

**IMPACTS OF CONTINUOUS FOREIGN AID ON THE
DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-RELIANT INITIATIVES IN THE
CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF TOMBURA YAMBIO, SOUTH
SUDAN**

By

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DECLARATION

This Research project is my original work and has not been presented in any other University.

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This Research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this study in memory of my beloved father, late Kiriwele John Gbasiakati and Uncle late Bada Benjamin Jovito. Daddy and uncle, you have never left us. You live in us, walk with us, love us, inspire us, and bless us. Though no longer present with us your children, we count it a blessing to have had a loving father like you. Daddy and uncle, Rest in Eternal Peace.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CDTY: Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio

COLA: Cost of Living Allowances

DAC: Development Assistance Committee

DIDA: Diocesan Initiatives for Developmental Activities

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GNP: Gross National Product

HCNs: Host Country Nationals

HIV/AIDS: Human Immune Virus/Acquired immune-deficiency Syndrome

HR: Human Resource

LRA: Lord's Resistance Army

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations

ODA: Official Development Assistance

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

PCNs: Parent Country Nationals

SCCs: Small Christian Communities

SIE: Self Initiated Expatriation

SPLA: Sudan People's Liberation Army

SRIs: Self-Reliant Initiatives

TCNs: Third Country Nationals

UN: United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

VDAS: Village Development Associations

VDPS: Village Development Projects

WES: Western Equatorial State

ABSTRACT

We live in a global culture of aid in which those who have ought to give to those without both mentally and financially. Despite Aid's many years of existence in Africa, the Sub-Saharan African Countries continue to be poor. The problem for which the study sought answers was Development of Self-Reliant Initiatives (SRIs) in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio (CDTY) is constrained due to continued reception and reliance on foreign aid. Continuous flow of foreign aid to CDTY has created dependence on foreign-ready-made solutions to all local church needs: stipends, remunerations, constructions, and staff. The situation is worsened by the increasing inability of the donors to respond effectively and adequately to the felt needs of the diocese. The purpose of this study was to determine the impacts of continuous flow of foreign aid on the development of SRIs in CDTY. The objectives of the study were: To determine how continuous inflows of funds from donor aid impact on development of SRIs in CDTY; To assess the impact of expertise from foreign aid donors on the development of SRIs in CDTY; To identify how aid conditionality by foreign aid donors impacts development of SRIs in CDTY; To examine how responding to emergency-oriented aid impacts on the development of SRIs in CDTY. Null hypothesis of the study was there is no significant impact of foreign aid on the development of SRIs in CDTY. The study employed ex-post facto and descriptive survey as the research design. A structured questionnaire was administered to a whole target population of 61 and using census, chose a Sample size of 61. Descriptive statistics was employed. Data therefore collected was analyzed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS version 17.0). The study found out that CDTY relied on various types of funds to implement the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives. The ratio of locally generated incomes to foreign sourced funds for development in the diocese was very low. Thus the CDTY heavily relied on foreign sourced funds for development initiatives in the diocese. The forms of self-reliant initiatives appropriate and viable in CDTY context included; micro finance, micro and small enterprises (MSEs), cooperatives and unions, village development associations and village development committees and local community fundraising respectively. The diocese had a small number of local staff on her projects. Therefore, the level of community participation in the CDTY development initiatives was low and that the diocese heavily relied on expatriates in the management of the CDTY development initiatives. The church filled skill gaps through training, hiring local labour, hiring expatriates and through seconded staff by donor agency. The commonly given aid conditions included; integrated financial reporting system, abide strictly by MOU single handily made by the agency, follow supply chain of donor agency, receipt oriented financial report, accept seconded staff and lay off some workers respectively. The types of emergency-oriented aid that the diocese has received included; emergency food stuff, emergency non-food items, emergency water supply, emergency shelter, emergency health and emergency education. The study recommends that the management of CDTY should devise home grown approaches to raise money required towards development of SRIs in CDTY. This will help to reduce over reliance on donor fund. The CDTY management should conduct regular capacity building functions to harness the expertise and skills of the local staff. This will enhance their competitiveness and productivity. The CDTY management should engage the donors to do away with aid conditionality that are prohibitive to their development of SRIs. The CDTY management should come up with risk management functions to assist them in better planning for emergency-oriented aid. The study suggests further research in the same field in another country for comparison.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

We live in a global culture of aid in which those who have ought to give to those without both mentally and financially. In the past fifty years over US\$ 1trillion in development-related aid has been transferred from rich countries to Africa. In the last decade alone, on the back of live 8, make poverty history, the Millennium Development Goals, the Millennium Challenge Account, the Africa Commission, and the 2005 G7 meeting. Millions of dollars each year have been raised in richer countries to support charities working in Africa (Dambisa, 2009). We are made to believe that this is what we ought to be doing. We brood over the flow of promising aid- Letters through our mail boxes. The pop culture of aid has bolstered these misconceptions. Aid has become part of the entertainment industry. Media figures, Film Stars, Rock Legends eagerly embrace Aid, proselytize the need for it, upbraid us for not giving enough, scold governments for not doing enough – and governments respond in kind, fearful of losing popularity and desperate to win favour. Millions march for it. Governments are judged by it. But has more than US\$ 1 trillion in development assistance over the last several decades made African people better off. In fact, across the globe the recipients of this aid are worse off; much worse off. Aid has helped make the poor poorer and growth slower. Yet aid remains a centrepiece of today' development policy and one of the biggest ideas of our time. The notion that aid can alleviate systemic poverty, and has done so is a myth. Millions in Africa are poorer today because of aid; misery and poverty have not ended but have increased. Aid has been, and continues to be, an unmitigated political,

economic, and humanitarian disaster for most parts of the developing world (Dambisa, 2009). Countries that are dependent on aid are trapped in a vicious circle of corruption, market distortion and further poverty thus perpetrating the need for more aid

A notable feature of developing countries worldwide and Sub-Sahara Africa in particular has been an overwhelming level of poverty, famine, illiteracy, diseases and death caused by: poor leadership, inequality in resource allocation, oppression of the minority, gender disparity and civil wars leading to displacements and refugees. The consequence of such is unprecedented economic and social dislocation and limited access to factors of production. Many local governments and communities find it difficult to respond effectively and adequately to the situation. This situation calls for humanitarian assistance from donors to intervene with aid in the form of food, water, shelter, education and Medicare in a bid to repatriate, reintegrate, rehabilitate and reconstruct the lives of those affected both directly and indirectly.

Due to the many current social and economic hick-ups and vulnerabilities to which there is available foreign assistance, many local communities have, over time, developed dependency on foreign aid; a synonymous term for humanitarian Aid. The worsening problem of resource scarcity in Sub-Saharan African dictates that governments can no longer rely on conventional means to successfully address the basic needs of their populations. Community participation has been advanced, and in fact tried, as a strategy that can be potentially viable in complementing efforts to meet local needs (Njoh, 2002). The stagnation and undiminished scale of poverty has given rise to numerous strategies and initiatives at community level to help cope with the crisis. This is true in the case of Uganda, Tanzania, Sierra Leone and Cameroon (Fonchingong *et al.*, 2003)

Goonerate and Mbilinyi (1992) argue that, confronted with growing poverty and economic stagnation or depression in the 1980s and early 1990s, self-Reliance has been advanced as a viable alternative strategy to “dependent development” and donor-led “structural adjustment” in developing countries. Self-Reliance is considered not “merely a necessity but a matter of survival” (Galtung *et al.*, 1980)

Sudan and South Sudan that just separated in 2011 have been beneficiaries of foreign aid. Sudan’s foreign debts as in 2010 stood at \$ 19,126 million. Total value of aid inflows was \$2.3 billion, (UNDP, 2009; the world Facebook, 2008; World Bank Report, 2010; Africa Report, 2008 and 2012). The prudent use of such aid and conditionality attached remain a challenge. Sudan’s population before secession of the South was 43,230,600 with a total area of 2,505,813 square kilometres. Sudan’s economy was characterized by GNP of 46,200; GNP Growth rate 7.4%; GNP per capita 1,199; Inflation 6.48%; Exports 12,450m; Imports 9,200m; External debt 19,126; Human Development Index 0.531. Sudan’s Social and Health data comprised the following by 2010 just before secession: life expectancy 57.9 years; Population without clean water 30%; Doctors per 100,000 inhabitants 30; Population with sanitation 35%; Infant mortality 89; Military expenditure 3.0%; Health expenditure 6.3%; HIV/AIDS infected (age 15-49) 1.4. Education data: Adult literacy index, over 15 years (1999-2007) total 60.9; females: 51.8; males: 71.1 and index of total enrolment in education Females: 37.6 and Males: 42.2. (Quoted in New People 2010, No. 127 July-August 2010 from report on Human Development (UNDP, 2009; the world facebook, 2008; World Bank Report, 2010).

The above statistical information indicates the level of development and vulnerability of Sudan combined. Vast sections of the population needs clean water, healthcare, education,

and food. The need for humanitarian assistance and aid cannot be overemphasized. However, actual conditions have degenerated and deteriorated in the south due to problems of oil export disagreements and tribal clashes. This leaves the population in dire need of foreign aid in several forms like food, education, healthcare, also personnel and technical support. The Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio is no exception and specific situation of the diocese has been worsened by Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) which has plundered the region. It is still at large dependent on foreign aid in all the various forms. Undue dependency on such aid makes the people of the diocese inadequately empowered to rapidly, effectively and adequately respond to their enormous felt community-development needs.

In the light of the above, a review of the historical perspective is crucial. Self-Reliant development is not a new phenomenon in the world and more especially in the developing world. In Africa generally and in particular WES, South Sudan, Self-Reliance is enshrined in the customs and traditions of the people of this region. Prior to the advent of European imperialism in the area, genuine community participation in Self-Reliant activities could be seen in the construction and maintenance of palaces, houses, farm roads, inter village roads, shrines, beer party, traditional dances, mourning and burials among others. Hyden (1983) describes these communal efforts as the "economy of affection" in which both town dwellers and villagers are held together in webs of kinship and tribal obligation, contributes inordinately to basic survival, social maintenance and development. In this way, the natives achieved, retained and maintained significant individual, social, political and economic autonomy. The existences of all sorts of local associations were much more numerous in the Zande traditional communities; the natives of the area under study. These traditional hierarchical institutions were a heritage with elaborate esoteric associations with the chiefs at

the helm. Chiefs were pivotal in fostering cooperation, cohesion, adherence and popular participation in community activities geared towards development and wellbeing. Zande kings were at the centre in motivating people realize village community projects that inter alia included digging wells at water catchment areas, herbal drugs research, children upbringing, farm clearing, security, hunting and war expeditions.

Colonial era witnessed one of the greatest changes ever, in traditional practices and attitudes. What once was dear became wanting. The cause is attributed to a new culture possibly created by the assimilation policy of the French in Central African Republic and Congo where vast majority of the Azande people live and may have spilled over to south Sudan due to cross border migrations and sharing of a common culture across three countries. Though British policy of indirect rule was introduced in South Sudan, this seems to have died as there was not adequate collaboration with local communities. One probable cause is attributed to Missionaries' benevolent handouts in all the parishes they operated. This philanthropic attitude has had its impact on the local parish community manifested in exhibiting reluctance in taking control of their livelihoods. This can be verified by claims of local parish communities lobbying external support for community wells, tents for shelter, food aid, church construction and education.

Post colonial period has witnessed an increase in the volume of foreign aid to the diocese in form of grants, funds, personnel, gifts and donations. Colonial era and post European imperialism and forces of neo-colonialism have significantly altered this traditional inclination due to well seasoned conditioning (such as missionary benevolent-philanthropy, external support for and violence of rebels of SPLA and LRA, create deplorable conditions that make local communities vulnerable necessitating aid) by continuous outpouring of

emergency-oriented foreign aid to the diocese over the years, killing the spirit of Self-Reliant Initiatives that kings held in high esteem. It is no surprise therefore that this study would like to revitalize Self-Reliant Initiatives for community development in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio.

Diocesan General Assembly held at Mupoi 2009, emphasized the significance of instituting Self-Reliance as an office to address the numerous challenges of poverty, and economic stagnation created due to dependence on aid. Foreign donors have demonstrated reservations to wholly shoulder the financial burden of developing the diocese. External donors demand the diocese to show commitment by pledging some financial contributions to aspirations described in proposals. This local contribution is a night mare for the diocese, because for the last 100 years diocesan staff and parishioners have known how to receive and thank in return not to give.

Indicators of “donor-led” and “dependent development” in the diocese include: Payment of Catechists’ remunerations, stipend for clergy, maintenance for sisters, water and sanitation, education, justice, health, constructions, emergencies, livelihoods programmes of the diocese. All depend on foreign aid. These programmes run the risk of collapsing upon withdrawal of aid. Self-reliance is a strategy that the diocese can adopt to address its economic and socio-cultural stagnation and redundancy by establishing income generating activities to assist in raising local incomes to meet local needs.

This study endeavours to examine and measure the impacts of continuous foreign aid on the ability of the recipient community in developing and sustaining Self-Reliant Initiatives (SRIs) for development. It shall also examine why it is important to direct efforts towards Self-Reliant Initiatives. The recipient organization of interest in this case is the Catholic Diocese

of Tombura Yambio (CDTY) in Western Equatoria State (WES), the Republic of South Sudan. The study is interested in assessing the impacts of donor aid on the diocese since its inception as an independent entity from 1975 to 2013. The diocese is increasingly shouldering the adverse consequences of economic downturn. The diocese is unable to provide economic and social development. Social welfare can only be ensured by initiating, mobilising and galvanizing local resources in the quest for improving standard of life by encouraging reliance on indigenous technology and participation of local human resources in community-driven development projects.

The study distinguishes aid from begging and considers it as a result of mutual cooperation between bodies for the purpose of development. The study also regards development of Self-Reliance as an alternative development initiative strategy undertaken to reduce undue dependence on outside aid.

The specific perspectives of continuous foreign aid that will be investigated are the impacts of inflows of funds; expatriates, aid conditionality and emergency-oriented aid on development of Self-Reliant initiatives. Continuous inflows of funds from foreign aid donors create dependence on such funds thereby making local fund raising and income generation mechanisms weak. Dependence on Expatriates to implement development initiatives raises ownership challenges and sustainability of such programmes. Reception of Aid heavily vested in conditionality makes it hard for CDTY to address her felt needs as there is no flexibility; ideas and resources are tied to conditions. CDTY lacks disaster preparedness plans in responding to emergency-oriented aid and this pushes her to seek aid at the expense of development of self-reliant initiatives.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

CDTY started receiving aid in 1975 -2013 in the forms of inflows of funds from foreign aid donors, heavily relied on foreign staff (Missionaries) and other expatriates for implementation of her projects and programmes; huge amounts of aid flowed to the diocese over that period of time with strings and conditions attached that must be met before and after the aid; and much of the aid is directed towards emergencies disregarding development of self-reliant initiatives as local disaster preparedness strategy. All the specific perspectives highlighted above have negatively impacted on the development of SRIs. Continuous inflows of funds from foreign aid donors create dependence on such funds thereby making local fund raising and income generation mechanisms weak. Dependence on Expatriates to implement development initiatives raises ownership challenges and sustainability of such programmes. Reception of Aid heavily vested in conditionality makes it hard for CDTY to address her felt needs as there is no flexibility; ideas and resources are tied to conditions. CDTY lacks disaster preparedness plans in responding to emergencies and this pushes her to seek aid at the expense of development of self-reliant initiatives.

However, continuous foreign aid has not helped CDTY to develop Self-Reliant initiatives. This rhyme the ever increasing modern trends in thought about aid, its effectiveness and continuity: the question being has more than US\$ 1 trillion in development assistance over the last several decades made African people and in particular people of CDTY better off. In fact, across the globe the recipients of this aid are worse off; much worse off. Aid has helped make the poor poorer and growth slower. Yet aid remains a centrepiece of today's development policy and one of the biggest ideas of our time. The notion that aid can alleviate systemic poverty, and has done so is a myth. Millions in Africa are poorer today because of

aid; misery and poverty have not ended but have increased. Aid has been, and continues to be, an unmitigated political, economic, and humanitarian disaster for most parts of the developing world (Dambisa, 2009). Countries that are dependent on aid are trapped in a vicious circle of corruption, market distortion and further poverty thus perpetrating the need for more aid. In the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio aid has perpetrated dependence on foreign funds, personnel and is faced with challenging aid conditions. Aid provided purports falsehood of existence of ready-made solutions for local developmental purposes.

Development of Self-Reliant initiatives can only be feasible if the diocese can raise and galvanise her resources to create local inflows of funds, use local human resources, have no prohibitive conditions and have the ability to address felt needs. In order to fulfil this responsibility, Management of CDTY, must embark on the establishment of Self-Reliant Initiatives to spearhead transformation, growth and development. This will involve mobilizing local people, resources and efforts to actively participate in varying degrees and capacities towards community building and development. The need for development of Self-Reliant Initiatives is therefore inevitable. SRI is of paramount importance for CDTY for the following reasons: use of local resources, autonomy, participation, ownership, sustainability, growth, meeting and responding to priority needs, be in control of their life and affairs, cohesion and adherence and cooperation among villagers and being inward looking in sourcing funds. Conditionality of aid, makes it difficult to fund certain aspects of community needs for instance when a community needs food or drugs, schools, village roads (Omwenga Griffins, 2013).

Several studies have been carried out in the area of impact of foreign aid on economic growth including Fonchingong et al (2003) they documented and evaluated the concept of Self-

Reliance in Cameroon wherein they concluded that community members provide economic and social development by initiating, mobilizing and cementing their own resources in the quest for improving their standard of living. Bartholomew Nyagetera (1993) conducted a state-of-the-art review on Tanzania's experience in domestic mobilization and showed that, due to short-fall in foreign finances, emphasis was placed on domestic sources. Tanzanian government thereafter concluded that a policy of Self-Reliance was not only imperative and necessary but also the only realistically available option.

There is no study that has been carried out on the impact of foreign aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio. This study therefore attempts to fill this information gap by studying impact created by dependence on continuous foreign aid on development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in CDTY.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to determine the impacts of continuous flow of foreign aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.

This study is set out to accomplish establishment of Self-Reliant initiatives as sustainable strategies to generate local incomes, increase flexibility, autonomy, identification and implementation of projects according to prioritized felt needs. This will involve mobilizing local people, resources and efforts to actively participate in varying degrees and capacities towards community building and development.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The following are the objectives of the study:

1. To determine how continuous inflows of funds from donor aid impact on development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.
2. To assess the impact of expertise from foreign aid donors on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio.
3. To identify how aid conditionality by foreign aid donors impacts development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.
4. To examine how emergency-oriented aid impacts on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.

1.5 Research Questions

1. How do continuous inflows of funds from aid donors impact the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio?
2. To what extent have foreign personnel with expertise and skills from aid donors impacted the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in Tombura Yambio diocese?
3. How does aid conditionality impact the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan?
4. How does emergency-oriented aid impact the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan?

1.6 Hypothesis

H₀: there is no significant impact of foreign aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio

H₁: there is significant impact of foreign aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study is of paramount importance to the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio in its quest for lasting remedies to development that is sustainable. This study is believed will suggest ways of making proper use of external support to develop Self-Reliant Initiatives and sustain them without having to depend on aid for further expansion.

The findings of this study is hoped will be important to a variety of interested parties such as: Management; By highlighting the impact of foreign aid on development of Self-Reliant Initiatives, the management teams will be motivated to increase their interest in adopting Self-Reliant Initiatives for sustainable development of the diocese. The study is believed will help explain to Senior managers why to direct efforts towards self-reliance -clarifying what it is, justifying its incorporation in programmes, recognising that it requires a change in attitudes among staff and partners, strengthening commitment to its adoption, and providing guidance to ensure implementation is effective. The study is also hoped will help middle managers make self-reliance work, by knowing what should be done, when and where - guiding the design of self-reliant activities, tailoring interventions according to local natural and policy environments, planning their implementation, identifying where resources will come from, supervising implementation and evaluating impact and sustainability. It is

believed that the study will be useful to Funding agencies and local government, by reminding donor agencies and local government on the importance of community participation in development projects as far as their conception, planning, implementation, decision-making and benefits are concerned. The study will also be of value to Donor Agencies as it will inform on progress and accountability of community development projects. The study is hoped will be of enormous importance to Scholars and Researchers. It is believed that, this study will serve as a source of reference point in further studies for future Researchers in the same field. The entire body of Christians of the diocese are hoped will benefit from the study since the proposed ideas of initiatives will be implemented by Christians in Small Christian communities (SCCs), the body of Christians and the general public in WES. Beneficiaries are likely to be empowered to initiate, maintain and further the development of SRI to achieve economic autonomy and development for befitting standards of life.

1.8 Delimitations of the Study

The study was limited to perspectives of continuous inflows of aid funds, aid expatriates; aid conditionality and emergency-oriented aid as far as their impacts on CDTY's ability to develop Self-Reliant Initiatives are concerned or to put in place her own income generating activities should aid no longer be available. There are several perspectives of development of SRIs. Prominent among others are development of personal self-reliance, social self-reliance further splits into: political, cultural and religious self-reliance. Development of Economic self-reliance comprises of local resources; human and physical; technical and environmental self-reliance. This study only focused on development of economic SRIs.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations: The sample size for this study was huge due to the vastness of the study site but this limitation was overcome by having a sample size of 61 of those who directly got involved in mobilizing foreign aid such as priests, sisters and departmental heads. Length of the study was long. This has been overcome by strictly sticking to the stipulated areas of delimitation of the study without delving into uncalled-for aspects of foreign aid. Data collection instrument was also a limiting factor due to the fact that questionnaire may confuse respondents as to the nature of information required and may leave out important information required for the study. This was overcome through self-administration of the questionnaire and by carefully including all necessary information relevant for credible findings.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

This study assumed that the entire target population would be reached. This study was also based on the assumption that the data collection instruments were valid and reliable. The study assumed that interviewed Respondents gave correct, truthful and reliable answers. The study assumed that all plans would be carried out within a peaceful environment considering that South Sudan was prone to instability.

1.11 Definitions of Significant Terms used in the study

Continuous Foreign Aid: in the context of this study is an external support that is both national and international. It is support from without, coming outside the confines of an individual or community or institution with the aim of helping that person or institution address certain needs or emergencies.

Development of Self-Reliant Initiatives: Development of self-reliant initiatives means the ability of the local community to engage local resources both physical and human in nature in reproducing needed products and services for meeting the needs of the community in a bid to improve the standards of living in that community for every member. It involves putting in place income generating activities, social and cultural development projects as the community deems necessary. Self-Reliance is focusing on one's own capabilities, judgment or resources, autonomy, self direction, self sufficiency, personal independence and the ability to manage one's own affairs. It is a deliberate effort by people to improve their living conditions using local initiatives and resources. Self-Reliance is cooperation, full and conscious community participation in finding durable solutions to their felt needs. Therefore, Self-Reliance for the purpose of this study is defined as drawing from one's own powers and resources for reasons of economic and community development and decision making by the entire community members as to what they think needs to be done.

Impact of Continuous Foreign Aid: Impact in the context of this study shall herein refer to whether or not what one did made a difference to the problem situation, one was trying to address. Impact in this study refers to the usefulness of the strategy employed in doing something, in this study namely whether foreign aid has made any difference in CDTY ability in developing Self-Reliant Initiatives.

Continuous Inflows of funds from foreign donors in the context of this study means on-going and non-stop externally sourced funds that are in the forms of grants, stipends, remunerations and salaries that are used in implementing diocesan projects and programmes without due regard to raising local funds for the same purpose.

Expatriates: in this study shall refer to all persons temporarily or permanently residing and working in a country and culture other than that of their upbringing. It also refers to staff working as foreigners and those foreigners seconded by their organizations to work in CDTY.

Aid Conditionality: Here shall refer to those conditions attached to a loan, grant, stipends,

debt relief and bilateral aid typically by donor agencies that qualify a requesting organization for aid for development and disasters upsetting the poor.

Emergency-oriented aid: in this study shall mean aid directed to both short-term alleviation of suffering resulting from natural disasters and war, as well as longer-term development to end chronic deprivation due to such natural and man-made disasters.

1.12 Organization of the Study

In chapter one the following were covered: Background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, justification, significance, basic assumptions, limitations, delimitation and definition of significant terms used in the study. Chapter two on Literature review covered: Introduction, theoretical framework, related empirical literature on the impacts of continuous flow of foreign aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan., as well as the conceptual framework.

In chapter three the following were included under research methodology: research design, target population, sampling procedure, research instruments, validity and reliability of the instruments and data analysis. In chapter four, the areas focused on were: data analysis and interpretations while chapter five gave the study summary, conclusions, recommendations and areas for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews existing literature on the impacts of foreign aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives, a term that is closely related to economic growth and sustainability. A cross examination of recent empirical studies in the area of study will be done followed by a look at some of the theories that underpin foreign aid and Self-Reliant Initiatives culminating into a conceptual framework for the study.

Foreign aid has several synonyms such as international aid, development aid, humanitarian assistance, emergence assistance among others. Foreign Aid is defined from the perspective of governments as a voluntary transfer of resources from one country to another given at least partly with the objective of benefiting the recipient country (World Bank, 1998).

Former USAID Official Carol Lancaster, in her book *Foreign Aid* (2007) defines foreign aid as: a voluntary transfer of public resources, from a government to another independent government, to an NGO, or to an international organization such as the world bank or the UN Development Programme with at least a 25% grant element, one goal of which is to better the human condition in the country receiving the aid (World Bank, 1998). Both definitions employ the concept that benefit to the people of the receiving country must be one but not necessarily the only objective.

According to Farah (2009), the term “foreign aid,” refers only to Official Development Assistance (ODA). ODA is defined as the flow of official financing to the developing world

that is concessional in character, namely grants and loans with at least a 25 percent grant component. ODA is generally administered with the objective of promoting the economic development and welfare of developing countries, and comprises both bilateral aid that flows directly from donor to recipient governments and multilateral aid that is channelled through an intermediary lending institution like the World Bank (Farah, 2009). However, this definition excludes debt relief, technical assistance, and other forms of aid.

2.2 Impact of Inflows of funds on development of self reliant initiatives

Ouattara (2006) analyzes the effects of aid flows on key fiscal aggregates in Senegal. This paper utilizes data over the period of 1970 – 2000 and primarily focuses on the interaction between aid and debt. The author determined that a large portion of aid flows, approximately 41%, are used to finance Senegal's debt and 20% of the government's resources are devoted to debt servicing. Africa over recent years has received tremendous volumes of foreign funds inflows. For instance, Sudan's foreign debts as in 2010 stood at \$ 19,126 million. Total value of aid inflows was \$2.3 billion, (UNDP, 2009; World Bank Report, 2010). However though there have been inflows of funds, there are also shortfalls. For example, Kenya had only received a quarter of the funds it expected from donors in 2012/13 financial year to help fix a growing financial budget deficit. Kenyan Treasury received Shs 53.7 billion against a Shs 233.8 billion target, representing 23 per cent of the budget funds (Omwenga Griffins, 2013).

However, literature shows that funds can be mobilized locally as in the case of Professor Muhammad Yunus of Bangladesh, who innovated the Grameen Bank that lends money to group of the poorest, and the most rural, segments of countries; that is, the communities in which majority of the people are employed in the agricultural sector, often buffeted by unpredictable events, and live in villages which lack physical infrastructure (roads or power

supplies), making the cost of establishing formal banking network prohibitive. The most truly extraordinary aspect of this extraordinary tale is their “No Donor Money, No Loans” policy. Examples of this innovation are spread around the world to include; the BKI in Indonesia, Accion in Latin America, BRAC in Bangladesh and K-REP in Kenya (Dambisa, 2009).

2.3 Impact of Aid Conditionality on development of self reliant initiatives

This is a concept in international development, political economy and international relations which describes the use of conditions attached to a loan, debt relief, bilateral aid or membership of international organizations, typically by the international financial institutions, regional organizations or donor countries (Dreher, 2009).

Conditionality is typically employed by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank or a donor country with respect to loans, debt relief and financial aid. Conditionalities may involve relatively uncontroversial requirements to enhance aid effectiveness, such as anti-corruption measures, but they may involve highly controversial ones, such as austerity or the privatization of key public services, which may provoke strong political opposition in the recipient country. These conditionalities are often grouped under the label structural adjustment as they were prominent in the structural adjustment programs following the debt crisis of the 1980s and notwithstanding the fact that some aid is tied to certain conditions, for instance, many countries tie aid to the purchasing of domestic products, (Dreher, 2009). A Bantu proverb asserts that the ‘hand that gives, rules’ (Raoul, 2000). There are two types of conditionality of aid namely: Ex-ante and ex-post. In ex-post conditionality, the country receiving aid agrees to conditions set by the donor or lender that they will carry out after they receive the aid. Later follow-ups determine whether they might receive more aid. Ex-ante

conditionality requires a country to meet certain conditions and prove it can maintain them before it will receive any aid (Dreher, 2009)

2.4 Impact of Expatriates on development of self reliant initiatives

An expatriate is a person temporarily or permanently residing in a country and culture other than that of the person's upbringing. The word comes from the Latin terms *ex* ("out of") and *patria* ("country, fatherland"), (Cardy, 2007). In its broadest sense, an expatriate is any person living in a different country from where they are a citizen. In common usage, the term is often used in the context of professionals sent abroad by their companies, as opposed to locally hired staff. The differentiation found in common usage usually comes down to socio-economic factors, so skilled professionals working in another country are described as expatriates, whereas a manual labourer who has moved to another country to earn more money might be labelled an 'immigrant'. There is no set definition and usage does vary depending on context and individual preferences and prejudices (Cardy, 2007; Oscar, 1934)

Experts play a number of roles: Human Resource literature points out that expatriates are divided into three types: PCNs (Parent Country Nationals); HCNs (Host Country Nationals); and TCNs (Third Country Nationals). Harzing (1999) and Welch (1995), mention the different roles of expatriates in the following general approaches to international staffing: Ethnocentric Approach: Because of a lack of qualified HCNs, PCNs occupy all key positions in the foreign operation, which means that the subsidiary is highly dependent on the headquarters' decisions. Some drawbacks from this approach could be limited promotion opportunities for HCNs, income gaps between PCNs and HCNs, and that PCNs cannot be involved in local matters. Polycentric Approach: In this approach HCNs occupy positions in the foreign subsidiary. Some transfers of HCNs to headquarters also take place. The approach

eliminates the language barriers, and typically HCNs are less expensive. Some drawbacks from this approach could be communication problems between headquarter and subsidiary and limited career opportunities for HCNs as they cannot be promoted to headquarter.

Geocentric Approach: In this approach the best people are selected for key positions regardless of their nationality. Nationality is not taken into account and a worldwide integration of employees takes place. In this approach an international team of managers is developed. Some drawbacks from this approach may be related to situations, where host governments prefer employment of locals because of labour issues.

Regiocentric Approach: Here a company's international business is divided into international geographic regions (the European Union). The staff can only transfer within these regions (Harzing, 1999 and Welch, 1995).

In order to understand in the roles of expatriates, a combination of the above approaches of international staffing with the Electric Theory is vital. In doing so, the major roles of expatriates are: Securing transfer of technology/filling positions, as companies send the expatriates abroad in order to transfer their technology to the foreign subsidiary. That is in countries where qualified people are not available, companies send the PCNs to fill out the positions. This is mostly used by multinational and international firms. Securing the headquarter control, where the companies can exercise this control by using the PCNs in their foreign subsidiaries. In such situations firms try to incorporate the headquarters' culture into the foreign operations, which in some cases may create cultural problems.

Opportunity for international experience/ management development, as several firms find international experience highly important before promoting their employees. Foreign transfers are here important in order to learn foreign cultures and environments. In such

situations qualified HCNs are available but managers are still transferred to foreign subsidiaries to acquire knowledge and skills. Securing organizational development; which also is called the "Geocentric approach". This role is performed only by the best people at the best places without nationality barriers. Transfers can take place from headquarter to subsidiary, from subsidiary to headquarter, or from subsidiary to subsidiary. Nationality of employees does not matter in this situation, as the objective of this staffing strategy is to get to know about different cultures, create international networks, decentralization, and interaction between managers of different nationalities. In general, this strategy is mostly followed by larger global companies. (Harzing, 1999 and Welch, 1995). Some recent trends in expatriation suggest that where the initiative for expatriation does not come from employers but originates from individuals, management researchers describe this as self-initiated expatriation (SIE) (Inkson, 1997). There are also expatriate executives that are appointed by local companies in distant countries rather than being posted there by foreign multinational corporations (Foreign Executives, 2012). In Dubai the population is predominantly expatriates, from countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Philippines, with only 20% of the population made up of citizens (Moving to Dubai, 2007).

The salary of internationally assigned personnel customarily often consists of standard salary and monetary benefits such as cost of living and/or hardship allowances (COLA) supported by non-monetary incentives that is housing and education (Harzing, 1999). There are several advantages and disadvantages of using expatriate employees to staff international company subsidiaries (Cardy, 2007). Advantages include, permitting closer control and coordination of international subsidiaries and providing a broader global perspective. Disadvantages include

high transfer costs, the possibility of encountering local government restrictions, and possibly creating a problem of adaptability to foreign environments (Cardy, 2007).

Organizations have to decide either to use local or expatriates. Most companies are now increasingly questioning whether they should continue to send costly expatriates to run foreign operations or to take advantage of the local workforce. In their view, Doz (1986) and Hamil (1989) argue that, managers should determine the advantages of both types of employees (expatriates or locals) with regard to the general strategic goals, costs and productivity of their companies. Different strategic objectives of a company will typically dictate when to send expatriates and when to localize the business, so it is therefore crucial to determine whether expatriates can meet these objectives most effectively or whether local nationals can accomplish them as well. In order to clarify this perspective they suggest - with reference to the work of Boyacigiller (1990) - that a manager in such situations could solve this dilemma by comparing each of the company's assignment situations with the roles of using expatriates: To establish a corporate culture that is communicating and translating the corporate vision, and in addition, if the company is setting up a new business, it only has the expertise to establish it through expatriate transferees; to transfer knowledge to locals as a choice, but expatriates to transfer technology to three or four locals at one time, which can be a major cost advantage; to fill a skills gap by providing skills that are not available in the local marketplace; and to develop the individual worker for future assignments (Hamil, 1989). On the other hand, employing local staff has its own set of benefits: understanding the local business environment and how to transact business most effectively; knowing the local culture and the nuances that are important in that country; grasping the marketplace from an insider's perspective and being more in-tune with the quickly changing market; providing

insight into local marketing, sales and product development. However, using local staff also has its challenges - from availability of talent to training so they understand the corporate culture of the home office. Though, choosing locals are not without costs as practical evidence. It all depends on each organization either to use local or foreign staff.

2.5 Impact of Emergency-oriented aid on development of self reliant initiatives

Cassen (1987), Mosley (1987) and Tarp (2000) provide excellent histories of foreign aid. Foreign aid – the transfer of government resources to poorer countries – has long been deemed an essential part of any strategy to reduce poverty and hunger. It encompasses both short-term relief of suffering resulting from natural disasters and war, as well as longer-term development to end chronic deprivation. The modern era of foreign aid began with post-World War II reconstruction, in particular the Marshall Plan, when the United States devoted 2-3 percent of its national income annually to restore war-ravaged Europe. Once European recovery was well underway by the second half of the 1950s, Europe's former colonies in Africa and Asia began achieving independence and became the new foci for foreign aid (Tarp, 2000). Over the intervening half century, aid has become an industry, professionalized in United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks and a vast network of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) committed to humanitarian relief, long-term development, or both (Cassen, 1987; Mosley, 1987 and Tarp, 2000).

One important impetus for aid is humanitarian response to disasters. The Gospels call Christians to emulate the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:33), to tend to those who suffer misfortune. Such suffering occurs on a large scale. Over the past quarter century, roughly two million people died and five billion were affected by some 7,000 natural disasters due to

geophysical or hydro-meteorological events such as droughts, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis and volcanoes.

Extreme natural phenomena strike developing countries more often than developed ones. Moreover, the consequences, as measured in terms of human mortality and displacement rates per disaster, are far greater in the poorest countries due to lower quality construction, public health and emergency response systems and the affected populations' meagre private resources for financing response and recovery (Stromberg, 2007). As a result, humanitarian response is typically most effective per dollar spent in poorer countries. Yet awareness of disasters that strike the poorest places tends to be lower for various reasons.

Lower awareness typically leads to markedly weaker humanitarian response to disasters in low-income countries by aid agencies and private donors. For example, flooding in 2001 in Angola, Brazil, Poland and Thailand killed 30-100 people in each country and affected tens of thousands (up to 450,000 in the case of Thailand); yet Poland received \$15 million in international relief assistance, Brazil received \$230,000 while Angola and Thailand each received less than \$100,000 (Stromberg, 2007). The same type of event, the same year, elicited markedly different responses for a range of reasons related to media coverage, geographical distance, socio-cultural ties (Alesina and Dollar, 2000). Although relief aid appears to respond to the severity of the emergency, many other factors come into play as well, often impeding the effectiveness of aid to provide relief to victims of disasters ((Stromberg, 2007). Developing countries have also experienced lack of donor coordination. Even when funds flow to honest governments in needier countries, donors commonly " earmark" aid for their pet concerns, often disregarding both what recipients deem most essential to stimulating their own development and what other donors are funding. Donors

overwhelmingly favour technical assistance and project funding over general budgetary support (Stromberg, 2007).

2.6 Theoretical framework

This part presents some of the theories that underpin the main variables of the study. The purpose is to provide a theoretical framework that enables answering the main research question namely; what is the impact of continuous foreign aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio.

2.6.1 Big push theory

Big push theory has been advocated by Jeffrey Sachs (Farah, 2009), and is based on the following assumption. Traditional development economics has long viewed foreign aid as a tool for overcoming the savings gap in developing countries, based on the assumption that, the Third World is poor because it lacks the capital necessary for making income-generating investments. Mainstream economics literature suggests that aid can help developing countries by closing this financing gap that otherwise leaves them stuck in a “poverty trap.” The “big push” argument portrays aid as the necessary catalyst for investment that would, in turn, lead to growth and presumably initialize an upward path to economic development. This view of aid is perhaps most famously encapsulated by celebrity economist Jeffrey Sachs’ “*The End of Poverty*”, in which he prescribes a comprehensive package of massive aid transfers and widespread reforms that aim to tackle multiple socio-economic pathologies quickly and simultaneously. Shock therapy of this sort, Sachs argues, can end extreme poverty for the world’s “bottom billion” by 2025 (Farah, 2009).

However, half a century of historical evidence of aid flows to Sub-Saharan Africa suggests that this “big push” paradigm does not actually work in practice. As home to a large proportion of the world’s “bottom billion,” Sub-Saharan Africa has attracted substantial amounts of foreign aid over the years. ODA flows to the continent currently stand at around \$80 billion per annum and the figure is projected to reach \$125 billion by 2010 (Farah, 2009). In aggregate terms over the course of the last 50 years, foreign aid transfers to governments in Sub-Saharan Africa totalled a staggering \$1 trillion. Nonetheless, over the same period of time; growth of GDP per capita in Africa actually registered a marked decline and was for many years even negative. With only a few exceptions, actual GDP per capita figures also declined across most of Sub-Saharan Africa. For example, World Bank (1998) calculations show that if theoretical models had predicted correctly, foreign aid transfers to Zambia, which began in the 1960s, would have by today pushed per-capita income to over \$20,000. In practice, however, Zambian income per capita has stagnated at around \$600 for years (Farah, 2009). This provides a stark example of the failures of foreign aid in Sub-Saharan Africa. There is a growing convergence of opinion in the academic community that aid has so spectacularly failed to achieve its intended outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa because high aid intensity is actually associated with erosion in the quality of governance. A country’s aid intensity is defined as the total ODA transfers it receives as a percentage of its GDP, which is a proxy measure for aid dependence (Farah, 2009).

In conclusion, big push theory provides a theoretical platform to affirm that the intensity of aid may not necessarily push local development, thereby giving room to the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives wherein local participation, for decision making, as far as local development strategies are concerned is the new viable option. This directly relates to the

objectives of this study namely how inflows of funds from aid donors impacted the development of SRIs in CDTY.

2.6.2 The liberal theory

Liberalism envisions the ideal society to be one that embraces a wide range of individual liberties. These include, personal dignity, free expression, religious tolerance, right to own property, freedom of association, transparency of government, limitations on government power, the rule of law, equality, free market economy and free trade (Harrison-Barbet, A. (2001).

It is incumbent upon government to uphold these freedoms in order to guarantee stability and peace. In addition, liberalism tends to encourage representative democratic governance. Here, the elected representatives are guided by the rule of law under the overall guidance of the constitution. Enshrined in the constitution are the rights and freedoms of the individual which must be safeguarded by the government. Within the liberal milieu, it is evident that the enjoyment of individual freedoms and rights often infringe on other peoples' freedoms leading to tensions and conflicts. For instance the right to accumulation and ownership of property promotes social stratification. In addition, liberalism enhances capitalism. CDTY Local communities have the rights and freedoms to decide their economic future, who to partner with and what to focus on at each time. Self reliance must be viewed as ever an economic freedom of a local people to improve the standards of their life (Hinzen and Hundsdorfer, 1979). In essence, this theory resonate the objective of this study which seeks to examine how aid conditionality impacts development of SRIs in CDTY due to lack of economic freedom of choice, resources and staff.

2.7 Development of Self reliant initiatives

It is about how to finance the development agenda, so that whatever the development policy, economic prosperity might be realized. African countries and in particular Tombura Yambio diocese will only change if its fundamental model of aid-dependency is abandoned and the dead aid proposal of Dambisa Moyo is adopted in its entirety. The choice of development finance is at least as important as the policies a government adopts. You can have the best development policy in the world, but without the right financial tools to implement it, the agenda is rendered impotent (Dambisa, 2009). What is of paramount importance is how African communities finance their economic development. The best is a financial strategy based on free – market tools. Whatever the social, political and economic ideology a country chooses, there is a menu of financial alternatives; all better than aid that can finance its agenda (Dambisa, 2009)

Due to economic crisis which has reduced governments' foreign exchange earnings and thus their ability to accomplish major infrastructural developments in Sub-Saharan Countries, adjustment measures also led to direct cuts in state spending on such vital sectors as education, health and rural amenities which needed serious attention. The situation was clear; the populations need these services and governments can no longer provide them. It is against this backdrop that self-help-driven development has to prove its usefulness as an easy, all-on-board and results-oriented approach to contemporary modes of translating boardroom ideas into meaningful development (Fonchingong, 2009)

Other Catholic dioceses in East African region and AMECEA have resorted to relying on Self-Reliant Initiatives. For instance, in Uganda there is the Centenary Rural Development Bank, initiated by the Catholic diocese of Arua for local development. The church in Africa

has set out to establish such communities that are Self-Reliant, Self-Ministering and self propagating (Franzelli, 2010). Development of Self Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio will put this agenda forward. There are several considerations needed to develop these initiatives for them to be effective: structuring along cultural and village lines to execute micro-development projects that range from the construction of culverts to giant bridges, and projects such as water schemes, community health posts, and community halls (Fonchingong *et al*, 2003). Cameroonian White paper particularly stated succinctly: “Unless a people takes its development into their own hands, nobody will do it for them” (Fonchingong, 2003).

The importance of developing self-reliant initiatives thus cannot be underestimated due to their immense contributions to local development. The diocese of Tombura Yambio, in order to ensure development and growth, should consider putting in place self-reliant initiatives targeting service provision in areas not fully funded like water, shelter, education, roads, bridges, community-health posts, micro-financing, church constructions, community conference halls and other basic amenities. In the event that the local efforts reach a ceiling, the local communities can then link with others as Fonchingong (2003) notes that community participation in liaison with NGOs is an added dimension of community development.

In the light of the above, we further find relevant studies carried out in Tanzania and Cameroun. Nyerere stressed the need for liberating education which is education for self-reliance. The Ujamaa meant work by everyone and exploitation by none, fair sharing of resources which are produced by joint efforts, equality and respect for human dignity. This being the case education was of necessity to serve the purposes of independent Tanzania, by encouraging the growth of the projected socialist values (Hinzen and Hundsdorfer, 1979).

Fonchingong (2009), argues that Self-Reliance in the Grassfields of Cameroun has a special place in community development, whereby local participation in community development is encouraged in efforts to improve local standards of living with much reliance on local initiatives and little or no incentives from the government especially in the face of diminished state interventions. Faced with this reality, communities in Grassfields of Cameroon have built their local capacities through resurgence role of Village Development Associations (VDAs), where members rely largely on indigenous resources, technology and local human resources leading to popular participation in community-driven development. According to them, this has made possible a spirit of attachment, value, and respect to projects, which constitutes the goal, need, yearning and aspiration of the community, this example illuminates CDTY. Similar initiatives have been launched in Bangladesh with the Grameen Bank targeting rural poor women this empowers them by offering low interest micro-credit loans for self-initiated projects.

Self-Reliance is defined as the social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs including protection, food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education in a sustainable manner and with dignity. Self-reliance, as a programme approach, refers to developing and strengthening livelihoods of persons of concern, and reducing their vulnerability and long-term reliance on humanitarian/external assistance. (UNHCR, 2005)

The term Self-Reliance comprises two distinctive words: “Self” and “reliance”. In this case a look at each of their meaning is important. Self in ordinary usage of the term may refer to the human being as “the agent” or the “I” of the individual human being. It has to do with the individual’s conception of his soul and body as being distinct from other souls and bodies

(Blackburn, 1994). From a philosophical perspective, three broad theories emerge with regard to the self. These are: materialism, spiritualism and existential phenomenology. Materialism and spiritualism belong to the essentialist's conception of the human person. Self in this regard is conceptualized as a thing, substance or an essence. In answer to the question, what entity does 'self' consist of? Materialists contend that it is virtually composed of matter. It refers to the empirical body with all its perceptions (Hume, 1978)

On the other hand, spiritualists perceive man as a soul. Here, self comprises the spiritual element of man. These being the case, the essentialist view of the human person pose a dilemma (Harrison-Barbet, 2001). As such, the material and spiritual/idealistic nature of the human person converge in order to make sense of reality. Unlike essentialists, existentialists view the individual person in a two-fold manner. Accordingly, he/she is both a body (matter) and consciousness (spiritual) in unity (Macquarrie, 1986).

Next, the concept of "reliance" is discussed. "Reliance" points to a state of being that are dependent on something or somebody else. It refers to a bond of relationship where subject 'A' clings onto subject or phenomenon "B" for its being "A" and "B" in this case embrace an inter- subjective relationship. Viewed together, self-reliance refers to a situation where the embodied subjectivity, that is, the human person relies upon himself, for his being. Self reliance is one of the foundations of effective community development in South Sudan as it is in most of Sub-Saharan Africa. The concept is fast being accepted as a new formula for community development. Its widespread acceptance in the development planning of most African countries has the tendency to give greater stimulus and cohesiveness to community development in these countries. Anyanwu (1992) contents that in most African countries community development has depended significantly on voluntary cooperative efforts. This

follows a traditional trait that clearly underscores the virtue of self-reliance. This explains the emerging trend in community development, which sees it as an important point of take-off for better living. The emphasis is to involve groups of people in planned programmes from which they may gain skills that will enable them to cope more successfully with the problems of their everyday life. Self-reliance is thus “development on the basis of a country’s (region’s) own resources, involving its populations based on the potentials of its cultural values and traditions” (Galtung, 1980). Communities and individual people define their own development according to their own needs, values and aspirations (Preiswerk, 1980).

Local-level development provides a major force in activating the utilization of local resources (land, water, labour) and therefore constitutes one of the most effective methods of promoting people’s participation in determining their own development. The needs for local alternatives and self reliance have been voiced in more explicit terms by other scholars. For example, Brett (1988) has called for cooperative and voluntary alternatives, while Sandbrook (1985) has emphasized the need for “small-scale community solutions”. In its fundamental sense, self-reliance is defined as a state of mind that regards one’s own mental and material resources as the primary stock to draw on in the pursuit of one’s objectives, and finds emotional fulfilment not only in achieving the objectives but of having achieved them primarily by using one’s own resources.

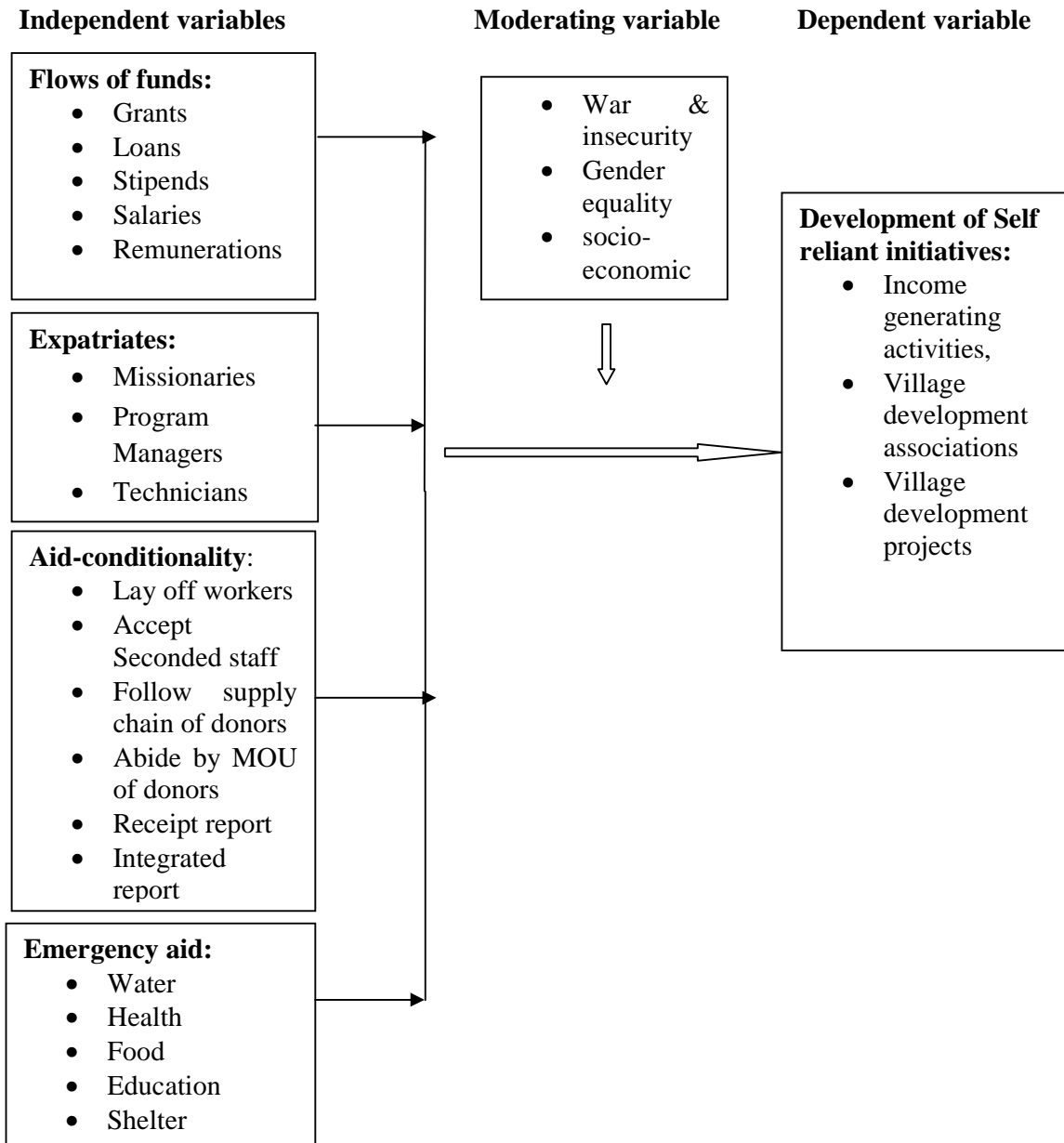
CDTY has not significantly contributed to developing its infrastructure and social services. Self-reliance in community development demands that community members apply their knowledge and skills to the resources at their disposal. This rhymes with Anyanwu’s observations that the development of related skills and attitudes of a people can enable them to satisfy their basic needs, be self-reliant, and minimize precarious dependence on agencies

external to their communities. The concept of self-reliance does not differ significantly from the principles of self-help and mutual help. The self-help philosophy is closely related to self-reliance as defined by Ghari (1980) that self-reliance through cooperation is now being promoted throughout the developing world, for no egalitarian society should be chronically unable to meet a self-defined, local need.

Self-help enables the local people to exploit to their advantage resources, which would otherwise lie dormant and thereby perpetuate the ignorance and poverty of their community. The habit of self-help is a prerequisite for survival in the modern world (Anyanwu, 1992). Self-help initiatives enable the people to look inwards by rallying local resources and efforts. This is especially appropriate to the concept of community development, which stresses the importance of people increasing their sense of responsibility, and looking for assistance as just supplementary, but never replacing popular initiatives or local efforts. The emphasis is on democratising with reliance on what people can do for themselves. The principle of self-help incorporates into the community development process the means of offering ordinary citizens the opportunity to share in making important decisions about their living conditions (Anyanwu, 1992). This approach echoes the people-centeredness of community development-attempts at satisfying felt needs. This entails community participation at all levels of the project, a tendency that should be cultivated in the diocese of Tombura Yambio.

2.8 Conceptual framework

This study was guided by the following conceptual framework:



2.9 Operational Definition of Variables

The independent variables of the study include continuous inflows of foreign donor aid, use of expatriates to implement local projects, aid conditionality and emergency-oriented aid. All these interact to impact dependent variable namely development of SRIs in CDTY. Development of Self reliance is influenced by continuous inflows of funds from foreign aid donors to CDTY community to the extent that there is belief created that aid is the best solution for economic development leading to unhealthy dependency on aid instead of it being supplementary to local efforts. Development of Self reliance is impacted by aid to which are attached strings and conditionality as there may be inadequate opportunities for flexibilities as to what should be done, when, how and by who. Some aid is purposely directed to specificities. In such instances recipients cannot alter or may not qualify to benefit as that specific need addressed by aid may not be a priority in that community. There are several other factors that moderate impact of foreign aid on development of SRIs.

Development of Self-reliant initiatives is one of the foundations for effective community development especially in Sub-Sahara Africa, with South Sudan being in urgent need and WES being no exclusion. The concept of self reliance is related to concepts such as self help, mutual help, indigenous participation and rural development, self sufficiency, self autonomy and self direction. It advocates the need for people to improve their conditions using local initiatives and resources both material and human. It encourages cooperation, full and conscious community participation. The concept further stresses building a self reliant culture imbedded in every community and individual actions. Self reliance is determined by level of technical know-how that is level of skills and knowledge available to the local people in doing what answers their development questions.

The diocese of Tombura Yambio might need to make use of its local human and material resources following priorities strategically chosen to lead community initiatives for development. This however, does not exclude external support to complement the local efforts. Initiatives are identified and prioritized by the local community and supported both in kind and cash by locals according to their capacities and supplemented by donor agencies. Cooperation of the local government in this endeavour is vital.

Self reliance is defined as the social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs including protection, food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education in a sustainable manner and with dignity. Self-reliance, as a programme approach, refers to developing and strengthening livelihoods of persons of concern, and reducing their vulnerability and long-term reliance on humanitarian/external assistance. SRIs is a key component in any strategy aimed at avoiding or addressing protracted poverty situations, enabling communities to find durable solutions that are truly sustainable; providing a foundation for building towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); and developing capacities contributing to the pursuit of the Agenda for Protection (UNHCR, 2005)

From the above definitions, the following aspects of development of self reliance are prominent: first, community empowerment to enable people in local communities to shape their futures, improve their environment and overcome limitations in service provision. This raises two aspects of foreign aid that are the focus of this study; whether continuous inflows of aid and perpetual use of expatriates can empower local people for development. Second is the identification and implementation of durable solutions. This study investigates whether emergency-oriented aid can be of durable solutions to local needs. Third is involvement of all

categories of the population groups: women, men, boys and girls, older persons. The study examines whether use of expatriates can allow for local people participation in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation. Community involvement in decision-making and planning makes members active partners in the process of their own development rather than passive recipients. Forth; aid orientation to some defined end. Some aid is emergency oriented as opposed to those which are development oriented as defined by the recipient. The study mentions as moderating variable war and insecurity that if it occurs may negatively affect both foreign aid in progress and positively prompting more inflows of aid as relief but with negative impact on development of Self-Reliant Initiatives as it perpetuates dependence on aid due to insecurity to take-off with some local projects. Summary of the independent variables that are likely to produce effects on the dependent variable namely Development of Self-Reliant Initiatives is thus: continuous inflows of aid; use of foreign expatriates; aid conditionality and specificity of aid. All these determine and affect development of Self-Reliant Initiatives and will be further examined in chapter four to determine the extent of their impacts on dependent variable.

2.10 Summary of literature review

This chapter examined literature on the impact of foreign aid on the development of self reliant initiatives following the objectives of the study. Whereas some existing literatures suggest that foreign aid will give a big push to development of SRIs, others strongly disagree that aid perpetuates poverty and dependency. There are however similar but different studies done by Charles et al (2009) in Cameroon and Nyerere's education for Self-Reliance in Tanzania (Hinzen and Hundsdorfer, 1979). Both highlight the importance of Self-Reliance. However, this study differs from other earlier studies in that it focuses more on the impact of

foreign aid on the development of self reliant initiatives. The earlier studies dwelt mostly on foreign aid and economic development, aid and corruption, aid and rent seeking, aid and poverty eradication. To the Researcher's awareness, there has been no attempt so far to examine this link especially in South Sudan particularly in Western Equatoria State on the specific quest of this study. It therefore seeks to close this gap in information in this region.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the research methodology and procedures followed in the execution of the research work, which entailed the research design, population intent for the study, the sample size coupled with sampling technique, means of data collection, data analysis, reliability and validity.

3.2 Research design

The Researcher used a combination of ex-post facto and descriptive survey design. This research design is appropriate not only for generalization purposes but also for facts that have already occurred. Gay (1983) defines descriptive research as a process of collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subjects in the study. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), descriptive research determines and reports the way things are. This type of research attempts to describe such things as possible behaviour, attitudes, values and characteristics.

According to Cooper et al, (2003) a descriptive study is concerned with explaining the; who, what, when and how of a phenomenon. Descriptive Survey research method is also one of the best methods available to social scientists interested in collecting original data for purposes of describing a population which is too large to observe directly.

3.3 Target Population of the study

The population of the study constituted 61 members only. The data collection instruments were administered therefore to all the members since this was a small population. The 61 members shall be taken from all diocesan Clergy, religious Sisters and Heads of Departments

in Bishop's Office. The rationale for their choice is based on their responsibilities as far as lobbying funds via proposal writing and other forms of getting aid are concerned. According to the Diocesan Directory (Migido, 2012), there are 40 ordained priests, 12 Religious Sisters and 9 Heads of Departments. The entire population in this case has benefited from proceeds of foreign aid; therefore the study is more of a census because it takes into consideration all members of the population concerned. Aid to the diocese has been received in various forms ranging from funds, materials, equipment, personnel, technical support and information.

The study was carried out in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura-Yambio. The Diocese is in a strategic location namely at the confluence of three countries of Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Sudan. It has nineteen (19) parishes; spread across seven (7) counties of Maridi, Ibba, Yambio, Nzara, Ezo, Tombura and Nagero.

The total population of Catholics in the Diocese is one million (1,000,000) constituting over 60% of the total population (Migido, J. (2012). The diocesan's landscape is complimented with some streams, rivers and fringes of Equatorial Forests. Soils in the diocese are very fertile; they are cotton soils, green belt loam and dark soil and copper soil. These support production of many crops: cassava, rice, maize, sorghum, ground nuts; fruits like oranges, lemons, guavas, pineapples, palm trees, pawpaw, mangoes and bananas. Domestic animals reared include: cattle, goats, sheep, and birds like chickens. There is good cycle of rainfall giving a favourable climate for production. Rains fall from 1st April – 15th August all through to December every year. However, the dry spell is from January – March 15th every year.

Politically the area is stable and very peaceful. Education levels are still low with over 80% illiteracy especially among children and women. Life expectancy is about 47 years and common diseases in the area include malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

3.4 Sample Size and sampling procedures

Due to the fact that the target population was small that calls for use of a census, a sample size of 61 members were given the questionnaires. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) indicate that a sample size 30 and above of the population is usually sufficient for a study. The study was carried out in all the Parishes as on December 2010, where donor aid was utilized. The

study integrated both purposive and quota Sampling procedures. Data instruments used comprised of structured questionnaires.

3.5 Data Collection instruments

The Researcher intended to collect data that was primarily descriptive and quantitative in nature. A structured questionnaire was used to collect the various sets of data about the impact of foreign aid received on the development of self reliant initiatives by sample population of CDTY. The various Diocesan Departments referred to included: Finance, Sustainable Livelihoods, Justice and Peace, DIDA, Emergency, Health, Water and Sanitation, Education and Human Resource Programmes. These have responsibilities over donor-aided projects and programmes. A questionnaire was administered through hand delivery and through electronic mail (E-mail) for those respondents accessible on e-mails.

3.5.1 Data Reliability

Reliability refers to a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). In this study the test-retest technique was used to assess the reliability of data. It involved administering the same instrument twice to the same group of subjects. The research process minimized random error and increased reliability of data. Reliability refers to the consistency of measurement and is frequently assessed using the test–retest reliability method. Reliability is increased by including many similar items on a measure, by testing a diverse sample of individuals and by using uniform testing procedures. Reliability gives the internal consistency of data collected. This ensured that the data has certain internal consistent pattern. When no pattern is found in the responses, this indicates that probably the test is too difficult and as a result the respondents just guess the answers randomly.

Reliability of the research instrument was enhanced through a pilot study that was done in one of the parishes by selecting a pilot group of 30 respondents. The respondents were conveniently selected since statistical conditions were not necessary in the pilot study (Cooper and Schindler, 2003). The pilot data was not included in the actual study. The pilot study allowed for pre-testing of the research instrument. This reliability estimate was

measured using Cronbach Alpha coefficient (α). Nunnally (1978) recommends that instruments used in research should have reliability of about 0.70 and above.

3.5.2 Data Validity

Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are based on the research results. Validity is the degree to which results obtained from analysis of the data actually represent the variables of the phenomenon under investigation (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Researcher used sampling validity where; representative sample of indicators as opposed to all possible indicators (content validity) from the domain of indicators of the concept were chosen. To establish the validity of the research instrument the researcher also sought the opinions of experts in the field of study especially the researcher's supervisor and lecturers. This facilitated the necessary revision and modification of the research instruments thereby enhancing validity

3.6 Data Analysis techniques

The data collected was edited for accuracy, uniformity, consistency and completeness and arranged to enable coding and tabulation before final analysis. The data was then imputed into statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) statistics for analysis version 17. The data was analyzed by generating descriptive statistics such as percentages and measures of central tendency (mode). The data was presented using tables. Measurement scales used comprised of a mixture of nominal, ratio, interval and ordinal scales based on instrument used. The Researcher applied Pearson Product-Moment correlation to determine the relationship between aid and development of self-reliant initiatives. Hypothesis was tested at 95% level of significance using Chi-Square.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

In this research efforts were made to keep with moral standards befitting such undertaking. The Researcher acknowledged all sources of the material used in this work to avoid plagiarism. The free and voluntary consent of all the subjects involved in the research was sought. Principles of confidentiality and anonymity were applied to all subjects during and after gathering data. The Researcher refrained from inflicting any physical or psychological

harm to the subjects such as undue discredit of any donor agencies or the recipients of aid. The Researcher also did not misuse the result of research for any purpose other than academic degree for which it was intended.

3.10 Operationalization of variables

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurement scale	Research Method	Data Analysis
To determine the impact of flow of funds from donor aid on development of self reliant initiatives	Flows of funds and development of self reliant initiatives	Grants, salaries, remuneration loans, stipends income generating activities, diocesan-community development projects; example water, education, health, food, shelter, skills	Nominal Ordinal Interval and ratio	Ex-post facto, Descriptive Survey: purposive sampling	Measure of central tendency: mode
To assess the impact of expertise and skills transfer from foreign aid donors on the development of self reliant initiatives	Expatriates and development of self reliant initiatives	Personnel, seconded staff, skills, technology transfer	Nominal Ordinal Interval and ratio	Descriptive Survey, ex-post facto: purposive sampling	Measure of central tendency: mode
To identify the impact of aid conditionality on the development of self reliant initiatives	Aid conditionality and development of self reliant initiatives	Tied to conditions like SAPs and establishment of systems	Nominal Ordinal Interval and ratio	Ex-post facto Descriptive Survey: purposive sampling	Measure of central tendency: mode
To assess the impact of emergency-oriented aid on the development of self reliant initiatives	Emergency-aid and development of self reliant initiatives	Water, education, food security, shelter-tents	Nominal Ordinal Interval and ratio	Descriptive Survey: purposive sampling, stratified/ quota sampling	Measure of central tendency: mode

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

The main objective of the study was to investigate the impacts of continuous foreign aid on the development of self-reliant initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan. This study was guided by the following research objectives: To determine how inflows of funds from donor aid impacts on development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan: To assess the how expertise and skills transfer from foreign aid donors impacts on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio: To identify the impact of aid conditionality on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan; To assess the impact of emergency-oriented aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.

4.1.1 Questionnaire Return Rate

As shown in Table 4.1, the study targeted 61 respondents out of which 50 responded and returned their questionnaires contributing to the response rate of 81.9%. This response rate was sufficient and representative and conforms to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) stipulation that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. This commendable response rate was due to extra efforts that were made via personal calls and visits to remind the respondent to fill-in and return the questionnaires.

Table 4.1 Questionnaire Return Rate

	Number of respondents
Targeted	61
Returned	50
Percent	81.9%

4.2 Demographic Information of the respondents

The study sought to establish information on various aspects of respondents' background such as gender, age, marital status, highest level of education and occupation. This information aimed at testing the appropriateness of the respondent in answering the questions regarding the impacts of continuous foreign aid on the development of self-reliant initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.

Gender distribution of respondents

The study sought to find out the gender distribution of respondents so to assess which of the two sexes was implementing SRIs more.

Table 4.2 Gender distribution of respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	40	80%
Female	10	20%
Total	50	100

From the Table 4.2, majority (80%) of the respondents were male while 20% were female and therefore majority of the development of self-reliant initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan were managed by male.

Age distribution of the respondents

The study sought to find out the age distribution of the respondents so as to examine which age bracket got involved in development of self-reliant initiatives.

Table 4.3 Age distribution of the respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
19-30 years	14	28%
31-40 years	26	52%
41-50 years	15	30%
Over 50 years	5	10%
Total	50	100

From the findings in Table 4.3, majority (52%) of the respondents were 31-40 years old, 30% were 41-50 years old, 28% were 19-30 years of age while 10% were over 50 years. This depicts that majority of the respondents were young and energetic and therefore were well suited to manage the self-reliant initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.

Marital status of the respondents

The study sought to find out the marital status of the respondents.

Table 4.4 Marital status of the respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Married	9	18%
Single	41	82%
Separated	0	0%
Divorced	0	0%
Total	50	100

From the findings in table 4.4, majority (82%) of the respondents were single while 18% were married. This is owing to the fact that the Catholic Church required the priests and sisters who were the majority of the respondents to be single.

Highest level of education of the respondents

The study sought to find the highest academic qualifications of the respondents to ascertain their competence in responding to the questionnaires.

Table 4.5 Highest level of education

	Frequency	Percentage
First degree and above	22	44%
Diploma holder	28	56%
Secondary education	0	0%
Total	50	100

From the study findings in Table 4.5, the majority (56%) of the respondents were diploma holder while 44% were degree holders. This implies that the majority of the respondents were competent in the duties owing to their high academic qualification as all the respondents had diploma and beyond.

Occupation of the respondents

The respondents were requested to indicate their occupation.

Table 4.6 Occupation of the respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Priest	31	62%
Religious Sister	10	20%
Head of Department	9	18%
Total	50	100

From the results of the study in Table 4.6, the majority (62%) of the respondents were priests, 20% were religious sisters while 18% were heads of departments. Therefore the respondents gave credible information on the self-reliant initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan as they were deeply involved in community work being initiated by the Catholic Church.

4.3 Continuous flows of funds and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The first objective of the study was to determine the how inflows of funds from donor aid impacts on development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.

Type of funds received by the diocese from donors

The study sought to find out the type of funds that the diocese received from donors.

Table 4.7 Type of funds received by the diocese from donors

	Frequency	Percentage
Grants	30	60%
Loans	21	42%
Stipends	15	30%
Remunerations	24	48%

According to the findings in Table 4.7 the types of funds that the diocese received from donors included; grants (60%), remunerations (48%), loans (42%) and stipends (30%) respectively. This illustrates that involvement of the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan relied on various types of funds to implement the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives.

Ratio of locally generated incomes to foreign sourced funds

The study sought to find out the ratio of locally generated incomes to foreign sourced funds for development in the diocese.

Table 4.8 Ratio of locally generated incomes to foreign sourced funds

	Frequency	Percentage
1:1	5	10%
1:3	24	48%
1:5	9	18%
0:1	12	24%
Total	50	100

According to the findings in Table 4.8, the ratio of locally generated incomes to foreign sourced funds for development in the diocese was 1:3 as indicated by 48% of the respondents, 0:1 as indicated by 24% of the respondents, 1:5 as indicated by 18% of the respondents and 1:1 as indicated by 10% of the respondents. Thus the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan heavily relied on foreign sourced funds for development in the diocese.

Alternative sources of funding for SRIs

The study inquired on the alternative sources of funding available to CDTY.

Table 4.9 Alternative sources of funding

	Frequency	Percentage
Locally mobilized funds	6	12%
Savings	4	8%
Loans	12	24%
Persistence on foreign aid	28	57%
Total	50	100

According to Table 4.9, the alternative sources of funding available to CDTY were; persistence on foreign aid (57%), loans (24%), locally mobilized funds (12%) and savings as indicated by 8% of the respondents. Therefore the development initiatives in CDTY were mainly through donor funds and foreign aid. The overreliance on donor funds and foreign aid

made the progress in the CDTY dependent on inflows of funds from donor aid which led to stalling of the development when the funds were scarce and minimal.

Forms of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The respondents were required to indicate the forms of self-reliant initiatives that are appropriate and viable in CDTY context.

Table 4.10 Forms of Self-Reliant Initiatives

	Frequency	Percentage
Village development associations and village development committees	22	44%
Micro finance	34	68%
Local community fundraising	17	34%
Micro and small enterprises (MSEs)	28	56%
Cooperatives and unions	25	50%

From the findings in Table 4.10, the forms of self-reliant initiatives that are appropriate and viable in CDTY context included; micro finance (68%), micro and small enterprises (MSEs) (56%), cooperatives and unions (50%), village development associations and village development committees (44%) and local community fundraising (34%) respectively.

Needs to be supported by locally mobilized funds

The respondents were to indicate the needs that locally mobilized funds would support.

Table 4.11 Needs to be supported by locally mobilized funds

	Frequency	Percentage
Water	25	50%
Church construction	28	56%
Parish roads	16	32%
Parish health units	29	58%
Parish schools	30	60%

From the findings in Table 4.11, the needs that locally mobilized funds would support included; parish schools (60%), parish health units (58%), church construction (56%), water (50%), parish roads (32%) respectively.

Effects of inflows of funds from donor aid on development of self-reliant initiatives

The study sought to establish the effect of inflows of funds from donor aid on development of self-reliant initiatives. The respondents were requested to indicate their level of agreement on the extent to which various statements relate to the effect of inflows of funds from donor aid on development of self-reliant initiatives. The responses were rated on a five point Likert scale where: 1 - Strongly Disagree 2 - Disagree 3 - Neutral 4- Agree and 5- Strongly Agree. The mean and standard deviations were generated from SPSS and are as illustrated in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Effects of inflows of funds from donor aid on development of self-reliant initiatives

	Mean	Std dev
There are other alternative sources of funding available to the diocese other than foreign funds	3.06	0.20
The diocesan projects would suffer if the funds from foreign donors dwindle or are completely absent	4.39	0.50
The externally sourced funds move the diocese into realization of if its felt needs	4.09	0.52
I would rate the consistency of this type of funds for the diocese as adequately reliable	2.43	0.12
Follow-ups and evaluations determine more aid	4.03	0.21
Donors require an annual audit of the funds donated	4.05	0.86
Our organisation finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the donors requirements	3.89	0.30

From the study findings in Table 4.13, the majority of the respondents agreed that; the diocesan projects would suffer if the funds from foreign donors dwindle or are completely absent (M=4.39), the externally sourced funds move the diocese into realization of if its felt needs (M=4.09), donors require an annual audit of the funds donated (M=4.05), follow-ups and evaluations determine more aid (M=4.03), our organisation finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the donors requirements (M=3.89), and that there are other alternative sources of funding available to the diocese other than foreign funds (M=3.06).

Enhance the inflows of funds from donor aid to enhance development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The study further inquired from the respondents on how the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan could enhance the inflows of funds from donor aid in-order to enhance development of Self-Reliant Initiatives. The respondents posited that the church should comply with the set conditions to qualify for more funds, the funds must be used for the

intended purpose, the church should lobby for more aid from the other foreign countries. The church should review its policy on donor aid to include the donors' requirements.

4.4 Expatriates and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The second objective of the study was to assess how expertise and skills transfer from foreign aid donors impacts on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio.

Local staff on church's projects

The respondents were further to identify whether the diocese had local staff on her projects.

Table 4.14 Local staff on church's projects

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	44%
No	28	56%
Total	50	100

From the findings in Table 4.13 majority (56%) of the respondents indicated that the diocese never had local staff on her projects while only 44% attested to the diocese having local staff on her projects. This illustrates that the level of community participation in the CDTY development initiatives was low and that the diocese heavily relied on expatriates in the management of the CDTY development initiatives. The respondents further explained that the CDTY relied on expatriates since the local people did not have the required skills in running of the development initiatives, there was bias in the selection of the staff to run the development initiatives and that hiring of the expatriates was a condition set by the donors. The expatriates also helped in the expertise and skills transfer

Church's role in filling the skill gaps

The study further inquired from the respondents on what was done by the diocese to fill skill gaps.

Table 4.15 Church's role in filling the skill gaps

	Frequency	Percentage
Train	39	78%
hire local labour	23	46%
hire expatriates	16	32%
seconded staff by donor agency	12	24%

As shown in Table 4.14, the church filled skill gaps through training (78%), hiring local labour (46%), hiring expatriates (32%) and through seconded staff by donor agency as indicated by 24% of the respondents.

Impact of expertise and skills transfer from foreign aid donors on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The study sought to establish the impact of expertise and skills transfer from foreign aid donors on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives. The respondents were requested to indicate their level of agreement on the extent to which various statements relates to the impact of expertise and skills transfer from foreign aid donors on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio. The responses were rated on a five point Likert scale where: 1- To a very low extent, 2- To a low extent, 3- To a moderate extent, 4- To a great extent and 5-To a very great extent. The mean and standard deviations were generated from SPSS and are as illustrated in Table 4.15.

Table 4.16 Impact of expertise and skills transfer from foreign aid donors on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

	Mean	Std dev
Expatriates add significant contributions towards developing self-reliant initiative mentality among local staff	4.57	0.77
Expatriates are satisfied with the professionalism of their colleagues	3.54	1.14
Expatriates are satisfied with the duration of their assignment	3.52	1.25
Expatriates are satisfied with the respect they receive from the people they work with during the assignment	4.53	0.78
The working relationships between local and expatriate human resources is excellent	2.42	1.20
If the diocese chooses to hire external labour, it comply with donor-agency-seconded-staff	4.37	0.68
There is cross-cultural training between the local staffs and the expatriates in the organization	4.27	0.58
The local staffs have the requisite skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their duties in the various capacities derived from the expatriates	3.26	1.18

From the study findings in Table 4.17, the majority of the respondents agreed that; expatriates add significant contributions towards developing self-reliant initiative mentality among local staff (M=4.57), expatriates are satisfied with the respect they receive from the people they work with during the assignment (M=4.53), if the diocese chooses to hire external labour, it comply with donor-agency-seconded-staff (M=4.37), there is cross-cultural training between the local staffs and the expatriates in the organization (M=4.27), expatriates are satisfied with the professionalism of their colleagues (M=3.54), expatriates are satisfied with the duration of their assignment (M=3.52), the local staffs have the requisite skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their duties in the various capacities derived from the expatriates (M=3.26), and that the working relationships between local and expatriate human resources is excellent (M=2.42) respectively.

4.5 Aid conditionality and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The third objective of the study was to identify the impact of aid conditionality on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.

Conditions attached to aid given

The respondents were to indicate whether there are any conditions attached to any form of aid given.

Table 4.18 Conditions attached to aid given

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	44	88%
No	6	12%
Total	50	100

From the study findings in Table 4.16, the majority (88%) of the respondents posited that there were conditions attached to different form of aid given. Only 12% of the respondents indicated that there were no conditions attached to different form of aid given to the church. This implies that aid conditionality the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.

Commonly given aid conditions

The respondents were to indicate some of the commonly given aid conditions.

Table 4.19 Commonly given aid conditions

	Frequency	Percentage
Lay off some workers	11	22%
Accept seconded staff	22	44%
Follow supply chain of donor agency	28	56%
Abide strictly by MOU single handily made by the agency	34	68%
Receipt oriented financial report	27	54%
Integrated financial reporting system	44	88%

As shown in Table 4.17, the commonly given aid conditions included; integrated financial reporting system (88%), abide strictly by MOU single handily made by the agency (68%), follow supply chain of donor agency (56%), receipt oriented financial report (54%), accept seconded staff (44%), and lay off some workers (22%) respectively.

Aid conditionality on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The study sought to establish the aid conditionality on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan. The respondents were requested to indicate their level of agreement on the extent to which various statements relates to the impact of aid conditionality on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan. The responses were rated on a five point Likert scale where: 1 - Strongly Disagree 2 - Disagree 3 - Neutral 4- Agree and 5- Strongly Agree. The mean and standard deviations were generated from SPSS and are as illustrated in Table 4.18.

Table 4.20 Aid conditionality on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

	Mean	Std Dev
Aid conditionality help the diocese respond to her felt needs	3.63	1.14
The Aid Conditionalities and requirements enhance its effectiveness	2.60	0.90
Aid Conditionalities, is meant to direct aid towards good policy environments	3.88	0.81
Donors have to oblige to governments to impose Aid Conditionalities	2.71	1.11
Aid Conditionalities require the organisation to follow the accruals basis of accounting	3.77	1.07
The organization finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the aid conditionalities	2.65	1.12

From the study findings in Table 4.21, the majority of the respondents agreed that; aid Conditionalities, is meant to direct aid towards good policy environments (M=3.88), aid Conditionalities require the organisation to follow the accruals basis of accounting (M=3.77), aid conditionality help the diocese respond to her felt needs (M=3.63), donors have to oblige to governments to impose Aid Conditionalities (M=2.71), the organisation finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the aid conditionalities (M=2.65), and that the Aid Conditionalities and requirements enhance its effectiveness (M=2.60) respectively.

Striking a balance between diverse interests

The study required the respondents to indicate how partners could strike a balance between diverse interests in the projects in a bit to make conditions favourable in the aid grants process.

Table 4.22 Striking a balance between diverse interests

	Frequency	Percentage
Meet donor conditions	35	70%
consider recipient conditions	33	66%
Abide by local government conditions	25	50%
Formulate mutually favourable conditions	39	78%

As shown in Figure 4.19 above, the partners could strike a balance between diverse interests in the projects in a bit to make conditions favourable in the aid grants process through; formulating mutually favourable conditions (78%), meeting donor conditions (70%), considering recipient conditions (66%), abide by local government conditions (50%) respectively.

4.6 Emergency-oriented Aid and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The forth objective of the study was to assess the impact of emergency-oriented aid on the development of self-reliant initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.

Types of emergency-oriented aid the diocese has received

Since wars and insecurity lobby massive support for emergency-related aid, the study required the respondents to indicate the types of emergency-oriented aid that the diocese has received.

Table 4.23 Types of emergency-oriented aid the diocese has received

	Frequency	Percentage
Emergency water supply	33	66%
Emergency health	25	50%
emergency food stuff	44	88%
emergency non-food items	34	68%
emergency education	23	46%
emergency shelter	27	54%

From the study findings in Table 4.20, the types of emergency-oriented aid that the diocese has received included; emergency food stuff (88%), emergency non-food items (68%), emergency water supply (66%), emergency shelter (54%), emergency health (50%) and emergency education as indicated by 46% of the respondents respectively.

Other natural disasters leading to emergency-oriented aid

Other than man-made disasters such as wars, the study required the respondents to indicate, the other natural disasters have led to emergency-oriented aid in the diocese.

Table 4.24 Other natural disasters leading to emergency-oriented aid

	Frequency	Percentage
Drought	40	80%
famine	39	78%
floods	27	54%
landslides	6	12%
thunderstorm	12	24%
pests-locusts and diseases such as HIV/AIDS, sleeping sickness, cassava mosaic and Nagana	17	34%

From the findings in Table 4.21, the natural disasters that have led to emergency-oriented aid in the diocese were; drought (80%), famine (78%), floods (54%), pests-locusts and diseases such as HIV/AIDS, sleeping sickness, cassava mosaic and Nagana (34%), thunderstorm (24%) and landslides as indicated by 12% of the respondents respectively.

Impact of emergency-oriented aid on the development of self-reliant initiatives

The study sought to establish the impact of emergency-oriented aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan. The respondents were requested to indicate their level of agreement on the extent to which various statements relate to the impact of emergency-oriented aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan. The responses were rated on a five point Likert scale where: 1- To a very low extent, 2- To a low extent, 3- To a moderate extent, 4- To a great extent and 5-To a very great extent. The mean and standard deviations were generated from SPSS and are as illustrated in Table 4.22.

Table 4.25 Impact of emergency-oriented aid on the development of self-reliant initiatives

	Mean	Std Dev
The disasters faced by the populations in the diocese warrants emergency-oriented aid	3.16	1.39
The diocese have local disaster preparedness strategies or seeks them externally to respond and support victim	3.51	0.74
The externally emergency-oriented aids have development components incorporated so to ease resettlement and rehabilitation	3.89	0.43
Awareness of disasters that strike the poorest places is low, thus low development of projects due to weaker humanitarian response	4.26	0.96
Donors overwhelmingly favour technical assistance and project funding over general budgetary support	4.18	0.85
Although relief aid appears to respond to the severity of the emergency, many other factors come into play as well, often impeding the effectiveness of aid to provide relief to victims of disasters	4.40	0.75

From the study findings, the majority of the respondents agreed that; although relief aid appears to respond to the severity of the emergency, many other factors come into play as well, often impeding the effectiveness of aid to provide relief to victims of disasters (M=4.40), awareness of disasters that strike the poorest places is low, thus low development of projects due to weaker humanitarian response (M=4.26), donors overwhelmingly favour technical assistance and project funding over general budgetary support (M=4.18), the externally emergency-oriented aids have development components incorporated so to ease resettlement and rehabilitation (M=3.89), the diocese have local disaster preparedness strategies or seeks them externally to respond and support victim (M=3.51), and that the disasters faced by the populations in the diocese warrants emergency-oriented aid (M=3.16) respectively.

Suggestions on what to be included in emergency responses

The respondents were also requested to indicate the suggestions needed to be included in emergency responses.

Table 4.26 Suggestions on what to be included in emergency responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Use integrated emergency-development oriented approach	30	60%
Sustainable responses	28	56%
Use people's suggestions and experience	39	78%

According to the findings in Table 4.23 the suggestions needed to be included in emergency responses included; use people's suggestions and experience (78%), use integrated emergency-development oriented approach (60%), and sustainable responses as indicated by 56% of the respondents.

4.7 Inferential Statistics

Pearson's product moment correlation analysis was used to assess the relationship between the variables.

4.7.1 Correlation Analysis

The data presented before on continuous flow of funds, aid conditionality, emergency-oriented aid and expatriate were computed into single variables per factor by obtaining the averages of each factor. Pearson's correlations analysis was then conducted at 95% confidence interval and 5% confidence level 2-tailed. The table 4.24 below indicates the correlation matrix between the factors (continuous flow of funds, aid conditionality, emergency-oriented aid and expatriate) and development of self-reliant initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.

According to the table, there is a positive relationship between development of self-reliant initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan and expatriate,

emergency-oriented aid, aid conditionality and continuous flow of funds of magnitude 0.894, 0.661, 0.493, and 0.402 respectively. The positive relationship indicates that there is a correlation between the continuous foreign aid and development of self-reliant initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan with expatriate having the highest value and continuous flow of funds having the lowest correlation value.

This notwithstanding, all the factors had a significant p-value ($p < 0.05$) at 95% confidence level. The significance values for relationship between development of self-reliant initiatives in CDTY and expatriate, aid conditionality, emergency-oriented aid and continuous flow of funds and were 0.018, 0.031, 0.024 and 0.046 respectively. This implies that expatriate was the most significant factor, followed by emergency-oriented aid, aid conditionality, while continuous flow of funds was the least significant.

Table 4.27 Correlation Matrix

	Development of self-reliant initiatives in Expatriate	Aid conditionality	Emergency-oriented aid	flow of funds
Development of self-reliant initiatives in CDTY (r) (p) Sig. (2 tailed)	1.000			
Expatriate (r) (p) (2 tailed)	0.894 0.018	1.00		
Aid conditionality (r) (p) Sig. (2 tailed)	0.493 0.031	0.316 0.047	1.000	
Emergency-oriented aid (r) (p) Sig. (2 tailed)	0.661 0.024	0.163 0.019	0.216 0.047	1.000
Continuous flow of funds (r) (p) Sig. (2 tailed)	0.402 0.046	0.161 0.029	0.233 0.0464	0.462 0.014

4.8 Hypothesis Testing

The study utilized Chi-square test in testing the null hypothesis used in the study. Chi-square is a statistical test commonly used to compare observed data with data we would expect to obtain according to a specific hypothesis. The chi-square test is always testing the null hypothesis, which states that there is no statistically significant difference between the expected and observed result. Testing of the null hypotheses in this study was based on the fact that if the calculated Chi-square associated p value is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ confidence level ($p > 0.05\alpha$), then we accepted the hypothesis.

4.8.1 Relationship between foreign aid and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio

H_{01} : There is no significant impact of foreign aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio

Table 4.28 Relationship between foreign aid and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.421	9	.004
N of Valid Cases	50		

Table 4.25 shows that the chi-square value is 31.421 with an associated p of 0.004. Since p is less than $\alpha = 0.05$ confidence level ($p < 0.05\alpha$), the null hypothesis is rejected and therefore foreign aid has significant relationship with the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary, discussions, conclusion and recommendations on the impacts of continuous foreign aid on the development of self-reliant initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan.

5.2 Summary of findings of the study

5.2.1 Continuous flows of funds and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The study established that the types of funds that the diocese received from donors included; grants (60%), remunerations (48%), loans (42%) and stipends (30%) respectively. The ratio of locally generated incomes to foreign sourced funds for development in the diocese was very low (1:3). The alternative sources of funding available to CDTY were; persistence on foreign aid (57%), loans (24%), locally mobilized funds (12%) and savings as indicated by 8% of the respondents. The study also revealed that; the forms of self-reliant initiatives that are appropriate and viable in CDTY context included; micro finance (68%), micro and small enterprises (MSEs) (56%), cooperatives and unions (50%), village development associations and village development committees (44%) and local community fundraising (34%) respectively. The needs that locally mobilized funds would support included; parish schools (60%), parish health units (58%), church construction (56%), water (50%), parish roads (32%) respectively. The study established that the diocesan projects would suffer if the funds from foreign donors dwindle or are completely absent (M=4.39), the externally sourced funds move the diocese into realization of if its felt needs (M=4.09), donors require an annual audit of the funds donated (M=4.05), follow-ups and evaluations determine more aid (M=4.03), our organisation finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the donors requirements (M=3.89), and that there are other alternative sources of funding available to the diocese other than foreign funds (M=3.06).

5.2.2 Expatriates and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The study found that the diocese had a small number of local staff on her projects represented by 44% against 56% of expatriates. The study established that the church filled skill gaps through training (78%), hiring local labour (46%), hiring expatriates (32%) and through seconded staff by donor agency. The study established that expatriates add significant contributions towards developing self-reliant initiative mentality among local staff (M=4.57), expatriates are satisfied with the respect they receive from the people they work with during the assignment (M=4.53), if the diocese chooses to hire external labour, it complied with donor-agency-seconded-staff (M=4.37), there is cross-cultural training between the local staffs and the expatriates in the organization (M=4.27), expatriates are satisfied with the professionalism of their colleagues (M=3.54), expatriates are satisfied with the duration of their assignment (M=3.52), the local staffs have the requisite skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their duties in the various capacities derived from the expatriates (M=3.26), and that the working relationships between local and expatriate human resources is excellent (M=2.42) respectively.

5.2.3 Aid conditionality and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The study found out that there were conditions attached to different form of aid given as posited by 88% of the respondents. The commonly given aid conditions included; integrated financial reporting system (88%), abide strictly by MOU single handily made by the agency (68%), follow supply chain of donor agency (56%), receipt oriented financial report (54%), accept seconded staff (44%), and lay off some workers (22%) respectively. The majority of the respondents attested that aid Conditionalities, is meant to direct aid towards good policy environments (M=3.88), it requires the organisation to follow the accruals basis of accounting (M=3.77), helps the diocese respond to her felt needs (M=3.63), donors have to oblige to governments to impose Aid Conditionalities (M=2.71), the organization finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the aid Conditionalities (M=2.65), and that the Aid Conditionalities and requirements enhance its effectiveness (M=2.60) respectively. The partners could strike a balance between diverse interests in the projects in a bit to make conditions favourable in the aid grants process through; formulating mutually favourable

conditions (78%), meeting donor conditions (70%), considering recipient conditions (66%), abide by local government conditions (50%) respectively.

5.2.4 Emergency-oriented aid and development of self-reliant initiatives

The study established that the types of emergency-oriented aid that the diocese has received included; emergency food stuff (88%), emergency non-food items (68%), emergency water supply (66%), emergency shelter (54%), emergency health (50%) and emergency education as indicated by 46% of the respondents respectively. The natural disasters that have led to emergency-oriented aid in the diocese were; drought (80%), famine (78%), floods (54%), pests-locusts and diseases such as HIV/AIDS, sleeping sickness, cassava mosaic and Nagana (34%), thunderstorm (24%) and landslides as indicated by 12% of the respondents respectively.

The study established that although relief aid appears to respond to the severity of the emergency, many other factors come into play as well, often impeding the effectiveness of aid to provide relief to victims of disasters (M=4.40), awareness of disasters that strike the poorest places is low (M=4.26), donors overwhelmingly favour technical assistance and project funding over general budgetary support (M=4.18), the externally emergency-oriented aids have development components incorporated so to ease resettlement and rehabilitation (M=3.89), the diocese have local disaster preparedness strategies or seeks them externally to respond and support victim (M=3.51), and that the disasters faced by the populations in the diocese warrants emergency-oriented aid (M=3.16). In addition, the respondents suggested that the development initiatives should use people's suggestions and experience (78%), use integrated emergency-development oriented approach (60%) and sustainable responses respectively.

5.3 Discussions

5.3.1 Continuous flows of funds and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The study established that the types of funds that the diocese received from donors included; grants (60%), remunerations (48%), loans (42%) and stipends (30%) respectively. Thus, that the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan relied on various types of funds to

implement the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives. The ratio of locally generated incomes to foreign sourced funds for development in the diocese was very low (1:3). Thus the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan heavily relied on foreign sourced funds for development purposes in the diocese.

The alternative sources of funding available to CDTY were; persistence on foreign aid (57%), loans (24%), locally mobilized funds (12%) and savings as indicated by 8% of the respondents. Therefore the development initiatives in CDTY were mainly through donor funds and foreign aid. The overreliance on donor funds and foreign aid made the progress in the CDTY dependent on inflows of funds from donor aid which led to stalling of the development when the funds were scarce and minimal.

The study also revealed that; the forms of self-reliant initiatives that are appropriate and viable in CDTY context included; micro finance (68%), micro and small enterprises (MSEs) (56%), cooperatives and unions (50%), village development associations and village development committees (44%) and local community fundraising (34%) respectively. The needs that locally mobilized funds would support included; parish schools (60%), parish health units (58%), church construction (56%), water (50%), parish roads (32%) respectively.

The study established that the diocesan projects would suffer if the funds from foreign donors dwindle or are completely absent (M=4.39), meaning that over-reliance on foreign funds is detrimental to local development in the event of withdrawal of such funds. the externally sourced funds move the diocese into realization of if its felt needs (M=4.09), donors require an annual audit of the funds donated (M=4.05), follow-ups and evaluations determine more aid (M=4.03), our organisation finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the donors requirements (M=3.89), this low score represents the unease in CDTY in meeting donor requirements and that there are other alternative sources of funding available to the diocese other than foreign funds (M=3.06) CDTY should utilize other options to mobilize funds.

5.3.2 Expatriates and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

From the findings it was established that the diocese had a small number of local staff on her projects. Therefore, the level of community participation in the CDTY development initiatives was low and that the diocese heavily relied on expatriates in the management of

the CDTY development initiatives. The CDTY heavily relied on expatriates since the local people did not have the required skills in running of the development initiatives, there was bias in the selection of the staff to run the development initiatives and that hiring of the expatriates was a condition set by the donors. The expatriates also helped in the expertise and skills transfer. The study established that the church filled skill gaps through training (78%), hiring local labour (46%), hiring expatriates (32%) and through seconded staff by donor agency.

The findings are similar to Boyacigiller (1990) who indicated that managers should determine the advantages of both types of employees (expatriates or locals) with regard to the general strategic goals, costs and productivity of their companies. Different strategic objectives of a company will typically dictate when to send expatriates and when to localize the business, so it is therefore crucial to determine whether expatriates can meet these objectives most effectively or whether local nationals can accomplish them as well.

The study established that expatriates add significant contributions towards developing self-reliant initiative mentality among local staff (M=4.57) specifically skills transfer, expatriates are satisfied with the respect they receive from the people they work with during the assignment (M=4.53), thus there is a feeling of inferiority as locals regard expatriates as highly talented deserving high respect, if the diocese chooses to hire external labour, it complied with donor-agency-seconded-staff (M=4.37), since this is a condition for funds' disbursement, there is cross-cultural training between the local staffs and the expatriates in the organization (M=4.27), expatriates are satisfied with the professionalism of their colleagues (M=3.54) this carries low score thus expatriates view local staff as lacking professionalism, expatriates are satisfied with the duration of their assignment (M=3.52), thus they prefer to stay longer on foreign jobs. The local staffs have the requisite skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their duties in the various capacities derived from the expatriates (M=3.26) this low score represents the low levels of relevant skills among local staff, and that the working relationships between local and expatriate human resources is excellent (M=2.42) this indicates that working relationships not perfect due to inferiority and superiority complexes respectively.

5.3.3 Aid conditionality and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

From the findings it was established that there were conditions attached to different forms of aid given as posited by 88% of the respondents. This implies that aid conditionality is imposed on aid that in turn impacts on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan. The commonly given aid conditions included; integrated financial reporting system (88%), abide strictly by MOU single handily made by the agency (68%), follow supply chain of donor agency (56%), receipt oriented financial report (54%), accept seconded staff (44%), and lay off some workers (22%) respectively.

According to Dreher, (2009), in ex-post conditionality, the country receiving aid agrees to conditions set by the donor or lender that they will carry out after they receive the aid. Later follow-ups determine whether they might receive more aid. Ex-ante conditionality requires a country to meet certain conditions and prove it can maintain them before it will receive any aid. This also confirms Bantu proverb that asserts the 'hand that gives rules' (Raoul, 2000)

The majority of the respondents attested that aid Conditionalities, is meant to direct aid towards good policy environments (M=3.88), it requires the organisation to follow the accruals basis of accounting (M=3.77), helps the diocese respond to her felt needs (M=3.63), donors have to oblige to governments to impose Aid Conditionalities (M=2.71), the organization finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the aid Conditionalities (M=2.65), and that the Aid Conditionalities and requirements enhance its effectiveness (M=2.60) respectively.

The findings are corroborated by Oxfam (1995) that through Aid Conditionalities donors have obliged governments to impose fees for primary education and basic health facilities, to devalue their currencies, set interest rates at levels dictated by the IMF, privatize whole industries, and liberalize markets.

The partners could strike a balance between diverse interests in the projects in a bit to make conditions favourable in the aid grants process through; formulating mutually favourable conditions (78%), meeting donor conditions (70%), considering recipient conditions (66%), abide by local government conditions (50%) respectively.

5.3.4 Emergency-oriented aid and development of self-reliant initiatives

The study established that the types of emergency-oriented aid that the diocese has received included; emergency food stuff (88%), emergency non-food items (68%), emergency water supply (66%), emergency shelter (54%), emergency health (50%) and emergency education as indicated by 46% of the respondents respectively. The natural disasters that have led to emergency-oriented aid in the diocese were; drought (80%), famine (78%), floods (54%), pests-locusts and diseases such as HIV/AIDS, sleeping sickness, cassava mosaic and Nagana (34%), thunderstorm (24%) and landslides as indicated by 12% of the respondents respectively.

The study established that although relief aid appears to respond to the severity of the emergency, many other factors come into play as well, often impeding the effectiveness of aid to provide relief to victims of disasters ($M=4.40$), awareness of disasters that strike the poorest places is low, thus low development of projects due to weaker humanitarian response ($M=4.26$), donors overwhelmingly favour technical assistance and project funding over general budgetary support ($M=4.18$), the externally emergency-oriented aids have development components incorporated so to ease resettlement and rehabilitation ($M=3.89$), the diocese have local disaster preparedness strategies or seeks them externally to respond and support victim ($M=3.51$), and that the disasters faced by the populations in the diocese warrants emergency-oriented aid ($M=3.16$). In addition, the respondents suggested that the development initiatives should use people's suggestions and experience (78%), use integrated emergency-development oriented approach (60%) and sustainable responses respectively.

The findings augment earlier findings by Alesina and Dollar, (2000) that although relief aid appears to respond to the severity of the emergency, many other factors come into play as well, often impeding the effectiveness of aid to provide relief to victims of disasters. According to Stromberg (2007) even when funds flow to honest governments in needier countries, donors commonly " earmark" aid for their pet concerns, often disregarding both what recipients deem most essential to stimulating their own development and what other donors are funding. Donors overwhelmingly favour technical assistance and project funding over general budgetary support.

5.4 Conclusions

5.4.1 Continuous flows of funds and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

The study concluded that the types of funds that the diocese received from donors were; grants, remunerations, loans and stipends respectively. Thus, the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan relied on various types of funds to implement the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives. The study concluded that the ratio of locally generated incomes to foreign sourced funds for development in the diocese was very low. Thus the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan heavily relied on foreign sourced funds for development initiatives in the diocese.

The alternative sources of funding available to CDTY were; persistence on foreign aid, loans, locally mobilized funds and savings. Therefore the development initiatives in CDTY were mainly through donor funds and foreign aid. The overreliance on donor funds and foreign aid made the progress in the CDTY dependent on inflows of funds from donor aid which led to stalling of the development when the funds were scarce and minimal.

The study also concluded that; the forms of self-reliant initiatives that are appropriate and viable in CDTY context included; micro finance, micro and small enterprises (MSEs), cooperatives and unions, village development associations and village development committees and local community fundraising respectively. The needs that locally mobilized funds would support included; parish schools, parish health units, church construction, water, parish roads respectively.

The study established that the diocesan projects would suffer if the funds from foreign donors dwindle or are completely absent, the externally sourced funds move the diocese into realization of if its felt needs, donors require an annual audit of the funds donated, follow-ups and evaluations determine more aid, our organisation finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the donors requirements, and that there are other alternative sources of funding available to the diocese other than foreign funds.

5.4.2 Expatriates and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

From the findings it was concluded that the diocese had a small number of local staff on her projects. Therefore, the level of community participation in the CDTY development initiatives was low and that the diocese heavily relied on expatriates in the management of the CDTY development initiatives. The CDTY heavily relied on expatriates since the local people did not have the required skills in running of the development initiatives, there was bias in the selection of the staff to run the development initiatives and that hiring of the expatriates was a condition set by the donors. The expatriates also helped in the expertise and skills transfer

The study concluded that the church filled skill gaps through training, hiring local labour, hiring expatriates and through seconded staff by donor agency. The study concluded that expatriates add significant contributions towards developing self-reliant initiative mentality among local staff, expatriates are satisfied with the respect they receive from the people they work with during the assignment, if the diocese chooses to hire external labour, it complied with donor-agency-seconded-staff, there is cross-cultural training between the local staffs and the expatriates in the organization, expatriates are satisfied with the professionalism of their colleagues, expatriates are satisfied with the duration of their assignment, the local staffs have the requisite skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their duties in the various capacities derived from the expatriates, and that the working relationships between local and expatriate human resources is excellent respectively.

5.4.3 Aid conditionality and development of Self-Reliant Initiatives

From the findings it was concluded that there were conditions attached to different forms of aid given. This implies that aid conditionality impacts on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan. The commonly given aid conditions included; integrated financial reporting system, abide strictly by MOU single handily made by the agency, follow supply chain of donor agency, receipt oriented financial report, accept seconded staff and lay off some workers respectively.

The aid Conditionalities, is meant to direct aid towards good policy environments, requires the organisation to follow the accruals basis of accounting, helps the diocese respond to her

felt needs, donors have to oblige to governments to impose Aid Conditionalities, the organization finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the aid conditionalities, and that the Aid Conditionalities and requirements enhance its effectiveness respectively.

The partners could strike a balance between diverse interests in the projects in a bit to make conditions favourable in the aid grants process through; formulating mutually favourable conditions, meeting donor conditions, considering recipient conditions and abide by local government conditions respectively.

5.4.4 Emergency-oriented aid and development of self-reliant initiatives

The study concluded that the types of emergency-oriented aid that the diocese has received included; emergency food stuff, emergency non-food items, emergency water supply, emergency shelter, emergency health and emergency education. The natural disasters that have led to emergency-oriented aid in the diocese were; drought, famine, floods, pests-locusts and diseases such as HIV/AIDS, sleeping sickness, cassava mosaic and Nagana, thunderstorm and landslides.

The study concluded that although relief aid appears to respond to the severity of the emergency, many other factors come into play as well, often impeding the effectiveness of aid to provide relief to victims of disasters, awareness of disasters that strike the poorest places is low, thus low development of projects due to weaker humanitarian response, donors overwhelmingly favour technical assistance and project funding over general budgetary support, the externally emergency-oriented aids have development components incorporated so to ease resettlement and rehabilitation, the diocese have local disaster preparedness strategies or seeks them externally to respond and support victim, and that the disasters faced by the populations in the diocese warrants emergency-oriented aid.

5.5 Recommendations

- i. The study recommends that the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan should devise home grown approaches to raise money required towards development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the diocese. This will help to reduce over reliance on donor fund

- ii. The study recommends that the management of Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan should conduct regular capacity building functions to harness the expertise and skills of the local staff. This will enhance their competitiveness and productivity
- iii. The study recommends that the management of Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan should engage the donors to do away with aid conditionality that are prohibitive to their development of Self-Reliant Initiatives.
- iv. The study further recommends that the management of Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan should come up with risk management functions to assist them in better planning for emergency-oriented aid.

5.6 Suggestions for further studies

Since this study was on the impacts of continuous foreign aid on the development of self-reliant initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan, the study recommends that;

- i. Similar study should be done in other countries for comparison purposes and to allow for generalization of findings on the impacts of continuous foreign aid on the development of self-reliant initiatives.

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APPENDICES

Appendix i: Introductory Letter

Dear Respondent,

Good Morning/Afternoon/Evening

My name is Zaume Matthew John (Fr) a student at the University of Nairobi; Kenya, undertaking a Masters of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management of Development Projects. I am carrying out a **research on the Impacts of Continuous Foreign Aid on the Development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio; South Sudan**. Broad objective of the study is to examine the impact of on-going Reception of Foreign Aid on the ability of the recipient to develop Self-Reliant Initiatives. The study will then examine the conditions and strategies required for development of Self-Reliant Initiatives culminating into suggestions as to what recommendations need to be implemented if the cycle of dependency on aid is to be broken.

The information got from this research will be used strictly for academic purposes and will be treated as confidential.

Thanks again for your cooperation with me in this exercise.

Zaume Matthew John (Fr.)

Appendix ii: Questionnaire

Instructions: Tick where appropriate and give your suggestions in the spaces provided

A. Personal information

1. What is your gender? Male (); Female ().
2. How old are you? 19-30 (); 31-40 (); 41-50 (); over 50 ().
3. What is your marital status? Married (); Single (); Separated (); divorced ().
4. What is your level of education? First degree and above (); Diploma holder ();
Secondary education (); Other ().
5. What is your occupation? Priest (); Religious Sister (); Head of Department ()

B. Information particular to the topic

B1: Continuous flows of funds

6. What type of funds does the diocese receive from donors? Grants (), Loans (), stipends (), Remunerations ().
9. What is the ratio of locally generated incomes to foreign sourced funds for development in the diocese? 1:1(); 1:3 (); 1:5 (); 0:1 ()
14. (d) What alternative sources of funding are available to CDTY? (a) Locally mobilized funds (b) savings (d) loans (e) persistence on foreign aid

15. What forms of Self-Reliant Initiatives are appropriate and viable in CDTY context?
 Village Development Associations and Village Development Committees (); Micro Finance (); Local Community Fundraising (); Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) (); Cooperatives and Unions ()

16. What needs would locally mobilized funds support? Water (); Church Construction (); Parish Roads (); Parish Health Units (); Parish Schools ()

17. The following statements relate to the effect of inflows of funds from donor aid on development of self-reliant initiatives. How do you agree with each one of them? Use a scale where 1- Strongly disagree, 2- disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree and 5- Strongly Agree

	1	2	3	4	5
There are other alternative sources of funding available to the diocese other than foreign funds					
The diocesan projects would suffer if the funds from foreign donors dwindle or are completely absent					
The externally sourced funds move the diocese into realization of if its felt needs					
I would rate the consistency of this type of funds for the diocese as adequately reliable					
Follow-ups and evaluations determine more aid					
Donors require an annual audit of the funds donated					
Our organisation finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the donors requirements					

18. How can Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan enhance the inflows of funds from donor aid in order to enhance development of Self-Reliant Initiatives?

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B2: Expatriates

18. Does the Diocese have local staff on her projects? Yes (); No ()

19. Do they have the requisite skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their duties in the various capacities where they function? Yes (); No ()

20. If No, give the reasons for use of unskilled labour force?

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21. If no, what is done by the diocese to fill skill gaps? Train (); hire local labour (); hire expatriates (); seconded staff by donor agency ()

22. What contributions do expatriates make to local skills and capacity building in Tombura Yambio diocese?

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23. How does the diocese hope to find durable solutions to shortage of qualified local staff?

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24. The following statements relate to the impact of expertise and skills transfer from foreign aid donors on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio. To what extent do you agree with each one of them? Use a scale where 1- To a very low extent, 2- To a low extent, 3- To a moderate extent, 4- To a great and 5-To a very great extent

	1	2	3	4	5
Expatriates add significant contributions towards developing self-reliant initiative mentality among local staff					
Expatriates are satisfied with the professionalism of their colleagues					
Expatriates are satisfied with the duration of their assignment					
Expatriates are satisfied with the respect they receive from the people they work with during the assignment					
The working relationships between local and expatriate human resources is excellent					

If the diocese chooses to hire external labour, it comply with donor-agency-seconded-staff					
There is cross-cultural training between the local staffs and the expatriates in the organization					
The local staffs have the requisite skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their duties in the various capacities derived from the expatriates					

25. How can Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan enhance expertise and skills transfer from foreign aid donors on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives ?

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B3: Aid conditionality

26. Are there any conditions attached to any form of aid given? Yes () ; No ()

27. Mention some of the commonly given aid conditions: lay off some workers () ; accept seconded staff () ; follow supply chain of donor agency () ; abide strictly by MOU single handily made by the agency () ; receipt oriented financial report () ; integrated financial reporting system ()

28. The following statements relates to the aid conditionality on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan. How do you agree with each one of them? Use a scale where 1- Strongly disagree, 2- disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree and 5- Strongly Agree

	1	2	3	4	5
Aid conditionality help the diocese respond to her felt needs					
The Aid Conditionalities and requirements enhance its effectiveness					
Aid Conditionalities, is meant to direct aid towards good policy environments					
Donors have to oblige to governments to impose Aid Conditionalities					
Aid Conditionalities require the organisation to follow the accruals basis of accounting					
The organization finds it easy and straightforward to meet all the aid conditionalities					

29. How can all partners strike a balance between diverse interests in the projects in a bit to make conditions favourable in the aid grants process? Meet Donor conditions (); consider recipient conditions (); Abide by local government conditions (); Formulate mutually favourable conditions ()

30. How does the diocese address the felt needs of members of its community which are not prioritized by a prospective donor or traditional donor?

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B4: Emergency-oriented Aid.

31. Wars and insecurity lobby massive support for emergency-related aid. What types of emergency-oriented aid has the diocese received? Emergency water supply (); emergency health (); emergency food stuff (); emergency non-food items (); emergency education (); emergency shelter ()

32. Besides man-made disasters such as wars, what other natural disasters have led to emergency-oriented aid in the diocese. Drought (); famine (); floods (); landslides (); thunderstorm (); pests-locusts and diseases such as HIV/AIDS, sleeping sickness, cassava mosaic and Nagana ()

33. The following statements relate to the impact of emergency-oriented aid on the development of Self-Reliant Initiatives in the Catholic Diocese of Tombura Yambio, South Sudan. To what extent do you agree with each one of them? Use a scale where 1- To a very low extent, 2- To a low extent, 3- To a moderate extent, 4- To a great and 5-To a very great extent

	1	2	3	4	5
The disasters faced by the populations in the diocese warrants emergency-oriented aid					
The diocese have local disaster preparedness					

strategies or seeks them externally to respond and support victim					
The externally emergency-oriented aids have development components incorporated so to ease resettlement and rehabilitation					
Awareness of disasters that strike the poorest places is low, thus low development of projects due to weaker humanitarian response					
Donors overwhelmingly favour technical assistance and project funding over general budgetary support					
Although relief aid appears to respond to the severity of the emergency, many other factors come into play as well, often impeding the effectiveness of aid to provide relief to victims of disasters					

34. What suggestions need be included in emergency responses? Use integrated emergency-development oriented approach (); sustainable responses (); use people's suggestions and experience ()

Thank you, for your cooperation. Please return this form to the Curia Yambio by June 15, 2013. For further information contact me through Tel: 0955338043 or E-mail: munguamuke@yahoo.com

Appendix iii: Photos

These pictures depict recipients of emergence food aid in CDTY from German Humanitarian Aid in 2010

