FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CHALLENGES FACED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN PROMOTING YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN MUTARE RURAL DISTRICT FROM 2008- 2012.

BY

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ZVISHAVANE, ZIMBABWE

SUPERVISOR MR A. CHILUNJIKA

DECLARATION FORM

I **MUCHAFANGEYI CALVIN MKWAKWAMI (R145162F)** do hereby declare that the work within this dissertation is my own work with only the exception of quotations and references that have been included and also attributed to their sources. I further declare that this work has never been previously submitted to any university and is being submitted in the partial fulfilment of the Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Peace Studies at Midlands State University.

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The undersigned certify that they have read and recommended to the Midlands State University for acceptance as a dissertation entitled: An investigation of the challenges faced by Non-governmental organizations in promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District from 2008- 2012.

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ABSTRACT

The research investigated the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development using the case study of Mutare Rural District in Zimbabwe. A developing country like that of Zimbabwe,past decades have revealed an extreme expansion in the growth of Non-governmental organisational sector both in social, economic and political spheres. NGOs are non-profit and humanitarian aid agencies that are devoted to the uplifting of lives of the poor, underprivileged, marginalized and underdeveloped areas. These areas of concern have captured the attention of both peace and development practitioners in many communities. Both community and national development reveals the provision of service delivery to enhance the lives of the people in terms of education, health and employment. NGOs have successfully filled in the gap that the government is failing to fill due to the social, economic and political problems that are in Zimbabwe. The significance of this research study was to analyse the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District of Zimbabwe. These challenges include relationship between state of Zimbabwe and NGOs, political intervention in NGOs operations, weak career development and decision making, economic instability (liquidity crunch), lack of innovation of NGOs and sustainability of non- governmental organisations programmes. The research hypothesized, NGOs as an integral part of civil society are facing challenges in their bid to foster youth development. The research looked at the challenges faced by NGOs in the implementation of youth orientated projects that promotes development, proffering recommendations to rectify the implementation processes in rural areas of Mutare and interventions needed to support youth developmental ventures. This was conducted in order to support or refute the hypothesis.The study included the mixed research methods approach where both qualitative and quantitative techniques were used in the presentation and analysis of data. Pre- requisite data was collected with the use of document analysis and surveys. The data collected was analysed quantitatively using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and thematic analysis methods was also used in the study for data analysis. Graphs and tables were used in the presentation of the findings. Ethical considerations were also observed by the researcher in the study. It is in the researcher's strength to also proffer recommendations which were presented these include: the donors to also not to pull away from their commitments, to the youths in Mutare Rural District and other rural districts that they should be more vigilant in knowing what's more beneficial to be involved in politics and become victims of political violence or to become perpetrators of peace enforcers in promoting peace building, the Government of Zimbabwe to be more cordial with NGOs as they also are representatives of the country abroad and to rectify its policies that affect NGOs like the NGO Bill of 2004, POSA 2005 and NGA 2016.

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my fighter, heroin and lovely mother Jacqueline Maoneyi Nyambayo Mkwakwami and father and hero Tembalami Oswald Mkwakwami and to my brother and mentor Philani and my lovely intelligent sister Susan.

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ABBREVIATIONS

MDC   Movement for Democratic Change

MRD   Mutare Rural District

NGA   Non-governmental Organizations Act

NGO   Non- Governmental Organizations

POSA   Public Order and Security Act

SRHR   Sexual Reproductive Health Rights

UNICEF   United Nations Children's Educational Fund

UNDP   United Nations Development Programme

USAID   United States of America Aid

YDZ   Youth Dialogue Zimbabwe

ZANU   Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front Ndonga

ZANU PF   Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The study at hand is an analysis of the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development as a peace building mechanism in Mutare Rural District. The research is an assessment of effects of the challenges faced by Non- governmental organisations in promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District as the case study. In doing so, it also tries to unravel how the effects of the NGOs has either contributed to under development of youths as peace building mechanism, and to proffer recommendations to strengthen the role of NGOs in promoting youth development. In the first chapter, it serves as a written script of the whole research, and a platform whereby the researcher will base upon. Hence, there are themes that are seven and are also used to validate the study and these are include, the, statement of the problem, background of the problem, research objectives, research questions, objectives, restrictions, delimitation, organisation of the research paper, validation of the study, and a contribution to narrative will be shown.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

A lot of African countries have been suffering from poverty, unfair distribution of resources, negative growth, or massive unemployment, squalor and poor standard of life NGOs have survived in different conformation for centuries. Although they rose on the way to eminent standing concerning worldwide improvement plus improved their facts dramatically inwards the 1980s in addition to 2000s at home Zimbabwe. Since the late 1980s, NGOs have assumed an relentlessly vital part in the advancement sector, broadly hailed for their qualities as creative and grassroots driven associations with the enthusiasm and capacity to seek after participatory and individuals focused types of improvement and to fill holes left by the disappointment of states over Zimbabwe, in meeting the needs and wants which are the basic human needs of their poorest citizens. The main reason for their formation is argued to have been mainly for the spreading of values, beliefs and cultures of colonial powers to colonies (Moyo1993). As from the mid 21st century, Zimbabwe has been experiencing veritable political delicacy realizing a movement of financial issues that have influenced the young generally vitally. NGOs have become the least remaining option in the country of Zimbabwe on such cases. Non-governmental organizations are at the moment, acknowledged as key third main sector actors on the grounds of improvement, civil privileges, philanthropic action, settings, and many other areas of unrestricted action, from 1980 to 2000s, especially the

coming of elections and opposition parties such as Movement for Democratic Change- T and M, ZANU Ndonga, Independent etc.(Carroll 1992) has called attention to, all NGOs work inside a logical situation which got from particular locational and noteworthy conditions that change after some time. Gradually more, the survival of NGOs has proved to be rather a prerequisite somewhat than a luxury essential in communities throughout the contemporary world. In this scenario (Gotz 2008) highlighted that, the raise of NGOs is the most important and notable features of current day global politics.

Since the attaining of freedom in Zimbabwe, a few NGOs have extended their exercises to consolidate indisputably formative objectives, and have moved into administrations and arrangement and repair of physical and financial frameworks (Kerkhoven, 1992). NGOs have played a significant function in approaching and pursuing for the safeguarding of human rights, provision of service delivery, at the regional and international level. The conduct in which NGOs are operated and managed they have identified the issues which come up. (Nzimakwe 2002), likewise upheld this nature of NGOs saying that they are immensely fundamental instruments in both rural and provincial advancement as they are an advantage from the generosity and gathering of the recipients and group, subsequently the NGOs have turned out to be extremely critical players in the field of social improvement. These include accountability, transparency, development, assessment and monitoring, information, and alliance-building. The authorized and institutional frameworks within how NGOs work are analysed, and the political characteristics of NGO work.

The political environment apparently, fabricated an awfully difficult functioning atmosphere for particularly NGOs. These challenges were an array of both political, social and economic issues. There is no uncertainty that NGOs have positively contributed to youth development ventures of governments and popular perceptions on the youths. (Gaist2009) pointed out that the NGOs have regularly have been perceived as very essential for egalitarianism since they have a strong hold up at grass- roots level and their capability to advance and empower poor affected societies. The recognition and significance of NGOs has increased as they are seen by many executive agencies and members of the community, as more methodical and cost-effective service providers than the administrations, and also giving a better value for money mainly in reaching poor people (Meyer 1992). The progressively more vital function of NGOs as they have evolved from just service providers to critical and key actors with the resources and likely to persuade policies and institutions that has received sufficient practical and speculative attention (Besley & Ghatak 1999), (Eden 2004), (Keim 2003), (Nancy and

Yontcheva, 2006), (Doh and Guay, 2006) and (Teegen, Doh, and Vachani 2004). NGOs have become prominent and a new organisational forms and drivers that deliver social services such as shortages of assistance and environmental security (Teegen *et al* 2004). The fact that NGOs activities in Mutare have been mostly a success also supports the activities as being either a success of failure as noted by (Esman and Uphoff, 1984) and (Conyers and Kaul, 1990), seeks to define the conditions necessary for NGO success by surveying the experiences of different NGOs and defferentiating the factors which leads to the accomplishment or disappointment of specific aspects of their ventures.

The suppressive life of the Zimbabwean administration derived in NGOs realising the need to toil on strategy issues and to advocate for an improved working field for the NGOs. Youth development is mainly affected by poverty, social discrimination, excessive susceptibility, inequality, disease, starvation and civil and constitutional rights were seen as areas of domestic jurisdiction. Policies like those of Public Order Security Act (POSA) of 2005 and Non-governmental Organizations Act of 2016 (NGA) have affected the promoting of youth development of some of the initiatives because organizations have to get endorsement from the government in order to carry out their programs.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The research sought to investigate the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development. The issue of challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development as a peace- building mechanism are mainly negative rather than positive. The negatives of the challenges, raises the question if there is a need for non- governmental organisations to further provide aid in promoting youth development or the challenges that the aid organisations face motivation or they would restrain their aid and cause more underdevelopment which affects the youths of the rural Mutare District of Zimbabwe. These challenges being faced by NGOs in the field of youth development ventures as a peace building mechanism might be external or internal. Internal factors are those challenges found within the organization and external factors are those challenges faced outside the organization like political, social and economic factors. These challenges hinder the effectiveness of a youth development initiative thereby resulting in the failure or a partial success of a venture or project. The challenges commonly faced by NGOs come from the external environment especially from the political and economic arena. In order for a youth development initiative to be implemented efficiently and effectively, the economy must be favourable as well as political stability. Political instability and interference especially in

developing countries has proved to be a major challenge on the successful execution of youth orientated ventures. In Zimbabwe, the operating environment especially in rural areas in the last years after 2008 did not accommodate a smooth execution of activities because of political instability which led to political violence. Authorisation for an NGO to operate in an area has to be sought from both the government and local leadership of a particular area or location. Some of the challenges come from within the organization itself that include lack of adequate donor aid which leads to lack of sustainability, lack of innovation, and weak career development and decision making.

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The study sought to fulfil the following research objectives:

1. Explore the functions of NGOs in Mutare Rural District.
2. Investigate the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District.
3. To evaluate the relationship between the NGOs and the state in promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District.
4. To assess the role played by youth development as a peace building mechanism.
5. To proffer recommendations to strengthen the role of NGOs in promoting youth development in Zimbabwe.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the functions of non- governmental agencies in Mutare Rural District in youth development?
2. What are the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District?
3. What is the relationship between NGOs and the state in promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District?
4. What is the role of youth development as a peace building mechanism?
5. What are the suggested recommendations of strengthening the role of NGOs in promoting youth development in Zimbabwe?

1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The study filled literature gaps by analysing the challenges faced by NGOs in the promoting of youth development as a peace building mechanism. There is need to explicitly elaborate and contribute more to the existing of knowledge and intelligence on the ongoing issue of

NGOs. The research study also proffered recommendations on how NGOs can enhance more on the effects by making them strength in promoting youth development as a peace building mechanism.

In addition to the above, the study will also be of great assistance to all youth development orientated initiative organisations in various organizations as it supplies more positive calculative plans and effective management to alleviate these challenges and its effects. The study will also help the government to carefully choose policies that do not repress and or oppress the NGO sector as it will be of great help to the synthesis of policy formulation. This research will also be inventive to donors who finance the initiatives undertaken so that they will be aware of the challenges and its effects that can be encountered hence they can do more to adjust on their budgets. Furthermore, this study is going to be of great use to academic students who are going to do researches in relation to this study and also to the people that would like to do their promoting of youth development ventures and activities, as they would be aware and notified of what challenges they are going to face in the field. This research is also going to assist other Peace and Development Practitioners in giving them a deeper understanding on the impacts of NGOs as well on youth development and its benefits associated with peace building. However, it is the researcher's expectation that the research will do righteousness in exposing the realities on the ground.

1.7 DELIMITAIONS

Delimitations are noted by Simon (2011) as, these delimitations are individual's characteristics with the aim of rein in the purview next to demarcate the boundaries of your study, and as well they are ones you are in control of. These are also varieties made by the investigator (researcher), which should be mentioned which in this case, the researcher is going to focus on the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development in Zimbabwe as a peace- building mechanism in Mutare Rural District. The major reason of delimitating is due to the time frame of the research in terms of gathering data from the field. The researcher has decided to focus on the youths of Zimbabwe as they are the ones affected by underdevelopment and due to the fact that NGOs face challenges as a peace building mechanism because it is believed that its main is for regime change and also a "smoke-screen" for personal agendas. The research is delimited on the fact that, the research study gives more emphasis on the effects whether positive or negative effects. The other reason why the researcher has decided to base the study on the youth is because the youths are the

future leaders and are the ones who can drive Zimbabwe to greener pastures with the insight of historical events of Zimbabwe.

1.8 LIMITATIONS

(Monette et al. 1990) highlights that most research studies face a number of constraints and as such the current study is not an exception, since it provides a departure point for future investigations into the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development in Zimbabwe. The researcher had limited access to information due to the need to respect the ethical code (private and confidentiality) of the non- governmental organisations. Respondents which are the youth feared stigmatisation and thus kept their information confidential. In addition, one more likely to be noted as drawback is that of hostility, that is when selected individuals withdraw away from being interviewed, as an effect of various reasons like feeling frightened to be interviewed for the study and fear of the unknown since the research study has some political ramifications and in instances where the management is on the wanting side clearly the participants may be hostile. The prominent limitation was that of the closure and relocation of non- governmental organisations that have either been forced to close and because of their unfriendly protest against the culture of violence and undemocratic policies of Zimbabwe.

1.9 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

1.9.1 CHAPTER ONE

Chapter one provides the background to the research problem, the problem statement, objectives of the study and research questions, justification of the study. Delimitations and limitations of the study are also examined in the chapter and its contribution to literature. Therefore the chapter constitute the basis of the whole study.

1.9.2 CHAPTER TWO

Chapter two reviews the literature on the challenges faced by Humanitarian aid in promoting youth development in Zimbabwe in light of being a peace building mechanism impact. This chapter presents a critical analysis of the role played by non- government organisations and its challenges faced when it comes to peace- building as a new term of development. The chapter also shows how various theories relate to the study and their applicability.

1.9.3 CHAPTER THREE

Chapter three pays particular attention on research methodology, which is laying out the methods and measures used to gather relevant data and information. Data was collected using documentary review and use of questionnaires.

1.9.4 CHAPTER FOUR

Chapter four presents and examining the research findings. The data and information for this study was analysed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Data was presented using graphs and pie charts.

1.9.5 CHAPTER FIVE

In the final chapter, which is chapter five, there is the drawing up of conclusions and recommendations to the research. These come after a careful systematic embodiment of the study's research results, which the conclusions are premised and where upon recommendations are then suggested.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The proceeding chapter is an acknowledgement on prior toil done in the same context as to the issue of the challenges faced by non- governmental organisations and their effects in promoting youth development. In allusion to prior work, it seeks to unravel the literature gap concerning the effects of the challenges faced by ngos in promoting youth development thereby, justifying the reason for the study. The chapter ellaborates more on International theory, and the Development theory will be included as they better explain the effects of the challenges of ngos in promoting youth development and what kind of relationship Zimbabwe and ngos have.

2.2 HISTORY OF NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

A lot of circumstances have risen in recent years, and has led to a marked rise in emphasis on NGOs as actors of development. NGOs have been present in different forms for many years, be that as it may, they rose to high noticeable quality in global advancement and expanded their numbers significantly in the 2000s. Non-governmental organizations are now seen as prominat third sectors players on the establishments of improvement, human rights, compasionate activity, condition, and different regionsof public action, from 1980 – 2000s, especially the coming of elections and opposition parties such as Movement for Democratic Change, ZANU NDONGA etc. Since independence, a few NGOs have extended their exercises to consolidate expressly formative objectives, and have moved into administrations and arrangement and the settling of physical and financial foundations (Kerkhoven, 1992).

A comprehensive concurrence has emerged among groups, associations and organisations that are worried about advancement and strengthening including scholars, aid givers, and governments, that NGOs are not the negligible performing artists they were viewed as to be through much of the 1970s and 1980s. They are rather key players who can have an ample impact on growth and expansion. This attitude is increasingly backed up by funds or donor aid in 1989, NGOs by and large gave a higher net exchange of assets to growth of nations than it did the World Bank (Clark, 1991). As for (Carroll 1992: 38), has alluded to the fact that, all NGOs serve within a circumstantial grid taken from the precise locational and momentous status that adjust over time. This shows that now almost no nation of the world where NGOs do not exist or operate, yet their structure and values are often sturdily entrenched in an explicit conte.

2.3 NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND ITS SYNTHESIS

The issue of challenges faced by NGOs on youth development are often overlooked and under rated by many. In reality, they are of serious concerns that are a grave threat to development, in the developing world, in Zimbabwe to be specific. This research therefore seeks to cover the literature gap in relation to the non- governmental organisations issue. In the process of trying to develop the youth as a peacebuilding mechanism in the developing world. The researcher's major hope is to reveal the the imapcts of NGOs on youth development and how it is affecting peace and security in the developing nations. In order to bring out the impact of non- governmental organisations in promoting youth development which are the political crisis, took place essentially in the early 2000 up to date, caused grave human rights encroachment against both the customary individuals and the human rights advocators. The political environment shaped scores of challenges for the Humanitarian aid agencies with some leaving the states or halting their activities absolutely, some figured out how to maintain themselves through these difficulties and they are as yet working. The NGOs' functions in sustainable development are a function of several aspects which include constrained feeling of local ownership responsibility for development forms; unnecessary reliance on outside assets and specialized help; deficient contemplations of more extensive natural or frameworks variables, and poor combination and co-appointment of numerous improvement activities.

The workings of NGOs cannot be detached from its correlation with the governments where they work. At some point, (Tandon1991) alluded to the fact, in each organised community; administrations need to be held responsible to non- governmental organizations, which in essence represent the interior people in the growth and advancement process. This then is the biggest challenge in sustaining a positive relationship. The positive affiliation works fit for the aid donors chiefly as it creates an enhanced platform to work on. It also supplements the benefactor trust as a hypothesis of a free and neutral working setting is concerned. Channeling resources into highly insecure environments with acute humanitarian access is constraint. Making and executing confounded co- ordinations arrangements and managing the last leg between the last appropriation focus and the recipient or customer is a test, and can likewise be expensive.

This is articulated by (Muir 1992:19) who notes that NGOs in Zimbabwe have tended not to enter the phase of national open strategy backing, either to campaign for development in aggregate interests or in support for changes in national or to be sure commonplace arrangements which may prompt a more prominent assignment of assets to poor people or a

fortifying of their energy to act themselves in this way. This is undoubtly abnormal in light of the pressure laid by such a significant number of NGOs working among the provincial poor to the idea of strengthening and the advantages got from amass activity.

2.2.1 FUNCTIONS OF NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

As there is no specific meaning to an NGO, (Anheier 2001) defined, that an NGO is a legitimately constituted establishment made by common or lawful people with the point of working freely from any legislature. (Vakil1997: 2060), comments that NGOs are self-overseeing, private, not-revenue driven associations that are adapted to enhancing the personal satisfaction for hindered individuals. In this specific circumstance, the idea of non-governmental organisation is characterized in the system of administration arrangement concentrating on two sides to NGO exercises, in particular, benefit with the aim of enhancing the general welfare of individuals (helpful guide), and inclusion in government organizations and strategies (backing). This paper centres around the two sides of NGOs however with more to the backing NGOs, the reason being that albeit philanthropic associations centre around human rights also for instance ideal to sustenance, appropriate to asylum and promotion. NGOs will probably be focused as they straightforwardly question and advocate for human rights. This implies they are more engaged with approaches, laws and different issues influencing the advancement of human rights which is specifically connected to youth improvement.

NGOs can be defined, as those directed at the "carefulness and welfare" of the disadvantaged to the "adjustment and development and growth" activities which are directed at concerns and issues which affect the needy or which are hindrance to the well-being of people or society or a community as a whole. NGOs engage in both direct and indirect forms of action. NGOs are in a position to fill the vacuum left by the state's detachment from assembly, service, and organizational actions (Nugent, 1993). Descriptive and organisational mechanisms of a cataloguing of NGOs are set out, based on their activities, the ways in which they are controlled, managed and legally incorporated. Their position between government and the civilians the levels at which they operate and their connotations with other organisations. They are also transnational organization in the universal policy link that sets standards, propagate principles and generally represent mortality (Sera, 2010). The NGOs play an important and crucial role in development of the society in developing countries. NGOs play an important function in growth and improvement specifically in Zimbabwe principally because they have attributes that make them more appropriate than open and

private segment foundations to progress small scale level advancement .They often hold an out of the ordinary role in a nation's health, monetary or social exercises, and assessing and tending to issues in both national and international issues, for example, human, political and women's rights and will, economic growth and development, constitutionalism and democracy, health care and child welfare, or the environment (Grobman, 2008 and Rahman 2003).

2.2.2 THE ROLE PLAYED BY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AS A PEACE BUILDING MECHANISM.

Youth Development by meaning is about the change involves innovation, which is the process of conveying to youths the understanding created by research in a formula that has convenient and enduring assistances (OECD, 1980).Youth development is also improving youth leadership and participation in all aspects of development. This includes the upholding of democratic principles towards a sustainable development process. It is also an activity that helps youths to develop their interior possessions and skills they need to manage with pressures that lead to unhealthy and anti-social behaviour (Judd 2006). Policies that are guided by development are Zimbabwe National Youth Policy of September 2000 they focus on different aspects of development and empowerment, ranging from education to business entrepreneurship to agriculture. The youths have always been a focal point in many developing nations of the world particularly in Africa. This is because as (Muriuki1981) puts it, the youths constitute an enormous population in this continent and even in the universe holistically. It is appraised that at 65% of the whole populace being below the age of 35 and above 35% being between the ages 15 and 35 years. The concept of Youth development as a peace building mechanism is an effort to bring change in societies that have been affected negatively by conflict especially in a rural setting.

As for peace- building, it alludes to the post struggle activities of building serene and stable groups. (Hwanda and Mudzingwa 2010) contends that peace building is a long haul process which is important in dealing with the cause of tensions and misunderstandings and promotion of justice either socially, politically or even economically. It is expansive term that can incorporate human rights protection, promoting peaceful determination strategies, promoting reconciliation, provision of service delivery and preventing the recurrence and resurgence of violent conflicts. (Reychler 2001) and (Maise2003) postulates thata range of initiatives aimed at bringing positive peace among communities and development initiatives as well as institutional reforms. It is a creation of opportunities for political, economic, social,

cultural and religious activities, through eliminating of structures of violence and construction of structures of peace with the inclusion of youths. The offices of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM), Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) is currently working in the area of conflict management, mitigation resolution with special focus and attention on the youth. A toolkit for programme development has been developed in order to see the correlation between young people and violence. The idea is to adopt a framework that would address the issue of youths in violent conflict by positively developing and empowering them.

2.2.6 CHALLENGES FACED BY NGOs ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

The negative effects of the challenges faced by NGOs are mostly of significance in promoting youth development. The connection amongst NGOs and government is fundamental on the grounds that the two organizations are evidently gone for key advancement on open exercises De Beer and Swanepoel(2000), recognized three ways NGOs are probably going to identify with the express: a) Supplementing the express; this includes a NGO taking an interest with the state in the arrangement of the administrations which the state would some way or another not have the capacity to give. Thus, the NGO turns into an instrument of government arrangement usage. b) Contradicting the express; a NGO can challenge the state straightforwardly or through an assortment of weight bunches trying to draw in government with respect to its arrangements which the NGO and the group may accept are gravely influencing them. c) Ameliorating the state; NGOs can remain for intrigue bunches working at grassroots level and consult with the ruling administration to enhance their approaches. If these ways NGOs are not likely to link with those of the state youth development will be a fallacy.

2.2.7 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATE OF ZIMBABWE AND NGOs

A lot of the impacts of Non- governmental organisations in Zimbabwe have relatively faced negative treatment when it comes to developmental projects. The roles of NGOs, is mainly centred on the relations of authority among persons, community, and the government, and minimum concentration to issues within which NGOs are portrayed as the result to problems of welfare service delivery, development, and democratization. This is someplace the unenthusiastic affiliation is foremost noted. NGOs in the company of irrelevant relatives encompass at times been seen in the function of antinationalist agents of capitalism with Western taking sides afterward empirical principles (Fisher 1997: 454). Lack of trust due to the notion that, NGOs serve as a way of pushing unrelated agendas. These NGOs are viewed

as a "smoke screen", is a result of a negative relationship between the government and NGOs. This is one of the major challenges facing NGOs. Here the issue mainly is about the spreading of Western ideologies and the abolishing Afro-centric ideologies.

The ideological system is also an attribute to the negative relationship between the state and NGOs. (Nove1980) tends to interpret ideology as an arrangement of essential beliefs, a deposit of critical decencies about human behaviour and the structure of a community. An ideology is meant to reveal a bulk of ideas that reflect the values of a country, political system, class religion and or tribe. The tension between the government and NGOs leads to a conflict of ideas means a disagreement about organisation, conduct, role; products invested and desired results of development activities. The issue of "ideology" becomes a sentiment linked to roles and responsibilities. The competing ideologies and or beliefs, creates tensions of ideas in requisites of roles, functions, tasks and interventions (Hatch, 1980). Here it must paid particular attention to the fact that Western ideologies and those of Afro-centric ideologies definitely oppose each other that is why the relations between the government and NGOs are basically negative. This is why most African states set their foot down to fully mistrust that leads to a continuously trend that complements loggerheads with the NGOs.

2.2.1 OTHER FACTORS THAT CHALLENGES NGOs.

2.2.1 POLITICAL INTERVENTION IN NGOs OPERATIONS.
The ruling government is the one that either gives mandate, credibility and authencity to the existence and execution of NGOs. Trade unions, professional groups' organisations, women and youth associations and other civil society organisations and NGOs came under control of the ruling party or directly under the governments (Adejumobi, 2002). The NGO tab which came interested in being there was formulated without a break eminent in 2004, it's a vowed objective incorporated to make available on behalf of an enabling natural world in place of the operations, monitoring, in addition to rule of every single one non-governmental organizations, ZANU PF at the same time as the giving out dishonoured the NGO Bill. Apparently, the challenger MDC-dominated Parliamentary above-board Committee's (PLC's) tale set up to facilitate several clauses in addition to sections wearing the charge desecrated furthermore went critical of the Constitution. Mainly governments did not set a limit every form of support otherwise antagonism by means of CSOs (Adejumobi, 2002). The concern of politics is of principal magnitude at the personal property of opinionated intercession during NGO operations. Mugabe with his supporters had missed the feature with

a gigantic margin then the flow rallying of Mugabe's navy near crack downstairs going on NGOs discovered how malicious they container be. The banning of NGOs by means of the chief of Masvingo province, an individual Titus Maluleke who was unelected, was without a doubt, directive tranquillity as of previous head Mugabe. The political rot on the landmass was described by decrease in focused governmental issues, the foundation of administrations fixated on personalisation of energy and concealment of common freedoms (Chazan et al, 1988; Matanga, 2000: 5).

Centralisation of authority by the state tormented Zimbabwe for a considerable length of time, and this is because of the way that power was much unified in the official branch of the state government, particularly in administration (USAID, 2006). Partisan parties particularly of Zimbabwe, ZANU PF under the President Mugabe regime, the Legislation has stifled the presence, growth and development operations of NGOs in Zimbabwe (NGO Consultancy Africa, 2005).

2.2.2 WEAK CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND DECISION MAKING.

Another common problem is the ascendancy of the organizations and the internal interactions and relationships among board members and staffs (Mukasa, 2002).NGOs were therefore, seen as being frail at staff career progress. According to (Vilain, 2002) who articulated that, the other issue is about staffing problems and covers enrolment, task and cutback and in addition HR advancement and organization and finally ordinary administration of staff. There are other negative factor that influences on participation that are noticed in the organisational interests of NGOs who are given their prioritisation of organisational existence, are assisted financially to keep authority over decision-making and the distribution of funds between themselves and other different youth groups and organisations (White 1999 and Ghosh 2009). For NGOs to return to their founded or donor-centred approach they must start taking participatory design and execution of activities more cautiously. Without more prominent sense of duty regarding their childhood focused and grassroots approach, there are no methods through which NGO initiatives can be redesigned with nearby substances and conveyed nearer to objectives of strengthening.

2.2.3 ECONOMIC INSTABILITY: LIQUIDITY CRUNCH

The coming of bond notes and coins has a negative effect in the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development as a peace building mechanism. This delays the effectiveness of the execution process of youth development initiatives. (Kadete2016) noted that in

Zimbabwe the economy has been depreciating since 2000 and the Gross Domestic Product has fallen disgracefully. Economic instability which causes liquidity crunch, has affected the youth development orientated projects as there is no availability of cash at banks and other financial institutions. It can only be noted that, only one account holder of a bank must withdraw 100 or even as little as 50 dollars at banks and this affects logistics and supply processes in which materials meant to fuel an initiative are purchased.

2.2.4 LACK OF INNOVATION OF NGOs

In the early 2000s, criticisms suggesting that NGOs were not fulfilling their objectives in social transformation led to expanded spotlight on the scaling-up of initiatives, and of more noteworthy limit building and associations (Lewis 2005). Those objectives and missions of organisational development in scaling-up, however, rise as a primary weakness when it comes to innovation and trails on youths. (Korten1990) dominant work on NGOs argues that organisational development leads NGOs to become impassive directorate. This limits the effectiveness of NGOs as it affects youth development initiatives.

2.2.5 SUSTAINABILITY OF NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS PROGRAMMES.

Sustainability is another challenge that is of great concern in relation to NGO programmes, for the reason being, reliance on short- and medium-term project-based funding. The issues are mainly centred on the financial sustainability and organisational survival that drives the taking of no account of an NGO's original objective and mission. This is because (Murray and Overton 2011) acknowledge that, NGOs are forced to focus on financial sustainability, professionalism and survival as they expand initiatives characterised by laying down of timescales, calculated results, and more accentuation on physical capital advancement are not appropriate to long haul basic change, especially when executed by various and contesting with small NGOs. Also lack of commitment of donors is an immediate force of challenge that NGOs are affected by. Those programmes that are based upon mobilisation and opposing powerful foundations became less irrelativeness as NGOs were encouraged by donors, who are eager to avoid long term commitments, to become more professional and sustainable organisations.

2.3 THEORATICAL FRAMEWORK

The theories will assist the study informing the structure in which the investigation will be conducted. (Verma and Malick1999) and (Blumberg, Cooper and Schindler 2011:36) signify

that it is important of the opinion that the foremost function of theories is to assist and direct the researcher.

2.3.1 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY

The International Relations Theory is a theory that supports the act of Humanitarian aid donors as they are supported by Solidarist theory that also supports the international community that enforces international law in extreme cases of obstruction of human rights violation of agreed moral standards (Bull 1995). It is believed that humanitarian aid morally justifies intervention in the tracking of preventing human rights violations and those who defined the political motives. According to (Gomes 2010), it is unruly to stand aimless by while extreme human rights violations occur when it is apparently possible to obscure the atrocity through interference. According to, (Bellamy 2003) suggests that it is a measure of conflict prevention and post-conflict, re-building which are also fundamental aspects of humanitarian intervention. There is also need of making relevance to the multilateral state system which is more democratic and constitutional than a competitive state system. This is because multilateralism is a process in which all concerned states are involved and both, the more powerful states and the weaker states; it allows all individuals including youths to be specific, to be represented in the making of international obligations. The Pluralist theory postulates that, humanitarian intervention is impermissible because it hinders on the sovereignty of states within the international society as attributed by (Bellamy 2003).

Organizations themselves are significant mechanisms of the investigation, precisely because they acquire on a life and disposition of their own. Apparently these lives and characters, come from the course of organised action, should receive direct and critical examination. International relations will be strengthened if we pay greater attention to how current international organisations appear and what they do in exploitation, in short, if we pay particular attention to organisational, accomplishment (Ness and Brechin 1988).

2.3.2 DEVELOPMENT THEORY

Proposed by, neoclassical economics and liberal political theory, 'modernization' theory was the dominant development theory during the past centuries that followed the Second World War. Development theory postulates that, all poor nation are to be created all together, as they are expected to accomplish monetary take-off and free themselves from 'conventional' social and social impediment. The modernization and development are movements of the 1950s and 1960s which are economic theory that is rooted in capitalism. The concept of

modernization development incorporates the full array of the conversion and dramatic evolution that an orthodox society has to encounter in order to become developed (Hussain et al., 1981; Lenin, 1964). For this reason why, Africa was labelled as a "cursed continent" which needed to be enlightened (developed), so that for it to be welcomed with open arms in the international system. The benefits from this economic growth would eventually run down from rich to poor sections of the populace. These ideas were strongly sequential and suggested that there was really only one development path possible that could promise benefits for all, and that was contemporary Western capitalist democracy.

There is a relationship between the two theories of International Relations and Development Theories underpinning this research. This means that the International Relations theory which explains that NGOs have the right resources and they are key actors in initiating development in communities but however having the capacity to initiate development, they always face challenges. As for the Development Theory, (Clark 1991) argues that NGOs are rather more involved and they can easily reach them but however they are experiencing challenges in appealing to the poor and marginalized communities in the implementation of developmental ventures that are meant to improve the youths in rural districts.

2.4 OTHER COUNTRY EXPERIENCES

For this theme and subthemes to follow, other countries experiences are going to be highlighted. This will explore the challenges that are being experienced by some NGOs in other countries. In this study, the researcher highlighted the challenges being faced by NGOs in Moldova, Bangladesh and Kenya. The researcher has chosen all three developing countries in order to identify and point out issues that are the challenges faced by each country.

2.4.1 CASE OF MOLDOVA

In various countries around the world, NGOs are also facing challenges in promoting youth development ventures. (Russell and Gibinson 1998) cemented that in their monitoring and evaluation of developmental ventures on rural developments arerelinquishedout by NGOs in developing countries, such as in Europe and Asia. The scholars alluded to the fact that NGO development initiatives were progressive and successful in improving the social or status quo of the poor but not all the ventures were successful in helping out the poor due to the inter and intra challenges faced by the NGOs.

Between the years of 2005 and 2008, the Youth Socio-Economic Empowerment Project Phase Period I (YSEEP) was conducted, in the company of funding on or after the globe

swing round as a consequence UNICEF all the rage 17 regions of Moldova. 35 YSEEP provided convenient also economic structure just before rural afterward peri-urban youthful women plus men (aged 18–30) in for profit improvement (World Bank, UNICEF, USAID, 2009). The core goal of YSEEP was on the road to grow the socio-economic empowerment of folks fewer privileged youths over firm design moreover inclusion, modish innovative cooperative spirit oriented use delivery. The challenge with the intention of YSEEP faced was that, for the reason that of corruption as well as an unstable control with the aim of largely relied leading the European Union so as to ineffective which was heading for grasp the number of development. This is parallel on the way to Zimbabwe equally it faces the consistent challenges for instance individuals of the nation of Moldova which is generally the regime since the embodiment a disturbance of NGOs headed for promote youth growth now rural areas not like Moldova, Zimbabwe throughout the time of 2008- 2012 was not being paid a lot of rule supporter funding exactly on the way to sanctions which was more often than not the challenge faced not later than NGOs into executing their planned developmental activities.

2.4.2 THE CASE OF BANGLADESH

The youths of Bangladesh and those of Zimbabwe, are both stricken with multifarious problems that are deeply centred on social structure and economic conditions of the society in which they live in. Poverty is detectable, deep-rooted and widespread problem in Bangladesh that generates other problems (Islam 2008 and Sarker 2008) and affects youths' lives. There are different youth development processes of government organizations such as Department of Youth Development (DYD), Department of Social Services (DSS), Ministry of Women Affairs; and non-government organizations (NGOs), which are Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Association for Social Advancement (ASA), Proshika, Grameen Bank, and a number of other NGOs working in the rural areas. Their efforts of fighting against poverty alleviation are the most used motive in the developmental sector. A challenge that has NGOs in Bangladesh faced, is that mistrust and detachment of the youth to the government. They are confined from standard of advancement process as well as some of them are associated with recognized hostile to social exercises in Bangladesh (Hossain 2002). This showed unrelated environment for development as the youth are the future and the right candidate to foster peace and stability in Bangladesh.

2.2.4 CASE OF KENYA

NGOs in Kenya have contributed much as playing the role of promoting democratisation process with some successes and many failures in their initiatives. In this process, NGOs have attracted hostility from the government as Zimbabwe has. The NGOs inclusion in the process has been criticised as a case of providing of opportunities, NGOs collaboration with organisation and incorporation with international organisations. The opportunity for NGOs in Kenya to influence democratic change has arisen out of the failures of opposition parties. According to (Ndegwa, 1996) postulates that given the weak and divided opposition parties, most successful and prominent organisations such as churches and NGOs involved in development have an opportunity to pursue an empowerment issues within their sphere of activities. Historically as well, civic associations have functioned as a hub for people's uprising against the state in Africa (Fowler, 1993).Apparently, (Okuku2003) attributes that most NGOs in Kenya 'lack internal democracy' which seriously limits their ability to contribute to the pluralisation of society, which is one of the major challenges faced by NGOs particularly in effectively promoting youth development initiatives.

2.5 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter above was giving scholarly views on the challenges that are experienced by NGOs in promoting youth development as a peace- building mechanism. The theoretical framework on hand also included the views of other scholars in relation to the related to youth development that include the International Theory and Development Theory. The chapter also explicitly explored on experiences of other countries that are experiencing the same challenges. For the cases, case studies of Moldova, Bangladesh and Kenya were mentioned in short as most NGOs are also facing challenges in promoting youth development as a peace building mechanism.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The research serves to reveal the actualities of the effects of challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development. It must be noted that the most appropriate and physical research method is of significance in mirroring the actualities of life. Methodology is important as (Llewellyn, 1948, Stein, 1952, Towl, 1969, Windsor and Greanias, 1983) exemplified by noting that, it is not proposed to help the individuals who may utilize contextual investigations as teaching devices, familiarise in the areas of commercial ventures, legal affairs, pharmacy and medicine, or public policy but now prevalent in virtually every academic field, including the social sciences and humanities. Methodology in research can be considered to be the supposition of correct scientific decisions as noted by (Mouton and Marais 1988:16). The research will without a doubt include research design, sample selection, and obviously methods used to collect data. The types of methods used to analyse and presentation of data are going to be further explained in this chapter. Also, ethical considerations are also going to be incorporated in the study as they will be highlighted to give the relevance of the study.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design as per (Philips 1976) postulates that, a research design constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data, (Young and Schmid 1972), research design as the logical and coherent planning and directing a segment of research and (Kerlinger 1978), research design is the arrangement, formation and procedure of the exploration conceived, so as to attain answers to research questions and to control variants, guides the investigator or researcher in the process of collecting analysing, and interpreting examinations. Research design contextualises the basic framework which gives the guiding principles for the entire research processes. The research design also defines the main generalizability, that is, whether they obtained explanation can be generalized to a larger population or to different situations (Nachmias and Nachmias, 1992). Mixed research is the most basic level, quantitative research involves the collection and analysis of numerical and scientific data, whilst qualitative research considers descriptive or experiential data (Hayes et al., 2013) and the phrase 'mixed methods research' is universally accepted to refer to research that amalgamates both qualitative and quantitative data within one research study (Wisdom et al., 2012, Creswell and Plano Clark, 2011). The researcher used both qualitative and

quantitative research techniques for the purpose of clearly articulating the issues concerning the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development.

3.3 SAMPLE SELECTION

Sample selection alludes to the way toward getting data about a populace by analyzing it. With the end goal of this examination the analyst will utilize purposive testing, and it includes handpicking subjects on the reason for particular qualities. The scientist would choose applicants from the populace to be examined concurring to the researcher's knowledge and intelligence. The researcher would personally select individuals who have engaged in acquiring Humanitarian aid as youths. The process of purposive sampling was used to develop the sample of the study under discourse. (Freedman *et al*., 2007) highlighted that, this technique, which belongs to the types of non-probability sampling methods, sample members are chosen on the base of their realisation, interconnection, expertise and capabilities regarding a research subject. Another technique to be used is the Purposeful sampling method. Purposive sampling can ease triangulation and flexibility in meeting the needs of a lot of partners (Patton, 2002). This technique can be included in cases is where the significance of an authority can select a more indicative sample that can bring more precise end results as compared to using other probability sampling methods and techniques. In a census information is collected on all subjects in the population. However, selection of the sample such that the selection of the study subjects should be undertaken in a professional way not basing on specific expectations and discriminatory mind set for example likes and dislikes or position held or which organisation of the researcher.

Simple random sampling is characterized as a procedure whereby every unit for instance adolescents in the accessible populace has an equivalent possibility of being incorporated into the example, and the probability of a unit being chosen is not influenced by the determination of different units from the available populace (that is, the choices are made separately). (Gall et al., 2007; Hoy, 2010; Monette et al., 2002 and Neuman, 2011) attributes that the process of selecting a sample as a small portion or subset from a defined population is with the intention that of representing the same particular population.In this scenario in Mutare there are 19 wards,6 wards are urban and the researcher excluded those ones, the remaining 13 are rural, and the researcher took a random sample of 10 wards from the 13 rural wards and distributed questionnaires .Purposive sampling will be used for interviews which involve key informants questions, whereby the director of YDZ (a local NGO), the programme's director, graduate interns and ward youth officers will be interviewed. Whereas simple random examining will

be used on the examiners for example choice constrained to the above mentioned NGO, whereby only ten will be given out.

The research technique and research questions will then have bring out the issue of challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development and how can aid be a peace building mechanism. It is in the strength and wish of the researcher that the research will offer some constructive solutions to the assumed inconvenience faced by aid donors and other factors have been much of negative consequences on the youth of Zimbabwe.

3.3.1 TARGET POPULATION

Target population is the whole aggregation of respondents that meet up the ordained set of criteria (Burns and Grove 1997).The population for this research included key informants who are representatives and residents of the areas mentioned above from the age of 10 years-35 years (National Youth Policy 2013) as well as a few community members in the communities under study such as Youth Officers.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is the gathering of information which comes largely from documentation, archival records, direct observations, interviews, observation of participant and physical artefacts (Yin, 1994). In the research, primary and secondary data will be used to collect data and make use referring to journals. Information gathering is critical in inquiring about, as the information is intended to add to a superior comprehension of a hypothetical system (Bernard 2002). This gives accurate and relatable information to the researcher. In addition, the researcher will also use documents and research provided by non-governmental organisations from their websites to minimise and or avoid propaganda, review literature and conduct key informant interviews.

3.4.1 DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

Document is an artefact which has as its central feature an inscribed text (Scott 1990). Document analysis is valuable for collecting qualitative data as it is meant to serve as a description of the methodology of document analysis and its relevance to the formulation of favourable and appropriate policies. The researcher used this form of data collection method so as to initiate data for a larger study. The need to better grasp the meaning of methodology behind various forms of qualitative research such as document analysis. Document analysis is a prominent research strategy for a researcher, which is an approach of merit as a methodology for policy generate for instance for effectively acting more in supportive youth

developmental initiatives as a peace building mechanism. In this study, the researcher used this method of data collection as it is vital in providing relevant information and facts about youth development initiated implemented by Youth Dialogue Zimbabwe and Ministry of Youth, Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment. As mentioned before the researcher is going to use interviews and questionnaires this method will directly come to its full use for tabulating research findings for easy distinguishing responses.

3.4.2 SURVEYS.

Survey overview inquires a particular sort of field ponder that includes the accumulation of information from an example of components (for example adult men) drawn from a evidently defined people (for example all adult women living in South Africa) through the utilization of a questionnaire for more prolonged debates (Babbie, 1990 and Fowler, 1988). It is more typical example of Quantitative research and experimental method. Surveys are going to be used for documenting present community conditions, characteristics of a youth population, and their community opinion. Cross sectional surveys include the accumulation of information at a solitary point in time from an example drawn from a specified population in this research; youths will be the specified targeted population.

3.4.3 QUESTIONNIARES

According to (Babbie, 1990) a can be defined as a document containing questions and other types of items designed to request information suitable for analysis. Quantitative approaches differ from qualitative approach in a number of ways for example the use of questionnaires. They were used by the researchers which were more of in structured form questionnaires. This kind of questionnaire includes pre-coded questions with excellently defined skipping sequence that is meant to follow the chronology and order of questions to be asked. Most of the quantitative data collection operations use structured questionnaires. The advantages of this type of structured questionnaires are less similarities, flexible to manage, the uniformity in answers and easy for the data presentation. Both closed and open ended questionnaires are going to be incorporated by the researcher to give a space for the respondent's own answer for example reasons and closed ended questions have a set number of options for example the respondent is requested to tick in the box provided for only key informants. The researcher used closed ended questionnaires, which has also some advantages in the way that they are easier for data analysis than open ended questions. The closed ended questionnaires can be easily reproduced by other researchers who might want to test the researcher's findings. They are also simple for respondents who will be busy or occupied.

3.4.4 INTERVIEWS

A qualitative research interview seeks to cover both a factual and a meaning level, though it is usually more difficult to conduct interviews on a meaning level (Kvale, 1996). Five people those who are key informants will be interviewed from a local NGO (Youth Dialogue Zimbabwe). To add on, and to make the effectiveness of distinction on who will be actually feeling the precise impact of the effects of challenges faced by NGOs, other relevant actors will be included in the interviews such as those on the ground and work with YDZ, the Youth Officers from different wards, and graduate interns.

3.5 DATA ANALYSIS

 (Moore and McCabe 2005), this is the typical type of research whereby data collected is grouped in themes and sub-themes, so that they can be competent to being comparable. For the rationale of analysing data and information gathered the researcher used tables, graphs and surveys. Content analysis was used to analyse the data which was gathered from key informant interviews. The fundamental favourable position of substance investigation is that it helps in information gathered being lessened and improved, while in the meantime creating outcomes that will at that point measure utilizing quantitative procedures. In addition, content examination enables to scientists to structure the subjective information gathered in a way that fulfils the achievement of research goals.

3.5.1 THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Thematic analysis was used in the analysis of the qualitative interviews to give a new perception into a social wonder as they enable the respondents to consider and reason an assortment of subjects in an unexpected way (Folkestad, 2008). This study confirmed the notion by (Braun and Clarke 2006) that it is an appropriate way to choose a method of analysis that is driven by both research question and broader theoretical assumptions. Thematic analysis for the key informants' interviews was mainly built upon the theoretical positions of (Braun and Clarke 2006). Those scholars further explain that , thematic analysis is a system used for discovering, scrutinize, and delineate patterns (themes and sub- themes) within the statistics. The researcher used this method which simplified the research questions by impeding an investigation of the interview data acquired from two perspectives; first, from a data driven; and acquired from the research question perspective to check if the information were constant with the research questions and providing sufficient data.

3.5.2 STATISTICAL PACKAGE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES.

The type of data the researcher gathered is of great significance in letting other academics know what a reasonable method of analysis which include the use of Statistical Package for Social Science. The objective of a survey is to obtain information about the situation of the population study and clearly represent and interpret data. Researchers use a wide range of statistical methods to analyse survey data. Data analysis in qualitative research can include statistical process, a lot of times analysis becomes a continuous frequentative procedure where data is endlessly collected and analysed. Indeed, researchers generally analyse for patterns in observations through the entire data collection phase (Savenye and Robinson 2004). (Shamoo and Resnik 2003) attribute that, various analytic processes give a way of coming up with inductive inferences from data and distinguishing the signal (the observable fact of interest) from the noise (statistical variations) present in the data.

The reason why the researcher used SPSS is that Quantitative research can exhibit rigor by including a wide variety of numerical and statistical data (Schroder, Carey, and Venable 2003), while the rigor of qualitative research is harder to demonstrate because it often involves the qualitative data of qualitative analysis. The other reason why the researcher used SPSS is that it is an important tool of ensuring data reliability is accurate and correct analysis of research results.

3.6 ETHICS

Ethics are a branch of rationalities that arranges with the lead of individuals and aides the standards, or morals of behaviour of people and interrelationships with each other (Kovacs, 1985 and Blumberg et al, 2005). Ethics are obligations and laws of manners based upon the facts in relation to what is viewed as either decently excellent or dreadful thus, in coordinating the research, the researcher will consider several ethics. The conflict between the ethics of science and personal respects of researcher is the major problem in the research.

The first ethical aspect to consider is to do will be to take a stab at genuineness in all correspondences with the interviewee, and in the understanding of the information. To offer weight to the exploration discoveries also, all measures will be taken to discern the forging, counterfeit, misinforming or altering of data. More significantly, not to deceive collaborators, colleagues, granting and donor aid agencies or the popular (Resnik 2011). This can be upheld by ensuring truth telling of a selected interviewee, it includes by indicating that this is for institution purposes this motivates the selected candidate to respond with the truth.

In addition, objectivity is another moral thought. This is so as in the researcher will endeavour to stay away from inclination in actuality discovering outline, information investigation, information elucidation, peer survey work force choices, maintain a strategic distance from self-trickery, and uncovering individual or money related premiums that may influence look into. This can be upheld by avoiding the above mentioned issues which will paint an absurd picture of the researcher. Since this examination is likewise about coordinating with co-peers and in particular with the administrator, the critical moral rule will be that of receptiveness. This being the capacity to share information, comes about thoughts, assets, and be available to feedback and new thoughts (Resnik, 2011).

Furthermore, since there is personal sensitive detailing is involved in research particularly on issues concerning very strong political implications as this research; integrity is of high significance and value. This is whereby the researcher will be acknowledging the reserving of promises and agreements, acting with concern, and striving for consistency of thought and action. Research morals are essential in our everyday life examine tries and requires that specialists ought to ensure the respect of their subjects and distribute well the data that is explored (Fouka and Mantzorou, 2011).

With breach of copyright being a crucially grave intellectual misdemeanour, there is need for adhering to academic property. This means that the use unpublished facts, methods, or results without authorization and acceptance from the rightful owner furthermore, additionally giving acknowledgment for all commitments to examine (Resnik, 2011). Besides, it is essential to talk about the breaking points of privacy with the members who give the data so they know how much and what information about what they offer will be utilized and how it will be utilized as a part of the exploration. Consequently keeping up a moral standard by so doing, it makes proportional trust and trustworthiness. The issue of anonymity alludes to keeping secret by not distinguishing the ethnic or social foundation of respondents; turning away from alluding to them by their names or unveiling some other touchy data about a member (Mugenda, 2003). These among different codes of morals will be considered and clung to in the examination.

3.7 CHAPTER SUMMARY

In this part, the technique and the examination configuration used as a part of the research were expressly brought out. The strategies for information gathering were examined and in addition their benefits and negative marks. Likewise, the sources of information were said in the section. Notwithstanding that, the difficulties looked by the researcher in the gathering of

information were additionally talked about. The researcher additionally featured the manner by which the information would have been analysed and the types of information analysis and also presentation.

CHAPTER 4: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 4's main goal is to present and analyse data on the challenges faced by Non-governmental Organizations in promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District from 2008- 2012. In this part, data presentation and analysis was done in the way articulated in the past section. The analysis was finished by connecting the discoveries of this examination with the exact writing which was inspected in Chapter 2. Data to be displayed, used are visual graphs, tables and pie charts.

4.2 RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.2.1 OVERALL RESPONSE RATE

4.2.1 QUESTINNAIRE RESPONSES RATES

Table 1: Respondent rate based on sex					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	4	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Male	6	60.0	60.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Fig 1: An illustration of Respondent rate of Sex
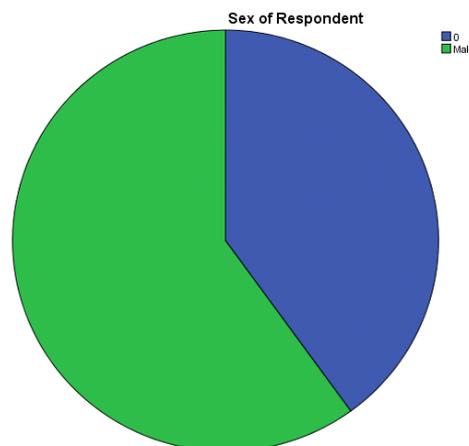
Selection of youth officers from each ward in the rural areas of Mutare was random, **4 females** and **6 males** completed the questionnaire. The reason why the gender of men was more is that men are the ones that mainly represent people when it comes to decision making processes. As for women the reason why they are less is because for there to be partial and for the researcher to get information from a woman's perspective. This also gave a 100% of respondents of the randomly selected Youth Officers from the 13 rural wards. They were given 10 questionnaires for them to fill in so that the researcher will not have difficulties in presentation of data for example like the above.

4.2.2 THE FUNCTIONS OF NGOs IN MUTARE RURAL DISTRICT

Table 2: Shows if youth development projects are achieving their intended purpose.

Are youth oriented development projects achieving their intended purposes					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	10	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fig 2: Is an illustration if youth development projects are achieving their intended purpose.

Are youth oriented development projects achieving their intended purposes

4.2.2.1 Questionnaire responses on explanations of why they say youth oriented development projects are achieving their intended purposes:

9 out of 10 respondents answered the question with a YES and that they have NGOs have been trying to achieve its purpose by giving hope to the youths that they can do something other than depend on the government for opportunities. Both economically and socially, noted that achieve its purpose by driving youths out of poverty caused by either drugs, sexual reproductive health complications, by educating the community in their message either on issues like domestic violence, extending the government efforts in promoting development, giving hope to the youths that they can do something other than depend on the government for opportunities and giving knowledge and skills to the youths especially to those who are unemployed to become entrepreneurs.

Sokwanele Civic Action Support Group (2006) in their report, they note that the functions of NGOs are mainly to

> "First, they all originate from a vision, ideological or otherwise, of an improved society, social justice if you will, where individuals can satisfy their basic needs and strive to achieve their human potential. They are based on idealism. Second, virtually all depend on foreign donors. Third, all must negotiate a position within the parameters drawn by government policy".

The interview question which the researcher asked in relation to the roles and functions of non- government organisations, was just meant to give a general understanding of what are specifically the functions of NGOs in a general perspective. This question was answered in a sense that they all just stated the functions these included,

> *Improving the lives of the disadvantaged, for advocacy purposes as per the mission of YDZ for example SRHR education and improving of service delivery, and also to be a voice for the voiceless.*

This gives the study more weight in delivering the demands of the purpose of the research. Therefore, the researcher significantly alluded to the fact that youth development is benefiting communities at larger. Therefore, this underpins the reason for the researcher to include the roles and functions of non- governmental organisations in a more general perspective.

4.2.2.2 Responses on the reasons why the respondents say peace building is working:

5 out of 10 answered YES that peace- building is working, by working the researcher is referring to promoting positive peace. 1 Youth Officer noted NO and which means as per the

previous question on if anyone has an idea of peace- building, which gave a negative response to the question at hand. All responses who answered YES, attributed that peace-building brings about a conducive environment for peace to take place after tensions have happened, it is the prevailing of positive peace in a society greatly affected by conflict, poverty or tensions and it is workings of CSOs or NGOs that bring about rehabilitation and reconciliation of victims that have experienced conflict or tensions. Unfortunately 4 respondents did not experience peace- building but have knowledge of peace- building. Therefore, peace- building can be perceived that is working.

4.2.3 CHALLENGES FACED BY NGOs ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

4.2.3.1 Questionnaire responses on what has been the major challenge that has affected projects that have to do with youth development:

The researcher managed to note that from the 10 respondents each gave a different major challenge that affects projects that have to do with youth development. Both social, economic and political reasons where noted and these were Respondent 1 noted that Social disapproval as some development projects are not morally acceptable for example an NGO discussing issues to with child marriages in a community or a society that practises such norms and this would create tension from beneficiaries and the NGO advocates. Economically, the Some respondents also highlighted that the issue of Zimbabwe's economy like not having a Zimbabwean currency gives most NGOs the reason for failure as all developmental projects are run by funds and the need for attaining goods and for purposes of procurement, projects are mainly centred on bringing service delivery and without these their contribution becomes void. Also, politically, the issue of politicisation of NGO projects and ventures gives some respondents the reason to base on that.

(Kunjinga2004) in a INTERFUND Development Update noted that,

> "Donors have already started to exhibit signs of nervousness at the prospect of having their funding confiscated. Staff flight from NGOs is a possibility given the fact that Government has not hesitated to do battle with any person, organisation or institution that poses a threat to its survival, whether that threat is real or imagined. As the Swahili proverb goes, when two elephants fight, it's the grass that suffers. The communities that have been benefiting from the extensive anti-AIDS work being carried out by the NGOs will bear the brunt of the NGO Bill. With the withdrawal of NGOs from the frontline of the fight against HIV/AIDS, suffering and death will

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follow. The gains and successes recorded over the years against the pandemic will be irretrievably lost."

The researcher first asked the interviewees the question from your understanding what challenges of NGOs are in general. All three interviewee gave a response which highlighted that;

Challenges are the simply the negative aspects that a particular NGO experience in its daily running of the organisation be it financially, logistically and also its inclusion in government policies.

This sheds more light on the internal challenges faced by NGOs on execution of developmental initiatives. Another question that the researcher asked was on how has the political, social and economic turmoil of Zimbabwe affect the daily proceedings of the organisation. This question was most definitely in line with the research objective noted above. The responses from the Director and the Graduate Intern gave similar answers to the interview question, which noted that;

Economically, the NGO has been affected negatively, because of the current status of the country's economy like that of the effects of liquidity crunch, and that the NGO activities have been affected negatively to the extent that the funds that we have applied for are affected to because of the prices of commodities that are required for the implementation of projects.

Table 3: For the question do you know any kind of challenge that is of great importance as a threat to NGOs in Zimbabwe?

Do you know any kind of challenge that is of great importance as a threat to NGOs in Zimbabwe					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	1	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Yes	9	90.0	90.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Do you know any kind of challenge that is of great importance as a threat to NGOs in Zimbabwe

4.2.3.2 Explanations on the challenges faced that are of great importance as a threat to NGOs in Zimbabwe:

The Youth Officers answered YES and this can be further articulated that, 7 Youth officers commented y highlighting that the main challenges faced that are a great importance as a threat to NGOs is politics and politicization of NGO activities is part and parcel of the challenges that NGOs face. 2 Youth officer attributed that another factor besides politics is a major challenge which is the economic instability of Zimbabwe. 1 Youth Officer pointed out that the issue of the right of authority when it comes to execution of development projects that is weak career development is a major challenge that NGOs face. Most Youth Officers as representatives of other Youths in the ward concluded that Politics is the major challenge that is of great importance as a threat to NGO in Zimbabwe.

Table 4: Response to the question which is on how youth development in the area been affected.

How has development in the area been affected					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Economically	1	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Socially	2	20.0	20.0	30.0

	Politically	1	10.0	10.0	40.0
	Socio-politically	4	40.0	40.0	80.0
	Economic-politically	2	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Fig 4: Illustration of how has youth development in the area been affected.
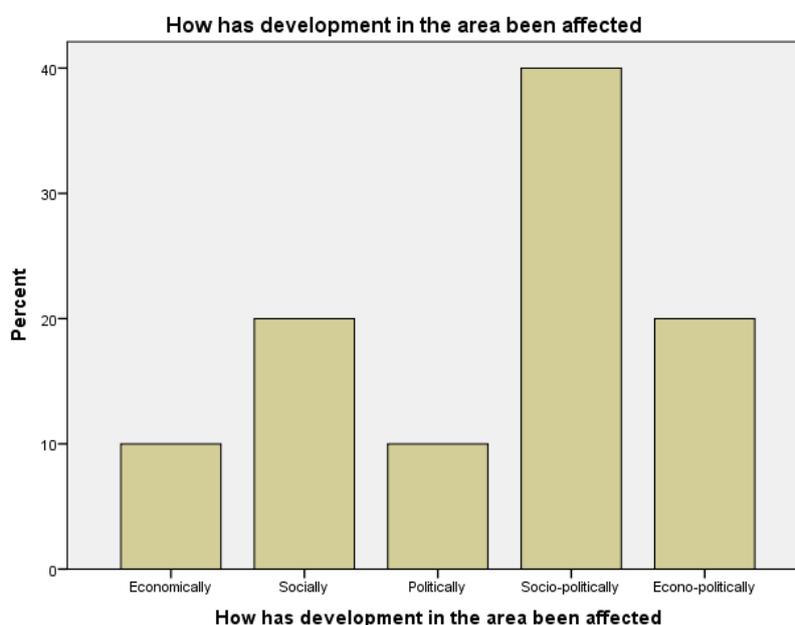
1 out of 10 respondents ticked Economically, how youth development was affected, 2 out 10 Youth officers ticked Socially, 1 out of 10 ticked Politically, 4 out 10 ticked Socio- political, only 2 respondents ticked Economy- political as their option of how youth development has been affected. It seems like Socio- political factors are the fuelling agent to how has youth development in the area been affected. Therefore, one can note that it is mainly Socio-political issues that negatively affect youth development.

(Sokwanele Civic Action Support Group 2006) also argues that,

> "On the off chance that it is basically to put another political gathering into control, at that point that is best left to political associations. Yet, most affable society associations have perceived that the issue isn't simply ZANU PF's culpability. The issue lies somewhere down in the general public itself which has allowed such an abnormality of just administration to create and survive. The arrangement can't in this

manner be discovered basically by supplanting the present representing occupants by others, regardless of how honest to goodness or even saintly they may show up. The lessons of Zambia, Malawi and Kenya are not lost on Zimbabweans."

The researcher managed to sum up this presentation of data and it findings to the fact that it is mainly "politics" that has a knock on effect that causes other clusters of the community and societies which are social and economic factors. Therefore, the researcher with journals have successively proved that politics as the main challenge that NGOs face in promoting youth development as a peace- building mechanism.

4.2.3.4 Factors that contributed to the present challenges that have affected NGOs in promoting Youth Development:

3 out of 10 respondents said politics has contributed to the present challenges that have affected NGOs in promoting Youth Development. 5 out of 10 respondents said the economy of Zimbabwe has contributed to the present challenges that have affected NGOs in promoting Youth Development. 1out of 10 respondents said the issue of continuous execution of projects due to either the economy or lack of donor aid might have contributed to the present challenges that have affected NGOs in promoting Youth Development. 1 out of 10 respondents said the lack of innovation of NGOs development projects as most of them are becoming monotonous is a factor that contributed to the present challenges that have affected NGOs in promoting Youth Development.

4.2.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NON- GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND THE STATE OF ZIMBABWE.

Table 5: Significantly show if NGOs are being labelled as a "smoke- screen"?

Are NGOs being labelled smoke-screen?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	6	60.0	60.0	60.0
	Yes	4	40.0	40.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Fig 5: Is an illustration of Youth Officers who agreed or disagreed if NGOs are being labelled as a "smoke- screen"?
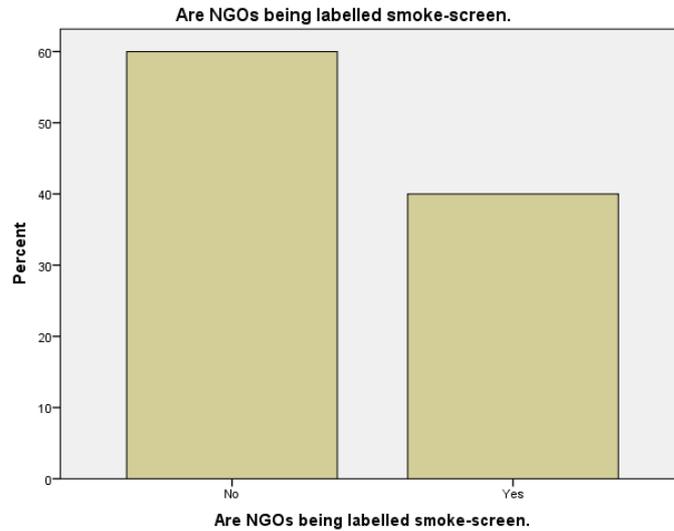
The illustrations above both have revealed whether or not NGOs are termed as a "smoke-screen". 6 Youth Officers apparently disagreed to the question noted above by noting that NO, as one Youth Officer highlighted that they are labelled as a smoke- screen because some NGOs have got hidden agendas which is mainly to reveal the failures of government to provide service delivery, which was the base of answer of all other Youth Officers. 4 Youth Officers, agreed by ticking YES as their answer by agreeing that NGOs are labelled as a "smoke- screen". The one reason why they are not a tagged as a smoke- screen is that because they do not allow any passing comments on current affairs issues and also do not have hidden agendas and the other reason that they are labelled as a "smoke- screen" is that some are partisan to a political party. Therefore, the researcher concluded that NGOs are not labelled as a "smoke- screen".

(Kunjinga 2004) in a INTERFUND Development Update supported the notion by noting that,

> "On July 20th, 2004 while opening a parliamentary session, President Mugabe remarked: 'NGOs must work for the betterment of our country and not against it. We cannot allow them to be conduits or instruments of foreign interference in our national affairs. My Government will, during the course of this session, introduce a Bill repealing the Private Voluntary Organisations Act and replacing it with a new law that will create a Non- Governmental Organisation Council, whose thrust is to ensure the rationalisation of the macro-management of all NGOs."

Table 6: The NGO proved to its existence not to be partisan of any political party					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	1	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Yes	9	90.0	90.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Figure 6: An illustration of NGOs proving its existence not to be partisan of any political party or parties.

Has the NGO proved to its existence not to be partisan of any political party
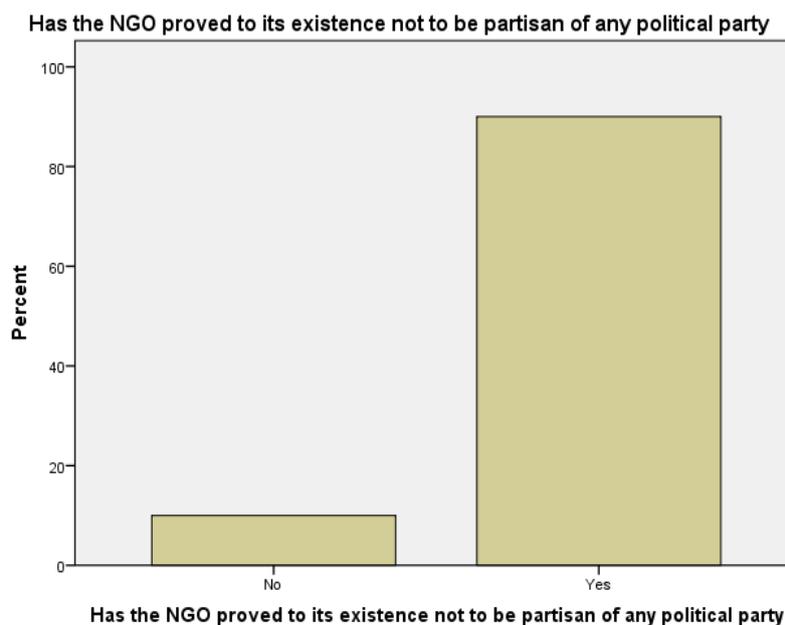
4.2.4.1 Questionnaire responses on the reason(s) why they say NGO <u>IS</u> partisan to any political party:

The bar table and bar graph above have illustrated the fact that most of the NGOs are mainly funded and founded by political parties. 9 respondents have agreed that yes NGOs are partisan to a political party this means that, they are centred on promoting hidden agendas that to have political advantage over the beneficiaries or recipients. Here the issue of politicisation of non- governmental organisations initiatives shows that is very much in action. This makes it difficult for youths to disengage from politics and follow the issue of

promoting youth development and peacebuilding. Only one youth officer representative answered NO meaning probably a certain NGO proved their innocence in not being involved in politics.

(African Commission on People's and Human Rights 2009),

"In numerous nations particularly where majority rule agreement has not taken roots, the legislatures have been seeing NGOs as sympathizers of the resistance government officials and in this manner utilizing organization and regulatory powers to hassle them. Such situations are normal in nations, for example, Zimbabwe and Kenya. In Zimbabwe, for example, NGOs not partnered or supporting the decision party have had difficulties of working openly without different types of political or managerial provocation."

Table 7: This shows if NGOs have managed to fill in gaps that were left by the government.

NGOs have managed to fill in the gaps that were left by the government					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	1	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Neutral	4	40.0	40.0	50.0
	Agree	5	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Fig 7: An illustration of how NGOs have managed to fill in gaps that were left by the government.
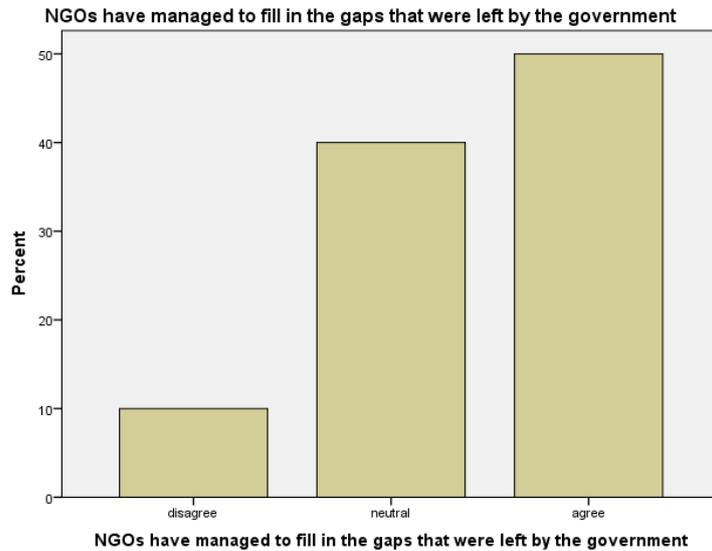
5 out of 10 Youth Officers have agreed that NGOs have to fill in the gaps that were left by the government. This shows that NGOs have significantly managed to fill in the gaps that the government failed to give attention to. These include service delivery that the NGOs have successively managed to address. 4 out of 10 Youth Officers were neutral in giving their responses to the question. It means that yes the NGOs managed to fill in the gaps but, also the government came to support the NGOs or maybe the government did not even intervene in promoting youth development. 1 out of 10 Youth Officers completely disagreed meaning that NGOs did not manage to fill in the gaps left by the government.

The researcher further interviewed representatives from YDZ on the relations between NGOs and the ruling government positive or negative in nature?

The Director highlighted that;

> *There is a rather positive relationship and also negative as some issues are rather applied for may not be accepted to be executed.*

The Programmes Director commented that;

> *They are mostly negative but also positive as most initiatives the government reach out to us in need for assistance.*

The Graduate intern mentioned that;

> *There is a sketchy relationship rather because the more negative the more irrelevant the presence of NGOs and the more the positive the more the government's intention to provide service delivery is sceptical.*

With the above, the researcher managed to present data and research findings to in accordance with the research object that stipulated the relationship between the state and NGOs. This proves the notion that there is a negative relationship between NGOs and the government because it is crucial for NGOs to promote development and yet the government is not. It is obviously to note that the government and the NGOs will have tensions.

4.2.5 THE ROLE PLAYED BY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AS A PEACEBUILDING MECHANISM

Table 8: Is youth development the main issue of promoting peace building					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	3	30.0	33.3	33.3
	Yes	6	60.0	66.7	100.0
	Total	9	90.0	100.0	
Missing	System	1	10.0		
Total		10	100.0		

Fig 8: An illustration of the response to the question if youth development is the main issue of promoting peace- building.

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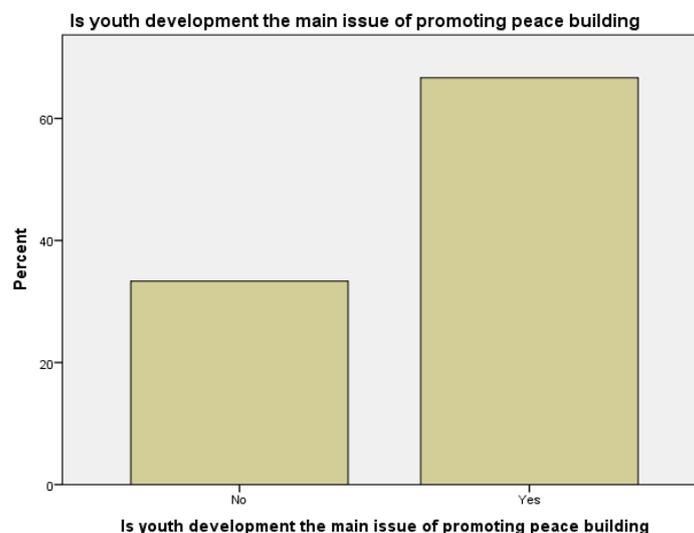
The bar graph and table clearly show how many respondents have either selected YES or NO. From the 10 youth officers, six youth officers clearly have indicated that youth development is surely the main issue of promoting peace building. Here one must note that after the electoral violence experienced in their respective areas, youth development comes with peacebuilding and it is used as a mechanism.

All three interviewed interviewees were asked a question that what has been the driving force for the role played by youth development as a peacebuilding tool.

The 3 interviewees gave the same response:

> *It provides an alternative to those victims that were affected by the electoral violence, poverty and lack of standard living conditions that is provision of service delivery. The need for youth development is meant to uphold systematic development of youths in need of relevant basic knowledge and training that is required to change the current situation.*

4.2.5.1 Questionnaire responses on the explanation of why youth development is the main issue in promoting peace building:

The table above has revealed the responses concerning the question which the researcher asked on youth development as a peacebuilding mechanism. Six respondents agreed that youth development is surely the epitome of peacebuilding and used a mechanism. Out of ten respondents, only four disagreed that youth development is not the main issue at hand for peace- building. This gives one the notion that it some youths and citizens do not understand what is peace- building.

Table 9: Is an indication if any Youth Officer has the idea about Peacebuilding.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	4	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Yes	6	60.0	60.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Fig 9: Illustration of any Youth Officer has the idea about Peacebuilding.

Do yo have any idea about Peace Building
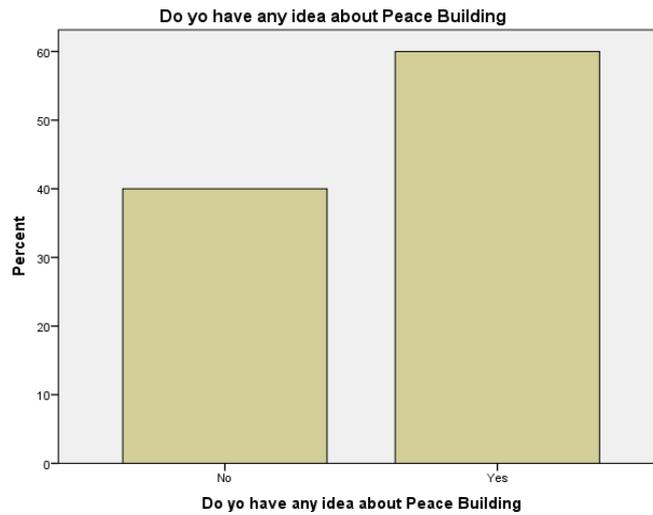
The bar graph and table show how many Youth Officers have any idea of peacebuilding. 4 out of 10 respondents answered NO and 6 out of 10 respondents answered YES. This shows that most youths have the knowledge of peacebuilding but then the lack of knowledge is also dangerous as some of the ward representatives do not have knowledge of peacebuilding.

Table 10: The statistics that shows the role of youth development as a powerful peace-building mechanism.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	7	70.0	70.0	70.0
	Neutral	3	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Fig 10: Shows the role of youth development as a powerful peacebuilding mechanism.

The role of youth development is a powerful peace building mechanism
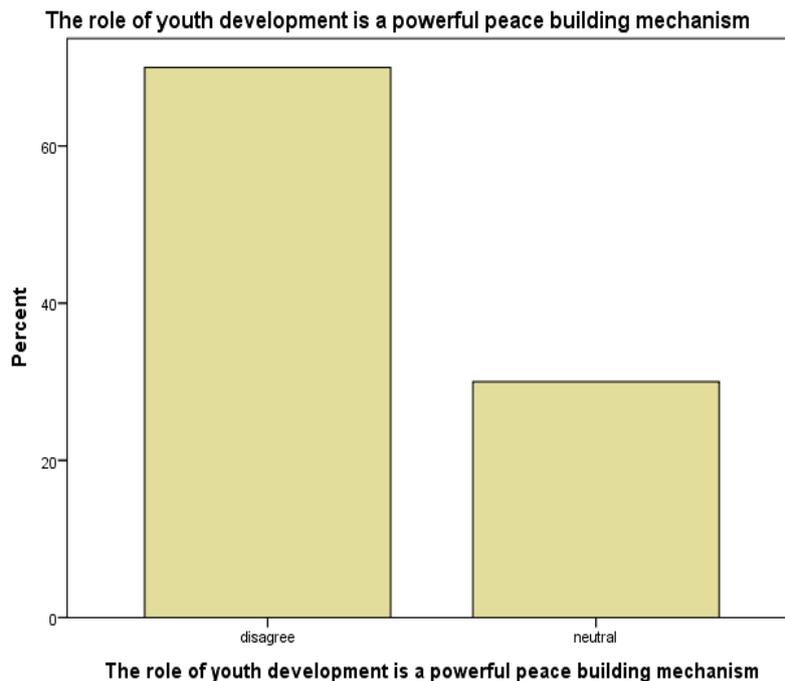
7 out of 10 Youth Officers agreed that the role of youth development is certainly a powerful peace building mechanism. Only 3 out of 10 respondents noted as being neutral to the role of youth development as a powerful peace building mechanism. This explains how the role of youth development has an effect on the youth and yet also they play significant role in promoting peace.

The Director of YDZ gave a more descriptive response to the issue of youth development as powerful peace- building mechanism:

> *Efforts at societal echelons partaking been focused on building indigenous peace groups in conflict-trotted and conflict-lying societies in a lot regions of Zimbabwe. These assemblies are created either as an answer to a precise conflict. In which this case their focal determination is to underwrite to the management of the youth and their action towards conflict and to post-conflict peace- building.*

With the above presentation of data, the researcher managed to reflect on how important the youth and their development is essential in peace building as a mechanism. The question directed to the Director was to give more emphasis why the roles of youths as a driving force of peace building. Therefore it is important for the researcher to note that there is the need for youths to continuously participate in development initiatives as a peace building mechanism.

Table 11: Is giving the fact that if youth development initiatives have managed to strengthen the role of NGOs in promoting development in Mutare Rural District.

Youth development initiatives have managed to strengthen the role of NGOs in promoting youth development in Mutare at a high rate.					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Neutral	1	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Agree	4	40.0	40.0	50.0
	strongly agree	5	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Fig 11: Is showing if youth development initiatives have managed to strengthen the role of NGOs in promoting development in Mutare Rural District.

5 out of 10 respondents strongly agreed and 4 out of 10 agreed to the fact that youth development initiatives have managed to strengthen the role of NGOs in promoting development in Mutare Rural District. 1 out of 10 respondents was neutral on the given question.

4.3 CHAPTER SUMMARY

In this chapter, researcher managed to illustrate and tabulate the research findings that was collected. The researcher also managed to critically analyse the presented data in accordance to the questionnaires distributed to the Youth Officers who have been selected to represent the youths of the randomly selected wards and those from YDZ. Therefore, the chapter can be summarised as to the above.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will serve to conclude the research findings and in the process to proffer recommendations to the identified issues that are affecting the promoting of youth development as a peace building mechanism in Mutare Rural District. It of great importance to note that the research was concentrated on finding the actual effects of the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development, and Mutare Rural District was used as the case study.

5.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In the study, the researcher apparently pointed out that the challenges faced by NGOs in the promoting of youth development are based upon factors that are found within and outside the NGO. Most prominent factors that support the notion that the challenges faced by NGOs in youth development are the functions of non- governmental organisations, challenges faced by NGOs on youth development., the relationship between state of Zimbabwe and NGOs. There are more important factors that also vividly show the challenges faced by NGOSs these are political intervention in NGO operations, weak career development and decision making processes, economic instability, lack of innovation of NGOs and the sustainability of non-governmental organisation programmes.

5.2.1 THE ROLE PLAYED BY NGOs IN YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

The roles and functions that non- governmental organisations play is of great significance, but yet not all that glitters is gold. This is because the coming of NGOs in Zimbabwe, the rural community is not necessarily come to a compromise with the NGOs in promoting youth development. The issue of advocacy, SRHR, and poverty alleviation initiatives, is meant to promote development. It is crucial for the youth to be submissive to the roles the NGOs play within a community. This is because not all youths are clean, some serve as agents of the government who work to investigate the works and dealings that NGOs do. Although their role is to advance peoples knowledge on issues of human rights skills and trainings on entrepreneurial ventures. The well- being of the society or people is three main objectives which are meant to promote youth development in this scenario.

5.2.2 POLITICAL INTERFERENCE

The political arena of a country is brutal and significantly affects many daily transactions of a particular country. The fact that there was political violence which was mainly caused by the elections was a major upset in promoting youth development and its initiatives. The political violence 2008, when Zimbabwe was realistically engraved by political turmoil, it was without a doubt manoeuvred it's was to all corners of the country. As most NGOs operate in rural areas, their goals and missions are not perceived as viable because their works are noted to being promoting hidden agendas of the opposition parties of the state in this regard Western ideologies. This political interference has not only affected but disrupted the eagerness of the NGO patrons to withdraw aid and their commitment that leads to the closure of some NGOs. This has led to abrupt increase in underdevelopment and unfavourable living conditions of those who live in a community.

5.2.3 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GOVEERNMENT AND NGOs.

Surely there is without a doubt that, here there is a negative relationship between the state and the government. Lack of trust, transparency and accountability between NGOs and the state has shown that there is "bad- blood". This is signified by the contradicting guiding principles of certain policies like that of the NGO Bill of 2004, and the states actions towards NGOs and CSOs. This automatically disrupts the need for development for youth in this scenario as some of them are used as scapegoats for not correlating with developmental initiatives. Sabotage is another way that shows how the government treats NGO concerning youth development. This is proven by the media who portray the country Zimbabwe as an independent state that does not need any assistance from abroad. The fact that NGOs are there to fill in the gaps left by the state in provision of certain service delivery shows that it is without a doubt that there is a negative relationship between the state administration and NGOs.

5.2.4 ECONOMIC INSTABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF NGO PROGRAMMES.

The economic instability affects the sustainability of NGO programmes. The continuity of development ventures especially on the youth is significantly over the budget that is intended by an NGO. Liquidity crunch, negatively affects the daily proceedings and transactions that are meant to sustain NGO programmes. The issue of procurement of goods and also payment of services becomes strenuous for the NGO to fully execute its mandate as a youth development initiative. Donor aid becomes scarce due to high inflation rate and also costly

for donor funders who will be committed in pushing for positive growth in youth development.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

From the research above the conclusions on the findings will be based upon the negative challenges that face NGOs in promoting youth development as a peacebuilding mechanism.

5.3.1 MOST PROMINENT FACTORS.

5.3.1.1 The roles and functions played by NGOs in promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District.

Non-governmental organizations are key players in the area of the country's development as they provide social and economic services to those in need such as rural communities. The practical function of NGOs towards the development of a community and society, in a general perspective is of great significance, and their initiatives cut across all spheres of human concerns. NGOs have played a critical role in promoting youth development in MRD although they have the inadequate resources and the capacity of doing so. The letdown by the ruling administration, to present the country with minimum service delivery has created a platform for the NGO sector to increase their existence. Youth Dialogue Zimbabwe as local based NGO has played a prominent role in bringing effective change in rural wards of Mutare by upgrading service delivery in terms of education, skills and training, advocacy for sexual reproductive health rights. Through these development initiatives it has brought, a lot of other NGOs seek to resolve societal problems as well as enhancing the lives of individuals through better expectations for everyday comforts. The NGO sector is currently improving the lives of people while the government is busy dealing with party politics that involves succession wars, issues of factionalism within the ruling party as well as trying to suppress and silence the demonstrations that have taken the country by storm.

5.3.1.2 The challenges faced by NGOs in the execution of youth development programmes in Mutare Rural District.

Most of the goals and visions of all NGOs are probably similar, but hence their administration and protocol and approach to business are distinct in nature. The challenges that are faced by NGOs are simplified as either found inside or they are outside beyond the capacity of the NGO. The inside difficulties of an NGO they face are weak career development and decision making, lack of innovation of non- governmental organisations, and sustainability of non- governmental organisations programmes, whereas there are outside

challenges that are beyond the strengths of NGOs which include political interference, the relationship between state of Zimbabwe and NGOs, economic instability and the social acceptance of beneficiaries and or recipients. It is the study's main aim was to critically investigate the challenges faced non- governmental organisations in Mutare Rural District and it was conceptually fulfilled since the researcher came up with the findings that show that here surely challenges. With uncovering the challenges faced by NGO, the researcher confidently concluded that the challenges outside and beyond the NGOs control, are specifically the factors are negatively affecting the execution of youth development initiatives to an enormous extent. This is not parallel to the challenges that are within the NGO as they avoided and provided solutions to exclude them from the organisation.

5.3.1.3 The importance of politics to stand alone and not get involved in NGOs operations.

A democratic country abides to the constitution that has to be the mandate of promoting peace and development. Politics and NGOs do not walk hand in hand, in their day to day runnings of the country. It is rather more important to let politicians operate on a different platform than on the foundations of NGOs. This is because a number of NGOs are failing to uphold their goals and visions because politicians and the government are politicising everything that has to do with NGO initiatives. This is evidenced by the above research that brought out how the government is using every chance they get in promoting selfish interests at the expense of peoples living standards. It is therefore, beyond the NGOs capacity to bring forth this issue as most politicians fund indigenous locally based non- governmental organisations for them to gain political dominance when it comes to elections. Here the motive of promoting peace building as a mechanism becomes void as the activities of NGOs become compromised.

5.3.1.4 The challenges of NGOs are more economically based.

Economically the state of Zimbabwe is in a bad position; this is because of the governance failure to address issues of politics as a whole. An NGO cannot function if the economy is in a devastating state. The issue is that economically the liquidity crunch that stifles every intention of an NGO to fully explore and execute youth developmental projects at its fullest capacity. The researcher has justified that the economic instability of the country restricts the full throttle of NGOs strength in promoting youth development in MRD.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

In parallel with the research findings in this study, the researcher successively drew up some recommendations that should be solutions for the challenges being faced by NGOs in the promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District. The recommendations are proffered to NGOs, donors, youth and the state administration of Zimbabwe.

5.4.1Endorsements to non- governmental organisations

The researcher recommends that NGOs should promote a successive and have a strong career development. This can be done through allowing stuff members to other organisational trainings that supplement what those NGOs have like entrepreneurial skills training that will also educate NGOs on how to fundraise money for them to be able to employ other fully qualified employees like that of risk and insurance management who can advance and fully execute the mandate of the NGO policies.

5.4.2 Endorsements to donors

The researcher also recommends the donors to also not to pull away from their commitments which are meant to supplement the development initiatives. Donors have a tendency of withdrawing either whilst the project is still in motion or prior to the point that NGOs will not have adequate resources and capacity to execute their developmental ventures. If this issue is not addressed this paints a negative picture of NGOs who will be tagged as incompetent and unable to fulfil their obligations. This is where at times the government at times dislikes the NGOs as they would have promised to intervene where the government has setup a foundation.

5.4.3Endorsements to the youths from the rural districts

To the youths in Mutare Rural District and other rural districts, the researcher recommends them to be more vigilant in knowing what's more beneficial to be involved in politics and become victims of political violence or to become perpetrators of peace enforcers in promoting peace- building. The youths also need to have be eager to be trained on issues that have to do with peace- building as Zimbabwe is in a situation of positive peace. Youths have to distance themselves from politics as it is the main fuel for conflicts and tensions that causes social exclusion because of where ones political view lies. For youths to become more persuasive when it comes to the elderly who do not understand the concepts of development and peace building. As for youth officers the researcher recommends that you should allow an open discussion with youths of the ward to become patrons of peace especially in the

upcoming elections. Youth officers should also make attractive proposals to their MPs that there is need for development in areas of concern

5.4.4 Endorsements to the government administration of Zimbabwe

Finally the researcher recommends the Government of Zimbabwe to be more cordial with NGOs as they also are representatives of the country abroad. The government of Zimbabwe needs to rectify its policies that affect NGOs like the NGO Bill of 2004, POSA 2005 and NGA 2016. These policies have a negative effect as most of them are contradictory to the constitution and do not serve as providing service delivery. They rather do not promote democracy as most of them are rather forced into implementation without review and passed through legislature. The researcher also recommends the government to address issues of the economy as it is the legitimate hindrance that is a challenge that NGOs are facing. Economic instability has a knock on effect as it also causes other factors that are a challenge faced by NGOs which is sustainability of non- governmental organisations programmes. This does not only affect the NGO sector but other sectors at large like other CSOs parastatals and private companies. The other recommendation the researcher came up with, is that the government should restrict those in authority to politicise NGO development initiatives so that there can be a clear distinction form service delivery from NGOs and the government so that there can be better relations between these two structures.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The research has investigated the challenges faced by NGOs in promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District. The research contributed to the analysing of the role played by NGOs in promoting youth development and the role played by youth development as a peace building mechanism in Mutare Rural District. It is illustrious to note that these challenges faced by NGOs emerge from the within or inside and outside the structures. The inside structures there are challenges which include weak career development and decision making, lack of innovation, sustainability of NGO programmes. Those that are outside the NGO structures are political interference in NGO operations, economic instability and relationship between the government and Zimbabwe. Unfortunately these challenges are successively blocking the full promoting of youth development as a peace- building mechanism. These are unfortunately leading impartial and partial success of youth development ventures and also leading to the termination or closure of other projects and NGOs. This research managed to fulfil the intended objectives of the study as it managed to answer all the research questions. The researcher concluded that the inside structures has the less challenges that are being

faced by NGOs, and those challenges that are beyond the NGOs expertise are great and must be paid particular attention to.

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APPENDEX 1: QUESTIONNIARES

Dear respondent, I am Muchafangeyi Calvin Mkwakwami, a Midlands State University (MSU) student, studying Peace Studies. I am hereby conducting a research on: **An investigation of the challenges faced by Non- governmental organisations in promoting youth development in Mutare Rural District from 2008 to 2012.**

This is in partial fulfillment of the request for the award of an Honors Degree in Peace Studies. Hence, may you kindly provide answers to the following questions as truthfully as possible. **NB**: The information obtained will be treated with extreme confidentiality and will be used for academic purposes only.

Section A

Background information

Please tick the appropriate

1. Sex

Male		Female	

2. Age

10- 15yrs	
16- 20 yrs	
21- 25 yrs	
26- 30 yrs	

3. Academic

   ZJC [   ]   O' level [   ]   A'level [   ]

4. Professional Qualifications

   Certificate [   ]   Diploma [   ]   Degree [   ]   Masters [   ]

   Phd [   ]

5. Options of Employment status

Self Employed	
Formally Employed	
Unemployed	

6. Title (Job position)

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………….

7. Please tick the appropriate ward you are representing

Chitora [   ]   Nhamburiko [   ]   Chitora [   ]   Munyarari [   ]

Odzi [   ]   Mutupo [   ]   Marange [   ]   Chitakatira [   ]   Dzobo   [   ]

Chindunduma [   ]

SECTION B: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

1. Is youth development the main issue of promoting peacebuilding?

Yes		No	

  If yes then define or explain them in your own words

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Have the ngos proved to its exsistance not be a partisian of a political party?

Yes		No	

  Please give reasons for either of the answers chosen

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………….

3. What has been the major challenge that has affected projects that have to do with youth   deveopment?

   …………………………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………………

4. Do you know any kind of challenge that is of great importance as a threat to ngos in Zimbabwe?

Yes		No	

   For any of the answers chosen please give your reasons

   ………………………………………………………………………………………….

   ………………………………………………………………………………………….

   …………………………………………………………………………………………..

   ………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. Why ngos are being labled as a "smoke-screen" or have hidden agendas in promoting political, social or economic apirations in Zimbabwe?

   ………………………………………………………………………………………

   ………………………………………………………………………………………

   ………………………………………………………………………………………

6. In your own view what contributed to the present challenges that have affected ngos in promoting youth development?

   ………………………………………………………………………………………

   ………………………………………………………………………………………….

7. What measures have you put in place to survive as a ngo during the current political, social and economic turmoil?

   ………………………………………………………………………………………….

   ………………………………………………………………………………………….

8. Do you know anything about youth orientated development projects?

Yes		No	

If yes do you think it is achieving its intended purpose?

………………………………………………………………………………...

………………………………………………………………………………...

9. Do you know anything about peacebuilding?

Yes		No	

If yes, is it working? State your reasons

………………………………………………………………………………...

………………………………………………………………………………...

10. As a youth, what challenges have you faced in accessing assistance from the ngos?

………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………….

11. In general, please indicate how has development in the area have been affected.

Economically [   ]   Socially [   ]   Politically [   ]

Socio- political [   ]   Econo- political [   ]

12. Below are some of the effects of youth development projects at YDZ. On a scale of 5-1 where 5= strongly agree, 4= agree, 3= neutral, 2= disagree and 1= strongly disagree, please indicate by ticking (√) the extent of your agreement with each statement.

STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
Youths in a ward benefit from development initiatives conducted by local NGOs to a greater extent.					
Have local NGOs managed to fill in the gaps that were left by the government to a greater extent.					
Has the role of youth development as a peacebuilding mechanism managed to bring peace and stability to a lesser extent.					
Do youth development initiatives managed to strenghthen					

the role of NGOs in promoting youth development in Zimbabwe to a greater extent.					

APPENDEX 2: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Interview guide for the the employees at YDZ on collecting information on **the Challenges faced by NGOs in Mutare Rural District.**

Date of interview held   …………………..

Position held   …………………………..

1) From your understanding what are challenges of NGOs in general?

2) How has the political, social and economic turmoil of Zimbabwe affect the daily proceedings of the organisation?

3) Other than political, social and economic problems that Zimbabwe has faced, what else has contributed to the challenges facing the NGOs?

4) Why do you think the sanctions were imposed on Zimbabwe and are a threat to ngos' exisistance?

5) Are the relations between NGOs and the ruling government positive or negative in nature?

6) How has the government portrayed the images of NGOs in Mutare Rural District? Has this affected the youth development in the areas?

7) In your perception, what has led to the current state of the NGO?

8) Is the NGO Bill of 2004 working in your favour or against organisations like yours?