

**EVALUATION OF FEASIBILITY OF NGO ACTIVITIES TO STRENGTHEN
SOCIAL ECONOMIC STATUS OF YOUTH LIVING WITH HIV: A CASE OF
PASADA IN TEMEKE MUNICIPALITY**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTER DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK OF
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and recommend for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled: **“Evaluation of Feasibility of NGO Activities to Strengthen Social Economic Status of Youth Living with HIV: A Case of PASADA in Temeke Municipality**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master Degree in Social Work of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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.....

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I, Mary Geoffrey Kanza, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented in any other university for a similar or any other award degree.

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation is a study about evaluation of feasibility of NGO activities to strengthen Socio Economic Status of youth living with HIV. It was guided by the following objectives: (i) to establish the methods used by the NGO to prepare youth living with HIV so as to become economically independent (ii) to find out challenges faced by the NGO economically supporting youth living with HIV/AIDS and to gather views of youths living with HIV/AIDS on activities and micro-projects that is of benefit to their social economic well being. The study was a case study in design, which was adopted in order to allow for an in-depth examination of the problem. 100 respondents were involved in the study using purposive sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews observations and documentary review. Analysis of data and information collected for this study applied both qualitative and quantitative methods. The case study was guided by three theories that include Feminist Social Work Theory, Maslow Hierarchy of needs and Youth Empowerment Theory. The majority of respondents had never reached higher level of education. Also, the income level of persons who were living with the youths interviewed was from the low income level. Implying that youths needed assistance that will bail them from HIV infection and the circles of poverty that confronted them in their daily lives. But, as the study revealed, HIV/AIDS is a social, cultural, and economic problem with which the young people are in particular severely affected by the epidemic. That NGO's capability to assist youths living with HIV was about 70% but, it was learnt that PASADA's source of support was to come to an end in 2016. Hence, concluded that locally sought Community Based Support has a better chance of improving SES of youths living with HIV at community level.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARV	Ante Retro Viral
CBO	Community Based Organization
DNA	Dexoryribo Nucleic Acid
FBO	Faith Based Organization
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency
MACAO	Malezi AIDS Awareness Organization
NAC	National AIDS Council
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PASADA	Pastoral Activities and Services for people living with AIDS Dar-es-Salaam Archdiocese
PEPFAR	The United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
RNA	Ribo Nucleic Acid
SES	Socio Economic Status
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

HIV/AIDS is basically a social, cultural and economic problem with which young people are in particular, severely affected by the epidemic. As such, the young generation needs to take extra measures to protect themselves from the increased vulnerability to HIV infection due to various social, cultural and economic problems that touches on their private life styles.

Globally, 7.3 million young women worldwide are infected with HIV/AIDS compared to 4.5 million men. In Sub Saharan Africa, nearly 3.3 million youths are living with HIV/ AIDS, and almost quarter of the people having HIV is under the age of 25 years as indicated in Figure No 1.1.

Recently, the UNAIDS revealed data which show that an estimated 34.2 million people were living with HIV worldwide in 2010. This means about 1% of the adult's world population was infected with the virus. It is estimated that, on an average of 2500 young people aged 15-24 years get infected with HIV; and that 80 percent of these infections take place in the Sub Saharan Africa. In 2011, about 1.7 million people died of an AIDS related diseases; and, seven thousand people get infected with HIV everyday (UNAIDS, 2012).

Given such circumstances, HIV/AIDS has been declared as national crisis among Sub Saharan Africa, and its prevention is now featured as one of the top priority

development goals in these governments. Thus, prompting the need of having a policy that provides the framework, direction and principles for the national response interventions, in the prevention, care and support to those infected. Such response interventions also covers HIV/AIDS epidemic, mitigation and its impact to the unborn babies.

Women and girls need extra care to protect them from the increased vulnerability to HIV infection due to various social, cultural and economic environments (UNAIDS, 2012).

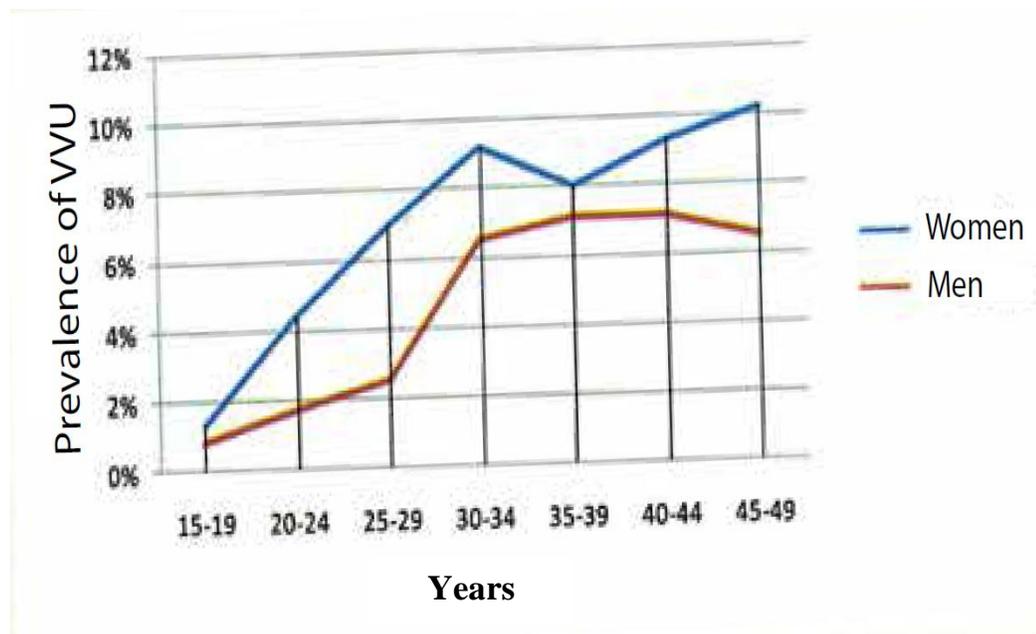


Figure 1.1: HIV Prevalence Amongst Men and Women

Source: THMIS (2011/2012)

In the case of Tanzania, the National Population census of 2012 revealed that 44 percent of the population belongs to the age group of 15-24 years. But, Tanzania is also among the countries hit hard by HIV/AIDS epidemics, where 70.5% of new infections relate to people who are of 25-49 age groups. The first three cases of

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) were reported in 1983, and the disease has, since then, been spreading to all districts of the country at different rates. There is no community that has not been affected by HIV/ AIDS (NACP, 2006).

The situation facing HIV/AIDS victims in general and youth in particular, necessitates the need of having in place appropriate policies and microfinance programs to support them. Besides, there is desire of educating youths receiving social and economical assistance from various NGO'S on how best they should address their economical status. That, they ought to learn and adopt different ways of how to become socially and economically independent. Reason here being that the assistance which they receive from international NGOs is not life time assistance hence, not sustainable. A good example is the case of PASADA, which has been supporting people living with HIV/AIDS since 1992. That, the amount of funds has been decreasing despite the rising number of victims. Their number in 1994 was 150 victims but, currently more than 48 000 people are receiving services from PASADA which is being supported by PEPFAR, an international organization.

In response to this inevitable crisis, many Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been established together with, Governmental or Parastatal Organizations (TACAIDS) and Non Governmental Organizations (PASADA) which have so far played their role in combating the disease among youths who are the most sexually active group. Another example of an organization is the Malezi AIDS Care Awareness Organization (MACAO) is a humanitarian NGO working in Loliondo, Ngorongoro and Arusha in Tanzania. MACAO is committed to support people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans or vulnerable children and other people who have been

affected by HIV/AIDS. The organization has been working with the local community and other international institutions to improve the lives of pastoralists in the community of Loliondo. MACAO is currently in the process of facilitating an OVC educational project and is active in educating the local community on HIV/AIDS prevention.

In some cases, these organizations have formed centres where voluntary counseling and testing is being carried out, and youths are impacted with knowledge of how to take preventive measures against HIV/AIDS.

1.2 Profile of PASADA

PASADA is an acronym for Pastoral Activities and Services for the People living with AIDS in Dar es Salaam Archdiocese. It is a Non Governmental Organization under the Roman Catholic Church in Dar es Salaam that began in August 1992, when a small group of people with HIV/AIDS gathered to seek mutual aid and support. PASADA services have expanded extensively within a short time in response to the increasing demands caused by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Dar es Salaam and Coast Regions. The organization strives to reach and serve the poorest of the poor people who are living with HIV/AIDS, and provide them with holistic care and support services (<http://pasada.org.tz>).

Services provided by PASADA are freely given to all individuals without any discrimination. In addition, educational programs are carried out at the community level are aimed at reducing stigma, discrimination and promoting behavioral change; thereby reducing spread of infection from one person to another.

In 1994, about 150 people living with HIV/AIDS were being served at PASADA. That number of HIV/AIDS people receiving services there continued to increase; hence, more than 48 000 are currently, being served by PASADA.

PASADA offer various services relating to HIV/AIDS in Dar es Salaam and Coast Regions that include:

- (i) Voluntary counseling and testing
- (ii) Community education program
- (iii) Support to orphans and vulnerable children
- (iv) Home based palliative care
- (v) Tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment
- (vi) ARV Therapy
- (vii) Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
- (viii) MAPATO Project
- (ix) Pediatric clinic
- (x) Medical Assistance
- (xi) Youth clubs

The role of PASADA for providing material support to people affected by HIV/AIDS including their children started since 1992. This developed and became a separate service from spiritual counseling and orphan support. This NGO further offered food, money for house rent and emergency cases, as assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS. The availability of that kind of social assistance made PASADA a refuge for many people living with HIV/AIDS. But now, the number of those in need of that support has increased while the external donor support has

remained the same for the past three years. Such state of affair indicates the pending dangers of relying on donations.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

HIV/AIDS is ranked as a number one death cause in Africa; and nearly half of the infection worldwide, is among people aged 15-24 years. Whereas, the young adults especially women, are affected by this scourge, the young people are in particular severely affected by the epidemic. HIV/AIDS was once perceived as a health problem but it is more than a health problem as it affects all spheres of life and the number of marginalized people living with HIV/AIDS is increasing and they have no place to turn to for support.

In order to address HIV/AIDS problems various NGOs have been formed to assist those people living with HIV/AIDS and also to create awareness to the general public on how the infection is spread from one person to another. PASADA is among the oldest NGOs supporting people living with HIV/AIDS and it has been receiving services from external donors. By 1994 PASADA had 150 people receiving services at the organization and by 2014 more than 48 000 clients are attending PASADA for services.

HIV/AIDS has become the primary cause of deaths among Tanzanians and decimating the most productive age group, thereby leaving behind misery, discrimination, stigma, suffering and poverty. HIV/AIDS is in fact, a big social, economic and cultural problem with devastating impact on national development (www.tac aids.gotz).

PASADA's source of support was to come to an end by 2016. Youth, need a steady and sound economic wellbeing. The support being given to youths by NGOs leaves a lot of doubts on the going concern of the youth development for example life after support. It is this current situation and the uncertainty of youth income, which prompted the need to conduct a research that aims at assessing NGOs effectiveness in addressing Social Economic Status of youths living with HIV.

1.4 Main Objective

To assess the approach used by NGOs to enable youth to cope with social life.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives

- (i) To explore the methods used by the NGO to prepare youths living with HIV so as to become economically independent.
- (ii) To identify challenges faced by NGO supporting economically youths living with HIV/AIDS.
- (iii) To gather views of youth living with HIV/AIDS on activities and micro projects that could be of benefit to youths living with HIV/AIDS.

1.5 Research Questions

The study will basically strive to provide answers to the following questions:

- (i) Which programmes, projects or micro projects could be of benefit to youths living with HIV?
- (ii) What are the challenges facing NGO's supporting youth living with HIV/AIDS?

- (iii) What are attitudes, beliefs and perceptions of youths living with HIV/AIDS towards their ensuing social economic status?

1.6 Significance of the Study

HIV is a health threat that has affected both youth and society at large; socially, culturally and economically. But youths are the ones who are severely affected by this threat. According to the 2012 national population census the youth form 44% of the Tanzanian population, and this is part of the national active group (Tanzania National Population Census 2012).

The young generation remains at the centre of global HIV epidemic in terms of rates of infection and vulnerability. They grow up in a world which has changed where free market seems to take the upper hand in the social set up. The gap between the poor and the rich has widened creating a situation where many people live below poverty line. Services which were once provided by the government of the day freely, are no longer free rather they are charged for example medical services. This state of affair has affected the HIV/AIDS clients despite ARVs distributed freely.

HIV/AIDS was perceived purely as a health problem and its campaigns involved health sector. Truly, HIV/AIDS is more than a health problem and the impact of HIV/AIDS is more crosscutting, touching different socio economic spheres. The young generation who are energetic and productive group of a nation; keeping in mind that any country depends on this energetic group of a nation. Hence, the reason for multi sectoral approach involving public, NGOs and other community based organization effort to combat HIV/AIDS which is a health problem as well as an

obstacle to social economic issues. The need of having income generating activities among youth has to be given priority. Having HIV infection it does not mean that it is the end of the world for one can still fulfill his/her dreams by working hard and reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS infection. Youth make the active productive group of a nation hence, the need of strengthening the Social Economic Status of youth living with HIV/AIDS. The findings of the current study are hoped to help to identify self-help projects and micro projects that can improve level of living among youths.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

The study covered only one organization PASADA and there was no room for comparison. Also, questionnaires as the main method of data collection were distributed to those who could read and write. There was no room for clarification. That, not all the information was collected through questionnaires hence, the application of other methods like interviews and observations.

Case studies offer little room for generalization; that is, the difficulty of reporting all findings which were addressed. Maxwell, (1996) suggested that addressing generalizations in case studies, researchers must include detailed data, which is complete enough to provide a full revealing picture of what, is going on.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

Despite the fact that this study focused on one organization only; its outcome revealed problems faced by youths living with HIV/AIDS and even the little support given to the selected youth groups revealed that youths in the society was geared towards supporting them. It would improve the social economic conditions.

1.9 Definition of Keywords

1.9.1 Youth

This is a condition of being young, immature or inexperienced or is the period between childhood and maturity especially adolescence and early manhood. According to WHO, young people are those aged 10-24 and combines adolescents and youth. Youths in WHO are those individuals aged 15-24 years whereas, adolescents are those aged 10-19 years National Adolescent Health and Development Strategy (2004-2005).

1.9.2 HIV

This acronym stands for Human Immune Virus and is a retrovirus. Retrovirus consists of Ribonucleic Acid and was discovered by Robert Gallo in 1978. They contain a special viral enzyme called Reverse Transcriptase which allows the virus to convert its RNA to DNA and then integrate and takes over a cells own genetic material once taken over the new cell now HIV infected begins to produce its new HIV retroviruses. HIV replicates in and kills the helper T cells which are the body's main defense against illness (<http://www.aids.gov>).

1.9.3 Autonomy

This is a concept found in moral, political and bioethical philosophy. It is the capacity of a rational individual to make an informed uncoerced decision. In moral and political autonomy is often used as the basis for determining moral responsibility and accountability for one's actions. Autonomy is also used to refer to the self-government of the people (www.merriam.com/dictionary).

1.9.4 Social Economic Status

Social Economic Status is a position of an individual on a scale that measures such factors as education, income, type of occupation; place of residence and in some population's heritage and religion (Mosby's Medical Dictionary 8th edition 2009).

1.10 Chapter Summary

The chapter highlighted on the background to the study, and gave a brief profile of PASADA, and a statement to the problem as well as its objectives. The chapter that follows is a review of related literature and theoretical framework.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the theoretical background of the field of social work and some related concepts. It explores various readings on the subject and gives more insight from various researchers and other experts on the matter.

2.2 Addressing Social Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS

Assessing NGOs effectiveness in addressing social economic conditions among youths living with HIV/AIDS can make an important difference towards quality of youth's lives. It was in this region where in 2010 an estimated 22.9 million of all HIV cases and 66% of all deaths occurred (UNAIDS, 2012). The number of infected people continues to rise in most parts of the world despite the prevention strategies taken. Poor economic conditions, gender inequalities, women and girls using sex as a survival strategy, and gay men has fueled the transmission of HIV infection.

Currently, the number of people in Tanzania living with HIV is approximately 1,500,000, with adult prevalence being about 5.1 %; and, the epidemic severity differs widely from one region to another. The regional infection prevalence ranges from less than 1.5% (Manyara), to the highest figure of 14.8% (Njombe). It is estimated 150,000 Tanzanians were infected with HIV in 2011. The national records show that there were 230,000 children living with HIV, and 1.3 million children orphaned by AIDS in Tanzania, who were also, vulnerable to poverty, sexual abuse and poor nutrition (NACP, 2012). As indicated in 2.1 the dark shaded part indicates

regions with high prevalence of HIV from 9%-14.8% whereas, the shaded part indicates medium prevalence HIV of 5.9%-6.9%, the light shaded regions are those with low prevalence of HIV infection that ranges from 2.4%-4.8% and the remaining part which is not shaded prevalence of HIV rate is 1.5%.

From the above revelation, it appears that both globally and nationally, HIV/AIDS affects the social economic development of all groups. But efforts taken by different organizations internationally and within the country focus on reducing the scourge of this pandemic disease. Nationally it has been observed that the virus can be suppressed by the administration of antiretroviral drugs and a well balanced diet.

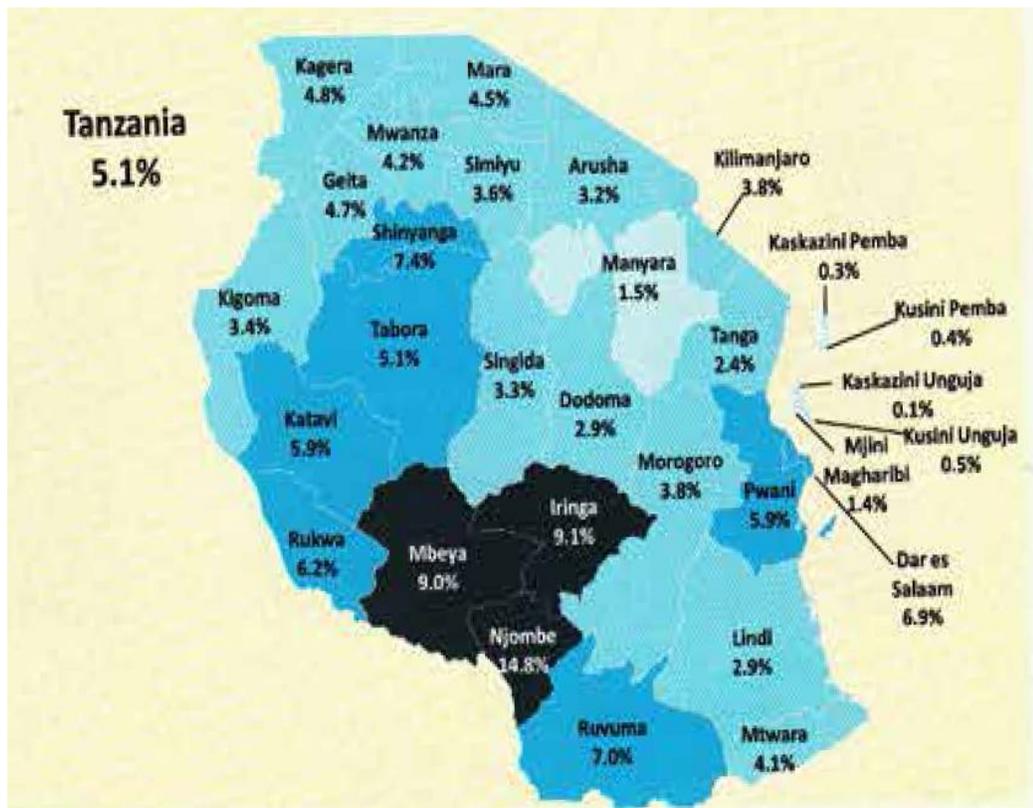


Figure 2.1: Regional Prevalence of HIV in Tanzania

Source –THMIS (2011/12)

Also it has been noted that improving the social economic status of clients creates a great improvement on their health. The improved social economic status of clients helps tremendously to reduce stigma and discrimination among clients within the society. Also awareness creation on HIV/AIDS within the society enables to evolve different approaches on improving social economic status of those affected. This may cover different programs and projects aimed at assisting the Social Economic Status of youth living with HIV/AIDS. Social Economic Status is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation.

2.3 Effects of HIV/AIDS Among the Young Generation

The consequences of HIV/AIDS are that labour force in Africa will be in jeopardy in the near future; as HIV/AIDS is and will continue to undermine economic and social development. This is because the pandemic erodes some of the main economic growth factors such as social capital, domestic savings and human capital. The disease has an incubation period of 8-10 years, and someone infected by the virus could infect many other people before the body becomes weakened and system can no longer withstand the HIV virus.

The shock of AIDS to the labour market is one mechanism through which AIDS might adversely affect economic growth, for the affected age groups are those forming the labour force. Besides during this period, many persons will have become infected; while, cure for this scourge has not been found. However, antiretroviral therapy can prolong the lives of individuals living with HIV/AIDS Chinua Akukwe (1bid.)

2.4 Global Non Governmental Organizations

Non Governmental Organization is a private organization that pursues activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of poor, protect the environment, provide social services or undertake community development. Non Governmental Organization (NGOs), were the earliest form of organizations created by people who formed groups for mutual protection, production and or self-help. Currently, NGOs have played a major role in promoting sustainable development especially in the rural areas. NGOs have been very instrumental in creating Campaigning Groups which have been the key drivers in promoting development.

There are International Organizations that promote formation of NGOs for supporting worldwide action on HIV/AIDS. Amongst is PEPFAR which is on the central part of action for Global Health for AIDS relief by supporting partner countries in improving and access to health services.

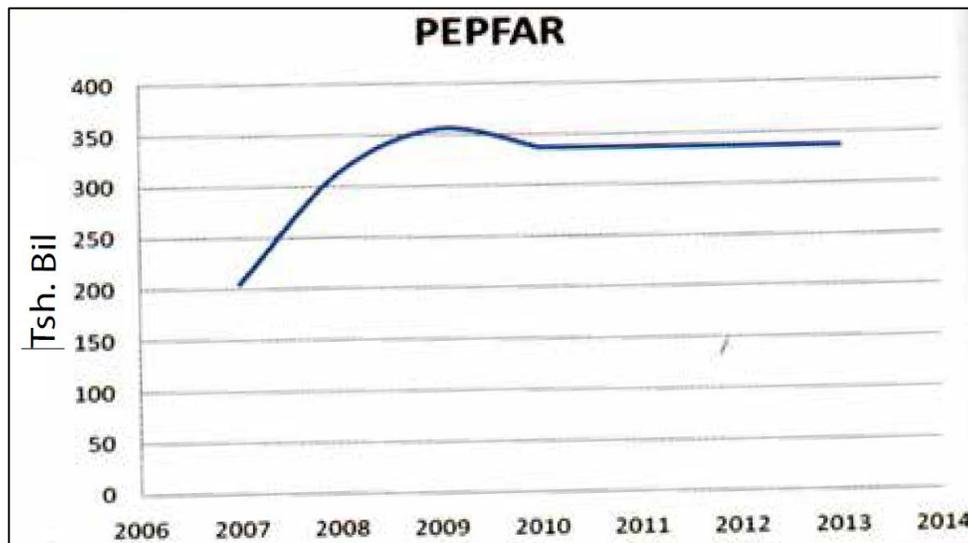


Figure 2.2: The Trend of PEPFAR Support Fund 2006-2014

Source- THMIS (2011/12)

On the other hand, PEPFAR support is a long term strategic approach to global health in communities impacted by HIV/AIDS and other diseases by providing efficient, integrated and sustainable health programmes. The organization also, serves as a foundation for linking the integrated system of care. Through Partnership frameworks, PEPFAR is supporting its partner countries to expand donor co-ordination at the local level, avoiding duplication of efforts and supporting leveraged investments.

Alliance International is another International Non Governmental Organization working in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe Latin America and Caribbean. In Africa, this organization works in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco and Mozambique. The goal being to strengthen primary health care for all especially the poor and vulnerable, by partnering with Ministry of Health and integrating key services, HIV and child care.

The operations of this Organization from the beginning (Alliance International) was to support community action on AIDS by:

- (i) Putting communities at the centre of the response by enabling them to make funding decisions in their own country budgets under their own needs.
- (ii) Providing technical support and facilitate learning amongst Community Based Organizations.
- (iii) Enabled the community and national leaders to realize the scourge and its consequences to the overall development hence, voiced the need of collective response to control spread of HIV infection. Thus, between 2000-2004

Alliance helped to bring about a greater recognition of the community and its role in the civil society (Christopher Cornu et al., 2003).

2.4.1 National or Country Wide NGO

The Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) is an independent department under the Prime minister's Office. TACAIDS is a government institution whose vision is to have a society in which Tanzanian children can grow free from the threat of HIV/AIDS. That its mission included the care for and ensure that support is given to all those who are still infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. To provide also, strategic leadership and coordinate the implementation of a national multi sectoral response to HIV/AIDS, leading to the reduction of further infections of associated diseases. Other concern included addressing the adverse socio economic effect of the epidemic.

HIV/AIDS epidemic has posed as a big social and economic problem with devastating impact on the national development. The then President, William Mkapa in his new year message on 31st December 1999, called the epidemic an extraordinary crisis that requires extraordinary measures to deal with it (Annual speech, 1999).

2.4.2 Regional Level NGOs

WAMATA, this acronym stands for the Swahili phrase, "Walio katika Mapambano na AIDS Tanzania". Meaning people in the fight against AIDS in Tanzania. WAMATA is a NGO that works with people affected by HIV/AIDS and collaborates with the National AIDS Control Programme. This NGO is the oldest clinic for HIV

victims in the country, which was founded in 1989 by a small group of Tanzanian professionals and families to assist individuals living with HIV/AIDS. This organization has chartered the road map for most of HIV/AIDS services, and other NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and highlighted the HIV/AIDS problems to the attention of the government. WAMATA was fully registered as NGO in 1990 (Kaijage, 1989).

2.4.3 Locally Based Organizations

The locally based organizations also, called Community Based Organizations, are non - profit groups that work at a local level to improve the life of community members. Their focus is to build equality across the society in all areas, healthcare, environment, quality education and access to technology and information. CBOs are typically staffed by local or community members who experience firsthand needs within their neighbourhoods. Besides, being connected geographically, the only link between staff members and their interests is often the desire and willingness to help.

2.5 Empirical Literature

2.5.1 Problems Faced by Youth Living with HIV/ AIDS

According to the study carried out on Youth and HIV in Tanzania by Shaidi (2006), the core problem facing youth in Tanzania is unemployment; which in the case of urban areas is characterized by lack of job opportunities. Whilst, in rural areas hand hoe remains to be the main farm implement, which economically paints a gloomy picture as far as, financial income is concerned. Uncertain financial income from underdeveloped rural farming thus, discourage youths who view it as an un-attractive

resource or source of income. In other words, the rural and agricultural sectors are not attractive to youths; and, drought conditions pose as another problem especially when no alternative technology (like irrigation) is applied so as to improve farming technology.

Furthermore, culture does not support entrepreneurship, thus making youths to prefer urban life, with hope of securing jobs in towns or cities, and when they fail to get employed they do not return to where they came from. Rather, some end up engaging themselves in immoral behaviors, that include drug abuse and unsafe sex, of which can end up being infected with HIV/AIDS. Thus, HIV/AIDS which is a cause of deteriorated wellbeing of those infected; is also, an impediment to social economic development in Tanzania.

Some of possible means which Shaidi (1bid.) suggested ought to be taken into consideration in assisting youth includes:

- (i) To start a special fund for the purpose of covering training costs and providing loan for self-employment activities.
- (ii) To establish information centre starting at village level to promote youth programs through media.
- (iii) To observe gender balance and mainstreaming in all youth development programs
- (iv) To pay attention for the groups with special needs particularly youths living in rural areas.
- (v) To provide seminars and workshops for government leaders so that they understand how to solve current cross-cutting issues.

This study relates to the specific objective number one who looks into how NGOs can prepare youths living with HIV/AIDS to become economically independent and improve their level of living.

2.5.2 Effectiveness of Global Assistance in Improving the Well-being of HIV/AIDS Victims

Another study carried out by Anjela et al in (2009) established that cash transfers have been found to be effective in improving the wellbeing of HIV/AIDS affected households. Among notable specific areas are:

- (i) The improved nutritional status, cognitive growth, development of young children and reduction of child labour;
- (ii) Ability to meet/pay for increased health expenditure, afford payment of school supplies and uniforms.
- (iii) Brings about positive outcomes on household welfare.
- (iv) Creates more confidence to women and adolescents, showing their ability to participate in social net works and also to address HIV related risks and challenges.
- (v) Produces dramatic changes on nutrition and health care expenditure; for, even poor families' use what has been saved first, during crisis times.
- (vi) Has the most establishment correlative link with the HIV/AIDS mitigation behaviors and attitudes particularly among women. Leading to reduction in unprotected sex attributed to increased confidence in negotiating safer sex practices.

The above case relates to the statement of the problem that youth need a steady and sound economic wellbeing. The support that is being given to them from these international NGOs is not a life time support. One should learn from PASADA, which has been receiving support from PEPFAR since 2003; unfortunately, the USAID support to PASADA is programmed to end in June, 2016.

This leaves a lot of doubts on the going concern of youth's development. Thus, youths living with HIV/AIDS need to be educated on how best they should address their social economic problems; as the assistance they receive from donors is not a life time support or in other words is not sustainable. It is this current situation that has prompted the need to conduct a research aimed at assessing NGO's effectiveness to Strengthen Social Economic Status of youth living with HIV.

2.5.3 Roles of NGOs in the Prevention of HIV/AIDS

NGOs have played a leading role in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, according to a study carried out by Ndimbwa et al (2013). That study also highlighted on the importance of supporting the affected people in Tanzania, where DSM region was the case sited, WAMATA (established in 1989), as being the oldest NGOs in Tanzania dealing with HIV/AIDS and helping groups of people living with HIV/AIDS who were socially excluded.

These two NGOs for example, WAMATA and PASADA have taken the role of supporting the HIV socially excluded group. The research will thus, evaluate the approach used by the NGO in terms of how it can enable youths living with HIV/AIDS to cope with social life.

2.5.4 HIV/ AIDS and Community Based Organizations

Furthermore, a study by Omofonawan (2009) looked at the roles for Community Based Organizations and noted that CBOs are an essential development partners learning how to partner with other sectors. CBOs were taken as an integral part of the successful projects that offered the opportunity for smaller less experienced CBOs to interact with larger ones through, informal and formal practices, exchange of ideas and information of the CBOs were exposed to the best practices.

This study relates to the specific objective number two which is to find out the challenges faced by NGOs while supporting economically youths living with HIV/AIDS.

2.5.5 Empowerment of People Living with HIV/AIDS Including Youths

Study carried out in Ethiopia by Kloos et al, (2000) emphasized that HIV/AIDS was not primarily a medical, rather a social economic and developmental issue that required a multi disciplinary response. Each one within that particular affected nation was to become a stakeholder and that; every citizen had to participate in one way or the other in combating the infection. Community leaders were expected to play a coordinating role in program development and implementation while other external organizations were to provide technical and material support. .

Kloos et al (2000) reviewed the epidemiology of HIV, concluded that the major factors influencing the spread of HIV infection were unprotected sexual practice with multiple partners, dislocation of many people due to war, resettlement program, seasonal migration of workers, disadvantaged position of women in socio economic

and sexual decision making, increasing sexual practice among youths with multiple partners due to delayed marriages. Other causes were poverty, high unemployment, lack of preventive measures and treatment programs. The study identified key constraints in HIV prevention and control in Ethiopia as including: persistent inadequate human resources and managerial capacity at all levels, poor coordination of anti HIV/AIDS activities, government faced with inadequate community participation, discrimination, lack of care for people living with HIV, VCT services and high prevalence of antenatal attendants which indicated high vertical transmission rates. On the other hand, socio economic and attitudinal behavioral were also, involved in the spread of HIV in Ethiopia.

Whilst stigma against persons with HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia, was responsible for preventing infected person from coming forward for treatment, the traditional top-down public health management accounted for the high rates of infection. Lesson derived from the Ethiopian experience is that CBOs need both internal strengthening of programs and external support for their sustainability in eliminating the persisting stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV /AIDS. The authorities need to adopt a multi sectoral approach in AIDS control strategies.

Likewise, the authorities ought to address poverty alleviation with an integrated HIV/AIDS component, promise to create an enabling environment, and promote project ownership by communities which will facilitate program design, management and effectiveness. Reviewing identified community based organization that have started in HIV/AIDS patient care and support together with the administrative strengthening of Weredas and Kabeles and implementation of multi sectoral HIV

plan using preventive approach, created an environment conducive to the development of community based organization especially in small towns and rural areas, where these CBOs are most visible, and their leaders are highly respected, while health services are at least accessible; and, are instrumental in monitoring and enhancing the achievement of the community based organizations.

The study identified the importance of project ownership and the importance of Community Based Organizations as the method of empowering people living with HIV/AIDS including youths. This study relates with the research questions number one on: Which programmes, projects, or micro projects could be of benefit to youths living with HIV?

2.5.6 Impact of HIV on Food and Poverty

A study carried out in Tanzania at Ludewa by Kessy et al. (2004) in relation to the impact of HIV/AIDS on food and poverty, revealed that HIV/AIDS pandemic has affected the performance of agricultural activities due to the following reasons: prolonged illness resulting in loss of man working days, taking care of the sick and death.

Individuals could not work either because of illness among themselves or taking care of the sick relatives; also, attending funeral services. Thus, leading to loss of economic activities especially agriculture which the people of Ludewa depend on. This on the other hand, limit the chances for the alleviation of poverty so as to attain the Millennium Development Goals on poverty alleviation; as there is increased expenditure on illness. Besides, whatever is served is used during the time of sickness.

HIV/AIDS and poverty is complex and intertwines problems hence, the need of efforts to empower household economically to improve their sources of livelihoods and increasing social support and safety nets for the poor. HIV/AIDS pandemic is threatening the social economic development due to the increased mobility and mortality particularly among the productive group. HIV/AIDS has contributed to the depth of food insecurity especially in rural households.

HIV/AIDS has a severe impact in declining agricultural productivity as more time and financial resources are spent to take care of the sick, seeking medical advice/ services. Kessy et al. (1bid) further noted that women are more encumbered with the responsibility of giving care to AIDS patients than their male counterpart and it is well known that women take full responsibility for the welfare of the family including farm work.

The scourge adds more burden by reducing the levels of production and that, its impacts are broad, affecting different socio economic spheres a compelling reason for multi sectoral approach. Through the National Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework the rate of infection is to be reduced through a well-coordinated national response program that ensures comprehensive and effective community based interventions.

All ministries, departments, agencies and local authorities are required to incorporate HIV/AIDS control activities in their plans. Local government authorities' plans are to begin at local community levels. And that the Government has to involve the public, NGOs and other Community Based Organizations in its efforts to combat HIV/AIDS.

2.5.7 HIV/AIDS and Family Well-being

In Southern Africa, Ferrira et al. (2001) conducted study on HIV/AIDS and family wellbeing, aiming specifically at improving the situation of women and children affected by AIDS in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and several West African countries. The program maintains that challenges of epidemics call for multi sectoral response from government, business community, civil society, community based organizations and non governmental bodies. Most efforts guided by government strategies have mainly focused on prevention, awareness, information and education. Whereas, the problem of caring for terminally ill patients irresistible and most health institutions have been unable to cope with the situation hence, the establishment of home based care. The care now fall into the hands of family members mainly women and girls.

Young adults suffering from HIV/AIDS are unable to earn income. Orphans and vulnerable children experience school dropout because of lack of school fees, school uniforms and other contributions. According to Ainsworth and Filmer (2006), maternal orphans effect on school enrolment are more than twice those of paternal orphans.

HIV remains a taboo subject in many African countries and persons with AIDS and their families may conceal the status of infected family members and thus forego opportunities for community support. Most of the African countries, social norms tend to encourage men to engage in sexual practice with more than one partner. Sometimes most of these partners are younger than them and they cannot refuse when it comes to making sexual decision. Within this context, poverty among young

women and their view on money as a driving force to sex. Here sex is used as an exchange for material goods. Gender inequality also takes part in the HIV epidemic where in Africa, Botswana with its high educational levels, is a good example, and gives them power to negotiate safer sex. Objective number three on: Gathering of views of youths living with HIV/AIDS on activities and micro projects that will be of benefit to their social economic well being, hence self confidence.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

A theoretical framework is a conceptual model, on how one applies theory or makes logical sense of relationship among several factors that has been identified; as important to the problem (Sekaran 2003).

In this study, three theories were observed; these are: Feminist Social Theory, Maslow Hierarchy of needs and Youth Empowerment Theory. A social work theory provides an objective analysis of problems experienced by a society and theoretical basis for various practices that are aimed forwards clearly with them.

2.6.1 Feminist Social Work Theory

Feminist Social Theory of Lena Dominelli (2002) aimed at studying women's problems and gender disparity in our society. Women have been traditionally treated unjustly by most of the default patriarchal family systems, operational all over the world from dealing with female feticide education of the girl, her role in today's globalized job market; to her growths as a bread winner and home maker. Feminist social theory evolved over time to meet all these challenges. Theory and practice are aimed to a singular objective of empowering women to take control of their lives and

restoring the gender imbalance. Hence, there is a need to understand and value woman's experiences. The weakness of feminist theory is that it offers little or no scope for the individual to be able to change or develop society and have difficulty accommodating empirical evidence.

Strength: It enables women to write about women; also, good at rising gender inequalities within the society. This theory is relevant to the study as it fights against gender imbalances and reduces women dependency on men; this could as well reduce the number of HIV infection among girls as they can support themselves. Youths engage in high risk behavior not because of low awareness of the problem but in most cases due to poverty and unemployment.

2.6.2 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory in psychology proposed by Maslow in his 1943 paper. A theory of human motivation in physiological review. Maslow used the terms Physiological, safety, Belongingness and love, esteem, self-actualization and self-transcendence needs to describe the pattern that human motivations; generally move through. Maslow's theory suggests that the most basic level of needs must be met before the individual will strongly desire the secondary higher level needs. Maslow acknowledge the likelihood that the different level of motivation could occur at any time in human mind but focused on identifying the basic types of motivation and the order in which they should be met.

The Maslow's hierarchy of needs will help youth to acquire the necessary strategies to meet their basic needs. Physiological needs are met first as they play an important

role in for human survival. If these requirements are not met the human body cannot function properly. After Physiological and safety needs are met/ fulfilled it is followed by a sense of belonging an acceptance among the social group, family members, religious group and organizations. These needs of belonging may overcome the physiological and security needs depending on the strength of the peer pressure.

The relevance of this theory is that it gives hints on the fact that fulfillment of basic needs can greatly assist in the reduction of HIV infection among youths. That, hardship of life is one of the areas, which force youth to engage in immoral behaviors which include unsafe sexual practice.

2.6.3 Youth Empowerment Theory

Youth empowerment theory can be broken down into 3 components individual empowerment, organization empowerment and community empowerment. Individual empowerment, youth or adults developing skills to extent control and improve competence as well as developing critical awareness to effectively collaborate for the betterment of organizations and communities. Whereas, Organization Empowerment, provides alternatives to service provision as well as entities that develop and influence policy decisions while community empowerment encourages citizen participation at the local, and national level (Perkins, et al., 1995).

Strength of empowerment theory is that families with limited resources gain knowledge, attitudes and skills needed for family resource management and progress

towards self supporting life styles, specific educational program content is determined and prioritized by individual, families and communities (EDUFAIM, 1994). Also, social benefits that came from decreased isolation, getting to talk about issues, being around with other people with similar situations, meeting new people and making friends.

2.7 Conclusion

The Feminist Social Work Theory which offers little or no scope for the individual to develop, opens a window for women to write about the way the society treats them and this also allows one to write about youths who engage in immoral behavior due to their poverty state. On the other hand, Maslow's Hierarchy of needs helps youths to acquire their basic needs requirements. While Youth empowerment enables youths to acquire knowledge and skills which when assisted with limited resources, can stimulate development that will boost youths' social economic status within the community.

2.8 Literature Synthesis and Knowledge Gap

This chapter, while guided by theoretical framework, explored various readings on the subject matter. The NGOs play a big role in supporting youth living with HIV. Indeed organizations such as WAMATA and PASADA pioneered or supported the socially excluded groups to cope with social life. Whereas, there are various writings relating to NGOs, while, literature relating to CBOs is limited; apparently because, communities either lack or have limited organizations, which are specifically formed at community level, to address issues, based at the community level. However, in this endeavor, the role of Community Based Organization is essential.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section presents the approach and methodologies that were used during the study. A combination of method used included: questionnaires, interviews and observations and documentary review.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is a plan for collecting and utilizing data so that desired information can be obtained with sufficient precision or so that a hypothesis can be tested properly (Gimbi, 2012).

A case study was applied in conducting the research, which was aimed at assessment of NGOs effectiveness in addressing Social Economic Status of youth living with HIV in Tanzania, PASADA being the single unit where the research was designed to be conducted. The motive of adopting a case study was due to the following motives outlined by (Kothari, 2004).

- (i) It is fairly exhaustive method which enabled researcher to study deeply and thoroughly different aspects of phenomenon
- (ii) It is flexible in respect of data collection methods
- (iii) It saves both time and cost.
- (iv) d) It helps in formulating relevant hypothesis along with data which may be helpful in testing them. A case study thus, enables the generalized knowledge to get richer and richer.

3.3 Area of Study

The research was conducted at PASADA in Dar-es-Salaam region, Tanzania. The rationale of choosing PASADA alone is because a case study was conducted and it involves studying a single unit that is PASADA. The researcher has picked PASADA as a base of the evaluation because it has information which can be used in the evaluation of feasibility on NGO activities to strengthen Social Economic Status of youth living with HIV/AIDS.

PASADA is a matured large Non Governmental Organization that has been engaged in supporting HIV/AIDS clients in Dar-es-Salaam and Coast region. It is an acronym for Pastoral Activities and Services for the people living with AIDS Dar es Salaam Archdiocese. PASADA is a social services agency operating under the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Dar-es-Salaam, which began in August 1992, when a small group of people with HIV gathered to seek mutual aid and support from the Archdiocese. PASADA has grown rapidly to meet the exploding demands to the HIV pandemic in Dar es Salaam urban area.

PASADA strives to reach the poorest of the poor living with HIV and provide them with holistic care and supportive services. Although, sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church, the services offered by PASADA are available to all individuals without any discrimination of any sort and completely free of charge. Additionally, educational programs are carried out at community level with the objective of reducing stigma and discrimination and promoting behavioral change, thereby limiting the spread of virus.

3.4 Study Population

Population refers to any set of people or events from which the sample was selected and to which the study results were recognized. As a group of units, members have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher. The population of current study is PASADA community. Best and Khan (1998), define a target population is a set of all people or cases that fit a stated specification. The specific nature of the population depends on the objectives of the research. The target population group of this study was PASADA community; and the targeted population figure constituted 100 people from PASADA community.

3.5 Sample size and Sampling Techniques

3.5.1 Sample Size

The sample size required should be decided by the sample design before starting data collection. This should not be too large or too small. Determination of sample size is an important thing in any research. The sample size should neither be excessively large, nor too small. It should be optimum. An optimum size is one, which fulfils the requirements of efficiency, representativeness, reliability and flexibility Kothari, (1bid.) The sample size for this study was 40 youths living with HIV/AIDS, 40 community members and 20 PASADA employees who were interviewed.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Respondents

SN	Respondents	Total sample
1	Youths living with HIV/AIDS	40
2	Community members	40
3	PASADA employees	20
Total		100

Source: Researcher 2014

3.5.2 Sampling Technique

The researcher used purposive sampling technique which is also called judgmental sampling to select respondents. Purposive sampling technique was used based on the knowledge of the population and the purpose of the study, where a researcher was able to identify cases that have required information with the respect to the objectives of the study. One way of doing purposive sampling was to find people who shared particular characteristics. The study used three kinds of sample; these include: youths, community members and PASADA employees.

3.6 Sources of Data Collection

3.6.1 Primary Source

Primary sources are information gathered directly from experimental studies or respondents using research instruments (Ngaruko, 2012). Primary sources provide first hand information or direct evidence concerning a topic under investigation. They are created by witnesses who experienced the event or condition being documented. Often these sources are created at the time when the events or conditions are occurring. Primary data provides an insight into the nature of the problem. In this particular study the youths, community members and PASADA employees were the primary source for the study.

3.6.2 Secondary Source

These are subsequent publications of primary source in form of documentary materials involving visiting various literatures both published and unpublished books, papers, articles journals, commentaries and reports.

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

3.7.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaires are a formatted set of questions drawn up to meet the objectives of the study, (Gina Wisker, 2014). That, they are also, economical on the grounds that, they can supply a considerable amount of research data at a relatively low cost in terms of materials, time and money. They can also be used to collect data from diverse and large groups of people within a short period.

Questionnaires served as the main method with which most information was collected. A sample size 100 respondents were issued with questionnaires where 40 were youths, 40 community members and 20 PASADA employees. For the purpose of collecting data from the three research objectives.

3.7.2 Interviews

This was another instrument of data collection that was used as it facilitates collection of qualitative data. This technique of data collection, involves direct contact between the researcher and respondents; this method involves oral questioning of respondents. Also, according to Kothari (1bid), this method has the following merit:

- (i) Enables gathering of more information, and that too, in great depth.
- (ii) Personal information can as well be easily obtained under the method.
- (iii) Samples can be controlled more effectively as there arises no difficult of the missing returns; and, non-response generally remains very low.

This study employed semi-structured interview since it permitted flexibility in the sequence of discussions. The methods facilitate probing especially through asking

questions to gain deeper understanding of the phenomena under investigation. Semi-structured interview complement information that was not covered by questionnaires and it was administered to PASADA employees to gather information about the programmes / activities that could be of benefit to youths living with HIV, the challenges that PASADA face and the attitudes perceptions and beliefs of youths living with HIV towards their ensuing social economic wellbeing.

3.7.3 Observation

The Researcher used observation technique as an added supporting method because, not all information could be gathered through questionnaire and interview methods. Some information needed silent study. The watching and noting tool is aimed at fulfilling requirements of the Research Questions of the study, i.e. (i) which programmes, projects and micro-projects could be of benefit to youths living with HIV/AIDS. (ii) What are the challenges facing NGOs supporting youths living with HIV/AIDS. (iii) what are attitudes, beliefs and perceptions of youths living with HIV towards their ensuing social economic status. Observations can sometimes enable achievement of reliable information about certain characteristics of how people actually behave; though it may not give the reasons as to why they behave in such a particular way. Observation methods facilitate qualitative data

In this particular study, the observation revealed that youths who are living with HIV/AIDS have chances of improving their social economic status within the community if, they get appropriate support to develop knowledge, skills and training aimed at addressing their social economic needs.

3.7.4 Documentary Review

Documentary review was used to obtain secondary data available regarding NGOs' activities in strengthening SES of youths living with HIV; but also policies regarding establishment of PASADA and its objectives.

3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

Information collected was analyzed in terms of qualitative and quantitative methods. Quantitative data refers to data ranging from simple counts such as frequency of occurrences to more complex data is presented in the form of tabulation, charts and percentage to interpret results of analysis. A computer software program known as Soft Package for Statistical Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyzing the collected data. The unit of analysis for this study comprised youths, community members and PASADA employees who were respondents in this study. The research objectives of the study and research questions guided the analysis of the study.

3.9 Chapter Summary

In short, this chapter highlighted on methods applied and approaches adopted so as to facilitate information and data collection for the research. They included as afore mentioned, questionnaires, interviews, observations and documentary review. The collected data was analyzed by using qualitative and quantitative approaches, and the outcome of that analysis is presented in chapter four.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the research in which PASADA was the case study. It looks at research questions for the study and what actually exists in the organization. The study aimed at evaluating feasibility of NGO activities in terms of how they strengthen Social Economic Status of youths living with HIV. Thus, the findings are based on questionnaires, interviews, observations and review of documents. Hence, presentation of findings is thus aimed at addressing the research objectives and drawing answers given in line with the research questions.

4.2 The Respondents' Profile

The purpose here was to establish level of education of the people who were interviewed, and the raised question helped to establish the general educational levels of the respondents. Previous studies carried out by other researchers showed that the more educated a person was the wider knowledge he/she had. Ainsworth and Filmer (2006) concluded that it is not either paternal or maternal orphans who are disadvantaged with respect to schooling, but double orphans.

On the other hand, Mosby's Medical Dictionary (2009), defines Social Economic Status as a position of an individual on a scale that measures factors such as education, income, type of occupation, place of residence and in some, population heritage and religion. Thus, some of these factors have been adopted in this Chapter so as to establish the status of youths who are being served by PASADA. The

Findings of questionnaires, interviews and observations and document review focused on research objectives.

Objective One

To establish the methods used by the NGO to prepare youth living with HIV so as to become economically independent.

(a) Views on the Attained Level of Education

The response to the questionnaire relating to education level, enabled generation of a quantitative data from the sample size of the study. The Questionnaires were distributed to a sample of 40 youths. Out of this sample size, only 2 (5%) of the respondents completed higher (A – level) education; and, 16 (40%) attained secondary education while 22 (55%) completed primary education. Whereas, the purpose here was to find out the level of education of those interviewed, this question helped to establish the general educational levels of the respondents. The table below shows the distribution of each respondent as per their levels of education; where majority are those who completed primary school level.

Table 4.1: Educational Level Attained by Frequency and Percentages

Educational Level Attained	No of Respondents	Cross % Responses
Higher education level	2	5%
Secondary level	16	40%
Primary level	22	55%
Total	40	100%

Source: Researcher 2014

(b) Residents' Domicile

This was another question in which 40 Questionnaires were distributed to the respondents as indicated in Table 4.2; about 28 (70%) of the youths were staying with their grandparents; while 8 (20%) were living with the other relatives. Only 4 (10%) were living with their parents. The Table 4.2 shows distribution of respondents in each section, in which case majority were those living with their grandparents.

Table 4.2: Residents' Domicile

Residents'	No of Respondents	Cross % Response
Grandparents	28	70 %
Relative	8	20%
Parents	4	10%
Total	40	100%

Source: Researcher 2014

(c) Income level of Cohabitants

The purpose of this question was to know the income level of the person where the youth reside as indicated in the Figure 4.1.

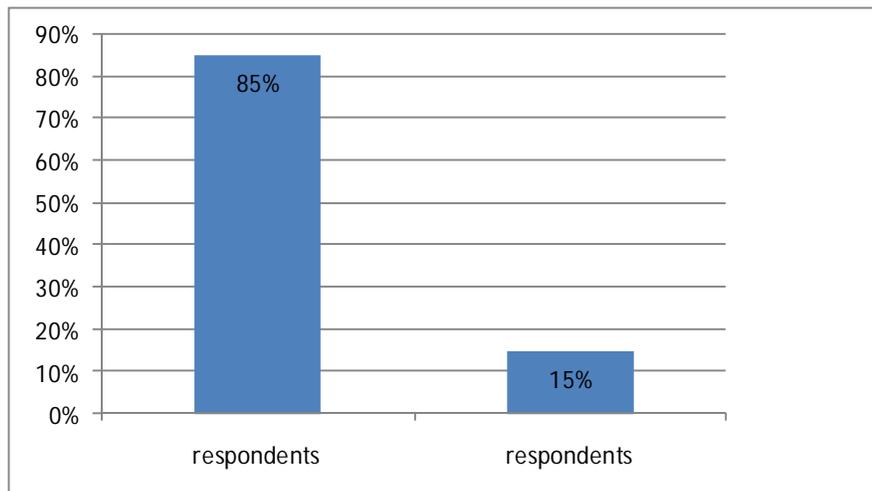


Figure 4.1: Income Level of Cohabitants

Source: Researcher (2014)

Findings revealed that 34 respondents (85 %) were of low level, while 6 respondents (15%) were of medium level. It become apparent that 85% of persons taking care of youths were those of low income earners, while 15% were medium income earners. In this study unless stated otherwise, low income level means a person who earns less than 4000/= Tsh. Per day and high income is anybody who earns more than 4000/= Tsh per day.

(d) The Perceived Role of PASADA in Strengthening Youths' Social Economic Status

Response to this question was aimed at checking if respondents acknowledge services provided by PASADA in terms of whether those services can strengthen their Social Economic Status. Findings as indicated in the Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: The Perceived Role of PASADA in Strengthening Youths' Social Economic Status

Answer	No. of Respondents	Cross % Responses
High level	28	70%
Low level	12	30%
Total	40	100%

Source: Researcher (2014)

Findings showed that the majority of respondents i.e. 28 (70%) responded to the question asked on the perceived role of PASADA in strengthening youth's socio economic status as of high level while, 12 (30%) responded to that of low level. The responses are as summarized in Table 4.3, where the majority perceived high the services provided.

(e) Relating the Strengthening of the Social Economic Status with Reduction of HIV/AIDS Infections Among Youths

The responses are as summarized in Table 4.4 where majority agreed that by strengthening the economic status NGOs could assist reduction of HIV/AIDS spread among youths.

Table 4.4: Relating the Strengthening of Social Economic Status with Reduction of HIV/AIDS Infection Among Youths

Answer	No of Respondents	Cross % of Responses
Agreed	28	70%
Disagreed	10	25%
Don't know	2	5%
Total	40	100%

Source: Researcher (2014)

Findings showed that 28 (70%) respondents agreed that improvement of their social economic conditions would assist in reducing the spread of the HIV infection among youths, 10 (25%) disagreed while 2 (5%) do not know. Thus, judging from this response, 70% of respondents who concur with the concept, while 25% disagreed with the idea and 5% don't know.

(f) The NGOs Effectiveness in Enabling Youths Living with HIV to Cope with Social Life

The findings are presented in Figure 4.2.

Findings showed that 28 (70%) of respondents revealed that PASADA has enabled them to cope with social life for they learned how to live positively; 8 (20%) responded no, while 4 (10%) had nothing to say.

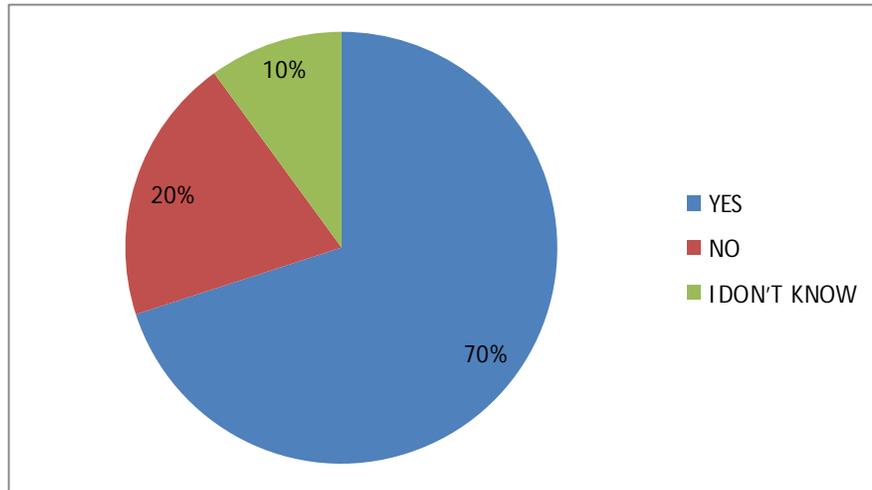


Figure 4.2: NGOs Capability in Youths' Economic Empowerment

Source: Researcher (2014)

(g) Effectiveness of Programs/Micro Projects in Helping Youths Living with HIV/AIDS

This question was posed to 20 PASADA employees, on programmes/micro project to assist youths living with HIV/AIDS; who in turn responded as presented in the Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Programmes/ Micro Project to Assist Youths Living with HIV

Answer	No of Respondents	Cross % Responses
Yes	16	80%
No	0	0%
Don't know	4	20%
Total	20	100%

Source: Researcher (2014)

Findings revealed that 16 (80%) of respondents affirmed while 4 (20%) said they do not know. In short the served society has noted that PASADA is no longer offering similar services to the community due to reduction of donor support. This developed

gap needs to be filled either by the government or community as shown in the Table 4.5.

Objective Two

To find out the challenges faced by NGO supporting economically youths living with HIV/AIDS

(a) Challenges Encountered when Visiting PASADA for Services

This question was specifically leveled to youths in order to establish challenges that they encountered when receiving services at the organization. Their responses are summarized in Table 4.5.

Table 4.6: Challenges Encountered in Service Provision

Answer	No. of Respondents	Cross % Responses
Yes	10	25%
No	30	75 %
Total	40	100 %

Source: Researcher (2014)

The findings on the challenges encountered by youths in service provision at PASADA revealed that 10 (25%) of the youths responded yes; while, 30 (75%) responded no to the question as the services provided by that organization made youths to be more closer to PASADA and are learn more about life skills. The same question was asked to PASADA Employees and the results were as shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 presents the findings / views that PASADA Employees were facing while providing services to youths living with HIV/AIDS.

Table 4.7: Challenges that PASADA Face

Answer	No of Respondents	Cross % Responses
Yes	18	90%
Don't know	2	10%
Total	20	100%

Source: Researcher (2014)

The findings revealed that 18 (90%) responded yes to the question about the challenges that PASADA face while providing services to youths living with HIV/AIDS and only 2 (10%) said that they do not know. The same question was asked to community members as to whether there are challenges that PASADA face while providing services to youths living with HIV/AIDS findings as shown in Figure 4.3.

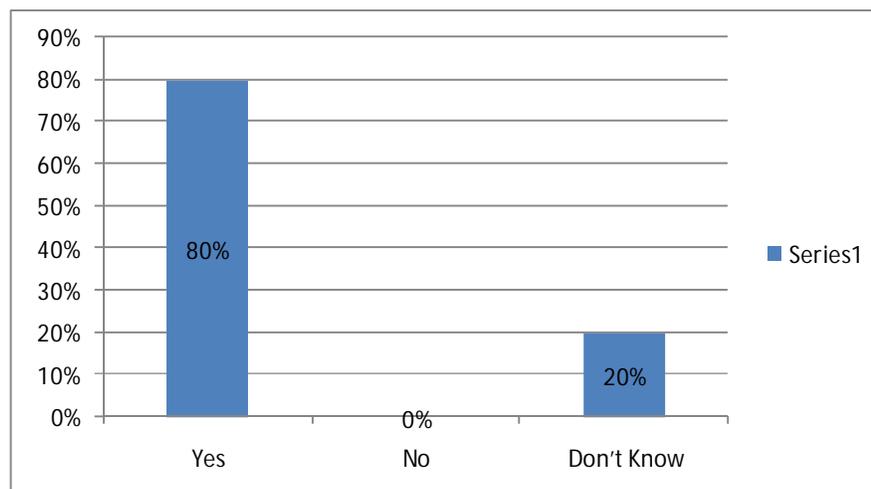


Figure 4.3: Challenges that PASADA Face

Source: Researcher (2014)

Findings showed that 32 (80%) responded Yes, to the question about the challenges that PASADA face while providing services and 8 (20%) don't know. This implies that PASADA can no longer serve up to its previous set levels due to the reduction of donor support from unsustainable external sources.

Objective Three

To gather views of youths living with HIV/AIDS on activities/ micro projects that is of benefit to their social economic wellbeing.

(a) Youths' Aspirations in Life

This question was posed to 40 respondents for the purpose of establishing aspirations of youths living with HIV/AIDS findings as shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Youths' Aspirations

Answer	No. of Respondents	Cross % of responses
To be employed	20	50%
Self employment	14	35%
No aspirations	6	15%
Total	40	100%

Source: Researcher (2014)

Findings showed that 10 (50%) said that they wanted to be employed while 7 (35%) wanted to be self employed, and 3 (15%) had no aspirations at all. The study noted that the main problem facing youths was unemployment.

(b) The Attitudes, Perceptions and Beliefs of Youths that Assist in Strengthening Social Economic Conditions

A question was asked to respondents about their attitudes, perceptions and beliefs on ensuing social economic issues; 30 (75%) responded Yes while 10 (25%) responded No. Figure 4.4 illustrates.

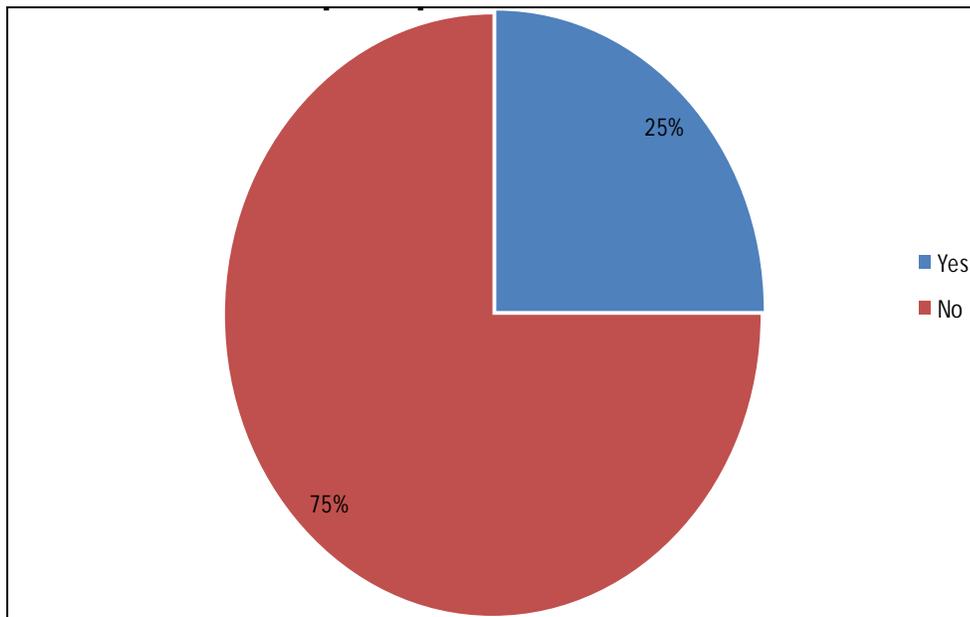


Figure 4.4: The Attitudes, Perceptions and Beliefs of Youths that Assist in Strengthening their Social Economic Conditions

Source: Researcher (2014)

Findings revealed that 75% of the respondents believed that once they disclose their status to others they will be perceived as prostitutes. 25% responded no.

(c) Attitudes, Perceptions and Beliefs of Youths Living with HIV/AIDS

The question was posed to 40 community members for the purpose of establishing the attitudes, beliefs and perceptions of youths towards their ensuing social economic status. Table 4.9 shows the distribution of respondents.

Table 4.9: Attitudes, Perceptions and Beliefs of Youths Living with HIV/AIDS

Answer	No of Respondents	Cross % Responses
Yes	30	75%
No	4	10%
Don't know	6	15%
Total	40	100%

Source: Researcher (2014)

Findings revealed that 30 (75%) of respondents responded yes to the question of attitudes, perceptions and beliefs of youths living with HIV/AIDS while 6 (15%) do not know and 4 (10%) said no.

4.3 Findings and Discussions

These relates to the research questions/objectives of the study, which include the following:

4.3.1 Educational Level of Youths Living with HIV/AIDS

The reason for this question was for the researcher to be aware of the respondents (youth's) level of education where questionnaires were distributed to 40 respondents whose results were that 22 (55%) had completed primary education. 16 (40%) completed secondary school education but failed; hence could not continue with further studies, while only 2 (5%) completed higher or A-level of education. In other words, only 2 youths out of the sample of 40 had attained higher level of education and were also, formally employed. This implies that in order to assist the other 90% of youths to acquire knowledge and skills needed in the formal sector, a specially tailored course will be needed. Unfortunately, The NGO (PASADA), has no ability

to offer all youths with some sort of vocational training. Instead, the youths are encouraged to formulate groups, engage themselves in entrepreneurship skills and self help projects with support of soft loans. Also, they are encouraged to form saving groups “VICOBA” which have so far, proved to be of great help to those who can abide to the groups’ policy.

4.3.2 Residents’ Domicile

The reason for this question was to know whom youths were living with; as this situation has a role to play on strengthening the SES of youths living with HIV/AIDS.

It was established that about 28 (70%) of respondents (youths) were living with their grandparents while 8 (20%) were living with their relatives, and 4 (10%) were staying with their parents. Researcher wanted to know as to why the majority of youths are living with their grandparents. The answer is that they are living with their grandparents because their parents had died of HIV/AIDS and they were receiving services at PASADA. That after the death of their parents they continued receiving services at PASADA as they were also HIV/AIDS positive. They got the HIV infection from their mothers.

4.3.3 The Income Level of the Persons Staying with the Youths

Youths were also asked a question concerning the income level of the person whom their staying with. And the Findings revealed that the income status of the guardians or parents staying with youths living with HIV/AIDS, was of low income. That 85% of people taking care of youths were those of low income earners while 15% were

medium income earners. According to Angela et al (2009), had established in their paper that cash transfers have been found to be effective in improving the wellbeing of HIV/AIDS affected households.

PASADA has been supporting orphans through material support i.e. paying school fees, school supplies and food support to child headed homes, housing and shelter. For, when parents die many children are left in rented accommodation without the means for paying rent; thus, faced with the risk of being thrown out by landlords. Others who were living in homes that were left by their parents could not afford to pay for maintenance or carry out emergency repairs. The support given by PASADA assists the orphans in all aspects.

4.3.4 NGOs' Activities as a Source of Improving SES to Youths Living with HIV/AIDS

A question was asked to youths about acknowledging the services performed by PASADA so as to strengthen the SES of youths living with HIV/AIDS. The study has established that NGO services are of great importance to all issues related to social economic status among youth. That, 65% of respondents acknowledged services provided by PASADA, which strives to help the poorest of the poor living with HIV and provide them with holistic care and support services.

On the other hand, 35% were of the opinion that activities of the Organization do not improve SES of youths living with HIV/AIDS due to the fact that the service provision is decreasing day after day.

4.3.5 Issues Relating to Strengthening of SES of Youths in Reducing HIV/AIDS Infection

A question was asked to youths in relation to strengthening of SES of youths in reducing HIV/AIDS. The research study revealed that 70% of the respondents were of the opinion that improved social economic conditions would assist in reducing the spread of the scourge; while 30% disagreed. Those who disagreed were with the opinion that strengthening SES of youths will not change immoral behaviors among those youths as it is an inborn behavior.

4.3.6 Effectiveness of Programmes/Micro Projects

An interview conducted on the opinion of PASADA Employees revealed that 16 (80%) were of the opinion that the Organization's programmes/micro projects were helpful in assisting youth's SES. On the other hand, 4 (20%) had no comments about the effectiveness of its activities.

4.3.7 The Extent at which PASADA has been Successful in SES of Youths living with HIV/AIDS

This was the question posed to the community members in search of their opinion on the SES services provided by the Organization. Their response indicated that 24 (60%) were satisfied with the efforts given by PASADA in strengthening the SES of youths living with HIV/AIDS in their communities; and these are the ones who started receiving services more than 3 years ago; where they were able to receive both material and non material support for example food, payment of school fees and vocational training etc. 6 (15%) were not satisfied as they enjoyed the services for a short while and they had no idea as to why these services came to an end. They had

no idea of PASADA's dependence to external support. While 10 (25%) knew nothing about PASADA receiving grants from PEPFRAR.

Challenges faced by NGO supporting economically youths living with HIV/AIDS Youths' response towards challenges encountered when receiving services at PASADA were that 75% said they were satisfied with the provided services; 25% said they were not satisfied. Those who said yes were with the opinion that PASADA make youths to be closer to the organization staff; and they have been supported both financially as well as materially. For example, that 16 youths were able to receive secondary education. Though in their final examinations could not make it, the poor performance hindered them from further studied.

The same question was asked to PASADA employees, their response revealed that 90% said that they faced challenges when providing services to youths especially in the 3 years due to the fact that PASADA has been receiving fewer funds than what it used to get despite the increasing number of clients. PASADA has more than 48 000 clients receiving services at the organization. And the remaining 10% had no comment.

There are however, challenges along that path which include the under mentioned:

- (i) Low services due to reduction of funds
- (ii) Few workers compared to the workload
- (iii) Youths not willing to accept the HIV status
- (iv) The problem of unemployment among youths

- (v) Parents not willing to disclose HIV status to their children, even youths being not able to disclose their status
- (vi) Early pregnancies among youths will remain quite a big problem
- (vii) Community members who are not able to contribute to youth living with HIV/AIDS.
- (viii) Limited government sponsorship for education purposes.

The response of community members interviewed was that 80% were in agreement with the fact that the Organization was facing financial problem, which affected service provision; while 20% did not know, whether there were any challenges. Youths were interviewed in search of their aspirations in life, and their response was that 50% wanted to be employed, while 35% preferred to self-employment. The remaining 15% had no aspiration getting employed.

PASADA Employees were interviewed in search of gathering views on youths living with HIV/AIDS on activities/ micro projects that are of benefit to their social economic wellbeing. Their response revealed that 75% were not serious in their living aspirations (taking issues lightly). On the other hand 25% thought that some of the youths were serious in improving their living standards.

Community members and their response were that 75% thought youths living with HIV/AIDS were not open to reveal or disclose their HIV health status; Thus, the community members find it hard on how together the information from youths on the activities/ micro projects that are of beneficial to their social economic wellbeing.

While 15% had nothing to say, and 10% contributed positively on how the micro programmes could be of beneficial to youths.

Direct observation took place at PASADA where the researcher was able to take note of the activities of the organization and services offered. This also, included the interaction of community members and youths as well as youths and PASADA employees, in relation to responses to the posed research questions. Conducting observations allows information to be triangulated with other findings such as interviews, questionnaires and reviewed documents, (Maxwell, 1996). The researcher was able to compare the interview conducted and the activities carried out at the organization.

4.4 Major Findings

- (i) Education was one of the methods used by PASADA in assisting youths living with HIV/AIDS. The organization normally support them financially and in material form.
- (ii) Income level of cohabitants: The study findings revealed that. Orphaned children live with their grandparents whose source of income is less than 3000/= Tsh per day.
- (iii) Provision of grants: PASADA is among the NGOs that promote the wellbeing of youths through provision of grants aimed at assisting them to start self-help business.

4.5 Summary

This chapter bears the analysis of data, presentation of research findings and discussions. Research objectives were used to present the derived findings. Tables,

charts and percentages were used for the presentation of the research findings. The research objectives enabled to establish how youths cope with their social life. Also that, youths learn how to live positively, and through this the youths were able to build their capacity. Indeed, activities of PASADA do, in one way or the other, assist in strengthening social economic conditions of youth living with HIV/AIDS; but due to limited funds, the number of those who are able to be trained is very minimal.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This last chapter summarizes the purpose of the study the research questions and finally, concluded with recommendations drawn from the study.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

Data from questionnaires, interviews, observations and document review focused on research objectives. Educational level attained was one of the methods used by PASADA in assisting youths living with HIV/AIDS. For those who were selected to join government secondary schools and were orphans, PASADA normally support them financially and in material form. About 40% of youths interviewed were assisted by PASADA up till they complete secondary education. Education therefore, is one of the methods used by the NGO in its move to empower youths.

Family centered approach is also, another method that target orphans where a team of PASADA employees visit client's residence to evaluate living conditions as well as the income level of the cohabitant. This method enables to evaluate the clients living conditions and the type of assistance needed. Findings revealed that 70% of orphaned children live with their grandparents whose source of income is of low level as indicated on the question asked on the income level of cohabitants that 85% are of low income level.

Strengthening Socio Economic Status with the reduction of HIV infection among youths. Data, which were collected and analyzed, supported the findings aimed at

strengthening social economic conditions among youths. Feminist Social Work Theory is relevant to the above research objective as it fights against gender imbalances and reduces women dependency to men. Findings revealed that 70% of the respondents were of the opinion that by strengthening social economic conditions will reduce HIV infection among youths.

PASADA is among the NGOs that promote the wellbeing of youths through for example, in the provision of social assistance, voluntary counseling and testing; vocational training programs aimed at providing knowledge and skills to enable youths to get employed. The employment may be either formal or informal. Youths who successfully complete their course; could then be trained in small business management and get small grants that could assist them to start their own business.

Also youths learn how to live positively, through this youth are able to build their capacity. Indeed activities provide by PASADA in one way or the other assist in strengthening social economic conditions of youth living with HIV/AIDS but due to limited fund, the number of those who are able to be trained is very minimal.

Interviews with youths, who had received support from PASADA for more than 8 years and who also, have had past experience about the kind of support they enjoyed before, in comparison with the current situation. They responded that they had seen the difference between what happened in the past (where, clients were given several services that included payment of house rent, food supply, school fees and school uniforms and absences of the same now.

Findings revealed that the core problem facing youth is unemployment. Shaidi (2006) in his study about HIV and Youth in Tanzania. 'Youths opt to seek employment by migrating to towns or cities. For those who get the opportunity of being employed in urban areas, they are lowly paid due to their lack of expertise and experience; hence, increasing poverty among youths. This prompts the need of advocacy. That is, speaking on behalf on matters involving youths, empowerment through vocational training, self help activities, and formation of youth groups where they can air their views'.

5.3 Conclusions

The study found that:

- (i) PASADA as NGO has temporary impact on the youth SES due to the fact that it depends entirely on external grants which are in- turn not sustainable. The granter has already declared that support to PASADA will end in 2016.
- (ii) Community Based Organizations (CBOs) whose structure could be ideal in tackling youth problems and manage them sustainably, they cannot serve that purpose due to the fact that they are directly linked to the core root of the youth related problems that include stigma and discrimination within the communities.
- (iii) Youths make up majority of the population within the communities; but according to observations of the study, these responsible communities have not been able to keep up with the up-surge of youth increase amongst its members. Thus, due to lack of special attention to such group has lead to increased youth

related problems such as lack of training (VETA), unemployment, immoral behaviors and poor school performances.

5.4 Recommendations

In order to strengthen SES of youths living with HIV/AIDS, the following steps are recommended.

5.4.1 Recommendations to the Government through the Ministry of Education

HIV/AIDS which was at once, perceived as a health problem in the 1980s and 1990s, has turned out to become a cross cutting issues that touches all spheres of the society. It is in view of this diverse change that prompts the need of revisiting some of the basic trainings which are necessary for equipping the youths with the basic knowledge of how to cope with life.

The government should thus, introduce the domestic science lessons in primary schools which will be geared towards training boys and girls various experiences - for example needle work, cookery, animal husbandry and carpentry.

The NGOs ought to adopt an approach that ensures that communities identify core problems in their areas and let its members recommend means of solving them. Role of NGOs becomes that of backstopping ideas and efforts of communities.

Communities should be advised to form Community Based Organizations (CBO) which among its recommendations of its constitution, should be evolving social economic strategies that includes youths in terms of their education, vocational training, and establishment of micro projects.

5.4.1.1 Community Members

The role of community members in the lives of youths and their wellbeing is to ensure that they grow up to become good members in their society. Elders and influential people within the community provide proper direction of how the youths should behave. Indeed they shape the form of how their community should set an example within their living society.

Community members therefore, avail informal education to the youths of their community. On the other hand, this is the local level which can shape youths wellbeing by adopting practices of community elders. Whereas, NGOs provide unsustainable source of income to youths communities, when empowered, avail sustainable solution to youth's problems.

5.4.1.2 Social Workers

Social work as a profession that promotes social change, problem solving and empowerment of people. Hence, there is need for social workers to advocate for youths problems as they cannot stand up on their own. Social workers are the very persons who have been trained on how to bring about changes from individual level, family level, and community level as well as at national level.

5.4.1.3 Recommendations to Youths

Youths need guidance towards addressing social economic status. As the saying goes, togetherness enables formation of groups that would focus on their way of improving their way of living. It is thus, strongly recommended for the community

leadership to encourage formation of youths clubs/ groups that would among other objectives address the youth social economic development in their areas.

5.4.2 Recommendations for Further Studies

It has been recommended that further studies should be carried out on how to change the mindset of society members who belief that it is either the external donors or central government who can bring economic development.

There is a need of studying the roles and responsibilities of similar NGO like UNICEF which is currently operating under the Dar es Salaam Archdiocese that is providing training to youths living with HIV/AIDS on how to improve their technical know how on entrepreneurship skills.

5.4.2.1 Government Involvement

Temeke Hospital, which is a Government agency, that distributes ARVs to people living with HIV/AIDS. This agency could collaborate with District Social Welfare office and provide similar services like the one provided by PASADA.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaires

I am Mary Geoffrey Kanza a postgraduate student of the Open University of Dar-es-Salaam pursuing a master's degree in Social Work. As part of the requirements for that award, I am required to undertake a research project and my title is: **Evaluation of feasibility of NGO activities to strengthen Social Economic Status of youth living with HIV at PASADA in Temeke Municipality.** The information given will be purely for academic purposes and will be treated confidentially. May I therefore, thank for your cooperation.

(i) Questionnaires for youths

1. Respondent's demographic characteristics (Please tick/ fill blank space)

(a) Gender: Male () Female ()

(b) Age

(c) Place of residence

2	What is your educational level	Higher level	Secondary level	Primary level
3	Residents' Domicile	Parents	Grand parents	Relatives
4	What is the income level of cohabitant	Low	Medium	High
5	What are the youths' aspirations in life	Being employed	Self employed	No aspirations

6	Respondents' awareness of PASADA and its activities	One year ago	Two years ago	More than three years Ago
7	Do you think the services provided by PASADA will enable youths to strengthen their SES			
8	Do you think by strengthening the social economic conditions of youths will assist in reducing spread of HIV among youths	Yes	No	Do not know
9	Do you think NGOs have managed to enable youths living with HIV to cope with social life	Yes	No	Do not know
10	Do you encounter any challenges in service provision	Yes	No	Do not know

(ii) Questionnaires to community members (Please indicate with a tick)

Sn	Issue raised	Yes	No	Do not know
1	Do you think programmes/ micro projects can assist in promoting social economic status of youth living with HIV/AIDS.			
2	What are in your views, problems encountered in services provided by NGOs			
3	Has PASADA achieved its objectives of service provision to the community.			

4	In your views do you think by depending on the external assistance a community can solve its own problems			
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Appendix 2: Interview for PASADA Employees

1. Do NGO services enable youths to cope with social life

(i) Yes ()

(ii) No ()

(iii) If yes how/ If no why

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.....
.....
.....

2. Do you think programmes/ micro projects could be helpful to youths living with HIV to strengthen social economic conditions?

(i) Yes ()

(ii) No ()

(iii) If yes what are they

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.....
.....
.....
.....

3(a). Are there any challenges that PASADA faces while providing services to youths?

(i) Yes ()

(ii) No ()

(iii) If yes, what are they?

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....

4(a) Does PASADA have any plans of involving community members in establishing activities/ programmes of strengthening Social Economic Status of Youths living with HIV/AIDS?

- (i) Yes ()
- (ii) No ()
- (iii) If yes what are those plans? If no why?

.....
.....
.....
.....

5(a) Do you have any plans of gathering views from youths living with HIV on activities or micro projects that are of benefit to their social economic wellbeing?

- (i) Yes ()
- (ii) No ()
- (iii) If yes what are those plans?

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.....
.....
.....
.....

Appendix 3: Observation

The researcher was able to take a note of the activities and services offered at PASADA. As well as how youths and PASADA employees interact with each other.

Appendix 4: Research Clearance Letter

QuickTime™ and a
decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

