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The undersigned certify that they have read and recommend to the Midlands State University for acceptance of a dissertation entitled: **Civil society and broad based development in Mberengwa**

SUBMITTED BY: Talent Zhou (R111339G) in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Local Governance Studies

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research is the product of my own industrious and original efforts the work in which has not been presented elsewhere neither for purposes of academia or any other conceivable purpose. The views of others used to augment or clarify issues have duly been acknowledged.

Talent Zhou

………………………..

Date

………………………..

DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to The Lord Almighty, my mother and father, sisters Fadzai Faith and Kwanele Tashinga and elder brother Tererai Taurai Zhou.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ABSTRACT

The research aimed to ascertain the impact and influence of civil society particularly NGOs in achieving broad based development in the rural district of Mberengwa. The research was prompted by the lack of effectiveness of civil society in promoting broad based development. There has been mushrooming of CSOs within the development sector but with no significant development gains. The reason for undertaking this study was to identify the role of NGOs in the promotion of broad based development and to find out what causes the ineffectiveness of NGOs in promoting broad based development. The research examined the capacity of these NGOs, weaknesses and challenges in influencing or causing broad based development. A detailed case study was undertaken in the district of Mberengwa; and the impact of the following NGO projects on attaining broad based development: International Labour Organisation TREE project, Care International PRIZE project and World Vision Negove, Nyamhondo, Ngungumbane Area Development Projects. In order for the researcher to come with various answers to his research, data was gathered from beneficiaries of these projects, councillors, Mberengwa District Administrator, District heads of relevant government departments, programme officers of International Labour Organisation, Care International and World Vision. The researcher used a sample of 100 from a population of 490. Descriptive research design was used and questionnaires, field observation, document analysis and interviews were used as research instruments. The study showed that NGOs have a positive impact on influencing broad based development although they have some shortcomings. However, they are mostly affected by the legal framework under which they are operating. Laws such as Private and Voluntary Organisation Act impose restrictive hindrances that limit NGOs sources of funding which is a critical element to determine the scale of their operation. The study recommends that laws governing civil society in Zimbabwe that restricts the operations of NGOs be repealed or amended. Finally, it is also recommended that further research be undertaken in order to establish how best NGOs can influence broad based development.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Area Development Projects
AIPA	Access to Information and Privacy Act
ARLAC	African Regional Labour Adminstration Centre
BEAM	Basic Education Access Module
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CCDZ	Centre for Community Development in Zimbabwe
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
ICNL	International Centre for Not for Profit Law
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NANGO	National Association of Non Governmental Organisations
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NNN	Negove, Nyamhondo, Ngungumbane
NSDP	National Skills Development Policy
POSA	Public Order and Security Act
PRIZE	Promoting Recovery in Zimbabwe Project
PVO ACT	Private and Voluntary Organisation Act
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WV	World Vision

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter introduces the subject of the study which has to do with the place occupied by civil society in influencing the attainment of broad based development in Mberengwa district. The chapter gives a detailed background to the research problem from which a set of research objectives and questions were formulated. In addition the chapter consists of the significance of the research, definition of key terms as well as the possible limitations and the delimitations.

1.1 Background to the Study

The conceptualization about development in history has often been narrowed down to particular paradigms about what development should entail. While every development paradigm has its own important aspects of understanding what development ought to be, complementarily and synchronization is important. Civil society therefore needs to infuse aspects of every development paradigm in their programs and projects to achieve a broad based development outcome. Zimbabwe over the last decade or so has faced broad socioeconomic and development challenges as a result of an ailing economy. The socioeconomic woes coupled with recurring droughts have affected and caused severe stress mainly to isolated, peripheral and rural areas of Zimbabwe. This has caused decreased farm revenues, changes in the farmland values and high rates of unemployment, leading to mass exodus of the productive forces and lack of balance in the demographics of rural areas. As the window of achieving the Millennium Development Goals is about to close in 2015 this state of affairs thus remain worrisome.

It is obvious from the above that rural areas need comprehensive socioeconomic development strategies and regeneration along with the need to diverse their economic base. With national and local governments failing to meet a shop list of needs from the grassroots, Chakaipa (2010), calls for a much coherent civil society thus become loud. Throughout the 1990's to today the idea of civil society had a key place in development discourse. The continuing development failure in

Zimbabwe and the rest of sub Saharan Africa has changed the role allotted to civil society from mere alternative vehicle of development to the state, to a focus on civil society as partnerships with the state to promote pro-poor broad based development outcome. The NGO sector thus becomes the main sector that national and local governments must openly and harmoniously engage as vehicles for the revitalization of rural areas. In 2006 there were estimated over 2000 civil society organizations engaged in a wide range of development work in Zimbabwe, NANGO (2006).

The motivation behind this project is based on the fact that during the last decade the growth of civil society in Zimbabwe has been dramatic due to the realization that certain parts of the country had been left behind in development. Thus necessitating the shift from welfare to more development-oriented forms of NGO intervention, Muir (1992). Civil society organizations particularly NGO's have been at the centre stage of many development and livelihood upliftment projects. The Promoting Recovery in Zimbabwe (PRIZE) and Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) projects are some of the projects key to note which are donor funded, aimed at achieving broad based development in selected districts across Zimbabwe, Mberengwa included. While many of these NGO operations are small-scale, larger-scale approaches may be necessary to address adequately the substantive development challenges in rural Zimbabwe.

Mberengwa district in the Midlands Province is the focus of this research. There are many civil society organizations operating in Mberengwa. This study is focused specifically on Non Governmental Organisations which are involved in developmental projects .The NGO's which the study focused on include Care International, International Labour Organisation and World Vision.

In light of the above it is imperative to contrast civil society organizations activities to overall development outcomes as regards to employment creation, educational development, community development and leadership development since little is known of the overall impact of NGOs, as few details of particular project interventions are yet in the public domain .This research therefore seeks to examine the impact of civil society in causing or influencing the attainment of broad based development in Mberengwa district.

The study will seek to evaluate three NGO interventions aimed at broadly addressing the development challenges in Mberengwa District undertaken or being undertaken by International Labour Organisation, Care International and World Vision. The first evaluation is the TREE project being implemented by ILO in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth. The second evaluation examines Care International PRIZE project. The third case study is an evaluation of World Vision Negove, Nyamhondo, Ngungumbane (NNN) area development projects.

1.1 Problem Statement

Majority of NGO projects have been criticized as lacking an element of sustainability. Soon after the NGO's have left, projects start to crumble. The impact of a plethora of these projects in Mberengwa have generally not met the targeted outcome and are often narrowly conceptualized. There is lack of effectiveness of civil society influence on the attainment of broad based development in Mberengwa.

1.2 Objectives of the study

1. Establish the role of nongovernmental organizations in achieving broad based development.
2. Establish the challenges nongovernmental organizations are facing in promoting broad based development in Mberengwa.
3. Establish the capacity of nongovernmental organizations in achieving broad based development.
4. Identify the weaknesses of civil society in promoting broad based development in Mberengwa.
5. Identify the role of nongovernmental organizations in development policy making process.

1.3 Research Questions

1. In what ways are nongovernmental organizations involved in broad based development?
2. What are the challenges nongovernmental organizations are facing in promoting broad based development?

3. Do NGO's have the capacity to promote broad based development?
4. What are the failures and weaknesses of civil society in achieving broad based development?
5. What are the roles of nongovernmental organizations in development policy making?

1.4 Rationale/Justification of the study

The reason for undertaking this study was to identify the role and effectiveness of CSOs in attaining broad based development and to find out what causes the ineffectiveness of non governmental organizations projects in achieving broad based development. The research will examine the capacity of these NGO's, weaknesses and challenges in influencing broad based development. The study will benefit the researcher who will acquire a lot of knowledge through the research process through finding new ideas and solutions to the problem of the statement and the research will also benefit fellow scholars and the university as the study will add to the literature that already exists. The study is also going to benefit Mberengwa district as a whole as it will expose and detail inherent problems bedeviling the success of NGO projects in promoting broad based development within the district.

1.5 Delimitations of the study

The research will be carried out in the district of Mberengwa. The study is focused on nongovernmental organizations that are directly involved in the development sector and livelihood upliftment projects in Mberengwa which are Care International, International Labour Organization and World Vision. It will focus also on the beneficiaries of NGO funded projects, councilors, senior officials at Mberengwa district administrator's office and district heads of government departments. The sample size will comprise of 100 respondents and these include 90 beneficiaries, 10 district officials and NGO representatives. The research will use judgmental and convenience sampling to determine the population.

1.6 Limitations of the study

Access to information

Some information is considered to be confidential by the users and is deliberately left out. Given the very tight and competitive environment NGOs operate, staff is not willing to reveal the net positions of the projects implemented for fear of exposing inherent weaknesses characterizing them. This affected my methodology in that I got censored responses resulting in biased findings

Time constraints

Respondents maybe committed to their daily operations and as a result it is difficult for them to dedicate their time to my research. The researcher will also be committed with other academic work as he has other courses to study other than carrying out the research all being done in the same short period of time.

Transport and logistics

Logistical constraints are also likely to affect this study because the study would have to cover the whole population of the case study and the researcher has to meet the entire cost of the study.

These limitations can however be overcome through the following ways:

The researcher will use observation method to get some of the information left out and personal screening of information which is tangent to this report.

Making arrangements or bookings prior to visit and exercising effective time management to balance the academic work load.

Use of the internet to gather data and communicate with the subjects of the research through e-mails or making calls. The researcher will also use the services of a research assistant. This will reduce travelling costs and time needed to get responses.

1.8 ASSUMPTIONS/ HYPHOTHESIS

1.8.1 Assumptions

An assumption is something that is supposed but not proved.

The researcher will make the following assumptions that could influence the outcome of the research project:

- The respondents will have basic knowledge in the area of research to be able to clearly articulate answers to the questions.
- All data used has validity and is measuring the desired constructs.
- It is assumed that all respondents will answer all survey questions honestly and to the best of their abilities.
- The researcher will produce objective research work.

1.8.2 Hypothesis

- ✓ **The Null Hypothesis**

NGO's have no influence in the attainment of broad based development

- ✓ **The Alternative Hypothesis**

NGO's have influence in the attainment of broad based development

1.9 Definition of key concepts

1.9.1 Civil society- it is a range of organized groupings that occupy the public space between the state and individual citizens Shoki (2009).

1.9.2 Development oriented Non Governmental Organisations- are 'self-governing, private, not-for-profit organizations that are geared to improving the quality of life for disadvantaged people'. Vakil (1997: 2060),

1.9.3 Development is a multidimensional process involving changes in the social structure, popular attitudes, national institutions, reduction in inequality and eradication of absolute poverty as well as accelerating economic growth. Todaro and Smith (2007). Development is the process through which societal changes are achieved to ensure people lead lives of dignity and are able to meet their daily needs and to reach their highest potential through addressing societal challenges such as poverty, injustices and imbalance of power. European Commission (2012:5)

1.9.4 Broad based development –it is a development process involving participation or support by a broad spectrum of initiatives and people from diverse backgrounds. It is 'the reduction of material want and the enhancement of people's ability to live a life they consider good across the broadest range possible in a population' Edwards (1999).

1.9.5 Summary

In this chapter the researcher introduced the research study, why it is being carried out and where it is going to take place. The chapter gave a background of what entails non governmental organisations and the statement of the problem which is mainly about the lack of effectiveness of NGOs in influencing the attainment of broad based development. The research is now proceeding to chapter two where relevant literature related to civil society impact will be centered and reviewed.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter the researcher seeks to highlight the views of other researchers, authors and theorists who explored the concept of civil society's place in the development discourse. The following literature review focuses on components of broad based development, approaches to NGO's influence in attaining broad based development, legal framework governing NGO's in Zimbabwe, case studies of three NGO projects in Mberengwa, NGO's in public/development policy making process, NGO's institutional capacity and NGO's challenges in achieving broad based development.

2.1 Development NGO's roles in perspective

Lewis and Kanji (2009) puts it that NGO's are now central to development theory and practice and are likely to remain important development actors in the years to come. The broad scope of their operations makes them vital agents for achieving broad based development. Lewis and Kanji (2009) dicotomised the broad roles of NGO's into the following categories

2.1.1NGOs as developmentalisation

NGOs are best seen as part of the development industry as extensions to bilateral, multilateral and private donors which predominantly fund them. NGOs carry developmentalistic ideas into communities and save as agents of modernization. Critics of this role see NGOs as destructive agents of Westernization, destroying local cultures and stifling alternative thinking.

2.1.2NGOs as social transformation

NGOs are vehicles for the development of alternative ideas of progress and change, seek to challenge policy orthodoxies, and are therefore best seen as part of the wider community of social movements and citizen networks seeking to work globally and locally to challenge problems of poverty and inequality. Critics of this view argue that innovating and developing

alternatives is not enough, and that the relatively small numbers of successful instances of innovative or influential development NGOs do not justify such broad claims

2.1.3 NGOs as democratization

NGOs are expressions of citizen action in public space, whether as informal, grassroots groups or professionalized development agencies. The activities of NGOs contribute to the deepening of democracy, by strengthening processes of citizen participation and voice in policy. However critics of this view point to NGOs weak accountability and problems of an uncivil society.

2.1.4 NGOs as privatization

The essential strength of NGOs is their 'private' character and their difference from government, which gives them important advantages and strengths. They can work effectively with business for example as non profit making actors. At the same time, NGOs are useful agents of the privatization process since they are contracted by governments to deliver services and therefore help in rolling back the state. Critics of this view argue that NGOs undermine notions of citizenship and the importance of an effective state of development.

2.2 Components of broad based development

Broad based development entails a set of development initiatives being carried out simultaneously to achieve a comprehensive all encompassing development outcome. Broad based development proponents include but not limited to employment creation, educational improvement, community upliftment, leadership improvement. According to Lewis and Kanji(2009) NGOs both small and large now are putting their focus on helping government to broadly achieve more effective results from its service delivery programs giving priority to employment creation, educational improvement, community upliftment and leadership improvement. For example Government of Zimbabwe youth empowerment projects for employment creation are being complimented by ILO, Training for Rural Economic Empowerment Project. Also GoZ BEAM programme to a large extent in Mberengwa is being complemented by many other NGO's which chip in with funding from time to time assisting government and communities to achieve universal basic education, World Vision being much more visible through its Negove, Nyamhondo, Ngungumbane area development projects.

Others develop independent self-financing delivery systems that facilitate community efforts to meet their own needs more effectively without government assistance. For example Care International Promoting Recovery in Zimbabwe (PRIZE) project. Others are helping develop policy and institutional settings that enable community self-help efforts, Korten (2009).

Despite the above most NGOs have not engaged much on a development initiatives harmonization agenda neither have other studies given much emphasis on what entails the phenomenon of broad based development. The research therefore closes the gap by establishing the success of civil society (NGOs) in enhancing development effectiveness and harmonization.

2.3 Approaches to NGO influence on development
2.3.I *Bottom –up approach/community based planning*
Korten and Klauss (1984) attest that due to the massive failures of the top-down/trickle down development thinking, the initiation of broad based development was to be met by an alternative paradigm (bottom-up approach) that suggested a different constellation of actors, issues, values and modes of action. The bottom up model advocated rural development and distributional issues, it advocated small scale bottom up projects that directly involved the poor in income generating schemes, Sanyal (2004) The broader sense of the theory is that when people participate in and make decisions about their own development, not only will sustainable development occur, there will be a spill-over into the political sphere which will promote democracy and good governance, thus enabling a rapid improvement in the quality of people's lives, both material and non-material. Lewis and Kanji (2009) attest to the fact that the bottom-up approach recognize the need to build a central role in decision-making processes for ordinary people, instead of their being 'acted upon' by outsiders in the name of progress or development. People themselves are 'experts' on their problems and should be actively involved in working out strategies and solutions.

Contrary to top-down approach bottom –up sort of development planning and promotion encourages that individuals and communities now should decide for themselves what they would like to do, and then seek assistance with the technical, training and material inputs which they might need from either government or non-government agencies. Regrettably despite the

existence of grassroot structures propounded by the Prime Minister directive of 1984 to promote bottom- up development initiatives it is unfortunate that such structures have not had meaningful impact and in most instances they seem inexistent at the local level. There is lack of demonstratable movement as a nation and in Mberengwa district in particular of any sustainable progress that came out of the application of this approach, instead this spells out a form of decentralization of poverty because these structures are not met by any significant funding making communities poorer than they were before. The researcher will seek to investigate if Care International, ILO and World Vision are employing this approach in the achievement of development in the broad sense in Mberengwa District and to what extent has any success been generated from using this approach

2.3.2 *Capabilities Approach*

This approach conceptualizes development not only as economic growth but in terms of the capacity of individuals to make choices which allow them to expand quality of life, Sen (1981). The approach negates from the emphasises on economic tools as the major proponents for development, instead it attests to improving people's quality of life by addressing a set of non-material aspects such as political freedoms, equal opportunities and improved environmental and institutional sustainability. Lewis and Kanji(2009). Sen (1993) argues that capability or freedom has intrinsic value and should be regarded as the primary informational base.

> Clark (2010) attests that the capabilities approach broadens the informational base of evaluation, refocusing on people as ends in themselves rather than treating them merely as means to economic activity, recognising human heterogeneity and diversity through differences in personal conversion functions, drawing attention to group disparities such as those based on gender, race, class, caste or age, embracing human agency and participation by emphasising the role of practical reason, and deliberative democracy and public action in forging goals, making choices influencing policy, and acknowledging that different people, cultures and societies may have different values and aspirations.

Consistent to the capabilities approach is Wessels (2006) definition of good life, he draws a set of capabilities that are necessary for people to live a good life, he draws his distinctions mostly

from basic human rights which are imperative for people to realize their potential thus leading to the attainment of broad based development. The researcher will seek to investigate if Care International, ILO, and World Vision are infusing this approach in the conceptualization of their projects so as to achieve broad based development.

2.4 The concept of local government and civil society

The decision which is best for and best understood by the citizen is that undertaken locally because it is close to the people Ballin (2008). Ballin further elaborate that civil society is the final stage of functioning local government. If all means of decentralization and privatization have been implemented and citizens have been involved as comprehensively as possible, there is nothing to stop the definitive self- administration of citizens thus a civil society has emerged. It is contended that if solutions to community issues are identified and solved by community developed solutions which better understand the delicate intricacies of local issues, success and sustainability are much more likely. The vision of the civil society must be the ultimate goal in defining and shaping liberal local policies Ballin (2008)

2.5 Legal framework governing NGO's in Zimbabwe

In Zimbabwe, the main laws that NGOs need to comply with include the PVO Act, the Labor Act, and the Finance Act. NANGO (2006). The prominent piece of legislation for NGO's in Zimbabwe is the Private Voluntary Organizations Act (Chapter 17:05, 1996) which is administered by the Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare. The Act has widely been blamed for being retrogressive. The PVO Act was deemed to limit civil liberties by the African Commission for Human and Peoples Rights, Human Rights Watch (2006).The Act gives the Minister responsible absolute control over the appointment of the NGO council which decides on registration and deregistration.

The PVO Act is retrogressive as it entrenches strict delimiting hindrances such as barriers to entry, barriers to operational activities, barriers to resources and barriers to speech or advocacy which inhibits the growth of civil society in Zimbabwe, ICNL (2010). The union between the Zimbabwean government and Civil Society has generally been a cold one characterized by a lot of hostility. The lack of coherence of the Zimbabwean NGO sector can be attributed to this

hostility. Mapuva (2010) is of the view that restrictions first by the British and later by the Rhodesians, resulted in an underdeveloped civil society in Zimbabwe.

The post 2000 situation resulted in the government passing draconian legislation such as POSA and AIPA in an attempt to close the space for NGO operations. The built up to the 2008 plebiscite with the economy in a free fall and the erosion of the rule of law, government showed increasing hostility and attempted repression of some civil society organizations. Legal framework that operationalises civil society in Zimbabwe actually raises misplaced suspicion among beneficiaries due to misrepresented political insights on the objectives of some NGO's involved in the development sector. This is exacerbated by, like Mutema (2011) postulated the tense and politically polarized environment characteristic of many remote parts of the country. The researcher sought to investigate if the legal framework is limiting the operations of Care International, ILO and World Vision because in some instances as Uprety (2011), puts it civil society organizations in Nepal, despite operating in improved legal and political environments, have not been successful in winning the support of large sentiments of society. Therefore considering all these the researcher sought to find out what really hinders civil society's projects and operations to have the desired impact.

2.6 NGO's and policy formulation

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) do not operate in a vacuum but in active partnership with the State hence they can be effective in addressing and articulating policy issues, Oshewolo (2011). Given the growing and enormous development demands of the Zimbabwean populace, the policy engagement of NGOs becomes desirable. As generally observed, the State, which is vested with the power to allocate values and formulate welfarist policies Oke, (2008),has not fulfilled satisfactorily this mandate allotted to it. This, therefore make the involvement of NGOs in the public policy process through effective partnership with the state imperative. Oshewolo (2011), states that NGOs act as a communicative link between the citizenry and the government. The problem of non performance by the State is largely responsible for the gradual retreat of the government from public service delivery and the consequent engagement of NGOs.
The increasingly important role of NGOs in policy cycles has received ample empirical and theoretical attention Allard &Martinez, (2008). Thampi and Balakrishnan (2002) hold the view

that the success of public policy is largely dependent on the effective response of the civil society, which Ward (2007) describes as the womb of NGOs. Contrarily and worrisomely, Peels and Develtere (2008) assert that civil society organizations are limitedly involved in policy decision making. This development, regrettably, is capable of effacing the utility and policy impacts of NGOs. Oshewolo(2011). The Zimbabwean experience is believed not to be different from the pale picture painted above as the ruling elites dominate the process of policy making and are in most cases above reproach.

The pervasiveness of the State and the corresponding weakness of NGOs in the area of public policy has resulted in ill thought policies that limit the realization of broad based development. This, however, negates the principle of participatory decision-making, which seems to be a new paradigmatic working approach in development studies, Jennings(2000). This scenario has negatively impacted on the social welfare of the citizenry. In spite of obvious government failures, non-state actors such as NGOs, are still not actively involved in policy making; thereby leaving the masses disenfranchised and alienated from the process, which determines their fortune or misfortune. Oshewolo(2011).The researcher therefore seeks to investigate the policy attributes of NGOs, analyzing the barriers to NGOs involvement in development policy design, as well as suggesting measures for enhancing the policy performance of NGOs.

2.7 NGO's and broad based development in Mberengwa.
NGOs need to be understood with reference to the broader trends in the evolution of thinking about development Lewis and Kanji (2009). NGOs are prominent actors in the field of development mainly as providers of services to vulnerable individuals and communities. They operate in different specific areas of interest so as to broaden ideas about poverty and development so that they could combine both material and non material elements. This research uses a case study approach in exploring the broad based development phenomenon in the district of Mberengwa. The researcher is going to draw conclusions from three case studies stated earlier in the background of the study. For the purposes of this chapter the researcher is going to spell out the projects overview and context, the projects areas and origins, target groups and membership, project policy and objectives, projects delivery and management for each of the

three projects. The project impacts, sustainability, internal constraints and the future will be detailed in Chapter four.

2.7.1 The three case studies

2.7.2 Case study selection

All the case study projects share a common approach of providing working capital to organized groups. An important characteristic of the projects is the promotion of co-operative activity, the projects promote collective production. While the provision of working capital and promotion of co-operative action have been major elements in many NGO projects in Zimbabwe, co-operative and collective thrust has been also an important element in the government's approach to rural development.

2.7.3 ILO-Training for Rural Economic Empowerment Project (TREE)

Project Overview/Context

ILO TREE project is contextualized as a tool for comprehensively "Investing in Skills Development for Decent Work". The project highlights the benefits of investing in skills development as outlined by the G20 training strategy. It emphasized that good quality and relevant education and training is an important factor for growth and it empowers people to develop their full potential, raises productivity, contributes to innovation, encourages domestic and foreign direct investment, leads to higher wages and better employment, and reduces social inequalities and unrest. The project asserts that because skills development is important, the Human Development Index was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone.

Project areas/origins

Skills for Youth Employment and Rural Development which houses the TREE project originated out of the request by the GoZ to the International Labour Organisation to spearhead the project with the sole aim of achieving progress through investing in education and skills to help economies achieve dynamic growth with decent jobs. The TREE project is a local economic development approach developed by the ILO to promote market-driven community based technical and vocational skills development in rural areas in order to expand training and employment opportunities for disadvantaged groups including out-of school young men and

women; The International Labour Conference, at its 97th session held in 2008, stressed the importance of education, vocational training, and lifelong learning as central pillars of employability for Decent Work and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals to reduce poverty.

The 11th African Regional Meeting of the ILO held in April 2007 in Addis Ababa, pointed out that Africa was suffering from professional skills shortages, which held back employment growth and development. Similarly, improving quality and levels of skills is at the heart of the concerns of all African countries given that it is acknowledged as being a powerful lever for reforms in strengthening competitiveness and social integration, securing decent employment and combating poverty. Skills development increases workers employability and strengthens human resources productivity and competitiveness. Skills development is also essential to address the opportunities and challenges to meet new demands of changing economies and new technologies in the context of globalization. International Labour Standards stress the importance of a solid basic education which focuses on literacy and numeracy. A literate and numerate workforce provides the foundation for firm competitiveness and increases the return on investment in on-the-job training. Employers should be encouraged to work with government and workers organizations on skills certification programmes. Well-trained workers who can compete better in the labour market are less resistant to retrenchments and independent certification of skills provides more reliable information on the abilities of job applicants.
.
The African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC) as a labour administration capacity building institution affirms that adequate skills development is part of the tools recognized as essential for improving productivity and working conditions and also for promoting decent employment. Projects being undertaken in Mberengwa under the TREE methodology include cattle fattening, fish farming and apiculture. All of these projects are done in cooperative/collective groups.

Project policy

International labour standards provide guidance for countries to draft and implement law and policy. The key ILO instruments for skills development are

- C142 - Human Resources Development Convention, 1975
- Recommendation R195 - Human Resources Development Recommendation of 2004 (education, training and lifelong learning)
- Conclusions on Skills for improved productivity, employment growth and development
- A Skilled Workforce for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth. A G20 Training Strategy
- Formulation of national skills development policy (NSDP) with the major objectives to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for women and men in working age group, while at the same time contributing to innovation, productivity, competitiveness and sustainability of enterprises; environmentally sound sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Other objectives of NSDPs include to promote lifelong learning, facilitate social inclusion, equal and active participation of all, build solid bridges between the world of work and the world of learning, ensure viable, equitable financing mechanism and sharing of training costs.

Project Objectives

- To promote education, vocational training and lifelong learning as central pillars of employability for workers within the Decent Work Agenda.
- To integrate skills development into national and sectoral development strategies.
- To strengthen linkages between skills, sustainable development and decent work.
- To extend access to education and training for those who are disadvantaged in society.

Target groups and membership

- the unemployed and marginalized young women and men in rural and semi-rural areas (direct beneficiaries)
- wider group of individuals including community level-based adult entrepreneurs, facilitators and master trainers (indirect beneficiaries)

Project delivery and management

For the project(s), capital is being provided in the form of credit. Inorder to maximize its effective use, ILO introduced a package of three complementary initiatives. First, it provided funding to the District Implementation Committee with Ministry of Youth as the lead ministry for it to facilitate extension services and training. Field training days were held locally at established points at the selected project sites around the district. Second, it makes available to groups of beneficiaries short-term revolving loans in the form of potato seeds, fertilizer, one cow per beneficiary for the cattle fattening project, pesticides Third, it administers the project(s) through groups of farmers and promote co-operative organisation.

2.7.4 Care International-Promoting Recovery in Zimbabwe Project

Project Overview/Context

Promoting Recovery in Zimbabwe (PRIZE) was a three-year, $37.8 million USAID funded P.L. 480 Title II program which had Care International as the main cooperating or implementing partner in Mberengwa district aimed to reduce chronic hunger and food insecurity in the rural districts by addressing immediate emergency food needs and investing in longer-term agricultural development. As part of a consortium with Catholic Relief Services, Care International and collaborated with its local partner, Community Technology Development Trust implemented an integrated program that improved the availability of and access to food through a number of project activities.

Project areas/origins

The food security situation in Zimbabwe remains extremely fragile, with many households oscillating between emergency and recovery. Food production is threatened by changes in rainfall patterns and the fact that Smallholder farmers, who make up the majority of the rural population in the target districts, are dependent on rain for crop and livestock production and also the fact that markets are vulnerable to economic and political shocks. While farmers may be able to provide for themselves for a short period during the year, their household production and income is not sufficient to carry them from one harvest to the next, perpetuating the need for humanitarian assistance. The thrust of the prize project was thus centered on the following project areas

- Vulnerable group feeding
- Food for asset creation, improved agricultural productivity and conservation farming
- Improved access to markets using the value chain approach
- Capacity building in livestock management
- Improved access to financial services through village savings and loans

Project objectives

- To provide emergency food delivery so as to bolster vulnerable households so members could carry on productive economic activities and conserve assets like seeds and livestock for the following planting season instead of consuming.
- To provide capacity building to smallholder rural farmers in livestock management
- To improve access to financial services for smallholder rural farmers through village savings and loans
- To improve access to markets for smallholder rural farmers using the value chain approach
- To improve agricultural productivity of smallholder rural farmers through training on conservation farming techniques

Target groups and membership

- Most food-insecure populations

Project delivery and management

Emergency Food Delivery

Most food-insecure populations were identified in partnership with local stakeholders. PRIZE staff provided community members with guidance on nutrition and the nutritional needs of different family members, including pregnant and nursing women and young children, to better ensure that all household members benefit from the program.

Agricultural Development

PRIZE agricultural activities under the Food for Asset were seasonal and targeted. Activities ranged from developing small and large irrigation schemes to homestead garden clusters and livestock dip tanks. In addition, PRIZE staff:

- Trained area farmers in conservation agriculture techniques, farming as a business strategies and methods to improve livestock production.

- Employed a market-based approach to analyze value chains and engage the private sector to develop income-generation strategies.

- Facilitated access to agriculture price information and connect farmers to markets by creating linkages between farmer groups and the private sector.

- Worked with farmer groups to form village savings and loan groups to encourage people, mostly women farmers, to accumulate savings and borrow money for income-generating activities.

- Worked with communities to employ disaster risk-reduction strategies to reduce communities vulnerability to future shocks.

2.7.5 World Vision-NNN Area Development Projects

Project context

Projects mainly implemented by WV in Mberengwa are mostly those that aim at improving or supporting the educational needs of the most vulnerable children. The essence of World Vision Negove, Nyamhondo, Ngungumbane Area Development Projects/Program is anchored on achieving sustained well being of children within families and communities especially the most vulnerable. In collaboration with communities and partners, WV contributes to the sustained well-being of children by working at four levels:

Children: empowering children, especially the most vulnerable, with good health, and basic abilities and skills (including literacy, numeracy and essential life skills) that will enable them to be productive, contributing citizens and agents of change throughout their lives.

Households and families: improving household resilience, livelihood capacity and care giving capacity. Care giving includes physical, psychosocial and spiritual care as well as issues of resource allocation and gender equity within households to ensure that increased income and assets lead to improved child wellbeing for both boys and girls.

Community: strengthening the resilience and capacity of communities and partners to respond to present and future challenges to child well-being, including disasters.

Enabling environment: working to ensure that systems, structures, policies, and practices (at local, national, regional, and global levels) support and protect the well-being of children, especially the most vulnerable and enable meaningful participation of children.

Key features of WV's child-focused programming include:

• *An ecological understanding of the child* – WV promotes an understanding that child well-being is dependent on a child's relationships with others and the social, political, economic, spiritual, physical and environmental contexts that the children live in.

• *A systems-strengthening approach* – WV helps foster and contributes towards a set of coordinated responses by actors within the child's ecology to strengthen systems that develop and protect the whole child, building on existing local assets.

• *Awareness of the life cycle* – Children develop through lifecycle stages at their own pace. With each stage (prenatal to five years, six to 11 years, and 12 to 18 years), WV recognises that there are specific survival, growth and development issues to be addressed.

• *Empowerment of children* – Children and youth have the potential to transform both themselves individually and the society around them. Equipping children for meaningful participation provides a new generation with skills and competencies to relate positively to others and creatively address societal problems. WV programme teams are encouraged to include groups of children and youth as partners in the design and implementation of projects, as appropriate for age and culture.

• *Equity for the most vulnerable children* – WV works with the heart, head and hands to understand the issues around extreme vulnerability. This includes awakening and deepening commitment and spiritual strength to explore personal fears and biases, recognising injustices and discrimination both within us and in the context where we work, as well as developing programming that addresses these practices in culturally sensitive ways.

Project areas

- Construction of classroom blocks and waiting mother's shelters,
- Assist in sinking boreholes and food security related interventions
- Conduct trainings on child protection
- Assist in paying tuition for vulnerable children

Projects objectives

- To provide for sustained well being of children within families and communities especially the vulnerable through meeting their educational and physical needs
- To provide for child protection through programmes such as socio-psycho support.
- To provide good primary health care to expecting mothers through construction of waiting mother's shelters
- To provide for the nutritional and food security related needs of communities through funding the establishment of nutrition gardens as well as starting livestock schemes where a family receives a she-goat or cow, which would then be passed to another family upon giving birth
- To provide for water and sanitation needs of vulnerable communities through funding the construction of toilets and assist in sinking boreholes.

Target groups

- Vulnerable Children
- Pregnant women
- Food insecure populations
- Schools

Project delivery and management

The various projects under the NNN Area Development Program are implemented in partnership with other local stakeholders such as community based organisations, other faith based organisation, government departments. The major financing, delivery and management of the projects is done by WV.

2.8 NGOs and institutional capacity

According to Sachikonye et al (2007), some of the key challenges that NGOs experience in strengthening their institutional capacity relate to funding, accountability, human resources, grassroots participation and coordination. Most lack financial and human resources which are necessary to ensure that they carry out their activities successfully. As a result many NGO responses are short-term and 'supply driven', which potentially reduces the likelihood that

'responsive institutional frameworks' can be constructed in the longer term, Longley et al(2006) CSOs in Zimbabwe have also experienced declining donor assistance. The other issue left out is that donor assistance has declined because of the legal framework and political enviroment under which they operate.

However despite the highlight above NGO's because of their strong anti state orientation they are the most appropriate agent for initiating development especially from below, because of their small size, they are not bureaucratic in their management style hence they are more efficient and responsive than government agencies in meeting the poor's specialized and varying needs. Furthermore NGOs are spatially located closer to the people than government agencies, thus they are more aware of the particularities of local resources and constraints. This makes them more innovative than government agencies in designing projects, Sanyal (2004). According to Chatiza (2010), without necessarily detailing the size of their programs in terms of budget and programs reach, it can be argued that NGOs have become more active in recent years than local government bodies. Many development and livelihood projects in Mberengwa are being undertaken by NGOs. This shows that civil society has some capacity to promote broad based development. Chakaipa (2010) support this by saying, they are important partners of local government by virtue of their provision and technical expertise and financial resources. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the extent to which ILO, Care International and World Vision have promoted broad based development and their capacity.

2.9 NGOs challenges in influencing broad based development

According to Chatiza (2010), civil society has gone through a polarizing and traumatic experience characterized by disruption of operations and harassment (for example between June and September 2008). Local government has, in the majority of instances, lacked the capacity to nurture civil society, let alone define and protect citizens from closure by central government. For instance some NGO development initiatives were discredited by the government faced serious mistrust and subsequent suspension. Helliker (2008) states that the tenuous relations between the state and civil society has resulted in many NGO's complaining about the centralist thrust of state policy (or state centered development) and about the inaccessibility of policy decisions. According to CCDZ (2009), some town clerks, council chief executive officers and

district administrators have been reported to be frustrating the efforts of civil society often barring them from carrying out field work and local leaders such as councilors have created conditions of mistrust for NGO work among communities. This is a very big challenge to NGOs considering they are supposed to work hand in hand with local authorities and all the relevant local structures to ensure impact of development projects. There is therefore need to find out whether local structures in Mberengwa District are not frustrating the efforts of NGOs.

2.10 Summary

This chapter dealt with various views cited by authors on civil society's place or role in causing and attaining broad based development including the challenges they are facing and their weaknesses. Most authors recognize the importance of NGO's in development but there is the issue of space and a highly politically polarized operating enviroment. The state restricts space for civil society and if civil society is given space to operate freely by the state it can have a significant impact on the attainment of broad based development. Having looked at the above views, it is imperative to assess the impact and influence of civil society in achieving broad based development in Mberengwa district. The following chapter details the methodological steps that are going to be employed in the study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter seeks to describe and give reasons for the choices in selection and operationalisation of variables, research design and sampling. This chapter explains how the research was conducted. In this way the chapter will look at the research methodology and the design of the research. The population and sampling methods will be explained along with the data collection techniques and finally the data analysis plan.

3.1 Research Methodology

Research methodology refers to the different approaches to systematic enquiry developed within a particular paradigm with associated assumptions. Research is something undertaken in order to find out things in a systematic way, thereby increasing knowledge. Crotty (1998) pointed out that research methodology is the strategy, process or plan of action that is the basis behind the use of particular methods and linking the methods to the desired outcome Denzin (2000) indicates that research is systematic suggesting that research is based on logical relationships and not just beliefs. Bell (2001:16) defined methodology as various methods used in collecting and analyzing data in order to show precisely how one intends to attain the research objectives.

The research used quantitative and qualitative methods in the collection of data in an effort to address the weakness of one method with the other for better valid data analysis. According to Carson et al (2001:64) the qualitative research is an exploratory research which is "valuable for in depth understanding of phenomena"... Creswell (2002) define qualitative research as a process that takes place in a natural setting or environment in which the researcher can be a passive or active participant in the conducting of the research. The above method was used in the research to explain the causes of NGOs ineffectiveness in influencing the attainment of broad based development that can not be quantified using the quantitative approach method which was also used.

The quantitative method is a data collection approach that search for relationship between the figures from the collected data in the field and the objectives by explaining it through various

data presentation tools such as graphs Creswell (2002). The key concept with the quantitative research is quantity. Punch (1998:58) postulates that" numbers are used to express quantity" and also information about the world in the form of numbers. The researcher used this research methodology especially when classifying data accordingly using statistical means therefore attaching numerical value.

Singleton and Straits (1999:243) point out that the use of qualitative or quantitative methods depend on whether the survey purpose is descriptive, explanatory or both. The descriptive method seeks to describe the distribution of a population with certain characteristics, attitudes or experience. Explanatory surveys as another approach investigate the relationships between two or more variables as outlined above and attempt to explain these in cause and effect terms.

The advantage of using both the qualitative and quantitative researches is that while exploring and decoding the phenomena the data may be expressed in numbers which makes it easier to analyse the data. However, the main methodology employed was the qualitative research.

3.2 Research Design

According to Kant (2000), research design is the arrangement of conditions, collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. The main function of a research design is to explain how the researcher will find answers to his/her research questions. The research design sets out the logic of the enquiry.

Orna and Steven (1995) define research design as a means of critical investigation in order to discover something specific about the problem through inquiring, collecting and finding of relevant information to solve the problem. The researcher used a case study approach as it allows for in depth account of factors that show the causes of NGO ineffectiveness and relevance in causing broad based development. Bell (2001) define research design as an arrangement for collecting data with the aim of combining relevance and purpose of the study so as to improve the quality of the research which can only be achieved through better understanding of the research.

3.2.1 Descriptive Research Design

The researcher used the descriptive research design. The researcher recorded people opinions through interviewing them and asking through questionnaires. This method was employed because it uses figures and tables which present a way of visualizing data. The design is also good in describing different opinions of different people. However, data from the design is particularly susceptible to distortion through introduction of bias into the research design. The research collected information through interviews which are open to bias as one can mistake body gestures to mean something. The researcher overcome this disadvantage through paying attention to the interviewee answers not body gestures. If questionnaires are misunderstood, may also result in information which is incorrect. The researcher was available to the respondents for any clarifications of some questions.

3.3 Target Population

According to Oleory (2004) population is a collective term used to describe the total quantity of things (or cases) of the type which is the subject of the study. Population is defined by Mc Queen and Knussen(2002) as a group of interest to the researcher from which results are to be obtained. Furthermore a population is described as a group of individuals from whom a sample is drawn. A population can alternatively be looked at as a group of individuals, persons, objects, or items from which samples are taken for measurement. The target population for this research composes of officials of Mberengwa District Administrators office, councilors of council, officials of International Labour Organisation, Care International and World Vision and beneficiaries of International Labour Organisation (TREE project), Care International(PRIZE project) and World Vision(ADP NNN) sponsored projects in the different wards with Mberengwa District . The population is shown in table 1 which is 490.

3.3.1 Sample size

A sample is a smaller group or subset of the population selected. According to Sekaran (2002) a sample is a proportion of elements taken from the population which is considered to be representative of the population. Ideally one wants to study the whole population, however usually it is impossible to do this and therefore one must settle for a sample.. The researcher chose a sample of people and used the information gained to represent the whole population.

This was to save money and time, so the sample is going to represent the characteristic of the population fairly. The researcher used 20% of the population as a sample which is according to Leedy (1997) who says 20% of the total population is representative enough. The sample is shown in the table below. In the case of wards, Care International operates in all the 37 Wards of Mberengwa and the researcher chose 20% of the wards which are 7 and WV operate in 17 wards and 20% is 4.ILO operate in 1 ward in the time being (pilot project) and 20% is 1.

Table 1: The table below shows the target population and the sample size

Target group	Population	Sample size
Councilors	37	7
Management (DA's Office)	1	1
Management (ILO/Ministry of Youth/Ministry of Agric)	5	1
Management(Care)	1	1
Management (WV)	1	1
Beneficiaries(TREE Project in sampled 1 wards)	75	15
Beneficiaries (PRIZE Project in the sampled 9 wards)	180	36
Beneficiaries(WV ADP(NNN) in the sampled 4 wards)	190	38
Total	490	100

3.3.2 Sampling techniques

The researcher used stratified random sampling to list all the cases from which the sample was drawn. Stratified random sampling according to Saunders (1997), is the creation of a list of cases from which the sample will be drawn. Doodley (1999), suggests that stratified sampling divides people into different groups. The main advantage of stratified sampling is that it

guarantees representation of defined groups in the population. The researcher obtained information from the groups in table 1 above.

The researcher after dividing the research subjects into strata's, he used the simple random sampling technique on beneficiaries and councilors. Random sampling technique is appropriate because it will allow all participants who fall in the same strata to stand an equal chance of being selected. Simple random sampling is one in which each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. Independent means that the selection of one individual does not affect the selection of the other individual in any way. Every sample which is chosen in a random manner, is unbiased and representative of the population.

In choosing wards the researcher used convenience sampling to choose those that were nearer and accessible to reduce costs and save time. The wards with PRIZE project beneficiaries chosen are: Zvomukonde (ward27), Vurasha (ward 17), Zvavagari (ward 30), Neta (ward 36), Cheshanga (ward 11), Murerezi (ward 4 and ward 5). Wards with WV ADP beneficiaries chosen are: Negove (ward 6), Ngungumbane (ward 20), Nyamhondo(ward 19 and 22).Ward(s) with ILO beneficiaries chosen was Neta (ward 36). The researcher was given lists of the people who are beneficiaries of PRIZE, TREE and WV ADP (NNN) projects he could contact. The researcher used the "hat system" in each of the fourteen wards to come up with the sample required. He assigned numbers randomly to the beneficiary names in a hat and picked them randomly until the required sample was obtained. He did the same with councilors.

On management of all the organisations under study, the researcher used purposive/judgmental sampling. This type of research is based entirely on the judgment of the researcher. On the basis of the researchers knowledge of the population and judgment is about which subjects should be selected to provide the best information to address the purpose of the research. The researcher chose the District Administrator, District heads of relevant government departments and in the NGO,s Programmes Officers because as heads of departments they will be having all the relevant information the researcher sought.

3.4 Data collection methods and instruments

Data will be collected from two main sources:

3.4.1 Primary Source of Data

Storey (1991:18) states that, "Primary sources originate in the time period that historians are studying. They vary a great deal. They may include personal memoirs, government documents, transcripts of legal proceedings, oral histories and traditions, archaeological and biological evidence, and visual sources like paintings and photographs".

Primary data is that collected first hand from original sources. Primary sources are the first hand evidence left behind by participants or observers at the time of events. Such data are usually obtained from the field through interviews, questionnaires, surveys, observations or recording of official transactions.

3.4.2 Secondary Source of Data

Secondary data is obtained second hand from published or recorded sources and used for a purpose different from that of the agency that initially collected from the field. It could be accessed quickly and cheaply compared with data collected specially for the problem at hand. They include article, journals, newspapers, note books etc.

3.5 Data Collection instruments

These are the methods used to collect data. The following methods were used by the Researcher:

- Questionnaire

- Interviews

- Document Analysis and Field Observation

The study primarily used the survey methods whereby questionnaires and interview schedules were used as data collection instruments. As no one particular research instrument is adequate on its own, the two methods were complemented with document analysis and field observation. This is the essence of methodological triangulation. The importance of triangulation in research can never be over emphasized as it helps to increase reliability of observations Best and Khan (1993)

3.5.1Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a series of questions to be asked to individuals to obtain statistically useful information about a given topic. A questionnaire according to Leedy (1997) is a form of data collection which is a document with a set of questions which solicits information appropriate for analysis. In this study, the questionnaire was administered to eighty-nine (89) people who are beneficiaries of projects under study. The questionnaire made it possible for the researcher to compare and analyse findings from the three (3) three projects quite easily and within a fairly short time. This view is supported by Haralambos and Holbon (1995) who contend that the questionnaires data enables the researcher to draw comparable data and to make broad generalization. The questionnaire was used because the researcher intended to get the views, opinions and feelings of the people selected with regard to the influence of NGOs in achieving broad based development in Mberengwa district.

Advantages include of questionnaires:

- Questionnaires are an inexpensive way to gather data from a potentially large number of respondents.
- Respondents have adequate time to give well thought out answers.
- Large samples can be made use of and thus results can be more dependable and reliable.

Disadvantages include:

- There are chances of low response rate. To avert this challenge, the researcher will make use of research assistants who are part of the management of the projects under study

3.5.2Interviews

An interview encompasses presentation of oral verbal conversation and reply. This is a session in which a series of questions are asked in order to inquire about specific information from a person. An interview is perceived by Haralambos and Holbon (1995) as conservation between an interviewer and a respondent that is meant to elicit data in a face to face interaction. It has the advantage that questions can be repeated or explained if the respondent does not understand them. Interviews were held with the District Administrator of Mberengwa District, District heads of relevant government departments, councillors and Programme Officers of the responsible NGOs.

Advantages of interviews include:

- They enable the researcher to probe further in cases where interviewees may want to hide information or give a vague answer.

- Interviews have flexibility and adaptability since they permit much greater depth.

- The face to face interaction helps to maintain good rapport since the interviewer has to establish friendly communicative skills and this helps to promote friendly working relationships.

- Interviews provide immediate feedback and the interviewer can readjust.

Disadvantages of interviews include:

Interviews have their own weaknesses, including;

- It is an expensive method to administer, particularly if the required sample is time consuming to collect. The cost and time element was addressed by making prior arrangements with the concerned respondents such that I met all the participants at their offices on a prescribed date.

- There is a danger of interviewer bias since there is lack of standardization. However, the interviewer acted in a professional manner to eliminate any form of bias.

- Interviewees may withhold certain vital information. Since, there was face to face interaction, the interviewer probed further so as to get the relevant information.

- Some people may give answers they think the interviewer expects them to give. To overcome this challenge, the interviewer avoided some leading questions.

3.5.3 Document Analysis (Stakeholder meetings minutes**,** NGO monitoring and evaluation and reports**)**

According to Best and Khan (1993) in document analysis the following maybe used as source: records, reports, printed forms, letters and bulletins. The analysis is concerned with the explanation of the status of some phenomenon at a particular time or its development over a period of time.

In this study stakeholder meetings minutes, monitoring and evaluation reports and NGO abridged reports were analyzed in order to establish how the projects have led to the achievement of broad based development in the District of Mberengwa. The study of minutes and reports

provided information that was helpful in evaluating the extent of NGO effectiveness in promoting broad based development in Mberengwa

3.5.4 Field Observation

Field research is a technique that was used in the collection of data as one engages himself in the environment under study in order to gain first-hand knowledge about the area under study which makes it a case study. Singleton and Straits (1999) pointed out that field research is often associated with dynamic or rapid changing situations and is often used with other research instruments such as interviews to supplement the data given by the respondents. Observation was done by the researcher in the wards with the selected case study projects to have firsthand information.

Kumar (2011) points out that there are two types of observation used in the gathering of data which are participative and non-participative observation. In participative observation, the researcher takes part in the activities of the group under study with or without the knowledge of the group to capture the objectives of the research. The researcher used the second type of observation which is non participative observation whereby the observer did not take part in the activities but just observed. This was used by the researcher who observed the target population and projects without taking part in the activities of the respondents.

3.6 Pre-Test Study

The questionnaires and interview questions were given to other students and the research supervisor before they were distributed. This helped to correct the mistakes and remove unnecessary information on the questionnaires

3.7 Data Analysis Plan

After collecting the data, it was analyzed using tables, graphs and pie-charts and other means of graphical presentation. Tables and graphs were formulated from the different responses. Pie-charts and other graphical means were used to conclude the results.

3.8Summary

This chapter highlighted the methods and procedures to be used in the data collection, presentation and analysis. It indicated the research design, population and the sampling procedures undertaken. The research instruments appropriate for the research were identified and the plan to analyse the data was outlined. The next chapter is about the data presentation, analysis and interpretation.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to present data collected through questionnaires, interviews, field observation and document analysis on NGO influence and impact in promoting broad based development in Mberengwa district. The results are described and presented in the form of pie charts, tables and graphs

4.1 Questionnaire and interview response rate analysis

Interviews were administered to eight officials, the district administrator, district youth officer, programme officers one from Care International, one from World Vision, and four councillors all constituting 73% of the sample. The researcher gave a total of 89 questionnaires to beneficiaries but received a response of 71 questionnaires. There was an 80% response rate. Table 1 below shows the response rate of the beneficiaries who were given questionnaires. From the total sample many responded which shows the validity and accuracy of the study

Table 2 Percentage response rate (Questionnaires)

Respondents	Number of Questionnaires Administered	Number Fully Completed	Number not Completed	Response Rate
Tree project (beneficiaries)	15	11	4	73%
Prize project(beneficiaries)	36	29	7	80%
WV(NNN)ADP (beneficiaries)	38	31	8	81%

4.2 NGOs and broad based development in Mberengwa.

Figure 1 Respondents Opinions about the influence and impact of NGOs on broad based development.
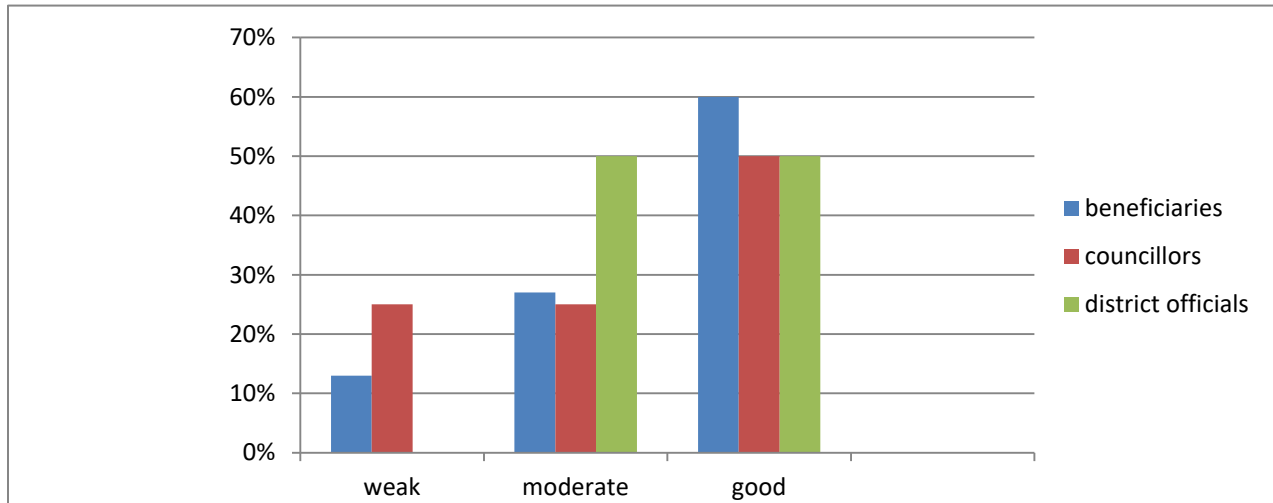
From fig 1 above 50% of councilors and district officials were of the view that NGOs are doing broad based development. According to the district officials NGOs have been instrumental towards achieving development in the district. The district administrator lamented that given the bankruptcy of government NGOs are now not only playing a complementary role but are now more of partners with the government. The district administrator further stated that a majority of activities within the district are now more directly funded by NGOs, be it issues around planning and strategy mapping workshops or meetings right through to the actual implementation of the strategies through various projects and programs. Essentially NGOs are providing the resources to meet gaps in the governments own programmes. This is supported by Chakaipa (2010) who said civil society is an important partner of local government by virtue of their provision, technical expertise and financial resources. Care International and World Vision representatives interviewed highlighted that as organisations in the development sector have played and are still playing a critical and vital role in the achievement of broad based development in Mberengwa district. The NGO representatives reflected the role their oganisations have played in capacity building through training workshops and other various educational and community development initiatives that are beyond the Prize and NNN area development projects that mainly aim at achieving Millennium development goals especially the three MDGs number 1,3 and 6 which are to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty, promote gender equality and empowerment of women

and combating Hiv/Aids, malaria and other diseases respectively that the Zimbabwean government is targeting on.

Of all the beneficiaries of ILO (TREE), CI(PRIZE) and WV (NNN)ADP who responded to the questionnaires 60% responded by saying NGOs are necessary in promoting broad based development. According to one beneficiary, "Without NGOs incidences of poverty and under development in Mberengwa district would have been more pronounced". According to 13% of the beneficiaries, NGOs are not doing broad based development as NGO projects are failing to significantly raise their income level to expected targets to enable them to be self sufficient. However, from the information collected NGOs are doing broad based development in Mberengwa.

Table 3: Ways in which NGOs influence broad based development

The findings in the table below were collected from the programme officers of ILO, CI and WV who were part of the sample. The strategies in table 2 below are the ways in which ILO, CI and WV foster broad based development.

1. Engaging communities through the institution of community based planning and bottom up methodologies.
2. Capacity building to improve capabilities of communities
3. Advocacy and lobbying.
4. Implementation of various livelihood projects.
5. Provision of funding and extension services.

Source: Field Research 2014

Hundred percent (100%) of the councillors and district officials interviewed were all in agreement that NGOs have been effective towards attaining broad based development through the mainstreaming of community based planning in project planning which is a participative methodology. All the councillors and district officials interviewed said they can hardly point at any project which was done without NGO funding across the district. The councillors and the district government officials articulated that among the achievements made by ILO, CI and WV towards attaining broad based development included cases of refurbished schools, clinics, boreholes together with sinking of new ones, reduction in mortality rates, reduced number of

Hiv/Aids patients within the district and school bursary payments under WV NNN ADP. All these initiatives being reflective of the concerted efforts being made by NGOs towards meeting the MDGs. For Prize project councillors and district officials interviewed mentioned the slight achievements in people's standard of living, better income levels and improved nutrition which represent a determined attempt towards attaining broad based development in Mberengwa.

Programme officers of the respective NGOs articulated the same broad based development gains regardless of not having figures assigned to these claims. Care International and World Vision representatives articulated that beneficiaries are from the broadest range of the population and includes the physically challenged, nursing and pregnant mothers, youths (young men and women), children, all the disadvantaged and vulnerable and the elderly all this explaining the broad scope of the organisations work in attaining broad based development gains in the district. This is supported by Edwards (1999) definition of broad based development which he states it is a development process involving the participation and support by a broad spectrum of initiatives and people from diverse backgrounds.

4.3 NGOs and institutional capacity in promoting broad based development

Figure 2: Respondents opinions about NGO institutional capacity
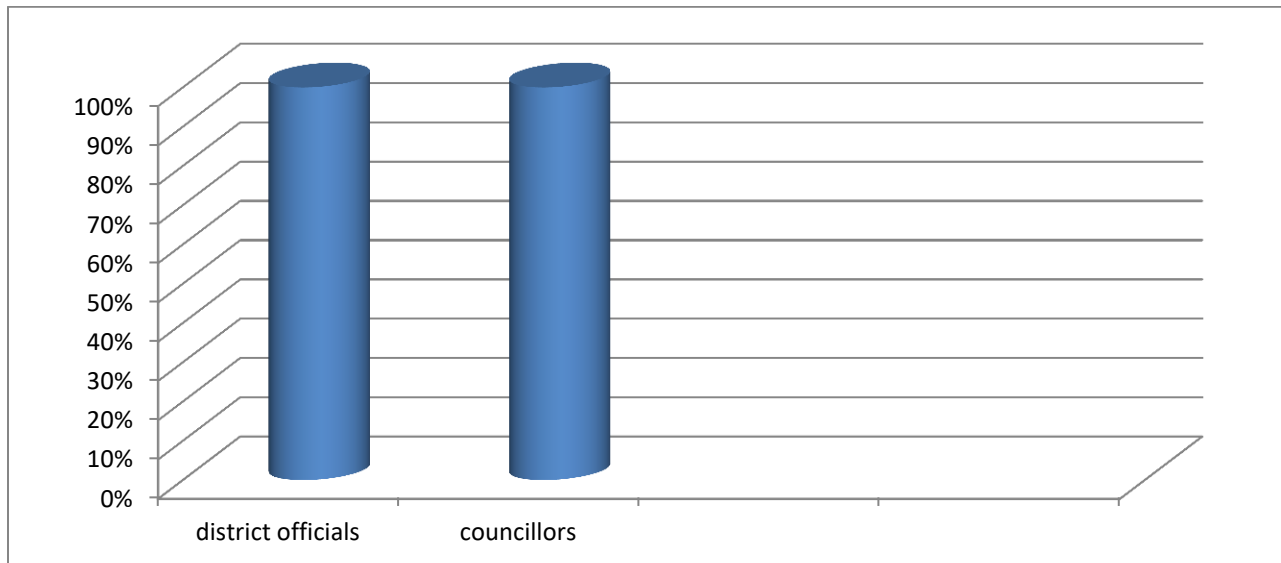
Source: Field Research 2014

According to 100% of the district officials and councilors who participated they said to a larger extent NGOs have the capacity to influence broad based development. Chatiza (2010), support this saying, without necessarily detailing the size of their programs in terms of budget and programs reach, it can be argued that NGOs have become more active in recent years than local government bodies. However respondents interviewed alluded that if local government was more proactive in nurturing civil society there is no doubt that the capacity of these organisations could really be felt. Respondents further articulated that resource challenges faced by government has resulted in lack of follow-ups on NGO operations in the district resulting in NGOs developing a laxed approach because there will be really no one to critic their field work "hands on" during implementation. This has led to incomplete work on some projects making them fall short on scope to achieve broad based development.

Moreover as lamented by 100% of the NGO programme officers, NGOs themselves face funding challenges which reduces their capacity as they will not be able to perform their operations quite well. The programme officers further stressed that NGOs also suffer from impediments such as low literacy level of project beneficiaries. NGO projects consists of all types of beneficiaries the illiterate and the uneducated which hinders some of these projects as they will not be carried effectively this is according to one programme officer.

4.4 NGOs and policy making process

Civil society groups have a part to play in the public making process. ILO, CI and WV all have a part to play as was seen in the responses from the interviews.

According to one Programmes officer, Government consults their organisation (at times). According to 100% of the respondents said NGOs advocate for citizen participation in policy formulation. The district administrator said local structures have always been accommodating to NGOs to be involved in issues of strategy formulation and mapping in the district. The district administrator expressed that they have always been open and undertake a multi stakeholder approach of doing things.

The district administrator and councillors interviewed said that NGOs fund most of the policy and strategy formulation workshops or meetings in the district and are key stakeholders that

provide technical advice in the crafting of such strategies as district development plans, district disaster reduction and management plans, emergency preparedness and response plans.

NGOs (ILO, CI and WV) according to the district administrator ask communities what they want and put it to the district development committee in which they are part and parcel to include the issues. Policies in government are made in consultation with these NGOs. NGOs then lobby to the central government what communities want to be included during policy making. NGOs do bring government and communities together. This is supported by Oshewolo (2011), who says NGOs act as a communicative link between the citizenry and the government.

Civil society has actively called for the inclusion of people in policy formulation. However in Mberengwa this role can be limited as some of the contributions they make during review of district development plans are not taken on board. According to one Programmes Officer, submissions are made but having them taken on board is another issue.

4.5 NGO challenges in the promotion of broad based development in Mberengwa

Figure 3 Main challenges faced by all NGOs and their impact on projects

The most prominent factors that contribute to the challenges faced by NGOs received from the respective NGO programmes officers and project beneficiaries are shown in the chart below. However besides the factors shown in the chart there are other factors. Other factors not denoted in fig 3 include lack of longterm commitment of beneficiaries, legal framework and inclusion of elderly beneficiaries in labour intensive projects. The factors will be analyzed below
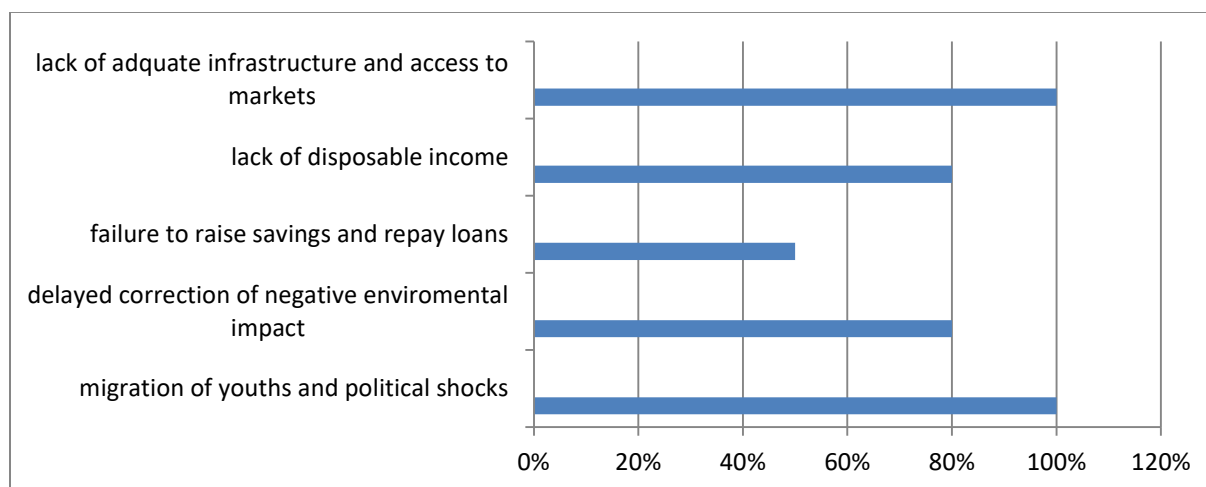
Source: Field Research 2014

Lack of adequate infrastructure and access to markets

The researcher during his field visits observed that significant pieces of land under the Prize project especially were lying idle without any utilization prompting him to ask why such state of affairs had arisen. 80% of the beneficiaries expressed that due to the labour intensiveness of the project most elderly beneficiaries had began to chicken out exacerbated by the lack of adequate infrastructure the laborious nature of the project is unbearable. The researcher observed that sources of water critical to the success of the projects were far from the gardens requiring beneficiaries to use 20litre buckets to fetch water from either a dam or a borehole (located a couple of yards away) and carry the bucket to the garden. This being done repeatedly for 3-5days per week presents a lot of physical strain making it unsustainable in the long run.

Seventy five percent (75%) of the beneficiaries further stressed that despite having surpluses of produce, selling them to other markets is difficult because of logistical challenges such as lack of reliable transportation. This also being attributed to poor road network that discourage transport operators to ply some of the routes within the district. The beneficiaries lamented that sometimes their products go bad without even reaching the nearby market in Zvishavane owing to these challenges. This lack of access to markets have made the growth and scope of the project narrow which according to one beneficiary of the PRIZE project allows only a sort of hand to mouth survival hence failing to contribute much to the attainment of broad based development in Mberengwa district.

Lack of longterm commitment of beneficiaries to the projects

Of the respondents asked 50% said most NGO projects within the district fail to guarantee longterm commitment of beneficiaries to the project. NGOs mostly do not provide the entire relevant infrastructure necessary for the projects to be going concerns. The respondents sighted that in agro based projects which are neatly packaged as agricultural development projects such as Prize do not warranty the classification because NGOs never install water pumps that draw water from the onsite dams to the gardens as a way of making the projects effective, efficient and sustainable. The respondents further argued that most of the projects can still be classified in the subsistence category. The laborious nature of the projects as it is right now has been observed to become demotivating to the beneficiaries in the longterm.

The respondents added that NGOs have been weak to deal adequately with the fundamental development challenges of projects they spearhead. Respondents said NGOs are weak in linking beneficiaries to lucrative markets where they can sale their products to ensure sustainability. This therefore brings to the fore concerns about the optimum level of operation of NGO projects to provide support services required to produce viable and sustainable projects.

Contrary to the above finding 100% of the programme officers interviewed lamented that there is perceived lack of commitment by beneficiaries to work for the good of the projects in the longrun. The programme officers argued that communities' dependency in the past on welfarist NGOs which mainly concentrated on relief aid has created a problem of some sort where communities are nolonger willing to work for their own progress.

The programme officers also pointed out that sometimes their relationships with the local structures are uneasy and hostile often delaying the start and resumption of projects to the detriment of meeting predetermined targets which sometimes demotivates them to work in the district. Programme officers of ILO, CI and WV further stressed that like anywhere else funding and resources are the major challenges forcing them to work on shoe string budgets and strictly time bound targets which sometimes do not warranty the delays imposed by local structures in implementing their activities in the district. Sachikonye etal (2007) supports this by highlighting that some of the key challenges that civil society experience in strengthening their institutional capacity relate to funding.

Lack of disposable income

Of the beneficiaries who completed the questionnaires 75% lamented that the projects had failed to significantly raise their income level to expected targets and pointed out that because of a lot of the same output being produced, this has led to market flooding within the communities resulting in a situation where nobody buys for the other coupled also by the general lack of regular disposable income within communities. This beneficiaries say threatens longterm sustainability of the projects.

Failure to raise savings and repay loans

From the forgoing beneficiaries were quick to point that the projects are unable to encourage savings making it hard for them to repay loans that would have been availed to them under the projects auspices, thus threatening one of the most important aspect of the management of the projects which rest its sustainability on having a revolving loan fund in which beneficiaries must payback to ensure the benefit of the next person and subsequently the growth of the project.

Delayed correction of negative environmental impact

Of the beneficiaries who completed the questionnaires 100% articulated that the projects proximity to water bodies such as dams is working to threaten the longer term use of such water bodies. Human activities that are taking place on the banks as people fetch the water for watering their gardens loosen the soil particles along the banks hence causing siltation. All the beneficiaries alluded that some of the dams are now holding less and less water as a result, and stressed the need that most of these water bodies now require scooping which is long overdue to ensure that they do not dry up and threaten the sustainability of the projects.

Migration of youths, lack of inputs and political shocks

Of the beneficiaries who completed the questionnaires 50% stated that migration by a majority of the youth to urban areas and neighbouring countries as a result of the country's economic woes has caused the under utilization of some pieces of land under the projects, This has lead to a massive imbalance in the demographics of the district with many projects now under the care of the elderly who are sometimes weak to fully work on them.

Seventy five percent of beneficiaries also articulated the level of political polarization within the district stating that their projects at some point in time suffer from political shocks especially during build ups to general elections where sometimes they are threatened and victimized and have their produce confiscated to support political activities. These are sorry case scenarios that militant against civil liberties and ultimately reverse efforts towards the achievement of broad based development in the district.

There was also an outcry from 100% of beneficiaries who responded to the questionnaires that the projects are suffering from lack of inputs this also explains the under utilization of some pieces of land under the projects. This aspect also presents an element of longterm

unsustainability of the projects. While NGOs are seeking communities to be self sufficient, communities feel that little has been done to enable them to stand alone. Field observation of the researcher refute claims NGOs make from time to time that their projects are having the required, desired or necessary impact as far as achieving broad based development is concerned in Mberengwa. When the researcher did document analysis of the various stakeholder meetings minutes and reports on the projects he saw a lot of gaps that could not justify the development claims the respective NGOs were making. Reports reviewed thus conceal a lot of the development challenges at the grassroots that were observed during field observations and articulations by beneficiaries.

4.6 NGOs weaknesses in promoting broad based development

Nongovernmental organizations in their work to promote broad based development have some weaknesses and failures which will be outlined in this section.

Figure 4: Respondents opinions about NGOs competing for space
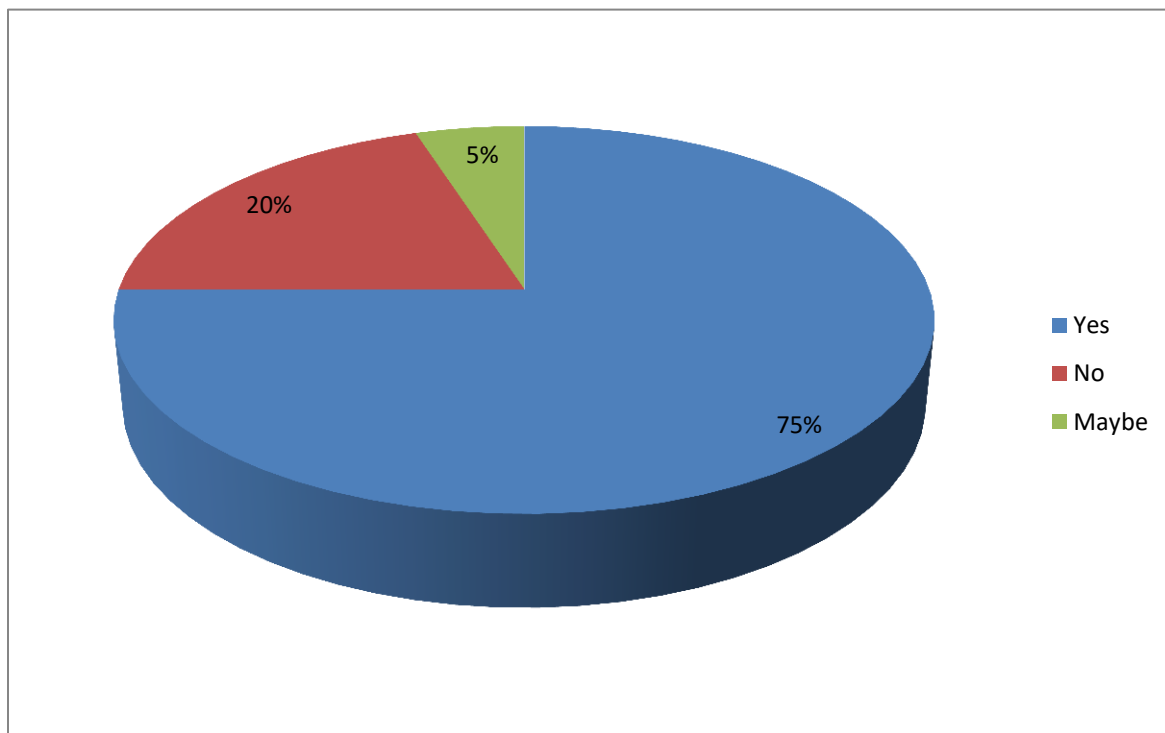
Source: Field Research 2014

Civil society seems to be competing for space which has been supported by 75% of the respondents. According to one respondent "each organization will be trying to attract donor funding and unhealthily seeking being granted implementation contracts by funding donors. Resulting in some NGOs being awarded such contracts when in actual fact they do not have all the necessary resource capacity for full implementation of projects. This lead to high implementation costs which consumes significant monies that would otherwise have to go to the beneficiaries. According to the one respondent NGOs are sometimes geared more towards addressing their own organizational needs, in terms of resources and tend to over-stretch themselves, often failing to provide the range of services required for viability. There is a tendency for each NGO to work in isolation. However according to 25% of the entire respondent's NGOs are not competing for space arguing that each and every NGO has its own set of capabilities to deliver hence many of these organisations have dicotomised their operations with certain NGOs known to specialize on activities in a particular sector and leaving the rest to other players. Five percent (5%) of the respondents were not so sure if NGOs are competing for space.

4.7 Summary

The chapter looked at the presentation of the results and their analysis. From the data collected, one can say nongovernmental organisations have a very important role to play and have played a part in the promotion of broad based development though they have their own weaknesses and face some challenges. This chapter covered the role played by NGOs in bringing about broad based development in Mberengwa and the challenges they are facing. The following chapter is going to look at the recommendations that NGOs and policy makers can take and implement in order for them to excel in performance. The next chapter is also going to look at the summary, recommendations and conclusion.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

In this chapter the researcher summarized the whole research basing on the information gathered from respondents by concluding on findings and thereafter coming up with recommendations. The previous chapter looked at the findings.

5.1 Summary

The research was motivated and triggered by the general wide spread ineffectiveness of NGO projects in bringing about broad based development. The NGOs looked at under the study are ILO, Care International and WV. The researcher was guided throughout this research by a set of broad objectives which sought to assess and investigate the relevance and impact NGOs are having in influencing broad based development in the rural district of Mberengwa in the Midlands Province by establishing the role of nongovernmental organizations in achieving broad based development, establishing the challenges nongovernmental organizations are facing in promoting broad based development, establishing the capacity of nongovernmental organizations in achieving broad based development, identifying the weaknesses of civil society in promoting broad based development and identifying the role of nongovernmental organizations in development policy making process.

The researcher was further guided by previous literature discussed, where some authors gave their views on the place occupied by NGOs in the broad based development discourse. Some authors view NGOs as significant vehicles through which broad based development can be delivered. However to other authors, NGOs are viewed as lacking the needed scope to bring about development in the broader sense. Their projects are relatively small in scale, short term and highly supply driven. Other authors argue that NGOs in their operations have a lot of other loop holes which include lack of accountability, lack of grassroots participation and involvement as well as poor coordination of programs.

The researcher employed a combination of judgemental, convenience and stratified random sampling to draw a sample of 100 respondents and collect data reflective of the views of a research population of 490. This was to cut costs and save time. The methodology used was descriptive research design. The research methods used to collect information are interviews, questionnaires, document analysis and field observation.

The presentation and analysis of data collected through questionnaires, interviews, field observation and secondary data was then carried out. This was obtained from the DA , other district heads of government departments, the councilors, beneficiaries of ILO Tree project, CI Prize project and WV NNN area development projects and programme officers of ILO,CI and WV. Findings of the research indicated that NGOs given the prevailing enviroment they are operating in are doing their best towards achieving broad based development in Mberengwa.

The study also established that locals which are beneficiaries of NGO projects within the sampled different wards of the district have been and are highly involved in the conceptualization of projects through mainstreaming of participative approaches to development such as community based planning in the initial planning of projects. Evidence drawn from the research showed that communities have ownership of decisions on how development should come to them despite the scale of the various projects not being desirable and falling below in scope for example the optimum level of operation of NGO projects lack the provision of support services such as linkages to lucrative markets required to produce viable and sustainable projects. However the problem of scale can be attributed to the restrictive hindrances entrenched by the legal framework operationalising NGOs in Zimbabwe which limit the amounts and sources of funds from which NGOs can finance their activities. The political landscape as well has had a negative impact on NGO operations.

The final chapter summarized and concluded the whole research. The chapter looked at the set of objectives which guided the researcher in conjunction with the views and contributions of other authors towards the concept of civil society and broad based development. The chapter also gave a synopsis of the methods which were employed in gathering data and how the data was presented and analyzed. Consequent to the research findings, the researcher formulated a number of recommendations which if implemented could help in steering the better promotion of broad based development by the NGO sector in Mberengwa.

From the study the researcher was able to establish the following:

There has been a degree of narrow conceptualization of projects spearheaded by NGOs in Mberengwa resulting in failure of initiatives to comprehensively deal with challenges of under development in the district. While NGOs seek to enable self sufficiency of communities, communities themselves feel that not enough has been done to achieve expected levels of self sufficiency

The research also established that impact of NGO projects in Mberengwa is hampered by the perceived inability of local government to nurture civil society. Lack of resources on the part of local government bodies have left them paralyzed and out of touch with the particularities of NGO project implementation process. This has developed a laxed approach among NGOs explaining the perceived minimal scope of project initiatives.

The research findings spelt out the challenges that hinder NGOs promotion of broad based development in Mberengwa which included lack of provision of adequate infrastructure to support projects resulting in lack of longterm commitment of beneficiaries to projects, minimal disposable income, failure to raise savings and repay loans making sustainable delivery and management of projects difficult.

The findings also unearthed poor environmental management practices among the projects covered by the study which if left uncorrected can reverse broad based development gains in the near future. The researcher observed that there has generally been poor environmental impact assessments prior to the start of project.

Though the research findings showed a magnitude of challenges inherent in the structure of projects spearheaded by NGOs to pioneer broad based development in Mberengwa, they are not beyond control. This calls for local government bodies to be more proactive in nurturing civil society and the civil society in this regard should put itself more in the initiation of projects of significant scale that are neatly well conceptualized so as to deal with the slight hindrances that end up threatening sustainability of projects and ultimately the achievement of broad based development.

5.2 Conclusion

Civil society actual success is hotly disputed. Civil society organizations seem to be competing for space and resources.

Although civil society groups have their shortcomings, they have played positive roles in development, advocacy issues on democracy and governance, capacity building, civic education, human rights, policy and legislative changes. However, Zimbabwean civil society has not been able to come together as a force to confront or engage fully government structures throughout project implementation. Government on the other hand due to resource constraints only act to rubberstamp NGOs project proposals and leave everything to the NGOs with it being far removed from the actual process of implementation. This creates problems leading to the lack of coherence of Zimbabwean NGO sector

However NGOs are an essential part of the development sector in Zimbabwe. NGOs carry developmentalistic ideas into communities and save as agents of modernization. Moreover, NGOs are key vehicles for placing new issues on the public agenda, encouraging and facilitating all citizens to participate in causing their own development.

NGO efforts are generally greatly noticed in many communities especially the rural communities. They have played an important role in the promotion of broad based development at a time the government cannot meet its obligations. In many rural areas, NGOs are recognized as important players in the development of rural areas (rural development).

For civil society to work effectively and promote broad based development to a larger extent the following recommendations were made:

5.3 Recommendations

- NGOs should make more concerted efforts than they are currently making in promoting local institutional capacity. This is vital to rural development because of the inadequacy of rural infrastructure. As it is NGO operations are small-scale, larger-scale approaches may thus be necessary in comprehensively addressing the problems of rural poverty. Scale thus is often a critical factor when looking at the capacity of NGOs to deliver technical, financial and managerial assistance.

- NGOs should desist from cutting corners and carrying out half baked projects which will not be in line with signed memorandums and project proposals. Once they start a project they should ensure that it is carried out to entirety.

- Local government being better placed as it is should nurture civil society in a way that will enhance the development gains NGOs seek to bring about.

- There is a lot of space for every NGO. There is need to collaborate and use comparative advantage of each organization, NGOs need to collaborate to maximize the space and come to an understanding on how to use the space. This means that ILO, CI and WV should work together on some issues since not all the expert knowledge for every project exists in only one organisation. These NGOs should always have a common agenda and platform where they interact. They should avoid divisive tendencies but work for the common good.

- The legislative framework should give enough space to civil society to operate effectively- Opening up of civic space by central government is imperative so that civil society organizations can participate more fully in development issues. There is therefore need to amend legislation like the PVO Act

- Civil society should always continue to value participation- bottom up approach is important. Civil society should always modify their programs to make them better promote the broad based development agenda.

- Civil society should act as think tanks; whilst they criticize government policy, there is need for them to be able to come up with sound resolutions that can lead to reasonable policy.

- NGOs should fully employ themselves during environmental impact assessments in order to produce projects which are in harmony with the enviroment to generate sustainability.

- The study also recommends that further research be conducted in order to establish how best civil society can influence broad based development.

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APPENDIX I

Box 99, Mberengwa Centre

Mberengwa

16 September 2014

The ………………………………

Mberengwa District

RE: REQUEST TO CARRY OUT RESEARCH FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

I am a student of Midlands State University studying for a Bachelors of Science Honours Degree in Local Governance Studies. As part of my study, I am required to carry out a research project as partial fulfillment of my degree.

My research topic is stated below:

CIVIL SOCIETY AND BROAD BASED DEVELOPMENT IN MBERENGWA DISTRICT

I am requesting to carry out a research in the district. The research would include document analysis, field observation, interviews and completion of questionnaires.

Your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

Talent Zhou

APPENDIX II

My name is **Talent Zhou,** a final year student at Midlands State University and doing my **Honours Degree in BSc Local Governance Studies**. I am carrying out a research and the research topic reads, "**Civil Society and Broad Based Development in Mberengwa**" I am appealing for your assistance by responding to the questions below which is part of my research work. The questions will assist in gathering required information for the research project. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated. All information obtained will be treated with confidentiality it deserves and will be used for academic purposes only. You are therefore kindly requested to respond to all questions and give frank and honest responses.

Questionnaire to beneficiaries

Civil society and broad based development in Mberengwa

1. Which of the following projects are you a beneficiary? Tick where appropriate

    ILO Training for Rural Economic Empowerment Projects ☐

    World Vision NNN Area Development Projects ☐

    Care International PRIZE Project ☐

2. For what reasons do you think NGOs exist in communities? Explain your answer

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    ………………………………………………………………………………………………
    ………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Do you think that NGOs are necessary actors in attaining the broad based development agenda? Give reasons for your answer.

    ………………………………………………………………………………………………
    ………………………………………………………………………………………………
    ………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. What services should these NGOs provide to achieve broad based development?

    ………………………………………………………………………………………………
    ………………………………………………………………………………………………

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5. What in your opinion are the challenges that are being faced by these NGOs in promoting broad based development? Explain your answer

………

………

………

6. What suggestions do you have for these NGOs to deal with the challenges?

………

………

7. Any other comments

………

………

………

………

APPENDIX III

My name is **Talent Zhou,** a final year student at Midlands State University and doing my **Honours Degree in BSc Local Governance Studies**. I am carrying out a research and the research topic reads, "**Civil Society and Broad Based Development in Mberengwa**" I am appealing for your assistance by responding to the questions below which is part of my research work. The questions will assist in gathering required information for the research project. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated. All information obtained will be treated with confidentiality it deserves and will be used for academic purposes only. You are therefore kindly requested to respond to all questions and give frank and honest responses.

Interview questions for the DA, Councillors and District heads of relevant government departments

- To what extent has these NGO activities been able to complement government development projects in the district (ILO, Care International, and World Vision)?
- Are local structures giving space to these NGOs? Explain your answer.
- What has these NGOs achieved in the attainment of broad based development?
- Do these NGOs have the capacity to influence broad based development? Explain your answer
- What are the weaknesses or failures of these NGOs in influencing broad based development?
- What role do they play in influencing development policy making?
- Do these groups represent the priority development needs of communities? Give reasons for your answer
- What do you think should be done by civil society organizations to improve development effectiveness?
- Any comments on the role of civil society organizations in promoting development?

APPENDIX IV

My name is **Talent Zhou,** a final year student at Midlands State University and doing my **Honors Degree in BSc Local Governance Studies**. I am carrying out a research and the research topic reads, "**Civil Society and Broad Based Development in Mberengwa**" I am appealing for your assistance by responding to the questions below which is part of my research work. The questions will assist in gathering required information for the research project. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated. All information obtained will be treated with confidentiality it deserves and will be used for academic purposes only. You are therefore kindly requested to respond to all questions and give frank and honest responses.

Interview questions for NGOs

1. Name of organization?
2. What role does your organization play in the promotion of broad based development in Mberengwa District?
3. What have you achieved in promoting broad based development as an organization?
4. In what ways do you influence broad based development?
5. What are the challenges you are facing as an organization in influencing broad based development?
6. What in your own opinion should be done to reduce these challenges?
7. What is your role in policy making?
8. Any comment on the role of civil society organizations in influencing broad based development