant that government plays a very some roles in supporting the NGO activities. When asked whether there is political goodwill in support of NGOs intervention on. The study revealed that on average with 47% were in agreement and 50% in disagreement that there is political goodwill. Further when the respondents were asked whether there is community support in undertaking NGOs activities majority disagreed with 62%. This implied that the community played very insignificant role or their participation is minimal in NGOs activities. These findings concur with IMF (2010) that the policies prepared by the government are supposed to promote the principle of equity and sustainability despite high rates of economic growth. As a result, poverty eradication is a key commitment of the government in order to promote sustainable development. The central government is tasked with the policy process and operational frameworks like supply, human resource development and enforcement while the devolved units are the executors of policies. Therefore, through policy formulation, the national government controls and coordinates the poverty eradication initiatives.

4.5 Discussion of the Findings

The findings showed that the majority affirm that NGOs have been beneficial at 89% frequency, though the remaining 11% however still stated that they are yet to benefit from the NGO intervention. The findings also revealed that NGOs have impacted in eradicating poverty in Tana River Sub- County, thus affirming the positive role played by NGO intervention. This concurred with argument by Galway2012), that non-governmental sector was well positioned to articulate the needs of poor people by providing services and enhancing development in remote areas through accessing the most vulnerable, poverty stricken populations. Discussion on the specific objectives is as follows:

4.5.1 Education and Poverty Alleviation

Based on the findings over 60% agreed that education interventions have led to poverty reduction. Banerjee *et al.*, (2003) contends that NGOS have had a positive impact in provision of health services in Kenya. This findings also agree with Agba, *et al* (2014) study results in rural Nigeria which showed a significant relationship between the advancement of education in local areas and the initiatives of NGOs in Akwa Ibom State. Water Aid, (2013) too corroborates this that the role of NGOs in provision of clean water had a direct impact on educational achievement. This study showed that the educational achievement of children was directly proportional to the health conditions. Satterthwaite (2011) posits that a sound education improves the income generation incidence. On the other hand, Wedgwood's (2005) analysed the school going children in the People's Republic of Tanzania, and discovered that attendance in itself is not an end, for the state to move out of poverty traps, the quality of education need to be improved. Further, Satterthwaite (2011) discovered that as much as NGOs projects lifted the masses from the shackles of poverty, not all projects had that level of penetration to reach a majority of the poor. Therefore, education should be emphasized in collaboration with other poverty eradication interventions.

4.5.2 Health and Sanitation and Poverty eradication

The findings revealed that over (55%) agreed that NGO intervention had helped improve health and sanitation conditions. Water Aid (2013) findings reveal that as communities in certain areas got afflicted by water borne and aquatic vector borne diseases rose, their economic viability depreciated as a lot of income generating time was wasted in nursing illness, and a significant percentage of finance goes on medication. Eventually, this cuts down on productivity. Productivity is also boosted as malnutrition falls. The findings agreed with those of Patricia (2008) that NGO initiatives were more effective routes to poverty eradication in low-income countries than state governments. Agba (2014) postulated a direct relationship between NGOs activities better health services in local communities in in Akwa Ibom State - Nigeria. Therefore, with improved health and sanitation, NGOs help eradicate poverty since time and resources lost in accessing medical care is reduced and possibly channelled to income generation activities.

4.5.3 Food and diet and poverty eradication

The findings revealed that majority of the respondent with over 60% were in agreement that food and diet provided by NGOs improved their lives. These findings concur with those of Patricia (2008) that economic development is impeded by protracted seasons of illness on the population, proximity to poor health areas and nutritional and diet deficits. School dropout rates are at times directly related to parents or children illnesses due to lack of proper food and diet. Focus on food security and nutrition programmes in Tana River sub County have been nutritional improvement and poverty mitigation among the vulnerable groups.

4.5.4 Community Empowerment and Poverty Eradication

The study found that over 52% agreed that, there was an increase in community empowerment among the community members brought about by NGOs intervention in community empowerment. These findings concur with Szent-Ivanyi, & Tetenyi, (2013), who established that there is significant impact made by NGOs in poverty eradication. Rahimi (2015) posits that emancipation of the local populations through strengthening the outcomes of agricultural programmes, creating an interface between the people and the state and stakeholder partnerships and linkages will improve the economies of the developing states. Further, Jivani, R. (2010). Found that community empowerment interventions by NGOs were effective tools for eradicating poverty. This includes the freedom to make an informed choice, inclusivity and participation or involvement, accountability, and local organizational capacity. However for the interventions to succeed further, the community ought to improve their level of commitment even further.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study from the data collected on the influence of NGOs intervention on poverty eradication in Tana River sub County. The study explored the relationship between the independent variables Education, Health and Sanitation, Food and diet and Community empowerment with dependant variable Poverty eradication.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The goal was to establish the influence of Education intervention by NGOs on Poverty eradication in the County, determine the influence of health and sanitation intervention on poverty eradication, assess the influence food and diet intervention in the County and to examine the influence of community empowerment intervention by NGOs on poverty eradication in the County.

The results obtained show that majority of the respondents at 127 (89%) had benefited from NGO intervention. There was an indication that there were more females 136 (65%) than males 74 (35%) participated in the study. This meant that women were more dominant and were ready to participate, they were best placed to be entry points of the community to implement intervention started by NGO. The results illustrated that majority of the respondents over 160 (73%) were in business, casual workers and unemployed. This implied that only a small proportion of the individuals had a reliable source of income, this therefore could be the basis of the high poverty levels in the Hola County. The results further showed that majority of the respondents over 170 (81%) had attained only up to the secondary level and only 50 (4%) had attained the higher education. This is further proof that education level is crucial in the ability to earn a better living by securing a well-paying job and make decision that would help them eradicate poverty. The academic qualification of an individual highly determines their lifestyle as more learned people are most likely able to get better paying jobs. The low education levels thus could be one of the contributing factors to the poverty in the Tana River County.

5.2.1 Education and Poverty Alleviation

The study objective on how education influences on poverty eradication among the community. The results revealed that education interventions have led to poverty reduction with majority 70% in agreement. The NGO interventions aimed at advancing both formal and informal education helped in addressing the poverty prevalence. This means that NGOs aim at provision of quality education through development of a skills-set to aid in community leadership and management for both formal and informal skills to develop and manage individual and community resources to eradicate poverty (Banerjee *et al.*, 2003).

5.2.2 Health and Sanitation and Poverty Eradication

The findings indicated that NGO intervention have helped in improvement of health and sanitation conditions with 67% of the respondents agreeing on how the NGOs interventions have successfully enhanced the welfare of the Community health wise as most of the intervention had much impact. The overall goal is to ensure a longer life expectancy and better health for the community. NGOs play an educative and advocacy role on medication, prevention and sanitation issues. They also play as linkages between various stakeholders in the government and private sector. Jivani, (2010) to address health and sanitation issues aimed at poverty eradication.

5. 2.3 Food and Diet and Poverty Eradication

The study sought to assess the influence of food and diet intervention by NGOs on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub- County. The findings revealed that majority of the respondent with over (60%) were in agreement that food and diet provided by NGOs improved their lives. These findings concur with Alice (2008) who contends that the level of economic deprivation is exacerbated by a prolonged illness and conditions of vulnerability to poor medical conditions. School dropout rates are equally linked to the illness of children or their parents and poor nutritional or dietary attainment levels. Focus on food security and nutrition programmes in Tana River County have been nutritional improvement and poverty mitigation among the vulnerable groups.

5.2.4 Community Empowerment and Poverty Eradication

On the influence of community empowerment on poverty eradication, it was established that the interventions highly improved the community empowerment. This is through community members' involvement in decision making process of formulation and implementation of the initiatives, the initiatives being used frequently by community members to sustain themselves thus an overall increase in sustainability among the community members. It was however established on average Community members did not understand the strategies used by NGOs to eradicate poverty. This implied that the success of the interventions in Tana River County still remained relatively low. This implies that most of the NGOs interventions have enhanced the community empowerment with majority in agreement. The empowerment is a great step in the poverty eradication as the individuals are not only able to make informed decisions but also able to come up with ways to sustain themselves. According to Szent-Ivanyi and Tetenyi (2013), a people centred development approach empowers the community in decision making, promote mutuality and promote accountability and transparency thereby translating benefits to the larger community.

5.3 Conclusions

First, the study concludes that NGO interventions have been able to cater for the needs of the Tana River community. This has been able to change their life style. Hence, NGOs are equally and increasingly key stakeholders in the fight against poverty. The NGO interventions through empowerment programs and provision of required resources and financing led to transformation of the social- economic status of the marginalised. The study determines that NGO interventions play a key role in influencing health and sanitation. The findings indicated that the NGO interventions had been able to successfully enhance the welfare of the Tana River Sub- County health wise. This is through the increased level of sanitation and provision of required resources. Focus on food security and nutrition programmes in Tana River County have been nutritional improvement and poverty mitigation among the vulnerable groups. Lastly, the NGOs interventions have also led to community empowerment. This is through community members' involvement in decision making process of formulation and implementation of the initiatives. The initiatives on community empowerment have been used frequently by community members to sustain

themselves thus an overall increase in sustainability among the community members. Ryan and White, (2007) are of the view that NGOs mostly focus on influencing government policy in line with political will. However, their success is limited on the administrative and management decisions. Therefore the study concludes that NGOs interventions play a substantial role in eradicating poverty at all levels in Tana River Sub- County.

5.4 Recommendations

This study made various recommendations:

The study recommends NGO to engage various parties in provision of health and education services to have a united policy framework and eventually the outcomes from the goals and objectives. Thus reducing the dissonance levels thereby increasing satisfaction. This will ensure that the stakeholders support the activities of NGO. NGOs needs to scale up the interventionist strategies to in cooperate the poor for empowerment in order to reduce poverty. The local population is salient in projects success and sustainability as there is an element of freedom of choice, informed decision making, mutual trust and accountability and a sense of ownership and transparency.

The study also recommends that the NGOs management adopt prudent resource management and develop organization culture that prudently utilizes resources for the optimum good of the society and not an end for the NGO. This will enable proper utilization and maximization of the resources. Also, there is need for NGOs to work towards self-sustainability to avoid incomplete implementation due to inadequate resources. Based on the essential role played by NGO in poverty eradication, a clear policy on NGOs should be developed at a national level, because NGOs have the potential of eradicating poverty and hence leading the country closer to attaining the goals as envisaged by vision 2030. This will enable to highly improve the living conditions in County and also other parts of the country.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

Further research should be done on:

1. Determinants of effective NGO leadership on poverty reduction programs; study/research should be conducted on NGOs as a whole or with specific case studies.
2. Influence of government policies on poverty eradication by NGOs.
3. Assessment of NGOs initiatives and their sustainability in specific communities/localities.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: A letter of introduction to Respondent

23th May, 2018.

Dear Respondent,

REF: Collection of research data,

I am a postgraduate student in the University of Nairobi, pursuing a master's course in project planning and management. I am carrying out a research study on influence of non-governmental organizations on poverty eradication in Tana River Sub-county. You have been selected as one of the respondents and am kindly requesting you to honestly fill in the questionnaire to enable me to collect the data successfully. Your responses will be treated with a lot of confidentiality as the information you give is purely for academic research purpose only.

Yours sincerely

Samuel Nyamu

Postgraduate student

Appendix II : Questionnaire

Research on influence of NGOs interventions on poverty eradication in Kenya. Case of Tana River Sub- County. Kindly provide information frankly and honestly as possible. All information received will be treated confidentially and used for academic purposes only. Answer by writing in the spaces provided or by ticking in the appropriate box.

Part 1: PERSONAL DETAILS

Section A: Socio-demographic Characteristics

1. Please indicate your Gender.

a) Male ()

b) Female ()

2. Indicate your category of occupation as in:

a) 'Wage worker' ()

b) 'Casual worker' ()

c) 'Business person' ()

d) Other (s) specify ()

3. What is your highest academic qualification?

a) Degree ()

b) Diploma ()

c) Primary ()

d) Secondary ()

e) Other(s) specify.....

4. Have you benefited from Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives?

f) Yes () b) No ()

5. How long have you benefited from Innovations for Poverty Action initiatives?

- a) 0-2 months ()
- b) 5-9 months ()
- c) 10-14 months ()
- d) 15-19 months ()
- e) 1-2 years ()

Section B: 6 Influence of NGOs activities on poverty eradication in Kenya. Case of Tana River Sub- County, Kenya.

The following statements indicate the views on Influence of NGOs activities on poverty eradication in Kenya. Case of Tana River Sub- County, Kenya. Please use a tick (√) in the provided five-point scale of 1-5; 1= to a very large extent 2= Large extent 3= moderate extent 4 small extent 5=very small extent to rate the statements on poverty eradication.

Provision of education and poverty eradication

| Statement | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| The NGOs have enabled the locals to increase enrolment in schools. | | | | | |
| The NGOs have enabled the locals to increase completion rate in schools. | | | | | |
| The NGOs have enhanced community development through improved education facilities | | | | | |
| The NGOs have helped the locals improve skills through technical skills training and education | | | | | |
| Through education locals have managed to improve their general living conditions | | | | | |
| The NGOs have assisted the locals to increased knowledge of how to manage resources such as water and finances | | | | | |

7. Provision of health and sanitation

| Statement | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Provision of health services have helped improve the health conditions of the community | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| The medical services provided by NGOs are easily accessible | | | | | |
| The NGOs have helped in managing emerging health crises such as HIV/AIDS and Cholera. | | | | | |
| The NGOs have improved community health education such as hygiene and waste disposal | | | | | |
| Death reports resulting from various diseases and health conditions have decreased due to NGOs activities | | | | | |

8. Provision food and diet

| Statement | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| NGOs have availed Nutritious food to locals which has improved their health conditions | | | | | |
| Nutritious food and diet provided by NGOs has reduced mortality rate | | | | | |
| Nutritious food and diet provided by NGOs has improved life expectancy | | | | | |

9. Community empowerment

| Statement | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community members understand the strategies used by NGOs to eradicate poverty | | | | | |
| Community members are involved in decision making process of formulation and implementation of NGO intervention | | | | | |
| The community is willing and committed towards ensuring the NGO interventions prosper | | | | | |
| There is increase in sustainability among the community members brought about by NGO intervention in community empowerment | | | | | |

11. Moderating variables Versus NGOs Interventions and poverty eradication

| Statement | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| There is government support in NGOs interventions on Poverty eradication | | | | | |
| There is political goodwill in support of NGOs interventions on poverty eradication | | | | | |
| There is community support in undertaking of NGOs activities | | | | | |

12. Other than the named above activities, are there other ways in which community empowerment initiatives by NGOs help in eradicating poverty among the local of Tana River Sub-County? Yes () No ()

If yes please specify

13. In your own opinion do you think NGOs activities have impact in eradicating poverty in Tana River Sub-County? Yes () No ()

14. If no please specify why you think NGOs have not impacted in eradicating poverty in Tana River Sub-County.....

Thank you for your co-operation.

Appendix III: Observation Guide

1. Does the NGOs keep records? Yes / No
2. What is the scope of the NGO?
3. How does the NGOs reach the beneficiaries?
4. How is the arrangement of the goods and services to be distributed?
5. How many are the employees?
6. Are the employees happy?
7. What machines, tools and equipment are there in the organization?