

# JIMMA UNIVERSITY



**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES  
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
STUDIES**

**ASSESSMENT OF PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL  
ACTIVITIES: THE CASE OF ALE WOREDA, ILUBABOR ZONE,  
OROMIA REGIONAL STATE  
PREPARED BY: GIZACHEW TEFERA**

**ATHESIS SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL**

**STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR MASTER OF ART (M A) IN  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

**ADVISOR EMNET YITNA (Ass. Pro)**

**CO. ADVISOR GEMECHU DEBESA (M.Sc.)**

**OCTOBER . 2023  
JIMMA ETHIOPIA**

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# Approval Sheet

## Jimma University

### School of Graduate Studies

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by GIZACHEW TEFERA entitled: Participation of Women in Agricultural Activities In Oromia region In Ilubabor Zone: The Case of Ale Woreda , and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Geography and Environmental Studies.

#### APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINERS

_____	_____	_____
Chairperson	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Advisor	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Internal Examiner	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
External Examiner	Signature	Date

## **Acknowledgement**

Above all I would like to thank the almighty God for the Mercy and Blessings. My sincere appreciation goes to all those who helped me in the process of completion of this thesis. I especially want to thank my advisor Emnet Yitna (Ass.pro.) for his valuable and professional guidance to completion of the thesis. Also my thanks are great to Gemechu Debesa (M.Sc.) for his invaluable, corrections, suggestions and guidance in all phases of the study. Thirdly I am highly grateful to my colleague Nasredin Ebrahim (M.A) who helped me by arranging and editing the research report.

In addition I would like to thank the Ale worked management officers and Ale woreda agricultural bureau for their voluntarily helping specially, by giving me some information about the Woreda population, climate and other information. I am thank full to those Sample household heads, key informants as well as Ale Woreda Rural development officers and DAs who filling up the questionnaires, Participated in the FGDs and in interviews by scarifying their precious time. I would like to thank all my friends who in one or another way contribute for the successful completion of this thesis. I wish them a complete bliss in their life.

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### **List of Abbreviation.**

<b>C C P</b>	Cash Crop production
<b>D A</b>	Developmental Agents
<b>F A O</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization.
<b>F.G</b>	Focus Group
<b>H H</b>	Households
<b>I B</b>	Illubabor
<b>K I</b>	Key Informant
<b>LD C</b>	Least Developed Country
<b>S H H</b>	Sample Household
<b>S R</b>	Sample Respondent

## **ABSTRACT**

*The study was conducted with the aim of analyzing and describing the role of women in agriculture in Ale Woreda, Ilubabor zone, Oromia regional state, in order to assess the participation of women in agriculture. The study was based on a mixed research design, which integrated both quantitative and qualitative research methods. As the research tries to describe the situation, descriptive method was used for this study. From the total 3191 households 355 households were selected as sample households by Yemane 1967 sampling formula. In addition to the questionnaires, focus group discussion, key informant interviews and field observation were used as instruments of data collection, based on the output of this study, the contribution levels of women were identified. The study result showed that women contribute 34% of labor to agricultural activities and 43% in marketing agricultural resources. Men, boys and girls also participate in agricultural activities. However, women's work in the agricultural activities documented as marginal and they have been considered more as consumers than as producers. More than 85% of the Ale woreda population is residing in the rural parts of the Woreda and half of the population is women. The study showed that the average day for rural women in Ale woreda involves food processing, water and fuel wood collection, assisting family farm, marketing and labor exchange for community services. Also the level of participation as women's labor is more participating in agricultural activities, community services and contributing more in securing their household members food demand than other household members do. Suffer from discriminatory practices that prevent them from accessing land in the same way and extent as men. As such, men control land and women gain access to land mainly through either inheritance, their male relatives or in that of their husband. The contributing factors that influences women's role in agriculture depends upon the women's dependence on their husband. The other one is illiteracy, ignorance, low socio-economic status and traditional religious and cultural influence. Also, in the study area there were few supporting governmental organizations to promote women in agricultural activities and empower them. These are mother and child care, girls' education and fertilizer credit.*

*In general the finding of the study indicated that women are the major working forces of house hold and agricultural activity is difficult without participation of women in the study community. There for women's right must be respected by avoiding the social bias and cultural influence in economic empowerment.*

**Key words:** *Agricultural activitie,s Ale woreda, Household members, Rural area,*

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

In the world, the role of women in economic development in general and agricultural in particular viewed as passive and supportive traditionally. Based on the historical experience of western countries, economic development was seen as requiring rapid structural transformation of the economy from one predominantly focused on agricultural activities to a more complex modern industrial and service society.( Yisihak 2008)

Agriculture is the back bone of many developing countries. Women account for more than half of the work force by participating in different activities, either directly or indirectly. The gender division of labor varies from one society and culture to another, and within each culture external circumstances influence the level of activity (Nigist, 2004). However, except in few most developed countries, women's efforts are not yet realized by society. Rural development in Africa cannot be imagined without the active participation of women.

Women are, of course form an integral part of farming household. They are involved in over half of the farm activities in many developing countries, bear most of responsibilities for household food security and contribute to household wellbeing through their income generating activities (Etenesh, 2005).

In order to improve the capacity of African countries to meet their food demand, women's roles have to be recognized and they should be given equitable access to and control over the land, credit facilities, extension services and improved tools as well as membership in cooperatives and other rural benefits (Winrock, 2001) Ethiopia is one of the poor countries in the world with high illiterate rates. Illiteracy affects women to a higher extent due to heavy household workloads, cultural influence, and lack of Know- how. However, it is impossible to think of development while neglecting the women work force, as women represent the major force for rural changes, largely as an un-tapped resource that could boost rural development and lead to higher growth rates and increased food production (Nigist, 2004).

Today development economists have come to realize that far from playing passive supportive role, the process of economic development in agricultural sector in particular and the rural economy in general must play indispensable part in many overall strategy of economic

progress especially for the low income developing s(Todaro 2003). However, in developing countries, there was gender based division of labor. Women's main role in life was expected to be that of a house wife and mother and typically working class women could expect to be pregnant about ten times and spend many years of her life bearing and nursing children rather than participating in any economic activity (Jemal 2010). The history of such division of labor indeed goes back to the time of primitive society. But in the process of economic development, people tend to specialize in a particular task. Not only in traditional form, but there are what is known as male job and female job in current world (UNECA1996).

Development interventionists affect men and women in different ways and both sexes have different knowledge, skill and perspective to provide to the society. However, development planners often fail to analyze gender role and their decision making relations. As a result, they underestimate women's contributions to the development activities and the effect of development activity on women. Consequently, women are often involved in the activities of problem analysis, decision making and planning and are not offered with necessary resource, information, training and other support they expected when compared with men. Moreover, the society by itself assigns role and statuses to sexes according to its traditional, beliefs, culture, custom and social structures. As a result, the assignment of role and status for men and women becomes social rather than biological.(Akinyinioki ,2007)

According to National Population Office (NPOE) the population of Ethiopia is estimated to be more than 80 million of which women make up half of the total population. Around 85% of the populations live in rural areas where social services such as education and health are poor and rural women's participation in different economic activities such as agricultural work in the community is low. Though there is lack of gender data in the country some studies show that women in rural areas work over 15 hours a day but they receive little economic benefit in return. They also have less access to education than men do (NPOPE, 1999). Moreover, very few women assume leadership and decision making position at all levels in the country. Given this reality the development polices, programs and projects fail to address the situation of women in a given society; The role of women in agricultural activity is not recognized as significant in most societies. Some of the activities outside the home are regarded as assistance to their husbands. But, since women constitute about 50% of the labor force in rural population, there should be complete utilization of the labor power and creativity of both sexes if the society wants to pursue agricultural economic development to improve the life of the people. That means, there should be change in attitude towards women

and women should be integrated into development process if real economic development is to be achieved. In developing countries, like Ethiopia where traditional agriculture predominates, women contribute a lot to the family in particular and to the society in general through house hold care and maintenance, crop production, animal husbandry, marketing and several domestic works. But, despite their key role due to prevailing culture and attitude towards women or due to house hold activities load over them, it is believed men as bread winners should be support the family where as women an early age socialized to become wives and mother (Daniel 1984:9).

However, women play an important role in the economic activity particularly in agricultural sector. Due to the lack of awareness in our society women's role has not been recognized. This role may vary from one area to another and is not very considered significant by the society due to different reasons including gender based division of labor. Because of these reason, inadequate attention has been given to women's role in productive input for economic development in general and agriculture in particular. Therefore, an intensive investigation about women's involvement in agricultural would enable us to understand their actual contribution and main obstacles encountered on which a sound and sustainable solution could be devised.

In rural area of Ethiopia participation of women in economic development in general and agricultural activities in particular still remain the major challenges in adversely affect the agricultural performance of the country. Hence this research tries to improve and solve the above situations and problems.

## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

Currently gender issues have drawn the attention of many international national and regional scenes now there is an overall consensus among concerned bodies about women disadvantage position in various spheres of the life and the need to reoriented the traditional order in most societies there is sharply gender based division of labor between men and women which is socially constructed accordingly various socio- economic activities performed by people are characterized by vivid division of labor among which gender dimension are more apparent the history of such division of labor indeed goes back to the time of primitive society but in the process of economic development people tend to specialize in a particular task (Moa 2012)

Women usually have limited accesses to resources and opportunities and their productivity remains low relative to their potential. Due to lack of awareness in our society women's role has not been recognized (Lynda, 1991) noted that we live in a society in which there is substantial level of gender inequality. The inequality in the provision of education reflects the deep rooted tradition and values within the ideological, political, economic and sociocultural structure of societies (Kasente, cited in Tackle, 2008). In terms of ownership of property, the women in this country have no equal right as men. In addition, the dominance of men in various income generating activities affects highly the economic empowerment of women.

Also there are women who actively participate in agricultural economy. But lack adequate consideration due to influence of cultural and attitude toward them, they are considered as consumers.(ECA 2011)

However, because of the above reasons inadequate attention has been given to women's role in productive input for economic development in general and agriculture in particular. Despite their major role, the contributions of women in agricultural activities remain unrecorded, unrecognized, disguised and undervalued but women are suffering from much longer hours of labor each day than men (ILO1985). Although the extent of women's involvement in the agricultural practices depends on the overall characteristics of the area in question their contribution is generally disguised and undervalue as a result of the age old patriarchal system lack of skill and training are some of the old of the consequence tradition.

In fact as explanation of some local elders rural women have great role in different agricultural activities. For instance they have good participation in taking oxen and agricultural instruments to the farming fields, in the weeding work, in the rearing activity ,in the harvesting and marketing activities. Even so they do not have power of to be owner on resource and decision making.

### **Review of Empirical Studies**

There are only few studies conducted in Ethiopia on participation of women in agriculture This could mainly be attributed to the fact that the development of agricultural production in Ethiopia needs consideration of women activity. But the role of women in agriculture has not been well studied. In this section, therefore, an overview of some empirical studies, which are conducted for master's thesis, are presented below, focusing on their objectives, methodological approaches and major findings. Finally, the research gaps in these studies are

outlined. The research title with “An assessment of the Role of women in Agriculture: In the case of Halaba Spatial Woreda In SNNP Regional State “by Messay Tegegn(M A) in June 2012 is concerned on Halaba woreda of SNNP and describe the manner of the agricultural activities of the area specially it depends on the participation of women in production of cereal crops .But not depend on participation of women in cash crops production like coffee, eucalypts and different fruit plantations.

Research that was made on title called “Gender based analysis of livestock production” at Northern Shewa Kuyu woreda, by Birhanu Kumsa, Fekede Feyisa and Kedir Nesha, depend only in participation of women in livestock production, but not explain the participation of women in other agricultural activities.

The research that was done on the same title at Western Wollega by Moa Alemayehu (M A) in September 2019 depends on participation of women in agricultural economy and includes selling of alcoholic drinks. It did not include participation of women in livestock production and other market crops. Therefore this research tries to show the participation of women in all agricultural activities and plan to improve the above situations.

In general this research is different from other researches with the same title in that it tried to show the participation of women in all agricultural activities like cultivation, weeding, menu ring, harvesting, transporting and marketing. and compared participation of household members with the women. In addition, the research investigated participation of women in poultry and apiculture production in the study area

### **1.3. Objectives of the study**

The study has the following objectives;

#### **1.3.1 The general objective:**

To assess the participation and role of women in agricultural activities in Ale Woreda Ilubabor zone Oromia Regional State.

#### **1.3.2. The specific objectives are:**

- ❖ To analyze the kind of agricultural activities in which women take part in the study area..
- ❖ To identify the extent and level of participation of women in agricultural activities in the study area.

- ❖ To investigate the factors influencing the participation of rural women in agriculture
- ❖ To identify the kind and level of support rural women get from governmental organizations.in the study area.

#### **1.4. Basic Research Questions.**

There are four research questions will to be raised and answered in this study, therefore,

1. In what kind of agricultural activities do women participate, and where and when do these activities takes place in this woreda?
2. To what extent and level of women's participation in different agricultural activities?
3. What are the factors that hinder the participation of women in agriculture and decision making power of women in agricultural activities and in agricultural resources?
4. What are the kinds and level of support do rural women get from governmental organization?

#### **1.5. Scope of the Study**

The study focused on the assessment of participation of women in agricultural activities in Ale woreda. Spatially it limited to one woreda of Ilubabor zone/Ale woreda / The study depends on 2 strata or cluster of kebeles that have 6 kebeles which are taken as study sample.

#### **1.6. Limitation of the Study**

This study is not free from limitation, like shortage of budget, time and distance between sample kebels, specifically arising from data collection Problems like, unwillingness of some respondents in supplying the right data and that some of the respondents could not be appeared at their home, therefore their neighbors and nearby persons are substituted for the questionnaires.

#### **1.7. Significance of the study**

This study aimed in accessing the role of women in agriculture and how they fill the gap of food production in the family. The study is also significant for decision makers to provide valuable information with regard to the participation of women in agriculture, other activities and work load, and hence formulate gender sensitive development projects. It helps for

further study and finally it will create awareness among the society and administrative body on the role played by women and gives the due respect to their contribution.

## **1.8. Organization of the Thesis.**

This thesis is organized in to five chapters. Chapter one deals with introductory part. Chapter two reviews related and relevant literatures and presents the empirical and analytical frameworks. Chapter three deals with description of the study area and research methodology, including data collection and analytical methods. Chapter four contain demographic and socio economic information of the sample respondent and collected data about participation of women in agriculture. Chapter five comprise summary, .conclusion and recommendation.

## **1.9. Terminologies**

**Agriculture:** The English term ‘agriculture’ is derived from Latin words ‘ ager ’ or ‘agri’ meaning soil’ and ‘cultura’ meaning cultivation i.e. agriculture is cultivation of soil in it narrow sense. Agriculture, however, is a very broad term and it includes crop cultivation, soil management, farm tools and agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, veterinary and dairy science, poultry, and piggery, horticulture, fisheries, home science and forestry.

Agriculture can be termed as science, art, business.

**Bada dare:** woina dega

**Dado (Daadoo) :** The group of men or women less than ten in number and help each other in work

**Dabo :** The group of men or women more than ten in number that organized to help each other in agricultural work

**Dugda:** When two men or women help each other in work turn by turn.

**Galgale:** Work in group to help each other after noon in five to ten numbers.

**Galme-mandhabo:** Household record document

**Ganame :**Work in group to help each other before seven o’clock in five to ten numbers.

**Gammojjii:** desert

**Gender:** Gender refers to the socially determined differences between women and men, such as roles, attitudes, behaviors, and varies across gender roles are learned and vary across cultures and overtime. They are, thus amenable to change. Gender is a relational term that includes both women and men. Gender equality focuses on changes for both women and men

**House hold:** Collectively, all the persons who live in a given house, a family including attendants, servants, etc.

**Kebele :**the smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia.

**Mayibasi:** cluster of three or four kebeles in the woreda and the center at where different public services are given for the farmers.

**Sex:** Sex is either of the two main divisions, female or male in to which many organisms can be placed according to reproductive functions.

**Sustainable:** able to be sustained for an indefinite period without damaging the environment

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1. Reasons for Investigating Rural Women**

There are valid reasons to focus on and to emphasize rural women's involvement in development process. The fundamental reason is that they play crucial roles in both subsistence and market food production in Africa. Not only are they considered to be harder workers than the average man but also because they are more reliable and committed to their tasks (Hunger Project 2000). Not only do the women constitute the majority in rural areas in Africa; they are also responsible for more than 50% of all productive activities, including those households where men are present. In many rural areas of LDCs, deforestation, loss of soil fertility, low productivity and poor living standards have been characterized as the features of these areas. All these have detrimental effects on the well-being of rural women. (ESA,2011).

Therefore, overlooking the plight of rural women will negatively impact on the development of rural areas and that of the nation. To this end, there is a need to reverse this negative trend of approach to development by retrieving and revising the potential for involvement by rural women (Derib,2007). Equally important is the fact that those who are not in crisis are often the beneficiaries of development efforts, whereas those entrapped in poverty remain exactly where they are with no hope of release (Yishak 2008).

#### **2.2. Women's Agricultural Activities**

In most societies men's roles in agricultural activities is understood to be directed and clear. However women's role in agriculture is not clearly recognized. Hence a clear picture of women's of participation in agriculture is needed. Although these is increasing that women are involved in the world agriculture until recently have been difficult to gain a clear picture of where, and under what circumstance women particular in the farm work (Messay,2012).

Although the micro studies documenting the importance of women's roles have arisen steadily national statistics have to undercount women's agricultural labor, due to their definition of agricultural activities in their intervening producer. (The Ethiopian herald 2004)

Women play important roles to help their family in particular and their community in general in sewing their food demand, in the world. But the most surprising thing is that the community has not significantly understood the effort that they exert in the last several years. Women are involved in agricultural and rural development representing more than half of the labor required to produce food consumed in developing countries (Etenesh, 2005). One problem here is reaching a common understanding as to how female farmers are perceived in society; observations indicate that a female farmer is commonly perceived as a co-farmer as marginal players in agricultural development particularly by those individuals with significant influence in research, extension and development positions. (Amarech 2004).

Women are often farming without benefit of the improved inputs and services and required for a more productive and remunerative agriculture. The paradox is most obvious in the African shifting where it is estimated the female do 60-80% of all agricultural work. Yet some females are rarely systematically targeted for training, extension, research technology or improved access to resource and thereby to increase productivity in the agricultural sector will need to be better directed to the female population goals for growth are to be achieved (Overholt, 2001).

The following sections show the different activities of women. The international labor organization / ILO / labor force estimate and 1950-2000 of Food and Agricultural Organization's FAO (2005) agricultural censuses' data for the 82 developing countries shows, women's proportion in the agricultural labor force to be 42% for sub-Saharan Africa, the regional average was 46% for north Africa for middle east 31% and for micro data set is not a complete description of women's agricultural work. Nevertheless, some description of women's agricultural work can also be made as inference. In addition to the substantial number of women documented national agricultural labor force data, many women and girls work as unpaid female laborers. Many are primarily involved in production of family food supply and domestic work, many work intensively in the fields only during the peak labor seasons (UNDAF, 2011). Rural women play multiple roles in agricultural systems They may be brothers for those who have no brothers, housekeepers, wage labor, agricultural processes, market women and as well as agricultural producers ( Derib 2007).

## **2.3 Agriculture and rural development:**

Land is basic resource for agriculture production in Ethiopia. Agriculture accounts for almost 41% of the GDP. 80% of exports and 80% of the labor force (CSA, 2005). Eighty five percent of the Ethiopia population is rural and agricultural based. Major agricultural development issues underlie on the existing land tenure system. Women are affected by many issues relate to land and agriculture. Women's right to land is affected by land scarcity. Women are marginalized from accessing land whenever land is scarce (Hadera, 2002; Tesfaye, 2003). Rural women do not have equitable access to land agricultural resources.

They have low involvement in development activities and have low decision-making power. Their labor contribution to the agricultural sector is invisible because of the gender division of labor in communities. Ox plough farming system and cultural taboos on women ploughing and sowing had affected women's right on land particularly that of FHHS (Desalegn 1994; Zenebework 2000: Hadera, 2002). These households mostly end up in poverty because of lack of adult male labor which, the farming system requires.( A study on FHHs in Highland Willo)

## **2.4. Gender Relation in Ethiopia**

Ethiopia women have played a traditional role of motherhood and home maker in both rural and urban areas. However, their work has never been limited to the household and the family. Ethiopia women are actively involved in all aspects of their social life. Women are both producers and procreators and they are active participant in the social and cultural activities of the community. However, the important roles they play have not always been recognized. Without, equal opportunities, they have lagged behind men in all fields of self-advancement. Economic development is unthinkable without women participation; however, because their participation in the economy has not been valued. Ethiopian women have not received even their share of the nation wealth (The Ethiopian Herald, 2004). Woman's productivity is predominated in the processing and marketing of food in rearing, and food processing and industries.

In rural areas, women are engaged in a wide variety of economic activities including the construction of houses, land cultivating and harvesting, and food storage and marketing (Amarech, 2004). However, women's work in the agricultural sector has often been erroneously documented as marginal and they have been considered more as consumer than

producers. Women have secondary status within the family and in the society, which is why they get little credit for their productivity. Hence, women continue to be regarded as an appendage to the family and as consumer but not as producers. It is important to understand how conditions for women have changed.

In what ways has the country mobilized the labor of women to optimize human resource in the overall economic development of a nation? Important changes have taken place with the introduction of the socialist ideology, which advocates equal rights for all, irrespective of sex, religious, racial or social origin. (Messay, 2012)

Ethiopia's women seem to have gained somewhat better experience since the 1974 socio-economic and political transformation. They have expanded their horizon with educational advancement and increased economic activity (Amarech, 2004). Since 90% of the Ethiopia inhabit in the countryside, our focus is on rural women because women in urban a small comparison. Under changes such as the rise in the literacy an increase in school enrolment and growing competition in the employment market, have not directly affected the life of rural women as that of men's

Many women in developing countries have a direct contact with the natural environment as they collect essential items for everyday needs. There are also women consumers or purchasers whose link with the environment is less direct, but the action can have a bearing in the future (Yishk 2008). Therefore it could be important to include women on both the planning process of the different organizational institution as to safeguard the alarming rate of environmental degradation though involving all the members of the country in which half of them have previously been ignored from direct participation due to cultural influence that sees women as consumers only. Though, it is understand that women have triple role in society only one of the roles was recognized until recently, the productive role, but not given reasonable remuneration

The average day for rurally farm, marketing, cottage production and labor exchange for different kinds of community service. In all these activities, women receive no remuneration for their labor, no monetary or material gains and no benefit in luxury time and improving their living condition (Tadele, 2007). The point is not that women should place themselves above the need of their family or that their need and wants are similar to those of urban women with higher income.1996) Rural women spend their time in productive activities, which directly benefits their families and society in economic term. There should be some

terms (measurable means) of remunerating their productive services and of providing incentives for them to produce efficiently and use their energies meaningfully.(Fikirnih 2012)

## **2.5. Property Ownership, Income Generation and Purchasing Power**

In the past, women were not owners of the means of production except when they inherited out in to employment areas. In the last one and half decades, urban women have had got access of employment which do not require formal education. Women now fill jobs in the construction industry and in factories as well as in sales and marketing services.(Fikirneh,2012)

In contrast, most rural women have no independent budget, but depend on their husbands, income even though they participate in different income generating activities. After the husband gives them the monthly budget of the family, they exchange this little amount of money to fulfill others family needs that could not be covered with what they are given by their husbands. Mostly this portion is for the women to purchase household goods necessary to sustain the family. A women may be allowed to use some cash for her own personal use if she considerers it necessary, however, conditions are such that there is scarcely enough food to get the household through the season until the coming harvest. (Moa Alemayew2019)

Therefore, women rarely spend on themselves or their children without the approval of the pattern, and even then only for especial occasions such as holy days (Pausewang, et al 1990). What is surprising from this is that though women are doing a great job in both the triple role (Production, reproduction and community management) yet they do not have the right to make a decision and even their husbands do not consult them on the allocation of the produce. The United Nation statistically shows that women do 2/3rd of the available job in the world and earn 1/10th of the income. On other hand, they constitute 2/3rd of the illiterate people of the world and earn less than 1/100th of the world's wealth (Tewodaj,2010)

## **2.6. Women and Population**

Women are noted to have great contribution on the reduction of poverty through population reduction in addition to the other contribution they produce. Women through family planning can contribute to reduction in the rate population growth. Moreover, as population pressure is a key factor in environmental degradation which in turns a leading factor for poverty. Therefore it is assumed that a reduction in population would benefit the environment from

being degraded as the result of population growth (World Bank,2009). On the other hand the reduction in population comes by applying method, which will benefit women's individual health and will help the women to be actively involved in income earning Areas instead of spending their time doing domestic work only. Fewer births will benefit the women enabling them to be more efficient in their role as environmental mangers (Annabel, 1986). What is most surprising is that women do not even have the right to control the number of children they should bear because it is culturally accepted that women are there to bear children. In most of our society children are considered as wealth. Therefore having more children indirectly means wealthy.

Due to this reason women are not allowed to use their right to limit the number of children they wanted to bear. The other most probable explanation is that the women themselves have deeply accepted the norm of having more children, so they do not even think of themselves to be of the solution to improve their health so that they may produce more products to sustain their livelihood (Ashford, 1997 ).

## **2.7. Gender and poverty**

Although there is an overall agreement on the notion that men and women experience poverty differently, linking gender and poverty is a complex matter that has increasingly become the focus of analysis. The growing literature on poverty has helped to broaden the definition of poverty and generated greater recognition on the multi- dimensionality of poverty. It called for better understanding of poverty not only in terms of income and expenditure, but in the broader sense of human poverty- a state of deprivation in capabilities (education, health, nutrition, etc) (Cagatay,1998).

Experts (Klassen, 2005, L.Ntali2008),Bill and Melinda 2008 and others) argue that the household income/ expenditure based measures, while they are important and provide comparative analysis of incidences of poverty between male headed and female headed households, they do not show the level of poverty experienced by women and men within the households. The gender dimension of poverty emerge more clearly through approaches of social indicators and those that capture the intra- Household processes underlying resource allocation (DAI, 2005).

The challenge of measurements methodology aside, there is ample empirical evidence that establishes the linkage between gender inequality and poverty. (Fontana,M. and L.Natali,2008) argues that from a human poverty or capabilities (education and health) perspective, women are poorer in most societies. There are fundamental gender inequalities in access to and control over productive assets such as land, labor and credits, earned income as well as gender biases in the labor market that form the ground for women's enhanced vulnerability to poverty.

Women's high illiteracy rate, lack of decision making power over their fertility and early marriage of girls limit their chances of coming out of poverty. In addition, due to the disproportionate gender division of labor in the household and their increased responsibilities for domestic and productive work, women tend to be poor. Other argues that poverty is also related to the type of employment in which people are engaged, and the majority of the poor are in informal employment, (Messay2012)

## **2.8. Women's Access to key economic resources**

In Africa, the first shifting cultivation where hoe was the main tool for plowing the land. The contribution of women was much greater than men. In this system women were the dominant figures of the practice of farming whereas men's roles were only confined to clearing the land. Women prepare the soil sowing, weeding, harvesting, threshing and transporting farm products (UNDAF, 2011). In undertaking different economic activities more than men, rural women in developing countries have less property right, have no role in the economic input and they have remained economically insecure.

Rural women have played significant role in livestock production in developing countries and they are active participants in the livestock management such as supply of fodder, milking, protecting animals. Land and property right for women require urgent attention by policy makers and land reform practitioners in Africa during the last three decades (UNDP, 2006). The increased focus on a Global Realization of Women empowerment in Africa generally gets little attention. These situations are also true to Ethiopia.

In Ethiopia women's right on land emerged in 1974 during the Derg Regime. At the time, women were actively involved in the political arena. They had their own mass organization, known as the Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA). Their rights on land holdings were also recognized in the rural land proclamation promulgation by the dergue

regime (Mamo, 2006). According to Mamo (2006), the rural land proclamation of 1975 has given women accesses to organize themselves in peasant association as head of household if they have independent residence. The current government regarding to land right in general has similar position to that of Dargue regime.

Women have the right to acquire, administer, control, use and transfer property. Women have equal right with men with respect to use, transfer, and control of property. They also receive equal treatment in the inheritance of property right (Walta Information Center, 2007). There are several articles, included in the government constitution and also legal provision that should be exercised and implemented at different levels of government organization, private sector and civil society. However, the ground reality does not match with the blueprint of the policy in the traditionally and culturally blessed society about women's right in Ethiopia in general and in Oromia regional state in particular, the accessibility of women to key Economic resources such as land and other economic and income generating activities remain far behind.

Even though, the government tried to empower women by promoting the right of women on owning properties and the right to make decision on the economic and income generating activities equal to men, at local level, social courts and community elders had not been aware to bring the necessary change in attitude towards the reality. Similarly, the local level political leaders and other officials do not have enough information and have less knowledge to implement and interpret laws that have been promulgated by the government. But Women were not utilizing these opportunities because of their illiteracy and each of exposure to information to resist men's dominance, social bias and traditional norms.

At National level, the government of Ethiopia under the Ministry of Agriculture and development formulated a policy of rural land administration and utilization, with the objective to increase economic growth through increasing of production in order to ensure food Security and poverty reduction. To implement this policy the government launches the program of rural land registration and certification that can treat both men and women equally. But practically the implementation of land registration and certification in the study area is low as the number of women who were registered and certified for ownership of rural land was negligible. The low participation may be due to traditional and cultural values of the society, low educational level of local leaders in effective implementation of policy, inadequate training, and lack of enough information about the policy that promote women

empowerment, etc. The place of women in the society is complex that involves many interrelated problems which made women's livelihood difficult in relation to men. The problems most rural women face can be described as an attractive life style, low income, low employment opportunity, high illiteracy rate, low health facilities (Amanyu , 2007). The role-played by women both in the productive and reproductive sphere is very high. However, the position (place) given to women in the society is very little.

The contribution of women in the improvement of the socio-economy, the wellbeing of human life is more significant than has been traditionally acknowledged. This means that women productive and reproductive role were not getting sufficient consideration and less attention were given to their role in sustainable development of human well-being. (Tadele 2007)

The contribution of women in reducing poverty and hunger in Africa is more important than that of men. According to the estimation of United Nation Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA, 1996) shows that African women are responsible for production of 60-80% food. According to (UNECA, 1996), the solution to overcome poverty, hunger and chronic food shortage in Africa should be focused on economic empowerment of women, especially on the rural women.

In developing countries like Ethiopia there are traditional perceptions and ill-attitudes among the society toward the women's right on Properties. These perceptions were deep rooted in the society and greatly affect the women's role in the economy. A deep-rooted negative perception of the society towards the empowerment of women, directly or indirectly, has been reflected in the government sector in employment and remuneration schemes. (.Birhanu et al 2006)

Considering Agriculture, which is the backbone of economy in the developing coun tries like Ethiopia, the contribution of women in the agricultural practices from plowing of farm land up to transporting of products to homestead is extremely important. Besides, the contribution of Ethiopian women in general by assisting of their husband in many economical activities is very high. However, all those roles they play had not been recognized, because traditionally the society provides them low status (World Bank, 2009).

## **2.9. Women's land rights and customary systems**

In many communities access to land is governed by both statutory and customary laws. Customary laws emerge from unwritten social rules derived from shared community values and traditions. Customary laws limit women's rights on land to secondary level, mainly derived from patriarchal households. This law underpins patriarchal system of traditional authority to reinforce patriarchal values which disadvantage women and place them to subordinate role in society (WLSA, et al, 2011).

Marriage has been primary means of getting access to land under customary system of tenure is in sub-Saharan Africa. Unmarried women have little access to land because, they are not allowed to inherit property in most matrilineal societies while wives have better access to their husbands' land through marriage, thus security of marriage thus becomes major requirement for security of tenure (Davison,1988; Nizioki,2002). On the other hand, studies revealed that marriage as an institution and family structures are becoming more and more unstable especially by impacts of HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa (Nizioki, 2002). Some customary laws give sons exclusive right to inherit land and other property whereas wives and unmarried daughters have the right to be supported.

Pre-existing customary norms in some matrilineal societies in Africa used to allow widows continued lifetime rights on their martial land which passes on to male heirs after their death (Davison, 2008 WLSA, 2008; Nizioki, 2009). But, this practice is not necessarily adhered to as land gained value. Widows are becoming vulnerable, and sometimes forced off their deceased husbands' land by their in-laws or by their sons. Customary laws generally sanction male authority over women, (community customs and traditions support land allocation to male). Under customary laws all property acquired by the spouses except, personal goods belong to the husband. (.Tadele 2007)

## **2.10. Women's Access to financial services**

In sub- Sahara Africa about 84% of women were employed in the informal business sectors. Rural women are usually employed in the informal sector that provide very low income (USAID, 2005) when considered the time wasted, efforts and labor utilization. The income gained from such informal employment is insignificant and unbalanced. Women who were involved in the informal employment sector usually start business with little capital and little asset that is not sufficient to run their business. On the other hand, at rural area of developing

countries in general and in Ethiopia in particular the micro credit support and micro-Enterprise has not expanded to reach most rural women. The number of banks that support rural women for credit support is limited. These conditions discourage rural women to engage in self-employment.

Among informal employment in which rural women engaged is the domestic works (household activities). Since rural women are responsible for household management such as cooking, collection of fuel, feeding of large families and caring and supporting of children's, etc. they have no time to engage in other businesses. The income earned and profit gained from informal employment of women were not only to support the family in the feeding and other consumption but also contributes for poverty reduction. (ES A 2011)

Women engaged in the informal employment contribute three-Fourth (75%) of the household consumption (UNDP, 2006). Under Ethiopian condition women engaged in the informal employment not only contribute for household consumption but also to meet the medical cost, clothing, and etc, for the family. The income gained from these economic activities were used for household consumption and family support rather than re-investing it to expand their business. Similarly, being rural women, most are illiterate and have no proper skill for full employment opportunity (Linda, 2005).

According to Linda (2005) men have more power to control on the income made by women and often decide to finance their own personal interest instead of the households. This is because; women have less power /right/ to make decision on the household income independently. Provisions of credit support and micro-finance facilities for rural women were one of the most important strategies for empowering rural women in the economic aspect. Credit and micro-finance support for rural women are not only for economic empowerment of rural women but also for poverty reduction and for enhancing of better living condition of poor rural women.

Like many of the African countries, in Ethiopia rural women have very less access to financial services such as banking and micro-credit. To tackle the inaccessibility of rural women to financial services, the political leaders and policy makers have to focus on enhancing the opportunity of women for financial and banking facilities, integrate the issues of economic empowerment of rural women in the national development strategies.(World bank 2009)

## **2.11. FDR Constitution, Article 35: Rights of Women.**

According to article 35 of Ethiopian constitution, Women shall, in the enjoyment of rights and protections provided for by this Constitution, have equal right with men and **women** have equal rights with men in marriage as prescribed by this Constitution

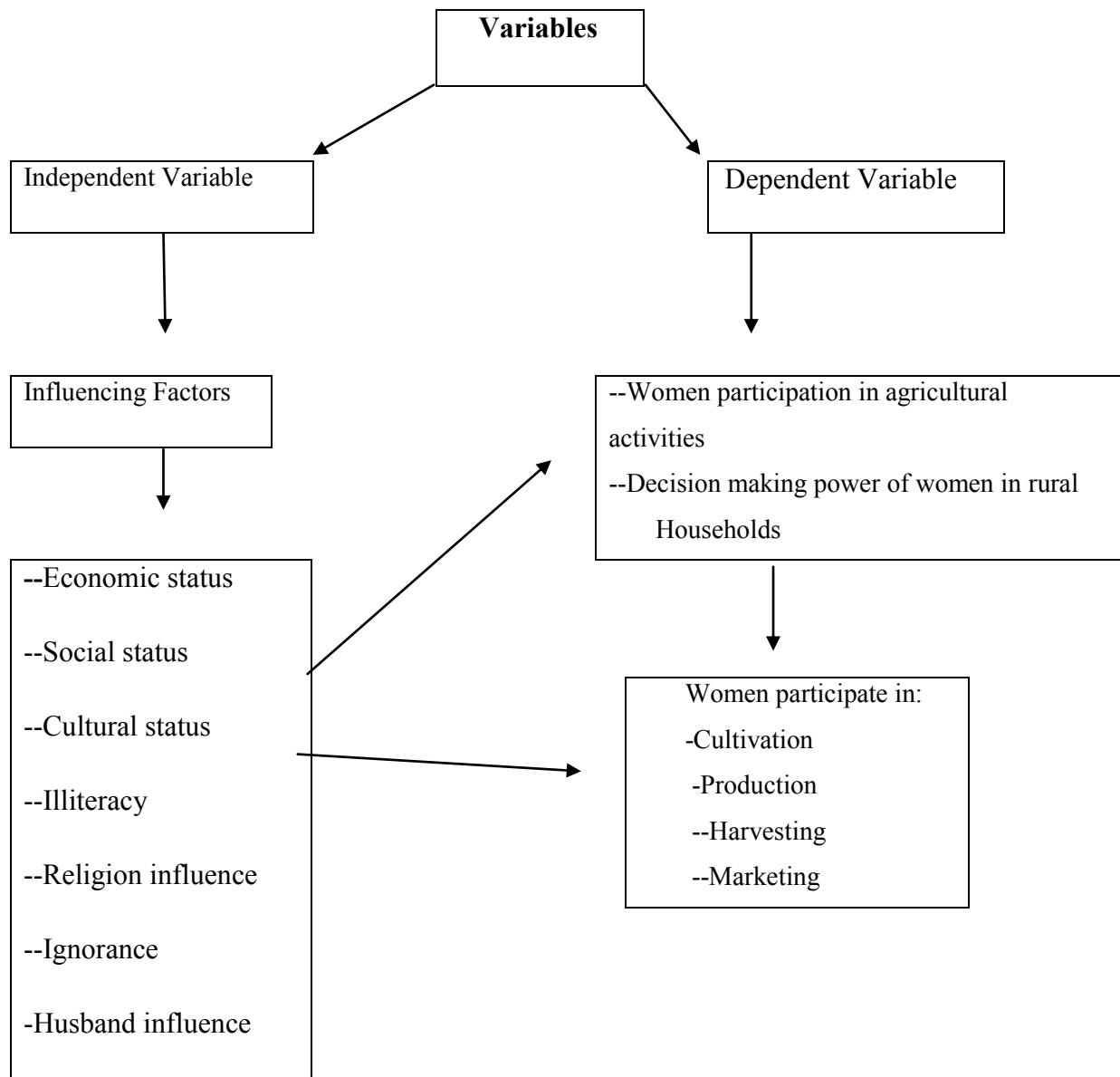
The historical legacy of inequality and discrimination suffered by women in Ethiopia taken into account, women, in order to remedy this legacy, are entitled to affirmative measures. The purpose of such measures shall be to provide special attention to women so as to enable them compete and participate on the basis of equality with men in political, social and economic life as well as in public and private institutions. Women shall have a right to equality in employment, promotion, pay, and the transfer of pension entitlements. Women have the right to acquire, administer, control, use and transfer property. In particular, they have equal rights with men with respect to use, transfer, administration and control of land. They shall also enjoy equal treatment in the inheritance of property. (*FDRE constitution Article35*)

## **2.12. Women's Equal Responsibilities in local political Bodies**

In Ale Woreda Number of women elected cabinet:-in 2009(2016/17) 14 women and in 2010(2018/19) 15 women, And Member of council elected in 2009(2016/17) 37 to in 2010(2018/19) 37 women's in Ale woreda. In the past two years. Interpretation: as we seen the above data women's equal responsibilities in local political bodies participation very high to as soon as equity of women. So that in the district number of women elected by cabinet and member of women council elected in the given year not far apart to other.

In general as the description of all literature reviews in most developing nations like Ethiopia participation of women in agricultural activities has no consideration. This is because of matter of gender, religion and culture of the society. These all obstacles that make women's participation none use should be identified and best solution could be given.

## Conceptual framework for participation of women in agriculture.



Source: own construction (by the researcher)

In general influencing factors like economic status, social status, cultural status, illiteracy, religion status, ignorance and husband influence are affecting the participation of women in agricultural activities.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Description of the study area

##### 3.1.1. Location

###### Relative Location of Ale Woreda

Ale district is one of the current 24 wereda of Illu Abba Bora zone of Oromia region. It is located in the south western part of Oromia. It is 618Km. far from Addis Ababa and 18 Km. from Mettu which is the town of Ilu Abba Bora Zone. Its central town, Gore is one of the historical town of Ethiopia. Also the district is crossed by the asphalt road from Addis Ababa to Gambella.

It has a land area of about 606.5 km<sup>2</sup> bordering Mattu distirict in the north and north east ,Halu district in the west, Becho district in the East ,Didu district in the south and in the southeast. The areal coverage of the district is estimated to be 57,030.01 hectares (570.3001KM<sup>2</sup>). Astronomical Location of Ale woreda

**Astronomical Location** (i.e. Extension by latitudes and Longitudes) 35 ° 20'45''- 35°50'30''East Longitude and 7°47'00''- 8°16'10''North Latitude.

Source : Ale Woreda Agricultural Bureau.2012

Figure 3.1 Location Map of the study area

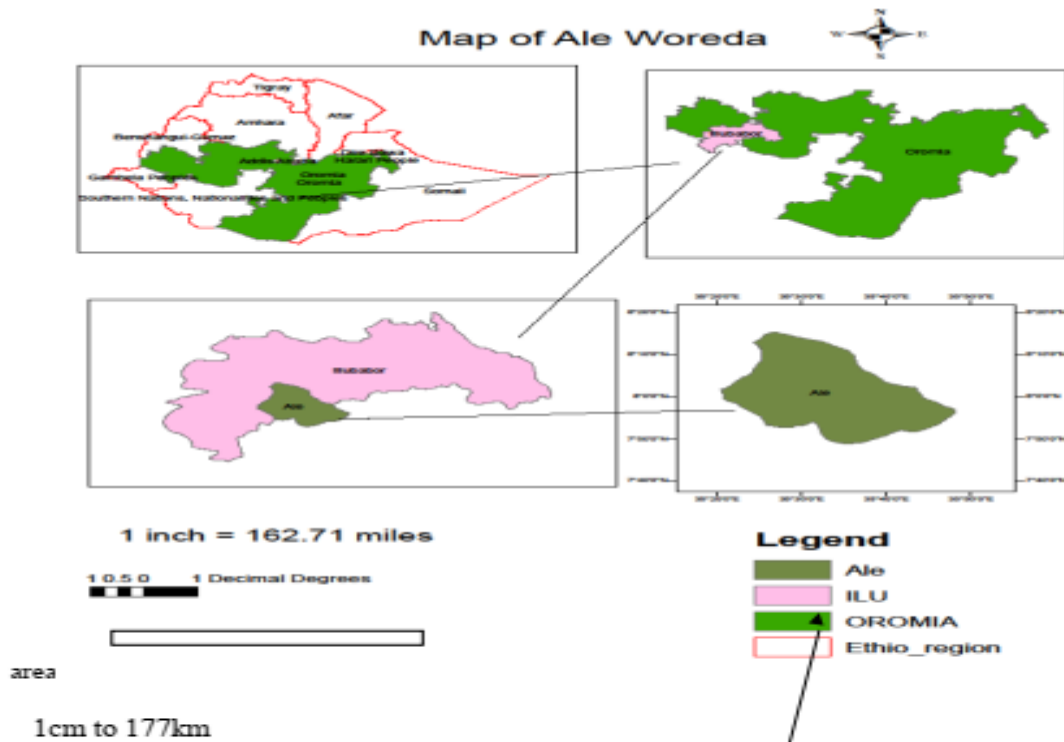
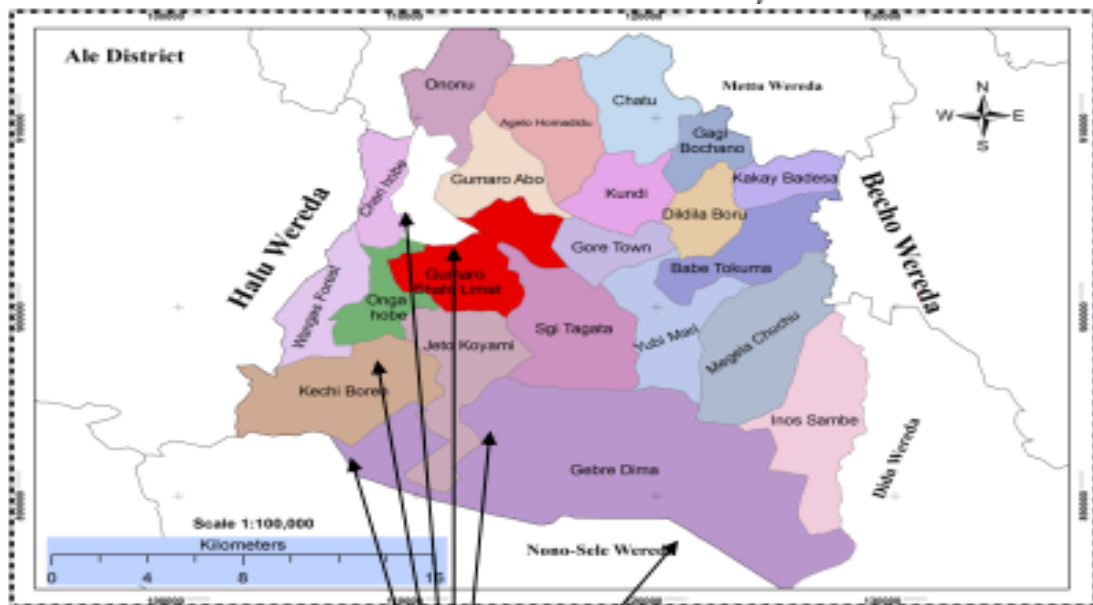


Figure 3. 2 Map of Ale woreda



Source Ilubabor Zone Finance  
Office 2014

Based on the National census of Ethiopian population of 1999/2007/ the woreda population of 2013 E C /2020/2021/ is 39,270 male and 38,496 female and the woreda has total population of 77,770. From the total population of the woreda 13,226 live in urban and 64,544 live in Rural area. Also the woreda has 19 rural kebeles and 5 urban kebeles. .Totally there are about 24 kebeles.

**Table 3.1 Percentage of rural and urban population.**

Area	Population	In percentage
Rural	64,544	17%
Urban	13,226	83%
Total	77,770	100%

Source : Gore Health center 2011

### 3.1.3. Population Density

The crude density and agricultural density of Ale woreda :

Crude density=126.12 per/km<sup>2</sup> Agricultural density=2.94 per/km<sup>2</sup>

Source Ale woreda Agricultural bureau

### 3.1.4. Climate

Agro traditional terminal zone Bada Dare /Woina Dega =98.6% Gamoji/Desert/=1.4%  
Average Annual Temperature in °C →21.2°C(Annual Temp. High →32 °c Low→ 10.4 °c)

Annual Rain fall.

As Ilubabor is the one of the year round rain fall, the word has more rainy days than any other part of the country. Average Annual Rainfall in mm→2,050(Annual Rain fall High→2,200 mm Low→ 1,900 mm) Altitudinal Range → 1,699m to 2,070m. a m s l.

### 3.1.5. Farming System

Explain Agricultural calendar (land preparation, planting(sowing),weeding, harvesting )by meher&belg seasons:-

February –March Land preparation

April –May sowing, June –August Weeding, October----January harvesting.

### **3.1.6..Crop production**

Crop production is one of the Agricultural activities practiced in the district. Crop production is the function of selected seeds, oxen, land, labor, fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and etc. by having this in mind the farmers in our district are producing different types of crops that are the main sources of food for the community of the district and main sources of the cash crop for the district.

The main crops produced in the district are: cereals, oil seeds, Pulses and any other. The cereals production is the dominant and the most participated crop production in the district+.

### **3.1.7. Major Agricultural Constraints (responsibility) in the woreda**

Natural disasters like unseasoned rainfall, rainfall mixed with ice and storms and the like. Existence of insects, herbs and any other animals and diseases that can affect and reduce the product.

Less accessibility to the market because of absence of well-developed infrastructure like telecommunication, electricity, transportation, road, unfavorable topography of the district.

### **3.1.8. Cash Crops of the Woreda**

The dominant cash crops of Ale woreda are cereal crops, pulses, coffee, eucalyptus tree and tea plantation.

### **3.1.9. Socio economic Activities of the Woreda.**

The society of Ale woreda participates in different socio economic activities. Some of these are: arable farming, livestock rearing, poultry, bee keeping, harvesting plantation like coffee ,tea, avocado etc.

**Table 3 .2 The woreda land resource by hectare.**

**3.1.10. Land Resources by use (in hectares)**

Land resources	In Hectares	
	2010(2017/18)	2011 E C.
Land under crops(annual & perennial)		5628.3
Pasture land/grazed land	1717.75	1717.75
Forest	5628.3	5628.3
Natural	5337.5	5337.5
Man-made	290.8	290.8
Swampy &marshy land	4361.5	4361.5
Arable land		
Degraded area/barren land	2584.5	2584.5
Others specify	289.813	289.813
Rural Houses	159.05	159.05
Gumero Tea plantation	2683	2683

Source:-Ale district Agricultural office 2011.

**3.1.11. Peasant associations (PA), Households, average family size and population number of the rural kebel in 2011(2019/20/**

**Table: 3.3 Peasant Association Household average family size**

No	Name of peasant /Rural// dwellers Association	Numbers of Households	Average family size	Population number 2011			Area in km2	Crude population density per/km2
				M	F	T		
1	Kundi	422	4	1309	1108	2417	1875	1.2
2	Chatu	486	4	1281	2558	3839	2500	1.5
3	GaaggiBachano	313	6	1082	861	1943	1250	1.5
4	DildilaBoru	395	6	1233	980	2213	1250	1.7
5	KakkayBadesa	412	6	1522	1330	2852	2408	1.0
6	BabeTokuma	583	7	3047	2198	5745	2750	2.0
7	SagiTagata	792	5	2072	2614	9656	500	19.3
8	InnosSambe	348	5	1056	1108	2594	3780	0.6
9	Magela	604	5	1886	1636	3532	2812.5	1.2
10	Yubi Mari	423	5	10723	1106	2578	2825	0.9
11	Agelohomadidu	472	5	987	881	1868	2500	0.7
12	Gumaro Abo	417	5	1340	1090	2430	1875	1.2
13	Jeto	835	5	2618	2217	4835	2500	0.7
14	KachiBoran	580	5	1524	1526	3050	2500	1.2
15	Onga Hobe	454	12	1125	1111	2236	3125	0.7
16	SisoBenja	266	6	884	954	1835	3750	0.4
17	Chari Hobe	348	5	1200	811	2011	1222	1.6

. Source Ale woreda Agricultural office 2011.

## **3.2. Research Methods**

### **3.2.1 Research Design**

The study was based on a mixed research design, which integrated both quantitative and qualitative research methods. As the research tries to describe the situation, Descriptive method could be used for this study. It used both qualitative and quantitative methods to clarify concepts, characteristics, descriptions, counts and measures to demonstrate implication of the issue under question. Data was collected and obtained from primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected directly from sample respondents, focus group discussion, key informants and personal observation using questionnaires, group discussion and interviews. Secondary data was collected through Review of related literatures and through some written documents about rural women in the study area like documents from the woreda agricultural office, educational office, women affair office.

### **3.2.2 Research Methods**

#### **3.2.3. Quantitative method**

The quantitative research relies on field data that was collected using structured questionnaire that included questions on different issues in practice and the role of women in agricultural activities. Basic information was collected on demographic and socio-economic situation of survey respondents. The gathered data was counted and measured in numerical and statistical forms. Also the data was compared in percentage.

#### **3.2.4. Qualitative method**

The qualitative research mainly focused on the role of women in agriculture in the study area. Information was attained through interviews of with focus group discussions, key informant and personal observation that used interview and discussion guides. Secondary data was collected from some written document from Woreda Agriculture office, Land administration office, Women's Affairs and education office. The discussion was undertaken to collect information from relevant bodies that was involved on actual implementation of the role of women in agricultural practice by using open and close-ended questions. Focus group discussion was conducted with rural women in the study area.. Useful information was gathered as number of issues was raised from participants. Then the gathered data was categorized in nominal and ordinal manner.

### 3.3 Sample Size Determination and Sampling Techniques

#### 3.3.1. Sampling Size Determination

Under the probability sampling, Stratified random sampling method is suitable to achieve the objectives of the study. Although data was collected from different groups of respondent households in the village was formed the most important source of information.

Therefore selection of the study village in the first stage, the **19** rural kebeles of the woreda that live in agricultural activities is divided into **6** strata, in to which they call traditionally ‘**Mayibasi**. This division depends on purposively similarity of location and nearness to each other for different public service. Each strata or Mayibasi contains **3** kebele farmers association. From these **6** stratum **2** strata are selected as sample purposively one from North West part and the other from the southern part of the woreda to be studied.

The selected 2 strata have **6** kebeles. Totally it has **3191** households. Also the study depends on households.

#### 3.3.2. Sample Techniques

The sample size for collecting quantitative data for this research is determined by using (Yemane 1967 ,cited in Israel 1992)

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

The following steps used to determine sample size derived from the above formula to collect quantitative data using questionnaire.

Where:-

n =designates the sample size the research uses;

N= designates total number of households in six blocks;

e =designates maximum variability or margin or error 5 %( 0.05);

l=designates the probability of the event occurring.

$$\text{Therefore } n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} = \frac{3191}{1+3191(0.05)^2} = 355$$

Sample size for each kebele was selected by the stratified method formula of :

$$n_1 = n \left( \frac{N_1}{N} \right)$$

For instance the sample size for Jeto koyami kebele which has **835** total households is:

$$n1 = \frac{355 (835)}{3191} = 93$$

By using this stratified formula, the sample size house holds for Jeto koyami=93, *Kachi boren*=65, Gebredima=79, Chari hobe=39, Siso benja=29, Onga hobe=50.

On these bases, from each block respondents were selected on random basis from the kebele **house hold record document**. It shall cover both male and female respondents; who are in the age group of 20 years and above. Total of 355 households were interviewed.

**The six kebels households and sample households**

Selected stratum	<u>kebeles</u>	<u>Total Households</u>	<u>Sample house holds</u>
Jeto	Jeto koyami-----	835 -----	93
	Kachi boren-----	580 -----	65
	Gebredima-----	708 -----	79
Chari	Chari hobe-----	348 -----	39
	Siso benja-----	266 -----	29
	Onga hobe-----	454 -----	50
	Total-----	3191 -----	355

**Table : 3.4 Direction and distance of the sample kebeles from the town of the woreda (Gore)**

No	Name of sample Kebeles	Direction From the woreda town	Distance from the woreda town in Km.
1	Jeto koyami	South-West	15
2	Kachi boren	South West	24
3	Gebredima	South	30
4	Chari hobe	North West	16
5	Onga hobe	West	14
6	Siso benja	North West	13

Source Evidence from map of the woreda and from D .A agents and local elders, 2014  
E

### **3.3.3. Data Sources and Instruments of Data Collection**

#### **3.3,4. Source of Data**

**Data are collected from both primary and secondary data sources.**

First the sample households were picked up from the kebele household record document /Galme man dhabo/ by systematic sampling technique  $N \div n = x$  by taking every  $x^{\text{th}}$ ./ the samples were taken from the six kebeles.

Both close-ended and open-ended structured questionnaires were administered for 355 randomly selected households from the six kebeles. The questionnaires were prepared in English and were translated to Amharic and Afan Oromo language in order to understand respondents the questions perfectly for clear understanding of survey questions, Data collecting team groups were organized from the local men for each kebele from whom the villagers know before these days. Because in rural area peoples may be not voluntary to give the real data for the new face or who is gust for the area. Also their fence gate should not be opened without local men. In addition local men shows the path which leads to the sample households and knows where dangerous dogs are appeared.

## **3.4. Techniques And Methods of Data Collection**

### **3.4.1. Primary Data Collection**

.Primary data were collected by using the method of questionnaires; focus group discussion, key informant and field observations.

### **3.4.2. Questionnaires**

To gather information about participation of women in agriculture in the study area, the quantitative methods involved the use of household survey using questionnaires for interviewers of 355 households and the responses were collected and coded by the kebeles.

### **3.4.3. Focus Group Discussion**

The qualitative data collection method was used focus group discussion. Focus Group Discussions from each target kebele with 5 members per group was held with selected knowledgeable experienced farmers, local Development Agents /D A, / women affair and Ale woreda administrators to know the awareness of the society about women's participation in agriculture. Together from 6 kebeles 30 members were participated to the group discussion.

### **3.4.4. Key Informants Interview**

The key informant interviewers were conducted from group of 4 members from each kebele including model farmers, experienced women; religious leaders and chairman/ leaders/ of the kebele were interviewed in detail about the role of women in agricultural activities. Totally 24 key informant were interviewed.

### **3.4.5. Field Observation.**

In addition to this personal observation on different fields when women participating in different agricultural activities were made and photographs were taken.

### **3.4.6. Secondary Data**

Secondary data such as socio-economic, demographic, some written documents about rural women in the woreda, women land possession record of the woreda .the related documents from the woreda agricultural office, educational office and women's affair office were gathered and referred to get secondary data. In general 409 samples were taken as respondent

**Table 3.5 Number of sample respondent in sample kebeles**

**Sample Respondents**

NO	Sample kebele farmers Association	Number of sample H. H	Focus group discussion	Key informant	Total
1	Jeto kotami	93	5	4	102
2	Kachiboren	65	5	4	74
3	Gebredima	79	5	4	88
4	Carihobe	39	5	4	48
5	Sisobenja	29	5	4	38
6	Onga hobe	50	5	4	59
	Total	355	30	24	409

Source selected by the researcher sampling formula.

**3.4.7. Method of Data Analysis and Presentation**

Quantitative raw data collected using questionnaires was organized and pre-processing tests is carried out right after the field data collection was completed, and data was arranged categorically. Questionnaires were coded by each peasant association to facilitate analysis of questions on which respondents required to specify their opinions and to facilitate analysis of the open-ended questionnaire. Responses on these questions were collected carefully and summarized. Outputs were categorized into different components relating to percentage and relevant variables for convenience in analyzing the findings.

Qualitative data collected through interviews, focus group discussions, key informant and personal observation were put into different categorical variables. Major themes were identified and analyzed in line with research questions and summarized for use in descriptive analysis. Identified themes of the qualitative survey were exposed to categorical arrangements of the quantitative survey outputs. Issues intended to be addressed by the research were analyzed using findings from both quantitative and qualitative surveys applying triangulation method. Hence it was possible to analyses findings.

The completed interview schedules were identified, verified, edited and arranged serially and the data were processed by using excel and tables. Data were analyzed used frequency, statistical techniques such as, frequency distributions, tables, pie chart, bar graphs and simple

measures of dispersion specifically ranges using percentiles and/or counts and explanation was provided to clarify information on observed data and recommendation was put.

### **3.4.8. Quality and ethical consideration**

The researcher received official permit from Ale woreda educational bureau to conduct the study. The cluster of kebeles in the study area were organized. Then the questionnaires were prepared in two languages in Amharic and Afan Oromo because population in the study area communicates in one of the two languages Quantitative survey respondents and qualitative survey informants 'were provided detail explanation on the overall objectives of the study ahead of time. Interviews were administered on free will of interviewees. Respondents were informed that they can decline if they don't want to be interviewed. Information provided by interviewees will not transfer to a third party or will not be used for any other purpose

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

##### 4.1.1. Characteristics of survey respondents

Quantitative data is collected and analyzed on demographic and social characteristics of survey

respondents. Respondents are asked about their age, sex, marital status, and type of family size,

religious affiliation, educational background, and family annual income, possession of land, occupation and period of stay in the village.

##### 4.1.1.1 Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents

On the demographic characteristics of survey respondents, about their age, sex and marital status of the respondents are filled in table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Age and sex of respondents.**

Age of respondents	Frequency	Percent
20----25	18	5
26----35	142	40.
36---45	107	30
Above 45	88	24.8
Total	355	100
Sex of respondents		
Male	224	63
Female	131	37
Marital status		
Married	324	91
Divorced	27	7.6
Unmarried	4	1
Total	355	100

Source ; Own field survey 2014.

The age range distribution of the respondents showed that, 5.08% of the respondents are in 20-25

age groups, 40% are in 26-35 age groups, 30% are in 36-45 age groups and 24.8% are above 45 age group (Table 4.1). The average age of the respondents was within the range of 26-45 years (Table 4.1). This implies that majority (70%) of the respondents were at their highest productive and reproductive age group, which indicates that they practice high work load due to either having high number of children or fully participating in different agricultural and nonagricultural activities. The sex of the respondents was 63% Male and 37% Females. It showed that there are women respondents to give tangible data about participation of women in agriculture. With regards to marital status, 91.26% of respondents were married, 7.6% were divorced and 1.1% were unmarried. Then respondents were enabled to get more information regarding women's participating and work load within the house hold.

Table 4.1. Distribution of household respondents by age, sex and marital status in sample peasant association. (Jetto koyami, Onga hobe, Gabredima, Kachi boren, Chari hobe, Siso benja)

#### 4.1.1.2 Family type, Size of family and religious status of survey respondent's

**Table 4.2 The characteristics of respondents by family type**

(polygamy, nuclear and divorced) ,family size and religion of respondents. Table4.2 Family type, Family size and Religious status of Respondents in sample peasant Associations

Respondents family type	Frequency	In Percent
Joint /polygamy (2 or more wife)	32	9
Nuclear/Monogamy/	292	82.2
Divorced and not married	31	8.7
Total	355	100
Family size of respondents		
Small (1----4)	153	43.1
Medium (5----7)	148	41.7
Large (above 8)	53	15
Total	355	100
Religious of Respondents		
Muslim	93	26
Christian (orthodox)	135	38
Protestant	127	35.7
Total	355	100

Source : Own field survey 2014.

Nuclear family was 82.2% while joint family was 9% and divorced and not married are 8.7%. The family size of respondents are small size (1-4 members) 43.1%, medium (5-7) members) 41.7% and large (above 8 members) was 14.97%. With regards to religious status of the respondents, 26% were Muslims, 38% was orthodox Christian and 35.7% protestant Christians.

(Table 4.2). It indicates that most of the respondents have medium (5---7) family size including, men, women, boys and girls. Also it made possible to compare the participation of households in agricultural activities.

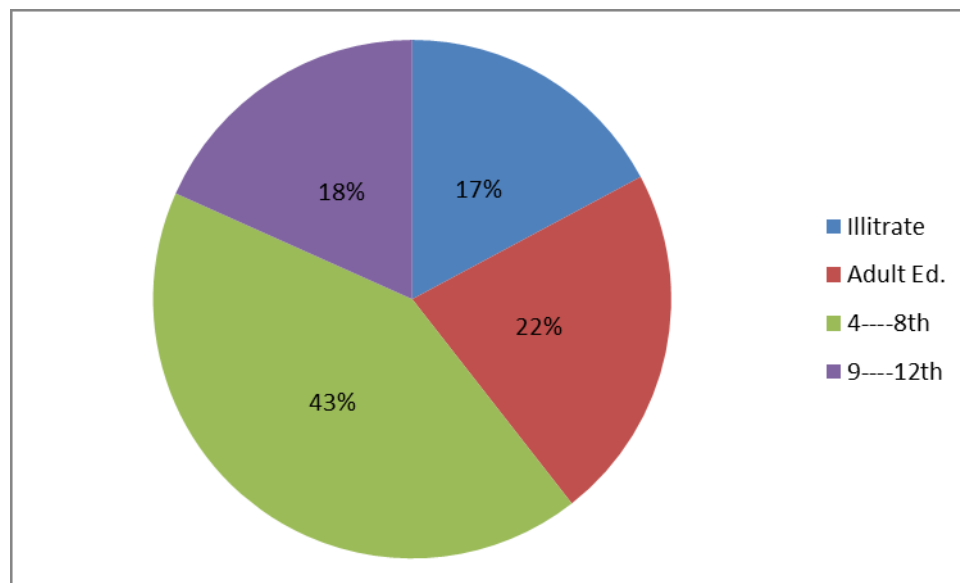
### 4.1.2. Socio- economic characteristics of survey respondents

Socio-economic characteristics of survey respondents were analyzed on educational background,

Yearly family income, possession of land and period of stay. These issues were also considered

in the qualitative survey questions and observation check list.

**Figure 4. 1. Education level of respondents**



Source collected data by the researcher. February 2014.

The educational level of the respondents was 17% illiterate, 22% have adult education, 43% are 4—8<sup>th</sup> grades 18% are 9—12<sup>th</sup> grade educated.

Education is vital to human development. In Ale woreda, women constitute nearly half of the rural population and play a vital role in the rural economy. They need to be considered equal partners' in the development process. Not only do education and training go a long way in achieving this goal, but also in raising the status of women, enable development of their potential and help them to live as independent and equal partners. But, considering the impact of education on improving family welfare, the high percentage of illiterate respondents in this study group has implication towards less family income and associated conditions such as poverty (Table4.3).

According to Kiasen (1999), gender inequalities in education have direct impact on growth and through distorting incentives and indirect impact on investment and population growth. Similarly, he stated that gender bias in employment is associated with low growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, reducing growth by 0.3%.

Furthermore, it is estimated that countries that are off-track in meeting the gender parity in primary and secondary enrolments might lose 0.1-0.3 percentage point in annual economic growth between 1995 and 2005 and an average of 0.4 percentage points between 2005 and 2015(Abu Ghaida, et al, 2002).

### 4.1.3 Yearly family income of the respondent

Concerning their socio economy, the respondents are categorized in to low income, middle income and large income and it is stated in table 4.3.

**Table.4.3 Average Monthly Income of Respondents in sample peasant association.**

Monthly h household income	Frequency	In percent
Low(less than 1000 birr)	65	18.3
Middle(1000---2000)	198	55.7
Large(greater than 2000 birr)	92	26
Total	355	100

Source :Own field survey .2014.

The collected quantitative data indicated that the average monthly incomes of household earned

from agricultural products revealed that 18.3% of respondents earn below birr 1000 and of 55.7% respondents earn 1000-2000birr, and 26% respondent earn above 2000 birr (Table4.3).

According to Linda (2005), the income gained from these economic activities were used for household consumption and family support rather than re-investing it to expand their business. Similarly, being rural women, most are illiterate and have no proper skill for full employment Opportunity. On the other hand, qualitative information obtained through focus group discussion with rural women and interview with key informants revealed that, on average, the annual income and expenditure trends give priority to satisfy their household basic necessities, loan payments mainly for fertilizer and improved seeds provided by agriculture office on credit and purchase of farm inputs.

#### 4.1.4 Distribution of respondent's in possession of land, occupation and period of stay

The respondents possession of land, occupation and period of stay in study area was included in distributed questionnaires' also the collected response is summarized in table 4.4.

**Table4.4 Distribution of respondent's in possession of land, occupation and period of stay in sample peasant association.**

Possession of land	Frequency	Percent
Nil	--	0
Less than 1 hectare	57	16
1---2 Hectare	197	55.5
2---5 Hectare	101	28.5
Total	355	100
Occupation of Respondents		
Farming	322	90.68
Faming Land Labor	33	9.32
Business	--	0
Total	355	100
Period of Stay		
1---5 Years	--	0
6—10 Years	--	0
Above 10 Years	354	100

Source : Own field survey 2014.

Data collected on possession of land revealed that out of the total 355 respondents 16% acquired less than 1 hectares , 55.5% acquired 1--2 hectares and 28.5% acquired 2--5 hectares (Table 4.4) Focus group discussion and interviews with official confirmed the above reality. According to them most women in rural area by social and cultural beliefs suffer from discriminatory practices that prevent them from accessing land in the same way and extent as men either from government bodies or from the parents. Only few respondents benefited from inheritance, but they acquire land through marriage only when the husband dies. With regard to occupation of respondents, 90.68% were engaged informing and 9.32% were hired as laborers (Table 4.4). When it comes to the length of time the respondents listed in that

locality, all of them claimed to have lived for more than 10 years. Period of stay in specific area is important for acquiring local knowledge and the adaptation to the environment.

#### **4.1.5. Women’s Access to and Management of Economic Resources**

##### **4.1.5.1. Access to and means of ownership of land in the study area**

In the study area means of land acquisition of the respondents, like inheritance, marriage, and leasing are seen by their level in table 4.5.

**Table 4.5 Distribution of respondents on means of land ownership in sample peasant association**

Means of land acquisition of the respondents	Frequency	Percent
By inheritance	96	27
Through marriage	207	58.4
By leasing from other holders	25	7
Through land allocation	27	7.6
Total	355	100

Source Own field survey 2014.

Out of 355 respondents 58.3% accessed land through marriage, 27% through inheritance, 7.6% through land allocation and 7% by leasing from others (Table 4.5). Thus, in the study area most people (85.3%) acquire land through marriage and inheritance.

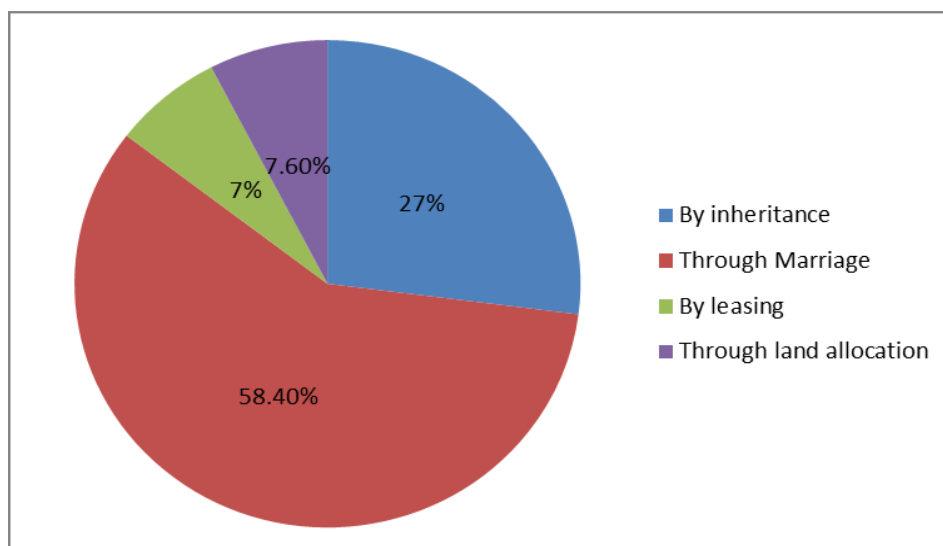
Focus group discussion and interviews with official key informant confirmed the above reality. According to them most women in rural areas were not collecting land either from government bodies or from their parents. Only few women benefited from inheritance by acquiring land through marriage. When the husband is dying. Marriage has been primary means of getting access to land under customary system of tenure in sub-Saharan Africa (Davison, 1988), and (Nizioki, 2002).

Unmarried women have little access to land because they are not allowed to inherit property in most matrilineal societies while wives have better access to their husbands’ land.

Land title and tenure tend to be vested in men, either by legal condition or by socio-cultural norms. Land reform and resettlement have tended to reinforce this bias against tenure for women

. Land shortage is common among women., Compared to men, women farms are smaller and more dispersed and are less likely to hold title, secure tenure, or the same rights to use, improve, or dispose of land (ARDO, 2011).

**Figure 4.2 Means of land acquisition of the respondents**



#### 4.1.5.2 Household decision –making role and control over resources.

The level of decision making and control of resources in each household respondent were collected by questionnaires and seen in table 4.6 below.

**Table 4.6: Distribution of respondents by participation in decision making processes and**

control of resources at household level in sample peasant associations

Participation in decision making and control of agricultural resource in the house holds	Frequency	In %
More female	80	22.53
More male	250	70.42
Equally female and male	25	7.04
Total	355	100

Source Own field survey 2014. Women’s involvement in decision-making and control of resources and on the amount of agricultural products to be sold reveals that 20.53% responded that women have the upper land, while 70.42% of the respondents claimed only their husbands, while 7.04% responded of equal share of both spouses (Table4.6)

According to the discussion with the focus group and interview with the key informant agricultural resources are more controlled by men.

Based on the above facts it would be concluded that in most cases the husband control and decide agricultural resources without the participation of wives. What is surprising from this is that though women are doing a great job in both the triple role (Production, reproduction and community management) yet they do not have the right to make a decision and even their husbands do not consult them on the allocation of the production. The United Nation statistically shows that women do 2/3 of the available job in the world and earn 1/10<sup>th</sup> of the income. On other hand, they constitute 2/3 of the illiterate people of the world and earn less than 1/100<sup>th</sup> of the world's wealth (Ruth, 1994) Most of the African women have not benefited from investment and trade of Agricultural products because they have limited access to land, credit, transport, etc. Women produce 80 % of basic food staff but receive less than 10% of the credit given to men. Agricultural productivity would have been increased by 20% if women have got access to credit (USAID, 2005).

As men control all the resources, the men are the decision makers in economic, political and social issues, in addition to this society's attitudinal problem and illiteracy in the study area, ha aggravated women's inequality in property right and economic development.

## **4.2 Types of Agricultural Activities in Ale Woreda**

The types of agricultural activities in which the rural area of the woreda population were participating ranked from 1<sup>st</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> as shown in table 4.7 below.

**Table 4.7 Major Agricultural activities (in ranks of production, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> ...)**

Agricultural activities	Frequency number of respondents					
	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
Cash crop production (coffee, eucalyptus, chat and tea leaf)	X					
Cereal crop production (maize, sorghum, millet and teff)		X				
Livestock production			X			
Fruit trees and vegetation production				X		
Poultry production					X	
Apiculture production						X

Source data by researcher (through discussion with the D .A agents and local elders) March 2014.

The dominant cash or market crops primarily grown in the area are coffee, eucalyptus tree, chat and tea leaf. Cereal crops such as maize, millet, Teff and sorghum are produced, but wheat and other small grains are not dominantly cultivated in the area; The major staple food was maize, millet, sorghum, teff are produced in the study area. Livestock domesticating, specially rearing livestock like cows, sheep and goats has good house hold income in the woreda. Regarding fruit tree production, like mango, avocado and banana respondents are participating to produce as the 4<sup>th</sup> house hold income. According to the theme of the questionnaires and discussion with the focus group and interview with the key informant, the society could not participate wildly in poultry production because of the fatal diseases of hens. As much as possible they are using a little number of hens for house hold income. Also because of shortage of training and budget apiculture production is not so much use full.

## 4.2.1 Level of participation in agricultural activities.

### 4.2.1.1: Cereal crop production

High degree of participation in agricultural activities taken as reference to differentiate household members and calculate the average participation of agricultural activities in cereal crop production.

**Table 4.8 Participation of household members in cereal crop production in sample peasant Kebeles.**

Agricultural activities	Men		Women		Boys		Girls	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Ploughing land	262	74	-	0	93	26	-	0
Sowing	330	93	-	0	25	7	-	0
Weeding	51	14.5	207	58	63	18	34	9.5
Harvesting	87	24.5	121	34	82	23	65	18
Threshing	189	53	72	20	94	26	-	0
Transporting	121	34	109	31	92	26	33	9
Storing	322	90	-	0	32	9	-	0
Average	194.57	54.7	72.8	20.4	68.7	19.4	18.8	5.3

Source ;Own field survey 2014.

So that, the Table 4.8 shows that 74% men and 26% boys have high degree of participation in ploughing, 93% men and 7% boys in sowing, 14.5% men,18% boys , 58% women and 9.5 girls in wedding. In harvesting 24.5% men, 23% boys and 34% women and 18% girls participate in harvesting. In transporting,34% men,31% women,26% boys and 9% girls are participated. According to the tradition of the area more men and boys participate in storing. The average participation of the household members in cereal crop production, as shown from the table 4.8, 54.7% by men, 20.4 by women,19.4 by boys and 5.3 by girls. As the gathered questionnaires from the respondents ,women are high participant in cereal crop production.

As qualitative data collected from focus group discussion interview with the concerned bodies and different time personal observation, in weeding cereal crops, the rural women help each other in group by what they call traditionally, *dado*, *galgale*, *ganame* and *dugda*. So that women have great role in cereal crop production.

In Africa, the first shifting cultivation where hoe *was* the main tool for plowing the land. The Contribution of women was much greater than men. In this system women were the dominant figures of the practice of farming whereas men's roles were only confined to clearing the land. Women prepare the soil, sowing, weeding, harvesting, threshing and transporting farm products (Boserups Este, 1970).

**Figure 4.3 Women weeding maize plantation in Jeto koyami kebele (Dubo) farming land**



Source : Photograph by the researcher April 2014 E ,C.

#### **4.2.1.2 Participation of Women in Coffee Production**

Coffee is not only the dominant cash crop of the study area but also it is the known exporting cash crop of Ethiopia. The above table shows the level of participation of household members in participation of coffee production.

**Table 4.9 participation of house hold respondent members in coffee production in the area.**

Agricultural activities	Men		Women		Boys		Girls	
	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)
Cultivation	212	60	30	8	113	32	-	0
Planting its seedling	105	29.6	99	28	106	29.6	45	12.7
Weeding and menu ring	96	27	104	29.3	90	25.4	65	18.3
Conserving and fencing	235	66	25	7	95	27	-	0
Harvesting	73	20.6	155	43.6	60	17	67	18.8
Gathering to home	160	45	75	21.1	85	24	35	9.8
Drying	116	32.6	112	31.5	95	27	32	9
Average	142.4	40.1	85.7	24.1	92	26	34.9	9.8

Source : Own field survey 2014.

As the gathered evidence from the respondents by questionnaires, 60% by men,8% by women and 32% by boys in cultivation of coffee land, 29.6% men, 28% women,29.5 boys and 12.7% girls are participating in planting coffee seedling. On other hand 27% men,29.3%,25.4% boys and 18.3% of girls are participating to weeding and menu ring. Regarding conserving and fencing 66% men,7% women and 27% boys are participating to conserving and fencing. In harvesting coffee production, 20.6% men, 43.6% women, 17% boys and 18.8% girls participate to coffee harvesting. Through coffee harvesting women have great roll in households. Also 32.6% men,31.5% women,27% boys and 9% girls participate to drying coffee.

Totally, the average participation of household members in coffee production, coffee is being produced 40.1% by men,24.1% by women,26% by boys and 9.8 by boys in the study area.

As qualitatively gathered data shows, the discussion with the focus group, interview with key informant and the field observation that was made when households were participating to coffee production, women play the major roll. As explanation of some key informant it is difficult to produce coffee without participation of women special through collecting coffee beans .Also they described that women help each other in clearing (weeding) coffee plantation and in collecting coffee beans in cooperative work that they call “Dabo.”

**Figure 4.4 Women weeding (clearing) and harvesting coffee plantation.**



Source : Photograph by the researcher, December 2014 E C .

**Figure: 4.5 Women Collecting Coffee beans.**



Source: Photograph by researcher at Kechi boren kebele (Wanges )coffee plantation, December. 2014. E C

### **Figure:4.6 Women gathering coffee from coffee field.**

Source: Photograph by the researcher,( at Jeto koyami kebele), December,2014 E C



Source : Photograph by the researcher (at Gebredima kebele) December 2014.

#### **4.2.1.3 Participation of women in eucalyptus tree production.**

Discussion with some local elders and knowledgeable men indicates that eucalyptus tree is the dominant cash or market crop of the farmers in the study area. Eucalyptus tree is needed for different construction purpose and the work of cutting and gathering it help the youth population as one field of job.

**Table 4.10 participation of house hold respondent members in eucalypts tree production in the study area.**

Agricultural activities	Men		Women		Boys		Girls	
	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)
Cultivation	214	60.3	25	7	101	28.5	15	4.2
Weeding and manuring	110	31	97	27.3	102	28.7	46	13
Conserving and fencing	222	62.5	28	7.9	105	29.6	-	0
Harvesting (cutting)	115	32.4	5	1.4	235	66.2	-	0
Marketing	255	71.9	25	7	75	21.1	-	0
Average	183.2	51.6	36	10.1	123.6	34.8	12.2	3.4

Source; Own field survey 2014.

Table 4.10: indicates that the participation of household members in eucalyptus tree production

is 60.3% by men, 28.5% boys, 7% by women and 4.2% in its land cultivation. In weeding and manuring 31% men, 27.3% women, 28.7% boys and 13% girls participate in weeding. In conserving and fencing 62.5% men, 7.8% women, 29.6% boys participate in conserving eucalyptus tree plantation. Also 32.4% men, 1.4% women, 66.2% boys participate in harvesting or cutting the eucalyptus tree.

The average participation of households in eucalyptus tree production, 51.6% by men, 10.1% by women, 34.8% by boys and 3.4% by girls the eucalyptus tree is being produced according to the questionnaires from the respondents.

The interview of the key informant, the discussion of focus group and different time personal observation indicate that participation of household in eucalyptus tree production is the same to the above explanation. Even though the work of eucalyptus tree is difficult, women in the study area participate in its production.

#### 4.2.1.4 Household Members participation In Fruit and Tree Production

In the study area the participation of women in production of fruit tree is indicated in the table below.

**Table 4.11 participation of household respondent members in production of fruit tree like Avocado, mango and banana in the study area.**

Agricultural activities	Men		Women		Boys		Girls	
	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)
Cultivation	182	51.2	61	17.1	92	26	20	5.7
Planting its seedling	109	30.7	148	41.7	71	20	27	7.6
Weeding and menu ring	98	27.6	152	42.8	61	17.2	44	12.4
Conserving and fencing	171	48.2	46	13	126	35.4	12	3.4
Harvesting (collecting its fruit)	81	22.8	52	14.6	180	50.7	42	11.8
Marketing	61	17.2	150	42.2	55	15.5	89	25
Average	117	33	101.5	28.5	97.5	27.5	39	11

Source: Own field survey, 2014.

Table 4.19 shows that the percentage of household members in production of fruit i.e: 51.2% men and 26% in boy's cultivation ( in land preparation). 30.7% men, 41.7% women, 20% boys and 7.6 % girl's in planting its seedling 27.6 men and 53.42.8 % women, 17.2 boys and 12.4 girls participate in weeding and menu ring. For conserving and fencing 48.2% men,13% women,35.45 boys and 3.4% girls participate. In harvesting or collecting its fruit 22.8% men,14.6 women,50.7% boys and 11.8% girls participate. The average participation of households in Fruit production,33% by men,28.5% by women,27.5% by boys and 11% by

girls. As collection of tree fruit needs climbing the tree, boys have better roll in collecting fruit.

Generally the table explains that men and boys were high participant in land preparation. Also in weeding and menu ring women's and girls were more participant than other household members and in pruning men were high degree of participant than other household members. Also women's and boys were high degree of participant in harvesting from other household members in fruit and tree production.

#### **4.2.1.5 Participation of women in livestock production.**

In Ale woreda livestock production is the leading means of income. Without live stocks agricultural work may be difficult to the rural households.

**Table 4.12 participation of house hold respondent members in livestock production**

Agricultural activities	Men		Women		Boys		Girls	
	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)
Clearing barn	62	17.5	157	44.2	81	22.8	55	14.5
Milking	9	2.5	314	88.5	-	0	32	9
Taking animals to the field	114	32	77	21.7	131	37	33	9.3
Feeding animals	102	28.7	62	17.7	166	46.6	25	7
Taking care for calves	32	9	170	47.9	86	24.2	67	18.8
Average	63.8	18	156	44	92.8	26.1	42.4	11.9

Source: Own field survey, March,2014.

Table 4.12 also revealed that the participation of household members i.e. 17.5% men 44.2% women, 22.8% boys and 14.5% girls participate to clear barn. In milking cows women participate more than other household members that are about 88.5%. In taking live stocks to the field, men and boys participate more than the others. Also in feeding animals the roll of men and boys is greater. According to the above table, average participation of households in livestock production 18% by men, 44% by women, 26.1%,by boys and 11.9% by girls. It shows that participation of women is the highest in the house holds. Specially, women in rural area are high participant in milking cows and in taking care for calves and in marketing milk products. Livestock production has significant role in our country not only in the study area. In rural area to use live stocks and their products there should be care for calves.

The discussion with the focus group members and interview with the local elders and some official concerned bodies indicate that women in the study area have the vital role in production of livestock. They describe that in rural area without participation of women it is difficult to use livestock and their product.

Rural women have played significant role in livestock production in developing countries and they are active participants in the livestock management such as supply of fodder, milking, protecting animals (Moa Alemayrw 2014)

**Figure : 4.8** Women milking caw and taking care for calves



Source: women milking caw and taking care for calves photograph by the researcher

**Figure 4.9 Women clearing barn**



Source: field survey Photograph by the researcher, at Cheri hobe.

#### 4.2.1.6: Household Members participation in poultry production

**Table 4.13: Degree of Participation in household members in poultry production in the study area.**

Agricultural activities	Men		Women		Boys		Girls	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Caring chicks	9	2.5	309	87	25	7	12	3.4
Collecting eggs	-	0	316	89	13	3.6	26	7.3
Feeding chicks	-	0	323	95.5	10	2.8	22	6.2
Clearing chicks house	-	0	324	91	16	4.5	15	4
Average	-	0	318	90.5	16	4.5	18.8	5.1

Source: Own field survey 2014.

Table 4.13 shows participation of household members in poultry production such as 87% women, only 2.5% men, 7% boys and 3.4 girls participate in caring for chicks. 95.5% women, 2.8% boys, and 6.2% girls participate in feeding chicks. Also 91% women, 4.5% boys and 4% girls participate in clearing chicks house.

According to the table women's were high participant than other household members in the poultry production. 90% and above participation of poultry production is conducted by women.

In addition to the questionnaires, the key informants and focus groups explained that all in all poultry production is guided by women. But they include that because of the fatal disease of hens, shortage of training and budget, hens are produced only for small house hold income.

#### 4.2.1.7 Household participation in apiculture production

**Table 4.14: Participation of household members in Apiculture production in sample peasant Associations**

Agricultural activities	Men		Women		Boys		Girls	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Preparing bee hives	145	40.8	3	0.8	207	58.3	-	0
Hanging be hives	135	38	1	0.3	219	61.7	-	0
Smocking be hives	120	33.8	12	3.4	223	62.8	-	0
Harvesting honey	162	45.6	1	0.3	192	54	-	0
Average	140.5	40	4.25	0.8	210.3	59.2	-	0

Source: Own field survey, 2014.

Table 4.15 shows the percentage of household member's participation i.e. 40.9% men, 58.3% boys and 0.8% women participate in preparing bee hives. 38% men, 61.7% boys and 0.3% women participate in hanging bee hives. In smocking be hives 33.8% men, 62.8% boys and 3.4% women are participating. Concerning harvesting honey, 45.6% men, 54% boys and 0.3% women participate to honey harvesting.

According to summarized data men and boys are high participant in apiculture production and women's were low participant in apiculture production.

The qualitatively collected data about the participation of women in apiculture production, through focus group and key informant interview indicates that the culture and attitude of population in the study area prohibited women to produce honey. For instance according to the culture of the area it is shame for women to climb the trees and hang beehives and moving night time to harvest honey. Also the shortage of training and budget is another obstacle to apiculture production.

### 4.3 Totally Average Household Participation in Different Agricultural Activities

The members of households in the woreda participate in different agricultural activities, especially in the dominant six agricultural activities. The level of participation is identified in table 4.15.

**Table 4.15: Totally average household participation in agricultural activities in the study area in 2014 E C**

Agricultural activities	Level participation in Household respondents of			
	Men in %	Women in %	Boys in %	Girls in %
Cereal crop productions	54.7	20.7	19.4	5.1
Cash crop productions	45.9	17.1	30.4	6.6
Livestock production	18	44	26.1	11.9
Fruit trees and vegetation	33	28.5	27.5	11
Poultry production	--	90.5	4.5	5
Apiculture production	40	0.8	59.2	--
Average	32	33.6	27.8	6.6
Variance	332.25	814.3	120.33	16
Standard deviation	18.22	28.5	11	4

Source: Data from the average of six tables above.

Table 4.15 indicates totally average household participation in different agricultural activities. To the six dominant agricultural activities participation of household members in average men 32%, women 33.6% boys 27.8% and girls participate 6.6%. It shows that participation of women in agricultural activities is greater than other household members. The variance and standard deviation showed that the participation of household members (men, women, boys and girls) is not the same also it is dispersed. In addition to the data from the questionnaires, the discussion of the focus group and interviews with the key informant explained that agricultural activities need participation of all household members. Starting from works in the kitchen to the field work participation of women is great, but the society has no consideration about their participation. The different time field observation on

participation of households in agricultural activities indicated that the women play great role in agriculture. The evidence of secondary data, that was collected from documents from women affairs office and the woreda agricultural office showed the above reality.

According to the statistics of FAO, worldwide, 40% of economically active population in agriculture is women. However, in many parts of the world women have little or no access to resources such as land, credit and extension service FAO,(1970). According to Boserups (1970), in Africa the first shifting cultivation where hoe was the \main tool for plowing the land the contribution of women were much greater than men. In this system women were the dominant figures of the practice of farming whereas men's roles were only confined to clearing the land. Women prepare the soil, sow, and do the weeding, harvesting, and threshing and transporting farm products. Though,undertaking different economic activities.

More than men rural women in developing countries have less property right have no role in the economic input and they have remained economically insecure. Rural women have played significant role in livestock production and management in developing countries and the active participants in the livestock management such as supply of fodder, milking, protecting animals.

#### 4.4 Level of Participation of Household Members in Marketing of Agricultural Products

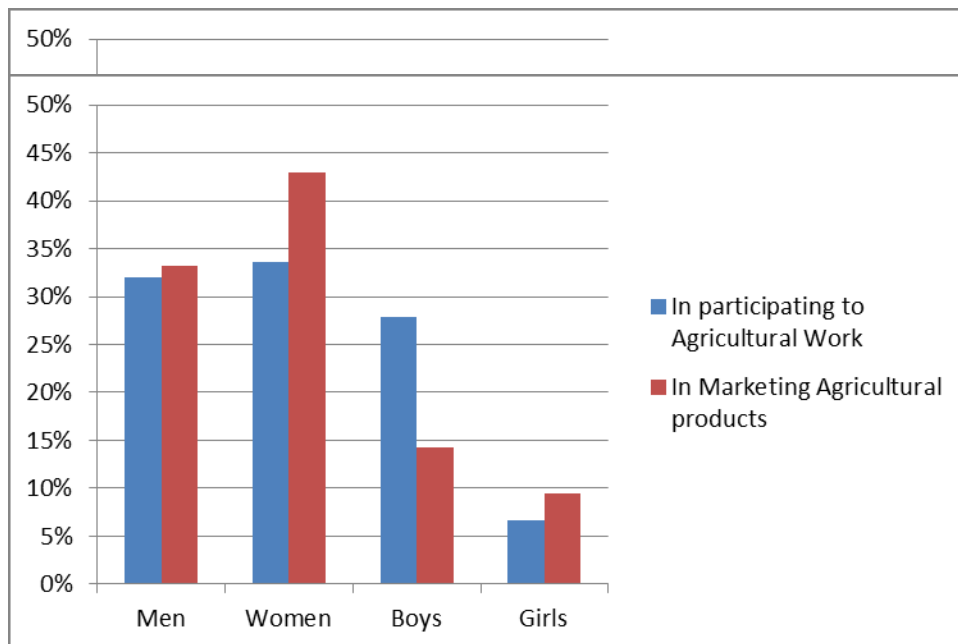
Marketing different agricultural resource is the best participation in agriculture. Because changing the products to paper money is necessary for household incomes.

**(Table4.16) Degree of Participations of households in Marketing of Agricultural products in sample peasant association**

Agricultural products	Degree of participation in marketing	Men		Women		Boys		Girls	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Livestock (cattle and small ruminant)	High	212	9.7	88	24.8	55	15.5	--	0
Milk and milk products	High	--	0	294	82.8	--	0	61	17.2
Chicken and eggs	High	--	0	267	72.5	31	8.7	57	16
Cereal crops	High	117	33	145	40.8	60	17	33	9.3
Coffee products	HIGH	129	36.3	151	42.5	54	15.2	21	6
Fruit and vegetation	High	--	0	221	62.3	42	11.3	92	26
Eucalypts tree	High	210	59.1	13	3.7	132	37.2	--	0
Honey products	High	275	77.5	47	13.2	33	9.3	--	0
Average	High	117.8	33.2	153.3	42.9	50.8	14.3	33	9.4

Source: Own field survey May 2014 E C.

**Figure 4.10 Average household participation in agriculture and marketing agricultural products.**



The study showed that the degree of household participation in marketing varied from one type of agricultural product to the other. For instance, women contribute 82.8% in marketing of animal products [milk, cheese and butter], 62.3% vegetable and fruit marketing and daughters 26%, leaving the other members to insignificant level of participation. (Table 4.16)

Degree of Participations of households in Marketing of Agricultural products in sample peasant association

The table showed that the contribution of men 33%, women 40.8%, boys 17% and girls 9.3% in marketing cereal crops like maize, teff, sour gum and millet. In marketing coffee products, men 36.3%, women 42.5%, boys 15.2% and girls 6% participated. The role of men and boys is greater in marketing eucalyptus tree and honey product. According to the above table ( table 4.16) the average participation of women is very high through marketing agricultural products like fruit and vegetation, coffee products, milk and milk products and chicken and eggs. It shows that even if the women have no decision making power on agricultural resources, they have more contribution in marketing agricultural productions. Also the idea collected from the focus group and key informant confirmed the above reality.

#### 4.5 Influencing Factors of Women’s Role in Agriculture in the Study Area.

In the study area (Ale woreda) there are many influencing factors to agricultural development. Some of these are the factors that influence decision making power of women on agricultural resource and agricultural activities. The dominant factors to the problem are: illiteracy, ignorance, social status, religious status, political status economic status and husband influence. The extent and level of these factors are identified on table 4.17, below.

Table4.17 Household respondent’s response on factors influencing decision making power of women on agricultural resource and agricultural activities.

Influencing factors	No of Respondent	
	Frequency	In percent (%)
Economic status	103	29
Social status	43	12.2
Cultural status	42	11.8
Illiteracy	61	17.2
Religion status	16	4.5
Ignorance	37	10.3
Husband influence	32	9
Political influence	--	0
All	21	6
Total	355	100

Source : Own field survey, May 2014 E C.

The contributing factors that influences women’s role in agriculture depends upon the women’s

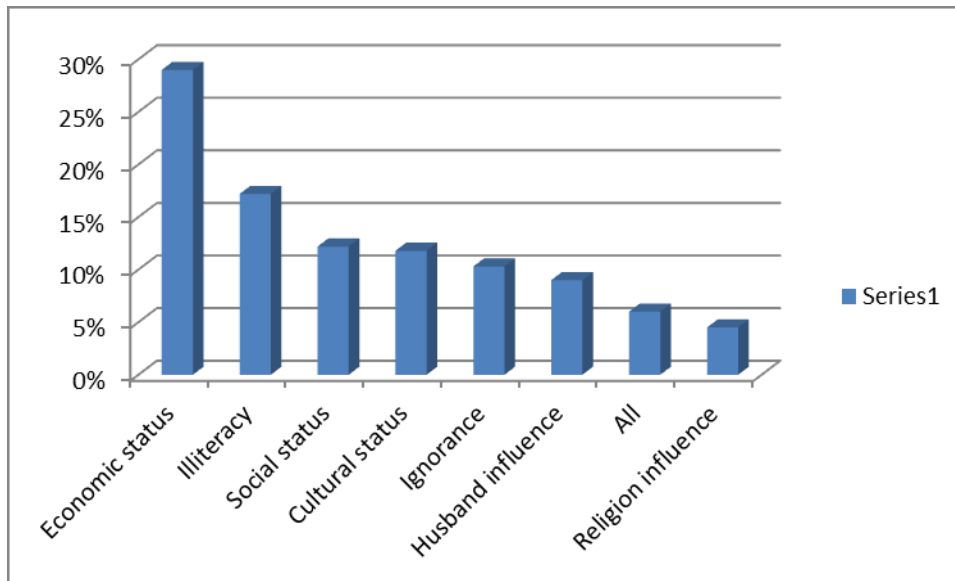
Dependence on their husband, illiteracy, ignorance, low social status and traditional religious and Cultural dominance, political and economic status. On the degree of influence, 29% of respondents claimed that economic status (shortage of income) is the influencing factors, 12.2% tolled the influence of social status, 11.8% said cultural status is influencing factor 4.5% of the respondent raised the matter of religion is influencing the decision making power of 17.2% explained the influence of illiteracy, 8.1% said religion has a role to influence women's participation. About 10.3% described that the matter of ignorance to participation of women, 9% of the respondents spoke husbands control has great domination on decision making power of women and the rest 6% described that all the stated factors are influencing the total role of women in agriculture.

Most of the focus group discussion and key informant explained the same idea to the above explanation. They rose that all stated factors are influencing the women, to be the owner of different agricultural resources. They included that the economic status and illiteracy are the most dominant factors. The position of women in Ale woreda society is notably poor. Traditionally Ale woreda society in the rural area is hierarchical and dominated by men. Husband and wife depend on each other for economic, social, and ritual activities. This interdependency gives strong relationship between husband and wives. The wives are expected to assume subordinate position to the wishes and needs of their husbands. So, the husband has full control over all the properties of the family (Table 4.6). Division of labor between husband and wife is very important to understand the relationship and the interdependence they have. To begin with all important rituals and positions are held by the husband as ahead of the family. The husband has full right of administrating the family and is considered as the only head of the family. Therefore, wife and his respected children should obey him. In addition to this the husband is expected to cultivate the crop and supply his family with all necessities. (Ale woreda Culture and Tourism office, 2011)

#### **4.5.1 Social Status**

In all human society, people enjoy their own culture, custom, tradition and belief, etc. These social structures empower men and women differently. These differences in the empowerment provide different opportunity and privileges for women and men. In many societies those who were subjected to different discrimination and tight violations were the women. As men control all the resources, the men are the decision makers in all economic, political and social issues while the women just become the receptor of all issues guided by men (Command Helem, 1984)

**Figure 4.11 The level of influencing factors of participation of women in agriculture.**



**Table 4.18. Household responses on women participation in the village level meeting to solve socio-economic problems in the study area.**

Household respondent	Frequency	In percent (%)
Agree	152	42.8
Dis agree	181	51
Missing	22	6.2
Total	355	100

Source: Own field survey ,2014.

Quantitative data collected on women’s participation at the village level to solve socio economic

challenges, revealed that, out of the total 355 survey respondents 42.8% agree, 51% disagree and 6.2% of the respondents were not appeared at their home. It identifies that the social status of the area makes women not participate to village level meeting to solve socio economic problems.

## 4.5.2 Economic Status of Women's

Women's contribution to agriculture, whether it be subsistence farming or commercial agriculture, when measured in terms of the number of tasks performed, time spent and the extent of women's contribution is highlighted by a micro study indicated that out of 24 hours, 14.30 hours women day was used for household activities, on the other hand the men spend, out of 24 hours 9.30 hours passed on work in a day (Messay Tegeng 2012.).

However, the Woreda Women affairs office data showed that Women spend out of 24 hours 18 hours on work related to agriculture and agricultural activities.

The office explained that 8 hours spent in agricultural activities and 10 hours spent in domestic chores, such as cleaning the barn and the house, milking cows and feeding them, prepare breakfast and boiling coffee, fetching water and collecting fire wood, cooking lunch then visit the market and sell or buy, come home and prepare dinner, feed their family (Women Affairs office of Ale Woreda, personal communication) May 2014 E C

“...Unpaid households chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children

or collecting fire wood are not considered being economic activities., unpaid community and voluntary services are classified as non-common activities” (Eshetu, 2000 cited from Analytical Report, p.111). These show that focusing on women in all development agenda is the best means to achieve pro-poor economic growth (World Bank, 2007). The report indicated that unless women are educated to get employment opportunity, access to resources, right to property ownership, equal political and social participation as that of men, it is not possible to reduce poverty in Africa. Rural women are over loaded and over burdened by domestic and productive works that reduce their income earning capacity. African Women work for longer hours than African men. An average of their work per a day is 50% longer than men (Blackden and Bahanu, 1999)

**Table 4.19 Household Responsive on the attitude of traditional leaders to women**

**Involvement in decision making ability in the household and village community**

Traditional leaders degree of involvement	No of respondent	In percent
Very encouraging	20	5.3
Somewhat encouraging	131	37
Discouraging	105	29.6
Do not care about women	77	21.7
Missing	22	6.2
Total	355	100

Source : Own field survey, May, 2014. E C

Quantitative data collected on division of labor and the attitude of traditional leaders on women's role in decision making power revealed that, out of the total 355 survey respondents, only 5.3% of the household claimed to be very encouraging, 37% of the households said somewhat

encouraging, a large majority of the household 29.6% responded as discouraging and 21.7% of the households respondent said that they do not care about women and 6.2% are missing. (Table 4.19). In all human society, people enjoy their own culture, custom, tradition and belief etc. These social structures empower men and women differently. These differences in the empowerment provide different opportunity and privileges for women and men. In many societies those who were subjected to different discrimination and tight violations were the women. As men control all the resources, the men are the decision makers in all economic, political and social issues while the women just become the receptor of all issues guided by men (Command Helem, 1984) As the indication of qualitatively collected data from the focus group and key informant through discussion guides and interviews the local leaderships did not encourage women to the participation of agricultural activities and decision power on resources.

### 4.5.3 Women's Land Access and Land Allocation In the study Area.

Shortage of land could be the basic reason that makes women poor economically. About access to land and land allocation of the woreda, the responses of the questioners on the five basic reasons are stated in table 4.20.

**Table4.20 : Women respondents view on problem on land registration (land alloction)**

Response to women's land registration	Frequency	In percent
Husbands unwilling	41	11.54
Cultural influence	71	20
Unfair land registration or land allocation	99	28
Not knowing of women about their right	98	27.6
No problem	32	9.1
Missing	14	3.9
Total	355	100

Source: Own field survey, May,2014, E C.

Woreda Land Administration and Environmental Protection Office (2003 E C) the landholding certificate had been distributed to many peasant association of the rural sector so far i.e. few women had received land holding certificate. The above table 4.20 compares the five reasons. 11.54% of the respondent tolled about the husbands unwilling ,20% spoke the influence of culture 27% or the most of the respondent raised the problem of unfair land registration and land allocation ,27.6% of the respondent explain that the women in the study area did not understand about their right ,9.1% said no problem or carelessness of the society and the rest 3.9% are missing.

Also according to data gathered qualitatively, from the key informant and focus group discussion, land registration and land allocation of the women in the study area has the problems like unfair land allocation, shortage of women awareness about their right and cultural influence.

This indicates that most of the women have limited access to land holding as compared to their husband. Women are affected by many issues relate to land and agriculture. Women's right to land is affected by unfair land allocation. Women are marginalized from accessing

land whenever land is scarce (Hadera, 2002; Tesfaye, 2003). Women's rights violation on basic assets and key economic resources such as land, livestock, agricultural products and other economic activities are negligible (Hana Kebede, 1990).

#### **4. 5.4. The Role and Contribution of Governmental Organization to Support Households in Different Service and Technologies.**

Technology transfer and agricultural extension in habitat development. The phenomenon is directly related to woreda strategy, which seeks to associate governmental development activities .Quantitative data were collected from household respondents on government Participation to support house hold members in capacity building and agricultural equipment.

**Table4.21: Services given by the governmental Organizations in the study area.**

Kinds of support	Primary target				No response		Total	In %
	Yes		No		Frequency	%		
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%				
Credit	210	59.2	132	37.2	13	3.6	355	100
Extension service	259	73	87	24.5	9	2.5	355	100
Fertilizer provision	276	77.7	73	20.6	6	1.7	355	100
Pesticides provision	107	30.1	240	67.6	8	2.3	355	100
Family planning	262	73.8	93	26.2	-	0	355	100
Maternal and child health care	253	71.3	102	28.7	-	0	355	100
Training on income generating activities	28	7.9	313	88.2	14	3.9	355	100
Farm tool provision	--	0	310	87.3	45	12.7	355	100
Beehive provision	44	12.4	273	77	38	10.6	355	100
Improved seed provision	177	49.9	167	47	11	3.1	355	100
Average	161.6	45.53	179	50.43	14.4	4.1	355	100

Source: Own field survey, May, 2014. E C.

The above table (table 4.21) indicates that the service given by governmental organization such as credit, extension service, fertilizer provision, farm tool provision and others that should be given for the society by governmental organization are not being given for the society adequately

Quantitatively collected data by questionnaires' (Yes, No) question from respondent shows the average response 172.3 or 45.53% said "yes" and described that these different service are given for the society, 179 (50.43) of house hold respondents said "No" and explained that these stated service are not given by the government. About 14.4 respondent or 4.1% had no response. Because they were not appeared at their home and some of them were not voluntary to speak about the service given by the government.

Concerning the service given by the government, the qualitatively collected data from focus group discussion and key informant explained that some services like extension service, fertilizer service and family planning service are given by the government. But service such as training on technologies, farm tool service and beehive provision is not given.

According to Linda (2005), micro-finance and credit support are part of an integrated program for poverty reduction for the poorest people, creation of accessibility for credit and micro-finances and entry point for women's economic, social and political empowering. On the other hand, because of high illiteracy rate, absence of business management capacity, lack of exposure to information about the importance of credit and micro-finance for income generation, lack of Confidence, and fear to risk to borrow money, etc., had affected the economic empowerment

**Figure 4.12. Focus group discussion (at Chari Hobe)**



**Source : Photograph by researcher May 2014 E C.**

**Figure: 4.13. Focus group discussion (at Onga cluster)**



Source: Photograph by the researcher, May, 2014 E C.

**Figure 4:14. Key informant interview.**



**Source: photograph by the researcher May 2014 E**

**Figure 4:15 Men and women in agricultural life**



## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Summary of the findings

The gathered and analyzed data indicates that participation of women is high in agricultural activities. For instance on the average 36% of totally agricultural activity of household is participated by women, 90.5% of poultry production is conducted by women. In addition Women participate 62.3% in marketing agricultural products. But, women did not have decision making power in agricultural resources.

Also women expected to run the household with the money they are provided by their spouses, and, therefore, they struggle to manage their income in accordance with the basic family needs. The only agricultural product used as a source of income, where men participate more, was cereal and livestock's. However, as compared to the degree of participation in labor force men's work is easier and so they do not suffer too much as the women do.

The study showed that the level of participation of each member of the household varies from one type of agricultural activities to the other. Women's work in the agricultural sector has often been erroneously documented as marginal and they have been considered more as consumer than producers in society.

According to the information obtained from the study women lack access to appropriate and efficient agricultural technologies and inputs which would relieve them from taxing day to day chores and had low level of training opportunity in agricultural technology.

The contributing factors to the level of women in agricultural activities, the study indicates that they are institutional barriers (, extension service, inputs or credit delivery system social service like education, provision of farm tools, training of technologies and inadequate access to and control over resources like; land, labor, capital in terms of ownership and use (decision making) were due to sociocultural influence, illiteracy, religion influence (over respect ion of holy days and religion elders) ignorance, ,economic status and husbands influence, within the culture of the society, women were seen as subordinate to men.

## 5.2. CONCLUSION

- ❖ The findings of the data therefore lead to the conclusion that women are the major working forces of house hold in the study community.
- ❖ According to the quantitatively and qualitatively collected data, agricultural activity without participation of women is the same to walk with one leg, work with one hand and the same to see with one eye. Therefore participation of women in agricultural activities should be described and consideration should be given by the concerned bodies and the society.
- ❖ They participate in agricultural and nonagricultural activities. The result of study shows that, in most households women had participated more in Productive work but often earns as secondary income earners. Though men also found to do the same, the extent varies to a high level between the two sexes, women therefore need to be addressed and be given the proper attention.
- ❖ The factors that affect women's role and their decision making ability in agricultural activities and agricultural resources were socio-cultural, illiteracy, husbands influence, social status, economic status and religious influence.
- ❖ Though the provision of equal right to women in economic empowerment is necessary for the growth of household agricultural activities, they have limited access to the right of land and other properties. Most women in the study area had access to land only through marriage and through heritance, otherwise women has no chance to obtain land.
- ❖ In the study area there were few supporting governmental organizations to women in agricultural activities. Governmental organizations had not performed (delivered) adequately in providing the needed services in terms of credit and facilities and technology, particularly for women.

### **5.3. Recommendation**

- Recognition of women's role and contribution to social and economic development in general and that of agricultural development in particular by planners and decision makers would help to enhance the status of women and increase agricultural development and food security at household and national level.
- Women are capable of changing themselves, reforming the society and motivating the next generation. Providing them with adult and non-formal education and training on management and organizing women in cooperatives for mutual support and exchange of business ideas and empower the decision making ability of women at the local level are strategies which can highly contribute to their development efforts.
- The secret of success of the woreda lies in enhancing the level of education of women; by educating women, the whole family, the entire society or the whole population, moral and social values becomes a reality.
- Women's productivity in agriculture is highly dependent on their opportunity of having access to productive resources such as land, credit, fertilizer and other agricultural technologies. Therefore the woreda administrative bodies should work for the access of these productive resources.
- As per the Constitution of FDRE, article 35, women's right must be respected by avoiding the social bias (cultural influence) in economic empowerment. This requires the involvement of leaders, politician, planners and decision makers, development partners and donor agencies.
- The Woreda decision makers should expand their policy and structures that are intended to promote and support women's empowerment in all sectors. Land and property right for women require urgent attention by policy makers and land administration office in the country.
- It is necessary to increase women's political participation, to address issues related to equality. Such improvement helps to reduce the gap between men and women in economic, decision making power and employment opportunity.
- It is important to raise women's consciousness through participation and by organizing themselves. It can also be facilitated through education, capacity building, training and other measures. Change has to come in the structures and legal frameworks in order to make the self-transformation process of empowerment sustainable.

- Since the contribution of women in reducing poverty and hunger is as important as men, the Woreda concerned bodies essentially promote to empower women status for making decision on all economic and income generating activities.
- .The Woreda political leaders and decision makers should facilitate financial services such as micro-financial institutions to disadvantaged rural women to enhance their ability of generating income to ensure the well-being of their families.
- The implications for non-governmental organizations and other development agencies operating at kebele level specifically focused on ;encouraging a basic understanding of the role of women in different areas and socio-economic settings.
- Development and provisions of water resources and introduction and training of fire wood substitution methods should be implemented in the study area so as to reduce their problems and enhance their roles in development
- Multi-faceted efforts have to be made to avoid harmful traditional perceptions, beliefs and Practices that undermine women in agricultural activities. This is through educating all members of rural area, how traditional sayings or proverbs affect the role of women in agricultural activities.

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## Annex I

### Household Interview

#### Questionnaire on assessment women's participation in agricultural activities.

This questionnaire aims to study the participation of women's on agriculture in the community as you are a member of this community, I politely request your help to inform us with what is happening in the community and therefore participate in our research. For its success all the information you provide us will be confidentially recorded as reported and used only for this purpose.

Thank you.

Gizachew Tefera;

I Questioners for household heads

Date-----

Code-----

#### 1. Personal Information of household respondents.

S.NO	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Types of Family	Size of family	Religion
1	20---25	Male	Unmarried	Nuclear	--Small /1----4	Muslim
2	26---35		Female	Married	Joint	Members/ -- Medium
3		Divorced		/5-----9 Members/	Catholic	
4	36---45			---Large above /9 members/	Protestant Others	
	46 and above					

#### 2. Education, Income, Occupation, possession of land period of stay in the village.

S. No	Education level	Family Monthly Income	Possession Of land	Occupation	Period of stay in the village
1	Illiterate	Low	Nil	--Farming	1-----5 years
2	Formal education	Middle/1000- --2000/	1-----5 hectares	--Labor	6----10 years
3	None formal education.	High /2000 and above/	Above 5 hectares	--Business	Above 10 years.

3.What agricultural activities are practical in the area.

No	Agricultural activities	Type					
		1 <sup>si</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
1	Cereal crop production/sorghum, maize, teff Peas and beans.						
2	Cash crop production like coffee and tea.						
3	Fruit tree like mango .avocado and others						
4	Livestock production						
5	Apiculture production						
6	Poultry production						

4. Who participate more in the following agricultural activities. Who participate more

No	Activity	Man	Boys	Women	Girls	Remark
1	Cereal crop production					
1.1	Ploughing					
1.2	Sowing					
1.3	Weeding					
1.4	Harvesting					
1.5	Threshing					
1.6	Storing					
1.7	Transporting and marketing					
2.	Cash crop production					
2.1	Land clearing					
2.2	Cultivation					
2.3	Manu ring					
2.4	Product collecting					
2.5.	Transporting products and marketing					
3	Root crop , vegetables					
3.1	Cultivation					
3.2	Manu ring					
3.3	Watering					
3.4	Weeding					
3.5	Harvesting					
4	Livestock production					
4.1	Clearing barn					
4.2	Milking					
4.3	Taking animals to the field					
4.4	Feeding animals					

4.5	Taking care of calves	Man	Boys	Women	Girls	Remark
4.6.	Marketing live stock					
5	Apiculture /beekeeping/					
5.1	Preparing Bee hives					
5.2	Hanging Bee hives					
5.3	Smoking Bee hives					
5.4	Honey harvesting					
5.5.	Marketing honey products					
6	Poultry production					
6.1	Caring chicks					
6.2	Collecting eggs					
6.3	Feeding					
6.4	Marketing chicks					
6.5	Marketing eggs					
7	Fruit and tree production					
7.1	Land preparation					
7.2	Watering					
7.3	Planting					
7.4	Manu ring					
7.5	Pruning					
7.6	Harvesting					
7.7	Transporting and marketing					

5. Agricultural product sold or exchange to earn income.

Yes  No

If yes in number 5 what are the products and who participate

If yes in number 5 what are the products and who participated and who is selling the products?

	Access in selling the products	Control sells of
Products		

No	Agricultural products	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Men	Women
1.	Milk and milk products						
2.	Chicken and egg						
3.	Vegetables						
4.	Fruits						
5.	Cereals ,like maize, teff	S					
6.	Chat						
7.	Coffee						
8	Hide						

6/. What is your expenditure from your yearly income?

1/ to satisfy the household needs

2/ to purchase farm inputs, fertilizer, plough, oxen, etc

3/ for household construction and maintenance

7 / How did you acquired the land?

1. by inheritance

2. through marriage

3. through land distribution

4. By leasing from other holders

5. Other means

8/. Under whose name is the land registered and certified?

1/ in my own name

2/ in the name of the husband

3/ in the name of both

4/ in the leaser's name

5/ in the name of others

9/ how is your participation in decision making on income expenditure?

1/ I always decide on my own

2/ I am involved in decision making

3/ I get information only after decision is made by my husband

4/ I sometimes decide by my own and my husband decide on his own at other time

5/ I have equal say on income expenditure

10/ what kind of challenges that you had faced during land registration and certification?

1/ my husband was not willing

2/ cultural influence

3/ there was no challenges

4/ If any other

11/. Do you participate in non – agricultural activities?

**1. YES     2. NO**

12/ If 'yes' in number 11 mention the activity you engage most

13/. Are there any governmental and non-governmental organization that gives you support to agricultural activities?

**1. YES     2. NO**

14/, If yes what is the kind of support

15/, and who is the primary target?

16. Is there any support to agriculture?

Yes  No

If yes what is the kind of support? Who is the primary target? Primary target

No	Kind of support	Man	woman	Name and type of organization
1	Credit			
2	Extensions service			
3.	Fertilizers provision			
4.	Pesticides provision			
5.	Family planning			
6.	Maternal and child health care			
7.	Training on income generating activities			
8.	Farm tools provision			
9	Bee hives			
10.	Improved seeds provision			
9	Any other			

16. Who participate more ? Time allocated for different activities within 24 hours

No	Activities	Time		Spend
		Women		Men
1	Cooking food			
2	Fetching water			
3.	Cleaning hose			
4.	Caring children			
5.	Boiling coffee			
6.	Cleaning barn			
7.	Milking			
8.	Caring animals			
9.	Fuel wood collecting			
10.	Attend social meeting			
11.	Food for work activities			
12.	Grinding			
13.	Others			

17/ what type of village development associations do you have in your village (tick ✓) against the following appropriately

1. Farmers associations
2. Youth club
3. Cultural group
4. Sport group
5. Religious group
- 6. Any others**

18/ Are you member of any of less group association? (Mention the numbers as per Q16 above if a member)

- 1. Member**
- 2. Not a member**

19 /Are there any female members in the VDA?

- 1. YES**

**Explain the participation briefly**-----

-----

-----

- 2.NO**

- 2.NO**

Why? Indicate the problem-----

-----

20/ Women's can participate in village level meeting to solve socio economic problems of villages.

1. Agree
2. Disagree

21/In questions 17 you can answer No.2 explain any one the reason?

-----

22/ what is the attitude of traditional leaders to women's involvement of in agricultural activities?

Production and decision making ability in household and village community?

1. very encouraging
2. Somewhat encouraging
3. Discouraging

4. Indifferent

23/ which activities of women are acceptable by leaders?

-----

24/ what kind of support do you normally expect while woman in agricultural role?

1. self-satisfaction
2. Appreciation and recognition of work done
3. Material incentives

25/ what are the roles being played by the kebele leaders in your village community? Indicate you consider relevant?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

26/ what extent to have some grass root level leaders influenced the role of woman in agricultural and control of resource?

1. to a great extent
2. To some extent
3. Hardly

27/ did the village leaders ever help to some any of women socio economic problems?

1. yes
2. no

## Annex II

### Interview schedule for focus group discussion./Discussion issues /

Code -----

1. Personal information.

No	Age	Sex	Marital status	Religion	Level of education
1	26---25	Male	Married	Christian	Illiterate
2			Un married	Muslim	Primary
3	26----35		Divorced	Protestant	Middle
4	36----45	Female		Catholic	Non formal education
			Widow	Any other	
	46 and above		Widower		

2. As you understand what are the main woman's participation in agriculture?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the percentage of women's participation on agricultural activities?

1. less than 25 %
2. 25 – 50 %
3. 51 – 75 %
4. 76 – 100 %

4. To what extent do you think that women's role in agricultural in come in the household?

1. To a great extent
2. To some extent
3. Hardly

5. How a woman dis able to decide resources equal to men's in the household level?

1. Agree
2. Disagree
3. Unknown
6. In Q no 5, if your answer is 1 or 2 briefly reason out
7. To development project in the village can help the woman's empower their status and income generation activities?
  1. to a great extent
  2. to some extent 3. hardly an
8. Do you think that people organizations are necessary promoting women's participation in agricultural activities?
  1. necessary
  2. not necessary
  3. do not known
9. What among the following motivate women's to increase their participation in agricultural development activities?
  1. Money
  2. Awareness
  3. Education
  4. all the above
10. How important do you feel in the involvement of women in the development process of their village communities?
  1. extremely important
  2. Somewhat important
  3. Not practicable
11. What hinders women's from participating in the development activities?
  1. Illiteracy
  2. Ignorance
  3. Social status
  4. Religious status
  5. Political status
  6. Economic status
  7. all of the above

12 What do you feel about the improvements of politicians in the women's development process? Are they?

1. Help full
2. Harm full
3. Do not know

13, Explain a sort of improvement do you expect from women's in the development process? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Are you satisfied with the improvement of women's in the development process?

1. Satisfied
2. not satisfied
3. Can't say

14 . What is your opinion about the involvement of women's in agricultural development process of your community? \_\_\_\_\_

Name, address of the investigator-----

Signature-----

## **Annex III**

### **Questionnaire for key informants**

**Dear/sir**

I am conducting a study on “Participation of Women in agriculture with special reference to Ale woreda in this context I request you to kindly fill up this questionnaire and return to me at your earliest I assure you that the information given by you will be kept confidential and will be used only to prepare my dissertation which is apart my dissertation for MA in department of Geography and Environmental studies.

Name and Address

1. How long have you been working in this agency?

1. Less than 2 years

2. 2-4 years

3. above 4 years

4. What has been the attitude of traditional leaders about women’s struggle to benefit the fruits of labor?

1. Appreciative

2. Cooperative

3. Indifferent

5. To what extent do you think that the women’s have the ability for decision making in household and in the community?

1. to great extent

2. to some extent

3. Hardly

6. What is the extent of woman involvement in planning, organizing and implementing agricultural development programmes?

1. Highly satisfactory

2. Somewhat satisfactory

3. Not satisfactory

7. What according to you motivates the women’s involvement in agriculture?

1. Money 2. Awareness

3. Education 4. All the above

8. The participation/involvement of women in agriculture more than men but most of them seen as a consumer not as a producer in the community? How far do you agree with this statement?

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree 3. Disagree

9. It is alleged that “involvement of women in agriculture may lead to higher decision making” How far is this statement correct?

1. Fully correct
2. somewhat correct
3. Can't

10. What do you think about or suggest comments to promote women's empower & decision making ability? Explain short answer.

11. How do you think Government organization and NGO support women's activities to involve?

Development programs?

12. It is true that women involve high in activities through which people can gain some economic benefits?

1. True
2. False
3. No response

13. Higher the involvement of women in agriculture presumes faith and confidence in the ability of rural masses in statement.

1. True
2. False
3. Can't say

14. What is the percentage of contribution made by your agency for the agricultural development? Projects of the village community?

1. Less than 25%
2. 25-50%
3. 51-75%
4. 76-100%

15. What is the extent of involvement of women in the development programs?

1. Great extent

2. Some extent

3. Hardly any

Kindly mail this questionnaire duly filled in to my address which is given on the enclosed.

Name and address of Investigator

### **Woreda Administration**

1/ what is the level of political support to encourage women's participation in agriculture?

Explain briefly

2/what are the basic gender problems prevailing in Ale woreda societies?

3/ what activities carried out as of your administration office to increases the social and Political status, and to improve sense of self-esteem, confidence, scarcity, and dignity by of women in Ale Woreda?

4/ what activities undertaken to strengthen the decision making power and the leadership roles in different development programs of women's in Ale Woreda?

5/ in his/her political capacity, support appropriate Intervention measures to tackle the Problems of women's?

### **Woreda land administration**

1/ indicate or explain the causes and consequences of existing land record system?

2/explain the objective of land administration and grass root leaders and their contributions to rural development?

3/explain the contribution of land records in poverty alleviation and economic development?

4/indicate the role of women's in social development and land administration?

5/ what are the strategies to adopt your office to implement land record in the rural areas?

6/ what are social and cultural believes usually have greater contribution to discriminate