

ROLE OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ON POVERTY REDUCTION: EMPIRICAL STUDY FROM LOCAL NGOS IN MOGADISHU-SOMALIA

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to investigate the contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations in Poverty reduction in Mogadishu-Somalia. The study had the following objectives: To establish the role of NGOs in improvement of livelihood for poverty reduction in Mogadishu-Somalia. To examine the relationship between food security and poverty reduction in Mogadishu-Somalia. To assess the contribution of NGOs in poverty reduction through microfinance services in the four selected cases in Mogadishu-Somalia. To suggest possible solutions to the challenges facing the NGOs in under taking food security programs for poverty reduction in the four selected cases in Mogadishu-Somalia. This study was employed through explanatory research design. The purpose affecting the variables involves in this study and helped to achieve all the objectives of research. However, this study was used quantitative approach. The study found that there is positive relationship among all variables as following: livelihood improvement and poverty reduction at ($r=.686$ and $p>0.01$). Food security and poverty reduction at ($r=.676$ and $p>0.01$) finally the study indicated positive relationship between microfinance and poverty reduction at ($r=.729$ and $p>0.01$). This research has important implications for policy. The multiple deprivations of urban poverty experienced by the communities cannot be eliminated through one-off single sector projects, but require the adoption of a more integrated approach rather than the current needs-based approach utilized by NGOs. For poverty reduction programs to experience greater success, especially in increasing their scale of impact and incorporating vulnerable groups, requires that NGOs adopt a more integrative approach that instead of the current focus on service delivery complements. this with a greater emphasis on policy and advocacy. For Nongovernmental Organization managers, in order to function in the most effective way, it is recommended that managers must advantage themselves to empowerment training and development programmers. Such programs have proven to increase poverty reduction, achievement, motivation and enhance the personal competencies. Therefore, NGOs managers hoping to enhance its level of performance should consider the following: NGOs should provide effective empowerment program to their beneficiaries that will improve poverty reduction. NGOs should provide payments based system of their beneficiaries to better attendance NGOs should promote their beneficiaries to better satisfy as to enhance poverty reduction.

Keywords: Nongovernmental Organization, Livelihood, Food security, Microfinance, Poverty reduction.

INTRODUCTION

Non-government Organizations (NGOs) are viewed as organizations non for profit involved in socio-economic development of the communities generally and rural communities specifically

(Clark, 1999) The role was recognized very little during 1970s but boomed in the sector of development particularly in service delivery, advocacy and community empowerment immediately after 1970s and 80s. This shift occurred as a result of states inefficiency and failure in service provision and uplift of poor in underdeveloped and least developed countries. The neo-liberalism accompanied by structural change in aid paved the ground for NGOs as alternative for development. However, this article discusses the NGOs and Community Based Organizations as effective mechanism for service delivery and poverty reduction.(Nader & Foundation, 2016)

Nongovernmental Organizations or Voluntary Organizations are not a new phenomenon and the concept of voluntary action is very ancient. According to Inamdar (1987), “During ancient and medieval times, voluntarism operated freely and exclusively in the fields of education, medicine, cultural promotion and even acted as succor in crises like droughts, floods, epidemics and foreign invasions”. Michael Bantons essay (1957) viewed that “Voluntary Associations become more common and significant as societies advance in technology, complexity and scale and these associations function as a means of organizing people in order to achieve new ends, such as the raising of capital, the regulation of prices and the provision of extra labour” (Stefanovic et al., 2010).

Non-government organizations (NGOs) were recognized very little until end of 1970s in the implementation of development interventions. This recognition was mostly in the field of service provision, short-term emergency and relief activities. (Murray and Overton, 2011) NGOs became the sweetheart of development when state-led development approaches through the course of decades 1970s and 1980s were largely failed. The NGOs perceived as the alternative for development, offering innovative and community-centered development approaches to service delivery, advocacy and community empowerment.(Nader & Foundation, 2016)

Poverty reduction means all formal activities geared towards lowering the rate and prevalence of poverty in the country. Poverty reduction strategies are a position introduced in the many countries by the World Bank that is a development plan borne out of collaborative efforts of a broad range of stakeholders in poverty reduction. It is normally designed and implemented through the participation of all involved in one way or the other in poverty reduction and in other related issues (Royemomi, 2013:26). One of these stakeholders is the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).(Cordeiro & Nyaruwata, 2016)

Poverty reduction, and its eventual elimination, is a central objective of development. In pursuit of solutions to developmental problems besetting the African continent, the donor community is increasingly regarding Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as an important agency for empowering people thereby leading more effective and sustainable local development services than those promoted by the government (Basse,2008). This stems from the fact that the state has failed to cater for the welfare of its people (Matenga, 2001 and Ibrahim & Hulme, 2010). However, there remains considerable doubt about how these objectives can be achieved in practice (Riddell.et.al, 1995).Development as one of the objectives of development agents has gained much attention from both developing and developed countries. Billions of dollars are donated every year to fight against poverty so that development can be achieved, but little is achieved(Daina, 2012)

In Bangladesh, a study was conducted to analyze the current poverty situation and poverty alleviation efforts of the NGOs in Bangladesh with emphasis on the impacts of two NGO programs in two villages of Barisal district. This research has employed both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The research has primarily used first-hand empirical data. In order to substantiate primary data, relevant secondary information has also been used. Data were collected through household survey by applying both open- and closed-ended questionnaires. With a view to analyzing data, inferential as well as descriptive statistics have been applied. The findings revealed that the economic condition of the poor in the study areas has not improved much when judged against some selected indicators, namely, income, food and non-food expenditure, productive and non-productive asset, food security, and employment creation. The Foster Greer Thorbecke index shows that the majority of the NGO beneficiaries remained below the poverty line in terms of income and the overwhelming majority of them remained below the underemployment line (less than 260 days of work in a year). The regression analysis shows that the income of the households is determined by landholding size, family labor, days suffered from morbidities and employment opportunity. The qualitative data on the perception of beneficiaries on the causes of poverty endorse this finding. (Ullah & Routray, 2007)

NGOs are non-profit institutions, independent from government, many of them having an activity of solidarity and cooperation with the poorest countries in the world. They promote actions and projects, together with the local people and organizations, thus contributing so that these countries are actors of their own development (Mauri, 2013: 30). NGOs often create close links with grassroots organizations, and often do the role of intermediary between government and community providing technical advice or financial support. (Cordeiro & Nyaruwata, 2016)

In Africa, a study was conducted to investigate the role of NGOs in urban poverty reduction in Kibera from the perceptions of low-income urban households and NGOs operating in this sector. It finds that while there are some successes - in addressing the environmental risks by providing clean water, sanitation services, providing health services, and building social capital of the low-income households excluded from government services and policies on poverty reduction, for example - there are also some barriers to improving NGO programs. These are the need to include the community in design and implementation of poverty reduction programs, and the need to adopt an integrative approach that not only delivers programs based on service delivery, as is the current focus, but that complements this with a stronger role in advocacy and policy influence. (Mohamed, 2010)

In Somalia, Turkey's official aid and that from Turkish NGOs, many of whom are extremely visible actors in Somalia and are considered to be part of a wider Turkish effort to support the country. The research did not assess the impact of individual aid projects or seek to make a broader judgment on the humanitarian or development impact of aid from Turkey as a whole. Instead, the research highlighted different ways in which aid from Turkish agencies has been at risk of inadvertently fuelling conflict dynamics in Somalia. At the same time, a number of opportunities for aid from Turkey to contribute to long-term peace and stability were identified (Airport & Tayyip, 2015)

LIVELIHOOD

The concept of ‘a livelihood’ seeks to bring together the critical factors that affect the vulnerability or strength of individual or family survival strategies. These are thought to comprise, chiefly, the assets possessed by people, the activities in which they engage in order to generate an adequate standard of living and to satisfy other goals such as risk reduction, and the factors that facilitate or inhibit different people from gaining access to assets and activities. These considerations result in the following definition of a livelihood [Ellis, 2000; p.10]:

A livelihood comprises the assets (natural, physical, human, financial and social capital), the activities, and the access to these (mediated by institutions and social relations) that together determine the living gained by the individual or household” (Allison, 2003).

The livelihoods approach is utilized in different ways, according to the goal of the study or program. In development practice, it is often used as a ‘process’ tool to enable participants in development programs who come from different sectors (e.g. local government, business development, health, transport, natural resources) to work together to identify key constraints and opportunities for development intervention (Ashley and Carney, 1999).

FOOD SECURITY

Food security is an important factor contributing to the socio-economic stabilization and development of Bangladesh. Though, the country has made a steady progress in the expansion of food production, but food insecurity is still a major problem mainly because of poverty. Various development strategies aimed at eliminating poverty are now combining the microcredit as one of the key sectors in their programs. Empirical studies provide convincing evidence that microcredit has had positive impacts on three important sectors of national development - the alleviation of poverty, the empowerment of women and the food security (Sharmin, 2014).

Access to food is a basic need for human beings; however, many poor people do not have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food (McMichael 2009). There are several factors related with the condition of food insecurity such as loss of job, lower level of education and employment, lack of access to land, single-parent families, unstable income level and having a poor family head. All these factors lead to the condition of poverty and the fundamental outcome is inadequate access to food (FAO 2008).

At the World Food Summit (1996), food security was recognized as a circumstance where “all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”. According to FAO (2006), an estimated 854 million people worldwide are still undernourished, though the world has adequate food to feed everyone. Though, improvements in agricultural productivity are necessary to increase food security, this however, is insufficient to ensure food security. The main problem is perhaps associated with lack of economic, social and physical access to food, and insufficient nutrition at national and household levels (Brown et al. 2006:11).

MICROFINANCE

Microfinance is the provision of financial services to traditionally excluded people with low income and lack of access to banking and other related services. Serving impoverished

population suffering from multiplicity of exclusion, poverty, lack of opportunities is motto of microfinance services (Muhammad, 2010: 88). Microfinance is regarded as a powerful tool to fight against poverty and underdevelopment. Its fundamental essence is to provide financial services to the poor population at the time of their need, at their own place and convenient condition (Kabeer, 2005: 4715).

Scholars viewing microfinance as effective tools to poverty reduction and women empowerment present several reasons why micro finance programs focus to the women. Firstly, women are the poorest of the poor. According to the Human Development report (2014) more than 1.3 billion people in the world live on less than \$1 per day, 70% are women. Women in developing countries, particularly in rural areas lack access to banks and other financial institutions. Both men and women are poor, but women are poorer than men due to the patriarchal social structure (Mayoux, 2007). In patriarchal social structural women are denied of basic human rights, social, economic, educational opportunities that force them to live in subordination. Serving people suffering from social exclusion, poverty and lack of opportunities is the motto of microfinance programs (Muhammad, 2010: 88).. Therefore microfinance programs prioritize women's access to economic activates.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This paper draws experiences from 198 heads of rural households benefitting from four operational NGOs to address the extent to which NGOs impact on poverty reduction in the West and Tain districts of northern Ghana. It examines the NGOs poverty reduction strategies and their impact on people's quality of life. The paper reveals that the NGOs adopt the integrated rural development strategy with both basic needs and basic means approaches. The paper identifies improved income, productivity levels of beneficiary households and improved utilization of basic social amenities as significant impact of operational NGOs in the study areas. However, low level of participation of beneficiaries in the NGOs strategies' design is a major challenge inhibiting their effectiveness. The paper recommends that, given the necessity of local government support through the creation of an enabling environment, NGOs can effectively combat the multiple manifestations of poverty in the rural communities in northern Ghana (Adjei, Agyemang, & Afriyie, 2012).

The principal objective of this study was to evaluate the role of NGOs on poverty reduction strategies. The study first examined issues of poverty in Mozambique attributing it to lack of basic components of life such as income, employment, high rate of illiteracy, poor infrastructure, mismanagement of public funds, bad governance, political instability, instability of the governments and its programs. This study adopted the interpretative qualitative paradigm because the philosophy guiding this research sought to understand the phenomena being studied, poverty reduction strategies through the participants own experiences, views and suggestions. A combination of methods was used to generate data from the informants; interviews and focus group discussions, to provide the desired trustworthiness and triangulation of data sources. The findings reveal that despite the existence of NGOs the reduction of poverty has been minimal and it was found that Zambézia Province has experienced poor environments in terms of infrastructure, poor education and skills, poor health and nutrition. The study concludes that the anti-poverty programs are well designed but do not reach their target groups for various reasons of which we highlight; corruption, poor governance and the inability of local authorities to

implement the programs. The study recommends that poverty reduction programs must be properly addressed and more involvement of all stakeholders like local community, NGOs and sectors of civil society in order to make implementation easier and successful among others (Cordeiro & Nyaruwata, 2016).

This paper is concerned with the factors that influence and constrain NGO contributions to poverty reduction in a globalizing world, focusing on their role as transmitters of grounded knowledge about poverty in very poor countries. Interviews with staff in 33 NGOs in Ghana, a country where the NGO sector is heavily dependent on overseas funding, indicate that local understandings about poverty are being overridden by so-called programs of partnership support that erode local confidence in home-grown ideas about poverty and how to combat it. This is illustrated by reference to the common donor preference for working with groups and for 'Asian' development approaches (Porter, 2003).

This study investigated the operations of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in relation to the socio-economic development of rural areas in AkwaIbom State, Nigeria. Abiakpo in ObotAkara, Four Towns in Onna, and OkpoNduaErong in IbesikpoAsutan were selected for the study. The study elicited data from 1250 respondents who were purposively and randomly selected from the four rural communities. The data were subjected to analysis using Pearson Product Moment Correlation statistical technique at 0.05 level of significance with 1248 degrees of freedom. Results revealed that NGOs contribute immensely to rural development in AkwaIbom State in the areas of health, education, economic and job creation. It was recommended among others were made that NGOs in Nigeria should incorporate their activities with that of government to avoid duplication of functions and that NGOs should adopt participatory approach to encourage active rural involvement in development project.(Ogaboh, Akpanudoedehe, & Ocheni, 2014)

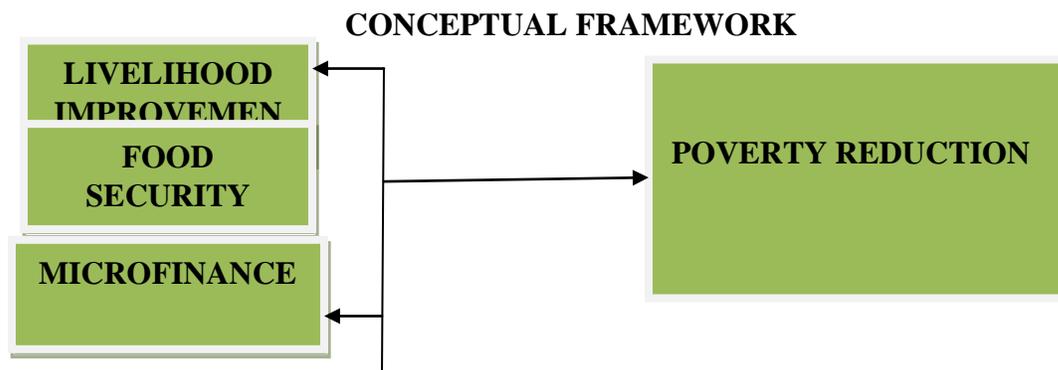
The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the effectiveness of strategies implemented by Non-governmental organisation (NGOs) for poverty alleviation in Zimbabwe with specific reference to Zimbabwe's Binga Rural District. The qualitative research methodology was employed in the article. Data were collected using questionnaires and interviews. Findings indicated that NGOs do not adequately fulfil the needs of the poor due to ineffective strategies that they implement. There is insufficient understanding of the livelihoods of the poor in Binga, hence the need for participatory development approaches. Deepening and widening poverty in the rural areas that are currently served by NGOs is an indicator that their poverty alleviation strategies are inadequate and ineffective to deal with poverty in these rural areas. The paper recommends a policy shift by both NGOs and the government to improve the poverty reduction strategies used by NGOs.(Daina, 2012)

This research investigates the role of NGOs in urban poverty reduction in Kibera from the perceptions of low-income urban households and NGOs operating in this sector. It finds that while there are some successes - in addressing the environmental risks by providing clean water, sanitation services, providing health services, and building social capital of the low-income households excluded from government services and policies on poverty reduction, for example - there are also some barriers to improving NGO programs. These are the need to include the community in design and implementation of poverty reduction programs, and the need to adopt

an integrative approach that not only delivers programs based on service delivery, as is the current focus, but that complements this with a stronger role in advocacy and policy influence.(Mohamed, 2010)

The study investigates the contributions of NGOs to poverty reduction in Uganda with specific reference to Compassion International in Kisoro district. It investigates the beneficiary's form of participation; people's perceptions on the approaches used by the NGO; and the working relations between the NGO and the district authorities in poverty reduction. Using a case study design combining both qualitative and quantitative methods, the findings indicate that NGOs do promote education and training, health, environmental conservation, and protection against child abuse. However, NGOs are not panacea to poverty reduction in the country. Instead, NGOs are becoming puppets of foreign donors on whom they rely for funding opportunities. They are dependent, elitist, corrupt, less accountable to the beneficiaries and more answerable to their foreign financial benefactors.. These findings prove that NGOs are less capable of reducing poverty than has been theorized and idiosyncratically propagated, because they come with pre-planned agendas with strings attached, under the camouflage of poverty reduction.(Submitted et al., 2014)

Over the past decade, interest in community development and poverty alleviation has grown significantly in various parts of Nigeria. This underscores the need for concerted efforts at rural development and poverty alleviation with implications for urban planning and regional development since government alone cannot be relied upon. The rural areas and its people have not fared well. The rural areas as a result, have continued to be backward and low in economic and social well being. It could be inferred that no significant achievement can be recorded in Nigeria in terms of poverty alleviation without incorporating the NGOs. The objectives of the study therefore, are to: Assess the contributions of NGOs in poverty alleviation and community development in Gombe State. Literature review, questionnaire and interview methods/ Focus Group Discussion were used for the study. The results indicated that: NGOs activities spread across many fields of endeavor such as: education, empowerment, health care, environmental sustainability and HIV awareness campaign, seeking social transformation and improvement in the quality of life of the people in Gombe State. The study recommends that NGOs should seek to explore avenues for funding from donor agencies and improve efforts on advocacy and HIV awareness. The outcome of this study will elicit the necessary responses from the Government and the various stakeholders on the need to involve the NGOs as veritable tools in tackling poverty and community development in Gombe State and Nigeria in general.(Access, 2017)



METHODOLOGY

This study was employed through explanatory research design. The purpose affecting the variables involves in this study and helped to achieve all the objectives of research. However, this study was used quantitative approach; Quantitative is any data collection technique (such as a questionnaire) or data analysis procedure (such as graphs or statistics) that generates or uses numerical data. In addition the method used acquire the data in this study is survey method.

The study was conducted in Kah Relief Development Organization, Juba Foundation, Community Care Center and Relief Development Organization in Mogadishu-Somalia. The researchers utilized convenient sampling to collect 96 respondents including staff and beneficiaries. These respondents were provided a questionnaire with four main constructs which measuring livelihood, food security, and microfinance and poverty reduction. The researchers' utilized Cronbach alpha to investigate the internal consistency of the questionnaires collected from the respondents. All variables of the study gained high inside reliability as shown in below table 1 this allows as to make further analysis and discussion.

Table 1: Reliability test

Variables	Items	Cronbach Alpha
Livelihood	5	.754
Food security	5	.705
Microfinance	5	.771
Poverty reduction	5	.809

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to the gender of the respondents, 78.1% were male while 21.9% were female. In terms age of the respondents, 15.6% were between 18-25 years, 60.4% were between 26-35 years, 22.9% were between 36-45 years while 1.0% was above 46. 31.3% of the respondents were single while 68.8% of the respondents were married. 5.2% of the respondents had diploma certificate, 35.4% of the respondents were bachelor degree level while 59.4% of them had master degree. In terms of experience of the respondents, 11.5% of the respondents had 1-2 years experience, 14.6% of the respondents had 2-3 years experience while 56.3% of the respondents had 4-5 years experience.

Table 2: Demographic of the respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	75	78.1
Female	21	21.9
Total	96	100.0
Age		
18-25 years	15	15.6
26-35 Years	58	60.4
36-45 Years	22	22.9
46 and above	1	1.0

Total	96	100.0
Marital status		
Single	30	31.3
Married	66	68.8
Total	96	100.0
Education Background of the respondents		
Diploma certificate	5	5.2
Bachelor Degree	34	35.4
Master degree	57	59.4
Total	96	100.0
Level experience of the respondents		
1-2 years	11	11.5
2-3 years	14	14.6
3-4 years	17	17.7
4-5 years	54	56.3
Total	96	100.0

CORRELATION ANALYZE AMONG VARIABLES

Table 27 below shows correlation analyze of the variables. The study has three objectives which are: 1) To establish the role of NGOs in improvement of livelihood for poverty reduction in Mogadishu-Somalia. 2) To examine the relationship between food security and poverty reduction in Mogadishu-Somalia. 3) To assess the contribution of NGOs in poverty reduction through microfinance services in the four selected cases of Mogadishu-Somalia. After analyzing the data, the study found that there is positive relationship among all variables as following: livelihood improvement and poverty reduction at ($r=.686$ and $p>0.01$). food security and poverty reduction at ($r=.676$ and $p>0.01$) finally the study indicated positive relationship between microfinance and poverty reduction at ($r=.729$ and $p>0.01$).

Table 3: Correlation analyze among variables

		Livelihood improvement	Food security	Microfinance	Poverty Reduction
Livelihood improvement	Pearson Correlation	1	.783**	.709**	.686**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	96	96	96	96
Food security	Pearson Correlation	.783**	1	.657**	.676**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	96	96	96	96
Microfinance	Pearson Correlation	.709**	.657**	1	.729**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	96	96	96	96
Poverty y reduction	Pearson Correlation	.686**	.676**	.729**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	96	96	96	96

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

REGRESSION ANALYZE OF THE VARIABLES

This study investigated the role of NGOs in Poverty reduction from four cases in Mogadishu-Somalia. Three hypotheses were developed after reviewing the literature, to test the research hypotheses, linear regression analysis was used. The researchers checked regression hypothesis before taking place to further analysis. The dependent variable which is poverty reduction was normally distributed across all independent variables. **H1** confirmed that there is no positive relationship between livelihood improvement and poverty reduction. **H2** supported, it shows there is significant positive relationship between food security and poverty reduction. **H3** accepted that there is significant positive relationship between microfinance provision and poverty reduction.

Table 4: Regression Analysis

Variables	Beta	t-value	Significant	Results
Livelihood improvement	.185	1.608	.111	H1 did not Accepted
Food security	.244	2.266	.026	H2 Accepted
Microfinance	.438	4.626	.000	H3 Accepted
R	.782			
R Square	.611			
Adjusted R Square	.599			

DISCUSSION

The current study examined the role of Nongovernmental Organizations in Poverty reduction from four cases in Mogadishu-Somalia. The study has three objectives which are: 1) To establish the role of NGOs in improvement of livelihood for poverty reduction in Mogadishu-Somalia. 2) To examine the relationship between food security and poverty reduction in Mogadishu-Somalia. 3) To assess the contribution of NGOs in poverty reduction through microfinance services in the four selected cases of Mogadishu-Somalia. After analyzing the data, the study found that there is positive relationship among all variables as following: livelihood improvement and poverty reduction at ($r=.686$ and $p>0.01$). Food security and poverty reduction at ($r=.676$ and $p>0.01$) finally the study indicated positive relationship between microfinance and poverty reduction at ($r=.729$ and $p>0.01$). Three hypotheses were developed after reviewing the literature, to test the research hypotheses, linear regression analysis was used. The researchers checked regression hypothesis before taking place to further analysis. The dependent variable which is poverty reduction was normally distributed across all independent variables. **H1** confirmed that there is no positive relationship between livelihood improvement and poverty reduction. **H2** supported, it shows there is significant positive relationship between food security and poverty reduction. **H3** accepted that there is significant positive relationship between microfinance provision and poverty reduction.

This section research findings related to the study that the researcher made huge effort to get findings about the role of NGOs on poverty reduction, those variables are interdependently and independently related. Nongovernmental Organizations is a key to reduce unemployment in

Mogadishu-Somalia. The data of the present study shows there is significant relationship between NGOs in terms of; livelihood, food security and microfinance with poverty reduction.

CONCLUSIONS

This research has important implications for policy. The multiple deprivations of urban poverty experienced by the communities cannot be eliminated through one-off single sector projects, but require the adoption of a more integrated approach rather than the current needs-based approach utilized by NGOs. For poverty reduction programs to experience greater success, especially in increasing their scale of impact and incorporating vulnerable groups, requires that NGOs adopt a more integrative approach that instead of the current focus on service delivery complements this with a greater emphasis on policy and advocacy.

NGO-Government partnerships were also identified as a facilitator of sustainability and stronger service delivery to wider communities, but were rarely undertaken. A focus solely on service provision, however, does not necessarily engage the community to demand services, rights and recognition from Government. In addition, there is a need for greater accountability and regulation of NGOs operating in urban poverty reduction.

RECOMMENDATION

There are no doubts about the significant role of Nongovernmental Organization on poverty reduction as the result indicated. Thus the results of this study have some application on NGOs training, policymakers and NGOs managers. The following recommendation can be made based on the findings of the study. In order to promote poverty reduction. NGOs managers ought to create open and friendly climate in their institutions in which beneficiaries can freely express and share their opinions and collaborations on important decisions. This will reduce stress and increase poverty reduction.

For Nongovernmental Organization managers, in order to function in the most effective way, it is recommended that leaders must avail themselves to empowerment training and development programmers. Such programs have proven to increase poverty reduction, achievement, motivation and enhance the personal competencies.

Therefore, NGOs managers hoping to enhance its level of performance should consider the following:

- NGOs should provide effective empowerment program to their beneficiaries that will improve poverty reduction.
- NGOs should provide payments based system of their beneficiaries to better attendance
- NGOs should promote their beneficiaries to better satisfy as to enhance poverty reduction.
- NGOs should train their beneficiaries as to upgrade their skills.

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