The United Nations and Implementing-Cooperating Partners’ efficacy on Growth and Development Intervention Initiatives in Developing Countries: Case of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

BY

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OCTOBER 2016
DECLARATION FORM

The undersigned certify that they have read and recommend to BUSE for acceptance; a dissertation with the title, *The United Nations and Implementing-Cooperating Partners’ efficacy on growth and development intervention initiatives in developing countries: Case of Zimbabwe and Namibia*, by B1541368 in partial fulfilment of the requirements for Master of Science Degree in International Relations.

STUDENT.............................................................................................................................

SUPERVISOR....................................................................................................................... 

DATE..................................................................................................................................
DEDICATION

This document is dedicated to my family and that includes my parents, brother and sisters for the unwavering and unshakable support they have rendered me throughout my academic endeavours. They have been my pillar stone and have stood by me financially giving me the needed moral support and encouragement all the time. Special appreciation goes to them all, each and every one of them for the pivotal role they played seeing me through my academic studies and above all, glory to the Almighty God.
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<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>Accra Agenda for Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACP</td>
<td>Aid Coordination Policy</td>
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<td>CRS</td>
<td>Catholic Relief Services</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisations</td>
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<td>CPI</td>
<td>Corruption Perception Index</td>
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<td>DaO</td>
<td>Deliver as One</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>Economic Commission for Africa</td>
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<td>ECOSOC</td>
<td>Economic and Social Council</td>
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<td>EDF</td>
<td>European Development Fund</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDI</td>
<td>Foreign Direct Investment</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
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<td>GNP</td>
<td>Gross National Product</td>
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<td>GoZ</td>
<td>Government of Zimbabwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRN</td>
<td>Government of the Republic of Namibia</td>
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<tr>
<td>I-CP</td>
<td>Implementing-Cooperating Partners</td>
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<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Agency</td>
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<td>IFI</td>
<td>International Financial Institution</td>
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<td>International Governmental Organisations</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non Governmental Organisations</td>
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<td>KII</td>
<td>Key Informant Interview</td>
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<tr>
<td>LDC</td>
<td>Least Developed Countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDC</td>
<td>Movement for Democratic Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>NANGO</td>
<td>National Association for Non Governmental Organisations</td>
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<td>NANGOF</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organisation</td>
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<td>NEPAD</td>
<td>New Partnership for Development</td>
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<td>NPC</td>
<td>National Planning Commission</td>
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<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official Development Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<td>PVO</td>
<td>Private and Voluntary Organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td>QCPR</td>
<td>Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Resident Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern Africa Development Community</td>
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<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<td>SG</td>
<td>Secretary General</td>
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<tr>
<td>UMI</td>
<td>Upper Middle Income</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>United Nations Country Team</td>
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<td>UNECA</td>
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<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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<td>United Nations Development Group</td>
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<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UNPAF</td>
<td>United Nations Partnership Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZUNDAF</td>
<td>Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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ABSTRACT

The study sought to analyse the efficacy of the United Nations and Implementing-Cooperating Partners’ intervention initiatives on growth and development in developing countries with reference to Zimbabwe and Namibia. The study comprised of 32 respondents in total with 8 respondents representing the United Nations in Zimbabwe and Namibia, 8 representing the International Governmental Organisations in Zimbabwe and Namibia, 8 representing International Development Agencies in Zimbabwe and Namibia and another 8 representing NGOs and CSOs in Zimbabwe and Namibia. The study applied a qualitative methodology thus data collection tools such as Key Informant Interviews, Self Administered Questionnaires and Documentary/Secondary Research were employed. The combination of these instruments was used to reduce weaknesses each tool possesses being supplemented by advantages the other bears. The study showed that growth and development challenges cannot be completely eradicated in developing countries due to various reasons. However the application of liberal approach to development can ameliorate and yield better results compared to inflexible rigid approach to development which worsens the problem/situation.

According to liberal theorists the reduction of state involvement in the development process and coming in of NGOs which are efficient surrogates replacing the state would ensure effective development. The state in a rigid and intolerant environment like Zimbabwe has clashed with these surrogates (NGOs) accusing them for being conduits of their donor countries’ foreign policies meddling in the politics of the country. This has led to the creation of an inhibiting environment for NGOs through enactment of restrictive legislation for their operations thus rendering them ineffective. A comparison is drawn from Namibia which has a liberal and tolerant environment whereby NGOs work hand in hand with the government forging strong partnership and alliances to development with the environment being highly conducive. This comparison has shown that Namibia is relatively ‘better off’ than Zimbabwe which is ‘worse off’ in terms of socio-economic development with Namibia progressing towards development and Zimbabwe recoiling. This has also been highlighted by socio-economic analysts who have attributed Namibia as the most developing nation and Zimbabwe the least developing one in Southern Africa. It is therefore recommended that governments should actively participate in the development process tackling corruption, ensuring good governance practises coupled with transparency and accountability and put in place sound socio-economic policies in place. This will then be buttressed and supplemented by foreign aid to ensure effective development.
CHAPTER 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

In the development discourse, developing countries fall in the category of Third World or Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Wolf-Phillips (1987) avers that the term Third World is synonymous with underdeveloped countries and is normally seen to include many countries with colonial pasts in Africa, Latin America, Oceania and Asia. Sachs (2010) argues that Charles De Gaulle came up with the term whilst other scholars aver it was coined by Alfred Sauvy and it took currency after the Second World War. Third World countries are faced with a plethora of economic, political, socio-cultural, technological, legal, environmental (ecological) challenges. These lead to underdevelopment and stagnation in growth in all spheres of life. Tomlinson (2003) stresses that these countries are considered underdeveloped by the West based on a variety of characteristics (low economic development, low life expectancy, high rates of poverty and diseases etc) and have struggled to attain steady socio-economic development. It is further argued that these countries became the targets for aid and support from Western Governments, International Organizations, United Nations (UN), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and individuals from wealthier nations because of the enormous challenges bedevilling them.

The United Nations (2011) has defined an underdeveloped country/third world/developing country as one in which per capita real income is low compared with the per capita real income of the USA, Canada, Australia and Western Europe. These countries are characterized by low per capita income, inequitable distribution of wealth and income, low levels of living, high level of illiteracy, low levels of productivity, capital deficiency, high rate of population growth, high and rising levels of unemployment and underemployment, deficient human and social development, a dualistic economy, technical backwardness, dependence of agriculture production and primary products, dependence and vulnerability in international relations. Todaro and Smith (2006) have also come up with various characteristics of underdevelopment / developing countries / third world countries. These factors include lower levels of
living and productivity, lower levels of human capital, higher levels of inequality and absolute power, higher levels of population growth, greater social fractionalisation, larger rural populations but rapid rural-to-urban migration, adverse geography, underdeveloped markets, lingering colonial impact and unequal international relations. Author of the book *Growth and Development with Special Reference to Developing Countries*, Thirlwall (2003) in his text mentions more or less the same characteristics of third world/developing countries as those mentioned above.

Building on the above paragraphs, questions have arisen on why there are still persistent development challenges and stagnation in growth in developing nations despite the various development intervention initiatives being carried out by the UN and its Development Partners. This has led to some international development practitioners to conclude that the UN and its development partners have become more of moribund institutions that serve no positive purpose. Some scholars not withstanding the above assumptions have gone to the extent of calling for a U.N that undertakes intervention initiatives seriously as witnessed under the US Marshall Plan after World War II.

The Marshall Plan Aid of 1948-51 is also known as European Recovery Programme. De long and Eichgreen (1991) term it as the most successful adjustment programme in history. Mills (2008) notes that the Marshal Plan Aid was an initiative by the US to reconstruct and aid Western Europe infrastructure and economies as a post war recovery programme in which the US made the funds available for economic support. The goal of this initiative was to modernise the industries, remove trade barriers in place and in the process increase productivity and adoption of more modern economic processes. About 18 European countries were recipients of the plan benefit and the Soviet though having been invited to participate objected and went on to block benefits to other Eastern Europe countries. This in itself attests to why Eastern Europe is more impoverished compared to the rest of Europe and confirms De long and Eichgreen (1991) claim that the Marshal Plan was the most successful programme in history as Western Europe is a more developed zone. By the time funding came to a halt each and every participating country had surpassed pre-war levels and over the coming decades Europe experienced unprecedented growth. One Belgian economic
historian, Van der Wee (1984) concluded that the Marshall Plan was indeed a great achievement, accomplishment and of colossal success.

Basing on the above facts it is therefore imperative to fully understand the role of the UN and I-CPs in instituting and ensuring growth and development at national level in developing states. This emanates from a question on what is it with developing countries that retards development initiatives, can it be politics and governance, wrong policing, institutional frameworks, high levels of corruption in the third world that impede and hinder the success of such development intervention initiatives. The aim of this thesis is therefore to examine the efficacy (efficiency and effectiveness) of UN and I-CPs (including the Government) in tackling growth and development challenges in developing regions. Two case studies of Zimbabwe and Namibia are established to make a comparison and ascertain the dynamics at interplay leading to deceleration or acceleration in growth and development in developing countries.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Development intervention initiatives are expected to boost growth and development of aided countries e.g. (Japan/ South Korea). The UN and its I-CPs over the years have been mobilising funds to assist in the growth and development of third world countries. The problem/debate that has arisen is that despite all the development assistance given to developing countries by the UN and I-CPs, there is still not much to talk about as growth and development challenges persist in the third world region. Another problem is that those who spearhead these development intervention initiatives have insisted that a country with liberal trappings is more likely to experience growth and development more than one which controls and regulates UN and I-CPs’ development programmes. Zimbabwe and Namibia becomes very interesting cases for analysis as Namibia seems to have a more conducive environment for UN and I-CPs operations whilst Zimbabwe’s environment is a bit rigid and inflexible in approach. It is therefore important to analyse whether Namibia has experienced more growth and development as compared to Zimbabwe (where the state is a bit heavy-handed on UN and I-CP operations).
1.3 **Significance of the Study**

This study is of paramount importance as it will add to the body of knowledge in international economic relations and international development. It will also be useful to policy formulation/makers, government personnel, development practitioners, students in studies of international economic relations and international development and the academia at large. There are key issues that the U.N and I-CPs (including the Government) should be aware of to ensure the achievement of certain goals, targets and objectives. Addressing and tackling development challenges that lead to stagnation of growth is of paramount importance to a nation(s) as it brings about quality of life and equitable distribution of wealth and income. It also assists in the eradication of poverty, high and sustained economic growth, employment creation and equity as well as result in increased income and access to productive resources and basic service. It further improves the socio-economic well-being of the nation(s) at large contributing to national development and growth. It is important to note that combining efforts and resources is the source and basis to foster and ensure development. United Nations, IGOs, IFIs, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, Development Agencies, Government and its departments and other stakeholders should have a working partnership with donors rather than creating donor dependency which at times leads to suspicion, hostility and intolerance.

1.4 **Purpose of the Study**

The study aims to carry out a comparative analysis on the effectiveness and efficiency of UN and I-CPs role in spearheading growth and development in Zimbabwe and Namibia. This is so bearing in mind the two countries different approaches of how UN and I-CPs should operate in their territories as governed by various pieces legislation and prescriptions offered by international declarations on aid and development effectiveness.
1.5 **Research Objectives**

- To examine the efficacy of ‘foreign development aid’ in response to growth and development challenges in developing countries.

- To analyze effectiveness of the U.N and I-CPs (including the Government) as informed by the International declarations on Aid and Development effectiveness.

- To ascertain the level and extent of engagement and roles of the UN and I-CPs (including the Government) in responding to growth and development challenges.

- To assess the relevance, significance and impact of the Government and U.N in their coordinating role(s) in addressing growth and development challenges in developing countries.

1.6 **Research Questions**

- How effective and efficient is ‘foreign development aid’ to foster growth and development in developing countries?

- How effective and efficient is the U.N and Implementing-Cooperating Partners in articulating and working towards the improvement of growth and development as informed by International declarations?

- What and which roles and responsibilities should the U.N, Government and each key stakeholder (IGOs, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs) play and accountability on the part of each institution as well as the relationship/engagement levels between and amongst them?

- How robust and of importance is the U.N and Government in coordinating development intervention initiatives between and amongst all the actors involved?
1.7 **Delimitation of the Study**

The study is primarily concerned about the UN and Development Cooperating Partners (including the Government) contribution and efforts to redress growth and development challenges in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

1.8 **Limitations of the Study**

Resistance to provide adequate or biased information on the part of U.N staff fully aware of the nature of the researcher’s occupation of conducting evaluation exercises in the system in Zimbabwe as well as considering the researcher is no longer attached with UN in Namibia but will seek a letter of approval to carry out my research from the Resident Coordinator.

The information obtained will expose the weaknesses and deficiencies in mode of operation of the UN systems and I-CPs (incl. Government) in both cases thus the withholding of pertinent information, but approval from RC and those of authority will make them to comply.

The contract basis nature of employment of the U.N. and I-CPs might limit the scope of understanding and full comprehension of the subject matter as most staffers (respondents) will be new to the system without enough requisite knowledge of the frameworks (ZUNDAF and UNDAF-UNPAF) from inception to present but I believe there are staffers who have fixed term appointment contracts who have been in the system for a very long time.

Accessibility to respondents of high office e.g. Resident Coordinators of both UN systems which is the coordinating agency for all U.N specialized agencies, IGOs, IDA, NGOs and CSOs Directorship to conduct key informant interviews and administer questionnaires but appointments will be made to ensure that they schedule it in their own diaries.
The topic under study has some political connotations (governance systems and institutional frameworks) that could restrict objective participation of knowledgeable individuals amongst the respondents who are fully quiet aware of the implications of the system contributing to the curtailing of growth and development. However this is entirely an academic paper and not a political document thus having minimum implications of such consequences.

1.9 Assumptions

- The study assumes that the efficient and effective exploitation and utilisation of foreign aid for development can generate growth and development in developing countries.
- Adhering to International Declarations on Aid and Development Effectiveness is a benchmark and yardstick to an effectual nifty development trajectory.
- Flawed partnership(s) and minimum collaborative relationship(s) between and amongst development cooperating partners has detrimental negative impacts on development.
- The creation of conducive, enabling environment by the Government for smooth operation(s) of NGOs and other partners is a necessary precondition/pre-requisite for proficient delivery.
- Apposite and adept coordination of resources, programming, development cooperating partners and their activities by development principals (UN and Government) in the development process will yield improved and enhanced output/outcomes.

1.10 Definition of Terms

- **Implementing Partner(s)**
  According to the Wiktionary (2011) it is either an associate government or non government entity or agent that supplements the works of a larger organization or agency by helping carry out institutional arrangements in line with the larger organization’s goal and objectives.
**Cooperating Partner(s)**
In general these are agents of development involved in joint operation or action between and amongst one another (countries, organizations, entities) to achieve one common objective, purpose and goal(s).

**Efficacy**
According to Hornby (2011) it is the ability or power to produce intended or desired results or effects. It is synonymous with effectiveness, efficiency, sufficiency, capability, success and competence.

**Development**
According to (Todaro 1981) it is a multi-dimensional process involving the reorganization and reorientation of the entire economic and social systems. It is a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has through some combinations of social, economic and political process secured the way of obtaining a better life.

**Developing Countries**
Also known as underdeveloped / third world countries have been defined by the United Nations (2011) as one in which per capita real income is low compared with the per capita real income of the USA, Canada, Australia and Western Europe. They characterized by some tenets of underdevelopment as those outlined in the introductory paragraphs.

**Intervention**
In general it is an attempt and or deliberate involvement in a difficult situation in-order to improve and enhance the present state of affairs into a better one.

**Initiative**
In general it is a plan, project or program idea and process to achieve something or solve a problem.
1.11 **Summary**

This chapter introduced the research study as a whole by giving a background overview of what the third world/developing country is and the continents that fall within this category. The third world/developing countries characteristics are highlighted as propounded by various scholars thus exposing the challenges that they face compared to developed nations. The statement of the problem to the study is furnished questioning on the reasons of the persistent development challenges despite the UN and I-CP development assistance. This is followed by the significance of the study which seeks to explicate the direct benefits of the study to various stakeholders involved which includes the academia (students in the study of International Relations), Government and its institutions, UN and specialized agencies, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), developing countries and the rest of the world. The chapter further explains the purpose of the study which seeks to carry out a comparative analysis on the effectiveness and efficiency of UN and I-CPs role in spearheading growth and development in Zimbabwe and Namibia. The research objectives and question which seek to be answered and achieved by the study in regard to the UN and I-CPs are provided followed by delimitation of the study which covers the area, time and content of the study (Zimbabwe and Namibia). The limitations to the study are exposed as well as how to overcome them followed by assumptions to the study and definition of key terms.
CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter literature content in relation to the subject matter will be reviewed. This is an attempt to get more familiar with information surrounding the topic under discussion of growth and development in Zimbabwe and Namibia. The theoretical framework informing and underpinning the study is introduced followed by a brief overview on foreign aid for development in developing countries. The UN and its work in Africa, partnerships and relations that exist between development partners and the state come after looking at the legislation governing the operations of NGO’s and other partners. The coordination role of the principals in the development process and international declarations on aid and development effective which is a keystone to the study will follow. This will lastly be presented by a comparison of the political socio-economic conditions in both countries.

2.1 Theoretical Framework: Liberal and Marxist Theory of International Economic Relations

Analysis of the study will be informed under the Liberal and Marxist Theories. These theories offer and give explanations and denotations on a wide range of disciplines and the main focus on this study is centred on arguments about non state actors. It is imperative to note that most of the arguments by Liberal theorists’ concepts, models and ideas are borrowed and guided by the World Bank, I.M.F (Bretton Woods Institutions) and other International Financial Institutions (IFIs) that dominate International Economic Relations. Liberal Theorists view non-state actors especially NGOs as the panacea to development in the Third World and they initially believe on the ‘rolling back of the state’. This impression is that NGOs should have independence and autonomy of carrying out their development initiatives without or with minimum intervention or involvement of the state. Liberal scholars’ major argument is that NGOs are closer to the grassroots than the state and can identify
problems bedevilling communities and in the process come up with programmes and projects to address the given challenges. This can be supported by Atack (1999) who argues that NGOs possess development capabilities that governments lack. They are accepted by local communities as a necessary part of the development process. Liberal theorists view ‘Civil Society’ as a vital element to governance and development and it has a countervailing force against an unresponsive government/state.

Liberals view the grassroots as the core and nucleus of development unlike those of modernization theorists who centre on technocrats and government officials as the drivers of development and possess the technical know-how to execute the whole development process. Liberal scholars point out that the donor community has a lot of confidence in NGOs unlike Governments in developing countries because state involvement is usually riddled with politics. Kriger (2011) assert that they (states) tend to politicize Aid whereby those who are in opposition or believed to be aligned to them are excluded from benefiting. States also have a tendency of diverting resources made available by donors for other purposes at times personal apart from those the funds are supposed to be channelled to. Liberal scholars believe that the emergence of NGOs came and turned up as an option after the failure of the Bretton-Woods structural adjustment programmes in vindication of the later which had ascribed detrimental developmental prescriptions to developing countries. The notion of good governance is also pronounced by liberal thinkers and is deemed to strengthen and foster political precepts such as human rights, rule of law, peace and democracy which are critical elements to effective development.

Liberal theorists in essence assert the increasing importance and significance of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the United Nations (UN) and proliferation of NGOs to articulate present day issues like global economy, environment, health, human rights among others. Liberal theory and its neoliberal variants suggest that NGOs have undermined state sovereignty as the international community has become interdependent. Liberal theory scholars work include the works of Keohane and Nye (1981), Martin (1992), Hurell (1995), Weiss and Gordenker et al (1996), Cleaver (1997), Scholte (1997), Hochstetler, Clark and Friedman (2000) and Ronit and Schneider (2000). In essence liberal thinkers aver that
the inability of states to efficiently cope with issues of complex interdependency gave rise to NGOs. Keohane and Nye (1981) assert that IGOs often serve as a forum for developing states and they rely on NGOs for assistance as NGOs can substitute for government agencies in poorer and less developed countries acting as surrogate agencies providing services states cannot afford to offer their citizens.

The above arguments are in tandem with the ideas of Fisher (1997), Weis and Gordenker (1996); Stirrat and Henkel (1996). Fisher (1997) points out that NGOs offers a means to mitigate weaknesses with the process of development. He talks of the ‘new policy agenda’ where Development agencies and International NGOs have effectively supported one another and local NGOs in its pursuance to growth and development. Lewis (1998) points out that the agenda for developing countries and economies combines neoliberal economic policy prescriptions. This is so with stated commitment to good governance projecting development by NGOs efficient and a responsive alternative compared to the state as well as organisational actors with potential to solidify the development process.

Fisher highlights that NGOs have the capability to effectively transfer training and skills that help individuals and communities provide welfare services to the marginalised, contributing to democratization and growth. This resonates with Fowler (1991), Frantz (1987) and Hyden (1998) whom together with Fisher (1997) views NGOs as everything that governments are not. They are not saddled with large bureaucracies, fairly flexible and are open to innovation, more effective, more rapid at implementing development efforts and more proficient in identifying and responding to grassroots needs. Thus the mitigating factors on costs of developing countries in the development process and institutional weaknesses.

2.1.1 Marxist Theory of International Economic Relations

Looking at Marxists, their major argument is that the development trajectories put in place by those who chart the course is questionable. They ask whether the course of development taken is which the beneficiaries desire or it is being imposed on them. Marxist scholars emphasize that any developmental process should be empowering to the poor as to ensure sustainability. That is any developmental intervention should ensure that the beneficiaries are ‘better off’ than they were before it was introduced. It
should also continue to reap benefits and exist long after the donors have terminated funding thus bringing about empowerment and sustainability. Marxists’ other major point of view is on change whereby development practitioners in the NGO sector should conscientise the peasants that the whole development course rests with them. They further argue that NGOs should be more of a mechanism, catalyst and vehicle guiding the grassroots to be critical and conscious of their environment. Shivji (2007) asserts that NGOs should be catalysts of change rather than catechists of aid that they are today. This would allow social policy to be determined by citizens rather than donors.

Marxist scholars such as Shivji (2007), Wright (2012) and Veltmeyer (2001) stress that this desired change should be radical and genuine in approach and not that of lip-service. Shivji (2007) a critic of the neo-liberal policies in Africa asserts that unlike the Marxists, Liberal theorists maintain western hegemony and are not critical as they maintain and accept things as they are. He further argues that as a result NGOs have flourished and consolidated the neo-liberalism hegemony in Africa. He accentuates the need for radicals within the development arena (NGOs) who are not driven by lucrative monetary gains in the sector but those with the passion of bringing and fostering development and who have the people (grassroots) at heart. The strengthening of NGOs to adopt a radical approach to change is of paramount importance as they are the agencies that implement projects and programmes on behalf of other cooperating partners (UN, IGOs and IDAs). He argues that NGOs play a significant role in Aid. He asserts that as Structural Adjustment Programmes by World Bank and IMF were imposed in 1980s and 1990s inequalities and weaknesses in their policies begun to be conspicuous. This therefore led International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and development agencies to shift and begin to give money to NGOs for their projects and programmes rather than the state.

Shivji argues that NGOs have become an integral and necessary part of the development system as they have assumed what is known as a ‘missionary position’ delivering services and running projects. Veltmeyer concurs with Shivij and stresses that NGOs appear as missionaries of the good word of development and are thus enlisted by official development agencies (UN, IGOs, IDAs, Governments) as partners including civil society to foster sustainable development and good
governance. ‘They act as watchdogs of state deviancy, as interlocutors and influence in the formulation of public policy, guarantors of its transparency to inhibit or prevent corruption and rentierism’. Veltmeyer (2001) avers that the notion of Civil Society has achieved eminence in political and development discourse. It is also perceived as an agent for limiting authoritarian governments and strengthening popular empowerment and improving the quality and inclusiveness of governance. The scholar claims that because of the limited state action in development, it has led to an increase in awareness of the role of civic organisations in the provision of public goods and social services either on its own or working in relationship with the state. The limitations within the state are also spelt out by Wright who avows that states are large bureaucracies disconnected from the constituencies they are meant to represent thus the shift in responsibilities and resources from the ineffective state institution to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

2.2 Foreign Aid and Development Analysis: Overview

A borne of contention that is of paramount importance which prompts this study is from the analysis generated by various scholars on this segment. Kanbur (2006) states that despite decades of receiving aid many third world/developing economies are still dependent on developed countries and are in deep debt. He further articulates that there is a growing debate about why third world countries remain impoverished and underdeveloped. Many argue that current methods of aid are not working and are calling for reducing it. Kanbur further states that third world states fall in the category of natural states which consists of political elites who try to protect their special privileges by restricting access to the ability to form organizations amongst individuals. These elites rely on personal communication and the threat and use of violence to maintain both order and recruit desirables into the organizations. Various scholars argue that such a weak setup not only weakens good governance (as leaders are less accountable) but also leads to weak institutions. There are various critics of Foreign Aid such as Bauer or Moyo who in her book ‘Dead Aid’ argues that a country used to receiving ODA may be perpetually bound to depend on handouts and is of the view that Aid has harmed Africa and should be phased out. She further argues that the influx of Aid has made African governments to shirk their
responsibilities to the citizens and this has fomented poverty, corruption and underdevelopment.

In support of the above scholars Bauer (1981) asserts that the term developing countries denotes countries that have not developed to the same level as developed countries and are thus in the process of developing. He notes that the most common characteristic among all Third World countries is that their governments “demand and receive Western aid” which in turn perpetuates and increases poverty. This denotes that dependency on industrialized countries does not always ameliorate but rather exacerbates their problems. However this contradicts with what proponents of “poverty trap” say. They argue that underdeveloped countries are so poor to the extent that individuals cannot save enough to support investment necessary to generate economic growth. They believe that the only way to break out of the vicious cycle is through external funding. Moss (2012) also concurs with proponents of the poverty trap by arguing that Aid is an effective tool to development. He is of the view that not all aid is the same and that much of foreign aid assistance has been positive and helpful in yielding greater results.

Despite what the above scholars are saying Bauer still maintains that foreign funding is not a panacea to the poverty trap. Williamson (2009) adds that this vicious cycle is “an obvious conflict with reality”. Bauer asserts that the poverty trap cannot be a binding constraint. He noted that the mere existence of prosperous individuals and societies which have emerged from poverty ridden environments without foreign aid assistance flies in the face of the poverty trap proponents. Bauer further claims that foreign aid is demonstrably neither necessary nor sufficient to promote economic progress in the so called Third World and is indeed much likely to inhibit economic advancement than it is to promote it. He believes that foreign aid inflows alter incentives of recipient government increasing the power of the (often dictatorial) government, promoting dependency and encouraging rent seeking. Bauer’s argument is that Aid ignores the fundamentals that are necessary for economic growth and development, the primacy of property rights and the importance of informal norms and culture for economic change.
Notwithstanding the above arguments, Bauer also adds that what motivates people in the west to donate is guilt which they hope to suppress by simply giving away money without questioning the results. What matters to them is to give away money not what results will come out from this process. While most development agencies profess a commitment to measurable results and outcomes, ‘results’ in development are puzzling and not reflective of what they claim. According to Bauer, the reason for this philanthropic gesture is that collective guilt has replaced individual responsibility. This is because the rich North feels responsible for the lack of development in the rest of the world and what matters to them somehow is to give away money though they might not actually be interested in the results. Questions therefore arise whether development partners are more interested in pouring out huge sums amount of money to Third World countries without questioning the results of such Aid.

2.2.1 Foreign Aid for Development Assistance

Shar (2014) asserts that foreign aid or development assistance is often regarded as too much or wasted on corrupt governments despite any of the good intentions that donor countries might bear. This resonates with Mehra (2014) who argues that one major disadvantage of foreign aid is the risk of corruption whereby aid does not reach the intended beneficiaries but fall in the hands of corrupt politicians and end up being misused and wasted on other unproductive undertakings. Shar (2014) further points out that the quality and quantity of aid in real terms has been poor and without the donor nations being held accountable for it. There appears to be various forms of aid which are not limited to but include humanitarian emergency assistance, food aid, military assistance etc. Development aid has long been recognized as crucial in helping poor developing nations grow out poverty. However aid has often come with a price of its own for the developing nations. It can be argued that aid is often abused through the set of conditions that the recipient is supposed to adhere to. The recipient country may be forced to buy overpriced goods and services from donor countries and at times most aid does not actually go to the poorest that are in need of it the most.

It was at the 1970 UNGA that donor governments promised to spend 0.7% of their Gross National Product - GNP (now referred to as Gross National Income (GNI) on Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries (Hirvonen, 2014). However of interest is that these agendas and targets have been set year after year but
almost all rich nations have constantly failed to reach their agreed targets and obligations of the 0.7 target. Instead of the 0.7%, the amount of aid has been around 0.2 to 0.4% which amounts to some 150 billion short each and every year. The United Nations (2011) also confirms that rich nations have failed to honor to the agreed targets and obligations of 0.7 percent contribution at the 1970 General Assembly. Department of Public Information (2011) emphasize that ODA fell sharply over the years with most of the assistance channelled to basic social services.

The OECD has up to 34 rich countries as members but the UN Public Information department (2011) reports that to date only 5 countries have met and maintained the 0.7 percent target for ODA. These countries are Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden only out of the 34 falling short of the 29 OECD countries. It can be argued that despite aid lagging from the 0.7% target set by the United Nations, development assistance is often of dubious quality and aid is primarily designed to serve the strategic and economic interests of the donor countries. Shivji (2007) notes that in most cases aid is designed to benefit domestic interest groups and aid systems in that it propagates the interests of donors instead of the needs of the recipients of the aid and that makes development assistance somehow inefficient and ineffective.

2.3 The United Nations and its Development Cooperating Partners on Aid Assistance to Africa

Among the continents that fall within the Third World category, special focus has been placed on Africa. Analysis of the Global Policy Forum in its report entitled Poverty and Development in Africa affirms under-development as a challenge bedevilling Africa. The Global Policy Reform (2016) claims that most African nations suffer from authoritarian rule and dictatorships, corruption, civil unrest, war, underdevelopment and deep poverty. It further asserts that the countries classified as the least developed by the UN are found in Africa. Several development strategies have failed to generate anticipated results and some Eurocentric claims are of the conviction that the continent is doomed to perpetual, poverty and economic quandary.
Basing on the above facts the United Nations has a commitment to supporting the region’s development through special programs. These will assist attain durable solutions to external debt and debt-service problems (UN, 2011). The UN has sought to increase Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as a measure of enhancing national capacity building as well as dealing with shortages of domestic resources for development. Its other goal has been to facilitate the integration of African countries into international trade and tackle HIV/AIDS. The United Nations (2011) further affirms that in 1996 the General Assembly launched the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa. This was a multi-billion dollar project of concrete action which had sprung from development priorities identified by Africa’s leadership. In 2008, the General Assembly went on to adopt a political declaration on the occasion of the High-level meeting on Africa’s development needs. The participants reaffirmed their support for NEPAD as well as the implementation of various commitments on Africa’s development.

2.3.1 **The United Nations measures on assisting African Countries**

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa was established in 1958 by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) with a membership of 54 countries. The commission’s (ECA) mandate is to promote economic and social development, foster regional, integration and promote international cooperation for Africa’s development (UNECA, 2016). It can be argued that ECA is well positioned to make unique contributions in addressing the continent’s development challenges. The commission’s strength emanates from its position as the only UN Agency mandated to operate at regional and sub-regional levels to harness resources and bring them to bear on Africa’s priorities. In this regard and as a way of augmenting its impact, ECA places special focus on obtaining current regional statistics in-order to ground its policy research and advocacy on clear objective evidence, providing meaningful capacity development and providing advisory services in key thematic areas (UNECA, 2016). These areas are Macro-economic Policy; Regional Integration and Trade; Natural Resources; Innovation and Technology; Gender and Governance.
Building on the above paragraph ECA offers technical advisory services to African governments, intergovernmental organizations and other institutions. It also formulates and promotes assistance programmes and acts as the executing agency for relevant operational projects (UNECA, 2016). The support that is rendered to member states is placed in the following priority areas: Promotion of Industrialization; Design and implementation of macro-economic policy; Design and articulation of development planning; Support mineral resources contract negotiations; promoting the proper management of natural resources for Africa’s transformation (UNECA, 2016). As such the work programme of ECA is supported by 2 pillars which are Knowledge Generation and Knowledge Delivery and there also exists 5 substantive divisions responsible for policy research as will be analyzed below.

The five divisions mentioned above comprise of: Macroeconomic Policy; Regional Integration and Trade; Social Policy Development; Special Initiatives and the African Centre for Statistics. A further composition consists of the Capacity Development Division; the Division of Administration and ECAs sub-regional offices are in Rabat the capital city of Morocco, Niamey capital city of Niger, Yaounde capital of Cameroon, Kigali capital of Rwanda and Lusaka capital of Zambia. They comprise the knowledge delivery pillar and cover all the regions in Africa. Knowledge generation and delivery at ECA has been underpinned by the Strategic Planning and Operational Quality and Public Knowledge Management Divisions (UNECA, 2016). The ECA partnership and the Joint Secretariat Support offices of ECA, African Union Commission and African Development Bank all work in complimenting the work of the 5 substantive divisions. ECA’s policy work aims at shaping Africa’s transformation by supporting a growth path which addresses the vulnerabilities that impact on people’s lives.

2.4 A Brief Analysis of the United Nations Development Cooperation/Partnerships

Ahmed and Cordell (2015) point out that UN agencies support a harmonized approach towards partnering with International, Local NGOs, Bilateral/ Multilateral organizations, International Financial Institutions, Development Agencies, Governments, Foundations, Civil Society and even the Private Sector to carry out development projects. Building partnerships is about working with other parties who
have a common cause and shared vision to achieve what cannot be achieved individually. This thus calls for collectively combining efforts and resources to foster growth and development. Partnerships bring in a wide range of expertise, knowledge, skills, resources (capital, human and financial) for optimal maximum effective output and outcomes. This is so as the parties involved complement each other in every respect and thus avert the duplication of functions/efforts in the process. Partnerships act as a necessary tool for the achievement of the set vision and goals efficiently.

The Resident Coordinator for the UN System in Zimbabwe, Mr. Parajuli has also stressed on the importance of Partnerships. His argument is that the absence of a well functioning development cooperation mechanism does not only prevent the realization of development enabling factors. It also goes on to constrain the ability of government to ensure an alignment of resources coming from donors with national priorities as envisaged by international declarations of aid and development. Parajuli therefore suggests that a critical role can be played by all development partners in assisting the government to allow the realization of such enabling factors. He believed Aid coordination is a crucial factor in development cooperation in order to realize better development (UN Zimbabwe, 2015). This means that dialogue and engagement between and amongst development partners and stakeholders play a crucial role in reducing misunderstanding of policies and strategies.

To add more to the above facts the Namibian National Planning Commission (2005) affirms that partnerships provide a forum for consensus building. This promotes the development of a strategic approach that facilitates coordination in action thus realising immense benefits by avoiding an overlap and duplication. Partnerships enhance the impact and effectiveness of intervention initiatives through combined and more efficient use of resources (co-ordination, integration and concentration of priorities). This further allows for a division of labour, with each actor fulfilling his comparative advantage thus enhancing the outcomes of the work of individual partners/organisations. In addition, such partnerships promote innovation and broader perspectives on developmental issues thereby promoting more customer orientation and delivery of public programmes. In this regard, links to local people and or beneficiaries will establish a greater sense of local identity, community and ownership leading to more inclusive, equitable and socially sustainable development.
As a way of consolidating the above arguments it can be asserted that partnerships and co-operation can create an efficient and effective environment for collaboration. This means that such potential participants or partners will have an understanding of their roles and expectations under the collaboration exercise. Collaboration and co-operative relationships always allow for the creation of an enabling environment where the parties (Government and Development Partners) will build a working partnership with the aim of achieving the same goals and objectives. This enabling environment will therefore allow for efficient and effective execution of development plans, programmes, policies and projects.

2.5 An examination of NGOs as Implementing-Cooperating Partners of the UN

The World Bank defines Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment and provide basic social services to poor communities (Malena, 1995). They play a pivotal role in the institution of growth and development across developing nations. According to Edwards and Hulmes (1995) the 1990s saw NGOs being perceived as the most effective and efficient providers of services as compared to governments which were seen as inefficient and even corrupt. Against this background, NGOs became the new ‘favoured child’ of official development agencies and were proclaimed as the ‘magic bullet’ to target and fix the problems that had befallen the development process. As such Wallace, Bornstein and Chapman (2006) observe that multilateral donor institutions like the United Nations have been engaging NGOs in development partnerships for over three decades. These multilateral institutions have over the years been convinced that the engagement of NGOs in development work is one sure way of increasing the prospects for economic growth especially in developing countries.

Building from the above Chege (2009) also notes that the growing importance of NGOs to the UN is reflected in the number of NGOs granted consultative status through its Economic and Social Council. This is a forum that discusses and formulates policy recommendations on social and economic development issues. Virtually UN agencies work with NGOs in various contexts and situations and where the UN is unable to execute its mandates due to colossal pressing matters, it calls on
NGOs to assist. As the comparative strength of NGOs and the potential for complementing the work of the United Nations grew more evident, NGOs became indispensable partners not only in development and relief operations but also in public information and advocacy. Some of the NGO activities in cooperation with the UN include information provision; policy advice especially on particular developmental issues. They have also co-operated through policy implementation practices and at times have had a subcontracting partnership as NGOs are assigned specific tasks and they implement them on behalf of UN institution. All that has been said about NGOs and the United Nations resonates with arguments brought forward by Marxist perspectives from Shivji (2007), Veltmeyer (2001) and Wright (2012).

2.6 Development Partners Relationship with the Host Government/ State

The relationship between the Government and development work practitioners (UN, IGOs, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs) differs according the political environment of the given host government. In this regard Clark (1992) has identified three categories of regimes which offer distinct environments in which NGOs operate; the liberal democracy, the single-party state and the military or other forms of dictatorship. The liberal democracy environment is characterised by freedom of association as such NGOs are welcome. They form an integral part of civil society working in cooperation with public authorities to improve the welfare of citizens in such environments. Under such circumstances, NGO work provokes little if any hostility from the host government. In a single-party state environment a government will tolerate NGOs as long as they are perceived as strictly confining themselves to their humanitarian mandate. In a dictatorship environment and depending on political interests prevailing at the time, their activities may be severely restricted.

Basing on the above facts Farrington and Bebbington (1993) also see the type of political environment as a determinant of the relationship between NGOs and host governments. They argue that in a dictatorial environment, the relationship is often one of “reluctant partners” characterised by mutual suspicion and mistrust. In a situation in which NGOs are the preferred partner and are funded by the same donor community which is critical of a government, suspicion and mistrust is always inevitable. The Global Policy Forum (2002) gives an example of such strained
relationships in Zimbabwe. It is alleged that the Zimbabwean government suspects NGOs as agents bent on effecting regime change. They have been accused as the conduits through which external aid was channelled to finance the opposition MDC’s campaign. As such NGOs were warned that they would be scrutinised under the policy and laws governing their operations. The PVO Act would be reviewed and for those found guilty, the clause has a restriction on foreign funding of NGOs that would be invoked.

Clark (1992) is of the view that a healthy relationship between cooperating development partners and the state is only attainable and conceivable only if the government and the partners have and share a common objective. If government’s commitment and responsiveness to poverty reduction, growth and development is weak and sluggish, donor partners will find collaboration and dialogue frustrating and even counter-productive. The same goes with repressive, authoritarian and suppressive governments which become wary of NGOs which represent the poor and those who are politically victimised. In such circumstances, the relationship is usually sour and becomes more of a ‘cat and mouse’ relationship pointing fingers and throwing accusations with Government trying to stop or restrict NGO operations. Fowler (1997) points out that the mutual distrust, hostility and intolerance that exists given the scenario seems to be deep rooted. Government fears that NGOs and other partners want to discredit and dislodge the existing government eroding their political power. Clark also claims that under such circumstances NGOs would prefer to chart the development course on their own. They give all instruments of the state as wide a berth as possible thus reducing all possibilities of engagement and good working relationship.

However in situations where the Government is free thinking, moderate, non interventionist and has liberal trappings as it tries to push for a positive social agenda the scenario is totally different. Tandon (1991) notes that in a state with more liberal trappings there will be a robust, healthy collaborative relationship and high levels of engagement between the two parties. He asserts that this kind of scenario builds genuine partnerships between development partners (UN, IGOs, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs) and the Government to be committed and work on a problem facing the country or region.
NGO-State Relations: Cooperative and Complementary work between Development Partners and the State

Development partners (UN, IGOs, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs) have become very important actors in the growth and development process of states. It is the primary role of the State to ensure growth and development in a given country and developing nations face vast numerous challenges that inhibit growth and development. Development cooperating partners come into the picture to fill the gap and void that the state is not able to accomplish on its own thus complimenting its efforts. Scholars on developmental issues argue that this is because these actors have various comparative advantages to Governments in developing nations. Bebbington and Farrington (1992) claim that because of their scale they can contribute billions of dollars developing nations needs for economic growth. Bratton (1990) also reinforces this claim by pointing out that the resources of development partners are in abundance so they are in better position to compliment the development efforts of the Government and other actors. Bratton adds that development partners make the whole development process more accountable, transparent and participatory.

The complimentary role of development cooperating partners to states does not come in monetary form only but also in other institutional forms. Tandler (1989) is of the view that because of their style of work, development partners have displayed and demonstrated the capability and ability to reach poor people and inaccessible areas that are neglected by the Government, for example areas like Binga in Zimbabwe. This is also in line with Marxist perspective as outlined by Wright (2012) who argues that states are disconnected from their constituencies thus NGOs taking the responsibility. These partners are more innovative and in other ways achieve things that are difficult for official state agencies. Clark (1992) argues that development cooperating partners can influence main-stream development by encouraging official aid agencies and government ministries to adopt successful approaches through educating the government and public as to their entitlements and rights under state programs. They attune official programs to public needs by acting as a conduit for public opinion and local experiences. They also influence local development policies of national and international institutions and assisting government fashion a more effective and efficient development strategy. This is through strengthening institutions, staff training and improving management capacity. Bratton (1990) also
adds that development cooperating partners do not only ‘fill in the gaps’ but they go
an extra mile of acting as a response mechanism to malfunctions and failures in the
public and private sector.

2.6.2 **NGO-State Relations: Administrative Co-option and Manipulation of
Development Partners by the State**

Building from the discussion above the relationship between development partners
and the state can lead to administrative co-option and manipulation emanates. Co-
option is usually done through politicisation of Aid by politicians/government
officials and also through a piece(s) of legislation. In most cases it is commonly
tagged to be draconian in nature because of its dictates which are repressive, impeding
and also a hindrance to the operation of NGOs. These restrictive legislative measures
have curtailed civil liberties, human rights and citizen participation in governance
issues as put forward by various analysts. In this regard various pieces of NGO
legislation in Zimbabwe and Namibia will be analyzed below.

2.6.3 **Politicisation of Aid**

Politicians and government officials tend to manipulate and hijack development aid
from the donor community for socio-economic safety nets to their own advantage.
This is mainly done to leverage, draw and increase support from the grassroots at the
same time spite those who do not support them as they are sometimes excluded from
benefiting e.g. food aid. They hijack and take over projects and programmes by NGOs
and other development partners and make them their own thus manipulating the
whole development process to their benefit. In developing countries government
officials abuse and manipulate aid hiding behind the principle ownership on
International declarations on Aid effectiveness which dictates that Governments
exercise leadership in the development process. Aid has been diverted to sponsor
other political party issues which are detached from the intended aid purposes. In such
cases Governments take credit for development projects by donors. They usurp and
seize these programmes making them their own, tossing aside the donor and this is
rife in countries with no liberal trappings.
Kriger N (2011) referring to *The Anatomy of Terror* report of (2011) spoke of international aid being hijacked by ZANU PF. The study noted that operations of INGOs were “judged to be entirely run by Government (Zanu PF)” and this resulted in the compromising of aid. Kriger goes on to give a list of INGO which fell victim that include Environment Africa; Mercy Corps, GOAL; CRS; Oxfam GB and World Vision. In ‘*The Anatomy of Terror*’ it is reported that NGOs which operate in ZANU PF controlled districts and use local leadership (councillors and traditional authority) were prime candidate to have their Aid hijacked. One example is drawn from Buhera South whereby legislator Joseph Chinotimba went on to setup a committee chaired by a ZANU PF chief to control the entry of NGOs in the constituency. According to the report the legislator acts as if the borehole drilling project by Mercy Corps in his own initiative. Basing from the examples given it is evident that politicians/government officials manipulate and politicise aid to gain and attain momentum and political mileage, receiving unmerited credit on their part.

### 2.6.4 The PVO Act in Zimbabwe

This piece of legislation was put in place to ensure that government would have overall control and regulation on NGOs. This Act has maintained the provisions of its predecessor, the Welfare Organisations Act which was enacted by the Smith regime in 1967. Muzondo (2009) claims that the Act was enacted primarily to give the colonial Government control over NGOs at that time. Muzondo (2009) further notes that when the act was amended and renamed the Private Voluntary Organisations Act in 1995, it did not repeal the repressive sections but rather retained them and went on to add new sections that gave the current Zimbabwean Government greater powers over NGOs. The PVO Act sees to it that both local and international organisations are subjected to intense scrutiny before they are registered and required to operate in a given country or locality. NANGO (2016) states that for any organisation to be registered under the PVO Act it has to meet several requirements. It is also to the effect that a potential NGO applicant is forced to publish a declaration of intent in a local newspaper giving anyone with objections to its operations the chance to do so within a prescribed time limit. NANGO further stipulates that the registration papers have to be sent to the Ministry of Social Welfare for consideration and this where the application is approved or rejected. This is the point where Government applies its
control and power rejecting applications of organisations that deal with human rights and governance issues as they are seen as potential enemies of the state.

Over the years allegations and accusations have been thrown and traded between GoZ and NGOs. The government accuses NGOs of political involvement usually through pursuing the foreign policies of donor countries they originate from in order to effect regime change. NANGO (2016) acknowledges that the legal framework of NGOs in Zimbabwe is defined through the PVO Act and only registered organisations are considered as Private and Voluntary Organizations. This thus makes the registration mandatory and those operating without registering face prosecution or legal action. The PVO Act allows the formation of a civil society umbrella body, the National Association of Non Governmental Organizations (NANGO) to oversee the running of all civic organizations under the strict supervision of the Minister of Public Service. In regards to the Act of legislation on NGOs operations, Muzondo (2009) claims that that it is a well known fact that the State has always sought to severely curtail if not cripple NGO operations in the country.

2.6.5 NGO legislation in Namibia
The Government of Namibia went through the process of consultation with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to develop the Registration and Partnership Policy. A major feature of the policy called for the review of the current existing laws affecting civic organisations. The review was carried out by an Advisory Committee composed of Government representatives and Civic organisations under the 1994 National Planning Commission Act. The goal of this forum was to formulate the Registration Act in existence now which harmonizes and consolidates existing laws regulating civic organisations through transparent registration process under a single agency. The Registration Act seeks to establish minimum criteria for competence and governance to enhance coordination and transparency in the NGO sector. (Human Rights Watch, 2009).

The Namibian NGO legislation has been seen to respect the independence and autonomy of genuine organizations. Under the act, registration is voluntary and the initial premise is that registration and a legal status will enable NGOs to attract more donor funds. This is quite the opposite in Zimbabwe where NGOs are heavily
controlled and monitored by the state. The review process made before enacting the law was to decide on the extent to which registration of local organisations might be decentralised. This would be done through voluntary codes and a representative body such as the Namibian Non Governmental Organisations Forum (NANGOF). The Human Rights Watch made a comparison of NGO Laws in 5 SADC countries comprising of South Africa, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Namibia. In terms of serious consultation and engagement with civil society at large, Namibia had the greatest proportion and percentage in terms of engagement and consultation compared to the other four countries (Human Right Watch, 2009).

Sasman (2004) notes that in Windhoek the capital city of Namibia, local Non Governmental Organisations went out in protest in solidarity with NGOs in Zimbabwe. They raised their disquiet and disenchantment over the passing of the infamous Zimbabwe NGO Bill by parliament in the country. The march concurred with other similar actions across Southern Africa which were organised by a civil society called Civicus together with Amnesty International. The Government in Namibia as evidenced above and also in this paragraph has somehow created an enabling, conducive environment for NGOs and CSOs to operate in that country. As such Civic Society in Namibia protesting and standing in solidarity with those in Zimbabwe to have an enabling environment similar to the one they have. This attests to the liberal approach that Namibia employs compared to the inflexible and rigid approach in Zimbabwe using a heavy hand on NGOs and CSOs by the Government.

2.6.6 NGOs- State Relations: Confrontational Relations between Development Partners and the State

In instances where the state has a fall-out with development partners (UN, IGOs, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs) probably due to reasons cited in the above paragraphs, there is bound to be a strong confrontational relationship. At times there exists a lot of mistrust, intolerance and hostility by the Government towards NGOs who are at the forefront of the development process. This is evident especially when they implement programs and projects on behalf of other partners who have a hostile relationship with the host state. Some of the confrontational gestures include arbitrary closure of offices and seizing of licences, suspension of NGO operation without reasonable explanations, media attacks on development partners by politicians, use of threats, use
of coercion only to mention but a few. Examples can be drawn from the case of Zimbabwe in 2008.

In light to the above the BBC Africa (2008) reported that in the run up to June elections in 2008, the GoZ made an abrupt indefinite suspension of NGO’s operations. The then Social Welfare minister Nicholas Goche suspended all operations by Private and Voluntary Organisations (PVOs) and NGOs. It is noted that it was barely a week after the president of Zimbabwe himself had banned some aid agencies in the country. A United Kingdom based organisation, Care International along with other international NGOs were forbidden to work after they were accused of campaigning for the opposition, the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC). The minister alleged that NGOs were breaching the terms and conditions of their registration thus their suspension until further notice. It is reported that many aid agencies had to curtail their operations especially in opposition stronghold for fear of deregistration or expulsion. NGOs received media attacks and castigation. The then minister of information, the late Dr Sikhanyiso Ndlovu and his deputy Bright Matonga threatened expulsion of development agencies and NGOs. They went on to criticise and throw accusations on NGOs for working in cohorts with the opposition inciting the population lambasting them on media.

2.7 Fostering and creating an Enabling Environment

The creation and fostering of an enabling environment by the government in a given country highly depends on the initial relationship between development partners (UN, IGOs, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs) and the Government (state). Tandon (1991) notes that there are three different kinds of scenarios that answers to government’s willingness or reluctance to construct an environment conducive for I-CPs’ operations. The first form of relationship that Tandon outlines is that of whereby NGOs are in a dependent-client position versus that of the Government. Here, NGOs receive money or some form of funding through the state and they implement state prepared programs. Tandon (1991) refers to the second type of relationship as an adversarial one whereby the two parties have no common starting points without any room and wish for the parties to establish any form of agreement. The last relationship which is regarded by some scholars as the most constructive where there is liberal democracies. Tandon
(1991) presents this relationship as a “collaborationist one with a genuine partnership to tackle mutually agreed problems coupled with energetic and constructive debate on areas of agreement”.

Building from the above analysis it is imperative to note that the government is the key element in determining and fostering an enabling environment. It entirely rests on the type of relationship that exists between the state and NGOs to effectively or ineffectively breed and produce a conducive environment. Brown (1991) asserts that there is a range of instruments that a state/government can employ for good or ill in order to influence the relationship with NGOs and development partners. First to be considered is the issue of governance where public debates and consultation including the right to organise interest groups are encouraged. Secondly, NGO regulations and the legal framework on registration must be done in a translucent manner without bigotry. Thirdly, NGO financing noting on the issue of funding (including official assistance) both local and international in some cases which is kept at bay due to government regulations. Lastly, there should be public disclosure of information as NGOs should serve as conduit to inform the public about the development schemes that affect them.

Basing on the above facts Tomlinson (2014) notes the Zimbabwean government has the ability to create an enabling environment for NGO operations. This is quite possible since the GoZ has created platforms for engagement before with non state actors. These included the civil society coordinated by the UNDP with participation from the umbrella body NANGO. However there still remain outstanding legal reforms on the registration of Civil Society Organisation. There is also suspicion that CSOs work in cohorts with the opposition parties to effect regime change which might be a hindrance to realizing CSO participation. Tomlinson (2014) observes that the GoZ has on numerous occasions threatened to deregister NGOs not registered under the PVO Act. Parliament in 2004 once passed the NGO Bill which was going to be more repressive than the existing PVO Act. It sought to tighten the surveillance and control mechanisms of the Government on NGOs than what the PVO Act already does. This would thus result in placing more burden on these organizations hindering their effective operation. This surely attests that the creation of an enabling environment rests with the Government.
2.8 **Analysis of the Coordination Role of the United Nations on its Implementing-Cooperating Partners in Developing Countries**

The U.N Secretary General’s High level Panel created the Deliver as One Approach (DaO). This was a measure of strengthening the organization’s capability to respond to challenges of the 21\textsuperscript{st} Century (UNDG, 2016). The initiative was built on the premise of accelerating the UN’s coherence and effectiveness through joint offices. This would be consolidated by the creation of one programme and one budgetary framework and an enhanced role of the UN Resident Coordinator. At the same time it would build on the strengths and comparative advantages of the different members of the UN family. DaO was premised on four principles which are One Leader; One Budget; One Programme and One Office. These four principles have since formed the basis on which the coordination role of the UN System starts from through UNDG (management and coordination of development work within the organization).

It can be noted that under the One Leader concept, the Resident Coordinator will provide strategic leadership throughout the whole development process bringing together all UN agencies. He/she will be held accountable by the Government and UN organizations to ensure that the UN system is responding to the most relevant and strategic national priorities in an effective way. Under One Budget principle, the UNCT agreed that costs are presented in one financial framework. Each agency will have to identify the resources it will require subject to funds available from one fund to which allocation would be made (UNDG, 2016).

The principle of One Programme seeks to bring UNCT together under one nationally-owned strategy. The RC leads the UNCT with full participation of national and international partners. It coordinates on the international agreed development goals and those of national priorities. On the other hand the principle of One Office unites agencies working at the country level. This is done through harmonized business policies and processes, common services and often common premises or a UN House. This helps to bring the UN Country Team together (physically and functionally) thus presenting a unified UN image at the country level. The UN coordinates (bringing together/harmonization) the development activities in any given country amongst other development partners. From bringing the UN system together into one
programme, the UN has to bring together all development partners (Government, IGOs, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs) to articulate the development process.

2.9 **International Declarations on Aid and Development Effectiveness**

There are International Declarations in existence which the UN and I-CPs’ efficacy is going to be analyzed, examined and scrutinized. They have varying recommendations and prescriptions to aid and development effectiveness. These declarations have been improved from time to time in the trajectory of events from aid to development effectiveness having realized some of the shortfalls and gaps in the antecedent declarations. These amongst others include the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation of 2003; Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 2005; Accra Agenda for Action of 2008, Istanbul Declaration and Programme for Action of 2011; Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation of 2013.

Building from the above OECD (2016) points out that these deliberations were an important international effort to harmonize the operational policies, procedures, and practices of different institutions with those of partner country systems. This was done to improve the effectiveness of development assistance. In summary the purpose of these declarations was to improve aid delivery in a way that best supports growth and development in developing countries. The declarations centred on the following principles: Ownership; Alignment; Harmonisation; Delivering for Results; Mutual Accountability; Inclusive Partnership and Capacity Development.

Ownership: Developing countries set their own strategies for poverty reduction, improve their institutions and tackle corruption. That is countries have more to say over their development processes through wider participation in development policy formulation, stronger leadership on aid co-ordination and more use of country systems for aid delivery. Alignment: Donor countries align behind these objectives and use local systems. Harmonisation: Donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication. Delivering for Results: Developing countries and donors shift focus to development results and results get measured i.e. Aid is focused on real and measurable impact on development. Mutual Accountability:
Donors and partners are accountable for development results. Capacity Development: Building the ability of countries to manage their own future (OECD, 2015).

Basing on the above facts the Government has the role of coordinating the developmental process of its country by setting out areas of priority which are in need of attention. It coordinates the Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the form of Aid and that includes the planning management and distribution as well. Tomlinson (2014) points out that the GoZ established and put in place an Aid Coordination Policy (ACP). This policy is meant to provide a framework for enhanced aid effectiveness and accountability. It aims to create a framework for proper planning, effective engagement and to ensure financial accountability. Financial aid coming into the country through different channels (foreign aid) is coordinated through a framework that is approved by the Government. The principles of the ACP are premised on the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action on Aid Effectiveness. It affirms government’s ownership and leadership of development cooperation management processes aimed at ensuring that in future Zimbabwe exits from aid dependency.

Tomlinson (2014) asserts that the ACP speaks of national ownership meaning consultation and participation of civil society as well as the private sector. It also includes mutual accountability that is reinforced through participatory approaches. This brings in various stakeholders in national development strategies formulation and evaluation. In regards to the alignment principle, it calls upon development partners to untie aid and make it more predictable. The principle of managing for results is taken to imply working to achieve economic recovery, poverty reduction and improved standards of living. On the other hand donor harmonization is expected to allow government to prioritise on development policies and strategies. This Aid coordination by the GoZ will be scrutinized in order to measure its effectiveness and overall contribution to national developmental initiatives.
2.10 **Zimbabwe and Namibia**

The CIA World Factbook (2016) state that Zimbabwe is a Low Income Country with a GDP per capita of $600 and is faced with a plethora of socio-economic growth and development challenges. As such the United Nations Zimbabwe (2016) state that the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) 2016-2020 is under the theme supporting inclusive growth and sustainable development. It articulates the development path of the country and highlights the national development challenges and priority areas. These include: Food and Nutrition Security; Gender Equality; HIV/AIDS; Poverty Reduction and Value Addition; Public Administration, Governance; Social Services and Protection. The previous ZUNDAF 2012-2015 centred on seven national priority areas: Pro-poor sustainable growth and economic development; Food Security; Sound Management of the Environment; Access to quality basic social services; Universal access to HIV prevention, treatment care and support and Gender equality and women’s empowerment. The above priority areas that Zimbabwe has are marred with immense challenges which are in need of rectification.

Looking at Namibia, the CIA World Factbook (2016) stipulates that it is an Upper Middle Income economy (UMI) with a GDP per capita of $8200. UNCT-Namibia (2013) avers that the country has a U.M.I economy but is also facing a myriad of interrelated development challenges. The ones similar to those faced by least developed countries but with tremendous potential for growth and development. These development challenges continue to hamstring development efforts and the quest for greater economic equity. Some of the major development challenges facing the country are outlined in the UN Development Assistance Framework for the period 2014-2018. It is known as the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) under the theme ‘a partnership for growth, job creation and equity’. The UNCT admits the country still faces many development challenges and these can be clustered around: Poverty and Human Development; Access to Land and Food Security; Structural Inequality and Social Justice; Governance systems; Health; Environmental Management and Climate Change; Institutional Capacity and skills. Questions that might arise are why a UMI country still has challenges bedevilling it and whether that
can be used to gauge the effectiveness of UN, I-CPs and Government development approaches.

The marked difference between Zimbabwe and Namibia above in terms of economic development output has been attributed by some due to various reasons. Tomlinson (2014) outlines that the country’s international isolation through sanctions because of the purported human rights allegations and disagreements with the West on matters such as the Land Reform issue has actually worsened the economic situation. This friction with Northern countries led to a dwindling of foreign Aid and Overseas Development Assistance support to Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ). Aid flows to Zimbabwe dropped off, forcing the country to rely more on Chinese aid and other non traditional donors. Access to capital through the IMF, World Bank, African Development Bank and other International Financial Institutions (IFIs) has also been made impossible due to unfulfilled obligations and debts unpaid. ‘Funding of social welfare related programs such as health and education has been done through the UN. This has exacerbated growth and development challenges faced in Zimbabwe and this will be looked into by the research as to how this has impacted on Zimbabwe’s overall growth and development.

2.10.1 Comparison of Zimbabwe and Namibia: Governance and Institutional Framework
UNCT Namibia (2013) declares that the country of Namibia has a vibrant and stable democratic political system thus possessing all liberal trappings. Many institutions in the country have been established for the promotion of human rights, transparency and accountability. The source outlines that Namibia is currently (2013) ranked number 1 in Africa and 19 in the world in terms of freedom press. UNCT publication further claims that the country is ranked among the least 5 corrupt countries in Africa which has 54 countries in total. This attests that the level of corruption in Namibia is lower compared to Zimbabwe. The country is commended to have made significant progress towards institutionalising good governance, democracy and rule of law and a number of institutions have been put in place. Sound policies and legal frameworks have been developed in the country thus having an unparalleled model of governance and institutional framework equated to other developing countries. Transparency and Accountability starts from the premier. In the Namibian Report of 2016, it asserts that
the President and his wife declared their assets and incomes. He went on put in place a mechanism that cabinet ministers, members of parliament and other high ranking civil servants declare their assets periodically. This highlights a marked difference with Zimbabwe as shall be evidenced below.

Zimbabwe has been tagged as having a non stable and vibrant democratic political system in which the principles on rule of law, upholding of human rights, good governance, transparency and accountability being next to none in existence. The country is claimed to contain inconsistency and ill-informed policies with non functional institutional apparatus. It is declared to be marred with massive and pervasive corruption which has led to colossal detrimental effects to the growth of the economy. Bratton and Masunungure (2011) spoke on governance in Zimbabwe alluding that bad governance had destroyed the countries’ economy and reduced it to more of a basket case. Analysts from all circles have blamed ‘bad governance’ and unsound policies on the failure of government to deliver and the economy failing to take off in the country. Corruption levels are so high in the country and the Africa Report (2016) indicates that Zimbabwe is ranked 163 out of 176 countries in the 2015 report. Newsday (2016) in an article titled ‘corruption impedes growth’ reported on the Auditor General Mildred Chiri comment on corruption. She pointed out that corruption and financial misconduct was the major drawback and posed a threat on the future and sustainability of the socio-economic development. She further asserted that lack of a stable and trustworthy socio-economic framework supported by sound governance practices does have macro economic and social costs on development.

2.10.2 Comparison of Zimbabwe and Namibia: Socio-Economic Development

Zimbabwe and Namibia were put to development scrutiny and the inference drawn was that the former was tagged as the worst and the latter being the best developing nation in the SADC region. Mashava (2016) reported this in the Newsday publication of June 2016 with the article headlined ‘Zimbabwe Economy ranked among Africa’s worst’. It was reported that Zimbabwe is ranked as one of the least developing countries whilst Namibia and South Africa were ranked as the most prosperous in the SADC region. Mashava (2016) reported on the 2016 Africa Prosperity Report published by a United Kingdom (UK) based think tank known as Legatum Institute. It
pointed out that Zimbabwe and Angola were the only 2 countries with stagnant economic growth in the SADC region. Mashava (2016) asserts that the prosperity report was based on a number of indicators which consisted of economy, education, health, safety and security, governance, entrepreneurship, personal freedoms and social capital. The reasons behind Zimbabwe being a laggard in development compared to Namibia being a frontrunner will be sought after by this study and draw a conclusion(s) to the matter.

2.11 Summary

Familiarity with information on foreign aid for development and the state of affairs in Zimbabwe and Namibia has been reviewed. Foreign Aid in itself has been questioned bringing out the dynamics that surrounds it leading to its usefulness and relevance as well as its demerits. The United Nations work and initiatives drawn from Africa has shown how on the ground the organ is to ensure development. At the same time the chapter highlights how partnership and alliance with other development partners and the coordination of aid is essential and key. The environment these actors work in has been related to from 2 different standpoints by various scholars and also as seen in Zimbabwe and Namibia. All dynamics at interplay in terms of political socio economic conditions in both countries reviewed. All this has been analyzed as informed by the Liberal and Marxist perspective to International Economic Development.
CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on research design, data gathering methodologies and tools that will be used to gather data on the purposes outlined above to come up with conclusions and recommendations to the subject matter under study. It focuses on the tools used to collect and gather data which are key informant interviews, questionnaires for primary data and documentary research for secondary data. This chapter will also focus on research design and methodology, target population, sample and sampling method that will be adopted for the investigation and data presentation and analysis.

3.1 Research Design and Methodology

Examination and inquiry into a multi faceted phenomenon like growth and development requires qualitative methods of inquiry. It is difficult to fully explore and understand the concept of growth and development using quantitative methods as the concept requires the in-depth exploration of non-quantifiable and non measurable variables and explanations to the phenomena. Langman (2008) defines qualitative research as centrally concerned with understanding phenomena rather than with measuring it. Qualitative research is also a “form of inquiry that explores phenomenon in natural settings and use multiple methods to interpret, understand, explain and bring meaning to them”. That is the reason why the researcher adopted qualitative methodology as the phenomenon under study entails political, economic, socio-cultural, legal, environmental dynamics, experiences, episodes and trajectories which can only be best explained through qualitative means. Langman (2008) further explains that qualitative research can use un-constructed logic to unravel the meaning of research. It is a field of inquiry that crossects disciplines and subject matters which involves an in-depth understanding to the phenomenon. This is characteristic of the
subject of growth and development which is cross cutting and requires in-depth analysis and understanding.

Having adopted a qualitative methodology automatically follows the adoption of a qualitative research design as well. According to Parahoo (1997), research design is a plan that describes how, when and where data is to be collected and analysed. The researcher adopted a qualitative research design of case study(s). According to Creswell (2007), a case study involves an exploration of a bounded system (bound by time, context/place) or a single or multiple case over a period of time through detailed in-depth data collection using multiple sources. Zainal (2007) asserts that a case study enables the researcher to examine data within a specific context as it selects a small geographical area or a limited number of individuals as the subjects of the state. In their true essence case studies explore and investigate contemporary real-life phenomenon. This is done through detailed contextual analysis of a limited number of events or conditions and their relations. That scenario is explained by drawing Zimbabwe and Namibia as case studies of developing countries.

In this particular research study, case studies for developing countries were drawn from Zimbabwe and Namibia. Langman (2008) argues that it is out of the fact that qualitative researchers are keen and interested in the meaning and understanding of a given phenomenon. They use some form of case study to engross themselves in the activities of a single or more variables that have a bearing and connection of the subject matter of the study and their experiences. This is done to have a more intimate familiarity with their world and look for patterns in the research participant’s experiences, words and actions in the context of the case as a whole. In regards to this research those variables drawn from the case studies are the UN and I-CPs. They are represented by the UN Systems/Country Team, European Union Delegations, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and NGO and CSOs Associations (NANGOF Trust and NANGO) in both Zimbabwe and Namibia.
3.2 Population and Sample

According to Anderson and Tatham (2006) Population refers to a recognized group of elements that are of significance to the researcher and relevant to deduce something about the population. Not only is it expensive but complex to conduct a survey or research on a whole given population. In such cases a sample has to be drawn from the population that will be representative of the population. McPhail (2001) define sampling as a process of selecting a few/sample from a bigger group (sampling population) to become the basis for estimating or predicting a fact, situation or outcome regarding a bigger group. To yield quality data, a sample must be representative of the population and must allow accurate collection of data and all population units should stand a fair chance of being collected.

The research study / investigation was carried out in Zimbabwe and Namibia. United Nations systems in both countries were the centre of analysis in the study together with Implementing-Cooperating Partners that they work with in instituting growth and development. The United Nations work with a wide range of development partners (including the Government and its Agencies) varying with the thematic areas the UN agencies specializes in which all contribute to the United Nations Development Group. They make one programme as recommended by the Secretary General through the Deliver as One (DaO) approach (U.N system). It is a conglomerate of networks and partnerships between and amongst the UN System itself; International Governmental Organizations (IGOs); International Development Agencies (IDAs); Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) at large which also include (Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Churches etc). The population size cannot be quantified as it is a plethora and glut of organizations working together (UN and I-CPs including Government and its agencies) thus not being able to deduce a sample size which is derived from the population size.

The researcher had to select the leading major development partners as Wikipedia (2016) states that the European Union (EU) and USA are the highest contributors to Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the world. One International Governmental Organization (IGO) represented all IGOs that the UN partner with
(European Union Delegation to the Republic of Zimbabwe/ European Union Delegation to the Republic of Namibia. One International Development Agency represented all IDAs working with the U.N selecting the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Zimbabwe/ United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Namibia. All NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working with the UN systems were represented by the NGO and CSOs associations in both countries which are National Association of Non Governmental Organizations N.A.N.G.O in Zimbabwe and N.A.N.G.O.F Trust in Namibia. No Government institution was selected because of the red-tape/bureaucratic tendencies and also that public servants are bound by the Secret Act and are reluctant and in no position to divulge any information on the Government of Zimbabwe. To ensure congruency of selected organizations no Government institution was also selected for the study in Namibia.

3.3 Sampling Methods

Struwig and Stead (2009) avow that it should be noted that suitable sampling strategies depends on the character of a particular study, the nature and structure of the data needed to gather which is also dependent on the goals of the study. In sampling there are two types of sampling techniques that can be employed and these are probability and non probability sampling techniques. Robson (1993) assert that in probability sampling each element has an equal chance of selection that is independent of any other element in the selection process. With probability technique a sample will be representative of the population if all members of the population have an equal chance of being selected. With non probability technique Robson (1993) states that this represent judgement sampling and any inferences drawn to the population at large are questionable because they are unlikely to produce a representative sample thus having sampling errors.

3.3.1 Stratified Random Sampling

The researcher used probability sampling technique as it is representative. These are Stratified Random Sampling and Cluster Sampling. Robson (1993) aver that stratified random sampling involves dividing the population into a number of groups or strata where members share a particular characteristic(s). In other words the population is
divided into mutually exclusive sets of data and from each stratum a set of elements is selected either randomly or systematically. If one systematically chooses the strata in becomes systematic stratified and if done randomly it becomes random stratified. The population in this study is the U.N and Implementing-Cooperating Partners (UN and I-CPs). These have been put in strata/clusters of United Nations Country Office; International Governmental Organizations (IGOs), International Development Agencies (IDAs); Non Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations (NGOs and CSOs). One organization was selected for each category representing all elements that fall within its stratum.

3.3.2 **Cluster Sampling**

According to Robson (1993) cluster sampling involves dividing the population into a number of units or clusters each of which contains individuals having a range of characteristics and the clusters are chosen on a random basis. This tactic is particularly useful when a population cannot be easily listed or is widely dispersed and large requiring a great deal of effort and travel to get the survey information. This is the case with varying Implementing-Cooperating Partners of the UN drawn from varying divergent thematic areas across the divide. This method is very useful and has the valuable feature that it can be used when the sampling frame is not known. Units of analysis can be put in clusters of United Nations Country Office; International Governmental Organizations (IGOs), International Development Agencies (IDAs); Non Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations (NGOs and CSOs).

3.4 **Data Collection (Primary and Secondary/ Documentary Research)**

The process of data collection in this study involved the gathering, collecting and accumulation of data from primary data sources and secondary/documentary research). Sackett (1998) asserts that Primary Data involves the collection and gathering of first hand data (raw facts and figures) from the respective incumbent respondents with knowledge and information pertaining the subject matter under study using research instruments such as interview and/ or questionnaire guides. Though it may be biased depending on the respondent’s opinion, primary data is effective as the respondent have practical, first-hand knowledge and information on the study being investigated. In this case the incumbent respondents from the United
Nations and its Implementing-Cooperating Partners identified have requisite information, facts, knowledge and data on the subject matter under investigation. Methods of Data collection (primary) and or research instruments that were employed in this study include Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Open ended Questionnaires.

Secondary / documentary research involves analysis of already existing available literature content on a given topic/subject matter. According to Hewson (2006), secondary data analysis is further analysis of an existing dataset with the aim of addressing a research question distinct from that of which the dataset was originally collected and generating novel interpretations and conclusions. It does not require access to respondents but may be riddled with bias as sources such as newspapers will be influenced by the writer’s opinion but it is easily accessible and less costly to the researcher. A lot of literature is available with varying contribution, inputs and commentary on the UN and its partners on growth and development. Magazines, newspapers, articles, books and journals etc are available and accessible to the researcher that is going to provide insights into the topic under study. Secondary Data collected will be triangulated with primary sources of data from key informant interviews and questionnaires administered to enable and allow reliability and validity of the data set.

3.4.1 **Key Informant Interviews (KII)**

Key Informant Interviews involves selecting individuals that have a bearing, interest and also have in-depth knowledge and information on the topic under study. These are carefully selected and are interviewed to provide information on the topic under investigation. In this study probability sampling technique of stratified random sampling and or cluster sampling was employed. This instrument has a number of advantages and shortfalls on it that include: Only those with relevant and pertinent knowledge and information on the study are selected. Respondents are carefully selected who provide informed details on the topic than general and opinionated responses (U.N, E.U, USAID, NGO and CSO Associations in both countries). Considering that interviews are done one on one, KII allows for elaboration, clarification and probing that may bring further insights into the topic under study making them an adaptable and a flexible way of finding things out. In terms of shortcomings they are time consuming and costly as in this case the researcher had to
travel to the Republic of Namibia-Windhoek to collect data. On time consuming the researcher had to carry out interviews in each of the stratum and or clusters carrying out the same process in both countries (Zimbabwe and Namibia).

3.4.2 **Self Administered Open Ended Questionnaires**

These are reserved for surveys where the respondent answering the questions actually records their own answers. According to Bell (1999) a questionnaire is a technique of data collection in which each respondent is asked to respond to the same set of questions in a predetermined order because each respondent is asked to respond to the same set of questions. It provides an efficient way of collecting responses from a large sample prior to quantitative analysis. Bell further articulates that the questionnaire should collect the precise data and should also answer research questions and objectives. The design of the questionnaire affects the response rate, reliability and validity of the data collected and these can be maximised by the following: Careful design of individual questions; Clear layout of the questionnaire form; Clear purpose of the questionnaire and pilot testing. In this study open ended questions were used/employed and these allow respondents to provide additional information that might be relevant to the questions that are being asked but not explicitly asked by the researcher.

Robson (1993) is of the view that self administered questionnaires which respondents fill in for themselves are very efficient in terms of researcher’s time and effort. Copies of questionnaires could be distributed to say 1,000 pupils in a school or to a similar, about the same number of workers in a firm ((U.N, E.U, USAID, NGO Associations in both countries) to be completed by them and returned to the researcher about the same amount of time it takes to complete a single interview. There are problems though that the data are necessarily superficial and there is little or no check on the honesty and seriousness of responses which also have to be squeezed into predetermined boxes and space which may or not be appropriate. In this case the researcher had to use electronic/soft copy questionnaires in which the respondent is not confined to generate response on the given space provided on each question which might not be sufficient enough as with the case of hard copies. The respondent can create as much space for response on each question for him/herself thus generating greater responses to answer the research questions. These are less costly as the
respondents can send the filled in questionnaires via email and the researcher does not have to follow up door-to-door on each respondent especially for those in far-away places like Namibia.

3.5 Validity and Reliability

Validity and Reliability are essential to the effectiveness of any data gathering procedure. Best and Kahn (1998) define Reliability as the degree of consistency that the instrument of procedure demonstrates. Gall et al., (1996) defines Validity as the appropriateness, meaningfulness and usefulness of specific inferences made from the instrument or procedure results. As Best and Kahn (1998) stated, reliability is a necessary but not sufficient condition for validity. A test must be reliable for it to be valid but a test can be reliable and still not be valid. Reliability also entails research instruments that give consistent results and this consistency gives the researcher that the results actually represent what he intended to study.

For validity and reliability purposes the researcher employed probability sampling technique(s) in obtaining the sample as the method/technique is known to be representative and these are Stratified Random Sampling and Cluster Sampling. The researcher will use the same set of questions for all respondents in Key Informant Interviews (KII) and the same set of questions for Questionnaires administered in all. Sampled organizations for both interviews and questionnaires administered in Zimbabwe are also the same with those of Namibia. (United Nations Zimbabwe/United Nations Namibia; European Union Delegation to Zimbabwe/European Union Delegation to Namibia; United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Zimbabwe/United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Namibia; National Association for Non Governmental Organizations (NANGO) Zimbabwe/ Namibian Association for Non Governmental Organizations Forum Trust NANGOF Namibia). This is so to increase the level of validity and reliability in the research study/investigation.
3.6 **Pilot Testing / Pre-testing the Questionnaire and Interview Guide**

Researchers (Best and Kahn, 1998; Gall et al., Glesme, 1999) advocated pre-testing the survey instruments prior to its delivery to the participants. The study was piloted with fellow practitioners and colleagues in the field of international development consultancy in Zimbabwe who are not part of the study. These individuals reviewed the instruments (Interview and questionnaire guide) remarked and commented on its appropriateness and made suggestions and recommendations for change. Their recommendations and suggestions were taken into consideration and modifications were made. The feedback from those most knowledgeable in the area under study helped and assisted that the survey/investigation measured what it intended to measure (intended versus the actual).

3.7 **Data Presentation and Analysis**

Data presentation and analysis of this study was conducted by organizing themes/subheadings that answer research objectives and questions. Each theme will be analyzed based on the literature made available in the previous chapter and in relation to the findings obtained from interviews and questionnaires administered in the form of qualitative data. Analysis will also dwell on other secondary sources of data that answer the research questions thus coming up with a robust analysis on the subject matter under discussion. Data will be presented in a consistent and logical manner. Discussion of results and findings will state the implications of the findings and draw conclusions and recommendation from them.

3.8 **Ethical Considerations**

Chisholm (1990) stipulates that ethics are aimed at conduct and character modification and reminding one to do things with the interest of others at heart. Thus social scientists should limit themselves within the parameters of rightness and wrongness. According to Alderman (1989) there are varying considerations that researchers should take cognisant of when carrying out the research process. These amongst others include Informed Consent, Coercion and Dispersion, Participation,
Feedback of Research, Psychological abuse, Confidentiality. The main objectives of these Ethics is to protect human subjects participating in research projects, to ensure that the research is conducted in a way that serves the interests of individuals groups and society as a whole and to examine specific research activities and projects for their ethical soundness.

Jones (1985) retorts of Informed Consent, Researchers must obtain informed consent in subjects. This should be followed by a Cover letter which explains the purpose of the research, promises confidentiality and explain how the results will be used and any other pertinent information to the research. Sometimes researchers deceive or lie to the subjects participating in field and experimental research. He argues that subjects should be given full disclosure about all the details of the research so that they can make informed decisions concerning participation. Subjects must understand the nature of the study and its possible implications.

Robson (1993) asserts about Deception and the scholar stipulates that intentional deception of the participants over the purpose and general nature of the investigation should be avoided wherever possible. Participants should never be deliberately misled without extremely strong or medical justification. Even there should be strict controls and the disinterested approval of independent advisers. Deception must be avoided at all costs. Researchers are obliged to be open with their subjects in the identification of themselves and their sponsors however explaining the purpose of the research.

Baker (1987) speaks of Participation, Participants have a right to decline or discontinue participating especially were one may feel constrained to go along with the research. It is the duty of the researcher to assure subjects that refusing to participate will not result in any penalties. For example they is a particular ethical concern when prisoners/convicts are asked to participate in a study carried out by the member of staff of the institution they are confined. In this case they may feel that failing to participate may result in loss of favour despite some assurance made. Berker (1960) stipulates that at the onset of the investigation, investigators should make it plain to participants their right to withdraw from the research at any time, irrespective of whether or not payment or other inducement has been offered.
Dane (1990) identifies Confidentiality; information obtained about a participant during an investigation on a research participant is confidential unless otherwise agreed upon in advance. In the event that confidentiality and or anonymity cannot be guaranteed, the participant must be warned, that is if the findings are for public consumption this should be explained to the subjects. He further asserts that although assurances of confidentiality are offered by social science researchers, the law does not recognise the contract between a subject and a researcher nor does it consider the information provided by subjects as privilege communication.

Heller (1986) Physiological and Psychological Abuse, Investigators have a primary responsible to protect participants from physical and mental harm during investigation. Normally the risk of harm must be no greater than in ordinary life, that is participants should not be exposed to risks greater than or additional to those encountered in their normal lifestyles. Where the risk of harm is greater than in ordinary life the investigator must obtain the disinterested approval of independent advisers, inform the participants and obtain informed real consent from each of them. Participants must be asked about any factors in the procedure that might create a risk, for example pre existing medical conditions and must be advised of any special action they should take to avoid risks.

Shipman (1988) Feedback of Research, The community must know the research findings so as to relate to them. It is unethical for subjects who have participated in a major research project to be ignored when findings are disseminated. Every effort must be made to ensure that before research results are released, the findings must be disseminated to the communities were the research was conducted. Reactions of the participating communities must be taken into account before the findings are widely spread. Language used in the reports must be void of insults or deliberate distortion of facts and suppression of findings is equally unethical.
Summary

This chapter incepted by stating the purpose of this research analyzing the efficacy of the UN and its partners in response to growth and development challenges. To fully explore the subject matter the research employed both qualitative and quantitative research methodology and analysis. Three research instruments which were adopted for primary data collection included: Key Informant Interviews (KII); Questionnaires (Self administered open ended) and Documentary Research as the secondary source of data. Using three sources for data gathering was/is a deliberate attempt to accumulate data, subject it to comparison and triangulate it to arrive at informed conclusions and inferences. For the purpose of selecting and recruiting respondents sampling procedures were employed. Stratified random and cluster sampling were used for the KII and Questionnaires which fall within probability sampling technique category which is representative compared to non-probability. The research study collected and gathered data from 4 clusters or strata that is the UN systems in both countries; International Governmental Organizations (IGO); International Development Agencies; Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in both countries (Zimbabwe and Namibia). It selected one single organization from each of the strata/clusters representing other organizations within its category. The researcher conducted 1 Key Informant Interview (KII) and administered 3 Questionnaires for each organization in both countries making it a total of 8 KII and 24 Questionnaires in all. Primary data collected/obtained was bolstered and augmented with documentary research/secondary data from various forms of literature available. Thus having brisk and robust knowledge, facts and information to surmise and make conclusive inferences on the subject matter under discussion. Respondents were protected by a set of ethical considerations that are outlined above.
CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the interpretation, analysis, presentation and discussion of findings/data that was obtained from the study in line with the research questions and objectives. This was done through the use of Key Informant Interviews (KII), Self Administered Questionnaires and Documentary Research/Secondary Data. Primary data on the subject matter was acquired through the aforementioned (Key Informant Interviews and Questionnaires) whilst secondary data was gathered through desk review/documentary research.

4.1 Demographic Information of Participants

The categories from which data was collected comprised of the United Nations System (UN) represented by United Nations system in Zimbabwe and United Nations System Namibia; International Governmental Organisations (IGOs) represented by the European Union Delegation to the Republic of Zimbabwe/ European Union Delegation to the Republic of Namibia; International Development Agencies (IDAs) represented by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Zimbabwe/ United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Namibia; Non Governmental Organisations and Civil Society Organisations (NGO and CSOs) at large represented by National Association for Non Governmental Organisations in Zimbabwe (NANGO) and Namibian Association for Non Governmental Organisations Forum Trust (NANGOF) in Namibia.

4.2 Key Informant Interviews (KII)

Eight (8) Key Informant Interviews (KII) were conducted in Zimbabwe and Namibia thus four interviews for each country. This was done with the United Nations; European Union Delegation; USAID; NGO and Civil Society Organisation Associations. Conducting research with all these organisations did not pose any
problems/challenges because: The researcher sought permission with all the organisations by formally sending requests through email to carryout data collection process. The researcher fully explained the details of what the research was all about and the benefits it bears with it to the wider body of knowledge including the academia and professional practitioners in the field under study.

4.2.1 Summary of Key Informant Interviews (KII)

Table 4.1: Namibia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.N Namibia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>U.N Coordination Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.U Delegation to Namibia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Press &amp; Information Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID Namibia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Development Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANGOF Trust Namibia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2: Zimbabwe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.N Zimbabwe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upper level Development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.U Delegation to Zimbabwe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upper level Development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID Zimbabwe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upper level Development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANGO Zimbabwe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upper level Development)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Summary of Questionnaires

Questionnaires were also (self) administered within the same organisations in which Key Informant Interviews (KII) were undertaken. This was deliberately done to get varied wide opinion, facts, evaluation, analysis and discussion from varying individuals within the same organisation and also on the practice of International Development. A total of 3 questionnaires per each organisation were complete making a total of 24 in both Zimbabwe and Namibia. These questionnaires were done electronically whereby respondents filled in their responses and send them back to the
researcher via e-mail as explained in the previous chapter stating the advantages that accrue to using electronic questionnaires.

Table 4.3: Namibia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Namibia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Programme Associate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Programme Analyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Information Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.U Delegation to Namibia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Programme Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Programme Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Programme Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID Namibia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Middle level (Development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANGOF Trust Namibia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chairperson of Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middle level (Development)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.4: Zimbabwe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Zimbabwe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Middle level (Development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.U Delegation to Zimbabwe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Middle level (Development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID Zimbabwe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Middle level (Development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANGO Zimbabwe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Middle level (Development)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 Suitability of Respondents

All the respondents who participated in primary data collection (key informant interviews and questionnaires) are those who hold key positions in programme and development management. They are actively involved in the day to day developmental initiatives trajectories in their respective organisations and the country at large. This thus equip them requisite familiarity, knowledge, comprehension, and understanding of all pertinent information on the subject matter under discussion (growth and development). This includes all the dynamics at interplay, the challenges, deficiencies, successes, impeding factors, levels of efficiency and effectiveness on all parties involved etc. In Zimbabwe all/most respondents decided to remain anonymous because of the associated implications on commenting and generating discussions on
information and facts that are or deemed to have political implications which is totally the opposite with Namibia.

4.5 Findings of the Study

4.5.1 Efficacy of Foreign Aid for Development in Developing Countries

Foreign Aid which is also termed development aid, development assistance, technical assistance or official development assistance (ODA) was defined by Kanbur (2006) as a form of financial assistance/aid given by Western governments and other agencies to support the economic, environmental, social and political development of developing countries. The objectives of the study sought to ascertain its efficacy (efficiency) in fostering development. Respondents just like various scholars in chapter 2 had mixed reactions on the effectiveness of aid fostering development. The majority of those interviewed argued that Aid was an indispensable feature and a panacea to development challenges in developing countries. One respondent highlighted that:

‘Foreign Aid’ is a very necessary tool and means to ensure the development of Third World countries which do not have enough adequate financial and capital resources and riddled with numerous challenges thus stagnating development in these regions. This can only be supplemented and enhanced through foreign aid to ensure the implementation and delivery of those crucial developmental initiatives for growth.

This is in line with proponents of the ‘poverty trap’ who argue that the only way to break out of the vicious cycle of poverty and underdevelopment is only through external funding. Other respondents in both Zimbabwe and Namibia asserted that Foreign Aid is essential in emergency situations especially when a disaster or calamity struck be it famine, hunger or drought and in war struck zones as organisations such as the UN and various NGOs take to task to ensure that they save the lives of the victims affected in their emergency response interventions. The El Nino induced drought experienced in Zimbabwe has seen the UN, EU, USAID, NGOs amongst others committing vast resources and time to ensure that they save the lives of the affected as the government is resource constrained and unable to fulfil its responsibility thus aid playing a critical role. However an interesting observation is
that while foreign aid is effective in emergency situations the respondents above are indirectly implying that it is quite ineffective in development intervention initiatives.

Despite the above observations respondents also highlighted Foreign Aid has seen the restoration of basic social service amenities in developing countries where the government has failed to own up posing health hazards and risks (implications) to the communities. Aid has come in handy in health service delivery through provision of drugs and necessary needed health services in state hospitals where access to clean running water is not even a privilege in some developing countries. A respondent asserted that numerous support initiatives by development partners have been rendered in key areas of the economy to fill in the gap and void left by governments. This include areas such as health, education, water, sanitation and health (WASH), poverty alleviation, livelihood and agricultural support programmes providing food security. Respondents were of the view that Aid helps and assists many sectors of the economies of underdeveloped nations helping their economies come out of the doldrums. The projects that foreign aid brings with it creates more jobs, improve infrastructure and overall development of a given nation.

A respondent in support of the above pointed out that Official Development Assistance has played a critical role in Zimbabwe’s development lane right the way through the country’s post independence era. Support was directed towards post-war reconstruction, funding of critical social service delivery, structural adjustment programmes and infrastructure development among other forms. Respondent further assert that suspension of direct development assistance in Zimbabwe and low level development of partner engagement further plunged and exacerbated socio-economic development challenges. This thus substantiates the importance, necessity and significance of ‘Foreign Aid’ in developing countries. A period when Development Assistance was abruptly withdrawn/ minimised in Zimbabwe the economy plummeted and went on downward spiral incapacitating all sectors of the economy. The highest figure of inflation and currency ever used in the world was experienced thus making foreign aid an inevitable feature in development.
Building from the above, another respondent highlighted that countries that face isolation and do not receive enough Foreign Aid and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) are faced with vast numerous socio-economic problems/challenges compared to those that receive, thus ‘Foreign Aid’ being a force to reckon with. Respondent went on to give Zimbabwe as an example whereby it has failed to fulfil its obligations and unpaid debts thus having no borrowing requirements from the IMF and World Bank.

*The country is heavily indebted and thus cannot access and fulfil the borrowing requirements from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to finance the much needed capital development projects to ensure growth and development. Funding for social welfare related programmes such as health, education has been through UN agencies and NGOs where a basket case type of situation has been chosen.*

This in itself attests to the fact that Foreign Aid is somewhat a necessary feature to the development of developing countries as they are faced with numerous challenges that impede them to chart their own course independent of foreign aid. Countries like Botswana which has access to IFIs though not endowed with vast natural resources like Zimbabwe. Countries like Botswana do have stable economies due to foreign funding necessitated by IFIs and other donors.

Looking at the demerits on foreign aid, the study noted that most of the respondent’s views were in line with arguments raised by scholars such as Bauer (1981), Williamson (2009), Dambisa Moyo (2009), Shar (2014) and Hirvonen (2014) in the second chapter of this paper. A number of respondents confessed that though foreign aid an essential and an indispensable element, it does have negative implications. Respondents concurred that foreign aid promotes and increases dependency (dependency syndrome) on the receiving state/country thus leaving it heavily indebted. It is to the effect that it won’t be able to repay back the money thus cut from receiving any future funding of which the countries depend/rely on thus having more detrimental effects to the socio-economic well-being of these countries.

Respondents also brought out the issue of ‘tied aid’ where conditions are brought on the receiving state. One respondent gave an example of Uganda whereby the country was forbade to denounce but rather condone homosexuality for it to be able to access the much needed foreign funding for development.
Another respondent from Zimbabwe mused over ‘tied aid’ also arguing that it comes with injurious conditions that are detrimental to the economies of the receiving country and gave reference structural adjustment programmes once prescribed in developing countries:

ESAP by the World Bank and IMF in Zimbabwe and many other countries proved to be futile and ineffectual. The prescriptions and conditions it came with were of more harm than good as they were not practical and applicable in developing countries. It is because of desperation on certain governments in developing countries that they end up submitting to these conditions regardless of their negative implications.

An interesting observation coming from the above respondent is that he is much concerned about aid in monetary terms. This might be the reason why the majority of respondents said that aid is necessary though at times it might have negative impacts. Another respondent on that note pointed out that corrupt governments are quick to accept certain conditions as their main objective is to get their hands on the money/funds to be availed for personal/self aggrandisement and not for development and the good of the nation. This resonates with Shar (2014) claim that aid is often wasted on corrupt governments despite the good intentions it bears and thus end up being ineffectual. Another respondent pointed out that it is the primary responsibility of governments to ensure and foster development in a given country. Respondent argued that the Government should be the vehicle and driver of the whole development trajectory.

Because of foreign aid coming through some governments take ‘back seat action’ and bemoan of the vast challenges they face calling for more aid and in the process evade/dodge their duty and responsibility of being at the fore of the development course thus the churning out of lifeless foreign aid which fails to deliver desired results.

This is line with Dambisa Moyo’s argument in her book ‘Dead Aid’ where she claims that that the influx of Aid has made African governments to shirk their responsibilities to the citizens and this foments poverty, corruption and underdevelopment. The same responded further articulates that:

It is imperative to note that aid should be a supplement to an already existing major development drive by the government and aid in itself alone cannot cultivate the needed seeds for growth and development in developing countries.
In support of this, Mehra (2016) claims that Aid is a small proportion of investment to the development of a country no matter how favourable the environment might be. Foreign Aid can only accrue and contribute a small proportion and major growth and development has to be on its own (governments). It is only that particular country that can pull itself from socio-economic doldrums and not foreign aid. Mehra (2016) further asserts that growth and development through aid is a long drawn out process and with the course of time donors develop aid fatigue and end up losing interest in providing aid. The scholar claims that the proper and effective utilisation of aid requires sophistication that developing countries do not possess thus foreign becomes neither necessary nor sufficient for socio-economic growth in these regions. Collier and Dollar (1999) claims that Aid becomes effective when it is given to countries with sound policies and that Aid above a certain level of inflows starts to have negative effects on growth.

4.5.2 International Declarations on Aid and Development Effectiveness

In interviews and questionnaires administered to organisations in Namibia, the majority of respondents acknowledged that their development work conforms with and is informed by international declarations on aid and development effectiveness. One respondent from one international governmental organisation asserted that:

*European Union subscribes fully to the international declaration on aid effectiveness i.e., Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action which is formulated around five central pillars: ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results and mutual accountability. Compliance with Paris Declaration could be enhanced under GRN leadership.*

In other interviews, respondents went on to acknowledge the adoption of international declarations beginning from the planning of the whole development course of the nation between the government and development partners involved. The respondent professes that:

*The preparation of UNPAF was informed by the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness which sets the roadmap and outlines the principles necessary for improving the quality of aid and its impact on development. Adoption of the Accra Agenda for Action of 2008 which calls for the coming in of other actors promoting south-south cooperation also informs the operation of the United Nations.*
Another respondent within the same organisation admitted to the organisation having adhered to international declarations mentioned above. He further asserts that the organisation has also placed the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) put forward by the General Assembly resolution of 2012 as a crucial consideration in planning the development course of the UNPAF. He further explains that

QCPR reaffirmed the need for active participation of national governments and other stakeholders to achieve full alignment of UN operational activities with national needs, priorities, planning and programming. QCPR has been used by the UN for better coordination of DaO mechanism focus on addressing poverty and promotion of pro-poor growth and inclusion sharing sound policies.

Respondents from varying organisations which were selected for study seemed to agree that the majority of the stakeholders including the government adhered to the principles outlined in the declarations. In the partnership for development the Government of Namibia (GRN) and United Nations (U.N) agreed to form a new strategic partnership to guide the work of the UN in the country. UNCT (2013) resonates with what most of the respondents echoed on international declaration on aid effectiveness in Namibia. It outlines the development process in Namibia shall be driven by Government ownership and leadership of the development processes and fully align UN country programmes with National Development Programme (NDP) including Harmonisation, Mutual Accountability and Delivering for Results.

One respondent from the NGO/ CSO Association organisation had divergent viewpoints on the issue of international declarations compared to those made by other organisations selected for the study. In response to the question asked in the questionnaire: To what extent has all the stakeholders involved in development adhered to the principles laid in the international declarations on aid and development effectiveness in this country?

None. This is why the international funding landscape is still skewed and the delivery of effective development is still very much uneven.

The same respondent in the preceding question to the one above which asked: ‘In relation to international declarations on aid and development effectiveness how has your organization worked towards implementing them’ we have not yet had the chance to respond. However, if we did, we would relook our programming to make
This attests that CSO in Namibia have somehow been left out in the development process by other development partners as was with the Paris Declaration of 2005. Tomlinson (2014), the declaration flagged CSOs as potential participants in the identification of priorities and the monitoring of development of development programmes. However it did not recognize CSOs as development actors in their own right with their own priorities, programmes and partnership arrangements. It was realized in succeeding convention that the CSOs were the ‘missing link’ in preceding declarations and they should be recognized as a full-fledged player in the development process. It must be supported in its efforts to define its own principles of aid effectiveness together with other players (gender groups, local authorities etc) to become stakeholders and development actors. The succeeding declaration, Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) of 2008 incorporated civil societies (CSOs) in the development process. In Namibia responses from NANGOF Trust above seem as if CSOs are still excluded from the development process. Considering that government and other development partners admitted to conforming to the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) which includes CSOs in the development process it becomes problematic and calls for further inquiry.

- **Zimbabwe**

On International Declarations on Aid Effectiveness some respondents pronounce that though Zimbabwe is not a signatory to some of the declarations on Aid and Development effectiveness but it has adopted all the principles in its development process. The country attended all conventions from Paris declaration, AAA, Busan Partnership and Istanbul high level meetings and has modelled all development initiatives including ZUNDAF around the principles on the declarations. Zimbabwe’s Aid Coordination Policy is informed and premised on the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action with principles of ownership, alignment, harmonization, delivery for results and mutual accountability enshrined in it. However another respondent claims that all talk on conforming to international declarations on aid effectiveness by Zimbabwe is of lip-service and merely theory on paper which has not been implemented and put into practice on the part of government. He noted that there
seems to be nothing concrete/solid put into practice that shows that government is committed to improve aid effectiveness by acquiring full ownership as well as make available leadership and be in charge in the preparation, supervision, and make use of aid supply that is unleashed for the benefit of the people. Tomlinson (2014) assert that neither Busan nor any of the international agreements on aid effectiveness have been followed by the GoZ. The idea appears as if the GoZ only chooses what suits it at some points. It can therefore be argued that the GoZ’s engagement with CSOs prior to Busan was done only to meet the requirements that governments should come with their CSO to the Busan high level forum. Another respondent argued that in Zimbabwe the principle of ownership by GoZ seems to lacking and totally absent. He further argued that this principle actually states that the partner country (government) should exercise leadership over the development strategies and coordinate all development actions and this seems to be cosmetic and at times done to fulfil the obligations stated by the declarations on aid effectiveness.

Tomlinson (2014) argues that there is no universal platform in which all varying national sectors dealing with development/aid effective convene with government on regular basis and deliberate on common issues. However each sector organizes itself and GoZ in this regard seems to have no plan to organize and coordinate stakeholders yet that is supposed to its task as stated by the principles on international declarations. CSOs are said to have the ability to adhere to Istanbul Development effectiveness principles but have somehow failed to reach out to the population on issues of development effectiveness.

4.5.3 Efficiency and Effectiveness of Development Cooperating Partners

Most respondents on effectiveness and efficiency in its delivery on development output of their organisations vindicated and justified themselves as being on point. None outlined any deficiencies or problems with their approach on delivering their work. They deemed themselves as all being efficient and effective. One respondent’s response was:
Our organization is well placed to serve as an interlocutor between the regulatory environment (government), the market place (private sector) and the people (citizens) whereby it facilitates interaction and plays the watchdog role as well. From that perspective response to growth and development needs is quite timely.

Respondents from other organizations justified their delivery output based on the international declaration on aid and development effectiveness which they attributed to inform most of their operations. This respondent pointed out that

*Our organisation’s effective and efficient delivery in development cooperation is reflected in its endorsement of key international agreements which guides project and development of all programmes*

Some respondents did not confer any deficiencies or weaknesses to their organisations operations but went on to point deficiencies on other development actors:

*Our development partners tend to be the international donors, private sector and government. Both government and private sector are extremely poor in their overall contribution and effectiveness to development funding and approaches. Private sector in Namibia tends to be clueless on development issues and mainly focuses on donations that only perpetuate their bottom-line. Government on the other hand, while knowledgeable tends to think that only it can achieve development and seldom consults or brings in other players within the fold. International development partners are the ones who are most creative in this area but they tend to only work with a small group of mostly NGOs and therefore their reach is limited.*

Most respondents shared their own organization’s visions and mission statement and vowed that they strictly clung and adhered to the objectives and goals outlined in their mission statements. The only deficiency or major challenges being faced by organizations were the limited financial resources. Most of the blame was heaped on poor government policies, bad governance, corruption and lack of transparency and accountability in public institutions. Respondent from Zimbabwe pointed out that,

*The Government in Zimbabwe on many occasions has been alleged of possessing inconsistent, poor, ill-informed populist policies which have reaped damaging effects on the socio-economic front. The international community has attempted with failure to coerce policy change/shifts in the country by incentivizing the struggling government with receiving foreign aid in exchange of policy shift to no avail. Corruption and graft levels in the country have reached alarming rate with little or no transparency and accountability evident in public*
The above response resonates with what was discussed in chapter 2 in the comparison between Namibia and Zimbabwe. Another respondent took a swipe on the government as being an ineffective partner in the development process. Respondent pronounced that development cooperating partners have been able to effectively dispense their roles and if it wasn’t for them the situation would have been negatively far more ‘worse off’ than it is right now because the government has failed to deliver development to the country as it is its primary objective to deliver on that. Development cooperation has come in handy to rescue and bail out the cash strapped heavily indebted government which has blatantly failed thus making the work of development partners effective.

NGOs, International Organizations, Development Agencies and CSOs show no criticism of each other in doing their work only stating minor glitches but all blame rests on the government. This resonates with the views of Liberal and Marxist scholars such as Shivji, Veltmeyer and Fisher who saw the emergency of NGOs as surrogates replacing the ineffective state in the development process and thus bringing about the New Policy Agenda.

4.5.4 Relationships, Partnerships and Engagement - Development Cooperation

Development Cooperation for growth and development on a given country should be riddled and characterised by high levels of engagement and strong working relationships between and amongst all stakeholders involved in the development process. In response to questions surrounding relationships, partnerships and engagement one respondent had this to say:

*In line with the objective to enhance the effectiveness and impact of European development cooperation, the EU partners present in Namibia agreed on a Joint EU Response Strategy for Namibia, which EU and Member States adhere to when preparing bilateral programmes. So far this exercise is good – no duplications, improves efficiency and effectiveness of actions etc. Relationship between EU and other Development Partners is good and can be further improved*
though donor coordination platforms. Ideally, these platforms should be led by the Government.

The respondent went on to give the benefits of working in partnerships as the question required highlighting that it also improves efficiency and effectiveness on the part of actors involved and averting duplication. Another respondent highlighted the relationship and engagement of the organisation with the government in terms of partnership:

*European Union provides official development assistance to Namibia i.e. Government to Government cooperation through the European Development Fund (EDF). EDF is jointly implemented by EU and GRN. The preparations for actions are done in close cooperation with the Government as to ensure that they support national priorities where the EU can add value.*

The above observations are in line with the arguments raised by Bebbington and Farrington (1993) and Clark (1992) who concur that the political environment in a given country is the major determinant of relationships built by government and development partners. In Namibia the political turf is conducive and favourable thus robust working relations on all development actors. One respondent articulates that the UN Development Assistance Framework known as UNDAF in many countries was renamed to UNPAF. This denotes UN Partnership Framework because of the working relationship and engagement between and amongst development partners and the government. He highlights the relationship is no longer that of donor-recipient as experienced elsewhere but a ‘partnership’ in which all parties come together with one purpose and vision combining efforts and resources. This attests to strong robust relationships and partnerships in the country. Another respondent spoke out that:

*The relationship and engagement between and amongst development partners is very participatory and inclusive and it involves extensive consultations with Government, Partners and NGOs who are fully committed to strengthening partnerships and expanding cooperation amongst themselves and other development partners.*

Respondent highlighted that Government’s strong commitment to enhance relationships, partnerships and engagement can be seen by the introduction of the Government-Civil Society Partnership Policy. NPC (2005) retorts that it sought to
enhance and create more partnership opportunities, declares and commits to create and ensure a conducive, suitable environment to operate in. It reinforces that all development partners, UN, IGOs, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs with the government included should not operate in a fragmented way nor compete with one another. Rather they should work together in response to development challenges and opportunities in an effective, efficient and sustainable fashion. Another respondent highlighted that:

Development partners do come together in partnerships but looking at the state of affairs in the country those moments are not sustainable. Which state of affairs?

- **Zimbabwe**

In relation to the above, Bebbington and Farrington (1993) and Clark (1992) concurred that the political environment in a given country determines the relationship, engagement and collaboration amongst development partners being minimal/non-existent or strong and robust. One respondent therefore highlighted that:

The political history in Zimbabwe has led it to be isolated from major development assistance (World Bank, IMF and other IFIs) which has diminished. This is as a result of the strained relations that developed overtime and also the government failing to repay its debts resulting in its borrowing rights being withdrawn with some of these institutions. Another respondent claimed that the recent re-engagement efforts between Government and the IMF are and proving to be futile and fruitless as Zimbabwe is still far away and failing to meet the conditions and requirements for re-engagement constantly missing out on deadlines agreed.

This is in line with Tomlinson’s (2014) arguments, he states that the country’s international isolation and sanctions imposed over the years for political reasons has meant no or limited direct foreign aid support and aid flows have dwindled over the years. This has led the country to rely on Chinese aid and other non traditional donors. The country has not been able to access and receive capital from IMF and the World Bank because of unfulfilled obligations and non debt repayment. Social welfare related programmes and projects such as Health and Education have been funded through UN and International Organisations, Development Agencies and NGOs working in the country.
The relationship, engagement and partnership between and amongst those in social welfare related programmes and projects with Government is examined. Most respondents outlined that the relationship is more of a ‘cat and mouse’ relationship marred with hostility. The government is always in suspicion of NGOs as conduits fulfilling the foreign policy of donor countries of their origin that have been accused of trying to effect regime change in the country. The political environment being a determinant of the type of relationships manifest at this juncture. One respondent therefore pointed out that:

*Relationships and engagement between the government and development partners is sour and acerbic and this is displayed by the introduction and enactment of repressive harsh laws on operations of NGOs which seek to closely monitor all their activities.*

Adding on another respondent asserted that the engagement and relationship that exists is for convenience purposes as donors require mechanisms of partnerships in place. This is whereby development partners engage in development strategies and processes reaching consensus in-order for funds to be made available for the projects. Another respondent utters that strong, sound mechanisms and apparatus for engagement have been put in place. What lacks is their implementation because of the unwillingness and reluctance to cooperate and foster a good working relationship by other parties. This resonates with Tomlinson claim that the government poses a lukewarm response to the call for collaboration and partnerships with CSOs and other partners.

All in all the level of engagement and partnership between government and development partners in Zimbabwe is seen by most respondents and literature available as minimal and cosmetic and mostly done for convenience purposes. Such a situation has made scholars like Tomlinson (2014) to argue that UN and CSOs consultations and policy engagements with the aid agenda in Zimbabwe have been very *ad hoc* and tailored to meet requirements of certain international or domestic events. There is no defined Aid Forum that brings the UN, CSOs, Government and other aid players together to discuss development and aid effectiveness in Zimbabwe. Most meetings on aid effectiveness are *ad hoc* and mostly called by government when it needs to justify or to be seen engaging other stakeholders. This shows that the
Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) is very reluctant to engage and partner with other development actors thus undermining the whole development process.

4.5.5 **Coordination of Aid for Development in Developing Countries**

This commission and task is a mandate for the Government as it retains the primary responsibility of instituting growth and development in its own country. Governments are conscious and have full knowledge of the socio-economic development challenges bedevilling its nations thus supposed to lead the development trajectory. The Government is supposed to set the development priorities and needs of the country whilst the donor community has to fit in already running projects and programmes complementing the efforts of the former with technical assistance. This coordinating commission is also informed by International Declarations on Effectiveness. In Namibia, Aid Coordination is commissioned under the National Planning Commission (NPC) on behalf of the Government. The NPC is an agency of the Government of Namibia (GRN) responsible for planning national priorities and directing the course of national development on its behalf. One respondent is of the view that:

*The National Planning Commission has highly skilled personnel on issues of economics and development in charge of the development process in Namibia. NPC coordinates Aid in the country on behalf of the GRN as espoused by International Declarations on Effectiveness principle of ownership of governments being at the forefront managing and directing Aid for effective aid delivery promoting inclusive growth in the country.*

Another respondent agreed that the NPC on behalf of GRN coordinates aid in the country not only as informed by the principle of ownership but by all the other principles so as to ensure efficient and effective delivery of aid on development and she went on to say that,

*Coordination of activities is done by the U.N at organisational level through the synchronization of all agencies into one entity to deliver the country development programme. Coordination of Aid is done by the NPC on behalf of GRN together with the UN as the principals on all other cooperating development partners because of the 'strong working relationship' that exists amongst the parties involved.*
In Namibia, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as known in all other developing countries was changed to UN Partnership Framework (UNPAF). This was so because of the close partnership between and amongst the UN, Development Partners and NPC-GRN in coordinating aid in the country. Each party assumes its roles and responsibilities without interference from neither other parties nor pointing fingers at each other. The value added by each partner/party is visible as there is transparency and are all accountable to each other thus effectively delivering.

- **Zimbabwe**

In Zimbabwe the Aid Coordination Policy (ACP) was formulated and adopted in 2009 by the government in order to organize, direct and manage aid for development in the country. One of the biggest challenges as argued by one respondent is that:

*GoZ has a tendency of diverting financial resources made available by other development cooperating partners for other government purposes. This is done aside from the initial development programme agreed upon and this has reaped detrimental effects to the development of the country as well as further creating tension between the parties involved.*

Another respondent said because of government’s ineffective way of managing, directing and coordinating Aid a number of development partners have resorted to channelling development funds directly to NGOs rather than to GoZ. Others have resorted to carrying out the development process in the country on their own rather than through government. This means donors give ODA to their implementing partners directly for certain projects they would have identified. This is in tandem with Tomlinson’s (2014) claim that in Zimbabwe because of the tension between GoZ and NGOs, each party organizes itself and the latter will only report to the GoZ of the pre-determined projects, programmes and plans they intend to carry out. A respondent actually acknowledged that:

*UN agencies work with the GoZ and the government coordinates the development process as well as manage it but authorisation of funds for the programmes being implemented is done by the UN and other partners to avoid mismanagement and misappropriations of funds by the Government.*
This is in line with arguments of Marxist theorists such as Shivji and Veltmeyer who assert that NGOs act as watchdogs of state deviancy acting as guarantors of its transparency to inhibit or prevent corruption and rentierism delivering services and running projects in developing countries. Another respondent on Aid coordination highlighted that:

*The United Nations also coordinates Aid amongst development partners (IGOs, IDAs, NGOs and CSO) in which development assistance is channeled through the organ and not government as the donor community lost faith in it. UN has Implementing Partners usually NGOs who efficiently carry out the development process on their behalf after close analysis on whether they are competent enough to hold projects and programmes and handle finances of that magnitude in a transparent and accountable manner for effective delivery.*

NGOs as highlighted in the Marxist perspectives theoretical framework and in other preceding chapters are of high preference in development process. Shivji (2007), Wright (1995), Veltmeyer claims resonates with those of Edwards and Hulmes (1995). NGOs are perceived as the most effective and efficient providers of services as compared to governments which are perceived as inefficient and corrupt as Wright put it across as well. NGOs are viewed as the new ‘favoured child’, having a ‘missionary position’ of official development agencies and proclaimed as the ‘magic bullet’ to target and fix the problems that befall the development process. These views have support from many partners thus prompting donors, bilateral, multilateral organizations including the UN to increasingly utilize the skills and services of NGOs as an alternative vehicle through which to deliver development assistance.

The coordinating role of the UN is also evident in the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF). Another respondent from the UN said,

*With ZUNDAF, the UN coordinates the work of its specialized agencies and goes on to that of other development cooperating partners (IGOs, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs) whilst at the same time works with the Government to agree on areas of strategic intervention in addressing key development challenges in the country.*
The organ is highly commended by all development partners and even by the Government itself on its efficient and effective delivery in policy formulation and analysis advice. This is done on various political socio-economic matters, technical assistance, financial assistance, human resources assistance, institutional capacity led by the office of the U.N Resident Coordinator and UNDP. The UN coordinating role has surpassed that of the government extending from agencies in-house coordination; coordination of implementing-cooperating partners with trust vested in them by all. This thus makes the organization an effective and efficient aid delivery mechanism in the Third World/developing countries.

4.5.6 Enabling Environment in Developing Countries

An enabling environment is mainly instituted through legislative measures and policies put in place by government that governs and dictates how the development cooperation turf/ environment should work. This can either be favourable or unfavourable to cooperating development partners. Like partnerships, an enabling environment is determined by the political environment of that given country. This is because it all comes back to the level of engagement and relationships between the government and cooperating development partners. One respondent from one the organisation in Namibia had this to say:

_In Namibia, NGOs are free to operate and function at will. It is the country with the freest press in Africa. Also there is no strict regulatory environment. From that perspective the environment is conducive for the operation of NGOs etc._

The political environment in Namibia is not tense and volatile as compared to those of other developing nations. The system of governance is riddled with liberal, free thinking, _laissez-faire_ trapping as the respondent above retorts that “the country has the freest press in Africa” and this is also attributed in chapter 2 of the study. Most of the respondents believe the environment in Namibia is conducive for development operations. One respondent asserted that Namibia is a peaceful country and the political system provides a recipe for the country’s peace and stability and this provides good climate for development cooperation with the government and all development partners.
Another respondent asserted that in Namibia, registration of development partners is not mandatory though encouraged. It is because the Government wants to know whom they have to work with and forge the working relationship rather than monitor, regulate, control and keep track of NGOs as work experienced in other countries. The Government in Namibia has worked in trying to provide a conducive, enabling environment by introducing Government-Civil Society Partnership Policy. NPC (2005) argued that GRN-CSO partnership policy seeks to enhance and create more partnership opportunities, declares and commits to create and ensure a conducive, suitable environment to operate. It was also put in place with the aim of creating ‘Working Partnerships’ to enhance the environment for civic participation and bring government closer to the people. To create partnership opportunities with other development partners so that they do not operate in a fragmented way nor compete with one another but working as one entity to achieve the same purpose. In Namibia there are no repressive laws governing the operation of NGOs and CSOs and the government is ready to work with all development partners and one respondent said;

In Namibia, no direct NGO related legislation exists. NGO activities are only found in pockets of legislation about other sectors e.g. the Companies Act (Section 21), Social Welfare Act, Trust Monies Act of 1936, etc.

From the above analysis it can be noted that most NGO laws enacted in developing countries tend to be repressive in nature and are put in place to curb and curtail NGO and CSO operations. In chapter 2 of this study there is a part which speaks about protests in Windhoek-Namibia in 2004. This is when the GoZ introduced the infamous repressive NGO Bill in which parliament passed but the president eventually did not ascent. NGOs in Namibia together with other organisations across the globe took to the streets protesting in solidarity with NGOs in Zimbabwe over the bill. This highlights how the conducive and favourable environment in their country has set precedence for other developing nations to follow suit. Another respondent commended the GRN as having created a smooth platform for the operation of NGOs setting up an NGO desk with the National Planning Commission (NPC). It addresses all their plights and problems and respondent said the government is ready to accept the work of all NGOs as it complements their efforts. She also added that Namibia has received global accolades to this end for its liberal approach in all spheres.
Zimbabwe

Having inferred that an enabling environment is determined or influenced by the level of engagement and relationship between the government and cooperating partners, the GoZ seems to have created a suspicious and hostile environment and relations are at their lowest. This situation has been necessitated by the legislation and policies surrounding the operations of NGOs, CSOs and other development partners at large. One respondent argued that the working environment in Zimbabwe is not permissive for our operations as NGOs. Most of our programmes and projects in rural district areas are closely monitored and controlled having to run through each activity with local leadership who at times dictate to us how we should conduct our work. Another respondent highlighted on the issue of legislation in which she points out that,

*The GoZ aims at frustrating prospective NGOs and CSOs who want to register their organisation for the first time as required by the PVO Act in which the responsible ministry and its committee on approval intensely scrutinise the mission and vision of the organisation dragging the process especially for certain thematic areas they feel are a threat to the political system on issues such as human rights and governance.*

Still commenting on the PVO Act another respondent highlighted that the dictates of the Act are repulsive and bear contempt on organisations that deal and work on human rights and governance thematic areas mostly. This is so as the Government believe and assume that they will expose the conditions in the country in those areas. Such organisations might not see the light of day as their approval is not imminent and there is constant threat of deregistration on those operating.

The above responses resonate quite well with the arguments raised by Muzondo (2004) that the PVO Act retained and did not repeal the repressive sections of the previous Welfare Organisations Act of 1967. He argued that not only did the GoZ retain repressive sections of the law but they went on to add new sections that gave government greater powers and control over NGOs. As such the relationship between the GoZ and some NGOs has remained hostile, antagonistic and daunting as the parties involved trade and throw accusations on each other. One respondent highlights that the resentment, hostility and suspicion by GoZ is:
Not only exclusive to those organisations working on human rights and governance issues/ thematic areas but all NGOs at large. It spreads across all thematic areas as they believe that all NGOs (International) are sponsored by their governments to discredit the existing government in the process sponsoring opposition parties to dislodge it. The same applies to local NGOs who are said to be funded to influence the masses on political opinion in the country thus the creation of an un-conducive and unfavourable environment by government.

Other respondents dodged the question and were quite reluctant to answer the question of government ensuring a stable, conducive, favourable environment. This is maybe because of fear of reprisal consequences that surround issues with political connotations. From the literature reviewed in chapter 2 and the findings from the research the environment seems to be opposite to that of Namibia which has been tagged as smooth and riddled with liberal trappings. As such NGOs are free to operate without close monitoring, control and regulation of their activities.

4.6 Summary
This chapter sought to present, analyse and discuss findings of the study. It incepts by providing the demographic information of participants of the study comprising of participating organisations (UN, EU, USAID, NGO / CSO Associations) in Zimbabwe and Namibia. Summary of key informant interviews and questionnaires is tabulated with provision of the number of respective respondents and their positions in the selected organisations (UN, EU, USAID, NGO / CSO Associations in both countries under study). This is important as it will evidence and outline the suitability of the respondents in the study. They do possess requisite skills, extensive knowledge and information pertinent to growth and development and the dynamics surrounding the subject matter in both countries which answer the research objectives and questions. Findings of the study are lastly presented, discussed and analysed by subtitles which are: Efficacy of Foreign Aid for Development in Developing Countries; International Declarations on Aid and Development Effectiveness; Efficiency and Effectiveness of Development Cooperating Partners; Relationships, Partnerships and Engagement – Development Cooperation; Coordination of Aid for Development in Developing Countries and Enabling Environment in Developing Countries.
CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.0 Introduction

This chapter stands to present the summary, conclusion, recommendations and areas for further research as informed and by the findings and analysis of data from the study. The chapter offers and provides recommendations on the subject matter of efficient and effective delivery of aid in response to growth and development challenges in developing countries by all development partners involved in the development process. In addition to that, the chapter also comes up with some areas for further research.

5.1 Foreign Aid for Development

In the study it is noted that responses from the questionnaires and interviews attributed foreign aid for development as an important feature in developing countries in grappling with socio-economic challenges retarding growth and development. Respondents from all the organisations in Zimbabwe and Namibia gave testament of how effectively Foreign Aid has transformed the lives of people, rebuilt and reconstructed nations’ infrastructure and improved on countries’ economies. Respondents from Zimbabwe and Namibia cited that those nations that do not receive adequate or no direct assistance are ‘worse off’ compared to those that do. It is imperative to note that Foreign Aid is a critical component to development but cannot be a ‘stand alone’ feature for it will be ‘Dead’ as Dambisa Moyo (2010) articulates and scholars such as Collier and Dollar (1999) and Mehra (2016) concur with this assertion. Aid is just but a supplement to ‘fill in the gap’ as it accrues and contributes a small proportion to an already existing development platform. On the other hand some Governments as outlined in Zimbabwe (respondents and available literature) which is supposed to be leading the development course tend to shirk and dodge their responsibilities taking a ‘back seat action’ leaving aid donors to ‘stand alone’. In
Zimbabwe it is pointed out that apart from bad governance and lack of sound policies to buttress Aid, Government goes on to divert aid resources for other purposes thus some scholars such as Shar (2014) attributing wastage of Aid on corrupt governments. Zimbabwe was said to be the most corrupt country in Southern Africa by Africa Report (2016) CPI whilst Namibia is in top 5 less corrupt out of 54 countries in Africa. In this regard on the discussion generated in this paragraph, Aid is effective but lacks the apt support to buttress it.

5.2 International Declarations on Aid and Development Effectiveness

These declarations have been attributed in the interviews and questionnaires administered in Zimbabwe and Namibia as the yardsticks/benchmark which sets the roadmap for improving the quality of aid and its impact on development. Most developing countries including Zimbabwe and Namibia have ratified these declarations but conformity on the part of others has been minimal as articulated in chapter 3 on Zimbabwe. From the analysis it is evident that the principles enshrined in these declarations tend to have a bearing on the output of development in developing countries. The issue of conformity firstly rests with the government as the whole development process calls for it to precede the course (principle of ownership). As in the case with Zimbabwe, when the Government fails to honour these prescriptions it then breaks the whole development cycle and retards development in the process because of the trickle-down effect on other principles. In Zimbabwe it has become difficult to align development initiatives by development partners which are not in line with those of the GoZ. For countries that adhere to declarations it has been a starting point towards achieving development as highlighted by the case of Namibia. They have been a breeding ground for harmonisation and alignment in the process articulating transparency and accountability on all partners and Zimbabwe is the opposite compared to Namibia.
5.3 Engagement, Partnerships and Relationships amongst Development Partners

In terms of engagement, partnerships and collaborative working relationship between and amongst government and development partners, there seem to exist two scenarios in developing countries and that is the case with Zimbabwe and Namibia as well. The first one is in which partners including the Government have a good working relationship as evidenced in Namibia and the other one is very poor with no good working relationship as evidenced in Zimbabwe. In Zimbabwe there seems to be suspicion, hostility and intolerance by the partner country on NGOs with accusations traded over one party working to discredit and dislodge the other. If such a scenario exists then the advantages of working in synergy and its benefits outlined in the previous chapters become void leading to ineffective and inefficient output delivery. Healthy partnership and a good working relationship as seen in Namibia becomes a necessary indispensable feature within the development process with a number of benefits. GRN engagement efforts and commitment is seen by the introduction of the GRN_CSO Partnership Policy which sought to further enhance partnerships for effective delivery in the country. A scenario of hostility and intolerance in Zimbabwe brings about negative impacts and breeding space for ineffective delivery by the state/Government(s). The GoZ in this scenario tends to be adamant and reluctant to engage development partners as seen in chapter 2 highlighted by Tomlinson (2014), where the GoZ engage development partners when it suits their needs or just to fulfil certain obligations. This in itself then mislays the course of combining efforts and resources to foster development affecting development outcomes in the country.

5.4 Coordination Role of the Principals in the Development Course

The principal actor in the coordination task is that of the Government which coordinates Aid for development activities. The Government assumes the leadership position as espoused by international declarations. In other cases it assigns a commission to assume the task as with the case in Namibia assigning the NPC. The UN assumes the coordination function firstly at organisational level between and amongst its specialised agencies to come up with one programme under the principle of Deliver as One (DaO) approach. The UN goes on to coordinate Aid from other development partners. When one of the as principals fails to deliver on its mandate it
qualifies it as ineffectual. Respondents in Zimbabwe allege that the GoZ tends to divert resources for aid. Therefore development partners instead of placing GoZ in the lead, they channel resources to the UN directly and other partners to chart the development course. Tomlinson (2014) in the preceding chapters highlighted that the development partners will brief the GoZ on what they intend to do and not GoZ leading the lot. How can Government coordinate the development course when the partners have lost confidence in it? The issue of ownership as espoused in the declarations thus becomes unfulfilled leading to ineffectiveness. In the case of Namibia the GRN represented by NPC coordinates Aid very well working side by side with the UN thus coming up with a robust partnership framework (UNPAF). The GRN brings vast amount of resources to the table to assist the UN and its partners to bring development to the country. Therefore the GRN not taking a ‘back seat action’ or shirking their responsibility as Moyo (2010) put it across. The NPC coordinates, manage and direct Aid from all development partners and the UN. It honours the principle of ownership and aligns aid in accordance with the country’s National Development Plans. All the development partners have faith in NPC to deliver thus development assistance is reducing in Namibia as it has been seen that the GRN is in a strong position to institute development on its own with minimum assistance.

5.5 **Governance and Institutional Framework**

This stands to be one critical area which has a bearing on growth and development in a given space. A good system of governance with stable democratic principles as seen in Namibia is believed to yield and bring positive results to the table. A poor and weak system of governance and institutional framework as evidenced in Zimbabwe is detrimental to development. It lacks transparency and accountability marred with massive corruption and unsound policies. Bratton and Masungure (2011) points out that Zimbabwe’s bad governance has destroyed the economy and reduced it to a basket case’, that is the country now rely more of donor assistance and handouts. Zimbabwe is also said to be the most corrupt in Southern Africa by the Africa report of 2016. This is said to have further plunged the economy into paralysis as there is lack of transparency and accountability in public offices. On the other hand Namibia has been a model of good governance with respondents attributing it to have won global accolades to this end with the freest press in Africa. The GRN level of good
governance coupled with high level of transparency and accountability is evidenced by the current president, Dr Hage Geingob. He went on to publicly declare his assets and income and ordered all GRN officials to do the same periodically. It is imperative to note that good governance is a big step towards ensuring development in developing nations and most countries which uphold such tend to be more developed compared to those with poor systems of governance. This can be reaffirmed by Legatum Institute ranking of Namibia being the most developing and Zimbabwe the least developing country in Southern Africa.

5.6 **Creation of an Enabling Environment**

Creation of an enabling environment by the Government is mainly done through laws and legislative measures governing the operation of NGOs/CSOs and other partners. These laws are also determined by the relationship that exists between the former and the latter. Respondents aver that in Namibia the Government created an enabling environment and NGOs are free to operate without any strict regulations. This was born out of the partnership and working relationship that does not breed antagonism and animosity. The GRN-CSO partnership policy was put in place which encourages and strengthens the relations of both parties working in a harmonious manner. The GRN constantly consults development partners in forums held on development with its commission, the NPC working together with NGOs. It even created an NGO Desk to address the needs and plight of NGOs and CSOs. On the other hand in Zimbabwe the environment has been labelled by respondents as tense, non conducive, with repressive laws in place governing the operation of NGOs. This was as a result of the fall out between the GoZ and NGOs. The latter accused the former for being a conduit of western Governments to fulfil its foreign policies of regime change in the country and sponsoring opposition parties. Respondents spoke out that this has resulted in the provision of laws such the PVO Act which seeks to control, monitor and regulate NGOs thus further straining the relations between the parties. The Act by all means attempts to stampede the operations of NGOs especially working in Governance, Democracy and Human Right thematic areas. Respondents aver that at times NGOs face threats of deregistration and media attacks as highlighted in the preceding chapters. This thus makes the working environment un-conducive to deliver effectively.
5.7 Conclusion

Higher levels of adherence to international declarations on aid effectiveness principles; high levels of engagement and strong working relationships between and amongst government and development partners; strong and robust aid coordination function of the principals (Government and UN); good governance and solid institutional frameworks; creation and establishment of a conducive and enabling environment will not eradicate/get rid of all growth and development challenges faced in developing countries. However the factors/traits outlined places and leaves a country in an improved and ‘better off’ position (Namibia) progressing towards development. Countries devoid of those traits such as Zimbabwe are left in a deteriorating and ‘worse off’ position recoiling in the development course. Namibia is one of the few countries in Africa with an Upper Middle Income economy whilst Zimbabwe is in the Low Income bracket. Namibia has a GDP 14 times higher than that of Zimbabwe which is pegged at $8500 per capita compared to Zimbabwe which is $600 per capita. Unemployment level in Zimbabwe is 3 times higher at 94 percent compared to Namibia which is 24 percent thus making quality of life in Namibia better than Zimbabwe (CIA Fact Book, 2014). The Legatum Institute in a Survey of 2016 considered Namibia the most developing country in Southern Africa along South Africa. On the other hand Zimbabwe was ranked the least developing one along with Angola. In most cases, a country with liberal trappings tend to attain growth and development more than one that is inflexible and rigid in approach. Governments are responsible for championing the cause of development but some seem to be doing the opposite as evidenced in Zimbabwe. They come up with ill informed policies, high levels of corruption and lack of transparency and accountability, bad governance, lack of solid institutional frameworks and minimal engagement with other development partners. They dodge and shirk responsibilities in the process making aid ‘dead’ and a ‘stand alone’ feature. Namibia however has managed to attain a UMI status and be better placed in terms of growth and development because of its divergent liberal characteristics to those of Zimbabwe thus having a Low Income status.
5.8 **Recommendations**

Governments in developing countries do not have to over rely on foreign Aid for development. They should have a balanced economic system in which they export more than they import. They should increase trade and create viable productive sectors in order to increase on employment and safety nets. This should be augmented and supplemented by aid to foster progressive growth and development.

Re-engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFI) such as World Bank and IMF to ensure borrowing requirements should be restored and maintained. Increased levels of engagement and partnerships with development cooperating partners is of critical importance to ensure development in Zimbabwe and other developing countries in the process ensuring a conducive, enabling environment for the operation of partners.

Tackling corruption is a critical aspect in ensuring growth and development in developing countries. There is need to put in place solid robust institutions with minimum and reduced government interference to control graft in public and government institutions. Transparency and accountability and good governance should be the foundation and nucleus of all institutions whether private or public enterprises.

Governments in developing countries should put in place sound economic policies and the policy formulation and analysis process should be inclusive and participatory. It should not only be the sole and primary responsibility of state/government but a number of actors should be involved through popular consultation and participation.
5.9 **Suggested Areas for Further Study**

Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) as agents of imperialism in developing countries.

The effectiveness of the Liberal perspectives of international economic relations on International Development issues in developing countries.

The effectiveness of South-South cooperation substituting western aid for development through Official Development Assistance (ODA) in developing countries.
Annex I

Introductory Letter

To Whom It May Concern

My name is Albert Milton Chitsungo, 29 years of age and an International Development Consultant-in-Training by profession. I am a Zimbabwean by nationality and a former intern with United Nations Namibia 2013. I am working on my Master of Science Degree in International Relations dissertation/thesis in Zimbabwe. I am sincerely seeking recommendation/permission to conduct my research study with your organisation soliciting for information to answer my research area about the United Nations and its partners outlined below. My research topic reads “The United Nations and Implementing-Cooperating Partners’ efficacy on Growth and Development Intervention Initiatives in Developing Countries: Case of Zimbabwe and Namibia”.

As per the requirement(s) of the University (Bindura University of Science Education, B.U.S.E) rules and regulations governing dissertation(s) research and development, data collected on your research area should be primary data meaning you have to obtain first hand information from the respective incumbent organisation(s) and experts in the area you are studying on. In my case it’s the U.N system and development partners in Zimbabwe and Namibia. I courteously seek out information/data and literature content if available on the UN and I-CPs in Zimbabwe/Namibia and their work. I have attached my Interview guide and questionnaires for your review and the results of the study will be shared with those who wish to see them. Your cooperation is sincerely appreciated and I hope to hear from you soon.

Best Regards

Albert. M. Chitsungo
Annex II

Questionnaire

1. How do you view your organization in terms of efficient and effective response to growth and development needs/challenges in this country?

2. How do you view your development/cooperating partners in terms of efficient and effective response to growth and development needs/challenges in this country?

3. How do you view the government in terms of efficient and effective response to growth and development needs/challenges in this country?

4. What is the significance and relevance of all these development actors in addressing growth and development challenges in this country?

5. Is each and every actor outlined above fully aware and fulfill their roles and obligations towards addressing growth and development challenges in this country?

6. How is the working relationship/partnership and level of cooperation between and amongst these development partners (UN, IGOs, Government, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs) in this country?

7. What are the benefits associated with working in cooperative partnerships in response to growth and development challenges in this country?

8. In relation to international declarations on aid and development effectiveness how has your organization worked towards implementing them? (Principles – Ownership; Alignment; Harmonisation; Delivering for Results; Mutual Accountability; Inclusive Partnership and Capacity Development)
9. **To what extent has all the stakeholders involved in development adhered to the principles laid in the international declaration on aid and development effectiveness in this country (UN, IGOs, Government, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs)?** (Ownership; Alignment; Harmonisation; Delivering for Results; Mutual Accountability; Inclusive Partnership and Capacity Development)

10. **In terms of operationalization, how conducive has been the environment to allow smooth operation of your organization in this country (political, socio-economic etc)?**

11. **How conducive and enabling is the legislation around NGOs and CSOs operations in this country (NGO Laws)?**

12. **Any weaknesses/shortfalls/deficiencies/ challenges within your organization that you feel if rectified would increase effectiveness and efficiency?**

13. **How does your organization relate with the government in terms of engagement working towards development in this country?**

14. **How does the international development sector at large relate with the government in this country?**

15. **How effective is foreign development aid in instituting growth and development in developing countries like Zimbabwe/Namibia?**

16. **Does aid suffice on its own to institute growth and development or it has to be buttressed by other socio-economic factors?**

17. **Does development aid not promote and encourage dependency on the part of developing countries?**

18. **How possible is it that developing countries can have growth and development without depending on foreign aid from donor countries?**
19. What measures and course of action would you encourage development partners to take to ensure robust socio-economic transformation in this country?

20. Any other issue/information you would want to add that is pertinent and has bearing on the topic under discussion of growth and development in developing countries?

Thank you for your immense contribution!
Annex III

Interview Guide

1. **How do you view your organization (weaknesses/shortfalls/deficiencies/challenges), all development/cooperating partners and the government in terms of efficient and effective response to growth and development challenges/needs in this country?**

2. **How is the working relationship/partnership and level of cooperation/engagement between and amongst these development partners (UN, IGOs, Government, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs) in this country and what are the benefits of working in partnership?**

3. **How does your organization and other development partners (IGOs, IDAs, NGOs and CSOs) relate with the government in this country?**

4. **To what extent has your organization and all development partners/stakeholders (UN, IGOs, IDAs, Government, NGOs and CSOs) adhered to the International declarations on aid and development effectiveness principles in this country?**
   (Principles - Ownership; Alignment; Harmonisation; Delivering for Results; Mutual Accountability; Inclusive Partnership and Capacity Development)

5. **How conducive and enabling is the environment for your organization and other development/cooperating partners in your/their operations, be it legal (legislation, NGO Laws etc), political, socio-economic environment at large in this country?**

6. **How effective is foreign development aid and does it suffice on its own in instituting growth and development or they are other factors that have to buttress it; does it not encourage and promote dependency in developing countries like Zimbabwe/Namibia?**

7. **What measures and course of action would you encourage all development partners to take to ensure robust socio-economic transformation in this country?**
8. Any other issue/information you would want to add that is pertinent and has bearing on the topic under discussion of growth and development in developing countries?

Thank you for your immense contribution!
References


