



Dire Dawa University

College of Business and Economics

Department of Public Administration and Development Management

MA Program in Public management and Policy (MPMP)

**Community Participation in Development Programs leads to
Reduction of poverty in Dire Dawa Administration.**

By: Lishan Bekele Wude

Advisor: Dr Kataru Kalsa (PhD)

A thesis submitted to Department of Public Administration and Development Management, College of Business and Economics, Dire Dawa University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Public Management and Policy (MPMP) (specialization in development management).

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**Community Participation in Development Programs leads to
Reduction of poverty in Dire Dawa City Administration.**

LISHAN BEKELE

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT, COLLEGE
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DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
(SPECIALIZATION: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
MANAGEMENT, 2021)**

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I hereby declare that this MSc/MA/MPH/MBA/ MD+ Specialty or equivalent thesis / PhD dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and all sources of material used for this thesis / dissertation have been duly acknowledged.

Name of Student: LISHAN BEKELE WEDE

Signature: _____ Date _____

This MSc/MA/MBA/MPH MD+ Specialty or equivalent thesis/ PhD dissertation has been submitted for examination with my approval as Thesis/Dissertation advisor.

Name of major advisor: Dr Kataru Kalsa (PhD)

Signature: _____ Date _____

Place of Submission: _____

Date of Submission: _____

Dire Dawa University
School of Graduate Studies
PG Thesis Approval Form
Student Particulars

Name of the student **Lishan Bekele Wude ID No 096/2010**

Year of admission **2010 E.C Semester of admission.**

Type of Admission **Extant ion**

Institute/College **Dire Dawa University**

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DR. (PhD)_____	_____	_____
Major Advisor	Signature	Date (dd/mm/yy)

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Name of Student: LISHAN BEKELE WEDE

Signature: _____ Date _____

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the role of community participation in reducing rural poverty in dire Dawa administration. A descriptive survey design was employed in this study. The respondents of the study were 234 sampled respondents from the total of 625 populations in the non-repose rate 10 from three kebele's selected using descriptive survey design. The instruments used to collect data were questionnaire and interviews. The data collected were analyzed using statistical such as frequency and percentage. The finding of the study showed that the major challenges that affects their life in developmental activity was lack of finance, political negative impact, lack of information, lack of monitoring resource & time and lack of government support. In addition to these, the study revealed that the community was not fully participated in planning, decision making, finance and resources management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their local developmental programs in the research area. Furthermore, the finding showed that even though, unless to develop the society engagement, in every developmental program, it's not succeeding its objectives and becomes unsatisfied the societies. When we see the reality of this study finding, peoples have experiences to participate in developmental programs at the research area. It also showed that peoples who have more family members have low participation and who have small family members in more participated in different developmental programs. The finding also showed that key informant respondents in their areas, communities not satisfied with programs in both with physically and intentional trust but only with physical satisfaction. As they indicated in their areas, in different projects and programs, communities informed during the implementation stages. These mean first not communicate with societies and the priority area of the societies not identified. Finally, it was conducted that community participation in local developmental programs was weak. Hence, it was recommended that more participatory approach should be encouraged in Harla kebele's and Jledesa kebele's more socially disadvantaged sections of the community should be encouraged to actively participate in local developmental programs.

Key words; participation, Community poverty

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ACRONYMSAND AVERIBATIONS

FGD:	Focus group discussion
GDP:	Growth domestic program me
GOE:	Government of Ethiopia
GOE:	Government of Ethiopia
GTP:	Growth of finance Ethiopia Development
HDI:	Human development index
HIPC:	Highly indebted poor countries
KI:	key information
LCPP:	Local communities' participation program
LDC :	Least developed countries
LEDO:	Local economic development owned
LGO:	Local community and non –governmental organization
MOFED:	Minister of finance Ethiopia Development
NGO:	Nongovernmental organization
PASDEP:	Plan for accelerated and Development End of poverty Plan for accelerated and Development End of poverty
PRS:	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSPS:	Reduction Strategy papers
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
TAHEA:	Tanzania home economics
UNDP:	United nation Development programmers by own.

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CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

The desire to do something with the community and to the community is based on community participation and is one of the methods of realizing community development. This is because it's a situation where people of every level are encouraged to participate in development activities spontaneously by building awareness on their needs, problems, roles, and responsibilities. As identified, community participation is an active involvement of people in planning, implementing, and monitoring of project which is for their well-being. This is also considered as an end itself (as a democratic right) and to achieve sustainable development and poverty alleviation (Tefera, 2012).

Over 1 billion people live in poverty and 70% of these live in the rural areas of developing nations. Practices of international development have flagged community empowerment as means to alleviate this poverty. Empowerment puts people at the Centre of the development process; it implies a participatory approach to development focusing on bottom-up approaches rather than top-down bureaucratic methods. In Ethiopia, community participation in a recent time formulated from decentralization policy. Decentralization involves devolution and transfer of planning, financial management, implementation, and political responsibilities from the central government to the local government. One of the aims of decentralization process is to take service closer to the people. Thus, decentralization improving community participation in different developmental programs to become relevancy, quality, and access to increase resources, improve accountability of the projects to the community (Yoshida et al, 2014).

Poverty in Ethiopia, alike other sub-Saharan African states, is persistent, widespread, and dominantly structural. The poverty situation in Ethiopia exhibits a number of unique features and characteristics that reflect the dynamics of population growth, the distribution of opportunities, and subsistence dominated agricultural sector, and the policy environment that hampered the realization of the economic potentials of the nation. Despite a robust economic progress in recent years, problems related with inequity in resource distribution, production inefficiency,

manipulation and misuse of anti-poor programs for personal benefit, and weak institutional arrangements and bureaucratic hurdles have all exerted adverse influence on economic growth performance (Chinwe. 2016).

Inefficiency, manipulation, and misuse of anti-poor programs for personal benefit, and weak institutional arrangements and bureaucratic hurdles have all exerted adverse influence uneconomic growth performance (Chinwe, A. 2016).

In Ethiopia after the fall of Dergue regime, the situation has been **changed** and **decentralization** of the political and economic governance and which has opened to the community to participate in development programs and this also helps the societies to use its resources. Since the government of Ethiopia has used different strategies intended to improve the existing situations of rural and urban populations. Among these, community participation in different local developmental programs which is one among the developmental strategies and which help to impact poverty eradication (MOFED, 2009).

Hence, despite recent economic development and poverty reduction efforts at national level in general and Dire Dawa in particular, the number of rural people living with poverty is not declining in absolute term. According to Harris (2007), one of the major reasons for existence of this problem is failure of the community to participate in reducing rural poverty. In relation to this, study was conducted with the general objective of assessing the role of community participation in reducing rural poverty in Dire Dawa Administration.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Communities have their own capitals to contribute their resource to local economic development and they have also their own cultural and behavioral resources of interface with their immediate nature and nurture. The success of a community today depends upon its ability to adapt to the dynamic local, national and international market economy, Community economic development has different names in different countries depending on the local context., Local economic development is a community driven process where communities identify and initiate their own solutions to economic, social and environmental issues to build healthy, economically viable communities. (Swinburn, Goga & Murphy, 2016).

According to Maia and David (2005,; p.876), frameworks based on the understanding of poverty reduction as linearly increasing household income or consumption through economic growth are unlikely to generate development policies and mobilize public action that can adequately tackle the underlying causes of poverty. Although economic growth is a necessary condition, it is nonsufficient to achieve poverty reduction. Consequently, many contemporary viewed as ill-being (income deprivation), but also viewed as wellbeing which includes political –economic inter –linkages and cultural construction of definition of poverty.

A study conducted by (Dinberu (2014) on the participation of community in reducing poverty of rural poor by using mixed research method with particular reference to three Woredas of Lideta Sub-city in Addis Ababa found that the participation of community in reducing poverty is not a new thing that was started from zero; it has and is being underway at different time and the local communities are not fully involved in the process to reduce poverty of rural poor and economic development work from planning to evaluation phase. The study also identified **key problems** that are visible in the study areas including lack of public interest to be involved in reducing poverty of rural poor. This and other related Existing published and unpublished studies in Ethiopia are limited to show community participation level in reducing poverty, local economic development level, and institutional set up and role of community participation in reduction of the rural poverty.

From the existing scholarly works different knowledge gaps have been identifies in relation to the study topic, call for further an in-depth look into the problem .Some of those gaps are: ,as indicated above, the studies so far carried out appeared to have overlooked that different types of community participation strategies, link between community participation and local economic development, local governance and factors affecting the effective participation of stakeholders (the community) in local economic development programs. In addition, those studies paid a little attention to assess the role of community participation in the reduction of the rural poverty, and the level of community participation in poverty reduction of the rural poor in general. Thus, this study was aimed to fill these gaps.

1.3 Research Question

1. What is the level of rural poverty in Dire Dawa Administration?
2. What is the role of community participation in the reduction of the rural poverty in Dire Dawa Administration?
3. In what way the communities participate in the rural poverty reduction processes in the region?
4. Is there favorable institutional environment that empower community to participate in reducing rural poverty Dire Dawa Administration?

1.4 Objective of study

1.4.1 General objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the role of community participation in reducing rural poverty in Dire Dawa City Administration.

1.4.2 Specific objective

1. To assess the level of rural poverty in Dire Dawa Administration,
2. To investigate the role of community participation in the reduction of the rural poverty of Dire Dawa Administration,
3. To find out the methods of community participation in the rural poverty reduction processes in the region, and
4. To find out the conduciveness of the institutional environment to empower the community to participate in reducing rural poverty Dire Dawa Administration.

1.5. Significance of the study

Generally, this study has many roles in terms of its contribution to reducing rural poverty by revealing the roles of community participation in reducing rural poverty as the researcher believes and worth in a lot of advantages including social, political and economic arenas. According to the belief of the researcher community participation as an activating factor in allowing local economic development and reducing poverty of rural poor.,

Having considered these, the study will have several of implications, empirically; specifically, the findings of the study will hope to fill the knowledge gaps identified of ongoing academic and

thereby will add values to current knowledge production. This study will also be supposed to be helpful for policy makers to design and develop effective strategies that primarily aiming to assess community participation in reducing poverty of rural poor and its outcome. Moreover, it can pave the way for public administrators and policy analyzers to intervene on policy issues practically like community participation, local economic development, , and its strategies. Finally, this study will help public administration and policy analysis students at both post and undergraduate level for their field of education as teaching and learning, reference material.

1.6 Scope of the study

Though community participation in reducing rural poverty program could be carried out in national, regional and Zonal level, this study was focused only on the role of community participation in reducing rural poverty in Dire Dawa Administration. From Dire Dawa Administration, it was also confined to three purposefully selected Kebeles. The reason to select those three Kebeles is that there are a larger number of peoples living in high poverty than the other Kebeles of the Administration. Moreover, the level of community participation and collaboration on those Kebele is believed by the researcher as relatively better than others.

1.7 Limitation of the study

Collecting relevant data for the study constituted conducting interviews with top level managers and concerned higher level officials of the government but contacting them was a most challenging aspect of this research work. Hence some respondents were not easily approachable to get in depth information regarding the issue. Beside to this, the researcher had faced challenges in accessing official documents (such as annual reports from the concerned government body) that are believed to have relevant information about the study topic. To handle this challenge, the researcher was made a visit to some selected Kebeles of the city to collect adequate information from the targeted respondent of the study.

1.8 Organization of Paper

This research paper has five interrelated chapters. The First chapter contains introduction, back ground of the study, statement of problem, research questions, and objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitation of the study and organization of paper. The second chapter dealt with related literatures like theoretical literature, empirical literature, and summary of literatures, research gaps, the conceptual framework and the definition of

variables that were used in this study. The third chapter presents the research methodology including description of the study area, research design, data sources, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, total population of the study, sample size, sampling technique, sampling procedures, and method of data analysis. Chapter Four contains the study results, data analysis, interpretation and presentations while the fifth chapter contains summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

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CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

Literature on participatory action for the economic empowerment and poverty reduction written by different authors was reviewed in this chapter. In this regard it discussed the major participatory action for the economic empowerment and poverty reduction. The theoretical and conceptual framework upon which the thesis builds are described below in order to contextualize the research.

2.1 A Participatory approach for Local Economic Development

Local governments all over the world are concerned with the development of their local areas. The local economy is a critical concern because it affects the quality of life of all local residents (Mufamadi, 2003). Local economic development is a process of strategic planning through partnerships among local government units (LGU), the local community and non-governmental organization (NGOs). Its objectives are to stimulate investments that were promoted sustained high growth in a local community. Local economic development focuses on the region's potential and identifies specifically what local stakeholders can and need to do to ensure their local community reaches its potential. In this context local economic development assesses a community's comparative advantage, identifies new or existing market opportunities for business, and reduces obstacles to business creation and expansion. Local economic development activities should have an impact on the economic viability and entire city and surrounding region not just a particular sector of the local economy (Urban Institute, 2003).

2.1.1 Who Can Participate?

The actors with the greatest in the PRs process are probability the government and the poor, Number of other will have a stake or potential involvement, however, in some case as representative of other parties, interests, or as Conducts of information altogether, stakeholder might include -people in poor communities and their association -central government and Local government-Civil society organization representing poor sector (e.g. church authorities, development NGO -political and political parties -the communication media -Donor agents -The non-poor.(Nazeen, S. and M. Sultan, 2015).

2.1.2 Participatory or Consultative Exercises

Involving poor communities in analyzing the nature, causes and dynamics of poverty, what their priorities for public action and which institutions they see as effective. Participatory research for poverty assessment usually involves intermediary actors (research institutes, NGOs, service ministry and local government personnel). Participants need to be selected to provide a representative picture of livelihood conditions of the poor. The exercise is primarily a consultative one, but, arguably, the creation of relationships among the various actors affected by or engaged in the policy process is the most significant innovation of participatory poverty assessment. (ii) Participation of civil society actors in analytical and research processes on institutional frameworks and national and local government budgets: to contribute to identifying strategies and setting priorities. (London Intermediate Technology publicans, 2014).

2.2 Empowering people means.

Enabling their access to the structures and knowledge which support a minimum income and standard of living. Many women do not have access to the value of their care giving work: ensuring financial supports for caregivers would help to eradicate poverty of women and men caregivers. To maintain control over the financial aspect of their lives, skills acquisition remains the basis for poverty eradication. A level above skills acquisition, there should be a tutorials classes on how to covert learnt skills to a marketable one and a source of income generation. At the tip of their empowerment cycle, a course on financial literacy should be taught to them. This will mark the pinnacle of their empowerment. Creating a system where empowered people also

feel the need to empower others will lead to poverty eradication subsequently. (Bhatnagar and A. Williams, 2016).

2.3. Defining Empowerment

An empowering approach to development puts poor people at the center of development and views them as the most important resource rather than as the problem” (Narayan, 2012, p.. 17) Empowerment expands the capabilities of the poor to undertake future self-help programs through the concept of participation. It is a people orientated approach of making the community involved the whole process rather than one with a focus on processes and systems, which can exclude the community. Empowerment is a process that helps people have a sense of ownership over project being implemented in their area. In this way the international development community attempts to improve the poverty situations of developing countries and set up the basis for future self-help programs. Empowering communities will help communities in the future to have less reliance on external forces to help them beat poverty (Molyneux, M. 2017).

In the past involving people and using local knowledge was fruitless activity, due to the bureaucratic nature and structure of the organizations involved. There was a lack of belief in the abilities of the people to undertake meaningful participation. Nowadays belief in people to become involved in these projects is slowly increasing. Empowerment is generally seen as a key for good quality of life, increased human dignity, good governance, pro-poor growth, project effectiveness and improved service delivery. Strategies to employ empowerment objectives vary as societies have class, ethnicity, and religion and gender differences. This makes empowerment successful on case by case basis and best tailored to individual community social structures. (Bhavnagar and A. Williams, 2016).

2.4. Domains of Empowerment

2.4.1. Economic Empowerment

Economic empowerment is the capacity of women and men to exercise control over their livelihoods through their ability to make choices on what productive activities to engage and invest in, to decide how and when to engage in markets and to influence the terms on which they do so. Governments and development partners can play an important role in helping strengthen economic empowerment. They can do this through economic and social infrastructure investments and regulatory measures for decent work (paid and unpaid) through cash transfers

and other social protection measures; through policies and programmers for people in poverty to gain access to and control assets, both individual and collective; and through making markets work for people in poverty (Williams and McIlwaine, 2015).

2.4.1.1 Making markets work better for people in poverty

In many least developed countries (LDC s), where capacities and regulation are weak or influenced by an unbalanced political economy, markets do not work well and are often characterized by lack of competition, abuse of economic power and poor terms of trade for those who are weaker and enter these markets on disadvantaged terms. This is most evident in rural markets – particularly basic food commodities, farm inputs, labor, and finance. This type of market does not work well for poor people (OECD, 2006), who are disadvantaged in their access to the labor, input and produce markets on which their livelihood depends (Nazeen, and Sultan, 2015).

Poor people lack the power to bargain and negotiate prices and payment terms; they have few options in terms of alternative suppliers or buyers and lack the capacity to withhold their produce in the expectation of better prices. They are rarely adequately organized or politically influential enough to compete with other interest groups in shaping government policy or market regulation. The market failures faced by poor people go far beyond questions of physical access related to roads, rural access and market infrastructure and include lack of competition and the tolerance of monopolistic behavior. Where there are few traders, or where they act together, poor farmers must accept the prices offered for their produce. As consumers their vulnerability to rising global food prices has triggered urban protests in many countries (Maccatoryet al., 2010).

2.4.1.2 Decent Employment

Most people in poverty make their living through their own individual or household enterprise – as smallholder farmers, pastoralists, fishers, processors, or traders. However, many of the poor also earn a living, at least in part, through paid employment. In developing countries this employment is overwhelmingly in the informal sector of the economy. This “informal employment”, including both self-employment and wage employment in small unregistered enterprises, means that poor people are in unprotected jobs – that is, in employment without labor or social protection In many countries labor legislation, trades unions and the systems to implement employment standards and regulation have limited reach beyond the formal economy.

Similarly, many public and private health, social insurance and pension schemes are linked to formal employment and are not available to self-employed or paid workers in informal enterprises.(Chen, P 2013).

This lack of protection and social provision means that poor people frequently face employment conditions that do not provide the prospect of an exit from poverty. There is a significant gender gap in earnings, with women on average earning less than men. Most women must juggle the demands on their time between paid work and unpaid care work. As a result, women are frequently employed on a part-time or piece-work basis where wages are lower, employment less secure and collective action or negotiation more difficult. Women therefore have less time to engage in paid employment and, even when they do get work, they benefit less from it (Chen, 2013).

2.4.1.3 Productive Assets

Access to and control over productive assets is a critical element of economic empowerment. Some assets are those that individuals and households accumulate and own, such as livestock, tools, houses, stores, equipment, capital, and land. Equitable distribution of these assets, even more than income, is critical if economic growth is to produce poverty reduction. Low and irregular incomes however make the accumulation of assets difficult, and crises such as sickness, drought or loss of work can force people to sell their assets or take their children out of school. Social protection helps people survive crises, manage risks and strengthen their human capabilities. Where the management of collective or community assets, such as land, natural resources, water, irrigation systems, roads and other public infrastructure, is controlled or influenced by the wealthier and better politically connected members of society, poor people are excluded from accessing and using them and from sharing in economic growth and opportunity(Horrell, 2013).

2.4.2 Political Empowerment

Poor people's political empowerment is about influencing policy, making demands, and calling the state to account. In its absence an enabling environment for pro-poor growth is unlikely. Political empowerment is a complex process that takes place in the ever-shifting and blurred boundaries of state-society relations.(Ruelet al., 2010).

2.4.2.1 Political Representation

Poor people's empowerment through grassroots organizations and popular participations often insufficient for changing the historical relations of inequality and exclusion that limit the state's capacity to create an enabling environment for pro-poor growth. To make this happen, subordinated groups need to be brought into formal political processes both through representative institutions as well as through participatory governance and deliberative democracy when citizens address public problems by reasoning together about how best to solve them. Political parties have a central role in aggregating interests, negotiating compromises, and balancing state power (Horrell, 2013).

Alongside the conventional institutions of representative democracy, more direct forms of citizens' engagement with the state are developing, with varying degrees of voice and influence on policy, public services, and resources (Gaventa, 2006). In Uganda, for example, districts channel funds further down to counties, giving greater voice to ordinary citizens than if they were engaging at the district level (Good Practice Note 3. Empowerment through local citizenship) Involving citizens in making decisions about the management of public resources and institutions is an effective way of strengthening accountability (Ackerman, 2014).

2.4.3 Social Empowerment

Social empowerment is about taking steps to change society so that one's own place within it is respected and recognized on the terms on which the person or group wants to live, not on terms dictated by others. A sense of autonomy and self-value is an important and direct contributory factor for enabling someone to participate in politics and take optimum advantage of services, such as health and education. Societal discrimination makes people feel powerless, including not responding to economic opportunities if their experience of discrimination has led them to undervalue themselves. Social combined with political empowerment results in individual and collective capacity to secure the eradication of discriminatory practices in markets, services and state institutions; it also contributes directly to growth through expanding the pool of human resources.(resources (Nazeen, S. and M. Sultan, 2015).

2.4.3.1 Human Capabilities

Human capabilities, such as decent health and literacy, give people the freedom to engage in economic activities and participate in political and cultural life. Capability in terms of knowledge includes not only skills but also a critical self-awareness. Empowerment and new knowledge are iterative inter-active processes in which people's growing awareness of the changes they want in

their lives stimulates them to seek the knowledge and information they was needed to bring these changes about – for example, how the state or the market function, where they can get the best price for their crop, or how to-do a business plan.(plan (Ruelet al., 2010).

2.4.3.2 Critical Awareness

Critical awareness or consciousness is the “power within” that leads to aspiring to change one’s situation, enabling for example, and indigenous women in the Peruvian Andes to negotiate equitable access to markets. “Before I could not speak in public and I thought I could not interact with people of a higher level. I do not know how to write and read, so how can I speak to them? Now that I am the president of my organization, I can talk to these people.(Sultan, 2015).

2.5Successful Empowerment of People

Many home economics projects have demonstrated that home economics projects successfully empowered children, women, and families to generate income, to improve the quality of life on the wellbeing of the families. One of these impressive projects is being conducted by the TANZANIA HOME ECONOMICS (TAHEA) Project Name: Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Enterprises (Covers Food Security, Health, Nutrition Education and Income Generation) Related to UN MDG: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, combat HIV/AIDS Malaria and other diseases, promote gender equality and empower women, ensure environmental sustainability Home Economics Area: Everyday life Time Period: It started forgive (5) years, but it has been going on for over fifteen years (15 years) and is still going on. People affected: More than eighty thousand (church C...(Forth coming2001)

2.6. Empowerment Related to Inequality in Societies

Home Economics demands gender equality as determining factor for decent work. Home Economists acknowledge the importance of equality in education, employment, and business. Both, women, and men, should have access to primary and higher education, and through the empowerment that knowledge gives, should seek suitable employment, or become entrepreneurs. The skills learned and the equal opportunities acquired also improve the quality of life at home. From the Home Economics perspective, family life at home should be built on equal partnership. As women are increasingly involved in employment, it is crucial to observe the sphere of home, to avoid a situation where new possibilities would mean double burden for women. Home

Economics as a professional discipline, want work-life balance to be a reality for both women and men to secure the basics for decent work especially for women (Brett, 2013).

2.7. Definition of Rural Development

The definition of “rural” differs by country, though it is usually used in contrast to “urban”. For instance, this word is defined based on population density in Japan, indicating an area other than “an area with over 5,000 people, which consists of each district with a population density of over 4,000 per square kilometer”. However, we cannot simply apply this definition to other countries. Moreover, because the concept of “rural” varies from Asia to Africa, it is difficult to define it uniformly. Therefore, the use of “rural” (including fishing and mountain villages) as a relative concept to “urban”, based on social, economic, and natural conditions in each country may be most adequate. The term could also be used to describe areas where a majority of the residents are engaged in agriculture in a broad sense (including livestock farming, forestry, and fisheries).(Bhavnagar and A. Williams, 2015).

The final beneficiaries of development assistance are local people in both rural and urban areas. However, their livelihoods are based on significantly different social, economic, and natural environments. Most rural residents in many developing countries (especially in the least developed countries, or LLDC) are engaged in and depend on local agriculture, forestry, and fishery resources to make a living. If the local people are final beneficiaries of development Assistance, the aim of rural development can be defined as the improvement of sustainable livelihoods (especially impoverished groups), with careful attention paid to local characteristics. (Yoshida et al, 2014).

2.8. Effective Approaches for Rural Development

Although the trickle-down theory was based on the belief that an expanded macro economy could improve the living standards of impoverished people, its effectiveness has been questionable. However, its failure does not necessarily mean that efforts should be concentrated at the grass-roots level only. This is because the development of rural areas cannot be achieved without attention to urban areas, which are the main consumers of agricultural products. If conventional development projects were effective, rural poverty would have improved more significantly. Therefore, the traditional rural development approach needs to be improved (Molyneux, 2017).

Hitherto, rural development depended on external assistance from foreign countries. However external inputs have been restrained due to donors' current poor financial conditions. As a result, the promotion of rural development requires effective external inputs to generate sufficient results and is capable of engendering further improvements. Development issues must therefore be comprehensively and cross-sectional understood for this to be realized. Maximum use of human and material resources in rural areas is also necessary. Some potential approaches are described as follows below.(Horrell, 2013).

2.9. Endogenous Development

To emphasize comprehensive local development for human rights advocacy, human development and qualitative progress of living standards based on environmental conservation and sustainable social development. To adopt a development approach that promotes inter-industrial relationships through the comprehensive utilization of local resources, techniques, industries, human resources, cultures, and networks placing value on mixed economic working situations. Also to implement necessary regulations and instruction to promote cooperation between cities and local economy, to facilitate community participation in policy-making, to establish local autonomy through community participation, decentralization and resident self-governance, at the same time, to develop project implementation bodies based on regional realities (Nazeen and Sultan, 2015).

2.9.1 Participatory Development

The promotion of the development of human and physical resources in rural areas requires recognizing the fact that local people themselves are the main implementers of development projects. If the people participate passively in projects, they become inactive and were depend on external inputs. To avoid this situation, local decision-making in project planning and implementation is important. In other words, a project that the local people themselves plan and implement is given priority as local materials and human resources are utilized effectively by the local people's initiative and responsibility. Local independence and sustainable development of project outcomes are enhanced by the effective use of local resources (Brett, 2013).

2.10 Rural Poor Defined

Rural poor may be defined as follows. First, they usually live in communities containing 5,000-10,000 people, which are separated by scrubland, pastures, or farming land. The second characteristic is that they spend most of their time on farming the land (Rural Poverty Report 2000-2001). The heart of the rural society is the role of women. Women face the competing priorities of running the household, ensuring their children's survival and a myriad of other multiple tasks. Women suffer the most from poverty due to discrimination in early education, and the long hours they face to make a living and raise a family (Rural Poverty Report 2000-2011). As such a major theme of this thesis is the empowerment of women. It is now necessary to define the context of poverty in developing countries. This is needed to gain an appreciation of the ways in which empowerment and participatory development can help these people improve their quality of life (Chen, 2013).

2.11 Poverty Defined

Poverty means; -inequality in resources, opportunities, and services. When poor people are empowered through resources and services, they can be productive through tacit knowledge. This way they will become contributor and productive citizens and they will be economically empowered. For poverty eradication, "bottom to up" approach will be effective and people with Disabilities are the poorest among poor people. Everyone knows about vicious cycle of poverty and disability. This cycle should be broken, and poverty eradication should start from the poorest and most marginalized communities. When a person with disability is not empowered, it effects the whole family (i.e. one family member is not productive, some family resources are used on that family member. Some family members take care of the family members with disabilities. This way that person's productivity is reduced). If a person with disability is empowered, it means that he/she will be productive and he/she will support the whole family members, who will be productive as well. The empowerment of a person with disability, motivating governments, NGOs, private and public organizations to recognize that eradicating will bring more benefit to the community in fighting poverty eradication.(Brett, E. 2013).

2.12. The Three Basic Categories of Poverty

- A. **Relative Poverty:** This is where household income is below the national average. These households live below a certain standard as experienced by others in their country and are unable to access certain services, which limits future opportunities (Effiong, 2006, p.2).
- B. **Moderate Poverty:** In this situation basic need are met but households and individuals are barely able to provide for themselves. In this situation there exists very little opportunity to invest in a better future (ibid).
- C. **Extreme (or absolute) poverty:** Households and individuals are unable to meet their basic needs such as food, shelter clothing and clean water. This is the type of poverty that mostly occurs in the rural areas of developing nations (Ef Methods 2011, p.2). Poverty is a problem that transcends nations, religions and gender. Extreme poverty is classified as a disease. Poverty plays such a central role in most health problems faced by developing countries, in that it has its own designation in the International Classification of Diseases, extreme poverty (Smith, 2005, p. 2). This definition of extreme poverty as a disease would be a surprise to many in western nations. Most would be aware that diseases are preventable. It is necessary to investigate what poverty entails so we can gain an understanding of possible cures.

2.13 Cures and Consequences

Poverty in its most devastating effect can be seen as hunger (Smith. 2005. 2). Chronic hunger is classified as consuming less than 1700 calories a day and 17% of the world's population is considered undernourished (Smith. 2005. 2). The world produces more than enough food to feed its population, cures hence lay in equitable access of agricultural produce, basic food stuffs and cattle. The good news is that the world can produce more than enough food needed by its people. The problem is how to give the poor enough command over resources to meet their nutrition and other basic needs on a regular basis (Smith. 2015. 5).

2.14 Reducing Poverty through Community Participation and Development

Community participation, poverty alleviation and sustainable development are the points of analyzing in this paper and discussed as follows:

2.14.1 Concept of Poverty,

Poverty has comprehensive concepts and difficult to give of a single definition, because there is no all-encompassing definition of poverty. Poverty is a social construct, so its definition varies according to whoever formulates the concept. However, besides the diverse and various definitions that have been given by scholars, there is consensus that the poverty that prevails in the lives of the poor is very hard to imagine (Chamber, 2003). Poverty can be observed by physical weakness due to malnutrition, sickness, or disability. It also creates social isolation and results in powerlessness and hopelessness (Chambers, 1998). Moreover, it causes depression and psychological stress in the minds of poor individuals. Poverty in Ethiopia is prevalent in both rural and urban areas. According to MOFED, 2002, more than 46 percent of the population is living in absolute poverty or below 2 dollars per day. In Ethiopia, rural areas account for 85 percent of the country's population, and most rural people live in abject poverty. Urban areas also exhibit a high incidence of poverty. Sochi economic indicators also reflect poverty to be widespread throughout the country. The EEA (2002) indicate that in 1994 life expectancy at birth was 50.6 years of age, the infant mortality and child mortality rates were 118 and 173 per 1000 respectively, and the maternal mortality rate was 700 per 100,000. Illiteracy rates in 1995 were about 77 percent for females and fifty-five percent for males, and the gross enrolment rate at the primary level of education was only 23 percent in 1993.

2.15 Reducing Poverty through Community Participation

Contemporary development approaches perceive community participation as one of the key ingredients for poverty reduction. Effort to stimulate community development through participation is to address the increasing poverty and disempowerment that accompanied the modernistic development discourse (Bryld, 2001). The intention of community participation in development policy and practice is to promote the active engagement of individuals working in collectives to change problematic conditions as well as influence policies and programs that affect the quality of their lives or the lives of others (Mansuri and Rao, 2003).

Community participation is assumed in policy circles as the main channel for the active involvement of community members in shaping the outcomes of the development projects. For Kaufman and Alfonso (1997), effective community participation may lead to social and personal empowerment, economic development, and socio-political transformation. The potential of community participation in reversing power relations and providing the poor with agency and

voice is well noted in the development literature. As such most development projects are expected to have some modicum of community participation revealing the widespread appeal for community participation in contemporary development thinking and practice.

In Ethiopia, since 1992, Ethiopia has been implementing economic policy geared towards securing and sustaining higher economic growth levels and poverty alleviation. Adjustment policies focused on liberalization of prices and markets, elimination of subsidies, reduction of tariffs and current account convertibility. This was buttressed with fiscal discipline and non-expansionary monetary policy. The relatively favorable policy environment created by economic reform, coupled with macroeconomic stability, refreshed the domestic private sector, which was suppressed under the previous semi-socialist military government (MOFED, 2002). Smallholder farming families are the focus of the economic development. Besides, agricultural extension of farm income generating activities has been launched with the collaboration of governmental and nongovernmental organizations in most parts of the country.

2.16. Importance of Poverty Reduction

The overall purpose of development assistance is to improve the livelihoods of citizens in recipient countries, especially the impoverished. Poverty reduction is internationally recognized as an important assistance issue. Development cooperation focusing on rural development is a very important component for poverty reduction for the following reasons: A. Approximately three-quarters of the world's impoverished live in rural areas B. Many poor people in cities are migrant workers and farmers who have left rural areas. Therefore, if living standards and income generations in rural areas are enhanced and rural immigrants to cities return to rural areas, excessive population influxes to cities should be reduced, causing poverty in the cities to decrease. Improvement of rural areas can be a safety net when there is a lack of job opportunities in cities due to depressed economic conditions. Also, many governments in developing countries have recently been shifting to decentralization in order to adequately deal with local needs. Due to the necessity for an active local economy within decentralization, rural development is receiving increasing attention (Molyneux, 2017).

The main actors of development activities are also changing. Since the end of 1980s, many developing countries' governments have shifted from bureaucrat-oriented to public-oriented bodies. Therefore, bureaucrat-oriented development approaches such as “large-scale farm development and agricultural modernization” are changing to people-centered approaches to rural development with a focus on establishing a system to facilitate community participation and the effective use of local resources. This in turn requires flexible, tailored cooperation from donors based on local conditions (Brett, 2013).

2.17. Economic Performance in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has achieved strong economic growth and expanded social services over the past decade and half. According to official data, economic growth averaged 10.5 percent between 2003/04 and 2016/17. Real per capita GDP more than doubled from \$32 billion in 2010/11 to \$81 billion in 2016/17 as a result per capita income also doubled from \$396 to \$862 in the same period. Domestic savings increased to 24 percent of GDP in 2016/17 from 17.2 percent in 2010/11. Domestic resource mobilization, particularly tax collection has been strong but tax to GDP ratio remains low hovering around 12.5% ODA inflows has increased from \$2.8 billion in 2014/15 to \$3.1 billion in 2015/16 but per capita ODA was \$34.4 which is insignificantly below the Sub-Saharan African average of \$43. The main drivers of this strong growth were public investment and private consumption in the demand side and value added in agriculture, services and construction sectors in the supply side. Since 2008/09 the service sector has overtaken the lead from agriculture in terms of output or contribution to GDP. (2015)

Currently the service sector contributes 39.3 percent of GDP while agriculture accounted for 36.3 percent and industry takes the balance. There has been tremendous expansion in access to social services such as education, health, water, and sanitation as well as infrastructure including roads, railways, and telecom and power generation among other.

Access to universal primary education reached 100 percent, health coverage 98 percent, access to potable water 65 percent, life expectancy reached 64.6 years and others. Ethiopia has achieved some of the MDGs well ahead of the 2015 timeline and the latest assessment on the MDGs indicated that six of the eight MDGs are either achieved or on track to be achieved by 2015. This robust economic and social performance helped to reduce the level of poverty. As a result, the incidence of poverty markedly declined from 45.5 percent in 2000 to 23.5 percent in 2016³. Income inequality measured by Gini coefficient remains low and stable over the past two

decades⁴ at around 30 percent. The Government has been formulating and implementing ambitious and robust midterm plans since the mid-2000s, Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) has been implemented during 2005/06 to 2009/10 followed by the First Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I) that was implemented from 2010/11 to 2014/15. Currently, the Second Growth and transformation Plan (GTP II) is in its third year of implementation whose major objectives include maintaining the strong growth averaged 11 percent achieved in the past, deepening economic transformation, and aiming to become a lower middle income and carbon neutral status by 2025. (Geoff et al, 2012).

2.18. Poverty reduction and human development

2.18.1 Trends in poverty reduction

Over the past fifteen years, the headcount poverty rate declined by about 93 percent from 45.5 percent in 2000 to 23.5 percent in 2016. According to the recent Household Consumption Expenditure Survey report, between 2010/11 and 2015/16 about 5.3 million people are lifted out of poverty⁵. Poverty gap and poverty severity indices have respectively declined from 10.1 percent and 3.9 percent in 2000 to 3.7 percent and 1.4 percent in 2016. Nonetheless poverty is still a challenge in Ethiopia as over 22 million people are living below the national poverty line. Poverty is predominantly a rural phenomenon in Ethiopia. While urban headcount poverty declined from 36.9 percent in 2000 to 14.8 percent in 2016 rural poverty only declined from 45.4 percent to 25.6 percent in the same period (Moore, 2011).

2.18.2 Human Development

According to the 2015 UNDP Human Development Report, Ethiopia's human development index (HDI) value was 0.448 putting it in the low human development category and ranked 174th position out of 188 countries. The HDI value increased from 0.283 in 2000 to 0.448 in 2015 indicating 58.2 percent increase over the past 15 years. Between 1990 and 2015, life expectancy at birth increased by 17.5 years to 64.6 years, mean years of schooling by 1.1 years to 2.6 years, expected years of schooling by 5.3 years to 8.4 years and national income per capita by 134.7 percent to \$1523 (2011 PPP\$). The 2010 UNDP Human Development Report acknowledged Ethiopia as one of the top movers of human development in the world. In recent years however progress remains flat mainly due to sluggish performance in education

particularly in mean years of schooling. The multidimensional poverty index which identifies multiple overlapping deprivations in three dimensions namely health, education and standard of living computed based on the 2011 household consumption expenditure survey indicated that 88.2 percent of the population is multidimensional poor (Mosse, 2014).

2.18.3 Budget and resource allocation

The Government of Ethiopia (GOE) budget has three major components namely capital budget, recurrent budget and block grants or subsidies to regional states. Given the policy imperative of accelerating the growth rate, the level of federal budget has been increasing over the past several years--average growth rate of the budget was 22.4% in the past decade. The levels of recurrent expenditure, subsidies to regional states and capital expenditure have respectively increased from Birr 10.8 billion, Birr 14.2 billion and Birr 18.9 billion in 2007/08 to Birr 81.8 billion, Birr 117.3 billion and Birr 121.7 billion in 2017/18, indicating over seven fold increase during the past decade. In terms of functional allocation, over 70 percent of the federal budget has been allocated to pro-poor sectors such as education, health, water and sanitation, roads, etc. Based on a budget formula developed and regularly revised by the House of Federation, the Federal Government transfers budgetary resources to regional states. This is a vertical (gap filling) equalization which helps to reduce fiscal disparities among regional governments (Brett, E. 2013).

In the past ten years, additional budgetary support has been provided for regional governments to finance capital projects that help achieve the targets of the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2017/18, Birr 7 billion has been budgeted to regional states as per the grant formula for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This also aids to enhance fiscal equalization and narrow regional disparities in basic social services such as education, health, water and sanitation and others. While the percentage share of subsidies to regional states broadly remains the same the magnitude of the transfer has steadily been increasing particularly in recent years (Mekonen, T, 2016).

2.18.4 Investing in reducing poverty

In line with its overall development policy goals, Ethiopia is investing heavily to reduce poverty and promote social development. The proportion of public spending on pro-poor sectors has increased from 57percent in 2004/05 to two-third in 2016/17. Among these sectors education and roads are top- priority sectors, each receiving more than one-fifth of the government total budget. Ethiopia needs to sustain this focus on poverty while ensuring the efficiency of resource utilization and its effectiveness in having the necessary impact. Balance needs to be achieved between spending within a sector, such as between primary education and secondary education, primary health care and hospital care, and rural roads and major highways (Ruleet al., 2010).

2.18.5 Governance and institutional policy

Since taking power in 1991, the Government has recognized that the basic prerequisites for development include peace and security, a good governance system that is based on accountability and transparency, popular participation, and a democratic system that ensures freedom as well as human and property rights. Emphasis is placed on the active participation of people, not only as beneficiaries of the development process, but also as the main actors in the design and implementation of development policies, strategies and programs. The Constitution affirms the human, political, economic, cultural and environmental rights of groups and individual along with the right to development. In addition all international agreements ratified by the Government are an integral part of the law of the land. Furthermore, the rights and freedoms acknowledged in the Constitution are to be interpreted in a manner that conforms to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, various international covenants on human rights, and other international instruments adopted by Ethiopia.

The Government has made significant efforts to encourage local decision-making and accountability. There is a need to transfer more significant decision-making power from regional states to woreda level administration, while balancing the need for wider decentralization without sacrificing financial accountability and programmatic effectiveness. Corruption is still a major bottleneck in government efforts to transform the Ethiopian economy and social well-being. The factors contributing to this problem, including its scale and the environment in which it operates, should carefully be studied during the last two years, Ethiopia faced serious governance challenges. In 2016, the country experienced unprecedented and widespread public

protests in Oromiya and Amhara regions demanding social, economic and political rights (Mekonnen, 2016).

2.19 Empirical Evidence on Participation

The current salience in the research literature of conceptual and empirical interest in understanding participation and development is illustrated by some recent studies that attempt to summarize large bodies of evidence about the effects of participation. Gaventa and Barrett (2012) state that: understanding what difference citizen participation and engagement make to development and to more accountable and responsive governance has become a key preoccupation in the development field. It has been over a decade since participation moved toward the mainstream in development debates and a strategy for achieving good governance and human rights. Despite this, a large gap still exists between normative positions promoting citizen engagement and the empirical evidence and understanding of what difference citizen engagement makes (or not) to achieving the stated goals.

Speer (2012) reviews experiences of participatory governance mechanisms as a strategy for increasing government responsiveness and improving public services. These mechanisms involve citizens in decision-making over the distribution of public funds between communities and the design of public policies, as well as in monitoring and evaluating government spending. Thus, they differ from community-based development schemes in which community members participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of a particular development project within their community. Overall, the reviewed literature hence suggests that the public policy benefits of participatory governance on government accountability and responsiveness remain to be proven and that implementing participatory governance effectively is likely to be a challenging enterprise in many places (Steer, 2012).

2.20. Outcomes of Participation

Ideally, participation produces two outcomes. The first is a strengthened and enhanced democratic system the degree to which civil society is engaged in decision-making and the assurance that the majority voice is accounted for regarding key issues. Theoretically, devolution coupled with democratic local governance enables participation and expanded representation. This in turn leads to greater empowerment of marginalized groups and hence, poverty reduction. Participatory local economic development strategy development acknowledges the linkage between open and democratic political systems, individual economic empowerment, and local

economic development. A second desirable outcome is efficient, demand driven delivery of services and economic opportunity. Because there is consultation from a variety of actors, there is a synergy of ideas that can produce better-informed decision-making regarding the services provided (Joshi M. et al, 2007).

2.21. Barriers of Community Participation

However, there are powerful factors that act as barriers to participation, thereby weakening the participation chain. These may be grouped under the following themes (Joshi M. et al, 2007).

A. Personal barriers, for example the sense of personal powerlessness that stems from long-term reliance upon others and the costs of involvement to participants.

B. Institutional and political barriers, for example a formal meetings culture and the use of language that does not encourage dialogue.

C. Economic and cultural barriers, especially in communities where there is decline and fragmentation.

D. Technical barriers such as the lack of accessible formats and technological support for groups to enable service users to participate effectively or difficulties in getting small amounts of funding for support costs (Beresford & Hoban, 2005, cited in Moriarty et al, 2007).

2.22. The international experience of Local Economic Development

It is important to frame the concept of local economic development and to set out some of the key terms of local economic development, as initially coined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Local economic development is a locally driven process that seeks to identify, harness, and utilize resources to stimulate the economy and more importantly create new job opportunities in a locality. It is the total of the individual contributions of a broad spectrum of the community (local authority, business, labor, non-governmental organizations and individuals) in improving their economic status by combining their skills, resources and ideas (IRINBI, 1998). Development as a participatory process where local people from all sectors work together to Trousdale (2003) defines local economic stimulate commercial activity to make a resilient and sustainable economy. Furthermore, he argues that local economic development is a tool to help create sustainable jobs and improve the quality of life for everyone, including the poor and the marginalized. Local economic development encourages the public, private and civil society sectors to establish partnerships and collaboratively find local solutions to common economic challenges. Moreover, the local

economic development process seeks to empower local participants in order to effectively utilize business enterprise, labor, capital and other local resources to achieve local priorities (e.g. promote sustainable jobs, reduce poverty, stabilize the local economy and generate municipal taxes to provide better services) (Trousdale, 2003). According to ILO (2010) local economic development is a locally owned, participatory development process undertaken within a given territory or local administrative area in partnership with both public and private stakeholders. The local economic development approach makes use of local resources and competitive advantages to create decent employment and sustainable economic growth. Although primarily an economic strategy, local economic development simultaneously pursues social goals of poverty reduction and social inclusion. Its design and implementation structures create space for dialogue between different groups within the community and enable them to actively participate in the decision-making process. Target groups at various levels are involved, such as local government authorities, employers' organizations, trade unions, the local business community, and other social partners, such as indigenous peoples' associations, or civil society organizations representing women and youth.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Methodology

This part of the study presents the description of the study area, research design, the sources of data, sample and sampling techniques, data collection instruments, the methods and procedures of data collection, methods of data analysis and ethics of the study.

3.1 Research Design

The research methods and methodology will be use tools and methods of analyzing data, general techniques of data collection and mechanisms to decide and use this research. The research design will be able to survey descriptive method broadly to the existing situation role of community participation reducing rural poverty in the in case of Dire Dawa administration rural

3.2 Target Population

A population is the collection of all possible observations of a specified characteristic of interest while sample is the collection of observations representing only a portion of the population. This study generally would focus on the role of community participation in reducing rural poverty, so that the major elements of the population considered for this study would primarily include the poor households living in Dire Dawa administration in rural area. These individuals were identified with the help of the Kebele administrations and NGOs which are established for pro-poor relief and charity activities.

3.3 Research Method

To realize the objective of the study, descriptive survey design was employed in this study. The reason is that, descriptive survey method is appropriate to describe and interpret conditions or relationship that exist, opinions that are held, processes that are going on, effects that are evident or trends that are developing (Best and Kahn, 2003).The study used both quantitative and qualitative data collected through questionnaire and in depth face to face interview from the respondents. The data collected through questionnaire and interviews were analyzed using frequencies, percentage and mean. Therefore, the method is particularly important for this study since it was intended to make detailed description and analysis on the role of community participation in reducing rural poverty in Dire Dawa City Administration.

3.4 Sources and Type of Data

The necessary data for conducting this study was collected from both primary and secondary sources of data. The Primary sources refer to constituted individuals or organizations from which information. Thus the primary source of data in this study included government officials. Selected participant in some selected Kebele Stakeholders like Governmental, poor sector civil society, Donor agent NGO political and political parties those who have direct relationship with the study topic. The selection of these participants as a source of data based on the expectation that they would have better information and experiences with respect to the study topic The type of data both qualitative and quantitative data type.

3.5 Sample Size and sampling Design

The study selected 244 peoples from three Kebeles of poor household community using systematic sampling technique. Meanwhile, the study used questionnaire and interview to collect data from the respondents. Accordingly, to conduct this study purposively three kebele's where majority of the poor households are found were selected. These include Biyawale kebele, Harla kebele and Jaldesa kebele in Dire Dawa administration. From these Kebeles, 625 economically poor households are taken as a total population to conduct this study.

Table 1 Sampling Frame

Rural Kebele	Total household	Head of counts poverty	Poor household	Selected Sample
Biyawale Kebele	3851	0.055050	212	83
Harla Kebele	9657	0.019985	193	75
Jaldesa Kebele	4550	0.048458	220	86
Total	15358		625	244

In the case of sampling technique, the researcher would be applied stratified sampling technique. Because of poor households all of them are homogenous but they are living in different Kebeles and at different living standard and if a population from which a sample is to be drawn does not constitute a homogeneous group, stratified sampling is generally applied. Under stratified sampling, the population would be divided into several sub populations (strata) that are individually more homogeneous than the total population and then it would select items from each stratum to constitute a sample. Stratified sampling results in a more reliable and detailed information.

The need for sampling in this study result from the desire to obtain external validity and also to eliminate problems associated with most researches such as population size, cost in terms of finance, time greater speed and accuracy as well as accessibility to the population.

During the process of sampling the main aim is to get a sample of which is as representative as possible of the target population. Unbiased sample is representativeness and the method of criteria applied in the process of sampling are clear definition of the population, observing the advantages of multistage, systematic drawing of the sample and drawing probability rather than non-probability sample. The researcher selects 244 sample respondents from the total number of 625 which is the poor households living in the three kebele's at rural area of Dire Dawa administration.

Where

n = Sample size

N = Total population

E = Error of level confidence

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

$$n = \frac{625}{1 + 625(0.05)^2} = 244$$

The researcher would select a sample size of 244 from the total of 625 which is the poor households with 95% confidence level and 0.5% error by using the formula. (Quatary 2004)

A sample size of $n = 244$ would be allocated to each stratum as follows.

$$\text{Biyawale kebele } n_1 = 244 \times 212/625 = 83$$

$$\text{Harla kebele } n_2 = 244 \times 193/625 = 75$$

$$\text{Jaldesa kebele } n_3 = 244 \times 220/625 = 86$$

$$\text{Total} \dots\dots\dots 244$$

Then according to the Quatary formula a sample 244 will be selected from the total of 625 poor households and then proportionate the sample size into the sub strata as follows as; Biyawale kebele's, Harla Kebele and Jaldesa kebele of 83, 75, 86, respectively. Therefore, 244 questionnaires would be prepared and distributed to the target respondents based on the above calculation.

3.6. Methods of Data Collection and Data Collection Instruments

Generally, there are various methods and procedures of collecting data. The main data collection instruments that the researcher has will used in this study are questionnaire, in depth interviews, focus group discussion (FGD), Document analysis and non-Participant observations. These different ways of gathering information can supplemented to each other and hence

3.7. The questionnaire

In conducting this study, the researcher would use has used survey questionnaires to collect the primary source of data. The questionnaires will be was both open ended and close ended type. The open-ended type of questions would helped the respondents to express their idea in an unlimited manner and close ended question ones had provided actualize question to the respondent.

3.8 Interview

Burns (2012, P., 121) contends that “interviews are a popular and widely used means of collecting qualitative data.” To this end, the researcher wants to get firsthand information directly from some knowledgeable informants. The inquirer intends “to obtain a special kind of information” and investigates for him/her what is going on in the respondents” “ mind. So that interviewing is a key to understand what and how people perceive and “interpret the world around them was appropriate for this study to conduct interviews since it is a qualitative study the qualitative aspect of the data. It will help to ensure that issues are gathered in-depth and with openness. The face to face the interview was recorded on audio tape, and then the researcher will has transcribed the interview and qualitatively analyze the transcript.

3.9 .Description of Study Area

Dire Dawa city is currently organized under the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia “Dire Dawa administration charter proclamation No.416/2004”, Dire Dawa administration has a 38 rural Kebele, with two tiers of administration- the municipality and kebeles. Divided in two (modern and old quarters) by the Dachau river, the city’ growth has been more organic. Located on the eastern edge of the East African rift valley, 515km away from the capital and 48km North West of Harar, Dire Dawa lies in the intersection of roads from Addis Ababa, Harar and Djibouti. For long a caravan center, Dire Dawa is an accidental city, developed as the chief outlet for Harar after 1904, when it became the terminus railway and from the port of Djibouti railway line, and the emergence of small and medium scale industries. The population of the Administration Was 342,827 of which 68% are urban dweller and the remaining 32% are rural dwellers, (CSA2997), the administration is footed b/n 20-27 90-49 north attitude and 41038-42019 east longitude. According to the administration report shows the current Dire Dawa economy was booming due to the emergence of small and medium scale industries.

poor households living in Dire Dawa administration in rural area. These individuals were identified with the help of the Kebele administrations and NGOs which are established for pro-poor relief and charity activities.

3.10 Method of Data Analyze

The data collected were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively according to the nature of the questions. The method of data analyses has covered a comprehensive task of tabulation, organization, analysis, and interpretation of the raw data. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze, the data gathered through questionnaire depending on the type of the question. Frequency, percentage, and mean were employed to describe the number of respondents’ agreement and disagreement with each statement. The response for the open-ended questions /interviews were coded and categorized based on patterns of responses. A narrative summary including direct quotes was made to further explain the data obtained from the questionnaire and the literature.

First, the researcher would have collected the necessary data from the target respondent of the study, after that, the collected data would be rearranged, edited, and calculated to become complete data. That would need for further analysis. Then, the data can be transcribed and

categorized into themes in relation to the objective of the study. And then it was interpreted with the help of different descriptive statistical tools, like such as frequency and percentage and discussions and interpretation would done in relation to the study objective and questions. After all this the data would presented in the form of table and in narration.

3.10. Ethics of the Study

The aim of protecting the participants from compromising situation that could affect their self-stem gives credence to adhere strictly by researchers to a set of ethical guidelines or standards (Bailey 1988:128). The researchers key ethical principles were informed consent, whereby the “subjects must base their voluntary participation in research projects on a full understanding of the possible risks involved” (Babbie 2007:64). Even after participation in a study, the respondents must be given a briefing in explaining the study procedures that are involved.

This research would *have* followed the following ethical consideration as a context:

- Informed consent given to participant by someone competent must be voluntary adequately informed.
- Avoiding harm for participants in collecting data
- The necessity of in informing the participants about the nature of procedures before their participating in the research
- Maintaining anonymity of respondents willing to participate
- Doing justice to participant in analyzing the data
- Confidentiality in writing about the research

In this study, respondents would be made to give consent verbally and authorizing letter from head of department was shown to them before their participating in the research study.

3.11. Validity of Data

To ensure face validity of the instrument would use, the items on the questionnaire would were drawn up and given to experts in research, Faculty of business for checking and corrections were made by the advisor before it was administered. .

Before the principal data collection was undertaken, some tests were conducted.

The feedback received from the testing includes:

That the questionnaire is comprehensive because it included most aspects of the role of community participation in reducing rural poverty in the case of Dire Dawa City Administration.

It would also be reported that filling in the questionnaire is time consuming because of the large number of questions.

Based on these feedbacks, some of the questions were deleted, some others were reduced and still others were modified and related questions would be merging together.

After all the feedbacks were corrected, principal data collection was conducted from the primary sources. The researcher also consulted some secondary sources which would help in acquiring useful insights both theoretically and empirically.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deal with analysis and presentation of data collected from field of study in the area. These data were presented in a tabular and graphical order, discussed as well as analyzed. The chapter contents were guided the conclusion that was reached and at the recommendations and suggestions made.

The chapter presents and analyzes the data collected and discusses it accordingly. First, the demographic profile of respondents analyzed and presented by using tables and percentages. The others where the experiences of community participation in local developmental programs, the level of rural poverty, the role of community participation in the reduction process and institutional environment that empower community to participate in reduction process and institutional environment that empower community to participate in reducing rural poverty is presented and analyzed with the aid of scales of YES, NO, and UNDECIDED in using figures and tables presented and analyzed. Finally, discussions are made based on the data analyzed.

4.2 General description of the sample respondents and survey data presentation

The general descriptions of survey data obtained/gathered from the sample respondents presented as follows

4.2.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

The following table summarizes the demographic profile of respondents by gender, age, level of educational, marital status, family size, occupation and level of incomes. This also help to analyze the research out comes based on its objectives.

4.1.2. Summary of Respondents' Demographic profiles

Table 2 .Summarized practical level of community participation

Variable List	Frequency	Percentage	Ranks
Gender			
Male	147	62.8	1
Female	97	37.2	2
Total	244	100	
Age ranges			
18- 30 Years	84	35.9	2
31-40 Years	102	43.6	1
41-50	30	12.8	3
Above 50	18	7.7	4
Total	234	100	
Level of education			
None- formal	33	14.1	5
Elementary (1-8)	39	16.7	3
secondary (9-12)	51	21.8	1
Grades 10 /12 complete	30	12.8	6
Level I-V/ diploma	45	19.2	2
BA/BSC and above	36	19.2	4
Total	234	100	
Marital status			
Single	54	23.1	2
Married	138	59	1
Divorced	15	6.4	4
Widowed	27	11.5	3
Total	234	100	

Source: Author's Field work (, August 2020)

As can be seen from the table 4.1.2.above, majority of the respondents were within a gender male category of 147(62.8%) and the remaining respondents 87(38.2%) were females. Though, majority of the respondents were male gender.

When we see Table 4.2.1 concerning to respondents age, most of the respondents were in the Category of 31-40 years 102(43.6%) ranked first and followed by 18-30 years category 84(35.9%) ranked second, and the remaining 41-50 category 30 (12.8%) and above 50 ages category years 18(7.7%) ranked three and fourth respectively. It is possible to generalize the respondents age most of them at the middle age or in the productive stages.

Table 4.2.1 clearly indicated about the respondent's education level that, most of the respondents were within the grade level of 9-12 with 51(21.2%) ranked first. This is followed by those who grade level of level I - V/diploma with 45(19.2%) ranked second. Respondents in the grade level of 1-8 with 13 (16.7%) ranked third, have BA/BSC and above with 36 (15.4%) ranked fourth. Respondents in none- formal education with 33(14.1%) ranked fifth and grade 10 /12 completed with 30(12.8%) ranked six. This interpretation summarizes that, that respondent's education level at the middle or majority of them were high school completed.

When we see about marital status of respondents that, majority of the respondents were married within 138(59%) ranked first. Those were followed by those single respondents within 54(23.1%) ranked second. The remaining respondents were Widowed and Divorced where 27(11.5 %) and 15(6.4%) respectively. Though, it's possible to summarize majority of the respondents were married. Because, those whose married respondents were represented by high or significant in numbers when it compared with the others marital status classes.

4.2.2. About the Experiences of Community Participation in their Local Development Programs:

Communities have different experiences of participation in their local developmental programs. In this research community participation in their local developmental programs experiences especially at the research areas were community participated in cash, in material, in their labor and others identified as follows:

4.2.2.1community Participated and None Participated Respondents in Local Community's Programs.

Based on their interest's communities in their areas participated in developmental programs and summarized in table

4.2.2 Community Participated and None Participated Respondents in Local Community's Programs.

Table 3.Respondent participated and not participated in local development program

Respondents	Response	Ratio	Percent
1	Yes	171	73.1
2	No	73	26.9
Total		244	100

Source: Author's Field work, August 2020

The above figures represent the respondents, who participated in its local communities participation programs (ICPP) from the total participants about 57(73.1%) participated in local communities participation programs and the remaining respondents 21(26.9%) were not participated in their local developmental programs. Therefore, this classification was indicated that the community classes who participate in its local community's participation programs seem good.

4.2.3 Types of project respondents participated

Communities participate in different programs and projects in their locals to overcome poverty.

The summary of major types of programs and projects they participated. In addition to this it shows in what way the communities participate in the rural poverty reduction processes in the region.

Table 4. Major type of program and project participated

Respondents	School buildings	health center construction	local road construction	Others developmental programs	Total
Ratio	54	45	39	33	234
Percent	23.1	19.2	14.1	12.8	100
Rank	1	2	3	4	

Source: Author's Field work, August 2020

As it indicated in the above figure, most of the respondents were participated in different projects in their local communities' participation programs. Most of the respondents were participated in school buildings 54(23.1%) ranked first and health center construction ranked second with 45(19.2%). respondents who participated in local road construction were ranked third with 39(14.1%), and the remaining respondents were partakes in others developmental programs were ranked fourth with 33(12.8%).therefore, it indicated that in which most of the respondents participated in school buildings. This is also indicated the respondents in more in which local community's participation programs they participate.

4.2.4. Types of respondent's contribution in LDP.

The role of community participation in the reduction of the rural poverty in Dire Dawa Administration as well as Contributions may be described in different ways/methods in local developmental programs. However, the following figures summarize the respondent's contribution types.

Table 5Type of respondent's contribution in LDP

Contributions	Cash	Materials	Labor	Others	Total
Ratio	93	39	24	5	234
Percent	54.4	22.6	14	12.8	100
Rank	1	2	3	4	

Source: Author's Field work, August 2020

The above figure shows the types of respondent contributions at the research area. Most of the respondents were contributed in cash ranked first with 93(54.4%), respondents participated in materials ranked second with 39(22.6%) Showed that respondents were participated in local developmental programs by giving different materials; Respondents were participated by their labor ranked the third with 24(14%) and the remaining were others ranked fourth with 15(12.8%).

From this interpretation majority of the respondents contributed in local developmental programs in cash contribution. Because, most of respondents were contributed in cash which more significant number of the respondents.

4.2.5 Approaches/Methods of Developmental Programs Developed

Local communities' participation programs formulation may be based on different approaches. Example based on government interest, political interest or may base on bottom-up (society-based approaches). The following figure summarizes the approaches that identified by respondents at the research area.

Table 6 .Methods of development program

Approaches	Government interest	Political interest	Community need assessment	Others	Total
Ratio	93	84	33	24	234
Percent	39.7	35.9	14.1	10.3	100
Rank	1	2	3	4	

Source: Author's Field work, August 2020

The above figure showed that the methods or approaches of local developmental programs formulation. Most of the respondents were identified that programs formulated By government interest (based on government interest) ranked first with 31(39.7%) which was shows that local development program formulated by government interest approach, Based on the political interest ranked second with 28(35.9%) showed that political based local program formulation, Based on the community needs ranked third with 11(14.1%) which showed that local developmental programs formulated based on community need assessment and the remaining based on the available asset in the area with 8(10.3%). This interpretation implied that programs Formulation at the research area in more based on government and political interests.

4.2.6 The Current Practical Level of Community Participation in

4.2.7 Local Developmental Programs.

The status of community participations in their local development programs it may determine in different ways. However, for the case of this study status of communities assessed community participation in planning, decision making, finance and resources management, implementation and in monitoring and evaluation of their local developmental programs in the research area.

Table 7. Summarized practical level of community participation

No	Item	Yes	No	Undecided
1	In your local area community participate in developmental programs planning?	90(38.5%)	141(60.3%)	3(1.2%)
2	In your local area community participate in developmental programs Decision making?	96(41%)	120(51.3%)	18(7.7%)
3	In your local area community participate in developmental programs finance and resources management?	84(35.9%)	132(56.4%)	18(7.7%)
4	In your local area community participate in developmental programs implementation?	129(55.1%)	99(42.3%)	6(2.6%)
5	In your local area community participate in developmental programs in monitoring and evaluation?	90(38.5%)	138(59%)	6(2.5%)

Source: Author's Field work, August 2020

In the above table, the levels (degrees) of community participation in local developmental programs identified by respondents were interpreted as follows:

When we see community participation in planning, majority of the respondents 141(60.3%) were not agree with the point that community participate in local developmental programs, however 90(38.5%) respondents were agree with the point that community participate in local developmental programs planning's, and the remaining respondent 3(1,2%) was undecided on the point.

Regarding to community participation in decision making in local developmental programs, majority of the respondents 120(51.3%) were not agree with the point that community participate in decision making of in the local developmental programs, however 96(41%) of the respondents were agree with the points that community participate in decision making in local developmental programs and the remaining respondents 18(7.7%) were undecided on the point.

When we see community participation in finance and resource management, majority of the respondents 132(56.4%) were not agree with the point that community participation in finance and resource managements in their local developmental programs, however 114(48.7%) respondents were agreed with the points community participate in finance and resource

managements in their local developmental programs and the remaining respondents 18(7.7%) were undecided on the point.

Regarding to community participation in implementation of in local developmental programs, majority of the respondents 129(55.1%) were agree with the point to participate during the implementation of their local developmental programs, however 99(42.3%) respondents were not agree with the participation of community participation during the implementation of their local developmental programs and the remaining respondents 6(2.6%) were undecided on the point.

Regarding to community participation in monitoring and evaluation, majority of the respondents 138(59%) were not agree with the point that community participation in monitoring and evaluation of their local developmental programs, however 90(38.5%) of respondents were agreed with the point that community participate in monitoring and evaluation of in local developmental programs and the remaining respondents 6(2.5%) were undecided on the point.

To conclude under this interpretation, except participation in implementation in all points decided by majority of the respondents at the research area community not effectively participate in local community's participation programs (ICPP) from program planning to program evaluation. This reality also shows that community participation approaches not community center. This also dissatisfied the communities with the developmental programs formulated. Because, programs formulated in the area not based on the community communication.

4.3 Discussion of the Research Findings:

As De Beer & Swanepoel (1988) findings, community participation in developmental programs based on participatory development approach like, co-operation, mobilization of communities or involving communities in the execution of development plans, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This philosophy is built on a belief that citizens can be trusted to shape their own future. Participatory development uses local decision-making and capacities to steer and define the nature of an intervention. Participatory development encourages grassroots organizations to become partners in the development endeavor. This study finding compared with De Beer & Swinepox findings, it may contradict and similarities with those findings.

The findings of this research discussed as follows.

4.4. The Finding of This Research Discussed as Follows.

4.4.1 Experiences of Community Participation in Local Developmental Programs.

Community participation considered as cooperation, participation and involvement of the people should not only be solicited but cultivated (Ering2006:93). This means, community participation should be developed to realize the continuous sustainable developments. Even though, unless to develop the society engagement, in every developmental program, it's not succeeding its objectives and becomes unsatisfied the societies. When we see the reality of this study finding, peoples have experiences to participate in developmental programs at the research area. This research finding identified, majority of the respondents were participated on developmental program in their areas. At the area, communities participated in LDP in cash, material, labor, professional and other approaches were their means of participation types in their local areas. On the other hand, this study identified that peoples who have high incomes participated in more in development programs and peoples who have low incomes have low participation and also peoples who more educated more participation.

In addition, peoples who have more family members have low participation and who have small family members in more participated in different developmental programs. This finding also supported with the findings of Kitchen & Moore (2003:245) which were found out that participants with higher income, higher education, low family members in more participate in developmental programs and peoples who have low education levels, who have low incomes and who have large family structures have low participation. So, the findings of Kitchen & Moore findings parallel to with this research findings.

In addition, those realities were realized especially by expert Key informants in the research area. Those key informants taken an example for large family structures (large family members) mothers in larger households are less likely to work and are more likely to use childcare facilities and costs of childcare can be expected to affect women's labor force participation. As those advocates that small family size and high education levels enjoy better economic and social life which has great influence on better understanding of environmental conditions. Focus group discussion (FGD) respondents also support the ideas, because as researcher summarized with those groups, large families always decide to invest on their families than the other and their

participations in development low places. On the other hand, they raised peoples in their areas who have high incomes and high education level invest their self's and good contribution in local developments. Because they decide to develop their self's and an aware of develop their areas.

The other findings of this research were, a person who has an alternative income, which in managerial or professional position, and people who's in political members have more participation and in contrast peoples who's in sales and services have low participation in local developmental programs. This is also as Kotchen & Moore identified, peoples who have enough education level and experiences selected for managerial or professional position and also have an awareness to participate. However, peoples who in sales and services have low awareness about social development integration participation and in more they give attention to their individual's success. Though, these findings were in parallel with the Kotchen & Moore findings.

On the other hand, the expert key informant's respondents in a similar way support this finding.

However, all focus group discussion respondents were contradicting with the point that peoples who's in sales or services have less participation. Because, according to their ideas, peoples in sales and services have enough capacity (incomes) to participate in developmental programs. But, most of the time they have not inclusive to participating or not assess their needs to initiate them to in their local developmental programs. Though, according to those focus group discussion respondents, those peoples who in sales and services were not satisfied with developmental programs and becomes less to participate in their local developmental programs.

In addition, the other finding was, majority of the respondents identified that in developmental programs at their areas, communities or societies not satisfied with the developmental programs.

To gate sustainable development, peoples could be participating in local development programs which should base on physical and intentional trust (internal satisfaction) of the communities.

Which means community participation should base on participatory developmental approach.

Key informants (KII) and focus groups discussion (FGD) also supported this finding. For example, key informant respondents in their areas, communities not satisfied with programs in both with physically and intentional trust but only with physical satisfaction. As they indicated in their areas, in different projects and programs, communities informed during the implementation stages. These mean first not communicate with societies and the priority area of the societies not identified. Though, communities satisfied only for the sake to gate the infrastructures in physical. However, intentionally, or internally they are not satisfied with those infrastructures. Because, most of the time programs formulation is not based on their need assessment. For example, like

concerning to the social availability, sites of the programs, programs plan; program services were not effectively decided. If first need of the communities assessed, those problems resolved based on the community interests. These like also internally and externally satisfy the societies.

Focus groups discussion respondents in their sides particularly at community in kersa and Busa. Most of the respondents in more reflected that the dissatisfaction of the societies with the developmental programs in the same ways of the above discussion of key informants 'programs formulation in their areas unsatisfied the societies.

4.4.2 Current status of Community Participation

As it was identified, this research follows the De Beer & Swanepoel (1988) findings, which community participation in developmental programs based on participatory development approach. This also in other words community should participate in any developmental programs of planning, decision making, implementation, in projects resource management, in control and Evaluate. However, this study finding contradicts with De Beer & Swanepoel findings. Because, the research identified program/projects plans not society centered. Because different program in the research areas were formulated based on the government and political interest. This also satisfied the societies only physically trust and there was the absent intentional trust (internal) satisfaction in the area. However, as this research identified that community participation in project implementation, somewhat in a good level when it compared with the other points. This finding becomes similar with the De Beer & Swanepoel findings. But, on the others (in planning, monitoring and evaluation) community relatively not participate. Majority of the focus group discussion respondents were supported the ineffective participatory of the societies in developmental programs. To summarize the community participation is not for the sake to citizen participatory. Even though, to compensate the deficit of capital for the project. These also have impacts to share the owners of the projects with the societies.

Therefore, it's possible to conclude that in Dire Dawa districts community participation in local developmental programs according to the participatory of community approaches, it's not base or not centered the societies

4.4.4 Community Participation Implications on Poverty Redaction

The aim of community participation in different developmental programs is to sustain their life and alleviate/reducing the poverty and sustaining the development as in general. The community participatory based center approaches are the main approaches help to overcome this objective.

In Ethiopia GTP –II poverty reduction/alleviation is as one of the pillars identified. This pillar also implemented by different sectoral and institutions as their context activities. In this paper, poverty alleviation measure in three dimensions like: social, economic, and environmental which described in the angle of community participation. This also supported by Kaufman and Alfonso (1997) findings, which asserted that effective community participation, may lead to social and personal empowerment, economic development, and socio-political transformation.

When we see the outcomes of this research finding, as majority of the respondents were identified that some points parallel with the Kaufman and Alfonso findings and the others were contradicted. The points which similar to the Kaufman and Alfonso findings identified, community participations had an implication on: change of local development program, economical changes, environmental conservation change, good governance, adult illiteracy level improvement, education status improvement and on social health improvement were the major ones. Those points were the indicators of poverty alleviations and in Ethiopia GTP –II those social, economic, political, and environmental measurable tools at the end of the programs.

On the other hand, the contradict points of this research with Kaufman and Alfonso (1997) findings were, all local societies un inclusive in developmental programs, local association, and institutions. Those also point the indicators of poverty alleviation. Because, every individual Society, every institution, and organization based on their interests should participated in Developmental programs as participatory development approaches. This help to share risk and responsibility of the projects. On the other way if the program is an exclusive the community is not satisfied internally and externally to the developments, though this also challenges the Poverty alleviation and the development become unsustainable. In case at the research area Community participation in developmental programs not attainable the socio-economic and the Environmental conservation overcomes. This also implied the community participation at the Research area in different developmental programs less contributed of poverty alleviation/ Poverty reduction.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY OF FINDING, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this chapter, the major findings are summarized; conclusion are drawn based on the findings and the necessary recommendation are forwarded for the concerned bodies

5.1 Summary

The purpose of the study was to assess the role of community participation in reducing rural poverty in the case of Dire Dawa city administration. It also to investigate the roil of community participation, to find out the methods of community participation in the rural poverty reduction.

Sample of respondents were taken for the study. In the process of answering the basic questions, questionnaire the include demographic profiles , was also tried to address the community experiences, the level of rural poverty, the way that the community participate , the status of institutional environment to empower the community and the community participation status currently to contribute in poverty alleviation was evaluated . at their local area designed in closed and open-ended question.

Key informant interview respondents were held with top officials and one expert who “s his activates related with the research topic from ;kebele administrative , Education office ,road construction authority office , Health office , agricultural office , and water and energy office selected purposively as a key informant interviews. In addition, three (3) focus group discussion (FGD) respondents were selected from four community areas of the research area.

After the data has been collected, it was analyzed using simple statistical techniques (table, figures and percentage and the interviews and focus discussion point were analyzed using descriptive narration.

After the data has been collected, it was analyzed using simple stoical techniques (table, figures and percentage and the interviews and focus discussion point were analyzed using descriptive narration.

5.1.1The Major Findings of This Study Are Summarized As Follows.

- I. Most of the respondent were males; under the age category of 18-30 and educational level secondary school (9-12) complete with marital status married, family size 3-5; majority of the respondent” occupation farmers and majority of income levels 2001-40000E.B
- II. . Majority of the respondents participated in local developmental programs and the u participated were participation in school building projects, most of them participated in cash, in cash contribution (1501-3000).
- III. The major reason for respondents who did not participate in development programs were problems of income, and most of the time development programs derived on the government interest.
- IV. majority of the respondents were agreed with people with higher education profession or qualification in high level to participate, on the other hand people with low level of education qualification in low level to participate, people with many family member “s agreed in low level to participation .on contrast agreed with people with small family member in high to participate and people with low incomes participated in low level to participate.
- V. Majority of the respondents agreed that people who have alternative incomes participate more ,the participation of people in sales and services was found to below in, people in managerial or professional occupation showed more participation participate , people in civil services not like to participate ,in contrast people in the political member like to participate ,in more and majority of the respondents decided that most of the people not satisfied with the development programs in their local areas.
- VI. Majority of the respondents were agreed that community does not participate in planning does not participate in decision making of development program. not participate in finance and resource management, and not participate in monitoring and evaluation. But community participates in implementation of development programs in their areas.
- VII. Majority of the respondents were agreed that all local societies not inclusive not inclusive in developmental programs, not includes all the interest association and institution (48.7 %).

- VIII. Majority of the respondents were agreed that local development programs have implication socially, have implication economically, and have implication on environmental conservation, implication on administrative /good governance s, an implication to improve adult illiteracy improvement, implication on education, and an implication. On social health status improvement.
- IX. Majority of the respondents were agreed that local development did not contribute the attained socio-economic improvement and environmental conservation in case its low impacts on poverty alleviation /poverty reduction.

5.2 Conclusion

As this research identified majority the respondents participated in their local development program. However, there were also none –participated communities in the area. The reason was less income, low awareness, unsatisfied with the program and others. The experiences of the communities who have participated in types in different developmental programs showed, they participated in types in different developmental programs showed, they participated in their profession, cash, material, labor and other. Those who have had participation experiences were people with high income, high education level, low family structure, alternative income, managerial or professional and People who in political member were had in more participate in on the other hand people in low incomes, large family sizes, low education level, people in sales, and people in civil services participated in low level experiences. The other experiences in this area. Program formulations were based on government and political interest. This also contradicts with the people centered participatory approaches. In case majority of the societies not satisfied with the developmental programs in the area.

The majority challenges that constriction the society to participate in developmental programs were lack of finance, political negative impacts, lack of information, capacity Problems of local leaders, lack participation supported by policy, lack of periodically monitoring the and time constrictions were the major challenges identified at the research area. On the other hand implication of awareness creation in developmental programs not overcome its objectives but had contribution / implication for poverty reduction and practically communication not participated in LCPP rather to participate in implication process.

Finally, it was concluded that community participation in local developmental programs was weak. Hence, it was recommended that more participatory approach should be encouraged in Harla kebele and Jledesa kebele more socially disadvantaged sections of the community should be encouraged to actively participate in local developmental programs.

Community Participation Implications on Poverty Reduction

The aim of community participation in different developmental programs is to sustain their life and reducing the poverty in general.

In Ethiopia, GTP II poverty reduction is as one of the pillars identified.

5.3 Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendation is forwarded.

- I. Developmental programs in the communities should be on people centered participatory approaches like participating in planning, decision making, implementation, resource managing, monitoring and evaluation. Because, people in its local area should be shared the responsibilities and risks as the owners. This also helps in poverty alleviating and sustainable development by everybody who practices the LCPP.
- II. To further strengthen, sustain, improve participation and encourage women, the vulnerable, also the marginalized to participate in developmental programs there should be formations, of pressure group by these categories of people in the communities to press home and have a formidable group that will help to them achieve their aims. It would also help them in social learning and to network and evaluate programs in their community and compare with other communities.
- III. Everybody who facilitates the activities in government, agencies, multi-national corporation in initiation developmental programs should supported by relevant policies. This means, policies should include people income, decrease political situation, networking with all the societies, capacity of local leader building with in a time, participation monitoring system effectively, avail the time of participation to participate based on the local condition should be indicated in policies.
- IV. Adult education arranged based on the society's local context problems and be effectively implemented. This also a great implication to build capacities and overcome more contribution on poverty alleviation.
- V. The participation in should community involvement approaches and its outcomes should intentionally (internally) and physically satisfies the societies. This also realizes project owners to the society. This initiates to the society for more contribution by their interests and in case the development becomes sustainable. Poverty also in inverses becomes declined.
- VI. Developmental programs should be inequality undermines prospects for inclusive growth, equal access protection, and broader sustainable development by negatively affecting

aggregate demand, investments in health care and education, and socio-political and economic stability.

- VII. Developmental programs should be effectively activated of on the ground that which add good environmental, social and /or economic practice by integrating the concerned stakeholder's

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Appendix



DIRE DAWA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

APPENDEX

Questionnaire prepared for sample households in Dire Dawa Administration Rural Area

Dear respondent

This Questionnaire is prepared for an academic purpose for the fulfillment of MA degree in public policy and Development management studies. Specifically the objective of the study .To Therefore, your response is very important for the success of the study because all information that you provide determines the analysis and conclusion of the research. Hence, you are kindly requested to give your response by (" x") mark your answer from the given alternative choice or describing your opinion. Please be informed that your response is kept in confidential and you are not required to write your name. I would like to thank you for your response.

Note:

No need of writing your name

To this end,

- ☐ You are kindly requested to give genuine responses
- ☐ Tick (✓) the corresponding letter of choices from the given alternatives
- ☐ Feel free to respond

PART 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Gender:

A. male ☐ B. Female ☐

2. Age:

A. 18- 30 Years ☐ B. 31-40 Years ☐ C. 41-50 ☐ D. above 50 ☐

3. Level of education and training/ Education attainment

A. Elementary (1-8) ☐ B. Secondary (9-12) ☐ C. level/ diploma ☐

D. BA/BSC ☐ E. above BA/BSC ☐

F. Grades 10 /12 complete ☐

4. Marital status

A. Married ☐ B. Single ☐ C. Divorced ☐ D. Widowed ☐

5. Family size

A. Less than- 3 ☐ B. 4-5 ☐ C. More than 5 ☐ D. Have no family ☐

6. What is your main source of income?

A. Wage employment

B. Artisan/Blacksmith

C. Salaried employment

D. Trading/Small business

E. Other specify

7. What is your level of incomes?

(A) Less than 1000 E.B ☐

(C) 2001 - 4000 E.B ☐

(B) 1000-2000 E.B ☐

(D) From 4001 and above

E.B ☐

8. How many years have you been living in this settlement

A. One year and less

B. 2 - 5 years

C. 6 – 10 years

D. above 10 years

9. What is the name of the community you live? -----

PART 2. The level of community participation in poverty reduction of the rural poor at Dire Dawa Administration.

1. In your area did the local community participate in the community participation activities?

A. Yes

B. No

2. In your area local community participate in community participation and developmental programs planning process?

A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐ C. Undecided D. If others please specify -----

3. If your answer is No. what is the reason? -----

4. If your answer is yes. What is the purpose to being participate in planning process -----

5. In your local area community participate in community participation programs Decision making?

A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐ C. Undecided D. If others please specify -----

6. If your answer is no. what is the reason? -----

7. In your local area community participate in community participate programs finance and resources management?

A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐ C. Undecided D. If others please specify -----

8. In your local area community participate in community participate programs implementation?

A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐ C. Undecided D. If others please specify -----

9. If your answer is no. what is the reason? -----

10. In your local area community participate in community participate programs in monitoring and evaluation?

A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐ C. Undecided D If others please specify -----

11. If your answer is no. what is the reason? -----

12. In you areas, do you think all societies inclusive in local community participate programs?

A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐ C. Undecided D If others please specify -----

13. If your answer is no. what is the reason? -----

14 In your areas, do you think association and institution inclusive in community participate activities?

A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐ C. Undecided D If others please specify -----

15. If your answer is no. what is the reason? -----

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PART 3.The role of community participation in reduction of the rural poverty of Dire Dawa Administration.

1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neutral 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree

1. Community participation promotes growth in rural areas that is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.

2. Community participation improves small farmers' access to market opportunities by supporting their participation in national and global value chains.

3. Community participation attracts private investment into rural areas.

4. Community participation provides better access to education and skills upgrading in rural areas.

5. Community participation improves equity, efficiency and social inclusion through appropriate taxation.

6. Community participation promote minimum wage-fixing for agricultural activities and avoid policies that promote falling agricultural earnings.

7. Community participation improves the design and governance of social security programmer for efficient delivery of adequate benefits.

8. Community participation increase access to and utilization of basic services (schools, health care, and childcare) in rural areas by investing in the supply of services (infrastructure, staff, etc.) and by using cash transfers and/or insurance mechanisms to increase the demand for services.
9. Community participation Provide income security for poor people in old age, invalidity and survivors through social pensions.
10. Community participation has change on environmental conservation and improvement on agriculture?
11. Community participation has positive implication on good governances?
12. Community participation increases the education status and habit of the community?
13. In you areas, community participation is there any implication on social health status?
14. It is possible to say Community participation increases socioeconomic improvements and implicates on poverty reduction/alleviation?
15. How do you view the capacity of local community participation in reduction of the rural poverty?

PART 3.1

1. What major roles has local community played in reduction of the rural poverty?

Please give three reasons

- 1.1.-----
- 1.2. -----
- 1.3. -----

2. What roles does the community play in the poverty alleviation activities?

- 2.1. The Community contributes material to support rural poor.
- 2.2. The rural community provides their knowledge and labor.
- 2.3. Provides agricultural materials and inputs.
- 2.4 There is no identified role by the community.

PART 3. The role of community participation in reduction of the rural poverty of Dire Dawa Administration.

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PART 4. Is there favorable institutional environment that empower community to participate in reducing rural poverty.

1. Have you ever attended in local community meeting where local community participation in reduction of the rural poverty issues was discussed?

A. Yes

B. No

2. If your answer is Yes for the above question who organized the public meeting?

A. County Government bodies

B. Local municipality

C. Political party/ ward councilors / members of parliament

D. Local groups

3. in your area local community participation supported by governmental policies and strategy?

A. Yes

B. No

4. If your answer is Yes for the above questions what are the policies and strategies?

- 4.1. -----
- 4.2. -----
4. 3. -----
4. 4. -----

5. In your area the government and the city administration work in collaboration to reduce the rural poverty.

A. Yes

B. No

6. If your answer is yes for the above question what are the activity?

6.1. -----

6.2. -----

6. 3. -----

6. 4. -----

7. If your answer is no for the above question what are the activity?

7.1. -----

7.2. -----

7. 3. -----

7. 4. -----

8. What is the favorable environment that motivates the local community to work for reducing rural poverty?

8.1. -----

8.2. -----

8. 3. -----

8. 4. -----

Thank You for Your Participation!!!