

JIMMA UNIVERSITY
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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**FACTORS THAT AFFECTING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN JIMMA CITY, OROMIA REGIONAL STATE**



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DECLARATION

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Abstract

Women and development issues have been on the world agenda since the United Nations organized the first women's conference in Mexico in 1975 (UN Secretary-General 2012). Existing literature indicates that, women are generally unable to participate fully in the development process. Thus, more women are poor; illiterate; do not enjoy proper health care; are victims of violence such as rape, abuse as well as neglect, denied basic rights, suffer other forms of inequality and their status is below that of men and their situation is far worse than the men's. Despite these factors, there is dearth of information regarding factors affecting women participation in community development projects. The objective of the study is to investigate factors that influence participation of women in community development projects. The study was conducted on community development projects in Jimma city. The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data for the research. It was conducted on a total of 339 sampled women of age above 20. Systematic sampling method was used and survey was conducted on program and non-program participants. So as to triangulate the data collected from program participants and non-participants, in-depth interviews and FGDs was deployed. Quantitative data was analyzed with SPSS version 20 using frequency, tabular, percentage and logistic regression. The qualitative data was triangulated with quantitative data after thematic analysis. Besides, women participation in community development project was influenced by access to information mechanism and selection criteria were 43.1% (95% CI: 1.058-2.345) and 56.4% (95% CI: 0.305-0.806) respectively. The other, age of the respondents AOR 4.732 (1.334, 16.78), participation in project AOR 0.648 (0.115, 3.652), marital status of the respondents (divorced and widowed) 0.825 (0.354, 3.528) and community attitude toward women participation AOR 1.44 (0.869, 2.385) were statistically significant for association of women participation in community development projects. Women participation in community development projects were influenced by access of information, selection criteria and community attitude toward women, marital status, and lack of support from community and government structures were among the common. Furthermore for enhancing women participation in community development projects stakeholders and program integration and collaboration are played significant roles. Besides Information sharing mechanism and accessing to target groups should be improved to enroll appropriate target in the community.

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Acronyms

BDPA	Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action
CBOS	community- Based Organizations
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
CEDAW	Convention Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CI	Confidentiality Interval
DEVAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAD	Gender and Development
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
JIU	Jimma Idris Union
NGOS	None Government Organizations
OSSHA	Organization Social Service for Health and AIDS
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UN	United Nation
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nation Developmental program
WB	World Bank
WID	Women In Development

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Women and development issues have been on the world agenda since the United Nations organized the first women's conference in Mexico in 1975. The conference clearly stated, women are generally unable to participate fully in the development process. Thus, more women are poor; illiterate; do not enjoy proper health care; are victims of violence such as rape, abuse as well as neglect, denied basic rights, and suffer other forms of inequality as though their status is below that of men and their situation is far worse than the men's (Arthur K.2014).

The United Nation secretary –General of the commission in 2005 noted that the status and role of women has undergone a change over the past ten years, although not at an equal pace in all regions (UN Secretary-General 2012).

This indicate that in many countries position and status of women changed as the national development policies became comprehensive in these regards and its implementation has brought blessings to all citizens. Meanwhile many initiatives that need to be taken ensure that women are placed in their rightful position, strategies formulated to ensure that women are able to contribute fully to development process (Word Bank 2009). Moreover, various literatures argue (for example Meaza 2009, World Bank 2010 and Endale 2014) that as compared to prior decades, the participations of women in community development throughout world regions are somehow increasing. In spite of the incremental progress towards women's participation in public sphere, it is generally recognized that women have largely remained outside of community development projects roles due to various factors.

Accordingly, to (Meaza 2009), the main factors which have contributed for such disparities include: structural barriers, religious factors socio-cultural factors, economic factors, capacity building factors, and inadequate access to mentors and support networks. Furthermore, the same source have depicted that rigid work place structure and gender stereotypes that relate socially

defined characteristics with certain groups in most cases also dissociate women from leadership roles.

Sustainable and all-round development of a society cannot be brought about without the full and unreserved participation of both women and men in the development process, and such a balanced development should also call for the elimination of all forms of discrimination, and the protection against all forms of violence against women. According to WB (1998), although women contributes two third of the world's working hours, produce half of the world's food and above all, bear and rear children, women continue to suffer from all forms of discrimination and from the absence of adequate protection against violence (WB1998:137).

Women's rights are still in their infancy in large parts of Africa. Women cannot participate in developmental projects in many cases. In Swaziland, women require the permission of husbands or fathers to open a bank account or business, obtain a passport or enforce a contract even rather participating in community development. However, there has been some progress. In Rwanda, a law passed in 1999 allows women participation rights equal to those of men, which improved the situation of many widows from the 1995 genocide (Mckinsey 2010).

The reality of women in Africa is that they remain and vulnerable marginalized group that is yet to enjoy equality in status and access to services and resources with their counterparts. Women are found at the "bottom rung of poverty, of illiteracy, of landlessness" and are concentrated in rural areas where facilities and services are scarce. Women are the most affected by negative impacts of economic adjustment programmes. Cuts in social expenditure such as in health and education mostly affect women and girls who are victims of the worst forms of violence (Mukangara F, Koda B. 1997). The participation of women in developmental community project minimal and various factors were affecting them. Policy enactment and its implementation needs improvement that really benefits women's in developmental aspects.

The Ethiopian government is signatory to most international instruments, conventions and declarations. It has adopted international instruments such as: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women /CEDAW/ (1979), Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women/DEVAW/ (1993), the International Conference on

Population and Development ICPD (1994), the Beijing Platform for Action/BPA (1995) and Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment (2004) (Africa Ethiopia women report 2014). The ratified instrument details explain the participation of women in different aspect of governmental and non-governmental programs. The document notifies that despite the government's effort, misconception and lack of awareness towards the issue of women is a challenge in its effectiveness. Hence, Ethiopia was formulated and adopted Women's National Policy in order to address gender inequality. National institutional machineries were established at federal, regional and Woreda (district) levels to implement the policy. The Women's Affairs Office has been reestablished as a full-fledged Ministry in October 2005 with the duties and responsibilities of ensuring participation and empowerment of women in political, economic, social and cultural matters (FDRE report 2008 and Meaza 2009).Furthermore, the Second National Development Program (GTP-2010/11-2014/15) has taken this situation into consideration and is prepared in such a way that gender issues are fully integrated in the government's efforts to achieve sustainable development (FDRE report 2012). Besides, Ethiopia has adopted all major human right treaties including the most important Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW's). This women's conventions, which calls for equal participation of women in Community development and public decision making as well as the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action (BDPA) that requires governments to attain a 30% benchmark for women's representation in all aspect of community development

Women participation in development tasks in our region gradually on the stage of improvement. However, the participation in community development projects still in its infancy stage. In government structures participation and engagement of women are accelerated to cope up with challenges and sought to future bright of their life. Meanwhile, community development project participation across the region and specifically in Jimma city very low owns to many factors (Oromia women and children affairs, 2016).

Furthermore, gender point of view indicated that “information to access and control over resources for men and women; division of labor within the household and community; and the participation of men and women in community development projects and organizations”. Despite

the importance placed upon people's participation in development programmes, many agencies still experience poor participation of women (Guijt and Shah 2007; World Bank 2010).

Therefore, this research conducted on factors that affect women participation in community development projects. Identifying these problems become a precondition to minimize the factors that hamper the process of gender equality in the work force, and promotes an environment where women are supported to move into autonomous and independent activities. This process gradually leads to further acceptance of women in community development project.

1.2: Statement of the Problem

Developmental issues concern both sexes (male and female) and treated them equally. However, owing to many factors like economic, cultural, community perception and capacity building are affected women's active participation in community development projects. The socio-cultural and economic setting they found in influence women's participation development schemes (Kimenyi 2005).

Women play a fundamental role in family and community way of life. These include assuming diverse responsibilities in caring children, home management and the household support. Women faced so many burdens in their domestic works and other routine tasks that hinder them to participate on different aspect of community development. Most women migrate from neighbors' woreda to urban for seeking job opportunities and to look for paid work in different firms. This created concentration of women in urban and difficult to attain the goals owing to their expectation and ground reality disparities (Jimma Town WCAO 2016 annual report). Hence, these groups do not fulfill the criteria of participating in development programs because they are not legal residence of the towns. The other factors that influence women's participation in projects are community awareness, availability of the constituents to take part in the development initiatives, the level of education and accessibility to the constituency and project leaders (Arthur K. 2014).

In the world there are gender gaps as it represents how healthy the economy and developments are functioning, in terms of how sustainable and inclusive they are. In traditional societies, women occupy a weak social and economic position in development program. Since females represent around 50% of the world's population, it is crucial to use the full potential of this 50% of the human capital in developmental project. However, despite their accumulated knowledge and capabilities they have not been fully recognized and they are often excluded from participation in community development projects for many decades. In developmental, community representations, status and decision is on the hands of men. Therefore, there is knowledge gap in the management of community development project because the decision making is left to men who do not have vast knowledge on the community need (UNCCD 2007).

In Ethiopia women's development and change Package developed in 2005/06 to facilitate the implementation of national gender policy. It has explicitly shown government commitment to mobilize women and enhance their participation in and benefit from economic, social and developmental activities. The package has clearly states that the major strategic forces to solve women's problems are women themselves. Thus, enabling women to have equal participation at all levels and enabling them to become active participants and beneficiaries in community development projects (Africa Ethiopia women report 2014).

Though, Ethiopian national policy and enactment have full-fledge women participation in any affairs of developmental program, the level of implementation very stagnant in various sectors. Thus, the participation of women in developmental program from the total numbers of them very minimal, the highest was in domestic activities 78% and followed by unpaid activities 59.3% (CSA 2007). The policy of the nation is very promising and comprehensive to support women and engage them in development program. Nevertheless, the reality on the ground is different from the paper though the implementation stagnant and not well promising.

Moreover, many researches were conducted in the areas of women participation in developmental program and decision making. For example, Kiriinya Arthur (2014), Alhaji Mustapha (2014) and Beqa Anyla (2015), identified factors that affect the participation of women in community developmental includes: traditional cultural practices, women were not allowed to take leader position, women recognition by men was rated as poor, women not involved in the running of community projects, low business engagement, less attendant of workshop, education background and economic challenges, women themselves left decision for men, women themselves choose not to work on the program and the male dominated structures of the African nations and have marginalized the women in many developmental programs . Hence, the major problems identified in our nation includes cultural factors, capacity of women and their education levels, economic factors, busy with routine, domestic tasks, socio-economic factors and others factors were among the common (Meaza 2009 and Endale 2014). The problems of women in participating community development projects is its chronic stage. However, the finding of this study was quite different with their target participants, selection criteria, self-perceived and others from the study conducted before.

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The research gaps were used for this study. Though this study is quite different from previous study in participants, in research methods, contents and coverage from the previous study was conducted in rural and non-program development project oriented. However, this paper assesses urban women community development project participation and its enactment in development program focusing on particular organization. This research was critically working on the identified gaps to thoroughly seek the problems of women. Therefore, the researcher tries to fill the research gaps factors that affecting women participation in community development projects.

1.3. Research Questions

1. What do information accessing factors affect women participation in community development project?
2. How do community, personal and institutional/structural factors affect women's views in community development projects?
3. How do women assess their efforts to enhance their participation in community development projects?
4. What is community attitude toward women participation in community development projects?
5. Do personal factors affect their participation in community development project?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to investigate factors that affecting participation of women in community development projects.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To investigate information accessing factors that affecting women participation in community development projects.
2. To investigate women’s self-perception towards community development projects
3. To find out community attitude toward women participation in community development projects
4. To assess women’s roles to enhance their participation in community development projects

—To identify community, personal and institutional/structural factors that affect women’s participation in community development projects

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1.5. Significance of the Study

This study has its own predestined objectives and aims that it initially sought to identify factors that affecting women participation in community development projects in Jimma city. The research mainly focused on community development that huge representation in the city like SOS, JIU and OSSHA and good impact on development issues. It has a contribution for national policy implementation and enhances their awareness and engagement in community development. The Ethiopian National Policy on Women also recognizes the significant role Non-Governmental Organizations can play in the implementation of the Policy. "All NGO and donor countries engaged in development activities here in Ethiopia too are expected to do their utmost toward the implementation of the Policy"(Ethiopia national action plan 2008). Besides, the research reflected the practical problems of target groups where the study conducted. The study was also an input for research institutions for further investigation and utilization. In addition, it is an input for community-based organization and developmental program implementation for further implementation on this regards and stakeholders, to help to look investigators, city administration and research centers ways of improving the role of stakeholders and vulnerable groups' awareness raising issues on this range. Therefore, this study was intended to fill stakeholders and community development projects implementers gaps related to women participation in community development projects, since it has been tremendous impact on moral, social and economic benefit of women in this regard.

1.6. Scope of the Study

Conducting this research by incorporating all organizations working on similar program of community development project of government and with special focus of non- governmental organization would have shown a more thorough task. The study was conducted on factors that affecting women participation in community development projects in Jimma city (Mendera Koch, Bechobore, Hermata, Awetu Mendra, and Ginjo Guduru) of 2018. The study was focused on program and non-program participants of vulnerable women resident in the city. The target groups of the study were vulnerable target women, government stakeholders and project implementers were the participants. However, limited by time and logistics, this research was focus only on two different sector organizations that operate community development projects, in Jimma city, in respect of quality and getting appropriate information of the study. Moreover,

there were various factors that affecting women participation in community development projects that directly or indirectly affect, but in this study, special emphasis was given to limited dimensions of factors that affecting women participation under the entitled topic.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

There might be respondent bias that could affect the findings of the study. Because of the respondents fear and refusal to give the actual response for fear of the effect on the establishment or their work carrier in that establishment in the future. Even if the aim of the study was explained and there would be lack of coherency between the feedbacks that was obtained from governmental and non-governmental organizations associated to factor influence women participation in community development project due to the community and people of government organization misunderstood the ultimate goal of the study. The semi-structured interview was delayed beyond initially planned timeframe. Some of the respondents (both government and non-government organization) staffs was busy on their routine activities on the other hand some of them was not cooperative in providing the required information.

1.8. Operational Definitions

Socio-cultural factors – they are strong forces that are linked to culture and society (values norms and social bond) that affects ones behavior and way of thinking.

Economic factors – the fundamental factors that affect livelihood in a society the focuses on economic status.

Capacity building - Focused on developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes and resources that women resident and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in the fast-changing

Self-perceived – perception that each person has of themselves and their interpretation

Community development project – it is an activity carried out with a community come together to sustain (economic, social and cultural and capacity) with an aim of improving their livelihood for the disadvantage groups.

Participation – the process in which individuals have opportunity to become actively involved in a project

CHAPTER TWO

2. Literature Review

2.1. Concept and Definition of Community Development and development project

Understanding concepts of community development and how they are applied is essential for effective policy- making and development practice and for fulfilling the current local and global developmental agendas. The importance of understanding and using good community development practice is becoming visible in nearly all sectors of development. However, due to highly multidisciplinary nature, community development poses a challenge to both community and actors (Jerry Robinson and Gary Paul Green 2014).

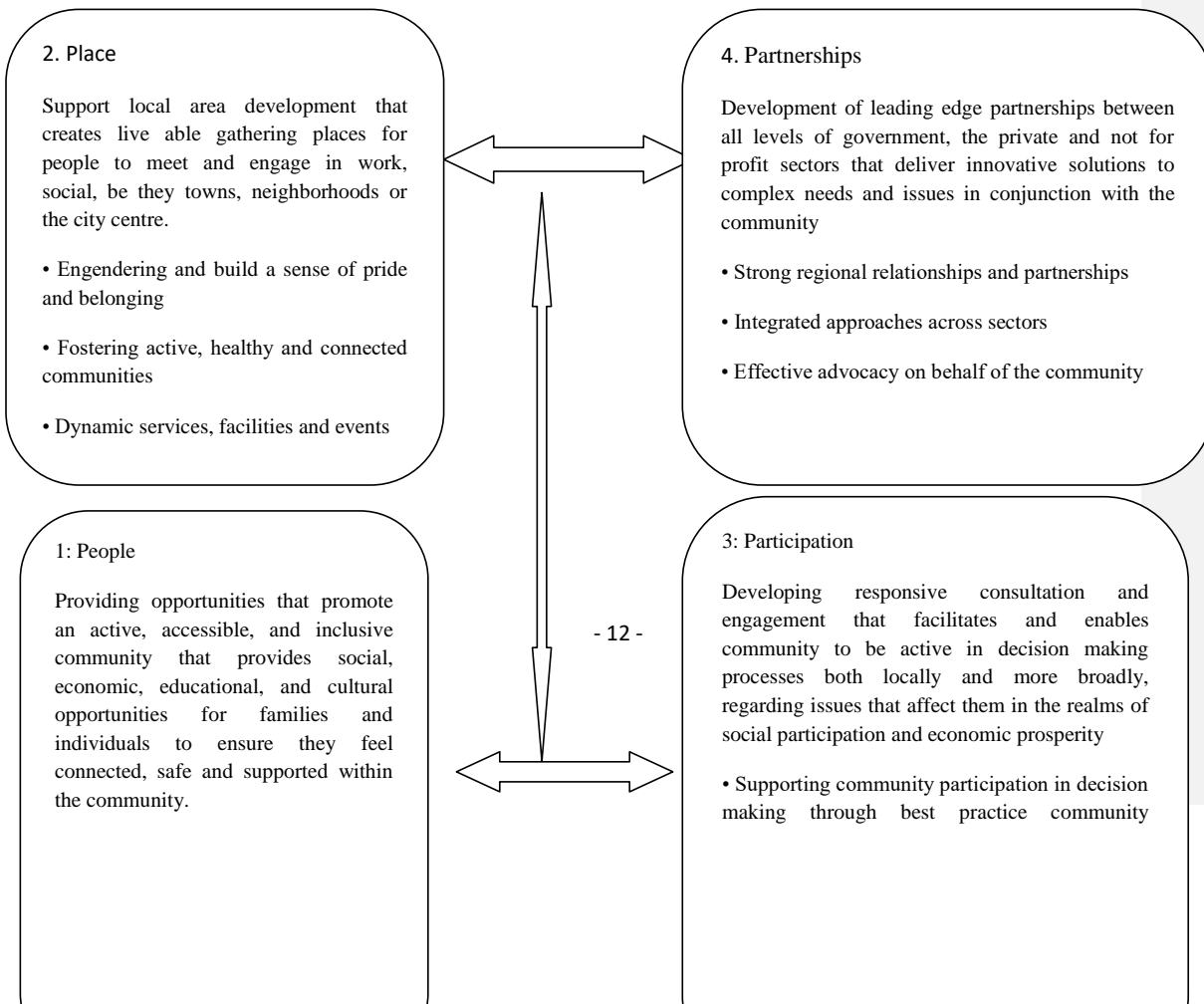
Community development is a conceptual approach to increase the connectedness, active engagement and partnerships among members of the community, community groups and organizations in order to enhance Council's community social, economic and environmental (natural and built) objectives. It is a blend of 'bottom up' action that is driven by community in partnership with 'top down' resourcing, facilitation and coordination by local government (Great Shapparton report 2014).

Community Development Project is to establish an effective and sustainable instrument to improve the living conditions and the economic status of disadvantaged communities. There are two main project components. The first focuses on social and infrastructure development and provides sub-project grants for carrying out social assessments and designing programs of sub-

projects; and implementing sub-projects consisting of a) improving access to basic education, health, and social services by rehabilitating and upgrading schools and health, youth, cultural, and recreation centers and facilities in poor areas; b) carrying out programs for revolving school textbooks, literacy, and primary health care; c) improving access to specialized social services to satisfy the needs of vulnerable groups at risk. The second component focuses on income enhancement by funding capacity building activities to support 1) micro and small entrepreneurs and nongovernmental organizations providing credit to target beneficiary groups; and 2) women, youth, and disabled people to provide them with demand-driven specialized skills that help them increase income and business opportunities ((Jerry Robinson 2014).

A community development approach is based on the belief that there is real and intrinsic value in having strong, resilient individuals, community groups and organizations. Community development that builds and strengthens capacity is composed of a range of elements, which combine in different ways, according to the local context (council and community: Great Shapparton report 2014).

Community Development project Framework (Source: Greater Shapparton 2014)



2.2. General Situation of Women in Ethiopia

Women comprise about 50% of the estimated Ethiopian population of 77.1 million (CSA, 2007). Among the total heads of households, 25.5% are females with 23% of them in rural and 39% in urban areas (CSA projection 2014-2017). Like their counterparts in developing countries, women in Ethiopia face a set of multiple, cross cutting and interrelated problems. These problems limit Ethiopian women's access to productive resources, basic health services, and educational and employment opportunities. Hence most of them do not participate in decision making processes (Sosena & Tsehai 2008).

In general, Women in Ethiopia occupy low status in the society. In spite of their contributions to the wellbeing of their family and community affairs in general, women experience lower socio-economic status as a whole and hence is marginalized from making decisions at all levels. Women are facing multiple forms of deprivation. Gender based discrimination, lack of protection of basic human rights, violence, lack of access to productive resources, education and training, basic health services, and employment are widespread (WABEKBON Development Consultant 2006).

Ethiopian women suffer from work stereotype and gender distribution of labor. Most of them are concentrated in economically invisible work. Women experience lower socioeconomic status in general and hence is marginalized from making decisions at all levels. Nonetheless, women are poor in terms of access to resources, services and employment. Women are underrepresented in the formal sector of employment. The survey conducted by the Central Statistical Authority (CSA 2007) showed that women account for less than half (43%) of the total employees in the country. Considering the percentage of female employees from the total number of employees by employment type, the highest was in domestic activities (78%) and followed by unpaid activities (59.3%). In other types of formal employment (e.g. government, NGOs, private organizations), the percentage of female workers is less than 35.

On the other hand, the survey showed overrepresentation of female workers in the informal sector. About 58% of working women work in the informal sector whereas the percentage of

working men in the informal sector was 37.7 % (CSA 2007). The breakdown of the federal government employees by occupational groups also indicated gender disparity. From federal government employees found in the clerical and fiscal type of jobs 71.3 % were female, while the percentage of females was slightly more than half (51%) in custodial and manual type of jobs. Women make up 25% and 18% of the administrative and professional and scientific job categories, respectively, indicating that upper and middle level positions are overwhelmingly dominated by men (Federal Civil Service Commission, 2005). This concentration of women in the informal sector and low level positions has implication on their earnings. In this regard, the survey showed four out of ten women civil servants earn Birr 300 a month compared to two out of ten for men (Federal Civil Service Commission, 2005).

2.3. Theoretical Framework

This study focuses on different aspect of women participation in community development project; therefore, the study directed by gender, feminist and development theory, as the focus of the study to find out factors influencing the low participation of women in community development projects in Jimma city.

2.3.1. Participation Theory

Participation is not a new concept (Buchy, Ross et al. 2000). It represents a move from the global, a spatial, top-down strategies that dominated early development initiatives to more locally sensitive methodologies (Storey 1999). There are differing opinions as to the origins of participation theory. Midgley et al (1986) suggested that the historical antecedents of community participation include: the legacy of western ideology, the influence of community development and the contribution of social work and community radicalism. Buchy, Ross et al (2000) suggested that literature on participation and participatory processes stems broadly from two major areas: political sciences and development theory. Lane (1995) added to this view, suggesting that participation is heavily influenced by theories of development and is therefore highly varied and complex due to different theoretical positions. The dominance of the top-down approaches to development was largely a result of modernization theory which was dominant in the 1960s (Lane 1995).

Modernization theory surmises that for developing countries to develop they need economic growth along the path already travelled by western countries (Hulme and Turner 1990; Peet and Hartwick 1999; So 1990). This has been heavily criticized and other development theories have highlighted disparities. From the modernization point of view participation meant involvement of the community in the implementation of a project with the purpose of increasing the acceptance and efficiency of use (Lane 1995). This represents a low level of participation that is reactionary and ignores the site-specific complexities of management needs (Kolavalli and Kerr 2002).

According to Holcombe (1995), acknowledgement of the importance of participation grew out of the recognition that the worlds' poor have actually suffered as a result of development, and that everyone needs to be involved in development decisions, implementation and benefits. As participatory approaches advanced, they highlighted the weaknesses inherent in traditional, top-down approaches that focused on single disciplines and reductionist paradigms (Johnson and Walker 2000). Agrawal and Gibson (1999) identified the limitation of the state in top-down resource conservation practices and emphasis popular participation as the remedy of these shortcomings. Mompoti and Prinsen (2000) made a similar observation of the uniqueness of an individual as an entity who is capable of making unique contributions to decision-making. This move represents a move towards people centered development at a normative level (Chambers 1993; Kelly 2001). Midgley et al (1986) posited that the community development movement of the 1950s and 1960s was another source of inspiration for contemporary community participation theory and that community development and participation theory are very similar. Moser (1987) identified that community development is now considered in some countries to have colonialist overtones and has become discredited. Kelly (2001) provided a good account of the evolutionary trends in participation from the 1960s however does not identify the influence of community development.

Development of participatory processes (adapted from Kelly 2001)

Era	Trends in participatory processes
1950's & 60s	Rapid industrialization and growing influence of technological expertise; supremacy of scientific knowledge. Chambers (1992) said that this era was characterized by the diffusion model of adoption project. Extension agents were involved primarily in teaching farmers, and in the transfer of technology.
1970s (needs for alternative s)	Concern expressed about 'giving a voice to the voiceless' specifically the poor in developing countries (Friere 1972). Increasing focus on learning, adult learning principles and group extension. Early experimentation of participatory approaches in development. Frustration over the ineffectiveness of externally imposed & 'expert' orientated forms (Chambers 1992). Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) grew out of Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA).
1980s (the participatio n boom)	Change from top-down to bottom-up; acknowledgement of the value of local indigenous knowledge. The 1980s witnessed flourishing of activity, particularly amongst non- government organizations (NGOs) in seeking alternatives to top-down outsider driven development. The emphasis was on participatory appraisal and analysis in rural communities. Proliferation of participatory methodologies, including PAR (participatory action research) and tools such as rich pictures and Venn diagrams.
1990s The participatio n imperative	The fervor about participation continued in the early 1990s. Participation became synonymous with 'good' or 'sustainable' in the development field (Guijt and Shah 1998:4). As Green (1998:71) emphasized, the popularization of participation is dangerous, as the problems are often glossed over. Funding bodies began demanding participatory processes as a condition for funding. The push for participation stimulated a proliferation of guidebooks and courses on 'how to'. A growing interest in natural resource monitoring and evaluation has led to community involvement in these activities.

2.3.2. Gender Theory

As there are many theories related to gender, the researcher uses liberal feminist theory as theoretical frame work. This theory is of the view that all people (male and female) are born equal therefore equal opportunities should be given to them and that the women marginalization and subordination arose because of non-recognitions and implementation of this theory (2007). The liberal feminist warns that nobody should benefit from this existing gender differences because both male and female are important in the development of the society. So they should be treated equally. And added that no society can prosper if half of its resources are neglected, (women). This theory is trying to bridge the wide gap between male and female, its emphasizes that women should be given equal opportunities to participate in day to day activities as their male counterpart in order to have sustained equal development in the third world nations. The theory also tries to eradicate sexism and stereotypical view of women and men from children's books and mass media, in all human endeavors. This would have been the way to bridge the gap between men and women in the Nigeria labor congress in particular and the world in general (Abbey, Ruth 2013).

2.3.3. Community Development Theory

Community development does not provide detailed prescriptions appropriate to every community system. It does not distribute a particular improvement program. Rather, community development theory expresses a unique perspective on development. It supplies, to those who would consciously intervene in community systems, a conceptual framework. It presents a logical basis for and general guides to the use of open system or democratic structuring, and the application of a holistic approach in efforts to stimulate the building of capacities, and to improve the performance of and in community systems.

General community development theory establishes an orientation toward community systems and human behaviors to be considered relevant in and for this level and type of social organization. It does not purport to give answers to the basic questions of what, why, or how for every community system. It does provide a conceptual platform or grounding for the building of community, setting and time specific theory by which to guide and assess intervention in each particular system.

It is a theory of development that assumes the existence of a community system which, at the time of initial contact, has some semblance of order and is capable of performing at least a minimal level of production to serve its members. Great deficiencies and dissatisfactions may exist — substantial deficiencies and dissatisfactions, in fact, are necessary conditions if conscious development activities are to be considered — but the situation of the system and its members cannot be catastrophic if community development theory is to be used.

In addition to time, and to some level of functionality in the existing system, a community development approach requires a degree of identification with the system and with other members of the community. This must be sufficient to support considerable voluntary activity that is self-constrained enough to tolerate involvement of others who do not agree. Something at least approximating a sense of community is then a condition for use of community development theory.

2.3.4. Gender and Development Theory

Over the years development programs have been criticized for ignoring gender roles and the impact it has on women in the global world. However, we see a shift to integrate women into development programs in hopes of eradicating poverty and low social economic status (Memorial University 2013). In the last three decades, Women in Development, Woman and Development and Gender and Development paradigms have been so pervasive that they have shaped the course of development, especially where women are concerned. These approaches have changed the way in which society has interacted with women and gender in the economic sector. Meanwhile, Women In Development (WID) evolved in the early 1970s from a liberal feminist framework. Its main purpose was to integrate women previously viewed as passive beneficiaries of any advancement into the development process. Carr (1997) points out that during this time development was only viewed in its economic sense. The approach therefore called for greater attention to women in development policy and practice. Between men and women, it emphasizes the need to challenge existing gender roles and relations.

Furthermore, early approaches to women in development recognized that development had ignored the important role played by women in their communities and, as a result, largely

excluded them from the design and implementation of development projects. The women in development (WID) approach recognize that more efficient and effective development requires the active participation of women as well as men. Seeking to remedy women's exclusion from the development process, the WID approach focuses mainly upon women. In continuum, the GAD approach, through gender analysis, seeks to understand the roles, responsibilities, resources and priorities of women and men within a specific context, examining the social, economic and environmental factors which influence their roles and decision-making capacity (Carol; Razavi, Shahra ,2013).

Despite the effort to reinforce gender mainstreaming into society we still see a vast number of gender inequality especially in the developing world. Women make up the 70% of individuals living in poverty and in sub-Saharan Africa 57% of HIV infected individuals are women. This also includes the disproportionate ratio of women to men in the job market and at leadership position, low level of education among women, and low socio-economic status among women (Sida report, 2015).

Gender and Development is therefore an analytical approach which considers both women's and men's roles and responsibilities within the community and their relationship to each other in order to ensure that women's concerns and needs are addressed in design and implementation of activities. It is thus an approach that looks at women as an integral part of the family, community and the larger society. Through gender analysis techniques, the roles and rights of both women and men are studied to help planners and project managers design how development interventions may be made more effectively. Gender analysis helps in establishing more sustainable and effective development (UNGEI, 2012).

2.3.5. Feminist Theory

The study is guided by the feminist theory. The theory recognizes the pervasive influence of gender divisions on social life and tries to understand women's oppression and the structures in society that espouse this oppression and subordination. The feminist perspective, looking at the many similarities between the genders, concludes that women and men have equal potential for individual development. Differences in the realization of that potential, therefore, must result

from externally imposed constraints and from the influence of social institutions and values (Nzomo 1995).

Feminists advance *three broad perspectives* in trying to explain the absence of women from community development project in the public and private sector. The first perspective is *personal factors* in which the paucity of women in community development engagement is attributed to the psychosocial attributes, including personality characteristics, attitudes and behavioral skills of women themselves. Among personal factors are self-esteem and self-confidence, lack of motivation and ambition to accept challenges “to go up the ladder”, less assertiveness, less emotional stability and lack of ability to handle a crisis (Bond 1996). On the other hand, personal factors such as, assertiveness, confidence, resourceful creativeness, loyalty and trustworthiness help women to ascend to developmental project management (Singh and Shahabudin 2000).

The *institutional factors* paradigm advances the view that it is the disadvantageous position of women in the institution (few numbers, little power, limited access to resources) which shapes and defines the behavior and participation of women. The underlying premise of this perspective is that men and women are equally capable of and committed to assuming in community development project. The problem is vested in the structure and the remedy is a fundamental change to eliminate inappropriate discrimination in institutional policies and practices. The structural factors that affect women negatively include: discriminatory appointment and promotion practices; male resistance to women in developmental programs; absence of enforcing policies and legislations to ensure participation of women; and limited opportunities for leadership training and for demonstrating competence as a result of power structure in the work place (Bond 1996).

Structural factors affecting the participation of women positively include the presence of organizational guidance, good mentoring systems, proper staff development programmes for women, transparent appointment and promotion procedures, support services for women, access to information technology and flexible work schedules.

The last perspective is the one advanced by Smulders (1998). She explores the *cultural factors* which link gender factors and organizational structure factors. Her analysis is concerned with the

social construction of gender and the assignment of specific roles, responsibilities and expectations to women and men. “The gender- based roles, irrelevant to the work place, are carried into the work place and kept in place because the actors involved, both dominant and subordinate, subscribe to social and organization reality” (Smulders 1998:50). The cultural factors lead to stereotypical views about women’s abilities within the cultural context. The view that top community development project participations are only suitable for men relegates women to secondary roles. The emphasis is placed on women’s role as mothers, caregivers and nurturers. These three broad perspectives guided the present study to explore the factors that influence women’s participation in community development project in Jimma city of Oromia regional state.

A number of theories are outlined to be used and they are sometimes overlapping and confusing???

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2.4. Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable

Access to information

.Views of women to
development program

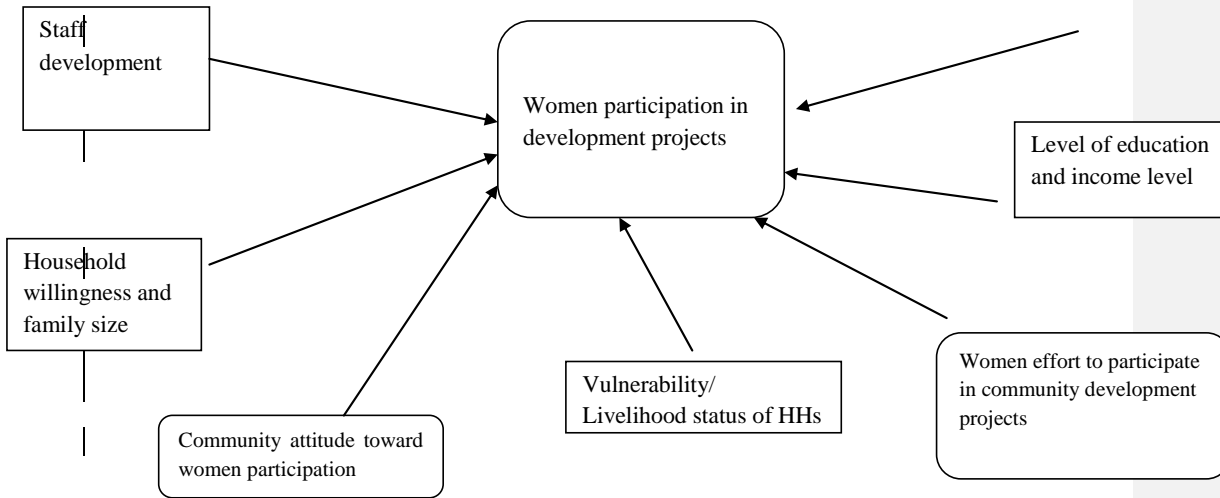
Dependent Variable

22

Excess work
load

Comment [u1]: The operationalization and measurement of variables are not well defined????????????????????

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2.4. Factors that Affect Women's Participation in Community Development Projects

2.4.1. Economic Factors

Gender inequalities within the overall society (world society), and across all sectors, reflect the wide disparities between women and men which, in turn, contribute to uneven development and the feminization of poverty. Among the 70% of the population estimated to be living below poverty line, over 65% are projected to be women. Income and purchasing power is estimated to be US\$1,495 for men as compared to US\$614 for women and men have greater access to high-paying, secure employment. For example, 76% of Federal Civil Service workers are men, whereas women make up 24% of the workforce and occupy less than 14% of the overall management positions, despite the appointment of women to the position of permanent

secretaries (beginning in 2000 and in line with affirmative action initiatives). Additionally, approximately 17.5% of medical doctors are women whereas 82.55 are men. These disparities have a significant impact on the capacity of women and men to contribute to the economic growth of the country, the reform agenda, and efforts to reduce dependency ratios within family units and achieve the desired value reorientation goal of government. Other indications of gender inequalities include disparities in participation within the formal sector which stands at 87% men with 11% women compared to 30% men engaged in the industrial sector. The extractive industry with annual business volume of over US\$42m has almost zeroed level participation of women (Endale Alemu, 2014).

2.4.2. Socio Cultural Factors

Socio-Cultural perspectives of a society determine the power relations within that particular society, in which men and male values have superior status over women and female values. In most societies there are cultural beliefs and practices, which undermine women's status and contribute to gender based discrimination (Carolyn K. and Esther 2015).

Social norms enforced by male and female community elders continue to be observed irrespective of the growing body of legislation enacted to protect and promote women's rights. Among community in Eastern Africa, women are socialized early to accept their role as mothers, who are subordinate to their husbands. As the girls grow older and enter marriage, they too occupy the same position as their mothers in a household that her husband heads. Women are cast as the weaker sex and are taught to obey, respect and submit to the leadership of men, while young men performing and protecting the community. Among the Maasai of Kenya and Tanzania and Ethiopia, girls respond to greetings from men with shrill voices as a sign of deference to the caller and continue to do this until they enter adulthood. "Maasai women and girls are expected to have two voices, one for the normal talk and another little voice used to demonstrate respect for men. Boys and men are not required to change their voices at any time", Clementia Mateyain, a Tanzanian woman explains (Kipuri and Ridgewell 2009). The cultural system and awaking of the gender quite different even in Ethiopia to date. The male has more voice than the female in community and social development in strengthen and acceptance.

2.4.3. Role of Capacity Building in Women Participation in Community Development Projects

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Capacity is the essential lubricant of development more important even than finance. One weakness of capacity within a multi-stakeholders project will often condemn the whole project to failure. The term capacity building describes the task of developing levels of human and institutional capacity. Capacity building remains one of the most challenging functions of development. Capacity building is relevant to the highest level of government as well as to the most humble village. The tools of its trade range from women's leadership courses to diagrams explaining water pump maintenance. Individual organizations such as local community groups are crucial providers of capacity building programs whilst themselves often lacking capacity to sustain their mission. However some of community development project women have been left out during these sessions.

A recurrent frustration for international donors in their pursuit of effective aid spending has been lacking in capacity of the government to deliver the intended programs. For instance, ending user fees for health and education is an attractive policy option for African governments stimulated by aid and debt relief. In practice, the allocated budget and the target trainee mismatch that affected the target groups program (World Capacity and Building Guide 2008).

Similar capacity needs to apply even more at local government levels, which are notoriously bureaucratic and ineffective in developing countries. As decentralization has entered the mainstream of development models over recent years, there is constant search for successful capacity building templates, which can be replicated over multiple locations. Limitations of local government units create the space frequently occupied by community- based organizations (CBOS) which may be supported by regional or national or international (NGOS). The CBOS typically possess expert understanding of the needs of local people and are best placed to create the sense of community ownership and a feedback mechanism so important to development projects.

Capacity building programs for civil society therefore focus on sustainability as their outcome. Tools will include strategic engagement of volunteers, training in organizations management, use of online peer groups networking and building alliances and improvement of fundraising and

donor relationship skills. Relationships can also break down over strategic disagreements and cross cultural misunderstanding. New theories for effective community development and its evaluation hatched in western conference centers do not chime in with equally innovative ideas generated at semi urban of our country (NGO report, 2015).

This faultiness in the current mainstream structure for development projects may create openings for the new breed of social entrepreneurs whose ideas of capacity building are likely to be more tuned to success of an organization rather than success of an individual project. Unfortunately, top-down perception of what constitute "better lives" does not always coincide with real needs. Benefits given, rather than asked for, to the wrong people on the wrong skills etc will prolong rather than alleviate poverty environment. A key dimension of capacity building for communities is therefore the "needs assessment" involving techniques such as "participatory urban appraisal" to understand what inventions will trigger the most positive response and impact (Swanepoel, 2006).

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2.4.4. Societal Expectations and Perception of Women in Community Development

The concept of self in relation to the environment and societal expectations plays a key role in academic and career objectives as well as in individual achievements of personal goals. Gergen's (2009) research emphasized the importance of the social context or social system as connected to one's self-definition not only in identity but also, in terms of action and context. He posited that the same action of an individual may be different in various contexts and that characteristics

which attributed to a person could change, depending on the environment. The social context can also affect one's motivation which could be intrinsic depending on internal desire to succeed, or extrinsic, depending on the external environment or situation (Powell 2006). With regard to career and development, understanding the individual in relation to one's environment contributes to solving the puzzle of success.

Theorists have debated whether the value of self is internal or external, depending on what other people think of them (Gecas & Mortimer 2011; Gergen 2009). Studies have shown that successful career women rely on internal self-value or respect rather than on seeking respect from external sources or other people (Northcutt 1991; Wallace 1994). However, Brockner's (2012) study showed that individuals with low self-esteem were more influenced by their surroundings. In some cases, self-evaluation referred to the value placed on self-concept in a social context (Gecas & Mortimer 2011) while at other times, self-esteem was perceived as self-evaluation by experiencing oneself (Betz & Fitzgerald 2007). In any case, experiences of challenging opportunities were important for career men and women to maintain a high level of self-esteem and to build self-confidence or beliefs that they could complete tasks successfully.

2.5. National Policy on Ethiopian Women and Policy Framework

The government will facilitate the participation of women in community development, social welfare, education, and basic social services. The general aim of policy is to ensure the full development and advancement of women and to modify laws that discriminate against women. The government will attempt to eliminate discriminatory prejudices and practices toward women, including prejudices held by women themselves. The government will make certain that women are involved in the formulation and implementation of government policies, laws, regulations, programs, and plan that directly or indirectly benefit or concern women. Government policies will be based on gender-neutral policies, on special attention to the needs of rural women, on involvement of women in decision-making processes, and on the equal participation of women in development activities and their equal share in the benefits of such activities (Ethiopia women's affairs sector 1993:37).

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A range of policies emphasize the critical role of gender, including the Constitution (1994), National Population Policy (1993), the Development and Social Welfare Policy (1996), the Educational and Training Policy (1994), the Health Policy (1993), the Agricultural Development Led Industrialization Strategy (2001), the National Policy of Ethiopian Women (1993), the Culture Policy (1997), Natural resource and Environmental Policy (1997) and others. Many of these policies explicitly call for the elimination of discrimination against women and promote women's equal participation and benefit economically, politically, socially and in leadership in all sectors. The National Policy on Ethiopian Women that was formulated in 1993 is to address gender inequality in social, economic and political areas, and to devise major strategies to address gender issues in the country. It has also an objective of ensuring that women participate in and benefit from all political, social and economic spheres on equal basis with men, to enable them to have access to social services to provide them with the means to reduce their workload, and gradually eradicate harmful traditional practices that are inflicted on women/girls. The Development and Social Welfare Policy (1996) puts special emphasis on gender issues, including elimination of all forms of discrimination against women with respect to technical training, formal sector employment, and working conditions, as well as access to healthcare services. The policy promotes conditions that enable low income women to lighten their work load and play a meaningful role in the social economic and political life (Ethiopia Growth and Transformational plan two 210/11-2014/15).

Even though Government machinery plays crucial role in the implementation of the Policy, coordinated and concerted efforts of government, non- government and women organizations are crucial to the successful implementation of the Policy. The Ethiopian National Policy on Women also recognizes the significant role Non-Governmental Organizations can play in the implementation of the Policy. "All NGO and donor countries engaged in development activities here in Ethiopia too are expected to do their utmost toward the implementation of the Policy"(Ethiopia national action plan 2008).

The empirical work of the nation to improve the participation of community development well stated on different law and proclamation but still the reality behind the work. Furthermore, some of the sector works and project to improve the participation of women in all aspect of the

development. The regional context is better than the nation context but still some of the zone of region various in their status and participation.

CHAPTER THREE

3. METHODS AND MATERIALS

3.1 Study Area

The research was conducted in Jimma city on factors that influence women participation in community development projects. The city has many concentrations of target groups than any

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Comment [u5]: Map of the study area???

others in the western towns. The research was conducted where the developmental project operated through government and non- governmental organizations with special focus of community based organization/projects initiated in the city. The city has seventeen kebele from them the research conducted particularly in Mendera Koch, Bechobore, Hermata, Awetu Mendra, and Ginjo Guduru. The target groups more available in these kebele than others kebeles of the city. The city is found in South western part of the country away from the capital city (Addis Ababa) 335KM.

The population living in Jimma town is estimated to be 195,288 (one hundred ninety five thousand two hundred eighty eight of which 97,259 of them are male and 97,969 of them are female, with areas of 50.52 square kilometers (CSA projection 2014-2017).

The study was conducted within purposively selected five kebeles of most community development projects operated. The city has a total of thirteen community development projects that has been implemented through community based organizations. Besides, there were four community developmental projects that government organizations have been operated in the selected Kebeles. Among the community based organizations found in the city three of them purposively selected based on the target beneficiaries, women empowerment, and comprehensive in their services, coverage and huge representation of the targets and geographical coverage in implementing community development project (OSSHA, SOS and Jimma Idris union).

Socio-economic background of Jimma city

Urban agriculture: Urban Agriculture in Jimma city includes horticulture (vegetables and fruits), Livestock like cattle, sheep, goats breeding and enquiries for transport purpose; moreover, dairy farming also exists in the cities which are 1, 554 in number with average holding capacity of 11 cattle/farm. There are about 50,270 cattle, sheep 25,230 goats 12,570, horses 3,510 there are 46,000 poultry farm and also, there are 350 traditional and modern beehives which include the four combined kebeles from the surrounding weredas in the city(Jimma city MSE 2013)

Trade: The main economic activity in the city is commerce (trading & catering service) and manufacturing enterprises. The local urban-rural exchange in Jimma and in its surrounding has contributed a significant business activity. Trade and commerce is the major employer activities in the town. Over 5000 medium small and micro enterprises have engaged in different distributive retail service rendering commercial activities (Jimma city trade and industry 2013)

Industry: Industries can be grouped under large, medium, and small-scale industries. There is no large-scale industry. Different kinds of medium and small-scale industries do exist in the city. The industries practiced in the city are small-scale industries and cottage industries like grain mills, oil mills, wood & metal workshops, coffee hullers, hollow block manufacturing, bakeries and pastries (Jimma city MSE 2013)

3.2 Study Design

The researcher used cross sectional study design for this study. This method was preferred because a researcher is able to collect data at one point in a time to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of study. Besides, it also used to determine and reports the way things are and also helps a researcher to describe a phenomenon in terms of attitude, values and characteristics (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999). Moreover, it helps in collecting information by interviewing or administering a questionnaire to a sample of individuals Orodho (2003).

The study employed quantitative and qualitative approach to address factors that influence women participation in community development projects in the city. The quantitative part used the questionnaires to assess factors that affect women participation at the city. Whereas, the qualitative part used in depth interview and focus groups discussion which were used to assess the problem collected from targeted or sample population. These design also used to describe analysis and interpret nature of the problem under the study based on data collected from primary and secondary sources.

This mixed research method was used so as to maintain the quality of the study for triangulations. Besides, it helped for better understanding of the research problems than either approach alone provided and strengthen that offset the weaknesses of both quantitative and qualitative. The last not the least, it also provided more comprehensive evidence for studying a research problem (Creswell, J. W. 2003).

3.3. Source of Data

To attain the aim of this study, both primary and secondary data sources were used. Primary data is that which is derived from first-hand sources. This can be historical first-hand sources, or the data derived from the respondents in survey or interview data (Bryman 2012). The Primary data was gathered from sample respondents (whom are primary Sources) which were chosen through sampling from the total study population. These include government stakeholders, non-government organization, poor women (program and non-program participants) of the target study population. The primary data is therefore best understood as the data that is being analyzed as itself, rather than through the prism of another's analysis.

Secondary data is that which is derived from the work or opinions of other researchers (Newman 1998). However, there is an extent to which the data is defined by its use, rather than its inherent nature (Flick 2011). Secondary sources data includes reports of government and non-government organization, internets, magazine, annual women and children affair office report, different books in the area of sociology, management & leadership, participation of women in public administration etc. and unpublished and published were used as references. Therefore, the most effective distinction of the two types of data is perhaps established by the use to which it is put in a study, rather than to an inherent characteristic of the data itself.

3.3.1 Source Population

Jimma city population those who had direct and/or indirect influence on the subject of the study were the source of population. Besides, women participated and not participated in community development projects. Moreover, employees of government and non- government organizations of the projects was considered as the source population which was found in Jimma city, particularly in selected Kebeles.

3.4. Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

Appropriate sample size depends on various factors relating to the subject under investigation including time, cost, data and degree of accuracy. In the first stage, Jimma city has been selected purposively owing to zonal city where more community-based organizations concentrated and relatively government community development project is operating in the city.

A combination of probability and non-probability sampling techniques were used to select the sample population. That means the selection of the study area in the city and selection of respondents from city residents (those required for in depth interviews), community-based organization, faith based organization, government stakeholders, non-governmental organizations and selected program participants and non-program participant's from city municipality and kebele administrators for interviews was based on purposive sampling. Besides, a systematic sampling technique was employed to collect data from sample respondents. The selections of respondents from sample population for questionnaires were based on systematic random sampling. This technic was employed to provide equal chances for sample population.

In order to make representative samples, first the list of all program participants and non-program participants of the three organizations were prepared. The non-participant of the program was who left at kebele that not registered but waits the program and found at bottom of the community. The total program participants and non-program participants in the study area were 1500. The lists of vulnerable groups even though not the participants of the projects captured and documented at kebele levels . Out of which 630 were program participants and the rest 870 were non-program participants; it was decided to use 339 samples by using the following simple formula. The formula is used to calculate the sample size with a 95% confidence level and with 0.05 errors (Sullivan formal, 2012).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

n= Number of samples, N= total population and e=Error tolerance

$$N = 1500$$

$$e=0.05$$

$$n= N/ (1+Ne^2)$$

$$=1500/1+1500 (0.05)^2$$

$$=315$$

Considering the non-response rate of 10% the respondents were used contingency $315+24=339$

Systematic sampling was used because; it spread more evenly over the entire population.

In addition to probability sampling, from the non-probability sampling, purposive sampling was also used to select 10 respondents for in depth-interviews and focus group discussion from different stakeholders and partners office members. Two of them were from community based and faith based organizations of the city and the other two officials responsible for non-governmental organization. Similarly, six respondents from the government stakeholders, program participants and non-program participants in the city were interviewed purposely. Moreover, for focus group discussion 24 respondents were purposively selected. The criterion used for inclusion of the respondents in the FGD was popular, influential and active community member of the kebele and city. From the total respondents averagely six participants per group was involved in the discussion. The four organized groups for FGD was from governmental stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, stakeholders (CBO,FBO,Idris and others) and ,program participants and non-program participants.

Hence, by using both (339) systematic sampling techniques and (34) purposive sampling techniques program participants, non-program participants and stakeholders' respondents were selected.

3.5. Methods of Data Collection

After the respondents were identified, both open and closed ended questions were prepared. Prior to the distribution of the questionnaires to all respondents a pilot survey was conducted in June 2017 to test the quality and efficiency of the questionnaires design and the attitudes of respondents towards filling out questionnaires. Based on the pilot survey conducted the prepared questionnaires were revised and additional person included for in depth-interviews and focus group discussion. Then, the final questionnaires were edited, summarized and distributed to those 339 systematically selected program participants and non-program participants by the researcher and research assistants. For those who unable to read and write, the questionnaires itself used as interviews. The closed and open questionnaire was administered for respondents simply for one day with a copy of the material to be filled by them. The structured interview and administered to 10 stakeholders and program participants was also granted one day with the aim of letting them have pre-advanced preparation and detailed understanding of the issues. In addition to this, focus group discussion was also administered for 24 influential participants from different group's governments, stakeholders and target groups based on participants' program in four consecutive periods.

Having collected the materials, the researcher carefully read and re-read respondent's response for each item in order to gain a sense of content given by the respondents.

3.5.1. Survey Method

A questionnaire was used for data collection tools from sample respondents. It was containing both closed and open ended formats. It was also selected because; it helps to gather data with minimum cost faster than any other tool. Moreover, the respondents could read and answer the questionnaire more freely to express their idea on the issue.

3.5.2. In-Depth Interview

In-depth interview is method of data collection procedure which is direct one to one personal interviews. A detailed background is provided by the respondents and elaborate data concerning the respondent's opinions, values, motivation, expression, feeling etc. was obtained. Besides, it

was help to triangulate the information collected through questionnaires and also was help to thoroughly investigate the information from different groups.

The interview was used to allow respondents to express their views in their own words without restriction. It was conducted with influential community groups (CBO and FBO) (2), government (2) and non- governmental (2) officials, and selected beneficiaries (2) and non-beneficiaries (2) target among the poor women. In depth interview was chosen because it allowed the interviewer as well as interviewees a maximum degree of clearness of information while transport out the discussion. In addition, it helped to obtain more detailed information on the study was conducted.

3.5.3. Focus Group Discussion

According to Kitchen and Tate (2000), Focus Group Discussion (FDG) is consists of a set of six to twelve individuals discussing on a particular topic under a guidance of a moderator who promotes interaction and directs the discussion. In order to compliment the quantitative result focus group discussions (FGD) and In-depth interview was carried out using semi-structured interviews guide.

The FGD participants was ordinary staffs, officials, and head of the offices, community groups and target community groups selected from selected Kebeles using purposive sampling. The criterion used for inclusion in the FGD was popular, influential and active community member of the kebele and city. A total 24 individual in one group with average of 6 participants per group was involved in the discussion of which one of them was from Governmental organizations, Non-governmental organizations, stakeholders (CBO,FBO,Idris and others) ,program participants and non-participants of the target groups. FGD was selected because it helps to get some facts related to the issue under the study from top official of government projects, and city administration that are there to implement the government policy.

3.6. Data Collection Procedure

Prior to all letter was written to concerned stakeholders from Jimma University for their cooperation and support for the study conducted. Then, Jimma city Finance and economic development office was communicated to write support letter for the organization operated

community development projects in the city. The organizations identified were communicated and consensus built for the study conducted and target identification. Then the head of community-based organization and government official office and other staffs availed important information like factor influencing women participation in community development projects in each kebele, core value of the projects in the purposively selected five Kebeles and organizations who was help as a guide to the selected participants in all aspect.

3.7. Data Collection Instrument

Data collection tool used for this research was structured questionnaires adapted in such a way to address each research objectives and variables and semi-structure guide for in-depth interview and FGD guide for triangulation. The questionnaires were translated to local instruction (Afan-Oromo) to reduce barriers of the language to maintain the quality of actual field survey.

3.8. Data Validity and Reliability

3.8.1. Validity of the Research Instrument

Validity the extent to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure and performs as it is designed to perform. It is rare, if nearly impossible, that an instrument be 100% valid, so validity is generally measuring in degrees. As a process, validation involves collecting and analyzing data to access the accuracy of an instrument. This particularly focuses on content validity which measures the appropriateness of the content of an instrument. In other words, do the measures (questions, observation logs, etc.) accurately assess what you want to know? There are numerous statically test and measure to assess the validity of quantitative instruments, which generally involves pilot testing. For validity of the instrument experts' pilot teas was employed for 10% of the respondents. Then after based upon the feedback to experts the modification of the questionnaires was took place. Pre-testing the questionnaire is of great significance in this survey. The questions were re- examined to ensure that they are not ambiguous, confusing, or potentially offensive to the respondents leading to biased responses.

3.8.2. Reliability of the Research Instrument

The reliability is consistency and dependency, correctness and adequacy of the instruments. For this purpose, pre-testing of the instruments was done with 10% of selected respondents. To this end consistency of the questionnaire item was measured by degree to which the items attract

similar and related responses from sample in the study. The respondents' feedback was used to validate the instruments in readiness for the study. After administering the instruments to the selected respondents, the data obtained was a true reflection of the variables under study.

3.9. Methods of Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. As it is stated under the sub topic of 'type of research', this research is of cross sectional in type. Accordingly, for realization and successful accomplishment of the study, data collected from different primary and secondary sources was recorded, edited, organized, analyzed, interpreted and presented in relation to research questions. SPSS version 20 computer software package was used for data analysis. Percentages, frequencies and rates were calculated and the results were presented in tables, graphs, and figures. Furthermore, 95% CI and P-value was used to assess the strength of association and statistical significance. Binary Logistic regression analysis was used to see the adjusted effect of each independent variable on the dependent variables.

The collected data through focus groups discussion and in-depth interviews were thoroughly narrated and their information was triangulated against the collected data.

3.10. Ethical Consideration

The organizations office head & relevant stakeholders were communicated through formal letter from office of finance and economic development. Informed verbal consent was also obtained from each study unit (community-based organization and government and stakeholders) prior to interview. Privacy and confidentiality were also maintained during interview. The objective of the study was communicated to the stakeholders and the respondents as well.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

This section contains two basic parts, the general characteristics of respondents, analysis and interpretation of data collected from the participants to address the research objectives. All were discussed in line with the basic questions posed under the basic question. One hundred sixty seven sampled participants those who unable to read and write were supported by community volunteers and face to face interviews were used to complete the data. The rest 172 questionnaires distributed for sample households of them (73) were closely mentored owing to educational status, and the entire questionnaires were properly filled and returned. Most of the data gathered were organized in tables, graphs and some figures followed by discussions. Binary Logistic regression analysis was used to see the adjusted effect of each independent variable on the dependent variables. The discussion of the data analysis was begun with background of the respondents.

4.1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

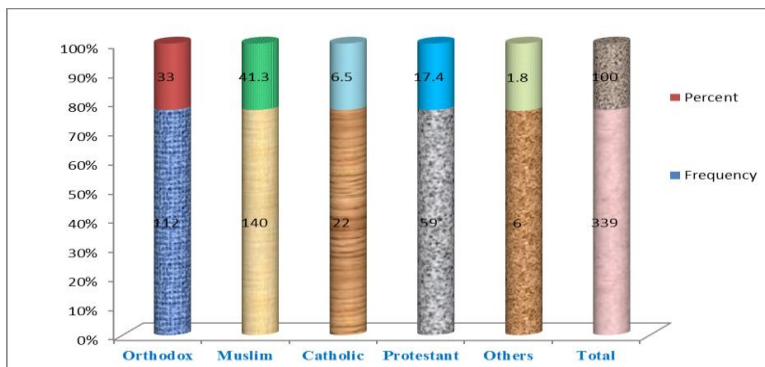
Before discussing the data related to the major items, a summary of socio-demographic characteristic of the respondents was presented below. Description of the socio –demographic Characteristics of the target population give some basic information about age, religion, educational status, current occupation, monthly income, marital status and ethnicity of the respondents.

Since socio-demographic characteristics of a given population have their own implication and relation with community development project in the specific town; they have their direct reflection on women participation in community development project and its own challenges to limit their participations.

4.1.1. Religion background of respondents

Out of the 339 target respondents, 140 (41.3%) of them were Muslims and 112 (33%) were Orthodox Christian followers. The protestant were 59 (17.4%) and followed by 22(6.5%) catholic and 6 (1.8%) others (Wakefata, catholic and the likes) respectively. Therefore, the respondents' responses showed that Muslim and Orthodox religion followers were the major respondents of this research. Orthodox religions were follower more participants of the program than the others with Muslim follower in the second stages.

Fig 1: Religion background of respondents



Source: Research report

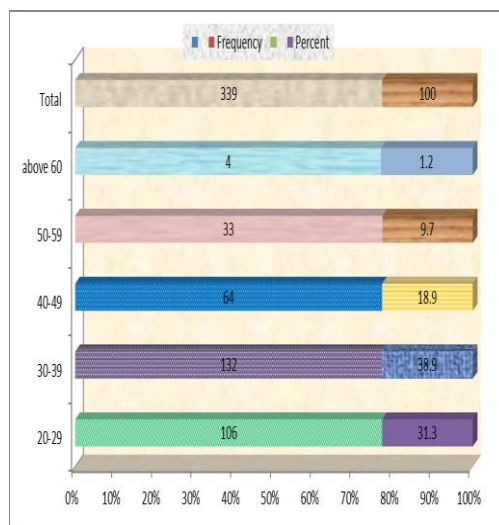
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4.1.2. Age and marital status of respondents

The below graph indicated that out of 339 respondents 132 (38.97%) were aged between 30 and 39 years, 106 (31.3 %) were aged between 20 and 29 years, 64 (18.9%) were aged between 40 and 49 years, while only 33 (9.7%) were aged between 50 and 59. The rest 4 (1.2%) of respondents were aged above 60 years. The highest percentage of the respondents was within the age 30-39 years followed by age 20-29. These two age groups were the reproductive age group both in terms of economic and fertility perspectives. These aged groups have high potential in managing themselves and their families. They have the capacity to produce high

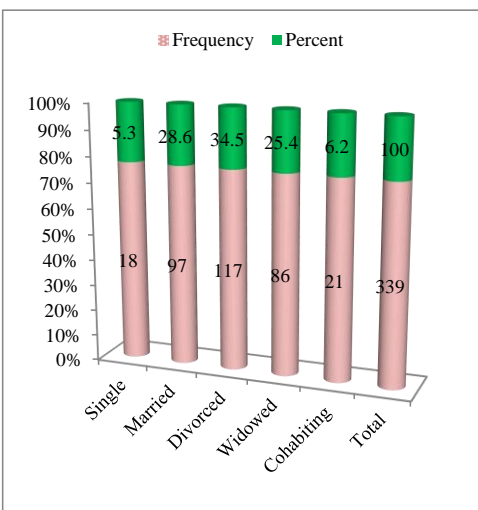
quality service and able to productive in reducing vulnerability socially and economically. Hence, this indicated that as the age group of the collected data has their own impact or relation with community development project participation. On the other hand, out of the total sample respondents 117 (34.5%) percent were divorced/separated and 97 (28.6%) percent married, 86 (25.4%) percent were widowed, 21 (6.2%) percent cohabiting and 18 (5.3%) percent were single regarding marital status of the respondents. Thus, the majorities of the respondents were divorced /separated and widowed which indicated that they had double responsibility in managing their children and life. The married individual in some houses should be got permission from their husband to go outside and participate in community development projects.

Fig 3: Age of the respondents



Source: Research report

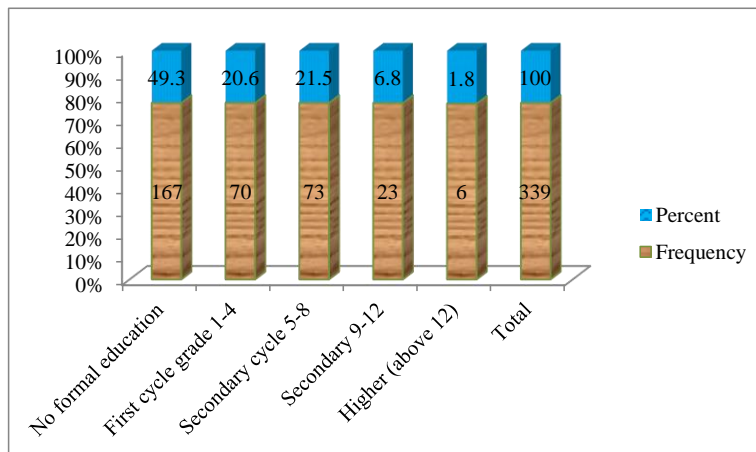
Fig 4: Marital status of the respondents



4.1.3. Educational background of the respondents

The educational background of the respondents of the responses indicated that 167 (49.3%) percent has no formal education and cannot read and properly write and they filled the questionnaires with the help of the enumerators. The others respondents 73 (21.5%) were attended secondary cycle 5-8, 70 (20.6%) were first cycle 1-4 attendants, 23 (6.8%) were secondary 9-12 attended and 6 (1.8%) were higher (above 12) had educational background. Hence, educational background of the respondent showed that most of the respondents have no formal education and unable to properly read and write which have an adverse effect on the participation and grasp adequate information from their environment though education not only the factors to get adequate information.

Fig 5: Educational background of the respondents



Source: Research report

4.1.4. Characteristics of respondents by level of their income

Regarding income of women, program and non-program participants earn 100-399 birr/month were 50 (30.3%) and 115 (69.7%) respectively. The income level of 64 (64.6%) and 35 (35.4%) of program and non-program participants was earns 400-699 birr/month. Besides, women earns

700-999 birr/month were 31 (67.4%) and 15 (32.6%) program and non-program participants. The others 1000-1299 birr/month women earns 16 (88.9%) and 2 (11.1%) program and non-program participants respectively. Program participant women 8 (88.9%) and non-participants 1 (11.1%) earns an income 1300-1599 birr/month and 2 (100%) of them were earned above 1600 birr/month. This indicated that the largest percent almost half of the income of women participated in the study were very low which is between 100-399 birr per month. The result of the study indicated that non program participants were shared the lowest economic levels compared to the participants. In most income levels categorized more than eighty percent (80%) of program participants shared high income compared to the non- participants. Though, the economic statuses of women participated in the study were significantly low to manage their life and family. This also indicated that the participation of women in community development projects was affected by economic status and ability to manage their children low. Thus, there were significantly income difference between women participated in the program and none participants. In this regard, the survey showed four out of ten women civil servants earn Birr 300 a month compared to two out of ten for men (Federal Civil Service Commission, 2005). The annual report (2016) of the three organizations indicated that program participants had better income than the non-participants.

The respondent responses indicated that there were demarcation between program participants and non-program participants. The program participants had brought change and improved regarding to capacity built, skills and knowledge of child development, social interaction and their participation in social activities likes Idris, visited neighbors during sadness and happiness events, and well understood the benefits of the program, economic status of the program participants, asset management and saving skills of the program participants were well improved compared to the non-program participants. Some of the non-program participants were have the skill of managing their business, social interaction, self-management and saving in their locality. However, the magnitude and quality of the program participants were well organized and established from the bases to support themselves and their family.

Table: Income level of the respondents

Items No.5	Responses	Program participants		Non-Program participants	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
May you tell me the amount your monthly income?	100-399	50	30.3	115	69.7
	400-699	64	64.6	35	35.4
	700-999	31	67.4	15	32.6
	1000-1299	16	88.9	2	11.1
	1300-1599	8	88.9	1	11.1
	above 1600	2	100	0	0
Total		171		168	

Source: research report

The occupation of the respondents indicated that the majority of them were 168 (49.6%) others categories i.e. day laborer, works in some houses, guilt and others very minor tasks found in the environments. The second largest 126 (37.2%) of the respondents were engaged in trader/merchants of small scale and retail from their surroundings. The rest respondents 14 (4.1%) and 30 (8.8%) of them were respectively worked in government offices and housewife. Therefore, almost half percent of the respondents were worked under daily laborers, in guilt and some body's house and earned less income and occupied by seasonal works. About 58% of working women work in the informal sector whereas the percentage of working men in the informal sector was 37.7 % (CSA 2007).

Fig 6 :Income level of the respondents

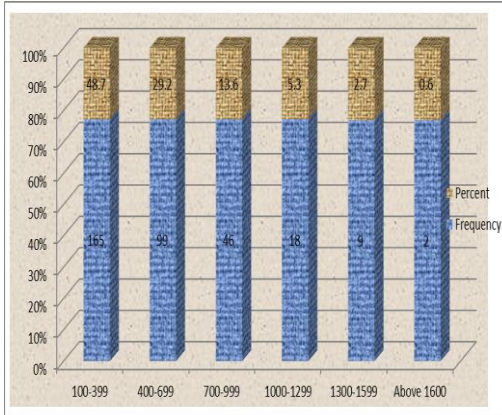
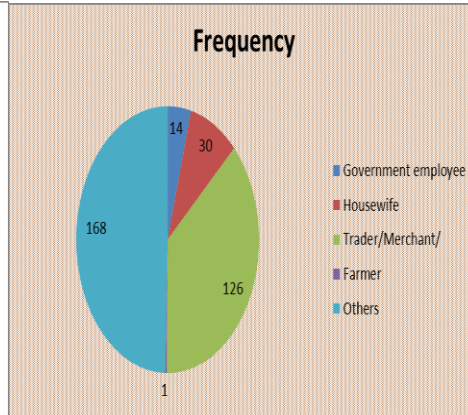


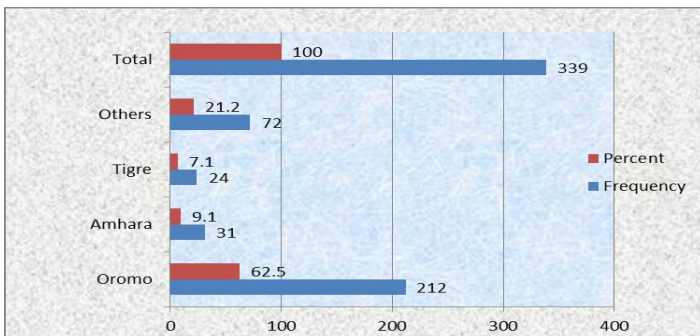
Fig 7: Occupational status of the respondents



4.1.5. Characteristics of respondents by Ethnicity

The respondents of responses showed that 212 (62.5%) of them were Oromo and 72 (21.2%) of them were others (Dawro, kaffa, Yeme and the likes) were shared the major percentage of the participants. The rest 31 (9.1%) and 24 (7.1%) of the respondents were Amhara and Tigre respectively.

Fig 8: Ethnicity of the respondents



4.2. Knowledge of women participated in community Development projects

As it could be reviewed from table below, 193 (56.9%) of the respondents responded that women living in the town knew there were community development projects found in their kebele/city. The rest percent 146 (43.1%) of them did not know the existence of any community development projects in their kebele/town. Though they were program participants in community development projects they didn't know the project name that supports them. Hence, the information collected from the respondents through questionnaires showed that most of the target women residents in the town/kebele have the information of community development projects operated in their locality. However, almost near to half of the respondents hadn't any information about the existence of community development projects in their kebeles/city. These groups of women did not know about the community development project and tied with their routine tasks and struggler with own means of living.

“Some women from the participants said that we are raring nine children day and night and caring them and never out from home. No bodies support us and have no friend to drink coffee with them. Besides, we haven't any participation in social activities owing to economic problems and strive to win our own life. We are tied with routine and domestic tasks in the home.”

The difference in information access skills of women participated more likely twice more likely than the non- participated in community development project between the study groups is statistically significant [OR (95% CI= 1.575 (1.058, 2.345)].Hence, women participation in community development project significantly affected by information access skills (P-value < 0.05).

‘Informant of from government structure of planning and Economic development office revealed that poor women those who participated in different developmental program in kebele and city can easily access the information. Besides, those who have experience in participating community development project also searching the information at all levels. However, the most vulnerable groups and no participation in developmental tasks and other social interaction left at

back yard of kebeles and town'. No bodies knew them and they were struggler with their own means of life.

Table 1: Information of women in community development project

Model/Variable	Frequency	%	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
									Lower	Upper
Community development project in the kebele										
Yes	193	56.9	0.559	0.233	5.746	1	0.017	1.749	1.107	2.761
No	146	43.1	0.455	0.203	5.016	1	0.025	1.575	1.058	2.345
If your question No.1 yes, What are they?										
OSSHA	105	31	-0.79	0.292	7.361	1	0.007	0.452	0.255	0.76
JIU	101	29.8	-1.12	0.434	6.721	1	0.01	0.325	0.139	1.288
SOS	129	38.1	-0.68	0.477	2.045	1	0.153	0.505	0.198	3.868
All	3	0.9	-0.04	0.708	0.003	1	0.96	0.965	0.241	1.713
Others	1	0.3	-0.88	0.725	1.483	1	0.223	0.414	0.1	2.112

Source: research report, Source???

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*** P-value < 0.05 in the binary logistic regression analysis

From table 1, the data collected from the respondent indicated that most of the respondents 129 (38.1%) knew community development projects operated in their kebele/town SOS and 105 (31%) of the respondents was known OSSHA (Organizational Social Service and Development for health and AIDS). The rest respondents was known 101 (29.8%), 3 (0.9%) and 1 (0.3%) respectively Jimma Idris Union (JIU), all organizations (SOS, OSSHA and JIU) and others (Rahab, and Mekideme Ethiopia) organization operated in their locality. Most of the respondents knew the organization where they got the support from their kebele and what they belonged and received support. However, the non-participants of the program also have information of community development projects operated in the areas. Few numbers of participants knew community development projects operated in the town beyond the target developmental project in the kebele. SOS community development project was known by most of the respondents

compared to the rest organization. Besides, participants of the program in this organization were greater than the other organization the study underway. The assessment indicated that information of women and participation in OSSHA is an association and statistically significant (OR 95% C=0.452 (0.255, 0.76) (P-value =0.007). Besides, information of women and participation in JIU (P-value 0.01) is statically significant.

According to the respondents responses the existence of community development project information source were includes neighbor, during coffee ceremony, from colleagues, health facilities (Clinic and Hospital), Idris members, religion members, volunteers working in their 'gare and Got', government sectors workers, community committee and the likes. This information disbursed informally and deliberately from the participants. The information flows various from organization to organizations. In Jimma Idris union, most of the information for the existence of projects delivered to the poor women through their respective Idris. The Idris member shared the information got during the membership participation and delivered for unable to attend the Idris members.

The information delivering mechanism of OSSHA to the target groups mostly from health facilities (clinic and Hospital) found in the city. Most of target program participants in this organization were HIV+ (HIV positive women during adherence follow up). The health facilities also inform to target women for the existence of community development projects in the city. Besides, volunteers who were working in the organization also deliver information to nearby target groups and others during home visits on weekly bases. Those who were not disclosed their result also oriented on benefits of disclosure and information were delivered during this session.

Regarding to SOS, the information flows through identified program volunteers and committee in collaboration with concerned government structures. This information sharing mechanism in the organization had the lion share. Poor women found in the respective kebeles identified and prioritized through information gathered from volunteers and committees. Moreover, information was accessed through coffee ceremony, religions and neighbors during the target groups meet each other's on this occasion. The information disseminated via different channel

and community engagement via identified committees and representative that made biased to the community.

Therefore, the information sharing mechanism of the organizations was promising but most of poor women who were not have any connection with this information channels highly affected for participating in community development projects. Most poor women living in the community were busy with their routine tasks and were not participated in information sharing mechanism. In all organization the study conducted information delivery mechanism were poor and don't address the wide community to share information. Hence media and local community message delivering likes posting on public information center and posting the information on kebeles to address the needy groups.

Table 2: Participation in community development project and existence of selection criteria to enroll target groups

Model/Variable	Frequency	%	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
									Lower	Upper
Existence of selection criteria to enroll target groups										
Yes	147	43.6	-0.81	0.234	12.078	1	0.001	0.444	0.281	0.702
No	192	56.4	-0.7	0.248	7.993	1	0.005	0.496	0.305	0.806
Individual participation in community Development project										
Yes	147	43.4	-0.45	0.25	3.294	1	0.005	0.635	0.389	1.037
No	185	54.6	0.081	0.252	0.103	1	0.748	1.084	0.662	1.776

[Source: research report](#)

** P-value < 0.05 in the binary logistic regression analysis

The respondents revealed that 147 (43.4%) of women were participated to community development projects in their locality. Above half of the participants 185 (54.6%) were not before participated in community development projects in the identified organization and others. Previously, women who were participated in community development program acquired enough

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experience to participate in others program and more likely participate than the non- participates and statically significant (OR (95% CI=0.635 (0.389, 1.037) (P-value =0.005). The national and international instruments have been developed to enhance women participation in community development projects. However, the practical implementation and translation to practice is very stagnant. Moreover, developmental partners' skills and knowledge toward this issue is also limited and follow up from government structures is below the standard (Women and Children affairs office report 2016). The Ethiopian National Policy on Women also recognizes the significant role Non-Governmental Organizations can play in the implementation of the Policy/instruments (Ethiopia national action plan 2008).

“Some respondents said that we haven't any information about community development project implemented in our kebeles and we don't know what do mean by project in its sense. Besides, women participated in the project might have relatives or other participants who support them to be enrolled. Some of the respondents have been lived more than ten years in kebeles but haven't ID card for their residence.”

The women who were participated in community development projects responded that they were participated owing to well understand of the project benefits. The others were not participated in community development project because they had low awareness, wrong perception of women, lack of information, lack of support letter from kebeles and kebele Id card, lack of permanent residence, frequent mobile from place to place owing to house rent escalation among the common stated by the respondents. Hence, more than half percent of women were not participated in community development project in their locality.

From key informant of Health office department of HIV/AIDS prevention,

“Most women participated in community development projects were those who had experience before ten years. They were evenly distributed over kebeles. These target groups have good rapport with kebele structures and some government offices. They always works to attend any newly project operate in the town. However, most vulnerable groups remaining in the town still suffer with their existing problems. Participation of vulnerable groups from the community needs multiple efforts of government structures and programmers. Furthermore, neglected target needs

support and enhance their awareness in participating community development projects. Women have been lived fifteen years in our kebele hasn't ID of her residence”.

From table 2, the data collected from respondents showed that 192 (56.6%) of them did not know the selection criteria to be enrolled in the program particularly poor women. The remaining 147 (43.4%) of the respondents were known the selection criteria of community development project to enroll target groups. In this study there was significant difference between the study groups on knowing the selection criteria and participation of women in community development project [OR (95% CI) =0.496 (0.305, 0.806) P-value =0.005]. From the responses of the respondents researcher understood that most women program and non-program participants didn't know the selection criteria to be enrolled in community development projects. Most of them expect that they were enrolled in the program owing to the willingness of stakeholders and project staffs interest rather based on the selection criteria and their vulnerability status. Besides, the non-participants of the program almost all of them were not know the selection criteria of the community development project implemented in their areas. This revealed that selection criteria were one of the major factors that hinder women participation in community development project. Moreover, low skills and knowledge of women to be enrolled in the program, no how of the program implemented in their areas and have no information whether the programs include or exclude them were also others factors.

“Some of the respondents said that we are illiterate and never read and write to grasp any information from the surroundings. In addition, we lost our memory owing to many responsibility and sick with forgetting problems. We haven't any experience to capture information ideally and source of information mostly unknown to reach the target groups. Besides, we are no how of the information to be included or excluded in developmental projects; however, education is not the only source of information.”

Therefore, selection criteria were another factor that affects women participation in community development projects. The document reviewed and report of the organization had no any information about the selection criteria and didn't give any rooms about the selection. However, the project documents of the organization has clearly set and detail describe the selection criteria of target enrolled in the program (Annual report 2016).Hence, selection criteria is the serious project challenge to enroll in the program.

Table 3: Some of selection criterial to enroll in the program

Items No.11	Responses	Frequency	Percent
If your question No, 10, answer yes, what are they?	Economic vulnerability	67	19.8
	HIV/AIDS case	25	7.4
	Chronic ill	20	5.9
	Social problem	10	2.9
	Disability	8	2.4
	Stigmatized/marginalized	6	1.8
	Burden of family size	15	4.4
	I don't know	188	55.5
	Total	339	100.0

The collected data from the respondent indicated that 67 (19.8%) of women said that economic vulnerability was one of the selection criterion to be enrolled poor women in community development projects. The target participants who said that HIV/AIDS case was another selection criteria to participate women in community development projects that shared 25 (7.4%). Moreover, chronic ill and burden of family size were respectively 20 (5.9%) and 15 (4.4%) among the selection criteria of community development project as respondents responded. The social problem 10 (2.9%), disability 8 (2.4%) and stigmatized/marginalized were also among the selection criteria the respondents stated through the questionnaires. These target groups were participated on developmental activities particular in come generating activities based on need assessment. Thus, economic vulnerability was the main selection criteria of the project and women participate in community development projects because of this vulnerability. HIV/ADIS also another major selection criterion of community development project per the respondents responses. However, the largest response of the respondents showed that

188(55.5%) of women didn't know the selection criteria of community development projects operated in their environments. Hence, women participation in community development projects was highly affected by selection criteria. Most of women participated in this study also didn't know who was eligible for the project operated in their kebeles/town. Therefore, women participation in community development program was influenced by selection criteria and unable to know the projects operated in their area concerns them or not.

Table 4: Community development project represent women for target identification

Item No.12	Responses	Frequency	Percent
Do you have women representative in community development projects that vie for identifying program participants in your area? 1. Yes 2.No	Yes	129	38.1
	No	210	61.9
	Total	339	100.0

The respondent revealed that 210 (61.9%) of the target beneficiary/program participants were selected without the involvement of women during program screening. The rest 129 (38.1%) of the respondents said that while the target program selected/screened for community development project there were women representation/participation. The respondent's response indicated that women were not represented during screening of target program participants.

“Information indicated that responded that in community development project women participation in many of them are limited in numbers and others are none. Besides, the problems of women are not articulated well in the community and not encourage well. Moreover, women are not represented in the screening committee and others for program.”

These also affect women participation compared to other target group in the program owing to women problems were not well articulated and clearly stated during screening process. In addition, in most organizations their employments process was not considered gender balance.

The organization employees most of them, more than 90%, were male and from the project side female representation very minimal and these also affect women participation in community development projects.

The participation of women in electing beneficiaries/program participants were varies from organization to organizations. In some organizations women were participated as one of the compositions of committee established via organization project design allows for women representation. In other organizations women were represented either of as community groups, community based organization, faith based organization or Idris members for screening target groups. Furthermore, others organization represents program participants from both sexes in kebeles and women affairs offices for screening target projects. As community volunteers women were selected to screen target groups in their locality. These were some of the mechanism to ensure women participation in selecting/screening target program and participation in community development projects. Though these efforts were made so far in participating women in community development projects but the actual performance of them was still very stagnant. The liberal feminist warns that nobody should benefit from this existing gender differences because both male and female are important in the development of the society (Gender theory 2007).

From the informant of women and children affairs office indicated that woman was not participated in community development program compared to men for screening and selection of program participants. The major reason explained was women had less exposure and chance to represent women as most of the tasks dominated by male. Besides, women has skills and knowledge but limited owing to willingness of husband and negative community attitude to go outside frequently. Furthermore, as women mostly passed their times outside, they captured bad behaviors from their colleagues and unable to accept command from her husband. However, the reality behind far apart from this and women has good contributors in community development as most of women problems well known by them. The problem of women was more magnified by the community than men though they created similar problems. Therefore, these factors hinder women participation in community development projects.

Table 5. Cultures and women participation

Items No.14	Responses	Frequency	Percent
May your culture prevent you from playing active role in community development projects?	Strongly agree	25	7.4
	Agree	185	54.6
	Moderately agree	107	31.6
	Disagree	16	4.7
	Strongly disagree	6	1.8
	Total	339	100.0

The findings depicted from the above table reveals that 185 (54.6%) and 107 (31.6%) respondents respectively agreed and moderately agreed that the existing cultures they were followed prevent them not to play active roles in community development projects. The respondents were also responded that culture in which women life prevent them not actively play their roles in community development project which account 25 (7.4%) of the total respondents. These participants were strongly agreed as cultural factors prevent them to play their roles. The rest 16 (4.7%) and 6 (1.8%) of them respectively Disagree and strongly disagree culture has no effect on the participation women in developmental projects. In most societies there are cultural beliefs and practices, which undermine women's status and contribute to gender based discrimination (Carolyn K. and Esther 2015). Therefore, the respondent responses indicated that cultural factors inhabit women participation in community development projects which account for 317(93.5%) although the level of factors various in degree.

The working culture, the housing condition and raring of children in the house and most tasks performed by women in the locality was domestic. Some of the respondent forwarded their responses that women must get permission from her husband to go out and participated. Besides, women fears their neighbors go early in the morning and back home in the evening the cultural prohibited for them. The domestic tasks condition were also other important factors that women barred to participate in community development projects.

Informative of women and children affairs office department of women capacity development revealed that women as tied with domestic tasks and rearing children at homes. The burden of home tasks still left to women and had less exposure for outside. Husbands considered him as solely responsibility of outside tasks and manage their family. He feel inferiority when wife went outside for participating in community development program and consider unable to manage them and also his dignity touched but the reality true in most cases. Moreover, some of them less attitude toward understanding of saving and benefit of community development projects. Some of them were religious oriented not to participate and culturally limited in participating community development projects.

As it can be reviewed from table 6, 111 (32.7%) of women participated in community development projects responded that the organizations were encouraged them to play their active roles and used them as exemplary of community groups. The others respondents said that 81 (23.9%) of them were partially encouraged women to play their active roles in community development projects. The majority of women participated in community development project responded that 147 (43.4%) of them were not encouraged to play their active roles in community development projects in their locality. There is association between women participation and an encouragement of community development project to play active roles in the community and statically significant ($p\text{-value}=0.014$). Document reviewed and report of the organization indicated that target disaggregation on different workshops and trainings in community development program were male dominated (Annual report 2015). Furthermore, According to gender and developmental theory, early approaches to women in development recognized that development had ignored the important role played by women in their communities and, as a result, largely excluded them from the design and implementation of development projects. The women in development (WID) approach recognize that more efficient and effective development requires the active participation of women as well as men.

The organizations that were encouraged women to play their active roles in community development projects through continues mentoring and coaching, provided special trainings, encouraged peer discussion and provided session of discussion on weekly bases on their locality

were among the common. However, the others who were not encouraged them to play their active roles in the program not arrange such types of support for target women. Hence, organizations (OSSHA, SOS and JIU) that operated community development program were not encouraged women to play their active roles in the program. Individual organizations such as local community groups are crucial providers of capacity building programs whilst themselves often lacking capacity to sustain their mission. However some of community development project women have been left out during these sessions ((World Capacity and Building Guide 2008).

Some respondents replied that women are not encouraged to play their active roles in community development projects. Program leaders and community committee head aren't women and still there is gender difference in the community. Besides, women are seen inferior than others in leading and playing active roles in the community. Rather in community development project, in local institution women are not encouraged to play their active roles and active participants."

Informant from Community and faith based organization explained that most women was not encouraged to participate in community development owing to less skills and knowledge ,wrong perception, religious factors, less awareness of the program and not well identified the most neglected target groups were the most that hinder women participation in community development projects. Besides, most women was ambitious to get handout service but not considered others challenges of program participation. The others were also failing their hopes for seeing those who were with project for many years but no changes on their life.

Table 6: Community attitude toward women participation, encourage women and training/workshop

Model/Variable	Frequency	%	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
									Lower	Upper
Community development project operated in your area encouraged women to play active role										
Yes	111				6.079	2	.048			
No	147		-.762	.311	5.993	1	.014	.467	.253	.859
Partially	81		-.410	.300	1.877	1	.171	.663	.369	1.193

Participated in organized workshop/training										
Yes	116	34.2								
No	223	65.8	-.518	.235	.454	1	.500	.854	.539	1.352
Community have positive attitude toward women participation										
Yes	89	26.3			8.091	2	0.018			
No	114	33.6	0.364	0.258	2.001	1	0.157	1.44	0.869	2.385
Partially	136	40.1	0.62	0.229	7.332	1	0.007	1.859	1.187	2.913

** P-value < 0.05 in the binary logistic regression analysis

The collected data indicated that 89 (26.3%) of community members had positive attitude toward women participation in community development projects. The local community 136 (40.1%) of them were partially positive attitude toward women participation in the program. However, 114 (33.6%) of community were not have positive attitude toward women participation in community development project. Thus, the majority of community groups didn't have positive attitude toward women participation in developmental projects. The active participation roles of women in community development projects were influenced by community. According to this study there is significant difference between women participation and community attitude toward women in participating community development projects and statistically significant (p-value= 0.007).

According to the responses of respondents, the main reason that community didn't have positive attitude toward women participation in the program includes were biased information of about and changes of women, wrong perception of only HIV+ participants in projects ,less interaction with community and double responsibility of women in achieving the roles in the community, habituated of domestic tasks fail to manage of external tasks were among the reason community have negative attitude for women participation in community development projects. Besides, some community perceived women as less self-esteem and self-confidence, lack of motivation

and ambition to accept challenges though participated in community development projects. Hence, community perception and attitude affected women participation in community development projects. The concept of self in relation to the environment and societal expectations plays a key role in academic and career objectives as well as in individual achievements of personal goals. However, Brockner's (2012) study showed that individuals with low self-esteem were more influenced by their surroundings.

Informant from program participants, women was not positively accepted to participate in community development projects owing to many reasons. From them the common were less confident on women tasks, considered as limited skill and knowledge, developed dependence syndrome, seek handout services beyond to change them were the main reason that community developed negative attitude for women not to participate in community development projects. However, the reality far apart from this and well equipped for aforementioned problems. Furthermore, women considered as developed bad behavior and gender abused if frequently out to participate in community development projects.

The respondents responses in table 6 indicated that 116 (34.2%) of women participated in community development projects received training from respective organization. The majority of women participated in the study 223 (65.8%) of them were not received any training yet. Though program participants target women was not fully trained on the areas of community development projects. Some of non-participants of the program were received the training but most of them were not participated on the training /workshop organized by the organizations. Participation of women in workshop/training and community development project was not statically significant (P-value =0.500). Individual organizations such as local community groups are crucial providers of capacity building programs whilst themselves often lacking capacity to sustain their mission (World Capacity and Building Guide 2008).

Three of the organizations were organized the trainings for target women on basic saving and loan, business selection, planning and management, child development, Parma and urban gardening, financial management and product marketing skills and Journey of life were among

the common trainings provided to women participated in the program. The trainings provided were helped them to improve their saving habits, Microenterprise identification and management, record keeping and financial management of target women, child developmental monitoring skills and knowledge and nutritional status of target groups were changed and improved. However, the non-trained women and belongs to community development and others working under these constrain of training disadvantaged. The majority of women in this study were not received the training that improved their skills and knowledge of community development projects.

However, there were huge differences among program and non- program participants in community development projects owing to the capacity building trainings provided. Through trainings, orientations and sessions arranged for program participants the following changes were made. Awareness of program targets and their families on child development, business management and marketing skills and working habit are improved. Furthermore, skills and knowledge, economic status, basic essential services, self-resilient, asset management, conflict resolution, social bond/interaction and benefit of projects of program participants are improved compared to the non- program participants. *One respondent said that most of my life was passed in darkness, however, I started with dim light in managing my business.*” Despite to the change made for program participants, some of them were developed dependency on the program rather changing them and self –sustain. However, both of them were shared inconsistency of developing working habit and able to change themselves. But most of non-program participants were unable to track their progress and status, on-transparent and less management of their business.

4.3. Focus Group Discussion

The participants of this focus group discussion were government stakeholders, non-governmental organization staffs and program and non-program participants.

From the discussion researcher found out that services provided to the target groups includes capacity building, handout services, economic strengthening, food and nutrition, shelter and health services were among the common. The service provided to target groups most of them

was known by government and non- government organizations. However, most program and non-program participants didn't know services provided to the target groups. Some of the program participants were received capacity building trainings but unable to mention them. This indicated that program participants received service unknowingly without need assessments. The service provided without active participation and skills and knowledge didn't contribute any changes on the life the target groups. Hence, program services skills and knowledge was left on programmers and stakeholders.

The problems women faced to participate in community development projects were lack of adequate information about the projects, routine domestic tasks, gender roles, cultural factories, social problems and economic problems, awareness problems, understanding the project wrongly and work load were among the majors. This indicated that women were tied with domestic tasks and lack of adequate information to participate in the program. Moreover, some of them seek permission from their husband to go outside and less aware the benefit of projects in their locality. The problems of women participation in community development projects significantly changed overtime and some of them understood the benefits of the project and their awareness also enhanced. These not to mean that all women in the community were have the same understanding and faced problems in participating community development projects.

Some community who have information and project concept showed direction for those faced problems in participating community development projects. The support provided to them includes discussion with community development projects in the city, supporting to get Id card from kebeles, transferring information during ceremonies and events, working with women and children affairs office and kebeles were some of them. Beyond this the community supports them to a member of Idris through financial support and in turn to participate in community development projects those who enroll the target groups through Idris.

Women participation in community development projects was determined through different bodies in the three organizations. In some of the organization community committee established under the organizational project, volunteers and staffs were determined the participation of women in the program. Besides, in other organization volunteers selected from the community

played active roles for participant selection; however, the remaining Idris members and Idris leader decided the participation of women in community development projects. In this organization women who was participate in community development should be a member of Idris. Generally, women participation in community development was decided by individual interest, family, volunteers, committee/stakeholders and staffs of the projects. However, in reality women participation in community development project was determined by project tools and observation of the target groups at the ground. Though there were no standardized tools that the same organization works with different project implemented under it and donor focused identification were carried out the study areas.

Some women were refused to participate in community development projects in their kebeles/town because of many reasons as the respondents stated on their responses. The common reason stated by the organization were searching for potential projects, lack of awareness and information on the benefit of the projects and community perception the main reason for women not willing to participated in community development projects. Therefore, factors stated above facilitate women refusal on participating community development projects.

The participation of women in community development projects was enhanced in many ways based on the responses of study participants. This participation could be enhanced through coordination and collaboration of stakeholders, community and target program participants and project staffs. Furthermore, thoroughly working with concerned bodies on problems identification, prioritizing target groups and their problems severity against the others, providing awareness creation program and training target stakeholders on program package and developing standardized selection criteria and tools for the same program implemented with different organization were the areas that needs special focus on enhancing the participation women in community development projects. The roles of government stakeholders were identification of problems and needy target groups in the locality. In addition, equip the non-governmental organization and community groups through capacity development and follow up the implementation and standard of their proposal on serving the target groups. The non-governmental organization were working closely with community groups from village to kebele levels and identifying eligible target for programming and awareness creation program session

on identifying and supporting needy groups from the grassroots levels. Hence, the multiple efforts of this group enhance the participation of women in many aspects in community development projects.

The practical experience of government and non-government organization affected women participation in community development projects. The selection criteria, project design was not considered the social setting, culture and program participants needy wasn't identified with skills and knowledge and less stakeholders' participation in program implementation and identification were from the non-organization sides. However, government was not follow up the implementation of partners and lack of thorough review of project proposal, and not built the capacity of organization and community in selecting eligible target groups and lack of proper documentation and identification of women problems in the locality. The problems stated under government and non-government organizations were affected women participation in community development projects.

For improving women participation in community development projects integration and collaboration of stakeholders and program implementers and program participants for benefiting target groups and enhancing women participation. Intensively working at grassroots levels in build the skills and knowledge of women in participating community development project with concerned stakeholders. Prioritizing and identification challenges and target vulnerable women at all level and documenting it for easily retrieval of the information for concerned stakeholders and usage for decision making. These were some of the important points that research participant forwarded for future use.

Despite the effort made to enhance women participation in community development projects still there were challenges for low women participation. The information grasped from the organizations study underway showed that there were no identified challenges and problems that contribute for low women participation in community development projects. However, there were factors that hinder women participation in community development that captured informally by program staffs, committees and government stakeholder. There were no captured comprehensive and standard data at city and kebele levels that that showed women participation

in community development. The identified challenge showed that there were women attitudinal problems, practical women participation in difference programs and skills and knowledge of them to access information, integration and collaboration of women with other program areas from the most captured data individually and in groups. However, project implementers and stakeholders were not captured any information in this regard and simply talks what informally they understood from the environment and grapes at their home. Program owners and stakeholders should need intensive work on identifying challenge that hinders women participation in community development projects. Besides, city level women challenges should be identified and documented as office level for easily retrieval for programming and working with concerned stakeholders on minimizing the magnitude of the problems. The offices of government and program owners should prioritized the existing problems of women in participating in developmental program. Furthermore, capacity building, use appropriate channels of communication for grasping information, timely identification of problems, disseminate information on public events, coordination and collaboration with stakeholders and update the unreached problems among the effort should be made to alleviate the problems.

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CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

The study revealed that women participation in community development projects were influenced with many factors. These factors directly or indirectly affected women participation in developmental program in their city and respective kebeles.

The study indicated that poor women those who were participated in different developmental program in kebele and city can easily access the information. Besides, those who had experience in participating community development project also searching the information at all levels. However, the most vulnerable groups and no participation in developmental tasks and lack social interaction left at back yard of kebeles and city. No bodies know them and they were struggler with their own means of life'

According to the study conducted women participation in community development projects were affected with many factors. The factors were includes lack of adequate information about the projects, routine domestic tasks, gender roles, cultural factors, social and economic problems, lack of awareness were among the majors. Besides, most respondents have no formal education and unable to properly read and write which have an adverse effect on the participation and grasp adequate information though education is not the only means to get information. These factors were determinate for women participation in community development projects.

The study revealed that majorities of women participated in community development were divorced /separated and widowed in marital status which indicated that they had double responsibility in managing their children and life. In addition, in some houses married women needs prior approval/permission from her husband to go outside also other problems. The marital status of women was another factor that affected women participation in community development projects.

The study showed that women participation in community development projects were also influenced with the following factors wrong perception of women, lack of support letter from

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kebeles and kebele Id card, lack of permanent residence, and frequent mobile of target beneficiaries among the common stated by the respondents. This indicated that women participation in community development project was affected /influenced with the above reason.

The study revealed that women participation in community development projects was highly affected by selection criteria. In most areas of the study conducted both participants and non-participants were not known the selection criteria of enrollment. Even program participants of the study were not known who eligible for the programming. Moreover, there was not any standardized selection criteria of program participants even with the same organization that implemented different projects.

Furthermore, women involvement in staffing and committee for screening target groups in most organization and stakeholders were less than 20% and most of the employees were male (90%) and in others particular project was none. Hence, in most organizations women were not encouraged to participate in staffing and committee member for reaching more women in community development projects.

However, the problems of women participation in community development projects somewhat changed overtime and some of them understood the benefits of the project and their awareness also enhanced. These not to mean that all women in the community were have the same understanding and faced problems in participating community development projects.

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5.2. Recommendations

Based on the finding of the study the following recommendation was forwarded that to be believed to improve women participation in community development projects.

Program and stakeholders' integration and collaboration are important in improving women participation in community development projects. The main factors that influenced women participation in community development includes lack of adequate information about the projects, routine domestic tasks, gender roles, cultural factors, social and economic problems, and lack of awareness were among the majors. To solve this problems multi sectorial approach was important and integrative planning and implementation of the program among actors to benefit the vulnerable groups.

Most of the vulnerable target groups were not participated in community development projects. However, those who had experience in participating community development project easily access information and had good rapport with stakeholders. In contrary to this, the most vulnerable groups and no participation in developmental tasks and less social interaction left at back yard of kebeles and city. Hereby, concerned stakeholders participation, engagement and appropriate targeting should be improved to reach the most vulnerable groups. Therefore, intensively working at grassroots levels in build the skills and knowledge of women in participating community development project is the major tasks.

The information and data of target vulnerable groups in both governments and non-government organizations were not well captured and documented at all levels. Besides, target groups identification and prioritization were not conducted in respective operation and difficult to retrieval of the information for concerned stakeholders and utilize for decision making. Some of information sharing mechanism of the organization was through Idris members, volunteers, community committees, neighbors, coffee ceremony, religious, government sectors and health facilities were among the common. Therefore, the information sharing mechanism in some organizations was promising but most of poor women who were not have any connection with this information channels highly affected for participating in community development projects.

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Besides, most poor women living in the community were busy with their routine tasks and tied with rearing children and haven't any chance to get information shared from their colleagues and other participants.

There were many ups and down in improving women participation in developmental projects. Stakeholders and programmer roles and responsibilities were not articulated well in the community. Hence, roles and responsibility of government structures, community groups and non-government organization should be clearly stated on improving women participation in community development projects.

Government organization follows up and integration with non-government organizations was less in reaching target groups. Thus, government organization should equip the non-governmental organization and community groups through capacity development and follow up to successful implementation of the program and prepare community based project design in reaching vulnerable groups.

There were no standardized selection criteria among organizations and government structures for identification of target groups to enroll them. Even there were different selection criteria of organizations implementing the same project for programming vulnerable groups. Hence, government structure should customize national standard of protection policy and OVC service delivery guidance to organization operating this program across the city. Besides, organizations who are working the same program with different entity should develop the same selection criteria to enroll target for their program.

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Annex 1 Questionnaire

Community development projects

Informed consent

Good morning/ Good afternoon!

My name is _____. I am here to collect data in order to study the factors that influence women's participation in community development projects. You are selected to participate in this research. The information you provide will help a lot to improve women participation. The interview usually takes an average of 30 minutes to 40 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons. Your name will not be written on this form, and will never be used in connection with any of the information you tell me.

Code: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

(Signature of the interviewer certifying that consent has been obtained verbally).

Place of data collection:

Zone _____ Woreda _____ kebele _____

Got _____ Date of data collection _____

Name of the data collector _____ Signature _____

Name of Supervisor _____ Signature _____

Date Checked _____

Category 1) Project beneficiaries 2) Non-project beneficiaries 3. Government and non-government organization staffs and representative

Result: 1) complete 2) Incomplete

Instruction: Multiple answers are possible for a question which has lists of answers through probing the respondents and circle the answer given by respondents. Please respect the skip up pattern.

PART 1: SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

<i>No</i>	Questions	Alternative responses	
1	How old are you?	_____ (years)	
2	What is your religion?	1 Orthodox 2 Muslim 3 Catholic 1 Protestant 2 Other (specify _____)	
3	What is the highest level of education you have attained?	1 No formal education 2 First cycle grade1-4, 3 Second cycle grade 5-8 4 secondary (9-12), 5 higher (above 12)	
4	What is your current occupation?	1 Government employee 2 Housewife 3 Trader /Merchant/ 4 Farmer 5 Others _____	
5	May you tell me the amount your monthly income?	_____	

6	What is your marital status?	1 Never married 2 Married 3 Divorced/separated 4 Widowed 5 Cohabiting	
7	Are you beneficiaries of the program?	1 Yes 2 No	
Q109	Ethnicity	1. Oromo 2. Amhara 3. Tigre 4. Others	

PART II: SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

1. Is there any community developmental project in your town/kebele? 1.Yes 2.No
2. If your question No.1 yes, what are they?

3. Where do you get the information? How?
4. Do you participate to any community development project before? 1.Yes 1.No
5. If yes/no, please reason out

6. Is there any standard selection criterion to enroll target in the program? 1. Yes 2. No
7. If your answer yes, what are they?

8. Do you have women in community development projects that vie for elective program participants in your area? 1. Yes 2.No

9. If your answer yes, how do women participate?

10. May your culture prevent you from playing active in community development projects?

(Tick as applicable)

Strongly agree Agree

Moderately agree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

11. If your answer strongly agree, agree or moderately, why?

12. Do community development project operated in your areas encourage women participation and their active roles? 1. Yes 2. No

13. If your answer yes/no, how does it facilitate? How is it not?

14. Do community have positive attitude toward women participation in community development projects? 1. Yes 2. No

15. If your answer is yes/no, why?

16. Have you attended any organized trainings/workshops? 1. Yes 2. No

17. If your answer is yes, who organized? What do you benefited from it?

Annex: 2 Semi-structured interview guides

In-depth Interview				Total
Government	Non-government organization	CBOs and FBOs	Beneficiary and non-beneficiary	
2	2	2	2	8

Questions for In-depth interview of key informants

Zone _____ **Woreda**

Name of the interviewee _____, **Age** _____, **Sex** _____

Profession _____, **Position** _____

Date of interview _____

1. How do you evaluate the overall community development program in participating poor women?
2. What a significant change do you see between program participants and non- program participants women? (Capacity, economic, social intervention)?
3. What do you think as a reason for low women participation in community development projects despite the efforts made so far?
4. Is there some identified challenges which contributed for under-participation of women in community development projects you ever recognized?
5. What possible solutions do you recommend to solve those challenges?
6. Did any refusal of women to participate in community development projects in the village? If the answer is yes, how many? What solutions you propose to end such problem in the future?

7. How do you judge the work load of women in participating community development projects?
8. What type of clear demarcation is there between program participants and non-program participants and how did you evaluated that?
9. May you tell me the strength and weakness of the community development projects with regard to women participation?

FGD _____

Focus group discussion		
Government	Non-government	Beneficiary and non-beneficiary
6	6	2(6)

Information about participants of FGD

S.No	Age	Sex	M status	Occupation	Edu/status	Religion	Ethnic
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							

Question for FGD

1. What do you know about community development projects services for poor women?
2. What are the major women problems for participating in community development projects? Can you give some examples of the problems?
3. What kinds of problems do women have here? Has the problems gotten worse, better, or stayed the same in the last year?

4. How does the community help women participation when they have problems? Do you know women who have been forced to delivery problems? How does the community respond to this?
5. Can you describe the roles of community for supporting/affecting women to participate in community development projects within your village?
6. Who decides women participation in community development program? Why?
7. Why some women in the village don't participate in community development projects?
8. How can and how should this community development projects enhance women participation in the program? What is the role of government, community and non-governmental organizations to enhance their participation?
9. What are the practice and experience of government and non-governmental organizations that affect the participation of women in community development projects?
10. What suggestion or comment do you have for the improvement of women participation in community development projects?