

ABSTRACT

FACTORS WHICH AFFECT QUALITY OF LIFE IN HAITI AS  
SEEN BY COUNTRY DIRECTORS, STAFF AND  
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES  
AFFILIATED WITH INGOS

by

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## ABSTRACT OF GRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH

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Title: FACTORS WHICH AFFECT QUALITY OF LIFE IN HAITI AS SEEN BY  
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AFFILIATED WITH INGOS

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### Problem

The empirical model in which resources, governance, physical security and regulatory framework are predictors to the quality of life in Haiti perceived by international none-governmental organizations (INGOs) employees and staff representative subset of employees and staff of some INGOs in Haiti, staff in the Ministere de Planification et des affaires externes (UCAINGO) and recipients of aids from INGOs in Haiti.

### Method

The research was empirical quantitative, descriptive, exploratory and transversal. The study of population was made up of 451 employees and staff of four major INGOs in Haiti, staff in the Ministere de planification et des affaires externs (UCAINGO)

and beneficiaries of aids in Haiti. An instrument was administered and 153 people from the population were described. The substantive statistical process was based on regression analysis, performed in SPSS 20.0.

The constructs for the four instruments were done through factorial analysis techniques (with explained variance levels of over 58%, which are acceptable) and the reliability, measured with the Cronbach alpha coefficient for each instrument, was acceptable (with the lowest explained variance levels of .860). For the analysis of this hypothesis, the statistical technique of multiple linear regression was used.

## Results

The model was validated with the sample of the employees and staff of four major INGOs in Haiti, staff in the Ministère de Planification et des Affaires Externes (UCAINGO) and beneficiaries of aids in Haiti. Resources, governance, physical security, organizational framework are good pre-dictators of quality of life, according to the perception of the employees of four major INGOs in Haiti, staff in the Ministère de planification et des affaires externes (UCAINGO) and beneficiaries of aids in Haiti. When evaluating the influence of independent constructs through the standardized beta coefficients, it was found that the best predictor is resource, followed by governance, physical security and regulatory framework.

## Conclusions

The results of the investigation lead to the following recommendations:

1. The INGOs not only bring the resources that are compatible to their environment, but also those with skills to train the local how to use the tools and provide for themselves.

2. Functional capacity and tangible resources such as human, financial, equipment and technological knowledge for them to be responsible for the operations and maintenance are of the projects.

3. Donors become more involve in assuring sustainability of the projects of the organization that they support.

4. Instead of competing, INGO discourage such practice instead pull together for the common good of the people they seek to help.

5. The Haitian government audit INGOs, and the auditing information of INGOs are available to local leaders and accessible to the community.

6. INGO provides clear information on financial administration, source of funding, the control of the Haitian government and how funds are spent.

7. Beside bringing food and goods with them, INGOs become involve in sharing knowledge which will help with food security which is a very important need in Haiti.

8. In addition to teaching the youth how to read and write, in their school, the INGOs teach children how to survive in their own environment. education, economic and employment security, remains the most important need of my community.

9. INGOs encourage government and Individual good governance and the practice that individual rights must be exercised in all realms --- civil, political, physical, mental, reproductive and religious rights.

10. The INGO community should do more to promote and create an environment where right to live in a safe environment, including a safe domestic environment by their employees.

11. Construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure are planned with local government free of corruption and according to local laws and practices of the locality.

12. Transparency should be strongly promoted and demonstrated by INGOs in Haiti.

13. Educational assistance provided by INGOs in Haiti are comparable with international standard.

14. Local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization.

15. INGOs assist local communities' access to wealth and economic opportunities.

16. INGOs would take time involve the community in any project and assure their local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization.

Montemorelos University  
Faculty of Business and Legal Sciences

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AFFILIATED WITH INGOS

A dissertation  
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of the requirements for the degree  
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by

Mario P. Augustave


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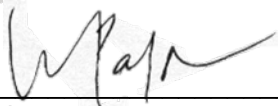
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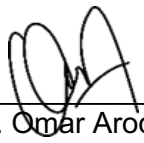
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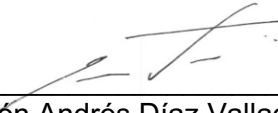
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## **DEDICATION**

To the women and men who have impacted my life through the year. To my mother, relatives, and perfect strangers. I am the byproduct of the investment of many people. Some are relatives other just simple human being who chose to invest in me. This dissertation is dedicated to my three sons Nathaniel, Ethan and Mario, my late mother Romaine Sylvain who in death taught me so much about life that I never knew.



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## **CHAPTER I**

### **PROBLEM DIMENSION**

#### **Introduction**

The Cambridge Dictionary (2019) defines a non-governmental organization (NGO) as an organization with social or political aims that is not controlled by a government. They are generally private and involve volunteer services. Though numerous, their roles and functions cover almost every aspect of society.

Doupnik and Perera (2007) defines a nonprofit entity as an entity that possesses the following characteristics that distinguish it from a business enterprise: (a) contributions of significant resources from resource providers who do not expect commensurate or proportionate pecuniary return; (b) operating purposes other than to provide goods or services for profit; and (c) absence of ownership interests like those of a business enterprise. In academic literature, on the other hand, a nonprofit organization is characterized as an entity, which has the following five basic characteristics: formal, non-profit, distributing, self-governing and voluntary (Salamon, & Anheier, 1992).

An NGO can refer to any organization, provided that is independent from government control, not seeking to challenge governments either as a political party or by a narrow focus on human rights, non-profit-making and non-criminal. The non-profit-making qualifier, is the most important attribute of any NGO. NGOs reflect five basic characteristics: non-governmental, voluntary, non-commercial, accountable, onpolitical

(Rahman, & Siikonen, 2003).

They are not to be confused with NPO (Not for Profit Organization) or PVO (Private Voluntary Organization) which have different often serve different purposes and outcome. In certain sectors, the terms are used interchangeably. Latha and Prabhakar (2011) for instance, defines NGOs as non-profit making agencies that are constituted with a vision by a group of likeminded people, committed for the uplift of the poor, marginalized, unprivileged, underprivileged, impoverished, downtrodden and the needy and they are closer and accessible to the target groups.

These groups are flexible in administration, quicker in decision making, timely in action and facilitating the people towards self-reliance ensuring their fullest participation in the whole process of development.

The government of Haiti defines an NGO as a private, apolitical, not-for-profit institution or organization that pursues the objectives of development at the national, departmental, or communal level, and uses resources to realize them (Constitution of Haiti, 1987).

The World Bank defines NGOs as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development (Operational Directive 14.70) (Werker, & Ahmed, 2008).

Since its creation by the UN following the second world war, the role of NGOs has significantly evolved throughout the world. Known by some as the Third Sector, most NGOs focused their work primarily on Disaster Relief, Poverty Alleviation and Humanitarian Assistance with various and significant challenges. Some of those

challenges are as simple as registration with local organizations, interaction with other NGOs, private sectors and government, and can be as complicated as internationalization and financial crisis, keeping in mind the financial regulation variants when dealing with the international community. They range in size from an individual to a complex organization with annual revenue of \$1 billion or more with headquarters anywhere from Okolo, Uganda, to Oklahoma City in the United States (Werker, & Ahmed, 2008).

The last few decades have witnessed an extraordinary growth in non-governmental organizations (NGO) in all spheres of human activities worldwide, especially in developing countries. INGOs have become an integral part of civil society, concerned with management of a vast complex and diverse range of activities and at the same time facing various internal and external management issues (Bromideh, 1970).

NGO are non-profit making agencies that are constituted with a vision by a group of likeminded people, committed for the uplift of the poor, marginalized, unprivileged, under privileged, impoverished, downtrodden and the needy and they are closer and accessible to the target groups. Flexible in administration, quicker in decision making, timely in action and facilitating the people towards self-reliance ensuring their fullest participation in the whole process of development. The achievements and success of NGOs in various fields and the excellent work done by them in specific areas is no doubt a tremendous task that has helped to meet the changing needs of the social system. However, in spite of its achievements in various fields, NGOs are facing different problems which differ from organization to organization, region to region. In this context, an attempt is made in this paper to discuss some of the common problems

faced by the NGOs and to give some remedies to overcome these problems (Latha, & Prabhakar, 2011).

Groups that today would be labeled as NGOs, helped organize the opposition that led Britain to abolish the slave trade in 1807, at which point these groups broadened their missions and worked to ameliorate the plight of slaves and abolish slavery elsewhere (Keck, & Sikkink, 2014). The International Committee of the Red Cross was founded in 1863 in the aftermath of the Crimean war. During World War I and World War II, new NGOs devoted to humanitarian and development goals emerged, including Save the Children Fund in 1917, Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (now Oxfam) in 1942, and CARE in 1945. NGOs have played a significant and growing role in development since the end of World War II. The number of international NGOs rose from less than 200 in 1909 to nearly 1,000 in 1956 to over 20,000 currently (Union of International Associations, 2005).

Werker and Ahmed (2008) despite talk of how nongovernmental organizations are spreading democratic institutions and liberal values, or saving the environment, the bulk of funds flowing through NGOs remains focused on basic humanitarian assistance and development: delivering goods and services in poor countries using resources from rich countries. An examination of the largest NGOs by their international expenditures reveals this focus. Further added that five U.S.-based NGOs had overseas expenditures greater than \$500 million in 2004: World Vision, Feed the Children, Food for the Poor, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and CARE (USAID, 2006). All of these organizations specialize in relief and development programs. The only non-U.S. NGOs whose size is on par with these five is the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Swiss-based

global wing of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, whose 2004 expenditures were on the order of \$600 million (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2005). In comparison, the two environmental NGOs with the highest international expenditures in 2004 were the World Wildlife Fund, at \$94 million, and the Nature Conservancy, at \$39 million. At the same time, the entire budget of two major international human rights organizations, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, were \$39 million and \$23 million, respectively.

### The Historical Evolution of INGOs in Haiti

Schuller (2007a) said that an organization is Haitian if it was founded in Haiti. But there are no clear standards in the HAVA and MPCE list for deciding whether a group with two boards one in Haiti and one in the United States (what Morton calls a “transitional” intermediate NGO)—would be considered Haitian, American, or Haitian-American. For example, groups like the Scouts, the Red Cross, and ARC (a disability service organization), not to mention four groups called Cooperation Haitian-Netherlands, were all listed as Haitian. Given significant extra work to register as a foreign NGO—including contacting the Haitian Embassy in the home country, translating founding documents into French or Kreyòl, and obtaining certification from the government of the country of origin—international or bilateral groups might prefer calling themselves Haitian.

According to Schuller decree, a Haitian NGO must have its central office in Haiti, and at least three-quarters of its decision-making board should be Haitian. Of the 42 groups in the database that did not include this information, 21 had English names, suggesting a U.S. origin. Despite these problems, this is the official list from the

government of Haiti, and it can provide a way of seeing whether foreign and Haitian NGOs share a set of priorities, for example.

Located in one half of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, following the defeat of the powerful French armies of Napoleon Bonaparte, Haiti declared its independence from France on January 1st, 1804 (Ott, 1973).

Haiti's economy was never allowed to prosper but left in ruins. The very powerful colonial powers never allowed the nation to grow and perverted its political aspirations, overthrower or conspired to the assassinations of its leaders and was never allowed the development its social, economic political well-being of the nation. To understand the current economic wellbeing of Haiti, one has only had to look not too far in history to witness the years of brutal American occupations, repeated massacres from its closest neighbor in the Dominican Republic massacres and institutionalized hatred toward anything black and Haitians, governing Haiti was a nightmare both internal and externally (Katz, 2013).

When the NGOs arrived in Haiti, following the 2010 earthquakes, they found a country on its knees and a government either overwhelmed or unprepared to deal with such catastrophe to attending to the immediate needs of its people. The associated Press (Booth, 2011), of the 1,583 contracts given in Haiti from the U.S. government in the after math of the disaster totaling \$267 million, only 20, for a total of \$4.3 million, went to Haitian-owned companies.

The International Non-Governmental Organizations failed the people of Haiti not just following the devastating earthquake in 2010 but the data will prove that INGOs failed considerably to contribute to any sustainable long-term wellbeing of

developing country. In 2013 for instance, nonprofits accounted for 11.4 million jobs and 10.3 percent of all private sector employment in the United States (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015). The considerable size and reach of nonprofits mean that more and more Americans are finding employment in the nonprofit sector which accounted for approximately 9.2% of wages in the US in 2010 (Salamon, Sokolowski, & Geller, 2012).

Following years of revolutions and counter revolutions, Haiti has seeing its fair share of natural disasters almost yearly for the last two or three decades. In addition to disastrous hurricanes, and deforestation in January 2010, Haiti experienced a devastating earthquake which destroyed parts of Haiti, the country was left devastated and its government on its knees. The presence of INGOs in Haiti further exacerbate the already weak and instable political, social, and economy of Haiti. Poverty has the effect of creating class differences in society, causing the affluent to look upon the poor with disdain (Beyers, 2014).

### **Problem Statement**

For all practical purposes, Haiti resembles with a meticulously constructed worst case scenario that brings together regular natural disasters, abject poverty, political violence, corrupted governments, racial hate and discrimination. To understand why after so many years Haiti still find itself in a deplorable situation and more, seems not to head in the right direction, we need to analyze the official development assistance that is granted to Haiti, to analyze, as well, the lacks in the strategies of other development actors or if a coherent development strategy exists from their part. However, if a coherent strategy does not exist from the other actors, we will concentrate our efforts

on the strategies of very big and active organizations as the InterAction, CONCORD or others. It will also be useful to identify other institutions that might lead the other actors' efforts in development assistance. The International community's ample answer to the crisis created by the earthquake that struck the country at the beginning of 2010 is an example of real international solidarity motivated by the wish to help. The international community proved itself to be united with other occasions like, for example, signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. But this was an act born from the fear. It was an act made to increase the global security and to keep the status-quo of the big powers. Other regional organizations like OPEC are united in promoting their political or economic interests. But helping Haiti, a state that has little to give back is seems to be indeed a proof of humanity (Maris, 2010).

The devastating earthquake of 2010 highlighted a failure on the part of INGOs to make any long-term impact on the lives of Haitians and Haiti while a concern world-wide support for the plight of Haiti and the Haitian people. It remains a missing opportunity. Since the fall of the Duvalier's dynasty, Haitian society began to experience an unprecedented overflow of International Nongovernmental Organizations, religious and secular seeking to assist in the reconstruction of a country which has suffered greatly under a furious 30 plus years of a dictatorship, primarily supported by the foreign governments. By in large, INGOs are frequently the preferred method of foreign government in aid delivery in weak states such as Haiti, where the scruples of government can be weak (Fisher, 1997). Often, the size of a nongovernmental organization is most measured according to the total revenues the organization receives each year.



It is interesting to note that, Lemieux and Pratto (2003), poverty does not persist because there is a scarcity of resources, nor does poverty exist because some societies have inefficient economic systems, lack natural resources, or because poor people lack ambition. Poverty is a product of human social relationships because social relationships determine how people distribute resources. In fact, social aspects of relationships set the structure for economic exchanges. The way that people assign and distribute things of value depends on both how integrated or segregated their relationships are and how powerful they are in relation to one another.

Werker and Ahmed (2008) mention that the amount of discretionary funding that high-income countries have given to nongovernmental organizations to promote international development assistance has risen from a negligible amount before 1980 to nearly \$2 billion in 2004.

This amount, though substantial, does not include additional billions of dollars that are channeled through NGOs to implement specific projects on behalf of the donor countries. One early estimate calculated the total resources disbursed for development projects through NGOs to have risen from \$0.9 billion in 1970 to \$6.3 billion in 1993, measured in 1970 dollars (Robinson, & Riddell, 1995). In addition, NGOs have achieved increasing political influence: for example, the share of World Bank projects with some degree of "civil society" involvement (encompassing NGO participation) increased from 6 percent in the late 1980s to over 70 percent in 2006 (World Bank, 2005). INGOs' approach in Haiti is no different than their approach to other developing countries. What is suspect in the case of Haiti, is the long history of political, social, military and racial ideology toward Haiti which makes the work of INGOs in Haiti suspect.

The catastrophic January 2010 earthquake in Haiti not only caused 250 000 deaths and destroyed over 80 per cent of Port au Prince, but also delivered a serious blow to the thin layer of state administrative structures that were in place in the country (International Crisis Group, 2010).

It can be argued in a situation like Haiti, where the state can rely upon very few sources of internal revenue, that the international support for NGOs *de facto* made institution building an unsustainable task and compounded, instead of reducing, problems of government accountability to the electorate. The literature has largely considered NGOs as normative actors and focused on their efficacy and the lack of long-term contributions to quality of life in Haiti through the good use of their resources, contributions to governance, their impact on the physical security of the people and efforts to strengthen the regulatory framework of local leadership. INGOs' critics have portrayed them as inscribed into a liberal 'assemblage of occupation' and have argued that they externalize political claims, erode democratic representation and local ownership of political processes (Zanotti, 2010).

Mullings, Werner, and Peake (2010) The catastrophic earthquake that occurred in Haiti on January 12, 2010 revealed the important role that race, and racism play in contemporary forms of capitalist accumulation. While ordinary citizens around the world were quickly galvanized into action, organizing within their communities supplies of food, clothing and money donations, some of their governments adopted a more cautious and later, increasingly calculated stance that reflected a greater urge to contain and control the Haitian population than to honor and prioritize their right to life with dignity and self-determination. That the dispossession of the right of Haitians to be

treated as people has been conducted in the name of humanitarian assistance raises important questions about the deep associations between racism, humanitarianism and ongoing capitalist processes. Many radical scholars and journalists have observed that the militarized response to Haiti and the growing competition among certain states and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for political and economic control of the reconstruction process are part of a form of capitalist expansion that relies upon the disorientations caused by disastrous events to affect the removal of assets and rights to resources once held. But fewer scholars have examined the role played by a prior dispossession: the dispossession of the Haitian people's common humanity and the racisms that lie at the heart of the process of capitalist accumulation itself. We argue that it is important to understand the securitized responses of countries like the United States, Canada and France to the earthquake in Haiti as animated not only by the benefits to be derived from future surpluses and debts generated by Haiti, but also by the political and economic control made possible when poor black Haitians are dispossessed of their right to be considered as humans at all.

In addition, the systemic corruption within the Haitian government, as in the case of most struggling developing country, resulted in a lack of regulation of international INGOs in Haiti. This results in an increase in corruption and a lack of accountability within INGOs (Ahmed, Hertel, & Walmsley, 2011). Development aid is not a sustainable solution in post disaster relief or poverty. It is frequently used as a bandage to provide a short-term solution rather than fix the problem.

It is not the aim of this synopsis to criticize the Haitians and foreign workers who tried to make a lasting difference in the lives of the people of Haiti. The intention is to

look at the documents available and provide a critical review of INGOs in Haiti, and their long-time contributions to the quality of life in Haiti as reported by those who provide the service and the government agencies which facilitate the structures for those organizations to do their work in Haiti.

### **Background**

In the following section, a brief compilation of various definitions of the latent variables of this research will be provided: (a) organization resource, (b) governance, (c) physical security, (d) regulatory framework, and (e) quality of life.

#### **Organizational Resources**

In this part of the paper, constructs or variables are defined according to various authors from the literature. For example, in the context of management, “resource” which is generally used in plural is defined by the Cambridge Dictionary (2019) as a useful or valuable possession or quality of a country, organization, or person. As with most basic concepts, resources are extremely difficult to define because everything and anything can be seen as resources. A resource is not only something concrete (tangible or intangible), but also a use of something (Themudo, 2000).

For everything and anything can be seen as resources. A resource is not only something concrete (tangible or intangible), but also a use of something (Themudo, 2000).

In addition, Duff (1995) said that the building blocks of competitive advantage in terms of business. Three standard company resources that combine to create competitive advantage are a company's financial strength, its enterprise knowledge and its

workforce. If financial resources are weak, the company is not able to produce enough to grow. Without enterprise knowledge such as proprietary processes or patents, the company cannot differentiate itself from its competition. Without a skilled workforce, the operations and management of the company is inefficient.

Viravaidya and Hayssen (2001) mention that an organization's strengths is when: (a) skills and technical expertise in its core activities; (b) skills and technical expertise in its support services such as training, research, publishing, and computer technology; (b) network of local supports as potential customers, providers of skills lacking in the NGO and promoters of the NGO's business; (c) international donors as potential providers of funds, technical expertise and links with international markets; (d) convenient location; (e) physical assets such as vehicles, conference facilities, office space and equipment; (f) distribution channels; (g) understanding and ability to organize its beneficiary group(s), name recognition; and (h) dynamic or charismatic leadership.

Moser (2007) said that assets can be both individual and collective in nature. This means they can be possessed by individuals, households, communities or entire societies, depending on the asset type. A physical asset such as a boat may be owned by one fisherperson. A natural asset such as a forest may be owned or used by an entire village. A special collective asset is political capital, which is closely associated with human rights. Having political capital (both legal rights and the ability to exercise them) enables people to assert their claims to assets and, in doing so, to use asset accumulation strategies to improve their well-being.

## Governance

Abdellatif (2003) mention that good governance is, among other things, participatory, transparent and accountable, effective and equitable, and it promotes the rule of law. It ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making over the allocation of development resources. Particularly important in the context of countries in special circumstances, is the fact that UNDP's definition of governance encompasses not just the state, but the private sector and civil society as well. All three are viewed as critical for sustainable human development. The role of the state is viewed as that of creating a stable political and legal environment conducive to sustained development, while civil society institutions and organizations are viewed as a means of facilitating political and social interaction and mobilizing groups to participate in economic, social and political activities. According to the World Bank, governance is the way power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development. This means the concept of governance is concerned directly with the management of the development process, involving both the public and the private sectors. It encompasses the functioning and capability of the public sector, as well as the rules and institutions that create the framework for the conduct of both public and private business. This includes accountability for economic and financial performance, and regulatory frameworks relating to companies, corporations, and partnerships. In broad terms, governance is about the institutional environment in which citizens interact among themselves and with government agencies and officials.

Harpham and Boateng (1997) said that the term 'governance' is given a variety of meanings by different users and has progressively become a component of aid-speak. Governance and government are frequently used interchangeably, suggesting that to some groups these terms mean the same thing.

Paproski (1993) explains the concept of governance as the process of interaction between the public sector and the various actors or groups of actors in 'civil society'. The crucial distinction between government and governance is the notion of civil society, which can be defined as the public life of individuals and institutions outside the control of the state. Government, on the other hand, is said to consist of those agencies that make and implement laws. The terms governance and government in this review are thus not interchangeable.

Swyngedouw (2005) calls this governance-beyond-the-state and defines it as horizontal networks of private (market), civil society (usually NGOs) and state actors.

The international standard on social responsibility, ISO 26000, defines organizational governance as a system by which an organization makes and implements decisions in pursuit of its objectives. Governance systems include the management processes designed to deliver on performance objectives while considering stakeholder interests.

Governance in disaster relief consists of an interrelated set of norms, organizational and institutional actors and practices (Tierney, 2012). Disaster relief also encompasses planning, structures and agreements which engage in and coordinate the activities of governments and many agencies responding to a range of urgent requirements in emergency and disaster situations. Furthermore, the management of disaster

relief comprises generic phases which include prediction, warning, emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, with essential activities including mitigation, preparedness and response (Lin Moe, & Pathranarakul, 2006).

### Physical Security

World Health Organization (2002) said that the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation.

Pitanguy (2002) mention that human security goes beyond the right to live free from violence and coercion and encompass other dimensions of life, such as the right to exercise civil, political, and reproductive rights; to have access to food, sanitation, education, and health; to be free from discrimination based on sex, race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, age or religion; to live in a safe environment, including a safe domestic environment.

EUROSTAT (2018) said that alongside these economic aspects that may affect an individual's quality of life, there are many non-economic risks, such as violence and/or crime, which may endanger an individual's physical safety. Even in cases where these risks do not materialize, the subjective perception of such a threat may lead to feelings of insecurity which can effectively undermine an individual's quality of life.

### Regulatory Framework

The involvement of the international actors in governance are said to increase both the effectiveness (problem-solving capacity) and the legitimacy of international



governance in terms of democratic participation and accountability. Many authors celebrate public-private partnerships as a significant solution to a whole variety of problems of governance beyond the nation-state (Börzel, & Risse, 2005; Reinicke, Deng, Witte, Benner, & Whitaker, 2000).

Valadez and Bamberger (1994) see it as programs designed to improve the quality of life by improving the capacity of citizens to participate fully in social, economic, and political activities at the local or national levels. Programs may focus on improving physical well-being (health, nutrition); providing access to services (housing, water supply, local transportation); protecting vulnerable groups from some of the adverse consequences of economic reform and structural adjustment; or providing education, literacy, and employment and income-generating opportunities (vocational and technical training, credit, integrated rural development, small business development). Other programs may focus directly on empowerment and equity issues by strengthening community organizations, encouraging women to participate in development, or alleviating poverty.

Also, it is a series of steps taken by a regulator to develop responsive regulations. More importantly, a regulatory framework is an accountability mechanism: a method by which the regulator accounts for the responsibilities conferred upon it.

Although the concept of good governance is often equated to how a government functions, it also pertains to the effectiveness of relationships governments have with external actors. Good governance also focuses on how governments and other social organizations interact, how they relate to citizens, and how they go about making certain decisions. The attention is often focused on the governance framework in which

good governance operates. The process includes the arrangements, procedures, and policies that define who gets power.

Furthermore, the concept of good governance is applied in the global, national, institutional, and community context. Understanding governance at these various levels is made easier once the different entities that occupy the social and political spheres are considered (Stiglitz, Sen, & Fitoussi, 2009).

Clark (1995), Edwards and Hulme (1995) argue that this is necessary and, in Clark's view, to the advantage of NGOs. Edwards and Hulme (1995) and Smillie (1995) stress the need for greater attention to evaluating NGO advocacy as a prerequisite for NGOs being able more effectively to communicate their advocacy achievements. Without this, NGOs will be unable to win greater private and official donor support for the allocation of resources to advocacy.

Waites (2004) support for risk-taking and a prophetic function in advocacy should not be read as *carte blanche* for the well-meaning mistake. Without a balance of responsibilities, such an argument can degenerate into the simplistic perspective that we 'have to do our best and make the most informed judgement possible'. It is in the interest of NGOs to go beyond such thinking and to establish a broader understanding of advocacy and its risks. Partly this is a question of protecting our credibility. More importantly, however, it is an extension of that critical obligation to donors and the poor alike: the need for accountability, transparency and impact.

Stiglitz, et al. (2009) based on academic research and several initiatives, the following 8+1 dimensions/domains have been defined as an overarching framework for the measurement of well-being. Ideally, they should be considered simultaneously,

because of potential trade-offs between them: Material living conditions (income, consumption and material conditions), productive or main activity, health, education, leisure and social interactions, economic and physical safety, governance and basic rights, natural and living environment, overall experience of life.

### Quality of Life

Wehmeyer (1998) mention that quality of life is a broad concept that encompasses a number of different dimensions (by which we understand the elements or factors making up a complete entity, that can be measured through a set of sub dimensions with an associated number of indicators for each). It encompasses both objective factors (command of material resources, health, work status, living conditions and many others) and the subjective perception one has of them. The latter depends significantly on citizens' priorities and needs. Measuring quality of life for different populations and countries in a comparable manner is a complex task, and a scoreboard of indicators covering a number of relevant dimensions is needed for this purpose.

Schalock (1996) suggested that quality of life is best viewed as an organizing concept to guide policy and practice to improve the life conditions of all people, and proposed that quality of life is composed of a number of core principles and dimensions. The eight core principles forwarded by Schalock emphasize that quality of life is composed of the same factors and is important for all people, is experienced when a person's basic needs are met, and is enhanced by integration and by enabling individuals to participate in decisions that impact their lives.

According to Costanza, et al. (2016) mention that while Quality of Life (QOL) has long been an explicit or implicit policy goal, adequate definition and measurement have

been elusive. Diverse objective and subjective indicators across a range of disciplines and scales, and recent work on subjective well-being (SWB) surveys and the psychology of happiness have spurred renewed interest.

Also, frequently related are concepts such as freedom, human rights, and happiness. However, since happiness is subjective and difficult to measure, other measures are generally given priority. It has also been shown that happiness, as much as it can be measured, does not necessarily increase correspondingly with the comfort that results from increasing income. As a result, standard of living should not be taken to be a measure of happiness. Also, sometimes considered related is the concept of human security, though the latter may be considered at a more basic level and for all people.

Saxena, Redman, Jiang, Lockridge, and Doctor (1997) it was defined as "individuals' perception of their position in life in the context of culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns. It is a broad ranging concept affected in a complex way by the persons' physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships and their relationship to salient features of their environment. This definition has continued to provide the conceptual basis for all work in the WHOQOL project since its initial stages. The definition has remained unchanged except for the addition of spirituality/personal beliefs/religion as one of the domains of QoL besides the five mentioned earlier. It is significant that this addition was done on the insistence of non-professionals (patients and healthy subjects).

Stiglitz, et al. (2009) Quality of life is a broader concept than economic production and living standards. It includes the full range of factors that influences what people value in living, reaching beyond the material side.

### **Definition of Terms**

Although most of the above variables have previously been defined, the process of describing them, this section gives a brief definition of the key terms that are used in this study. The following terms will be used quite frequently throughout the research.

*Organizational Resources:* resources could be both access and assets. They are the tools used by the organization or the state, to reach its intended goals and objectives. Whether it is human resources, access to means in order to acquire wealth or knowledge, is an important vital toward sustainable advancement. Assets and access open the door which unable individuals to walk through the door and become self-sufficient and permanently responsible for his or her future and the future of the nation. It is a major component to self-reliability and be used to equip people and community and country in improving the quality of life. Resources may also include human expertise which can never be replace.

*Governance:* there are several factors which contributed to good governance and its impact of the quality of life. Among them are the following. Accountability is the mutual respect that is agreed upon by the private institution such as the NGO and the government of the host country. Without good governance, the prospect of accountability is diminished, and positive outcome is questionable. The same could be said of evaluation which is another aspect of good governance. Beside food and clothing, laws and order in a country is as vital as a good policy on food emergency as in health and

education. Risk management is another aspect that is not to neglected or ignore in assistance as is often the case with Haiti. After all, good governance or governance in general is having a well-run institution, private or public, where all the institutions including political parties are properly functioning.

*Physical Security.* the fastest primary responsibility of any state is to work toward improving the quality of life of its citizens. In Haiti it has been more than challenging for the people. As simple as it is crucial to the quality of life of the citizens of any country, the feeling of personal security and the right to feel safe is one of the main factors contributing to quality of life; defined as physical security or personal safety. Physical security or personal safety is one of the main factors contributing to quality of life. Physical security is when the citizen feels protected and secure to exercise his civic, religious, political freedom without the fear of harm. In any caring society should the citizenry's physical, the physical security of no one should be questioned by either the state or any private organizations because of who he or she wants to love, worship or be. Physical security means living without fear of persecution provided that it does not infringe into the anyone else wellbeing. The presence of the INGOs in a developing country such as Haiti can be a positive or a negative influence on the physical and personal security of the people which is an important element in their quality of life.

*Regulatory Framework:* can be defined as the macro-level steps that a regulator must complete in order to bring forward regulations. Explained in another way, a regulatory framework can be defined as the high-level questions that a conscientious regulator would ask of themselves throughout the process of regulations development. Questions such as, why do I need to regulate this behavior? Who is harmed by the

behavior? Is this harm serious enough to warrant government intervention?, and so on. Choice includes tolerance. Without tolerance, it is no longer choice regulatory process management require a certain standard. They must be clearly stated and be part of the core value of the organization or the state if quality of life is to be experienced. This includes but not limited to provide clear standards in the development of regulations which govern institutions or organizations. Those also includes effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, transparency, technical Guide to Regulatory Impact Analysis.

Regulatory Framework serves as a vehicle to provide organizations with guidelines and standards for the development of quantitative, economic analysis of the impact of regulations. They also serve to provide Bureaucrats with a full inventory of existing policy instruments.

*Quality of life:* it is difficult to speak of quality of life without mentioning the most significant personality on the subject. Abraham H. Maslow's hierarchy of needs, an integrated wholeness of the human organism, addressing at least the basic needs of the individual wellbeing.

The core dimensions of quality of life include: (a) emotional well-being, (b) interpersonal relations, (c) material wellbeing, (d) personal development, (e) physical well-being, (f) self-determination, (g) social inclusion, and (h) rights.

The term quality of life exists as a general feeling of well-being among individuals within a given societies. However, the term cannot be discussed without first mention the great psychoanalyst Abram Maslow who elevated the discussion on individual quality of life to a different level of being (Human being). On the other hand, some see it as a multidimensional concept which describe the degree of an individual or group's life

satisfaction, while others see it as a state of mind. In the context of poverty and Disaster Relief, quality of life is a necessary luxury that must be experienced not simply when the belly is full but also when security is experienced and freedom of being is routine. Quality of life includes but not limited to access to water, housing health and freedom to worship and to choose once direction of life

### **Research Statement**

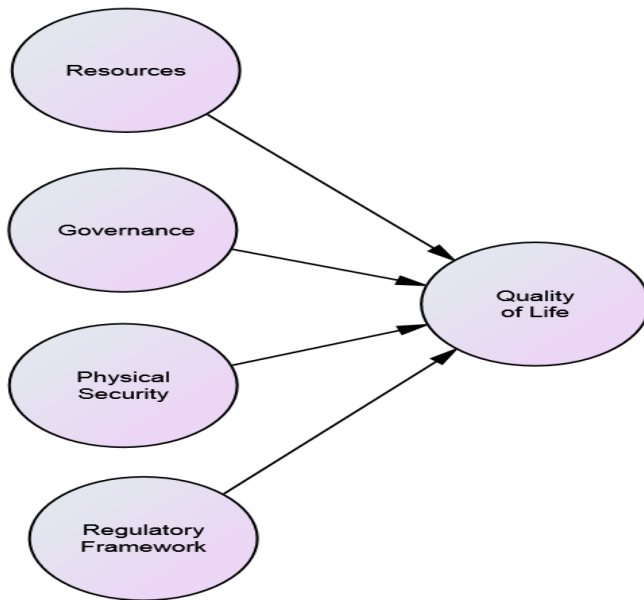
Are the empirical model in which resources, governance, physical security and regulatory framework predictors to the quality of life in Haiti perceived by international none-governmental organizations (INGOs) employees and staff representative subset of employees and staff of some INGOs in Haiti, staff in the Ministere de Planification et des affaires externes (UCAINGO) and recipients of aids from INGOs in Haiti?

In Figure 1 the theoretical model which aims to identify relationships between the independent variables to the dependent variable is presented.

### **Hypothesis**

The empirical model in which resources, governance, physical security and regulatory framework are predictors to the quality of life in Haiti perceived by international none-governmental organizations (INGOs) employees and staff representative subset of employees and staff of some INGOs in Haiti, staff in the Ministere de Planification et des affaires externes (UCAINGO) and recipients of aids from INGOs in Haiti.





*Figure1.* Theoretical Model for Members' Retentions.

### **The Research Objective.**

The objectives of the investigation are the following:

1. Build questionnaires for measuring resource, good governance, physical security, regulatory framework and quality of life.
2. Evaluate the goodness of the propose model in explaining and evaluating the theoretical relationship between constructs.
3. Assess the variables involved in the study: resource, good governance, physical security, organizational framework and quality of life.

### **Justification**

According to the data collected and the available literature, a definition of quality of life or a sense of wellbeing have been a challenge for everyone even scholars. Not only there is no clear definition, it is nearly impossible to measured general wellbeing.

Literature indicates that there is a strong need for more research not only on the existential wellbeing, but also in the field of developmental sustainability. Schuller (2007b) despite a paucity of scholarship work on NGOs in Haiti, there are discussions and debate within certain circles in the country, and several methods for evaluating and understanding NGOs have been proposed.

In 1997, The World Bank commissioned a study to provide a snapshot of the key problems in the NGO sector in Haiti. The research was written by Morton (1997) at the conclusion of her report, Morton made several recommendations for the World Bank, NGOs, and the government. To the World Bank and the donor community, Morton recommended eliminating overlapping and duplicate services, tracking results better, and measuring long-term effectiveness, to the government, he concluded the following (Schuller, 2007a).

Around the same time, CRESFED published “Haïti: l’Invasion des ONG”, by Sauveur Pierre Etienne of the Faculté d’Ethnologie. In the master’s thesis, Étienne and Hurbon (2018) shared many of Morton’s proposals about NGOs, but emphasized that INGOs’ work should be aligned with that of the local government that is responsible for setting an overall development policy and creating conditions for cooperation with NGOs.

Breaking from Morton’s World Bank-approved analysis, according to Schuller (2007b) mention that Étienne’s nationalist critique argued that international donors have too much power to dictate policy, reinforcing Haiti’s dependency on external resources to the detriment of the country. In Étienne’s review of the history of NGOs, asserted that NGOs were considered by certain international organizations as an

effective instrument for the application of their [own] development Mark Schuller policies.

Étienne and Hurbon (2018) argued that NGOs are tools used by multilateral organizations to impose their vision of development, representative democracy, and privatization, what Étienne termed liberalism in its most savage form. Contrasted to European NGOs, Étienne characterized U.S. NGOs as “branches or instruments of the U.S. government.

In his article impact assessment: seeing the wood and the trees, Chris Roche made the following observation: Despite the barrage of statistics and analysis that have appeared in recent UNDP and World Bank reports which show a marked improvement in a number of indicators of human well-being, the scale of world poverty remains a scandal which shames us all. In many parts of the world, inequality, insecurity, and conflict are growing at alarming rates. Although official aid has had its critics for many years, as we ended the old millennium a growing number of challenges to NGOs echoed in our ears (De Waal, 1996; Smillie, 1995).

Schuller (2007a) said that currently, NGOs in Haiti receive nearly all official grant aid: whether bilateral such as USAID or Association Canadienne pour le Développement Internationale (ACDI); multilateral (such as l’Union Européenne); or public/ private entities such as the Global Fund to Combat AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis. In addition, through the Fonds d’Assistance Économique et Sociale (FAES), NGOs are beginning to receive funds from Haiti’s lenders, especially the Inter-American Development Bank (known in Haiti as BID), even though by their charters they are supposed to

exclusively fund governments. The literature seems to indicate a further scholarly work will help to understand the impact of this policy on quality of life and good governance.

Jadotte (2012) in the 1960, wave of Haitians, with great intensity began to flee their country towards a new destination from before. Their skills and knowledge were in demand in the newly independent African countries, and in Canada, United States of America (USA), and France. However, if the emigration of Haitian workers in the first half of the 20th century was primarily motivated by economic hardship, the second wave that initiated in the early 1960s under the Duvalier regime was mostly characterized by domestic political events, which triggered the drain of skilled Haitian professionals from the middle and upper-middle class (Ratha, & Shaw, 2006), the outflows of skilled workers rank Haiti by this date as one of the world's first exporter of skilled migrants, by population size, with about 84 of the country's college graduates leaving outside its borders. By the time the earthquake of 2010 ran its cost, it became even worst (Beine, Docquier, & Rapoport, 2007).

### **Limitations**

In the development of this research, some relevant constrains are considered for the improvement of this study:

1. Unable to theoretically test the relationship, together, of all variables in the model.
2. The application of the instrument requires the participation of third parties.
3. Money and time challenges.
4. Access to government data as the political instability in the country deteriorated.

5. Long-term or sustainability may not suit for every region and every instance.

To achieve sustainability, there requires at least a degree of political and economic stability within the host country, especially with regards to the safety and the support of government institutions that are there to protect the investment.

### **Delimitations**

The following are some delimitations that are considered relevant to the preparation of this research:

1. This study does not present a complete representative of all INGO everywhere but a sample of INGOs in Haiti.

2. It provides a random sample from recipients of aid from INGOs in Haiti and research and interviews from country directors and regular service providers who work for INGOs in Haiti.

3. It is a study with a quantitative, explanatory, descriptive, and correlational empirical design; it is not to intended to solve problems that arise during the investigation but highlight the issues to raise interests to a sustainable solution.

4. It is intended to provide some insights on the relationship between quality of life in Haiti and international non-governmental organizations from the data available.

### **Assumptions**

Below are some scenarios considered in the preparation of this research

1. It is expected that the employees and staff of the respective INGOs and the Country Directors will answer the instruments.

2. The theoretical basis of relations between constructs is based on authors who know the subject.

3. The research used as the basis of relations between constructs for this research is empirical, prepared with scientific rigor and significantly acceptable.

4. This study will provide a random sample INGOs Directors, Staff and recipients of agencies, and interviews with country directors.

5. Since the study is a quantitative, explanatory, descriptive, and correlational empirical design, it is not intended to solve problems that arise during the investigation, but will highlight the issues in order to raise interests to a scholarly research on long term impact of INGOs on Haitian society.

6. The study will provide some insights on the relationship on the relationship between quality of life in Haiti and INGOs from the available data.

### **Philosophical Background**

In this part of our study, we will display from the Scriptures and from other sources our philosophical view of the constructs of our paper on how they relate to God, the unique Sovereign of the universe. Those constructs are resources, governance, physical security, organizational framework and quality of life.

From the very beginning of time, both individual wellbeing and quality of life of His created humanity has been of the utmost importance to the Divinity (Matthew 6:25-33). From creation, God's intention seems to have been providing all the resources, (Genesis 2:8-16), governance (Genesis 2:15-17), physical security (Genesis 2:17), organizational framework (Genesis 2:19-20), were important elements created by God for the wellbeing of mankind. Following the entrance of sins in God's perfect creation, Divinity continues to insist in providing mankind with a life worth living.

When the ancient Jewish nation (Israel) was being established, God legislated to them "For the poor will never cease to be in the land; therefore, I command you, saying, 'You shall freely open your hand to your brother, to your needy and poor in your land'" (Deuteronomy 15:11). So, it shouldn't be strange that in the US, most major NGOs specially in the disaster and Relief have a religious affiliation (Graham & Crown, 2014).

Wellbeing or quality of life has two distinct and measurable dimensions, each of which captures different aspects of human lives. The first is hedonic wellbeing, which captures the manner in which individuals experience their daily lives, the quality of those lives, and their moods (both positive and negative) during those experiences. The second is evaluative wellbeing, which captures how people think about and assess their lives as a whole. The latter dimension implicitly includes eudemonic wellbeing – how much purpose or meaning people have in their lives – although there are also aspects of daily experiences which can be purposeful but not pleasurable (such as reading the same story over and over again to a child); and others which are pleasurable but not purposeful (such as watching television). In the same study they noted that even non-religious people have similar desire and need

However, religion can be a contributing factor in the quality of life. Graham and Crown (cited in Deaton, & Stone, 2013) find similar trends based on less fine-grained data from around the world in the Galop World Pole (GWP). Their research suggests that religion may be a coping mechanism in places where life is more adverse and beyond the control of individuals' own effort. For daily happiness, however (the same as our experienced wellbeing measure), both religious individuals and religious

countries have higher levels on average. Religious Americans are also happier and more religious states in America are happier than others.

Speaking with the twelve Apostles Jesus explained to them the nature of God's Kingdom which is to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, heal the sick and show compassion to those who are in prison. Assuredly, I say to you, inasmuch as you do *it* to one of the least of these, you do it to me (Matthew 25: 31-46).

The Seventh-day Adventist Church from its infancy teaches that the message of Jesus Christ is a redemptive message; to rescue people. In Isaiah 61:1 it said: "The Spirit of the Sovereign Lord is on me, because the Lord has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor. He has sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim freedom for the captives and release from darkness for the prisoners".

The Christian church has for centuries a long tradition of meeting the needs of people. From the Cities of Refuge in the Old Testament to the early church in the book of Acts, they have organized themselves to what could easily be called NGOs in today's terms. An NGO is a Non-Governmental (Humanitarian) Organization set up to provide assistance freely when needed. Among the well-known Christian NGOs of today are: The Salvation Army, The Red Cross, Catholic Charities, Compassion International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, World Vision, and Habitat for Humanity, etc. These organizations for the most part were not all created by a Christian Denominations/Institutions, but individuals Christians who, under the leading of the Holy Spirit saw the need, and in obedience moved to action. They organized themselves, give a structure to the group, and follow God's leading. Today there are millions of such



organizations worldwide. In the USA alone, there are over a million NGOs and most are involved in medical, disaster and poverty relief.

Christian NGOs today must navigate through the minefields of corruption, political obstructions, competition for funding their projects and cultural agenda, to name a few. From disaster and humanitarian relief, nothing has come near the results that the affected nations experienced from the Marshall plan at the end of the Second World war in Japan and Europe. There is not a real desire from those who fund the work to eradicate poverty in the developing Countries. Those who finance poverty only want to contain it not destroy it.

### **Study of the Organization**

This research is organized in five chapters, as follows:

Chapter I includes a history of the problem, relationship between variables, investigations, problem statement, definition of terms, research hypotheses, supplementary questions, research objectives, justification, limitations, boundaries, assumptions and philosophical background.

Chapter II presents a comprehensive review of the literature concerning: organization resources, governance, physical security, governance, organizational framework and quality of life.

Chapter III describes the methodology, the type of research, population and study sample, the measurement instrument, validity, reliability, operationalization of variables, the null hypothesis, and the operationalization of the null hypotheses, research questions, data collection and data analysis.

Chapter IV shows the results, the description of the population and sample, the

behavior of the variables, validation of instruments, hypothesis testing, analysis of the confirmatory model, analysis of alternative model, as well as additional analysis and qualitative results.

Finally, Chapter V presents the summary of the study, discussion of results, drawing conclusions, implications and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **Introduction**

In the second chapter of this paper, a few items will be considered, such as the importance of the different variables, the study of their dimensions and the different relations and correlations that might exist among them.

. New foreign-policy initiatives and any willingness to take rapid action to avert humanitarian disaster remain dependent both on the work of the media and on NGOs' ability to interpret events. The potential not only to save lives in the immediate term, but also to affect long-term thinking on how best to respond in other situations, makes the contribution of NGOs to the discussion a critical part of our humanitarian work.

Well-intended NGOs and volunteers faced criticism for not considering the long-term needs of many survivors and for complicating the relief efforts of established and larger NGOs (Jobe, 2011; Tierney, 2012).

#### **Resources**

##### **Importance**

For an NGO, the value of the resource will depend on the management capacity and the strategic capacity of putting that resource to accomplishing the mission. A poorly used resource has little value even if it has a high market value. Even a previously done mistake could be a resource if it allows learning and improvement of the

capacity to accomplish the mission. Which means, anything can be a resource if it contributes to accomplishing the mission (Korten, 1987).

Daley (2012) said that the modern public service is a professional service. Professions are based on knowledge and expertise. This is not a matter that lends itself to temporary workforce. Knowledge is not gained overnight; it's earned the old-fashioned way—by hard work. Professional workers must be sought out. And guarantee an environment in which their career can prosper and be nurtured.

Since human wellbeing depends on what resources enable people to do and to be, Stiglitz, et al. (2009) mention that the ability to convert resources into a good life varies across people. Individuals with greater capacities for enjoyment or greater abilities for achievement in valuable domains of life may be better off even if they command fewer economic resources. This suggests that indicators that go beyond being measures of income, wealth and consumption and incorporate the non-monetary aspects of quality of life have an important role to play.

## Dimensions

### **Financial Management**

Moser (2007) mentions that in day-to-day operations, an asset accumulation policy can consist of interventions that generate new assets—such as providing basic education or skills training or microcredit to an entrepreneur—or protecting and preserving current assets. Some typical asset accumulation interventions are creating communal seed banks, strengthening levees so homes are not washed away in a flood, and providing home, health, or business insurance.

## **Human Skills**

People are the primary intangible resource of a movement, and movements rely very heavily upon them. She referred to what came to be called later social movement organizations (Freeman, 1979). Freeman, however, refers to intangible resources as belonging to people, such as expertise.

Briscoe, Ibraiz, and Schuler (2012) shares that the following International enterprises have the necessity to understand local human resources policies and practices to make intelligent decisions as to the practical fit of headquarters' policies with tradition and law in local jurisdictions. For NGO specially if they are to have a sustainable impact on the community that they serve, there is no other resource as important as the human resource.

## **Organizational Funding**

Resource is a stock or supply of money, materials, staff, and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or organization in order to function effectively". In organizational studies, resource management is the efficient and effective development of an organization's resources when they are needed. In addition to human resources, the organization needs money to function and such resources may include financial resources, inventory, human skills, production resources, or information technology (IT). In addition, knowledge has become a direct competitive advantage for companies, including Not for Profit organizations selling ideas and relationships (think of professional service, software, and technology-driven companies) and an indirect competitive advantage for all companies or organizations attempting to differentiate themselves by how they serve customers (Ulrich, 1998).

Viravaidya and Hayssen (2001) said that NGOs increasingly find that grants and donations are inadequate to meet current program needs, much less to expand program activities. With so many worthy causes that address genuine needs competing for the attention and generosity of the public, even wealthy donors lack the resources needed to fund every worthwhile effort. Furthermore, as populations grow, so do the numbers of vulnerable groups needing assistance from NGOs.

### **Organizational Management**

Farooq, Fu, Hao, Jonathan, and Zhang (2019) mention that good management is the process of getting things done effectively and efficiently not emotionally.

Valadez and Bamberger (1994) said that sustainability can also be adversely affected by wrong assumptions about labor availability, community responses to the project, assessments of community needs, the efficacy of different service delivery systems, and the short- and long-term effects of the provision of certain service. Many sustainability problems can be traced to procurement. Delays in obtaining equipment, approving contractors, or acquiring materials frequently lead to implementation delays, cost overruns, poor-quality services, or reduced accessibility for certain target groups. In addition, sustainability can be affected by the choice of implementation methods. Decisions about the degree of beneficiary involvement in construction and other implementation activities can have an important effect on their later support (or lack of support) for the project. Choices must also be made concerning the procedures for participant selection and the distribution of benefits.

## **Governance**

### Importance

Levie, Monti, Bresson, and Bronstein (2018) mention that the purpose of project governance is to deliver projects in line with strategic organizational objectives and stakeholder expectations. It acts as a bridge between corporate governance and project management. Project management is about getting things done effectively and in line with stated project objectives. In the context of disaster relief, project governance takes that a step further. It has already been shown to help to deliver projects in line with strategic organizational objectives and stakeholder expectations, but in the context of disaster relief it also introduces a strategic element into recovery projects.

Furthermore, governance in disaster relief consists of an interrelated set of norms, organizational and institutional actors and practices (Tierney, 2012).

Disaster relief also encompasses planning, structures and agreements which engage in and coordinate the activities of governments and many agencies responding to a range of urgent requirements in emergency and disaster situations. Furthermore, the management of disaster relief comprises generic phases which include prediction, warning, emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, with essential activities including mitigation, preparedness and response (Lin Moe, & Pathranarakul, 2006).

Despite the challenges experienced by NGO during the Haiti earthquake disaster, the organizations demonstrated that embedded in their modus operandi were key dimensions of project governance. When looking at sponsorship as a key dimension of project governance in NGO, it was found that the role of country director (CD) closely aligns with project management literature's definitions and assumptions of a sponsor's

role in terms of project governance. In particular, matching the right project managers to the right team or project is a priority for a CD Key to effective project governance is project support from the top management of an organization, and without it, a high level of project performance—with the resulting benefits—are difficult to achieve (Crawford, Esguerra, & de Witte, 2008; Helm, & Remington, 2005; Too, & Weaver, 2014).

In this way, the project sponsor is the link in management structures which influence the effective and desired outcomes of projects (Too, & Weaver, 2014). Interviewees agreed that the governance structure worked well in Haiti in terms of roles and responsibilities as project managers knew the reporting structure, which is reflected in the clear structure of roles within the organization.

## Dimensions

### **Accountability and Transparency**

The terms accountability and transparency are regularly twinned together (Giselquist, 2012; Tierney, 2012), and the two are so closely linked that they are included as one element in the list of project governance dimensions. They are also vital components of project governance in organizations like NGOs, not least because of controversies regarding accountability and transparency in disaster relief (Ramachandran, & Walz, 2015).

When projects engage in an effective governance framework, improved accountability and transparency follows, together with efficient and effective decision-making. This in turn leads to increased likelihood of project success (Do Rosario Bernardo, 2014).



The international standard on social responsibility, ISO 26000, defines organizational governance as a system by which an organization makes and implements decisions in pursuit of its objectives. Governance systems include the management processes designed to deliver on performance objectives while considering stakeholder interests.

Valadez and Bamberger (1994) mention that the success of a project may also be affected by its ability to mobilize the support of the central and local government, trade unions and business organizations, religious organizations, local community groups, and international organizations. But note that "political support" can be a mixed blessing because political alignments can shift and key officials can be reassigned, and thus a project strongly supported by one administration may quickly lose its support following a change of government or a reassignment of key figures. Projects that are able to maintain a low political profile may be more stable over time

Barrett (2016) mention that an institutionally inclusive Haitian government is needed to secure the human rights of its citizens and to create a political economy that is attractive for investment. While the international community supports the development process, this is apart from the political process, for which Haitians have the opportunity to shape their future. The quality of governance and institutions is the most important factor that links official foreign assistance to economic development.

Barnett (2013) explain that this review examines humanitarian governance, defined as the increasingly organized and internationalized attempt to save the lives, enhance the welfare, and reduce the suffering of the world's most vulnerable populations. Political scientists and international relations scholars are only now beginning to explain

this rapidly growing global governance of humanity, which is particularly evident in the developing literatures on humanitarian intervention, emergency relief, peacebuilding, and refugee protection. As they increasingly engage this relatively unexplored area of global life, political scientists are using the familiar analytics of the global governance literature to explain the origins, design, and effectiveness of this collective activity.

### **Social and Economic Priorities**

Parkes, Hill, Platt, and Donnelly (2010) explain that integrated watershed governance is more likely when different perspectives, including health and well-being, are explicitly understood, communicated, and sought as co-benefits of watershed management. A new conceptual device – the watershed governance prism – is introduced in relation to the multiple facets of governance that characterize contemporary water resources management and examined as an integrative framework to link social and environmental concerns with the determinants of health in the watershed context.

Naidoo and Tandon (1999) said that this raises the challenge of engaging with the formal political system in each country. But NGOs are unable to agree on whether they should talk to the political parties and political leaders at all, except to those who are government ministers. The growing worldwide trend towards local self-governance through elected local bodies has not been embraced as yet by the NGO fraternity. Questions about their own internal governance become relevant too. Just as government agencies and departments cannot bring in externally designed programmed for local bodies simply.

## **Accountability**

Renz (2007) contends that project governance can contribute to the solution for greater transparency and accountability at an operational level in NGOs.

Following the earthquake in Haiti in January 12 of 2010, the United States alone has distributed over 2 billion dollars in Haiti. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private contractors have been the intermediate recipients of most of these funds. The Government of Haiti has received just 1 percent of humanitarian aid and somewhere between 15 and 21 percent of longer-term relief aid. As a result, NGOs and private contractors in Haiti have built an extensive infrastructure for the provision of social services. Yet, these entities appear to have limited accountability; despite the use of public funds, there are few evaluations of services delivered, lives saved, or mistakes made. Most importantly, Haitians are disillusioned with the overall lack of progress, and with the lack of transparency and accountability (Ramachandran, & Walz, 2005).

## **Internal Relationship Between Civil and Government Authorities**

Commonwealth Foundation (1999) Citizens believe that a good society is one in which they can participate in public spheres to make their own contribution towards the public good. Their voices are loud and clear on this. People want a society characterized by responsive and inclusive governance. They want to be heard and consulted on a regular and continuing basis, not merely at the time of an election. They want more than a vote. They are asking for participation and inclusion in the decisions taken and policies made by public agencies and officials.

Level of development of a country, political and socioeconomic environment allows people to live well and to seek quality of life. Whether individuals are able to make use of the internal environment, to seek higher physical, personal development, material, and social wellbeing, and it is determined by the internal environment. On this basis two groups of factors determining quality of life may be identified (Pukeliene, & Starkauskiene, 2011).

Governance can take a position in the strong and dynamic organizations of local government and the culture of 'institutional learning'. For realizing this perspective, Stoker (1998) suggests that political actors need to employ creative intervention to change the fundamental political and social structures.

### **Effectiveness, Local Participation**

Clark (1995) said that the donor community now widely advocates agencies that effective development requires appropriate macroeconomic policy and "good governance - a healthy political environment. The critical elements of the latter are transparency, accountability, freedom of speech and association, greater participation in political decision making, and due process (Lateef, 1992). But these elements, firmly installed in the capital city, do not necessarily mean changed circumstances for poorer members of society, particularly in remoter areas. The poor are normally much more concerned with, and affected by, local governance. It is more important to them whether local officials are passing on benefits to which they are entitled, whether their efforts to form a peasants' union are repressed, or whether they are provided information about or are granted a say in the planning of a nearby infrastructure project which may adversely affect their lives.

Stiglitz, et al. (2009) mention in their report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, published on the 2018 (EUROSTAT, 2018) says the following: The right to get involved in public debates and influence the shaping of public policies is an important aspect of quality of life. There are three sub-dimensions covered in the governance and basic rights dimension: trust in institutions and public services; discrimination and equal opportunities and active citizenship. Providing the right legislative guarantees for citizens is a fundamental aspect of democratic societies. Good governance depends on the participation of citizens in public and political life (for example, through active citizenship actions such as attending a demonstration, sending a letter to those in office or signing a petition, indicator collected in the 2015 SILC ad hoc module.

Ismail and Nyarko (2014) said that satisfaction need an index of congruence between organizational resources and personal needs is the consequent of absolute difference between is (organizational resources) and should (need) scores.

## **Physical Security**

### **Importance**

Keukeleire and Raube (2013) said that economic and social development is recognized as one factor strengthening security, whereas, from a development perspective, security may also increase the chances for development. Linking security and development has also become interesting in terms of empirical research, analyzing, for example, the convergence between development and conflict management (Hettne, 2010). In general, safety and security risks can be divided into environmental and human threats. Environmental threats include factors like weather, geographic hazards,

wildlife threats, and prevalence of disease and affect everyone who operates in the region.

Environmental risks can usually reduce by staying healthy (getting proper nutrition, sleep, and exercise) and by avoiding or managing obvious risks (wearing sunscreen and insect repellent or avoiding intoxicants and excessive speed while driving). Human threats can be more challenging and may vary from common theft in peacetime environments to targeted assassination during times of war. In general, the three strategies for protecting personnel against human threats are risk avoidance, risk management, and risk reduction (Frandsen, 2002).

#### Dimensions

Keukeleire and Raube (2013) mention that securitization takes place when actors address an issue as a security issue and when this move is accepted (Buzan, Wæver, Wæver, & De Wilde, 1998). In this way, securitization can imply that poverty and structural underdevelopment are perceived as existential threats or that development is linked to other issues such as inter- and intra-state conflict, state failure or organized crime.

#### **Emotional Wellbeing**

Atkinson and Joyce (2011) said that the concept of well-being remains ill defined, an instability that is increasingly understood as problematic to policy making. We engage with this terminological instability through an exploration of how the concept of well-being is practiced discursively in local governance and critically examine the place of the concept in local policy making. In contrast to the current enthusiasm to define

and measure well-being, we argue that the conceptual instability has inherent value for local governance. The concept of well-being is practiced through a number of potentially conflicting discourses, but it is exactly this conceptual instability that enables a local negotiation and combination of alternative policy frameworks for local place-shaping strategies. As such, well-being not only is an overarching goal of governance but also contributes to the dynamics of the policy process.

### **Personal Safety**

Personal safety starts with the individual aid worker. Because NGO personnel must work in very dynamic and semi-autonomous situations with few resources and little backup, they require a high level of initiative, resourcefulness, maturity and judgment. Successful missions require workers to adjust their habits and lifestyles to minimize exposure to risks (Frandsen, 2002). Those working for NGOs have traditionally enjoyed both international legal protection and immunity from attack by belligerent parties. Attacks on humanitarian workers have become more frequent since the 1990s, however. This is attributed to a number of factors, including the increasing number of humanitarian workers deployed, better data collection, the increasingly unstable environments in which they work, and the erosion of the perception of neutrality and independence. NGOs rely on impartiality as part of their credibility and security, any effort that gives an appearance of collaboration or coordination with the military undermines this impartiality and effectively eliminates a primary source of security. 178 NGOs have to define what they mean by impartiality or even neutrality. It is difficult to reconcile being impartial and especially neutral if the organization supports democracy, social justice and civil society development, or peace-building initiatives in a country that is at

war. It is particularly difficult if an organization provides aid but also documents abuses or advocates for human rights. This gives a perception, even if one hires or works with local partners, of not being impartial or neutral.

### *Civil Liberties*

It is important that identification of quality of life with external living conditions only and failure to consider other levels of quality of life reduces validity and reliability of quality of life research results. High indicators of natural, political, economic, and social environments often may signal high quality of life in a country, while people may be dissatisfied with life or certain parts thereof (Pukeliene, & Starkauskiene, 2011).

### *Community Life*

It must be noted that large differences in social environments in various countries determine the growing differences in quality of life: there are significant differences in life expectancy and morbidity between the wealthy and the poor, the well-educated and uneducated, manual workers and professionals (Pukeliene, & Starkauskiene, 2011).

Hameiri and Jones (2013) said that most salient feature of the politics of non-traditional security lies in key actors' efforts to rescale the governance of particular issues from the national level to a variety of new spatial and territorial arenas and, in so doing, transform state apparatuses. The governance that actually emerges in practice can be understood as an outcome of conflicts between these actors and those resisting their rescaling attempts.



Keukeleire and Raube (2013) mention that Individuals may be at risk from several things: their own carelessness, problems caused by age or disability, incorrect use of equipment or ill treatment from others.

An individual's quality of life can be improved by preventing the risk of injury, harm and infection. This can be achieved by: (a) use of specialist equipment, eg bath/bed hoists, stair lifts; (b) staff training, safe lifting techniques; (c) safety locks/buzzers on external doors; and (d) staff reporting methods.

### *Religious Rights*

Subjective and objective indicators of the quality of life (QOL) are used to test relationships with religious involvement, participation, and belief. Findings from other studies show religious involvement to be associated with longer life. The percent of religious adherents in a state is correlated with the harmony domain of the QOL and negatively with an indicator of stress (Ferriss, 2002).

Several factors, among them spirituality, are associated with believing that life has improved, and Szaflarski, et al. (2006) use path analysis to examine the conceptual model of how spirituality/religion is related to quality of life. They show that spirituality/religion has both direct and indirect effects on patients' perceptions of living with HIV/AIDS, second in influence only to healthy beliefs.

Spirituality generally relates to better mental health, greater well-being, and higher quality of life (Pargament, Koenig, Tarakeshwar, & Hahn, 2004).

## **Regulatory Framework**

### Importance

Roche (2000) explain that all organizations, whether they are community-based groups, local NGOs, or international agencies, need to make sense of what they are doing. They also generally want to know what difference they are making. This produces two key problems for any organization: how to synthesize or summarize what they are doing: the aggregation problem; and how they discover the degree to which any changes they observe were brought about by their actions: the attribution problem. These issues are further complicated if the organization has to communicate to many other people, both internally and externally, about its achievements. In addition, impact assessment requires looking at the deep-rooted impact on those structures that embody relations of authority, power, and control and determine the degree to which individuals and groups can exercise choice. Development agencies, including large NGOs, are not immune from the problems confronting other bureaucracies in terms of complacency, hierarchy, inertia, and poor information flow. These can lead to loops of self-deception if feedback from activities is distorted, or manipulated, as individuals seek to protect themselves. Social relations are a critical determinant of well-being or poverty. Addressing gender-related inequalities is seen not only as a prerequisite to 'achieving sustainable development and alleviating poverty', but a social-justice objective in its own right. It is well known that differences in gender, class, ethnicity, religion, ability/disability, and age are all important elements which mean that communities do not have single identities, goals, or ambitions. Given these insights, and given the points already made about power and participation, processes of impact assessment need to reflect

carefully on not only what needs to be assessed and how this is done, but on who is involved and what unit or level of analysis is most appropriate. It is true that, in the past few years, increasing attention has been paid to gender issues in the design, implementation, and evaluation of development projects.

## Dimensions

### **Accommodations**

There are issues relating to the measurement of quality of life in that the domains are both subjective and objective. The objective indices, such as economic circumstances and housing; those that measure purely subjective aspects, such as morale, happiness, and life satisfaction; and those that contain both objective and subjective components, such as Health Related Quality of Life measures (Arnold, 1991, cited in Nay, & Garratt, 2009).

### **Microeconomic**

Not only political, but also economic stability is important, as it is emphasized in stability and convergence programs often developed by foreign countries. In the economic environment economic growth is emphasized and it is measured in quality of life studies taking into account the importance of sustainable development (Pukeliene, & Starkauskiene, 2011).

### **Self-environment**

The quality of life and health of urban dwellers depends strongly on the quality of the urban environment, functioning in a complex system of interactions with social, economic, and cultural factors. Green urban areas play an important role in this context.

A multifunctional network of green urban areas is capable of delivering many environmental, social, and economic benefits: jobs, habitat maintenance; improved local air quality and recreation, to name a few. The environment plays a crucial role in people's physical, mental and social well-being. Despite significant improvements, major differences in environmental quality and human health remain between and within European countries. The complex relationships between environmental factors and human health, taking into account multiple pathways and interactions, should be seen in a broader spatial, socio-economic and cultural context (Barton, Grant, Mitcham, & Tsourou, 2009).

### **Material Wellbeing**

In the Model for Measurement of Quality of Life this is called internal environment of quality of life encompassing four groups of factors: physical well-being (health condition and personal security), individual developmental well-being (education and availability of information technology), social well-being (family, leisure, and community life) and material well-being (income, availability of housing). In the first case quality of life of a society is judged by its impact on human civilization, which means that societal quality of life is higher if it produces significant innovations. In the second case quality of life of a society is judged by its impact on the ecosystem and in this context a society is more well the less damage it causes (Virvilaitė, & Daubaraitė, 2011).

In 2016, Chaudry and Wimer (2016) argue that poverty is not just an indicator: The relationship between income, poverty, and child well-being and argue that poverty is an important indicator of societal and child well-being, but that poverty is more than just an indicator. Poverty and low income are causally related to worse child

development outcomes, particularly cognitive developmental and educational outcomes. Mechanisms through which poverty affects these outcomes include material hardship, family stress, parental and cognitive inputs, and the developmental context to which children are exposed. The timing, duration, and community context of poverty also appear to matter for children's outcomes—with early experiences of poverty, longer durations of poverty, and higher concentrations of poverty in the community leading to worse child outcomes.

### **Quality of Life**

#### Importance

Roche (2000) mention that there is limited, if tantalizing, evidence which suggests that, when asked, poorer households rank collective services (health, education, water), often provided by the State, higher than NGO projects, particularly those projects that provide individualized services such as credit or agricultural extension. By contrast, better-off households rank NGO projects higher. This, if confirmed more broadly, would clearly have important implications regarding the complementarity of NGO–State roles and, indeed, the importance of NGOs not only in helping to stimulate demand, by strengthening community organizations, but also by facilitating the supply, through lobbying for adequate funding and through support for State service provision.

According to Essays (2018), people will view health, social networks and standard of living as important factors within their lives but that the importance of the factors will vary as the person proceeds along their life course.

## Dimensions

The concept of quality of work life includes the following factors: job satisfaction, participation in job performance, motivation, efficiency, productivity, health, safety and well-being at work, stress, workload and exhaustion (Ruževičius, & Akranavičiūtė, 2007).

Level of development of a country, political and socioeconomic environment allows people to live well and to seek quality of life. Whether individuals are able to make use of the internal environment, to seek higher physical, personal development, material, and social wellbeing, and it is determined by the internal environment (Pukeliene, & Starkauskiene, 2011).

Saxena, et al. (1997) mention that the method used for the development of WHOQOL (WHOQOL Group, 1993) has several unique features in order to fulfill complex and often contradictory requirements of this instrument.

### **Access to Housing**

There is no definitive on what factors contribute to quality of life, therefore (Arnold, 1991 and McDowell and Newell, 1996, cites in Nay and Garratt, 2009) say what

suggest that the measurement of quality of life should include objective indices such as economic circumstances and housing, those that measure subjective aspects such as morale, happiness and life satisfaction and those that contain both objective and subjective components, such as health related quality of life. (p. 355)

The economies of many developing countries have been bedeviled by unplanned urbanization, leading to housing problems that manifest both quantitative and qualitative dimensions. Greater research attention has however been focused on quantitative issues than on issues of housing and neighborhood quality. Housing and

neighborhood quality and the residential environment in general, are vital determinants of quality-of-life and well-being (Flynn, Berry, & Heintz, 2002).

Globally, public housing neighborhoods are usually stigmatized as being characterized by a high concentration of low-income families, poor living conditions, social vices and relatively low quality-of-life (Boston, 2005).

Contributing Factors to Housing and Neighborhood Quality Based on the literature, factors identified as contributing to the qualitative housing problems include: (a) lack of consistent housing standards, and the ineffectiveness of existing ones; that is, policy statements on the acceptable types/quality of housing. Although global standards exist, they can hardly be applied in the contexts of many developing nations, including Nigeria. The recently drafted and adopted “National Building Code” stills falls short of meeting the requirements for assessing the quality of public housing design and construction in Nigeria; (b) failure to implement instituted policies by governments and their enforcement agencies, and lack of consistency due to frequent institutional changes and rapid turn-over of appointees; (c) corruption and lack of commitment/sincerity on the part of many housing sector stakeholders: policy and decision-makers, legislators, housing administrators, construction contractors, consultants, financiers, economists, researchers, and non-governmental organizations; and (d) lack of relevant records and data.

#### *Access to Wealth and Economic*

It is sought to define and measure not only health-related quality of life, health condition of an individual/patient, but also conditions of quality of life from political, economic, and social point of view, as well as individual life satisfaction (Pukeliene, &

Starkauskiene, 2011).

### *Health Care*

Health factors which include general health, mental well-being of the person and physical mobility. The health factor may be considered to be the least controversial in quality of life studies. It is mentioned in most definitions of quality of life and included in almost all indexes measuring quality of life. It is also the leading indicator in terms of its weight in quality of life (Christauskas, & Misevičienė, 2012). Health is an essential part of the quality of life of citizens and it can also be considered as a form of human capital. Poor health can affect the general progress of society. Physical and/or mental problems also have a very detrimental effect on subjective well-being (Stiglitz, et al. 2009).

One element within a person's personality is that it will relate to their choices with regard to their lifestyle such as diet, exercise all which can aid the life expectancy of a person but what if the person's personality has within it a negative outlook will this impact on how they view the ageing process and the biological decline and that rather than trying to improve their physical well-being by a healthier lifestyle that they approach death and illness as unavoidable and then reduce their activities and disengage from society (Stuart-Hamilton, 2014).

### *Quality Education*

Schuller (2010) in addition to security concerns – residents need to be given tools to organize high-quality education at all levels.

Vincent, et al. (2006) agrees that there are both objective and subjective domains but unlike Nay and Garratt (2009) attributes social factors within the objective



domains by stating that the number of social networks that a person has is objectively measurable but that the quality of these social networks is a subjective element. Likewise, Vincent, et al. (2006) states that health although measurable in terms of whether an illness was present and therefore objectively measurable that the domain is also subjective in that the importance of health to quality of life will depend on what the individual views health to be.

Stiglitz, et al. (2009) In our knowledge-based economies, education plays a pivotal role in the lives of citizens and is an important factor in determining how far they progress in life. *Levels of education can determine the job an individual will have.* Individuals with limited skills and competences are usually excluded from a wide range of jobs and sometimes even miss out on opportunities to achieve valued goals within society. They also have fewer prospects for economic prosperity. It is also the most important form of human capital, at societal level.

### **Political and Social Wellbeing**

Quality of life sought to define and measure not only health-related quality of life, health condition of an individual/patient, but also conditions of quality of life from political, economic, and social point of view, as well as individual life satisfaction Social environmental factors which include family members, social networks, the level of support obtainable from family and social networks and the levels of leisure activities that the person is involved in. (Pukeliene, & Starkauskiene, 2011, p. 47)

“Social well-being constitutes probably the largest group of factors affecting quality of life and is gaining prominence in quality of life research” (Pukeliene, & Starkauskiene, 2011).

## **Collaborative Approach**

So, beginning with our infant attachments, we human have a deep need to belong. With those needs met, through supportive friendships, or marriage, we enjoy better physical or emotional quality of life. Consider, then some curious variations in social connectedness (Myers, 2003).

The initial field centers were selected to provide differences in level of industrialization, available health services and other markers relevant to the measurement of QoL (eg, role of family, perception of time, perception of self, dominant religion). This has been a genuine international collaboration, where each step of the method was carried out in all centers, each being involved in conceptualizing the definition of QoL, determining the domain and facet structure of the instrument, contributing to the item pool, constructing the pilot questionnaire, and collecting field trial data. This work was done in the respective center language, leading to the evaluation of a single instrument in several language versions. This ensures cross-cultural comparability of the assessment and is one of the greatest strengths of the WHOQOL.

Saxena, et al. (1997) Inputs from health care researchers, practitioners and receivers WHOQOL development uses input from QoL researchers, but consolidates and revises information on a grassroots level at each stage. Patients and healthy members of the community have been involved in various steps of WHOQOL development, consistent with the conceptual framework of WHOQOL - the patient's viewpoint being of paramount importance. Additionally, clinicians and other health care providers have also been involved in the development process in order to ensure user acceptability.

### *Use of the WHO translation methodology*

Sexana, et al. explain that WHO has developed considerable experience in translating health status measures into diverse languages (Sartorius, & Kuyken, 1994). Based on this, a standard translation methodology has been developed using an iterative process of forward and backward translations complemented by a review process by monolingual and bilingual groups to ensure conceptual, semantic and technical equivalence. WHOQOL has followed this methodology in all translation work.

### **Relationships Between Variables**

#### Organizational Resource and Quality of Life

Milovich (2018) mention that when disentangling the associations among the three dimensions considered in the MPI (education, health, and living standards), results suggest that an average increase of 1% in U.S. aid is related to a lower percentage of multidimensionally poor people deprived in education, health and living standards by 0.82%, 0.36% and 0.64%, respectively. On the other hand, I do not observe a significant relationship between aid from the United States and income poverty, measured here by the percentage of the population whose income is below the threshold of \$1.90/day (extreme poverty) and \$3.10/day (non-extreme poverty) as well as the intensity of poverty.

Roche (2000) explain that the contingent and uncertain nature of change, as well as the possibility of discontinuous or catastrophic change, puts a premium on impact monitoring, learning, and adaptation. The one thing that we can be certain about is that the unexpected will happen, and that we cannot plan for every eventuality. Any

action that we take might produce dramatic and significant change that was not predicted. This puts the onus on those who intervene in processes of change to monitor the impact of what they do, on a regular basis, and adapt as a result. It is simply not good enough to say that impact cannot be measured until after a project has finished, when significant, and negative, change can occur very early in the lifetime of a project or programmed. Impact assessment therefore has to be able to cope with turbulent and non-linear change as well as more gradual and linear change (Roche, 2000).

Quality of life is defined as an individual's perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns. It is a broad ranging concept affected in a complex way by the person's physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships, and their relationship to salient features of their environment (WHOQOL Group, 1993).

#### Organization Resource and Quality of Life

States from psychological research we know that the absence of strain and the availability of coping resources are central and defining features of subjective well-being. He supported his position further when he quoted findings from preparatory studies conducted as part of our own research on fear of crime support the view that the absence of stimuli, supposed to be a challenge to a balanced state of well-being, is characteristic of the lay concept of personal safety (Bilsky, & Wetzels, 1994).

Bennett, et al. (2001) mention that societal outcomes are long-term goals. Governments measure for the ones that reflect the vision of the society they hope to build. The fact that a government may fall short of achieving all the goals it has identified is

not always a failing. Governments usually have many goals but limited resources. Choices must be made about where to invest—about which goals will be given priority. Our support for a measurement and reporting system based on societal outcomes and indicators should not be taken to imply that, when a government reports it has fallen short of a long-term goal, it automatically becomes a priority for resources. Societal indicators provide useful information about how programs and policies are performing; not where a government's priorities lie. That is a matter for political debate and decision making.

Costanza, et al. (2016) said that resources are a part of a good life and, therefore, that increasing economic production per-capita is an appropriate goal.

#### Governance and Quality of Life

Roche (2000) mention that the contingent and uncertain nature of change, as well as the possibility of discontinuous or catastrophic change, puts a premium on impact monitoring, learning, and adaptation. The one thing that we can be certain about is that the unexpected will happen, and that we cannot plan for every eventuality. Any action that we take might produce dramatic and significant change that was not predicted. This puts the onus on those who intervene in processes of change to monitor the impact of what they do, on a regular basis, and adapt as a result. It is simply not good enough to say that impact cannot be measured until after a project has finished, when significant, and negative, change can occur very early in the lifetime of a project or program. Impact assessment therefore must be able to cope with turbulent and non-linear change as well as more gradual and linear change.

## Personal Safety/Security and Quality of Life

Safety is a prerequisite for living a fulfilling and happy life. It is also an integral component of positive and negative peace and a foundation of social justice. However, personal safety has been understudied in psychological literature, as has its role as an antecedent of well-being and social justice (Syropoulos, 2020).

Social change or political transformations, as in the case with poverty in developing countries today are likely to give rise to (existential) fear and anxiety, concerning housing, unemployment, health care, etc. - at least for some part of the population (Inglehart, 1997).

Bilsky, Janik, and Schwartz (2010) said that such problems may undoubtedly challenge personal safety and eclipse other problems like (fear of) crime. It seems reasonable and necessary, therefore, to check whether the attention devoted to crime in the public debate and in science matches the importance attributed to it by the individual, that is, by the possible victim. What is needed, then, is a common frame of reference which makes it possible to evaluate the supposed impact of crime relative to other problems from the individual's perspective.

## Organizational Framework and Quality of Life

A quality of intra- and inter-personal relationships is an essential component of global life satisfaction, and dissatisfaction with relationships, especially marital and family relationships and friendships, as well as dissatisfaction with self-relations (poor self-esteem), could substantially reduce the overall quality of life assessment. To our knowledge, however, the relative contribution of adult attachment insecurity, disorder-specific factors (e.g., severity of symptoms) and demographic factors (gender, marital

and employment status) to HRQoL among depressed patients has not yet been investigated (Riekert, Bartlett, Boyle, Krishnan, & Rand, 2007).

Contribution of attachment insecurity to health-related quality of life in depressed patients (Ponizovsky, & Drannikov, 2013).

### **Research About the Variables**

Roche (2000) argues that organization resources can have a The current importance ascribed to assessing impact, as opposed to inputs and outputs, is welcome in that it stresses the importance of understanding how a positive and significant difference can be made to people's lives. However, although past performance is a guide to future performance, it is not the only one. The relationship between projects, the organizations that run and support them, and the context in which they are situated is complex and produces a wide range of possible impacts. The same inputs at different times or in different places will produce different results. These results will in turn be different for different groups of men, women, and children.

Alemu (2014) mention while NGOs and social entrepreneurs could play an important role in the development process by facilitating the creation of organic, productive, community-centered organizations that build on local culture and institutions, they have proven to be no substitute for the state. State-led development and democratic reforms remain the pre-conditions necessary for structural transformation and long-term, large-scale development in Africa. Rather than replacing the role of the state, a much more useful approach would be to determine how a developmental state could partner with NGOs and social entrepreneurs to create large-scale structural transformation.

## Personal Safety and Quality of Life

Concentrating on the victim and the criminal act without paying attention to the offender and the situational context would certainly neglect the dynamic character of crime. Although, according to lay concepts of delinquency, crime is likely to be specified as an illegal outdoor activity of a stranger, this is only part of the truth. As known from criminological research, and confirmed by our own findings (Wetzels, & Bilsky, 1997; Wetzels, Greve, Mecklenburg, Bilsky, & Pfeiffer, 1995), there are many different forms of intra-family violence, for instance, that clearly conform to legal definitions of crime.

After controlling for subjective socioeconomic status, from his analysis of the data collected from 59 countries Syropoulos (2020) pointed out that significant positive associations were observed between personal safety and increased: (a) self-flourishment, operationally defined as subjective happiness, satisfaction with life, and subjective health; (b) perceived freedom in one's life; (c) perceived fairness in one's life; (d) active membership within a local community; (e) increased trust in others. An examination of the effect of victimization as a stressor of personal safety was also conducted, with personal victimization; (f) and the victimization of a family member, and (f), both acting as stressors of personal safety in most of the countries. Replication rates among the 59 countries were higher for hypotheses H1 and H6–H7.

Helliwell and Wang (2014) explain that good government improve well-being directly, or does it act mainly or entirely indirectly, because of what it can achieve by way of other outcomes? Or, more plausibly, does it work in both ways? Examples of both possibilities may be found. Consider education, as a particular example of a service typically delivered or assured to children, and often to adults, by local or national



governments. Across countries there is a strong positive correlation between average education levels and subjective evaluations of life. Yet when allowance is made for each respondent's income, health and social trust, the remaining positive link between education and subjective well-being usually disappears, and sometimes turns negative. The theoretical interpretation of this sort of result is that education plays primarily an instrumental role in improving happiness.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **Introduction**

This study seeks to explore the relationship of causality between the variables of organization resources, governance, physical security (personal safety), regulatory framework and (d) INGOs' long term impact on the quality of life in Haiti.

This chapter focuses on and outlines the description of the methodology used during the investigation of the research. It also addresses the design of the study which includes the following: (a) the type of research, (b) the study population, (c) the sample, (d) the measuring instrument, (e) the null hypothesis, (f) the data collection, and (g) the data analysis.

#### **Type of Investigation**

The research is a quantitative investigation, because according to Hernández Sampieri, Fernández Collado, and Baptista Lucio (2014), a research has a quantitative approach if data collection is used to test a hypothesis while considering numerical measurements and statistical analysis to establish patterns of behavior and test the theory. This method of investigating a phenomenon involves the collection and analysis of quantitative data. This refers to any data that is in numerical form. Quantitative research is, therefore, an empirical investigation of observable phenomena using statistical, mathematical and computational techniques.

The research is also explanatory because it is an attempt to identify the causal relationships between variables, both directly and indirectly, by providing explanation for the interrelationships between the different variables (Hernández Sampieri, et al., 2014). It is an effort to connect ideas, to understand the cause and effect, in order to determine what variable, explain INGOs long term impact on Quality of life in Haiti.

The investigation is transversal or cross-sectional in nature (Hernández Sampieri, et al., 2014), because data was collected in a single moment in time. This observational study analyzes data from a representative subset of Habitat for Humanity, Compassion International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), the office of the Institution Haitien des Statistiques et Informatiques of (UNFPA), Voices for Haiti, and the Office of the Ministere de la Planification et des Affaires Externes (OMPAE) between the months of April to June 2019.

The main objective of this research was the description of a phenomenon. The research is therefore descriptive (Malhotra, 2004), because descriptive research is the type of conclusive research whose main objective is to describe generally the characteristics or functions of the problem in question. The research seeks to find differences between the groups of variables for gender, age range, academic level, INGO affiliation.

Finally, the investigation is field research because the data was collected among Country director of and employees and staff of Habitat for Humanity, Country Director and employees and staff of Compassion International, Country Director and employees and staff of ADRA, employees and staff of the office of the Institution Haitien des Statistiques et Informatiques of (UNFPA), employees and staff of the Office of the Ministere

de la Planification et des Affaires Externes of Haiti.

### **Population**

The population or universe is a set of all the cases that agree with certain specifications (Hernández Sampieri, et al., 2014). The population that was used in this research consisted (of 209) 50 employees and staff of Habitat for Humanity, 60 employees and staff of Compassion International, 5 employees and staff of Adventist Disaster and Relief Agency, ADRA, 40 of the office of the Institution Haitien des Statistiques et Informatiques of (UNFPA) 25 of the Office of the Ministere de la Planification et des Affaires Externes employees and 19 employees and staff Voices for Haiti.

### **Sample**

According to Hernández Sampieri, et al. (2014), the sample is a representative subset of the population. Two non-probabilistic ways of selecting the sample was employed, namely purposive sampling and convenience sampling. Non-probability sampling represents a group of sampling techniques that helps a researcher select units from a population that is of interest to the researcher in the study. Purposive sampling employs the technique of using the judgment of the researcher in selecting the units of the population that is being studied. Convenience sampling is used when the units that are selected and included in the sample are available and are the easiest to access. Direct sampling is the term used when a sample is taken from the actual population. The type of sampling conducted in this investigation is non-probabilistic, direct, purposive and convenience. This means that the 31 employees and staff of Habitat for Humanity, the 34 staff and employees of Compassion International, the 5 employees and

staff of ADRA, the 36 staff and employees of Office of the Ministere de la Planification et des Affaires Externes, the 20 employees and staff of the office of the Institution 19 Haitien des Statistiques et Informatiques of (UNFPA), the 10 employees and staff of Voices for Haiti, and the 60 people who are direct recipients of NGO's assistance were intentionally selected, representing 58% of the total population.

### **Measuring Instruments**

This section presents the different variables used in the study, the development of the instrument, the content validity, the construct validity and the reliability of the instruments.

#### **Variables**

A variable is any factor that can fluctuate and whose variation can be measured or observed (Hernández Sampieri, et al., 2014) resources, governance, physical security (personal safety), regulatory framework and quality of life.

#### **Instrument Development**

A measuring instrument, according to Hernández Sampieri, et al. (2014), is any resource that the researcher uses to approach the phenomena and extract information. Testing the theories of this research require measuring these constructs accurately, correctly and in a scientific manner before the strength of this relationship can be tested. Measurement is the careful, deliberate observations of the real world by selecting data that corresponds to the indicators and the variable or concepts used.

Below is a description of the process used in the conceptualization and operationalization for creating and selecting the measures for the instruments used in this study.

1. A conceptual definition of the variables Resources, Governance, Physical Security (Personal Safety), Regulatory Framework and Quality of Life.

2. The variables Resources, Governance, Physical Security (Personal Safety), Regulatory Framework and Quality of Life were put into dimensions.

3. Once the instruments were created, the help of writing experts was requested for their correction.

4. Five Doctor in Philosophy Professors from two major universities in the United States and one major university in Mexico were provided with an evaluation tool. This tool listed the name of each variable along with the indicators for the variable. Each indicator or item had a five-point Likert scale to assess relevance and clarity. The writing experts were actively engaged in and assisted in validating the content of each question for relevance and clarity.

5. After the checks for relevance and clarity were completed, the resulting instruments used in this study were derived and consisted of seven sections: (a) general instructions and demographic data, variable work Resources, with 20 statements; variable Governance, with 25 statements; variable Physical Security, with 24 statements; Regulatory Framework 15; and Quality of Life, with 25 statements.

6. Once the instruments were approved by the advisor, permission for distribution of the instruments was requested and obtained permissions from the Country Director of Habitat for Humanity Haiti, the Country Director of Compassion International Haiti, the Administrator of Voices for Haiti, the office of Ministere de la Planification et des Affaires Externes, the office of the Institution Haitien des Statistiques et Informatiques of (UNFPA). The instruments were then distributed to their respective employees

and staff and beneficiaries of aid from various INGOs. The instrument used in the study is shown in Appendix A.

### Instrument Validity

This section discusses the content validity and the construct validity of the variables used in the research.

#### **Content Validity**

According to Brown, Stevens, and Kaufman (1996), content validity is used to determine the extent to which the items in an instrument are a representative sample of the content of the objectives or specifications the test was originally designed to measure. In determining the content validity, the validation process of the content of the instruments was as follows:

1. Several interviews were conducted with the advisors to get their opinion on the measurement of the variables, and to make judgements about the degree to which the test items matched the test objectives and specifications.

2. A review of the literature in different databases on the variables Quality of Life, Resources, Governance, Physical Security and Organizational Framework, was done.

3. In agreement with the advisor, the items that would be used in the instrument were selected. These were selected by taking into account the list of dimensions, sub-dimensions and the criteria of the instrument to be proposed.

4. Consultations and reviews of the research were carried out by the advisors.

5. Clarity and relevance were evaluated with the help of five experts in the subject area.

## **Construct Validity**

The factorial analysis procedure was used to evaluate the validity of the constructs of quality of life, resources, governance, physical security, organizational framework. The results of the validation of each variable are presented in Appendix B. Next, the statistical tests of the factor analysis for the constructs are presented.

### *Quality of Life*

The instrument of quality of life was made up of five dimensions: (a) access to housing (QLAH1 to QLAH5), (b) access to wealth and economic (QLAWE6 to QLAWE10), (c) health care (QLHC11 to QLHC15), (d) quality education (QLQE16 to QLQE20), and (e) political and social well-being (QLPSW21 to QLPSW25).

The factorial analysis procedure was used to evaluate the validity quality of life construct (see Appendix B). In the analysis of the correlation matrix, it was found that the 25 statements have a positive correlation coefficient greater than .3. Regarding the sample adequacy measure KMO, a value very close to the unit (KMO = .917) was found. This is indicative of enough correlation between the items of the construct. For the Bartlett sphericity test, the results ( $X^2 = 2054.396$ ,  $df = 300$ ,  $p = .000$ ) are significant.

When analyzing the anti-image covariance matrix, it was verified that the values of the main diagonal are significantly greater than zero. This means that there is good correlation between the items of the construct and therefore factor analysis can be applied to the data.

For the extraction statistics by main components, it was found that the communality values ( $Com_{min} = .451$ ;  $Com_{max} = .819$ ), the 25 items are superior to the extraction criteria ( $Com = .300$ ). This means that there is enough communality between the items



of the construct. In relation to the total variance explained, a confirmatory analysis was carried out with five factors explaining 65.99% of the total variance; this value is greater than 50%. The five factors explained 66% of the construct.

For the rotated factorial solution, the Varimax method was used. Table 1 presents information comparing the relative saturations of each indicator for the five factors of quality of life.

The first factor constituted ten indicators and was assigned the name "access to housing". The indicators were the following: "The practices and policies of INGOs help improve quality of life in Haiti (QLAH3)", "INGOs demonstrate concern and assist government officials and other local organizations to facilitate access to quality housing, (QLAH4)", "INGOs provide quality health care and services in the community where they serve (QLHC11)", "Quality education if provided by the local government with assistance from INGOs will improve long term quality of life in Haiti (QLQE17)", "Educational assistance provided by INGOs in Haiti are comparable to that of the country they're from (QLQE18)", "In general people feel safe and comfortable in housing provided by INGOs (QLAH2)", "In time natural disaster, INGOs often make efforts to assist people in need with quality housing (QLAC5)", "Local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization (QLAWE6)", "INGOs education assistance contributes to sustainable life and access to economic opportunity (QLPSWB19)", "Those who benefit from the educational programs of INGOs are taught not only to read and write, but also life skills (QLPSWB20)", "INGOs assist local communities' access to wealth and economic opportunities (QLAWE7)".

Table 1

*Rotated Component Matrix of Quality of Life*

Items	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
The practices and policies of INGOs help improve quality of life in Haiti. (QL3)	<b>.836</b>	.150	.079	.088	.077
INGOs demonstrate concern and assist government officials and other local organizations to facilitate access to quality housing. (QL4)	<b>.749</b>	.189	.221	.274	.067
INGOs provide quality health care and services in the community where they serve (QL11)	<b>.670</b>	.349	.246	.118	.108
Quality education if provided by the local government with assistance from INGOs will improve long term quality of life in Haiti. (QL17)	<b>.616</b>	.291	.239	.238	-.035
Educational assistance provided by INGOs in Haiti are comparable to that of the country they're from (QL18)	<b>.613</b>	.369	.051	.204	-.003
In general people feel safe and comfortable in housing provided by INGOs (QL2)	<b>.603</b>	.251	.328	.200	.013
Local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization. (QL6)	<b>.590</b>	.263	.139	.420	.131
In time natural disaster, INGOs often make efforts to assist people in need with quality housing (QL5)	<b>.562</b>	.235	.443	.085	-.103
INGOs education assistance contributes to sustainable life and access to economic opportunity (QL19)	<b>.545</b>	.347	.433	.277	.026
Those who benefit from the educational programs of INGOs are taught not only to read and write, but also life skills (QL20)	<b>.529</b>	.506	.432	.086	.067
INGOs assist local communities' access to wealth and economic opportunities. (QL7)	<b>.510</b>	.290	.334	.507	-.115
Upon entering a community, clear health goals are established with support of the local people (QL15)	.273	<b>.770</b>	.081	.094	.178
INGOs provide exceptional patient care outcome wherever they serve (QL14)	.421	<b>.760</b>	.139	.089	.125
Local people are often trained and educated by INGOs on how to protect themselves and tools to live a disease-free lifestyle (QL13)	.137	<b>.666</b>	.216	.361	.111
INGOs emphasized the importance of total political wellbeing of the individual in their projects they sponsor (QL22)	.388	<b>.616</b>	.215	.219	-.127
INGOs promote anti-corruptions as it relates to local employees' free time to exercise their civic duties (QL23)	.301	<b>.550</b>	.294	.184	-.083
By teaching responsible civic duties as it relates to good governance, INGOs promote citizenry (QL24)	.195	.257	<b>.809</b>	-.068	.120
INGOs encourage the people they serve to be involved in the political life of the country (QL25)	.215	.049	<b>.794</b>	.177	.101
INGOs demonstrate interest for the safety and security of the community that they serve (QL21)	.141	.435	<b>.470</b>	.144	-.026
INGOs demonstrate concern for the overall quality of life of the local people that they serve (QL12)	.389	.219	<b>.448</b>	.360	-.022
INGOs invest in the local economies by providing women and youth access to funding (QL9)	.175	.133	-.015	<b>.865</b>	.148
INGOs address the economic needs of people by creating leadership opportunities in their local projects (QL8)	.490	.283	.189	<b>.607</b>	.051
INGOs assist local financial institutions that are investing in the country and the local community that they serve (QL10)	.341	.312	.375	<b>.483</b>	-.083
Quality housing is one of the greatest needs in Haiti (QL1)	.245	-.014	-.076	.020	<b>.796</b>
Quality education is one of the greatest needs in every locally in Haiti (QL16)	-.162	.154	.222	.101	<b>.745</b>

The second factor constituted five indicators and was assigned the name “access to wealth and economic”. The indicators were the following: “Upon entering a community, clear health goals are established with support of the local people (QLHC15)”, “INGOs provide exceptional patient care outcome wherever they serve, (QLHC14)”, “Local people are often trained and educated by INGOs on how to protect themselves and tools to live a disease-free lifestyle (QLHC13)”, “INGOs emphasized the importance of total political wellbeing of the individual in their projects they sponsor (QLPSWB22)” and “INGOs promote anti-corruptions as it relates to local employees’ free time to exercise their civic duties (QLPSWB23)”.

The third factor constituted four indicators and was assigned the name “health care.” The indicators were the following: “INGOs encourage the people they serve to be involved in the political life of the country (QLPSWB25)”, “By teaching responsible civic duties as it relates to good governance, INGOs promote citizenry (QLPSWB24)”, “INGOs demonstrate interest for the safety and security of the community that they serve (QLPSWB21)” and “INGOs demonstrate concern for the overall quality of life of the local people that they serve (QLAWE12)”.

The fourth factor constituted three indicators and was assigned the name “quality education”. The indicators were the following: “INGOs invest in the local economies by providing women and youth access to funding (QLAWE9)”, “INGOs address the economic needs of people by creating leadership opportunities in their local projects (QLAWE8)”, and “INGOs assist local financial institutions that are investing in the country and the local community that they serve (QLAWE10).”

The fifth factor constituted three indicators and was assigned the name “political

and social well-being”. The indicators were the following: “Quality housing is one of the greatest needs in Haiti (QLAH1)” and “Quality education is one of the greatest needs in every locally in Haiti (QLQE16)”.

### *Organizational Resources*

The instrument of organizational resources was made up of four dimensions: (a) financial management (REFM1 to REFM5), (b) human skills (REHS6 to REHS12), (c) organizational funding (REOF13 to REOF15), and (d) management (REM16 to REM20).

The factorial analysis procedure was used to evaluate the validity organizational resources construct (see Appendix B). In the analysis of the correlation matrix, it was found that the 20 statements have a positive correlation coefficient greater than .3. Regarding the sample adequacy measure KMO, a value very close to the unit (KMO = .899) was found. This is indicative of enough correlation between the items of the construct. For the Bartlett sphericity test, the results ( $X^2 = 1517.404$ ,  $df = 153$ ,  $p = .000$ ) are significant. When analyzing the anti-image covariance matrix, it was verified that the values of the main diagonal are significantly greater than zero. This means that there is good correlation between the items of the construct and therefore factor analysis can be applied to the data.

For the extraction statistics by main components, it was found that the communality values ( $Com_{min} = .469$ ;  $Com_{max} = .839$ ), the 20 items are superior to the extraction criteria ( $Com = .300$ ). This means that there is enough communality between the items of the construct. In relation to the total variance explained, a confirmatory analysis was carried out with four factors explaining 66.26% of the total variance; this value is greater

than 50%. The four factors explained 66% of the construct.

For the rotated factorial solution, the Varimax method was used. Table 2 presents information comparing the relative saturations of each indicator for the five factors of organizational resources.

Table 2

*Rotated Component Matrix Organizational Resources*

Items	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Auditing information of INGOs are available to local leaders and accessible to the community (RE18)	<b>.801</b>	.020	.081	-.069
Management of funds received are carefully and responsibly spent without unnecessary waste (RE16)	<b>.764</b>	.235	.086	.019
INGOs provides clear information on financial administration, source of funding, the control of and how funds are spent (RE13)	<b>.738</b>	.318	.118	.206
INGOs often plan their projects according to real community needs (RE20)	<b>.735</b>	.402	.005	.112
INGOs work hard to identify possible negative effects of any projection the community or country as a whole (RE15)	<b>.714</b>	.339	.266	-.014
Both local and staff from overseas are qualified and demonstrate good management and leadership skills in the proposed projects. RE17	<b>.637</b>	.350	.380	.022
Funding information is clearly available to recipient of aid from INGO RE1	<b>.515</b>	.452	-.025	.239
INGOs provide educational and technological resources for disadvantage youth and women. (RE8)	<b>.492</b>	.339	.489	-.028
Physical assets of the organization are well value for sustainability and durability of the culture of the governance of the INGOs (RE14)	<b>.471</b>	.302	-.280	.279
There is a lack of joint stakeholder by INGOs when they are planning and devising community projects. (RE19)	.126	<b>.851</b>	-.127	-.109
INGOs encourage the participation of intended beneficiaries in project management and maintenance (RE3)	.303	<b>.718</b>	.104	.319
INGOs help creating a professional and accountable policing structure, able to adequately respond to the security and civic order needs of people (RE10)	.390	<b>.645</b>	.357	-.048
Building blocks of competitive advantage in business are visible and put in place to assure the success of projects (RE5)	.420	<b>.567</b>	.190	.246
INGOs enlist in their workforce local employees that are caring and knowledgeable and accessible to the needs of the community (RE6)	.369	<b>.541</b>	.339	.365
Accountability of economic and financial performance are strongly encouraged among INGOs (RE11)	.455	<b>.527</b>	.470	-.070
Technological Materials/systems are available to assure not only the success of programs but sustainability (RE2)	.423	<b>.524</b>	.295	.354
The functional capacity and tangible resources (human, financial, equipment) throughout the organization that are responsible for operations and maintenance are of prime importance (RE4)	-.128	.094	<b>.769</b>	.183
People are taught that credibility abroad is very important in assuring sustainability of the projects of the organization (RE12)	.180	-.047	<b>.703</b>	-.122
INGOs' staff are trained in job skills and educated on sensitivity to local custom (RE7)	.473	.464	<b>.494</b>	.162
INGOs discourage a competitive environment among them for efficiency of operation of projects (RE9)	.006	-.051	.005	<b>-.914</b>

The first factor constituted seven indicators and was assigned the name “financial management”. The indicators were the following: “INGOs provide educational and technological resources for disadvantage youth and women, (REHS8)”, “INGOs’ staff are trained in job skills and educated on sensitivity to local custom (REHS7)”, “INGOs work hard to identify possible negative effects of any projection the community or country as a whole (REOF15)”, “INGOs enlist in their workforce local employees that are caring and knowledgeable and accessible to the needs of the community (REHS6)”, “Both local and staff from overseas are qualified and demonstrate good management and leadership skills in the proposed projects (REM17)”, “Technological Materials/systems are available to assure not only the success of programs but sustainability (REFM2)” and “Accountability of economic and financial performance are strongly encouraged among INGOs (REHS11)”.

The second factor constituted five indicators and was assigned the name “human skills.” The indicators were the following: “INGOs encourage the participation of intended beneficiaries in project management and maintenance (REFM3)”, “There is a lack of joint stakeholder by INGOs when they are planning and devising community projects (REM19)”, Building blocks of competitive advantage in business are visible and put in place to assure the success of projects (REFM5)”, “Funding information is clearly available to recipient of aid from INGO (REFM1)” and “INGOs help creating a professional and accountable policing structure, able to adequately respond to the security and civic order needs of people (REHS10)”.

The third factor constituted four indicators and was assigned the name “organizational funding”. The indicators were the following: “Auditing information of INGOs are

available to local leaders and accessible to the community (REM18)”, “INGOs provides clear information on financial administration, source of funding, the control of and how funds are spent, (REOF13)”, “Management of funds received are carefully and responsibly spent without unnecessary waste (REM16)” and “INGOs often plan their projects according to real community needs (REM20).”

The fourth factor constituted two indicators and was assigned the name “management”. The indicators were the following: “People are taught that credibility abroad is very important in assuring sustainability of the projects of the organization (REHS12)”, and “Physical assets of the organization are well value for sustainability and durability of the culture of the governance of the INGOs (REOF14)”.

### *Governance*

The instrument of governance was made up of five dimensions: (a) social and economic priorities (GOVSEP1 to GOVSEP5), (b) accountability (GOVA6 to GOVA9), (c) internal relationship between civic and government authorities (GOVICGA10 to GOVICGA15), (d) effectiveness (GOVE16 to GOVE20), and (d) local participation (GOVLP21 to GOVLP25).

The factorial analysis procedure was used to evaluate the validity governance construct (see Appendix B). In the analysis of the correlation matrix, it was found that the 25 statements have a positive correlation coefficient greater than .3. Regarding the sample adequacy measure KMO, a value very close to the unit (KMO = .867) was found. This is indicative of enough correlation between the items of the construct. For the Bartlett sphericity test, the results ( $X^2 = 2096.132$ ,  $df = 300$ ,  $p = .000$ ) are significant.

When analyzing the anti-image covariance matrix, it was verified that the values

of the main diagonal are significantly greater than zero. This means that there is good correlation between the items of the construct and therefore factor analysis can be applied to the data.

For the extraction statistics by main components, it was found that the communality values ( $Com_{min} = .476$ ;  $Com_{max} = .806$ ), the 18 items are superior to the extraction criteria ( $Com = .300$ ). This means that there is enough communality between the items of the construct. In relation to the total variance explained, a confirmatory analysis was carried out with four factors explaining 65.67% of the total variance; this value is greater than 50%. The four factors explained 66% of the construct.

For the rotated factorial solution, the Varimax method was used. Table 3 presents information comparing the relative saturations of each indicator for the five factors of governance.

The first factor constituted seventeen indicators and was assigned the name “social and economic priorities”. The indicators were the following: “INGOs enable local people to participate in decision making, on issues that directly involve them (GOVSEP2)”, “Local community are for the most part involved in monitoring local project operations to assure quality and sustainability (GOVLP25)”, “Local community’s involvement in community programs are strongly promoted by INGOs (GOVPL24)”, “INGOs leadership are respectful of traditions, friendly and responsive to local needs and views (GOVSEP3)”, “INGOs work closely with local authorities to establish social procedures to facilitate deliveries of good and services (GOVE19)”, “INGOs empowers local community members and effectively en-gage



Table 3

*Rotated Matrix of Governance*

Items	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
INGOs enable local people to participate in decision making, on issues that directly involve them (GOV2)	<b>.846</b>	-.022	-.072	.170	.020
Local community are for the most part involved in monitoring local project operations to assure quality and sustainability. (GOV25)	<b>.836</b>	-.155	.085	-.050	-.165
Local community's involvement in community programs are strongly promoted by INGOs (GOV24)	<b>.822</b>	.115	.069	.099	.109
INGOs leadership are respectful of traditions, friendly and responsive to local needs and views (GOV3)	<b>.771</b>	.378	.075	.050	.023
INGOs work closely with local authorities to establish social procedures to facilitate deliveries of good and services. (GOV19)	<b>.752</b>	.156	-.127	.252	.086
INGOs empowers local community members and effectively engage them in the planning and governance of project development. (GOV21)	<b>.748</b>	.026	-.171	.232	.179
The voice of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision making over allocation of development resources. (GOV7)	<b>.725</b>	.045	.069	-.017	-.446
INGOs work performance are measurable and realistic. (GOV14)	<b>.698</b>	.128	-.053	.356	-.244
INGOs encourage social development and maintain cordial relationship with local authorities. (GOV1)	<b>.682</b>	.233	.128	.198	.181
Interaction between the public sector and various actors in civil society are encouraged and promoted by INGOs. (GOV11)	<b>.680</b>	.093	.021	.262	.132
INGOs take responsibility for bad decisions and take necessary actions to correct them. (GOV20)	<b>-.665</b>	-.315	-.022	-.001	.024
INGOs promote the rules of law both internally and in their projects. (GOV4)	<b>.652</b>	.443	.137	.222	-.077
INGOs tends to treat the general public with respect and courteously. (GOV22)	<b>.652</b>	.303	-.201	.299	.144
Governance performance level of leadership quality is a constant reality in INGO. (GOV18)	<b>.643</b>	.408	-.074	-.004	-.228
Quality interpersonal relationship between local social groups and the INGOs are significant and encouraged (GOV5)	<b>.640</b>	.348	.193	.093	.213
INGOs seem knowledgeable of external factors when introducing a project. (GOV13)	<b>.575</b>	.123	.096	.514	-.117
Shared responsibility of public, INGOs and private sectors indicates a united front. (GOV12)	<b>.490</b>	.447	.132	.165	.267
There is often a lack of effective communication on INGOs project's accountability (GOV16)	-.006	<b>-.755</b>	.075	.124	.151
INGOs at time show lack of adherence to policies and local rules in the country. (GOV17)	-.340	<b>-.691</b>	.123	.003	.013
Supervision from donors are not adequately supervised which cause misleading of projects realized. (GOV9)	.053	.093	<b>-.871</b>	-.037	-.185
There is a lack of donors supervision of INGOs' performance and accountability. (GOV8)	-.104	-.064	<b>.787</b>	.248	.027
INGOs tend to adopt a multilevel structure which involve local, national and international component. (GOV10)	.183	.031	<b>.667</b>	-.181	-.075
INGOs job performance are monitored and accountability is a well-known practiced among local people. (GOV15)	.397	.117	-.177	<b>.683</b>	-.102
Poor infrastructure, inadequate access to basic services, unemployment, poverty, social inequality) are the end results of not only the Government but INGOs (GOV23)	.109	-.236	.187	<b>.611</b>	.006
INGOs should be more accountable to local authorities in order to be more effective and to offer a quality long term project (GOV6)	.111	-.123	.105	-.106	<b>.839</b>

them in the planning and governance of project development (GOVLP21)", "The voice of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision making (GOVE19)", "INGOs empowers local community members and effectively engage them in the planning and governance of project development (GOVLP21)", "The voice of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision making over allocation of development resources (GOVA7)", "INGOs work performance are measurable and realistic (GOCLP14)", "INGOs encourage social development and maintain cordial relationship with local authorities (GOVSEP1)", "Interaction between the public sector and various actors in civil society are encouraged and promoted by INGOs (GOVIRCGA11)", "INGOs take responsibility for bad decisions and take necessary actions to correct them (GOVE20)", "INGOs promote the rules of law both internally and in their projects (GOVSEP4)", "INGOs tends to treat the general public with respect and courteously (GOVLP22)", "Governance performance level of leadership quality is a constant reality in INGO (GOVE18)", "Quality interpersonal relationship between local social groups and the INGOs are significant and encouraged (GOVSEP5)", "INGOs seem knowledgeable of external factors when introducing a project (GOVIRCGA13)" and "Shared responsibility of public, INGOs and private sectors indicates a united front (GOVIRCGA12)".

The second factor constituted two indicators and was assigned the name "accountability." The indicators were the following: "There is often a lack of effective communication on INGOs project's accountability (GOVE16)", and "INGOs at time show lack of adherence to policies and local rules in the country (GOVE17)".

The third factor constituted three indicators and was assigned the name "internal

relationship between civil and government authorities”. The indicators were the following: ““Supervision from donors are not adequately supervised which cause misleading of projects realized (GOVA9)”, “There is a lack of donors supervision of INGOs’ performance and accountability (GOV8)” and “INGOs tend to adopt a multilevel structure which involve local, national and international component (GOVIRCGA10)”.

The fourth factor constituted two indicators and was assigned the name “effectiveness”. The indicators were the following: “INGOs job performance are monitored and accountability is a well-known practiced among local people (GOVIRCGA1512)” and “Poor infrastructure, inadequate access to basic services, unemployment, poverty, social inequality) are the end results of not only the Government but INGOs (GOVLP23)”.

The fifth factor constituted one indicator and was assigned the name “local participation”. The indicators were the following: “INGOs should be more accountable to local authorities in order to be more effective and to offer a quality long term project (GOVA6)”.

### *Physical Security*

The instrument of physical security was made up of five dimensions: (a) physical and personal security (PSPPS1 to PSPPS5), (b) emotional wellbeing (PSEW6 to PSEW10), (c) civil liberties (PSCL11 to PSCL15), (d) community life (PSCL16 to PSCL20), and (e) religious rights (PSRR21 to PSRR24).

The factorial analysis procedure was used to evaluate the physical security construct (see Appendix B). In the analysis of the correlation matrix, it was found that the 24 statements have a positive correlation coefficient greater than .3. Regarding the sample

adequacy measure KMO, a value very close to the unit (KMO = .752) was found. This is indicative of enough correlation between the items of the construct. For the Bartlett sphericity test, the results ( $X^2 = 1227.131$ ,  $df = 276$ ,  $p = .000$ ) are significant.

When analyzing the anti-image covariance matrix, it was verified that the values of the main diagonal are significantly greater than zero. This means that there is good correlation between the items of the construct and therefore factor analysis can be applied to the data. For the extraction statistics by main components, it was found that the communality values ( $Com_{min} = .310$ ;  $Com_{max} = .726$ ), the 24 items are superior to the extraction criteria ( $Com = .300$ ). This means that there is enough communality between the items of the construct. In relation to the total variance explained, a confirmatory analysis was carried out with five factors explaining 55.71% of the total variance; this value is greater than 50%. The four factors explained 56% of the construct.

For the rotated factorial solution, the Varimax method was used. Table 4 presents information comparing the relative saturations of each indicator for the five factors of physical security.

The first factor constituted six indicators and was assigned the name "physical and personal security". The indicators were the following: "Rights on several echelon INGOs assist in preserving: human, civil, social, religious and personal (PSCL14)", "INGOs seek to provide assistance in time when civil liberty is eroded (PSCL15)", "For various reasons, INGOs don't always support freedom from discrimination based on sex, race and ethnicity, age or religion (PSCL20)", "INGOs assist local authorities in providing security (PSPPS5)", "Civil liberties are encouraged and promoted by INGOs in my community (PSCL12)" and "INGOs support community life activities and provided

assistance when possible (PSCL16)”.

The second factor constituted five indicators and was assigned the name “emotional wellbeing.” The indicators were the following: “INGOs assist local authorities in providing security (PSPPS5)”, “INGOs activities and projects contributes to the long-term security of my community (PSEW9)”, “Generally, people express affection and appreciation for INGOs and their service to the country (PSCL18)”, “INGOs gives aid to everyone regardless of religious preference (PSRR24)” and “INGOs support local organizations and assure their protection against political abuse (PSCL13)”.

Table 4

*Rotated Component of Physical Security*

Items	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
Rights on several echelon INGOs assist in preserving: human, civil, social, religious and personal (PS14)	<b>.780</b>	.211	.040	.007	.001
INGOs seek to provide assistance in time when civil liberty is eroded. (PS15)	<b>.779</b>	.139	.096	.123	.023
For various reasons, INGOs don't always support freedom from discrimination based on sex, race and ethnicity, age or religion (PS20)	<b>.684</b>	-.167	.102	.219	-.212
INGOs and staff demonstrate caring and security (PS6)	<b>.644</b>	.425	.002	.072	-.057
Civil liberties are encouraged and promoted by INGOs in my community (PS12)	<b>.636</b>	.358	.291	.174	.028
INGOs support community life activities and provided assistance when possible (PS16)	<b>.491</b>	.449	-.009	.144	.022
INGOs assist local authorities in providing security (PS5)	.066	<b>.730</b>	.015	-.211	-.117
INGOs activities and projects contributes to the long-term security of my community. (PS9)	.245	<b>.667</b>	.170	.059	-.035
Generally, people express affection and appreciation for INGOs and their service to the country. (PS18)	.147	<b>.632</b>	.295	.003	.168
INGOs gives aid to everyone regardless of religious preference (PS24)	.039	<b>.605</b>	-.168	.419	.203
INGOs support local organizations and assure their protection against political abuse (PS13)	.363	<b>.575</b>	.175	-.153	-.095
The right to exercise civil, political and reproductive rights are frequently overlooked by INGOs. (PS17)	-.224	-.109	<b>-.793</b>	-.084	-.166
Personal safety is an important contribution which is often unsupported by INGOs. (PS2)	-.168	-.048	<b>-.718</b>	.066	.082
I do not feel safe in my community (PS3)	-.213	.317	<b>.594</b>	.060	-.320
Members of INGOs staff, often provide assistance in time of need (PS7)	.419	.208	<b>.471</b>	.027	-.018
INGOs do not respect religious freedom in my community (PS23)	.101	-.183	.099	<b>.786</b>	.111
When it comes to religion, INGOs tend to be discriminatory in their practices (PS22)	-.264	.018	.381	<b>-.629</b>	.119
INGOs don't discriminate because of religious belief (PS21)	.012	-.295	.481	<b>-.510</b>	.129
In addition to education, economic and employment security, food security remains the most important need of my community (PS4)	-.045	.051	-.113	<b>-.469</b>	.286
INGOs treat everyone the same regardless of political or religious affiliation. (PS11).	.322	.319	.202	<b>.438</b>	.139
INGOs are supportive of my religious belief even when we disagree (PS8)	.235	.344	-.026	<b>.347</b>	.123
Rights must be exercised in all realms --- civil, political, physical, mental, reproductive and religious rights (PS19)	-.091	-.077	.186	-.057	<b>.771</b>
Individual safety is very important to quality of life in Haiti (PS1)	.186	-.061	-.273	-.209	<b>.616</b>
The right to live in a safe environment, including a safe domestic environment should be afforded to all citizens by its government and INGOs (PS10)	-.183	.169	.001	.173	<b>.588</b>

The third factor constituted four indicators and was assigned the name “civil liberties”. The indicators were the following: “The right to exercise civil, political and reproductive rights are frequently overlooked by INGOs (PSCL17)”, “Personal safety is an important contribution which is often unsupported by INGOs (PSPPS2)”, “I do not feel safe in my community (PSPPS3)” and “ Members of INGOs staff, often provide assistance in time of need (PSEW7)”.

The fourth factor constituted six indicators and was assigned the name “community life”. The indicators were the following: “INGOs do not respect religious freedom in my community (PSRR23)”, “When it comes to religion, INGOs tend to be discriminatory in their practices (PSRR22)”, “INGOs don’t discriminate because of religious belief (PSRR21)”, “In addition to education, economic and employment security, food security remains the most important need of my community (PSPPS4)”, “INGOs treat everyone the same regardless of political or religious affiliation (PSCL11)” and “INGOs are supportive of my religious belief even when we disagree (PSEW8)”.

The fifth factor constituted three indicators and was assigned the name “religious rights”. The indicators were the following: “Rights must be exercised in all realms --- civil, political, physical, mental, reproductive and religious rights (PSCL19)”, “Individual safety is very important to quality of life in Haiti (PSPPS1)” and “The right to live in a safe environment, including a safe domestic environment should be afforded to all citizens by its government and INGOs (PSEW10).”

### *Regulatory Framework*

The instrument of regulatory framework was made up of three dimensions: (a) laws and order (REFLO1 to REFL5), (b) macroeconomic (REFME6 to REFME10), and

(c) safe environment (REFSE11 to REFSE15).

The factorial analysis procedure was used to evaluate the regulatory framework construct (see Appendix B). In the analysis of the correlation matrix, it was found that the 15 statements have a positive correlation coefficient greater than .3. Regarding the sample adequacy measure KMO, a value very close to the unit (KMO = .858) was found. This is indicative of enough correlation between the items of the construct. For the Bartlett sphericity test, the results ( $X^2 = 935.548$ ,  $df = 105$ ,  $p = .000$ ) are significant.

When analyzing the anti-image covariance matrix, it was verified that the values of the main diagonal are significantly greater than zero. This means that there is good correlation between the items of the construct and therefore factor analysis can be applied to the data.

For the extraction statistics by main components, it was found that the communality values ( $Com_{min} = .411$ ;  $Com_{max} = .749$ ), the 24 items are superior to the extraction criteria ( $Com = .300$ ). This means that there is enough communality between the items of the construct. In relation to the total variance explained, a confirmatory analysis was carried out with five factors explaining 60.20% of the total variance; this value is greater than 50%. The four factors explained 60% of the construct.

For the rotated factorial solution, the Varimax method was used. Table 5 presents information comparing the relative saturations of each indicator for the five factors of regulatory framework.

The first factor constituted six indicators and was assigned the name "laws and order". The indicators were the following: "INGOs assist in reinforcing the rule of law, specifically the modernization and implementation of a legal framework and

implementation of legislation dealing with the judiciary in Haiti (REFSE14)”, “Consolidating democratic structures is promoted and supported by INGOs for the wellbeing of people (REFSE15)”, “INGOs make efforts aimed at strengthening the regulatory, planning and coordination role of economic justice in Haiti (REFME9)”, “INGOs promotes basic rights to natural living environment by providing knowledge and technical support (REFSE12)”, “Access to food, sanitation, education and health are strongly supported and encouraged by INGOs (REFME8)” and “INGOs consistently assist and support local authorities in providing a safe economic environment for long term investment (REFSE11)”.

Table 5

*Rotated Component Matrix for Regulatory Framework*

Items	Component		
	1	2	3
INGOs assist in reinforcing the rule of law, specifically the modernization and implementation of a legal framework and implementation of legislation dealing with the judiciary in Haiti. (REF14)	<b>.781</b>	.032	-.053
Consolidating democratic structures is promoted and supported by INGOs for the wellbeing of people. (REF15)	<b>.777</b>	.269	-.068
INGOs make efforts aimed at strengthening the regulatory, planning and coordination role of economic justice in Haiti. (REF9)	<b>.768</b>	.379	.124
INGOs promotes basic rights to natural living environment by providing knowledge and technical support (REF12)	<b>.766</b>	.169	-.023
Access to food, sanitation, education and health are strongly supported and encouraged by INGOs (REF8)	<b>.748</b>	.212	.166
INGOs consistently assist and support local authorities in providing a safe economic environment for long term investment (REF11)	<b>.574</b>	.550	.167
Transparency is strongly promoted and demonstrated by INGOs in Haiti (REF10)	.408	<b>.703</b>	.083
Quality of services/benefits should be a core framework should of INGOs (REF1)	.262	<b>-.693</b>	-.020
Distribution of good among economic and social groups by INGOs are fair and organized (REF4)	.499	<b>.650</b>	-.036
INGOs support macroeconomic projects in my community (REF7)	.402	<b>.618</b>	.042
Construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure are planned with government free of corruption and according to local laws and practices (REF5)	.319	<b>.612</b>	-.200
INGOs should assist in developing a conceptual framework to describe each project and its environment (REF2)	-.134	<b>-.570</b>	.426
The defining indicators of project sustainability are usually approved by the government according to rules and regulations for transparency (REF3)	.316	<b>.551</b>	.090
Financial and employment is one of the most import needs in my community (REF6)	-.045	.063	<b>.846</b>
Employment is important to the wellbeing of people everywhere (REF13)	.136	-.039	<b>.671</b>



The second factor constituted six indicators and was assigned the name “macroeconomic.” The indicators were the following: “Transparency is strongly promoted and demonstrated by INGOs in Haiti (REFME10)”, “Quality of services/benefits should be a core framework should of INGOs (REFLO1)”, “Distribution of good among economic and social groups by INGOs are fair and organized (RELO4)”, “INGOs support macroeconomic projects in my community (REFME7)”, “Construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure are planned with government free of corruption and according to local laws and practices (REFLO5)”, “INGOs should assist in developing a conceptual framework to describe each project and its environment (REFLO2)” and “The defining indicators of project sustainability are usually approved by the government according to rules and regulations for transparency (REFLO3)”.

The third factor constituted two indicators and was assigned the name “safe environment”. The indicators were the following: “Financial and employment is one of the most import needs in my community (REFME6)” and “Employment is important to the wellbeing of people everywhere (REFSE13)”.

### **Reliability of the Instruments**

The instruments were subjected to reliability analysis to determine their internal consistency by obtaining the Cronbach alpha coefficient for each scale. The Cronbach alpha coefficients obtained for the variables are the following: (a) quality of life .950, (b) organizational resources, .944, (c) governance, .948, (d) physical security, .859, and (d) regulatory framework, .906.

All Cronbach's alpha values were considered as corresponding to very acceptable reliability measures for each of the variables (see Appendix B).

## Operationalization of the Variables

Table 6 shows, as an example, the operationalization of the quality of life variable, in which its conceptual definitions are included as instrumental and operational, in the first column the name of the variable can be seen, in the second column, the conceptual definition appears, in the third one, the instrumental definition that specifies how the variable will be observed, and in the last column each variable is codified. The full operationalization is found in Appendix C.

Table 6

### *Operationalization of the Variable Quality of Life*

Variables	Conceptual Definition	Instrumental Definition	Operational definition
Quality of Life	Quality of life is a reference to the multidimensional concept which describe the degree of individuals or an individual' satisfaction and wellbeing.	Quality of life is a reference to the multidimensional concept which describe the degree of individuals or an individual's satisfaction and wellbeing: 1 = Strongly disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neither agree nor disagree 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly agree	The variable was considered as metric. To make the approach of the conclusions of this study, the following equivalence was determined for the scale used: 1 = Strongly disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neither agree nor disagree 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly agree

## Null Hypothesis

Hernández Sampieri, et al. (2014) mention that null hypotheses are propositions about the relationship between variables, which serve to deny what the research hypothesis affirms. In this investigation, the following hypotheses were formulated: confirmatory, alternate and complementary.

## Main Null Hypothesis

H<sub>0</sub>. The empirical model, organizational resources, governance, physical security and regulatory framework, are not predictors of the quality of life among employees of the INGOs in Port-au-Prince Haiti.

## Operationalization of Null Hypotheses

Table 7 shows the operationalization of one of the null hypotheses of this investigation are presented.

Table 7

### *Operationalization of Hypotheses*

Hypothesis	Variables	Level of Measurement	Statistical Test
H <sub>04</sub> : The empirical model in which organizational resources, governance, physical security and regulatory framework, are not predictors of quality of life in Haiti.	Independents		For the analysis of this hypothesis, the statistical technique of multiple linear regression was used by the method of successive steps. The rejection criterion of the null hypothesis was for values of significance $p \leq .05$ .
	A. organizational resources.	Metrics	
	B. governance.	Metrics	
	C. physical safety.	Metrics	
	D. regulatory framework	Metrics	
Dependents			
D. quality of life.	Metrics		

## Data Collection

The data collection was carried out in the following way:

1. Letters were sent to the Country Director of Habitat for Humanity Haiti, the Country Director of Compassion International Haiti, the Administrator of Voices for Haiti, the Office of the Ministere de la Planification et des Affaires Externes, Office of the Institution Haitien des Statistiques et Informatiques of (UNFPA) employees and

from various beneficiaries of assistance from other INGOs, requesting a personal visit to the offices of the institutions. Researcher personally visited each institution to request permission for the researcher to apply the instrument to the staff.

2. The instrument was then distributed to staff and employees, administrators, of the above mentioned INGOs.

3. The survey was applied in physical form during work hours, so that the participants would be motivated to complete the instrument. The recipients of direct aid from INGOs' surveys were returned to a designated office employee from each agency.

### **Data Analysis**

The database was formed in the SPSS for Windows in version 20, in order to perform the analysis of the variables in that program. Subsequently, the scores for each of the variables were obtained, following the process indicated in the operationalization of the variables. After having completed the database, descriptive statistics (measures of central tendency, variability, normality and detection of atypical and absent data) were used to clean the database and obtain demographic information, as well as to evaluate the behavior of the main variables.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS**

#### **Introduction**

The focus of this research is to study INGOs' long-term impacts on the quality of life in Haiti and was specifically designed to explore the causal relationship between the latent variables Resources, Governance, Physical Security, Regulatory Framework and Quality of Life in accordance to the theoretical model identified in chapter one.

Additionally, as outlined in chapter three, the research conducted was quantitative, exploratory, transversal, descriptive and field.

The outline of this chapter is as follows: (a) demographic description of the subjects, (b) arithmetic mean, (c) regression assumptions, (d) null hypotheses, and (e) summary of the chapter.

#### **Population and Sample**

The research targeted the various INGO Country Directors and staff, of INGOs in Haiti and the employees and staff of various government agencies who work directly with INGOs. The survey was prepared and distributed among the above-mentioned agencies. The field work was conducted during the months of March through May of 2019. Two hundred (200) samples were distributed, one hundred and fifty three (153) were received. After the cleaning process of the database, 134 samples remained.

## Demographic Description

In the following section the results of gender category of respondents, the type of employee, relationship with INGO, the level of education, the years of service, and the role of the employee in the organization are presented.

### Gender

The gender distribution of respondents is based on gender. It is seemed that there is a significant higher number of male participants in the survey at 60.7% ( $n = 82$ ) and 39.3% of the respondents were female ( $n = 53$ ) (see Table 8).

Table 8

#### *Distribution of Participants by Gender*

Gender	<i>f</i>	%
Male	82	60.7
Female	53	39.3
Total	135	100.0

### Age Range

Table 9 shows the distribution of respondents based on age. The age range of respondent comprise of 16.3% are between the age of 25 and under ( $n = 22$ ); of those surveyed, 20.7% ( $n = 28$ ) are between the age of 26 to 30; 22.2% ( $n = 30$ ) are between the age of 31 to 35; 18.5 are between the ages of 41 and up ( $n = 25$ ). The largest group are between the ages of 31 to 35.

Table 9

*Distribution of Participants by Age Range*

Age	<i>f</i>	%
25 & under	22	16.3
26-30	28	20.7
31-35	30	22.2
36-40	30	22.2
41 & up	25	18.5
Total	135	100.0

Level of Education

Table 10 shows the distribution of the education level of the respondents. It is observed that respondents with college level of education is far greater than any other group 78.5% ( $n = 106$ ). Those with post graduate level of education 9.6% ( $n = 13$ ). Those with a secondary education and other, either a certificate did not complete secondary education both 5.2% and 5.9% ( $n = 8$ ) respectively.

Table 10

*Distribution of Participants by Level of Education*

Level of Education	<i>f</i>	%
Primary	1	.7
Secondary	7	5.2
College	106	78.5
University	13	9.6
Others	8	5.9
Total	135	100.0

## INGO Affiliation

The distribution of respondents with INGO affiliation is indicated in Table 11. It is observed that participants who are neither employed nor work for INGOs comprising of 41.5% ( $n = 56$ ). INGO employees comprise 37.0 % ( $n = 50$ ) of the participants and non-INGO is 15.6% ( $n = 21$ ) of the participants.

Table 11

### *Distribution of Participants by Affiliation with INGO*

Affiliation with INGO	<i>f</i>	%
INGO employee	50	37.0
Non-INGO employee	21	15.6
beneficent of aid	6	4.4
Others	56	41.5
5.00	2	1.5
Total	135	100.0

## Arithmetic Means

### Resources

Table 12 shows the arithmetic mean of the organization resources variable. It can be observed that the items with the lowest arithmetic means are: Management of funds received are carefully and responsibly spent without unnecessary waste, (2.24), INGOs provides clear information on financial administration, source of funding, the control of and how funds are spent, (2.34), Auditing information of INGOs are available to local leaders and accessible to the community (2.34). This signifies that the participants are dissatisfied with the way organizational resources are dispensed. It is observed that the items with the highest arithmetic mean are: INGOs discourage a competitive environment among them for efficiency of operation of projects, (3.21), People



are taught that credibility abroad is very important in assuring sustainability of the projects of the organization (3.50), The functional capacity and tangible resources (human, financial, equipment) throughout the organization that are responsible for operations and maintenance are of prime importance (3.59). the participants seem to be satisfied with these aspects of the INGOs. The total mean for the construct was 2.84, an indication that the workers are neither agree nor disagree with the organization resource of the INGOs in Haiti.

Table 12

*Arithmetic Mean for Resources*

Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Funding information is clearly available to recipient of aid from INGO	2.37	1.233
Technological Materials/systems are available to assure not only the success of programs but sustainability	2.80	1.218
INGOs encourage the participation of intended beneficiaries in project management and maintenance.	2.95	1.233
The functional capacity and tangible resources (human, financial, equipment) throughout the organization that are responsible for operations and maintenance are of prime importance.	3.59	.979
Building blocks of competitive advantage in business are visible and put in place to assure the success of projects.	2.77	1.110
INGOs enlist in their workforce local employees that are caring and knowledgeable and accessible to the needs of the community.	3.16	1.294
INGOs' staff are trained in job skills and educated on sensitivity to local custom	3.04	1.138
INGOs provide educational and technological resources for disadvantage youth and women.	2.79	.996
INGOs discourage a competitive environment among them for efficiency of operation of projects.	3.21	1.017
INGOs help creating a professional and accountable policing structure, able to adequately respond to the security and civic order needs of people.	2.91	1.058
Accountability of economic and financial performance are strongly encouraged among INGOs.	2.96	1.115
People are taught that credibility abroad is very important in assuring sustainability of the projects of the organization.	3.50	1.071
INGOs provides clear information on financial administration, source of funding, the control of and how funds are spent.	2.34	1.153
Physical assets of the organization are well value for sustainability and durability of the culture of the governance of the INGOs.	2.95	1.021
INGOs work hard to identify possible negative effects of any projection the community or country as a whole.	2.74	1.117
Management of funds received are carefully and responsibly spent without unnecessary waste.	2.23	1.235
Both local and staff from overseas are qualified and demonstrate good management and leadership skills in the proposed projects.	2.83	1.052
Auditing information of INGOs are available to local leaders and accessible to the community.	2.34	1.037
There is a lack of joint stakeholder by INGOs when they are planning and devising community projects.	2.57	1.061
INGOs often plan their projects according to real community needs.	2.57	1.368
<b>RETOTAL</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>.723</b>

## Governance

Table 13 shows the arithmetic mean of the governance variable. It can be observed that the items with the lowest arithmetic means are: Supervision from donors are not adequately supervised which cause misleading of projects realized, (2.26), The voice of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision making over allocation of development resources, (2.28), and INGOs job performance are monitored and accountability is a well-known practiced among local people (2.36). This signifies that the participants perceived the INGOs need some improvements in these aspects of their governance. It is observed that the items with the highest arithmetic mean are: There is a lack of donors supervision of INGOs' performance and accountability, (3.70), INGOs tend to adopt a multilevel structure which involve local, national and international component, (3.73), INGOs should be more accountable to local authorities in order to be more effective and to offer a quality long term project, (4.02). The participants seem to be satisfied with these aspects of the INGOs. The total mean for the construct was 2.95, an indication that the employees and staff are disagree with the governance of the INGOs in Haiti.

## Physical Security

Table 14 shows the arithmetic mean of the physical security variable. It can be observed that the items with the lowest arithmetic means are: I do not feel safe in my community, (2.34), INGOs assist local authorities in providing security, (2.35), INGOs activities and projects contributes to the long-term security of my community, (2.53). This indicates that the participants wish the INGOs could provide more assistance in these aspects of their physical security.

Table 13

*Arithmetic Mean for Governance*

Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
INGOs encourage social development and maintain cordial relationship with local authorities.	2.97	1.075
INGOs enable local people to participate in decision making, on issues that directly involve them.	2.48	1.196
INGOs leadership are respectful of traditions, friendly and responsive to local needs and views.	2.82	1.064
INGOs promote the rules of law both internally and in their projects.	2.91	.965
Quality interpersonal relationship between local social groups and the INGOs are significant and encouraged.	3.20	1.051
INGOs should be more accountable to local authorities in order to be more effective and to offer a quality long term project.	4.02	.934
The voice of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision making over allocation of development resources.	2.28	1.207
There is a lack of donors supervision of INGOs' performance and accountability.	3.70	1.153
Supervision from donors are not adequately supervised which cause misleading of projects realized.	2.25	1.092
INGOs tend to adopt a multilevel structure which involve local, national and international component.	3.72	.909
Interaction between the public sector and various actors in civil society are encouraged and promoted by INGOs.	2.83	.955
Shared responsibility of public, INGOs and private sectors indicates a united front.	2.73	1.038
INGOs seem knowledgeable of external factors when introducing a project.	3.03	1.067
INGOs work performance are measurable and realistic.	2.57	1.218
INGOs job performance are monitored and accountability is a well-known practiced among local people.	2.36	1.011
There is often a lack of effective communication on INGOs project's accountability.	3.48	1.183
INGOs at time show lack of adherence to policies and local rules in the country.	3.37	1.049
Governance performance level of leadership quality is a constant reality in INGO.	2.68	1.047
INGOs work closely with local authorities to establish social procedures to facilitate deliveries of good and services.	2.71	1.048
INGOs take responsibility for bad decisions and take necessary actions to correct them.	3.34	.986
INGOs empowers local community members and effectively engage them in the planning and governance of project development.	2.70	1.120
INGOs tends to treat the general public with respect and courteously.	2.92	1.004
Poor infrastructure, inadequate access to basic services, unemployment, poverty, social inequality) are the end results of not only the Government but INGOs.	2.84	1.337
Local community's involvement in community programs are strongly promoted by INGOs.	3.07	1.182
Local community are for the most part involved in monitoring local project operations to assure quality and sustainability.	2.57	1.224
<b>GOVTOTAL</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>.525</b>

Table 14

*Arithmetic Mean for Physical Security*

Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Individual safety is very important to quality of life in Haiti.	4.17	1.047
Personal safety is an important contribution which is often unsupported by INGOs.	3.45	1.042
I do not feel safe in my community	2.34	1.234
In addition to education, economic and employment security, food security remains the most important need of my community.	4.28	.911
INGOs assist local authorities in providing security.	2.34	1.060
INGOs and staff demonstrate caring and security.	2.77	.951
Members of INGOs staff, often provide assistance in time of need.	3.27	.933
INGOs are supportive of my religious belief even when we disagree.	3.13	.896
INGOs activities and projects contributes to the long-term security of my community.	2.53	1.077
The right to live in a safe environment, including a safe domestic environment should be afforded to all citizens by its government and INGOs.	3.92	1.103
INGOs treat everyone the same regardless of political or religious affiliation.	3.02	.999
Civil liberties are encouraged and promoted by INGOs in my community.	2.99	.876
INGOs support local organizations and assure their protection against political abuse	2.64	.876
Rights on several echelon INGOs assist in preserving: human, civil, social, religious and personal.	3.12	.925
INGOs seek to provide assistance in time when civil liberty is eroded.	3.02	.984
INGOs support community life activities and provided assistance when possible	3.31	.909
The right to exercise civil, political and reproductive rights are frequently overlooked by INGOs.	3.05	1.031
Generally, people express affection and appreciation for INGOs and their service to the country.	3.00	1.212
Rights must be exercised in all realms --- civil, political, physical, mental, reproductive and religious rights.	4.25	.800
For various reasons, INGOs don't always support freedom from discrimination based on sex, race and ethnicity, age or religion.	2.87	1.081
INGOs don't discriminate because of religious belief.	2.82	1.026
When it comes to religion, INGOs tend to be discriminatory in their practices.	2.63	.886
INGOs do not respect religious freedom in my community.	3.55	.869
INGOs gives aid to everyone regardless of religious preference	3.40	1.166
<b>Pstotal</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>.335</b>

It is observed that the items with the highest arithmetic mean are: Individual safety is very important to quality of life in Haiti, (4.17), Rights must be exercised in all realms --- civil, political, physical, mental, reproductive and religious rights, (4.26), In addition to education, economic and employment security, food security remains the most important need of my community, (4.28). The participants seem to be satisfied with these aspects of the INGOs. The total mean for the construct was 3.17, an indication that the employees neither agree nor disagree with the physical security of INGOs in Haiti.

## Regulatory Framework

Table 15 shows the arithmetic mean of the regulatory framework variable. It can be observed that the items with the lowest arithmetic means are: Construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure are planned with government free of corruption and according to local laws and practices, (2.35), “Transparency is strongly promoted and demonstrated by INGOs in Haiti, (2.46), INGOs consistently assist and support local authorities in providing a safe economic environment for long term investment (2.51). This indicates that the participants wish the INGOs could provide more assistance in these aspects of their physical security. It is observed that the items with the highest arithmetic mean are: Quality of services/benefits should be a core framework should of INGOs, (4.23), INGOs should assist in developing a conceptual framework to describe each project and its environment, (4.30), INGOs consistently assist and support local authorities in providing a safe economic environment for long term investment (4.46). The participants seem to be satisfied with these aspects of the INGOs. The total mean for the construct was 3.07, an indication that employees neither agree nor disagree with regulatory framework of INGOs in Haiti.

## Quality of Life

Table 16 shows the arithmetic mean of the quality of life variable. It can be observed that the items with the lowest arithmetic means are: “Educational assistance provided by INGOs in Haiti are comparable to that of the country they’re from (1.82)”, “Local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization (2.17)”, and “INGOs assist local communities’ access to wealth and economic opportunities (2.36).” On the other hands, it is observed that the items

with the highest arithmetic mean are: “Local people are often trained and educated by INGOs on how to protect themselves and tools to live a disease-free lifestyle (3.13)”, “Quality housing is one of the greatest needs in Haiti (4.20)”, and “Quality education is one of the greatest needs in every locally in Haiti (4.360.” The total mean for the construct was 2.81; an indication that the participants are not quite satisfied with the quality of life that the INGOs bring about in Haiti.

Table 15

*Arithmetic Mean for Regulatory Framework*

Items	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Quality of services/benefits should be a core framework should of INGOs	4.22	.837
INGOs should assist in developing a conceptual framework to describe each project and its environment.	4.30	.755
The defining indicators of project sustainability are usually approved by the government according to rules and regulations for transparency.	2.57	1.296
Distribution of good among economic and social groups by INGOs are fair and organized	2.54	.975
Construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure are planned with government free of corruption and according to local laws and practices.	2.34	1.074
Financial and employment is one of the most import needs in my community.	4.08	1.010
INGOs support macroeconomic projects in my community	2.59	.971
Access to food, sanitation, education and health are strongly supported and encouraged by INGOs.	3.01	1.165
INGOs make efforts aimed at strengthening the regulatory, planning and coordination role of economic justice in Haiti.	2.65	.979
Transparency is strongly promoted and demonstrated by INGOs in Haiti.	2.45	1.077
INGOs consistently assist and support local authorities in providing a safe economic environment for long term investment.	2.51	.976
INGOs promotes basic rights to natural living environment by providing knowledge and technical support	2.97	1.028
Employment is important to the wellbeing of people everywhere	4.45	.709
INGOs assist in reinforcing the rule of law, specifically the modernization and implementation of a legal framework and implementation of legislation dealing with the judiciary in Haiti.	2.67	1.042
Consolidating democratic structures is promoted and supported by INGOs for the wellbeing of people.	2.66	1.219
<b>REFTOTAL</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>.559</b>

Table 16

*Arithmetic Mean for Quality of Life*

	M	SD
Quality housing is one of the greatest needs in Haiti.	4.20	.983
In general people feel safe and comfortable in housing provided by INGOs.	2.50	1.091
The practices and policies of INGOs help improve quality of life in Haiti.	2.45	1.189
INGOs demonstrate concern and assist government officials and other local organizations to facilitate access to quality housing.	2.71	1.156
In time natural disaster, INGOs often make efforts to assist people in need with quality housing.	3.08	1.318
Local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization.	2.17	1.026
INGOs assist local communities' access to wealth and economic opportunities.	2.36	1.231
INGOs address the economic needs of people by creating leadership opportunities in their local projects.	2.48	1.202
INGOs invest in the local economies by providing women and youth access to funding.	2.62	.999
INGOs assist local financial institutions that are investing in the country and the local community that they serve.	2.80	1.061
INGOs provide quality health care and services in the community where they serve.	3.01	1.145
INGOs demonstrate concern for the overall quality of life of the local people that they serve.	2.97	1.085
Local people are often trained and educated by INGOs on how to protect themselves and tools to live a disease-free lifestyle.	3.12	1.046
INGOs provide exceptional patient care outcome wherever they serve.	2.54	1.111
Upon entering a community, clear health goals are established with support of the local people.	2.67	1.042
Quality education is one of the greatest needs in every locally in Haiti.	4.36	.886
Quality education if provided by the local government with assistance from INGOs will improve long term quality of life in Haiti.	3.00	1.498
Educational assistance provided by INGOs in Haiti are comparable to that of the country they're from.	1.82	.924
INGOs education assistance contributes to sustainable life and access to economic opportunity.	2.60	1.191
Those who benefit from the educational programs of INGOs are taught not only to read and write, but also life skills.	3.00	1.171
INGOs demonstrate interest for the safety and security of the community that they serve.	2.81	1.030
INGOs emphasized the importance of total political wellbeing of the individual in their projects they sponsor.	2.54	1.077
INGOs promote anti-corruptions as it relates to local employees' free time to exercise their civic duties.	2.55	.943
By teaching responsible civic duties as it relates to good governance, INGOs promote citizenry.	3.02	1.171
INGOs encourage the people they serve to be involved in the political life of the country.	2.69	.908
<b>QLTOTAL</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>.742</b>

## Multiple Regression Assumptions

The dataset was cleaned to ensure normality by the elimination of 15 data points leaving the dataset at 135 data points.

For this research, the first criterion that was analysed was the linearity through the graphs. The second criterion that was tested was the normality of the errors with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic ( $p > .05$ ), fifteen atypical data were eliminated. In the third criterion the independence of the errors was proven, using the Durbin-Watson test, whose value is very close to two. This indicates that the errors are not correlated and are independent. Finally, the homoscedasticity was analysed, and it was proven that the errors have equal variances.

### Null Hypothesis

This section presents the null hypotheses to which the supporting statistical tables are seen in Appendix D.

H<sub>0</sub>. The empirical model, in which organizational resources, governance, physical security, regulatory framework, are not predictors of the quality of life of the employees of the INGOs in Haiti.

Linear regression was used to test this hypothesis whereby quality of life was the dependent variable and organization resources, governance, physical security, and regulatory framework are the independent variables.

When applying the method of stepwise in the regression analysis, it shows that the best predictor was the variable organization resources because it explained 75.8% of the variance of the dependent variable job satisfaction (see Figure 2, Table 17). Model 1 has an  $F$  value equal to 421.573 and  $p$  value equal to .000. As it can be observed that



the  $p$  value is less than .05, therefore, there is a positive and significant lineal correlation. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected.

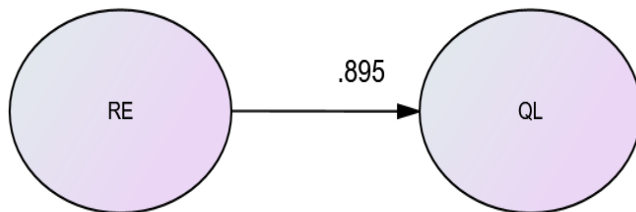


Figure 2. Model 1.

It also was observed that the variables Organizational resources and regulatory framework were good predictors of the quality of life variable. The value  $R^2$  adjusted was equal to .808, which means that these two variables explain 81% of variance of the dependent variable quality of life (see Figure 3, Table 17). Model 2 has an  $F$  value equal to 283.564 and  $p$  value equal to .000. As it can be observed that the  $p$  value is less than .05, therefore, there is a positive and significant lineal correlation. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. Model 3 that has organizational resource, regulatory framework, and governance show that the three variables are good predictors for quality of life.

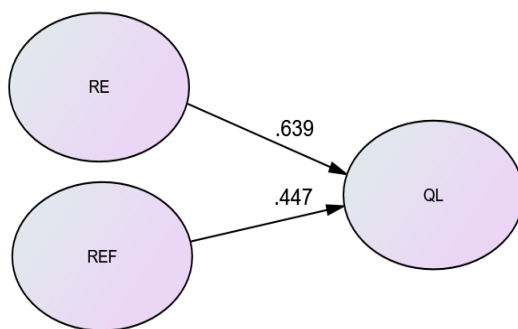


Figure 3. Model 2.

Table 17

*Regression Results*

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
1 Organizational Resources	.872 <sup>a</sup>	.760	.758
2 Organizational resources and Regulatory framework	.901 <sup>b</sup>	.811	.808
3 Organizational resources, Regulatory framework and governance	.906 <sup>c</sup>	.820	.816
4 Organizational resources, regulatory framework, governance and physical security	.909 <sup>d</sup>	.826	.821

The value of  $R^2$  adjusted was equal to .816, which means that these three variables explain 82% of variance of the dependent variable job satisfaction (see Figure 4). Model 3 has an  $F$  value equal to 199.086 and  $p$  value equal to .000. As it can be observed that the  $p$  value is less than .05, therefore, there is a positive and significant lineal correlation. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected.

It also was observed that the variables organizational resources, regulatory framework, governance, and physical security were good predictors of the quality of life variable. The value  $R^2$  adjusted was equal to .821, which means that these two variables explain 82% of variance of the dependent variable quality of life (see Figure 3).

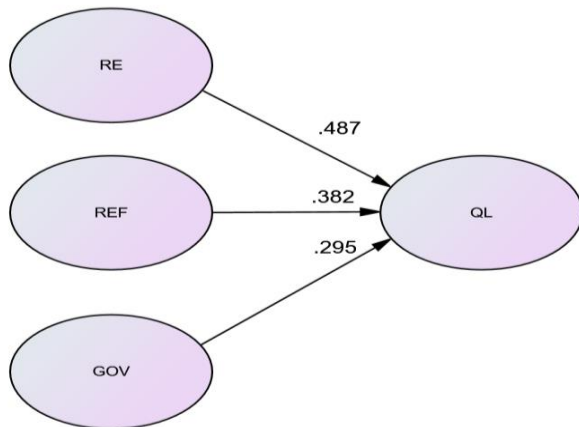


Figure 4. Model 3.

Model 4 (see Figure 5) has an  $F$  value equal to 154.144 and  $p$  value equal to .000. As it can be observed that the  $p$  value is less than .05, therefore, there is a positive and significant lineal correlation.

The values of the non-standardized  $B_k$  for each model were the following: (a) Model 1  $B_0$  equal to -.063,  $B_1$  equal to .966; (b) Model 2  $B_0$  equal to -.429,  $B_1$  equal to .683 and  $B_2$  equal to .432; (c) Model 3  $B_0$  equal to -.569,  $B_1$  equal to .628,  $B_2$  equal to .373, and  $B_3$  equal to .151.

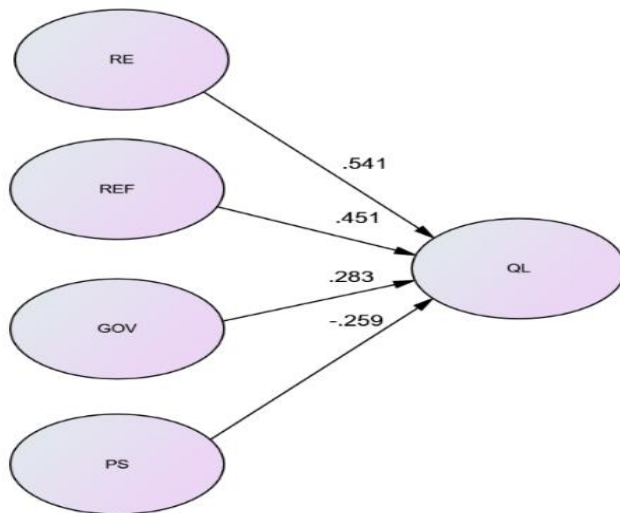


Figure 5. Model 4.

The collinearity of the variables was also analyzed, and it was observed that the factor of the inflation of the variance (FIV) of organizational resources, regulatory framework, governance, and physical security, was less than ten, for which it is concluded that quality of life variable and the aforementioned variables do not present collinearity.

### Summary of Chapter

The chapter was quite extensive as it presented the results of the investigation.

It showed the demographic data and the extent of its behaviour. All the respective tests relevant to the confirmatory model were presented and the complementary questions were answered with descriptive statistics.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS, DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **Introduction**

The purpose of this quantitative study was to explore the relationship between the variables of resource, governance, Physical security, organization framework, and quality of life of INGOs' Country Directors, staff and government employees affiliated with INGOs in Haiti. This research was considered quantitative empirical, explanatory, transversal, descriptive, exploratory and field.

The independent variables were resource, governance, physical security, organization framework, while the dependent variable was quality of life affiliated with INGOs. The demographic variables were gender, level of education, to INGO affiliation.

The sample that was used in this research consisted of 153 employees and staff of Habitat for Humanity, Compassion International, ADRA, Office of the Ministere de la Planification et des Affaires Externes (OMPAE), the office of the Institution Haitien des Statistiques et Informatiques of (UNFPA), and Voices for Haiti.

Two hundred samples were distributed among INGO employees and staff, Country Directors, and Government employees and staff affiliated with INGOs. One hundred and fifty were returned and entered into the SPSS.

## **Conclusions**

This segment provides the conclusions documented for this paper. It comprises conclusions made from the arithmetic means and the null hypothesis.

### **Arithmetic Means**

This section highlights the conclusions regarding the arithmetic means.

## **Organizational Resources**

The three highest arithmetic means correspond to the following statements from the resource construct: “The functional capacity and tangible resources (human, financial, equipment) throughout the organization that are responsible for operations and maintenance are of prime importance.” “People are taught that credibility abroad is very important in assuring sustainability of the projects of the organization”, and “INGO discourage a competitive environment among them for efficiency of operation of projects”. On the other hand, the item with the lowest arithmetic means for the resource construct are: “Auditing information of INGOs are available to local leaders and accessible to the community”, “INGO provides clear information on financial administration, source of funding, the control of and how funds are spent”, and “INGO provides clear information on financial administration, source of funding, the control of and how funds are spent”. The total mean for the construct was 2.84, an indication that the workers neither agree or disagree to the organization of the INGOs in Haiti.

## **Governance**

The highest arithmetic means corresponds to the following statements from the governance construct: “INGO should be more accountable to local authorities in order

to be more effective and to offer a quality long term project”, “INGOs tend to adopt a multilevel structure which involve local, national and international component”, and “There is a lack of donors supervision of INGOs’ performance and accountability”. On the other hand, the three lowest means corresponds to the following statements: “INGOs job performance are monitored and accountability is a well-known practiced among local people”, the voice of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision making over allocation of development resources”, and “Supervision from donors are not adequately supervised which cause misleading of projects realized”. The total means for the construct was 2.95, an indication that the workers are disagree with the organization of the INGOs in Haiti.

### **Physical Security**

The highest arithmetic means corresponds to the following statements from the physical security construct: “In addition to education, economic and employment security, food security remains the most important need of my community” “Individual rights must be exercised in all realms --- civil, political, physical, mental, reproductive and religious rights”, and “The right to live in a safe environment, including a safe domestic environment should be afforded to all citizens by its government and INGOs”. Meanwhile the three lowest arithmetic correspond to the following statements: “INGOs assist local authorities in providing security”, “INGOs’ activities and projects contributes to the long-term security of my community, and “INGOs support local organizations and assure their protection against political abuse”. The total mean for the construct was 3.17, an indication that employees and staff neither agree nor disagree with the contributions to the physical security of the INGOs in Haiti.

## **Organizational Framework**

The highest arithmetic means corresponds to the following statements from the organization framework construct are: “Employment is important to the wellbeing of people everywhere”, “INGOs should assist in developing a conceptual framework to describe each project and its environment”, and “Quality of services/benefits should be a core framework should of INGOs”. Alternatively, the three lowest means correspond to the following statements: “Construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure are planned with government free of corruption and according to local laws and practices”, “Transparency is strongly promoted and demonstrated by INGOs in Haiti”, and “INGOs support macroeconomic projects in my community”. The total mean for the construct was 3.07, an indication that the employees and staff of these institutions neither agree nor disagree with the organization framework of the INGOs in Haiti.

## **Quality of Life**

The highest arithmetic means corresponds from the dependent construct quality of life are the following: “Quality education is one of the greatest needs in every locally in Haiti”, “quality housing is one of the greatest needs in Haiti” and “Local people are often trained and educated by INGOs on how to protect themselves and tools to live a disease-free lifestyle”. Alternatively, the three lowest means corresponds to the following statements: “Educational assistance provided by INGOs in Haiti are comparable to that of the country they’re from”, “Local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization”, and INGOs assist local communities’ access to wealth and economic opportunities”. The total mean for the construct was 2.81; an indication that the participants are disagree that INGOs contribute



to quality of life among employees and staff in Haiti. not quite satisfied with the quality of life that the INGOs bring about in Haiti.

### Null Hypothesis

The results of the model are described below in this section.

The declaration of the null hypothesis was expressed as follows: organization resource, governance, physical security, and quality of life of INGO employees and staff, Country Directors, staff and government employees affiliated with INGOs in Haiti. Linear regression was used by the method of stepwise regression. The applied method in the regression analysis shows that the best predictor was the variable organization resource showing a positive and significant linear correlation. It also was observed that the variables; governance, physical security and organization framework were good predictors of quality of life. It can, therefore, be concluded/affirmed, that the International Non-Governmental Organization have not contributed to the long-term quality of life in Haiti as observed by INGO country Directors, employees and staff of government employees affiliated with INGOs. The empirical evidence, therefore, supports the hypothesis that organization resource, governance, physical security, organization framework, are predictors of quality of life of country directors, employees and staff and government employees affiliated with INGOs.

### Discussions

In this section, the results are discussed and answers to the questions and initial objectives of the research by construct are presented.

## Resources

There is no intrinsic value to a resource. Themudo (2000) that value will depend on the management capacity and the strategic capacity of putting that resource to accomplishing the mission. A poorly used resource has little value even if it has a high market value. Even a previously done mistake could be a resource if it allows learning and improvement of the capacity to accomplish the mission. In this line of thinking, anything can be a resource, if it contributes to accomplishing the mission. How the organization choose to use the resources is determine on the goal if the goal is to improving quality of life of the recipients of the aid or services. Because of poor results, the effectiveness of the NGOs is being questioned, by the NGOs themselves, and by Haitian leaders who complain that NGOs have become a parallel government hobbled by poor coordination, high turnover and a lack of transparency (Booth, 2010).

Internationally sponsored NGOs have been criticized not only for carrying out undo-ordinated and particularistic political agendas, but also for being ineffective in channeling resources to the Haitians. Eighty-four percent of every dollar spent in Haiti by USAID goes back to the US as salaries of international experts, thus contributing only marginally to the creation of value added in Haiti.

## Governance

Literature indicates that there is a great need for study about governance in disaster relief (Levie, Burke, & Lannon, 2017). The importance of governance is widely recognized in disaster relief, especially study of the concept of project governance in disaster relief. To address this need, his research is presented as a response of an international non-governmental organization (NGO) to the 2010 Haiti earthquake and

analyzed the subject from a project governance perspective. His observation indicates that there is fragmentation among INGOs. His concerns are that there is a fragmented and unbalanced nature of governance and minimization practiced specially in disaster relief, particularly in poorer countries. She calls for a governance approach to collaboration amongst aid agencies and NGOs. The aim is to assess the understanding and applicability of project governance to NGOs operating in disaster relief situations. Drawing on an extensive review of extant literature, the dimensions of project governance are identified, and a conceptual framework is developed as a basis for the investigation. The findings indicate that in 2016 while the NGO does not explicitly recognize project governance as a concept, nine of its dimensions are particularly evident in the NGO's oversight of its project work. The research also reveals that effective project governance not only fills the governance gap between corporate governance and project management, but also between disaster relief and project management. Another of the highest arithmetic means is in the area of competition among INGOs in Haiti "INGO discourage a competitive environment among them for efficiency of operation of projects".

Naujokaite (2018) study the primary drivers of and outcomes of NGO competition after the Haitian earthquake between 1 January 2010 and 1 January 2012, Porter's Five Forces framework and Humanitarian economics theory were used. On the one hand, securing the funds is a vital task for any NGO. Organizations must prove to their donors, via project proposals or public campaigns, that they can deliver the aid more competently than others. On the other hand, NGOs declare humanitarian values as the core mission of their work and are committed to impartiality and neutrality in these

emergencies, not to serve donors in far off countries. Through the past few decades NGOs have transformed their behavior from humanitarian organizations to somewhat business-like entities. This behavior can be explained by studying the incentives and constraints produced by the international donor environment.

As all NGOs compete for the same project funds, the incentive for competition is quite high. Humanitarian market for services has inherent flaws that in the long-term lead to a worsening rather than an alleviating effect on human suffering. Furthermore, some examples of somewhat problematic standard practices in the humanitarian field are highlighted. Numerous instances have illustrated, due to competition for donations, NGOs are motivated to show results to their donors at the expense of quality service to the local community. Many had failed to incorporate prevention and preparedness, contributed to degrading government performance, economy, contributed to a brain drain to better paying NGOs, and excluded government and local NGOs from the decision-making process.

### Physical Security

Spear and Williams (2012) although talk of a “nexus” between security and development has become fashionable in policy and academic circle, there is no single nor simple relationship between these two arenas. This is partly because of the social functions, security and development play as inherently political values, as justification devices, as trump cards in the allocation in the of resources, and as crucial ingredients in debates of how theory should relate to practice. Moreover, these areas exhibit a variety of similar and contrasting characteristics. On the other hand, security and development are both essential contested as well as derivative and relative

concepts, their practical meanings hinges in perceptions, and misperceptions, both suffer from problems of tunnel vision, both deploy notions of expertise to fend off criticism and challenges, and both have been constrained by the powerful forces of sovereignty in contemporary world politics.

In addition to education, economic and employment security, food security remains the most important need of the community. Keukeleire and Raube (2013) economic and social development is recognized as one factor strengthening security, whereas, from a development perspective, security may also increase the chances for development. Linking security and development has also become interesting in terms of empirical research, analyzing, for example, the convergence between development and conflict management. Physical security includes but not limited to the individual rights must be exercised in all realms of his or life-civil, political, physical, mental, reproductive and religious rights.

The right to live in a safe environment, including a safe domestic environment should be afforded to all citizens by its government and INGOs. The ESS of 2003 constitutes the EU's main strategic document. The EES acknowledges the need for more security in order to augment development, and vice versa. 'In many cases,' it is held, 'economic failure is linked to political problems and violent conflict (Keukeleire, & Raube, 2013).

INGOs assist local authorities in providing security, INGOs' activities and projects contributes to the long-term security of my community, the literature supports the findings in this research that INGOs should support local Haitian organizations and assure their protection against political abuse.

## Organizational Framework

Employment is important to the wellbeing of people everywhere INGOs should assist in developing a conceptual framework to describe each project and its environment. The Wellbeing of Nations is the concept of sustainable development. Here, it is applied with the assumption that human and ecosystem well-being are of equal importance. The proposed HWI and EWI are each further defined through five elements and ten sub-elements, captured through over fifty indicators. Results for indicators, elements, and indices are then ranked from 0 to 100, with qualitative ranks from “bad” to “good” calculated separately for each indicator. They are also mapped, although an unfortunate color choice makes the ordinal scale difficult to read. From this analysis, Prescott-Alien produces two further indices, a two-dimensional well-being measure (WI), which graphs HWI versus EWI; and a wellbeing stress ratio (WSI) of human well-being to shortfall in ecosystem well-being (Prescott Allen, 2001). In addition, Quality of services/benefits should be a core framework should of INGOs.

Construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure are planned with government free of corruption and according to local laws and practices”, “Transparency is strongly promoted and demonstrated by INGOs in Haiti. Additionally, INGOs should support macroeconomic projects in my community”. These results reflect the research discussed in the literature review.

Naujokaite (2018) Emergency situations attract donations, and the influx of these funds increases incentives for pursuing narrow quantitative goals that measure project success for donors, rather than focusing on quality delivered for those the projects are meant to serve. The question presented is: How do increased flows of donor

contributions influence NGO behavior? To measure the quality of humanitarian response, the humanitarian principle of impartiality was used. “It dictates that humanitarian action responds to the most pressing needs for assistance as a matter of priority irrespective of political, ethnic, religious and *other interests*. For humanitarian organizations, correctly assessing the urgency and intensity of the needs for assistance is thus a pre-condition for the impartial delivery of aid”.

### **Recommendations**

The results of the investigation lead to some recommendations:

1. The INGOs not only bring the resources that are compatible to their environment, but also those with skills to train the local how to use the tools and provide for themselves.
2. Functional capacity and tangible resources such as human, financial, equipment and technological knowledge for them to be responsible for the operations and maintenance are of the projects.
3. Donors become more involve in assuring sustainability of the projects of the organization that they support.
4. Instead of competing, INGO discourage such practice instead pull together for the common good of the people they seek to help.
5. The Haitian government audit INGOs, and the auditing information of INGOs are available to local leaders and accessible to the community.
6. INGO provides clear information on financial administration, source of funding, the control of the Haitian government and how funds are spent.

7. Beside bringing food and goods with them, INGOs become involve in sharing knowledge which will help with food security which is a very important need in Haiti.

8. In addition to teaching the youth how to read and write, in their school, the INGOs teach children how to survive in their own environment. education, economic and employment security, remains the most important need of my community.

9. INGOs encourage government and Individual good governance and the practice that individual rights must be exercised in all realms --- civil, political, physical, mental, reproductive and religious rights.

10. The INGO community should do more to promote and create an environment where right to live in a safe environment, including a safe domestic environment by their employees.

11. Construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure are planned with local government free of corruption and according to local laws and practices of the locality.

12. Transparency should be strongly promoted and demonstrated by INGOs in Haiti.

13. Educational assistance provided by INGOs in Haiti are comparable with international standard.

14. Local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization.

15. INGOs assist local communities' access to wealth and economic opportunities.



16. INGOs would take time involve the community in any project and assure their local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization.

#### For Future Research

The difficult situation of Haiti and the long history of development assistance make us wonder what is not done properly over there. There is no doubt that something is not done right or that, maybe, something is missing in the international actors' approach. Maybe they fail to address to some of the structural causes of the situation, or maybe they focus too much on development assistance instead of focusing on trade policies or maybe the lack of trade barriers is more harmful than useful for Haiti (Brezinski, Cecil, & Skema, 2010).

Undoubtedly, there is a great need for further research on the benefits of and the long-term impact of INGOs in Haiti particularly on their impact on the long term and short-term quality of life in Haiti. Too often, quality of life is sacrifice at the altar of immediate satisfaction of the donor's expectations or the INGOs goal or objectives which much too often is not based on the needs of the recipients of assistance but the goal of the founder of the organization which may well not be what is needed at the time. Prescott Allen (2001) some of the challenges these kind of research may when he indicates that there are no measures for culture, no sub-national measures for community, or sub-household measures of equity or structure, and no differentiation between the acquisition of new knowledge and the loss of traditional knowledge. These gaps are not unnoticed by the author, nor reflective of his views. At the same time, their absence at the national scale does illustrate why development research is increasingly

done at local scales, where a greater complexity of well-being determinants can be investigated. In the case of Haiti, research can be challenging due to easy access and

**APPENDIX A**

**INSTRUMENTS**

## INSTRUMENT BATTERY

### General Instructions

My name is Mario Augustave, I am writing to request your voluntary participation in this academic exercise regarding my doctoral studies. Primarily, this questionnaire is designed to collect relevant data to assist in a **Critical Review of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) and their long-term Impact on the Quality of Life in Haiti**

The information you provide in this survey is strictly confidential and anonymous. We do not request your personal information and there are **no** codes that can identify you by name. We consider your participation important as results of this survey will be used to assist INGOs in their services to help reduce poverty and improve the quality of life in Haiti.

Please answer ALL questions as honestly as possible. We want to know your opinion. Answer each question as it seems best, then move quickly to the next.

Upon completion of this survey, please return the completed document using the enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope or email it back to me in following electronic address, [pmaugustave@gmail.com](mailto:pmaugustave@gmail.com).

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this exercise as the findings may impact the work of INGOs in Haiti and management strategies moving forward.

Yours in Christ,

Pastor Mario Augustave

<b>Demographics</b>
---------------------

INSTRUCTIONS: Please place an “X” in the box of the answers that applies to you.

	<b>Select the answer that applies to you</b>
<b>Age Range</b>	25 or less <input type="checkbox"/> 26 - 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 31 - 35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36 - 40 <input type="checkbox"/> 41 - UP <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Gender</b>	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Academic Level</b>	Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> University <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>INGO Affiliation</b>	Employee <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/>

<b>Quality of Life</b>
------------------------

We thank you for your participation in the application of this questionnaire. When analyzing each statement below, please mark an “X” in the rating scale to indicate your perception of the long- term quality of life.

<b>Please use the following scale</b>							
<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>			
<b>Statement</b>			<b>Rate</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1</b>	Quality housing is one of the greatest needs in Haiti.						
<b>2</b>	In general people feel safe and comfortable in housing provided by INGOs.						
<b>3</b>	The practices and policies of INGOs help improve quality of life in Haiti.						
<b>4</b>	INGOs demonstrate concern and assist government officials and other local organizations to facilitate access to quality housing.						
<b>5</b>	In time natural disaster, INGOs often make efforts to assist people in need with quality housing.						
<b>6</b>	Local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization.						

7	INGOs assist local communities' access to wealth and economic opportunities.					
8	INGOs address the economic needs of people by creating leadership opportunities in their local projects.					
9	INGOs invest in the local economies by providing women and youth access to funding.					
10	INGOs assist local financial institutions that are investing in the country and the local community that they serve.					
11	INGOs provide quality health care and services in the community where they serve.					
12	INGOs demonstrate concern for the overall quality of life of the local people that they serve.					
13	Local people are often trained and educated by INGOs on how to protect themselves and tools to live a disease-free lifestyle.					
14	INGOs provide exceptional patient care outcome wherever they serve.					
15	Upon entering a community, clear health goals are established with support of the local people.					
16	Quality education is one of the greatest needs in every locally in Haiti.					
17	Quality education if provided by the local government with assistance from INGOs will improve long term quality of life in Haiti.					
18	Educational assistance provided by INGOs in Haiti are comparable to that of the country they're from.					
19	INGOs education assistance contributes to sustainable life and access to economic opportunity.					
20	Those who benefit from the educational programs of INGOs are taught not only to read and write, but also life skills.					
21	INGOs demonstrate interest for the safety and security of the community that they serve.					
22	INGOs emphasized the importance of total political wellbeing of the individual in their projects they sponsor.					
23	INGOs promote anti-corruptions as it relates to local employees' free time to exercise their civic duties.					
24	By teaching responsible civic duties as it relates to good governance, INGOs promote citizenry.					
25	INGOs encourage the people they serve to be involved in the political life of the country.					

**Organizational Resources**

We thank you for your participation in the application of this questionnaire. When analyzing each statement below, please mark an "X" in the rating scale to indicate your perception of the organization's resources long term impact on quality of life.

<b>Please use the following scale</b>							
<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>			
<b>Statement</b>			<b>Rate</b>				
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

1	Funding information is clearly available to recipient of aid from INGO					
2	Technological Materials/systems are available to assure not only the success of programs but sustainability					
3	INGOs encourage the participation of intended beneficiaries in project management and maintenance.					
4	The functional capacity and tangible resources (human, financial, equipment) throughout the organization that are responsible for operations and maintenance are of prime importance.					
5	Building blocks of competitive advantage in business are visible and put in place to assure the success of projects.					
6	INGOs enlist in their workforce local employees that are caring and knowledgeable and accessible to the needs of the community.					
7	INGOs' staff are trained in job skills and educated on sensitivity to local custom					
8	INGOs provide educational and technological resources for disadvantage youth and women.					
9	INGOs discourage a competitive environment among them for efficiency of operation of projects.					
10	INGOs help creating a professional and accountable policing structure, able to adequately respond to the security and civic order needs of people.					
11	Accountability of economic and financial performance are strongly encouraged among INGOs.					
12	People are taught that credibility abroad is very important in assuring sustainability of the projects of the organization.					
13	INGOs provides clear information on financial administration, source of funding, the control of and how funds are spent.					
14	Physical assets of the organization are well value for sustainability and durability of the culture of the governance of the INGOs.					
15	INGOs work hard to identify possible negative effects of any projection the community or country as a whole.					
16	Management of funds received are carefully and responsibly spent without unnecessary waste.					
17	Both local and staff from overseas are qualified and demonstrate good management and leadership skills in the proposed projects.					
18	Auditing information of INGOs are available to local leaders and accessible to the community.					
19	There is a lack of joint stakeholder by INGOs when they are planning and devising community projects.					
20	INGOs often plan their projects according to real community needs.					

**Governance**

We thank you for your participation in the application of this questionnaire. When analyzing each statement below, please mark an "X" in the rating scale to indicate your perception of good governance on quality of life.

Please use the following scale				
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement		Rate				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	INGOs encourage social development and maintain cordial relationship with local authorities.					
2	INGOs enable local people to participate in decision making, on issues that directly involve them.					
3	INGOs leadership are respectful of traditions, friendly and responsive to local needs and views.					
4	INGOs promote the rules of law both internally and in their projects.					
5	Quality interpersonal relationship between local social groups and the INGOs are significant and encouraged.					
6	INGOs should be more accountable to local authorities in order to be more effective and to offer a quality long term project.					
7	The voice of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision making over allocation of development resources.					
8	There is a lack of donors supervision of INGOs' performance and accountability.					
9	Supervision from donors are not adequately supervised which cause misleading of projects realized.					
10	INGOs tend to adopt a multilevel structure which involve local, national and international component.					
11	Interaction between the public sector and various actors in civil society are encouraged and promoted by INGOs.					
12	Shared responsibility of public, INGOs and private sectors indicates a united front.					
13	INGOs seem knowledgeable of external factors when introducing a project.					
14	INGOs work performance are measurable and realistic.					
15	INGOs job performance are monitored and accountability is a well-known practiced among local people.					
16	There is often a lack of effective communication on INGOs project's accountability.					
17	INGOs at time show lack of adherence to policies and local rules in the country.					
18	Governance performance level of leadership quality is a constant reality in INGO.					
19	INGOs work closely with local authorities to establish social procedures to facilitate deliveries of good and services.					
20	INGOs take responsibility for bad decisions and take necessary actions to correct them.					
21	INGOs empowers local community members and effectively engage them in the planning and governance of project development.					
22	INGOs tends to treat the general public with respect and courteously.					
23	Poor infrastructure, inadequate access to basic services, unemployment, poverty, social inequality) are the end results of not only the Government but INGOs.					
24	Local community's involvement in community programs are strongly promoted by INGOs.					
25	Local community are for the most part involved in monitoring local project operations to assure quality and sustainability.					

**Physical Security**

We thank you for your participation in the application of this questionnaire. When analyzing each statement below, please mark an "X" in the rating scale to indicate your perception of physical security on quality of life.

**Please use the following scale**



Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree			
1	2	3	4	5			
Statement			Rate				
			1	2	3	4	5
1	Individual safety is very important to quality of life in Haiti.						
2	Personal safety is an important contribution which is often unsupported by INGOs.						
3	I do not feel safe in my community						
4	In addition to education, economic and employment security, food security remains the most important need of my community.						
5.	INGOs assist local authorities in providing security.						
6	INGOs and staff demonstrate caring and security.						
7	Members of INGOs staff, often provide assistance in time of need.						
8	INGOs are supportive of my religious belief even when we disagree.						
9	INGOs activities and projects contributes to the long-term security of my community.						
10	The right to live in a safe environment, including a safe domestic environment should be afforded to all citizens by its government and INGOs.						
11	INGOs treat everyone the same regardless of political or religious affiliation.						
12	Civil liberties are encouraged and promoted by INGOs in my community.						
13	INGOs support local organizations and assure their protection against political abuse						
14	Rights on several echelon INGOs assist in preserving: human, civil, social, religious and personal.						
15	INGOs seek to provide assistance on time when civil liberty is eroded.						
16	INGOs support community life activities and provided assistance when possible						
17	The right to exercise civil, political and reproductive rights are frequently overlooked by INGOs.						
18	Generally, people express affection and appreciation for INGOs and their service to the country.						
19	Rights must be exercised in all realms --- civil, political, physical, mental, reproductive and religious rights.						
20	For various reasons, INGOs don't always support freedom from discrimination based on sex, race and ethnicity, age or religion.						
21	INGOs don't discriminate because of religious belief.						
22	When it comes to religion, INGOs tend to be discriminatory in their practices.						
23	INGOs do not respect religious freedom in my community.						
24	INGOs gives aid to everyone regardless of religious preference						

**Regulatory Framework**

We thank you for your participation in the application of this questionnaire. When analyzing each statement below, please mark an "X" in the rating scale to indicate your perception of regulatory framework on quality of life.

Please use the following scale				
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement		Rate				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Quality of services/benefits should be a core framework should of INGOs					
2	INGOs should assist in developing a conceptual framework to describe each project and its environment.					
3	The defining indicators of project sustainability are usually approved by the government according to rules and regulations for transparency.					
4	Distribution of good among economic and social groups by INGOs are fair and organized					
5	Construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure are planned with government free of corruption and according to local laws and practices.					
6	Financial and employment is one of the most import needs in my community.					
7	INGOs support macroeconomic projects in my community					
8	Access to food, sanitation, education and health are strongly supported and encouraged by INGOs.					
9	INGOs make efforts aimed at strengthening the regulatory, planning and coordination role of economic justice in Haiti.					
10	Transparency is strongly promoted and demonstrated by INGOs in Haiti.					
11	INGOs consistently assist and support local authorities in providing a safe economic environment for long term investment.					
12	INGOs promotes basic rights to natural living environment by providing knowledge and technical support					
13	Employment is important to the wellbeing of people everywhere					
14	INGOs assist in reinforcing the rule of law, specifically the modernization and implementation of a legal framework and implementation of legislation dealing with the judiciary in Haiti.					
15	Consolidating democratic structures is promoted and supported by INGOs for the wellbeing of people.					

## **APPENDIX B**

### **FACTORIAL ANALYSIS**

Quality of life

**KMO and Bartlett's Test**

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.917
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity Approx. Chi-Square	2054.396
Df	300
Sig.	.000

**Communalities**

	Initial	Extraction
QL1	1.000	.699
QL2	1.000	.574
QL3	1.000	.741
QL4	1.000	.725
QL5	1.000	.585
QL6	1.000	.631
QL7	1.000	.726
QL8	1.000	.727
QL9	1.000	.819
QL10	1.000	.595
QL11	1.000	.657
QL12	1.000	.530
QL13	1.000	.651
QL14	1.000	.798
QL15	1.000	.715
QL16	1.000	.664
QL17	1.000	.578
QL18	1.000	.556
QL19	1.000	.682
QL20	1.000	.735
QL21	1.000	.451
QL22	1.000	.641
QL23	1.000	.521
QL24	1.000	.777
QL25	1.000	.720

Extraction Method: Principal  
Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained = 65.99%

**Rotated Component Matrix<sup>a</sup>**

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
QL3	.836	.150	.079	.088	.077
QL4	.749	.189	.221	.274	.067
QL11	.670	.349	.246	.118	.108
QL17	.616	.291	.239	.238	-.035
QL18	.613	.369	.051	.204	-.003
QL2	.603	.251	.328	.200	.013
QL6	.590	.263	.139	.420	.131
QL5	.562	.235	.443	.085	-.103
QL19	.545	.347	.433	.277	.026
QL20	.529	.506	.432	.086	.067
QL7	.510	.290	.334	.507	-.115
QL15	.273	.770	.081	.094	.178
QL14	.421	.760	.139	.089	.125
QL13	.137	.666	.216	.361	.111
QL22	.388	.616	.215	.219	-.127
QL23	.301	.550	.294	.184	-.083
QL24	.195	.257	.809	-.068	.120
QL25	.215	.049	.794	.177	.101
QL21	.141	.435	.470	.144	-.026
QL12	.389	.219	.448	.360	-.022
QL9	.175	.133	-.015	.865	.148
QL8	.490	.283	.189	.607	.051
QL10	.341	.312	.375	.483	-.083
QL1	.245	-.014	-.076	.020	.796
QL16	-.162	.154	.222	.101	.745

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

**Reliability Analysis**

**Factorial Analysis for Resources**

**KMO and Bartlett's Test**

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.899
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity Approx. Chi-Square	1617.018
Df	190
Sig.	.000

**Communalities**

	Initial	Extraction
RE1	1.000	.528
RE2	1.000	.665
RE3	1.000	.720
RE4	1.000	.650
RE5	1.000	.595
RE6	1.000	.676
RE7	1.000	.709
RE8	1.000	.596
RE9	1.000	.839
RE10	1.000	.698
RE11	1.000	.710
RE12	1.000	.543
RE13	1.000	.702
RE14	1.000	.469
RE15	1.000	.696
RE16	1.000	.647
RE17	1.000	.674
RE18	1.000	.653
RE19	1.000	.768
RE20	1.000	.714

Extraction Method: Principal

Component Analysis.

**Total Variance Explained = 66.26%**

**Rotated Component Matrix<sup>a</sup>**

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
RE18	.801	.020	.081	-.069
RE16	.764	.235	.086	.019
RE13	.738	.318	.118	.206
RE20	.735	.402	.005	.112
RE15	.714	.339	.266	-.014

RE17	.637	.350	.380	.022
RE1	.515	.452	-.025	.239
RE8	.492	.339	.489	-.028
RE14	.471	.302	-.280	.279
RE19	.126	.851	-.127	-.109
RE3	.303	.718	.104	.319
RE10	.390	.645	.357	-.048
RE5	.420	.567	.190	.246
RE6	.369	.541	.339	.365
RE11	.455	.527	.470	-.070
RE2	.423	.524	.295	.354
RE4	-.128	.094	.769	.183
RE12	.180	-.047	.703	-.122
RE7	.473	.464	.494	.162
RE9	.006	-.051	.005	-.914

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

#### Reliability Analysis of Resources

##### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.944	15

#### Factorial Analysis for Governance

##### KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.867
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity Approx. Chi-Square	2096.132
Df	300
Sig.	.000

##### Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
GOV1	1.000	.608
GOV2	1.000	.751
GOV3	1.000	.746
GOV4	1.000	.695

GOV5	1.000	.621
GOV6	1.000	.755
GOV7	1.000	.731
GOV8	1.000	.697
GOV9	1.000	.806
GOV10	1.000	.518
GOV11	1.000	.557
GOV12	1.000	.556
GOV13	1.000	.632
GOV14	1.000	.693
GOV15	1.000	.680
GOV16	1.000	.614
GOV17	1.000	.608
GOV18	1.000	.637
GOV19	1.000	.676
GOV20	1.000	.543
GOV21	1.000	.675
GOV22	1.000	.667
GOV23	1.000	.476
GOV24	1.000	.715
GOV25	1.000	.761

Extraction Method: Principal  
Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained = 65.67%

**Rotated Component Matrix<sup>a</sup>**

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
GOV2	.846	-.022	-.072	.170	.020
GOV25	.836	-.155	.085	-.050	-.165
GOV24	.822	.115	.069	.099	.109
GOV3	.771	.378	.075	.050	.023
GOV19	.752	.156	-.127	.252	.086
GOV21	.748	.026	-.171	.232	.179
GOV7	.725	.045	.069	-.017	-.446
GOV14	.698	.128	-.053	.356	-.244
GOV1	.682	.233	.128	.198	.181
GOV11	.680	.093	.021	.262	.132



GOV20	-.665	-.315	-.022	-.001	.024
GOV4	.652	.443	.137	.222	-.077
GOV22	.652	.303	-.201	.299	.144
GOV18	.643	.408	-.074	-.004	-.228
GOV5	.640	.348	.193	.093	.213
GOV13	.575	.123	.096	.514	-.117
GOV12	.490	.447	.132	.165	.267
GOV16	-.006	-.755	.075	.124	.151
GOV17	-.340	-.691	.123	.003	.013
GOV9	.053	.093	-.871	-.037	-.185
GOV8	-.104	-.064	.787	.248	.027
GOV10	.183	.031	.667	-.181	-.075
GOV15	.397	.117	-.177	.683	-.102
GOV23	.109	-.236	.187	.611	.006
GOV6	.111	-.123	.105	-.106	.839

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 8 iterations.

#### Reliability Analysis

##### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.948	17

#### Factorial Analysis for Physical Security

##### KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.752
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity Approx. Chi-Square	1227.131
Df	276
Sig.	.000

**Communalities**

	Initial	Extraction
PS1	1.000	.535
PS2	1.000	.557
PS3	1.000	.604
PS4	1.000	.320
PS5	1.000	.596
PS6	1.000	.604
PS7	1.000	.441
PS8	1.000	.310
PS9	1.000	.539
PS10	1.000	.438
PS11	1.000	.458
PS12	1.000	.649
PS13	1.000	.526
PS14	1.000	.654
PS15	1.000	.651
PS16	1.000	.464
PS17	1.000	.726
PS18	1.000	.537
PS19	1.000	.646
PS20	1.000	.599
PS21	1.000	.595
PS22	1.000	.625
PS23	1.000	.683
PS24	1.000	.613

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained = 55.70%

**Rotated Component Matrix<sup>a</sup>**

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
PS14	.780	.211	.040	.007	.001
PS15	.779	.139	.096	.123	.023
PS20	.684	-.167	.102	.219	-.212
PS6	.644	.425	.002	.072	-.057
PS12	.636	.358	.291	.174	.028

PS16	.491	.449	-.009	.144	.022
PS5	.066	.730	.015	-.211	-.117
PS9	.245	.667	.170	.059	-.035
PS18	.147	.632	.295	.003	.168
PS24	.039	.605	-.168	.419	.203
PS13	.363	.575	.175	-.153	-.095
PS17	-.224	-.109	-.793	-.084	-.166
PS2	-.168	-.048	-.718	.066	.082
PS3	-.213	.317	.594	.060	-.320
PS7	.419	.208	.471	.027	-.018
PS23	.101	-.183	.099	.786	.111
PS22	-.264	.018	.381	-.629	.119
PS21	.012	-.295	.481	-.510	.129
PS4	-.045	.051	-.113	-.469	.286
PS11	.322	.319	.202	.438	.139
PS8	.235	.344	-.026	.347	.123
PS19	-.091	-.077	.186	-.057	.771
PS1	.186	-.061	-.273	-.209	.616
PS10	-.183	.169	.001	.173	.588

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 7 iterations.

#### Reliability Analysis Physical Security

##### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.859	13

#### Factorial Analysis Regulatory Framework

##### KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.858
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity Approx. Chi-Square	935.548
Df	105
Sig.	.000

#### Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
REF1	1.000	.549
REF2	1.000	.525
REF3	1.000	.411
REF4	1.000	.672
REF5	1.000	.516
REF6	1.000	.722
REF7	1.000	.545
REF8	1.000	.632
REF9	1.000	.749
REF10	1.000	.667
REF11	1.000	.659
REF12	1.000	.616
REF13	1.000	.470
REF14	1.000	.614
REF15	1.000	.681

Extraction Method: Principal  
Component Analysis.

**Total Variance Explained = 60.20%**

**Rotated Component Matrix<sup>a</sup>**

	Component		
	1	2	3
REF14	.781	.032	-.053
REF15	.777	.269	-.068
REF9	.768	.379	.124
REF12	.766	.169	-.023
REF8	.748	.212	.166
REF11	.574	.550	.167
REF10	.408	.703	.083
REF1	.262	-.693	-.020
REF4	.499	.650	-.036
REF7	.402	.618	.042
REF5	.319	.612	-.200
REF2	-.134	-.570	.426
REF3	.316	.551	.090
REF6	-.045	.063	.846
REF13	.136	-.039	.671

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.

### **Reliability Analysis for Regulatory Framework**

#### **Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.906	10

## **APPENDIX C**

### **OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE VARIABLES**

*Operationalization of the Variable Quality of Life*

Variables	Conceptual Definition	Instrumental Definition	Operational definition
Quality of Life	Quality of life is a reference to the multidimensional concept which describe the degree of individuals or an individual' satisfaction and wellbeing.	<p>Quality of life is a reference to the multidimensional concept which describe the degree of individuals or an individual's satisfaction and wellbeing:</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree            2 = Disagree            3 = Neither agree or disagree            4 = Agree            5 = Strongly agree</p> <p>1. Quality housing is one of the greatest needs in Haiti.            2 In general people feel safe and comfortable in housing provided by INGOs.            3 The practices and policies of INGOs help improve quality of life in Haiti.            4 INGOs demonstrate concern and assist government officials and other local organizations to facilitate access to quality housing.            5 In time natural disaster, INGOs often make efforts to assist people in need with quality housing.            6 Local people are trained and equipped by INGOs to hold leading and important positions in the organization.            7 INGOs assist local communities' access to wealth and economic opportunities.            8 INGOs address the economic needs of people by creating leadership opportunities in their local projects.            9 INGOs invest in the local economies by providing women and youth access to funding.            10 INGOs assist local financial institutions that are investing in the country and the local community that they serve.            11. INGOs provide quality health care and services in the community where they serve.</p>	<p>To measure INGOs Contribution to the long-term quality of life in Haiti, data was obtained from employees and staff of Habitat for Humanity, Compassion International, Voices for Haiti, The of le Ministere des Affaires Externes , Institution Haitien des Statistiques et Informatiques of (UNFPA), and employees from various beneficiaries of assistance from other INGOs, through the measure of 25 items.</p> <p>The variable was considered as metric.</p> <p>To make the approach of the conclusions of this study, the following equivalence was determined for the scale used:</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree            2 = Disagree            3 = Neither agree nor disagree            4 = Agree            5 = Strongly agree</p>

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12 INGOs demonstrate concern for the overall quality of life of the local people that they serve.

13 Local people are often trained and educated by INGOs on how to protect themselves and tools to live a disease-free lifestyle.

14. INGOs provide exceptional patient care outcome wherever they serve.

15 Upon entering a community, clear health goals are established with support of the local people.

16 Quality education is one of the greatest needs in every locally in Haiti.

17 Quality education if provided by the local government with assistance from INGOs will improve long term quality of life in Haiti.

18 Educational assistance provided by INGOs in Haiti are comparable to that of the country they're from.

19. INGOs education assistance contributes to sustainable life and access to economic opportunity.

20. Those who benefit from the educational programs of INGOs are taught not only to read and write, but also life skills.

21. INGOs demonstrate interest for the safety and security of the community that they serve.

22. INGOs emphasized the importance of total political wellbeing of the individual in their projects they sponsor.

23. INGOs promote anti-corruptions as it relates to local employees' free time to exercise their civic duties.

24. By teaching responsible civic duties as it relates to good governance, INGOs promote citizenry.

25. INGOs encourage the people they serve to be involved in the political life of the country.



*Operationalization of the Variable Organizational Resources*

Variables	Conceptual Definition	Instrumental Definition	Operational definition
Organizational Resources	Organizational Resources is a reference to the multidimensional concept which describe the degree of individuals or an individual's satisfaction and wellbeing.	<p>Organizational Resources is a reference to the multidimensional concept which describe the degree of individuals or an individual's satisfaction and wellbeing:</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree            2 = Disagree            3 = Neither agree nor disagree            4 = Agree            5 = Strongly agree</p> <p>1. Funding information is clearly available to recipient of aid from INGO            2. Technological Materials/systems are available to assure not only the success of programs but sustainability            3. INGOs encourage the participation of intended beneficiaries in project management and maintenance.            4. The functional capacity and tangible resources (human, financial, equipment) throughout the organization that are responsible for operations and maintenance are of prime importance.            5. Building blocks of competitive advantage in business are visible and put in place to assure the success of projects.            6. INGOs enlist in their workforce local employees that are caring and knowledgeable and accessible to the needs of the community.            7. INGOs' staff are trained in job skills and educated on sensitivity to local custom            8. INGOs provide educational and technological resources for disadvantage youth and women.            9. INGOs discourage a competitive environment among them for efficiency of operation of projects.            11. INGOs help creating a professional and accountable policing structure, able to adequately</p>	<p>To measure INGOs Contribution to the long-term quality of life in Haiti, data was obtained from employees and staff of Habitat for Humanity, Compassion International, Voices for Haiti, The of le Ministere des Affaires Externes , Institution Haitien des Statistiques et Informatiques of (UNFPA), and employees from various beneficiaries of assistance from other INGOs, through the measure of 20 items.</p> <p>The variable was considered as metric.</p> <p>To make the approach of the conclusions of this study, the following equivalence was determined for the scale used:</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree            2 = Disagree            3 = Neither agree nor disagree            4 = Agree            5 = Strongly agree</p>

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respond to the security and civic order needs of people.

12. Accountability of economic and financial performance are strongly encouraged among INGOs.

13. People are taught that credibility abroad is very important in assuring sustainability of the projects of the organization.

14. INGOs provides clear information on financial administration, source of funding, the control of and how funds are spent.

15. Physical assets of the organization are well value for sustainability and durability of the culture of the governance of the INGOs.

16. INGOs work hard to identify possible negative effects of any projection the community or country as a whole.

16. Management of funds received are carefully and responsibly spent without unnecessary waste.

17. Both local and staff from overseas are qualified and demonstrate good management and leadership skills in the proposed projects.

18. Auditing information of INGOs are available to local leaders and accessible to the community.

19. There is a lack of joint stakeholder by INGOs when they are planning and devising community projects.

20. INGOs often plan their projects according to real community needs.

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*Operationalization of the Variable Governance*

Variables	Conceptual Definition	Instrumental Definition	Operational definition
Governance	Governance is a reference to the multidimensional concept which describe the degree of individuals or an individual' satisfaction and wellbeing.	<p>Quality of life is a reference to the multidimensional concept which describe the degree of individuals or an individual's satisfaction and wellbeing:</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree            2 = Disagree            3 = Neither agree or disagree            4 = Agree            5 = Strongly agree</p> <p>1. INGOs encourage social development and maintain cordial relationship with local authorities.            2. INGOs enable local people to participate in decision making, on issues that directly involve them.            3. INGOs leadership are respectful of traditions, friendly and responsive to local needs and views.            4. INGOs promote the rules of law both internally and in their projects.            5. Quality interpersonal relationship between local social groups and the INGOs are significant and encouraged.            6. INGOs should be more accountable to local authorities in order to be more effective and to offer a quality long term project.            7. The voice of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision making over allocation of development resources.            8. There is a lack of donors supervision of INGOs' performance and accountability.            9. Supervision from donors are not adequately supervised which cause misleading of projects realized.            10. INGOs tend to adopt a multi-level structure which involve local, national and international component.            11. Interaction between the public sector and various actors in</p>	<p>To measure INGOs Contribution to the long-term quality of life in Haiti, data was obtained from employees and staff of Habitat for Humanity, Compassion International, Voices for Haiti, The of le Ministere des Affaires Externes , Institution Haitien des Statistiques et Informatiques of (UNFPA), and employees from various beneficiaries of assistance from other INGOs, through the measure of 25 items.</p> <p>The variable was considered as metric.</p> <p>To make the approach of the conclusions of this study, the following equivalence was determined for the scale used:</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree            2 = Disagree            3 = Neither agree nor disagree            4 = Agree            5 = Strongly agree</p>

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civil society are encouraged and promoted by INGOs.

12. Shared responsibility of public, INGOs and private sectors indicates a united front.

13. INGOs seem knowledgeable of external factors when introducing a project.

14. INGOs work performance are measurable and realistic.

15. INGOs job performance are monitored and accountability is a well-known practiced among local people.

16. There is often a lack of effective communication on INGOs project's accountability.

17. INGOs at time show lack of adherence to policies and local rules in the country.

18. Governance performance level of leadership quality is a constant reality in INGO.

19. INGOs work closely with local authorities to establish social procedures to facilitate deliveries of good and services.

20. INGOs take responsibility for bad decisions and take necessary actions to correct them.

21. INGOs empowers local community members and effectively engage them in the planning and governance of project development.

22. INGOs tends to treat the general public with respect and courteously.

23. Poor infrastructure, inadequate access to basic services, unemployment, poverty, social inequality) are the end results of not only the Government but INGOs.

24. Local community's involvement in community programs are strongly promoted by INGOs.

25. Local community are for the most part involved in monitoring local project operations to assure quality and sustainability.

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*Operationalization of the variable Physical Security*

Variables	Conceptual Definition	Instrumental definition	Operational definition
Physical Security	My definition of physical Security	<p>The level of energy, commitment, and creativity that workers at the Northeastern Conference, New York, bring to their jobs was determined by means of the following 25 items, under the scale:</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree                  2 = Disagree                  3 = Neither agree or disagree                  4 = Agree                  5 = Strongly disagree</p> <p>1. Individual safety is very important to quality of life in Haiti.                  2. Personal safety is an important contribution which is often unsupported by INGOs.                  3. I do not feel safe in my community                  4. In addition to education, economic and employment security, food security remains the most important need of my community.                  5. INGOs assist local authorities in providing security.                  6. INGOs and staff demonstrate caring and security.                  7. Members of INGOs staff, often provide assistance in time of need.                  8. INGOs are supportive of my religious belief even when we disagree.                  9. INGOs activities and projects contributes to the long-term security of my community.                  10. The right to live in a safe environment, including a safe domestic environment should be afforded to all citizens by its government and INGOs.                  11. INGOs treat everyone the same regardless of political or religious affiliation.                  12. Civil liberties are encouraged and promoted by INGOs in my community.</p>	<p>To measure the degree of the quality of life, data was obtained from employees of INGO the INGO employees and staff, through the measure of 24 items.</p> <p>The variable was considered as metric.</p> <p>To make the approach of the conclusions of this study, the following equivalence was determined for the scale used:</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree                  2 = Disagree                  3 = Neither agree nor disagree                  4 = Agree                  5 = Strongly disagree</p>

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13. INGOs support local organizations and assure their protection against political abuse
  14. Rights on several echelon INGOs assist in preserving: human, civil, social, religious and personal.
  15. INGOs seek to aid in time when civil liberty is eroded.
  16. INGOs support community life activities and provided assistance when possible
  17. The right to exercise civil, political and reproductive rights are frequently overlooked by INGOs.
  18. Generally, people express affection and appreciation for INGOs and their service to the country.
  19. Rights must be exercised in all realms --- civil, political, physical, mental, reproductive and religious rights.
  20. For various reasons, INGOs don't always support freedom from discrimination based on sex, race and ethnicity, age or religion.
  21. INGOs don't discriminate because of religious belief.
  22. When it comes to religion, INGOs tend to be discriminatory in their practices.
  23. INGOs do not respect religious freedom in my community.
  24. INGOs gives aid to everyone regardless of religious preference
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*Operationalization of the Variable Organizational Framework*

Variables	Conceptual Definition	Instrumental Definition	Operational definition
Organizational Framework	Organizational Framework is a reference to the multidimensional concept which describe the degree of individuals or an individual' satisfaction and wellbeing.	Organizational Framework is a reference to the multidimensional concept which describe the degree of individuals or an individual's satisfaction and wellbeing: 1 = Strongly disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neither agree or disagree 4 = Agree	To measure INGOs Contribution to the long-term quality of life in Haiti, data was obtained from employees and staff of Habitat for Humanity, Compassion International, Voices for Haiti, The of le Ministere des Affaires Externes ,

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<p>5 = Strongly agree</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quality of services/benefits should be a core framework should of INGOs</li> <li>2. INGOs should assist in developing a conceptual framework to describe each project and its environment.</li> <li>3. The defining indicators of project sustainability are usually approved by the government according to rules and regulations for transparency.</li> <li>4. Distribution of good among economic and social groups by INGOs are fair and organized</li> <li>5. Construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure are planned with government free of corruption and according to local laws and practices.</li> <li>6. Financial and employment is one of the most import needs in my community.</li> <li>7. INGOs support macroeconomic projects in my community</li> <li>8. Access to food, sanitation, education and health are strongly supported and encouraged by INGOs.</li> <li>9. INGOs make efforts aimed at strengthening the regulatory, planning and coordination role of economic justice in Haiti.</li> <li>10. Transparency is strongly promoted and demonstrated by INGOs in Haiti.</li> <li>11. INGOs consistently assist and support local authorities in providing a safe economic environment for long term investment.</li> <li>12. INGOs promotes basic rights to natural living environment by providing knowledge and technical support</li> <li>13. Employment is important to the wellbeing of people everywhere</li> <li>14. INGOs assist in reinforcing the rule of law, specifically the modernization and implementation of a legal framework and</li> </ol>	<p>Institution Haitien des Statistiques et Informatiques of (UNFPA), and employees from various beneficiates of assistance from other INGOs, through the measure of 15 items.</p> <p>The variable was considered as metric.</p> <p>To make the approach of the conclusions of this study, the following equivalence was determined for the scale used:</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree  2 = Disagree  3 = Neither agree nor disagree  4 = Agree  5 = Strongly agree</p>
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implementation of legislation  
dealing with the judiciary in Haiti.  
15. Consolidating democratic  
structures is promoted and sup-  
ported by INGOs for the wellbe-  
ing of people.

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## **APPENDIX D**

### **NULL HYPOTHESIS**

**Pruebas de normalidad**

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Estadístico	gl	Sig.	Estadístico	gl	Sig.
Standardized Residual	.052	135	.200*	.987	135	.223

\*. Este es un límite inferior de la significación verdadera.

a. Corrección de la significación de Lilliefors

**Resumen del modelo<sup>o</sup>**

Modelo	R	R cuadrado	R cuadrado corregida	Error típ. de la estimación	Durbin-Watson
1	.872 <sup>a</sup>	.760	.758	.36483	
2	.901 <sup>b</sup>	.811	.808	.32494	
3	.906 <sup>c</sup>	.820	.816	.31837	
4	.909 <sup>d</sup>	.826	.821	.31444	1.945

a. Variables predictoras: (Constante), RETOTAL

b. Variables predictoras: (Constante), RETOTAL, REFTOTAL

c. Variables predictoras: (Constante), RETOTAL, REFTOTAL, GOVTOTAL

d. Variables predictoras: (Constante), RETOTAL, REFTOTAL, GOVTOTAL, PSTOTAL

e. Variable dependiente: QLTOTAL

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Modelo		Suma de cuadrados	gl	Media cuadrática	F	Sig.
1	Regresión	56.113	1	56.113	421.573	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	17.703	133	.133		
	Total	73.816	134			
2	Regresión	59.879	2	29.940	283.564	.000 <sup>c</sup>
	Residual	13.937	132	.106		
	Total	73.816	134			
3	Regresión	60.538	3	20.179	199.086	.000 <sup>d</sup>
	Residual	13.278	131	.101		
	Total	73.816	134			
4	Regresión	60.963	4	15.241	154.146	.000 <sup>e</sup>

Residual	12.853	130	.099		
Total	73.816	134			

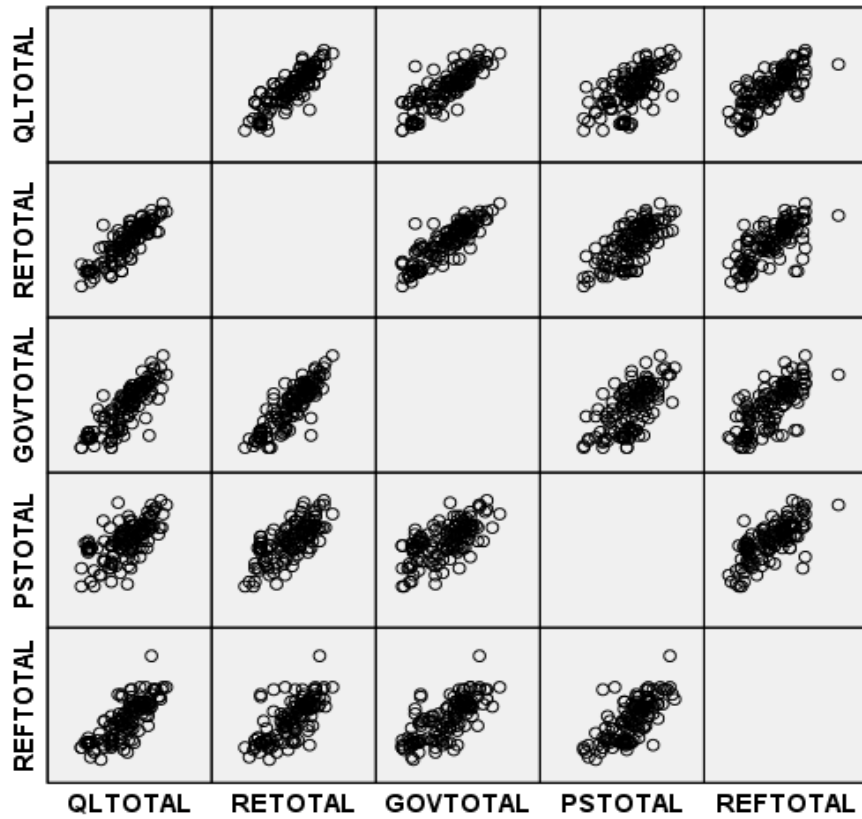
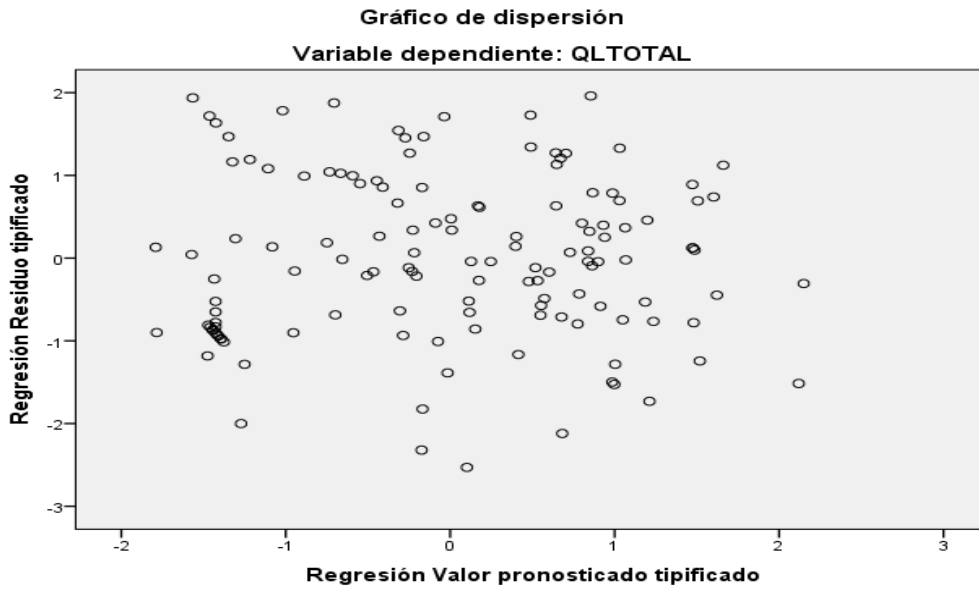
a. Variable dependiente: QLTOTAL

b. Variables predictoras: (Constante), RETOTAL

**Coefficientes<sup>a</sup>**

Modelo		Coeficientes no estandarizados		Coeficientes tipificados	t	Sig.
		B	Error tıp.	Beta		
1	(Constante)	.269	.128		2.111	.037
	RETOTAL	.895	.044	.872	20.532	.000
2	(Constante)	-.377	.157		-2.403	.018
	RETOTAL	.639	.058	.622	11.045	.000
	REFTOTAL	.447	.075	.337	5.972	.000
3	(Constante)	-.619	.181		-3.426	.001
	RETOTAL	.487	.082	.474	5.922	.000
	REFTOTAL	.382	.077	.288	4.938	.000
	GOVTOTAL	.295	.116	.209	2.550	.012
4	(Constante)	-.123	.298		-.412	.681
	RETOTAL	.541	.085	.527	6.342	.000
	REFTOTAL	.451	.083	.340	5.412	.000
	GOVTOTAL	.283	.115	.200	2.467	.015
	PSTOTAL	-.259	.125	-.117	-2.073	.040

a. Variable dependiente: QLTOTAL



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## Curriculum Vitae

### RESUME

**MARIO P. AUGUSTAVE**

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75 Blueberry Ln Stratford, CT 06614 ▪ (917) 922-5186 e-Mail: [pmaugustave@gmail.com](mailto:pmaugustave@gmail.com)

**Professional Goal: Mental Health Clinician / Intensive Case Manager / Substance abuse Counselor**

#### **SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS**

Accomplished **Human Services** professional skilled with the planning, management and delivery of program services for “at-risk” and disadvantaged populations.

◆  
Provider of individual, family therapy, marriage counseling and group therapy. Experience with pre/post HIV/AIDS counseling. Background within various treatment milieus (i.e., mental health, substance abuse).

#### **Areas of expertise:**

- ◆ Program Management & Administration
- ◆ Interdisciplinary Team Collaboration
- ◆ Ensuring Service Delivery Standards
- ◆ Counseling & Therapeutic Interventions
- ◆ Excellent Assessment & Evaluation Skills
- ◆ Case Management & Client Advocacy

Extensive counseling experience. Proven skill providing services to individuals including linkage to community and clinical resources, as well as entitlements, assertive outreach and individual’s crisis intervention. Adept at fostering community (and individual) support, key alliances and strategic interagency partnerships. Strong counseling, management and leadership qualifications.

**Humanitarian Award Recipient - Habitat for Humanity (for work with the disadvantaged)**

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#### **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

##### **NORTHEASTERN CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH DAY ADEVENTISTS**

**Director: 2019- present**

*Adventist Community Service/Disaster Response*

*Providing disaster response, emotional and spiritual care, Community Development/Urban Ministries/Inner City, Older Adult Ministries, Young Adult Emergency Services Corps (YES), Hope for Humanity, and Tutoring and Mentoring Programs.*

##### **SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, NY and CT**

**Ordained Minister: 1985-2019**

- Presently serve as the Executive Officer and Pastor of a 500 + member congregation in Brooklyn, NY.
- Counsel individuals in crisis providing conflict resolution for young people, seniors and families.
- Serve as a teacher, counselor, role model, advocate, committee chairperson and community leader.
- Provide strategic leadership and direction for various church-based community outreach programs.
- Traveled extensively and have held training seminars in the US, Caribbean, Africa and Canada.
- Founder and Chief Executive Officer for a humanitarian organization - Voices for Haiti.

**STATEN ISLAND UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, Staten Island, NY**

**Substance Abuse Counselor: 2012-2013 (Temporary part-time position)**



- \* Facilitated group and individual counseling as directed by Clinical Director
- \* Conducted discharge planning,
- \* Developed treatment plans that reflect an understanding of specialized Track issues as related to Physical, Medical, Cognitive and Psychosocial needs and specific diagnosis.

**MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF DUCHESS COUNTY, Poughkeepsie, NY**

**Intensive Case Manager; 2001-06**

- Extensive experience providing case management and support services to clients with mental illness.
- Key areas of responsibility included needs assessment, goal planning, advocacy and referral services, crisis intervention / management, and assisting clients in attaining and maintaining activities of daily living.
- ~~Developed and implemented a comprehensive case management program for clients with mental illness, including crisis intervention, case management, and support services. This program was designed to meet the needs of clients with a variety of mental health conditions, including depression, anxiety, and bipolar disorder. The program was implemented in a community-based setting, and it was successful in providing clients with the support and services they needed to manage their illness and live more independently.~~
- Maintained confidential case records and ensured compliance with departmental policies and regulations.
- Proved the need for and acquired license that allowed agency to provide housing and benefits for clients.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL - CATHOLIC MEDICAL CENTER, Brooklyn, NY**

**Counselor; 1997-00**

- ~~Collaborated with interdisciplinary team members on development of appropriate client treatment plans. Provided group counseling sessions to enhance and restore both social and emotional coping skills. Successfully planned event agenda that included holiday celebrations and current event discussion groups.~~
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EDUCATION	Cassac Candidate completing final class toward obtaining CASSAC-T.
1985	Master of Divinity, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI; 1998 B.A. - Theology, Oakwood University, Huntsville, AL; 1985 B.A. - Secondary Education, Oakwood University, Huntsville, AL;
Seminars	* Extensive participation in Professional Development Training
HONORS	Habitat for Humanity (President J Carter) - Humanitarian Award
REFERENCES	Available upon request.