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School of Graduate Studies

Institute of Agricultural and Development Studies Master's Program in Social
Work

THE ROLE OF NGOs IN EMPOWERING COMMUNITY IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND THE CHALLENGES FACED: THE CASE OF FAITH-BASED NGOs IN ADDIS ABABA

By: **LIBEN TSEGAYE**

Advisor: **TILAHUN TEFERA (PhD)**

A Thesis Submitted to Saint Mary University School of Graduate Studies Institute
of Agricultural and Development Studies in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for Master's Program in Social Work

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ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

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APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINERS

As members of the board of examiners, we examined this dissertation/thesis entitled. “The Role of NGOs in Empowering Community in Local Development Programs: The Case of Faith Based NGOs in Addis Ababa”, by Liben Tsegaye. We hereby certify that the thesis is accepted for fulfilling the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Social Work in St. Marry University.

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work, prepared under the guidance of Tilahun Tefara(PhD). All sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged. I further confirm that the thesis has not been submitted either in part or in full to any other higher learning institution for the purpose of earning any degree.

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ENDORSEMENT

This thesis has been submitted to St. Mary's University for examination with my approval as a university advisor.

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Acronym and Abbreviation

ACSO	Authority for Civil Society
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
EGCDWO	Ethiopian Guenet Church Development and Welfare Organization
EMWADC	Ethiopian Mulu-Wengel Amagnoch Development Commission
ESS	Ethiopian Statistical Service
FB-NGO	Faith based Non-Governmental Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SMU	Saint Mary University
SHG	Self-Help Group
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UNDP	United Nation Development Program

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Abstract

This study investigates the role of faith-based NGOs in community empowerment in local development programs in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It examines the roles and contributions of three selected faith-based NGOs in three aspects of community empowerment programs: microfinance service, capacity building, and self-reliance. It also examines these programs from the perspective of beneficiaries and NGO staffs and identifies the challenges and opportunities for faith-based NGOs in empowering communities. The study adopts a mixed methods approach, using surveys, interviews, focus group discussions, and secondary data analysis. The findings reveal that faith-based NGOs have a positive impact on the psychological and economic empowerment of beneficiaries, but less impact on their political and social empowerment. The study also highlights the importance of technical support, advice, seed money, and self-help groups provided by faith-based NGOs in enhancing the well-being and resilience of beneficiaries. The study concludes with implications for policy and practice, as well as directions for further research on this topic.

Key terms: Microfinance, capacity building, self-reliance, community empowerment, community development

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Introduction

This study investigates the role of faith-based NGOs in community empowerment in local development programs in Addis Ababa. Thus, this Chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research question and significance of the study. The chapter further presents scope of the study, limitation of the study and operational definition of the study.

1.1) Background of the Study

Since the late 1970s, NGOs have emerged as key actors in the development sector, widely recognized for their strengths as innovative and grassroots driven organizations. They have adopted participatory and people centred approaches to development, and have attempted to fill the gaps left by the failure of states across the developing world to meet the needs of their poorest citizens (Nikkhah & Ma'rof , 2010). They have also assumed the role of the third sector alongside the government and business sectors, in contributing to the social and economic development of their countries (Yntiso , 2016).

Faith based NGOs (FB-NGOs) in Ethiopia have a long history that dates back to before the 1970s and 1980s famine. They were mainly involved in providing relief aid to vulnerable groups such as disabled, orphans, aged people and the poor (Belay & Dagne , 2015). However, since the 1990s, faith based NGOs have expanded their role and scope in social development, especially in areas such as community empowerment, capacity building, microfinance, education, health and environment (Shofiqor, M, & Harid, 2018).

In Ethiopia, there were more than 2900 NGOs which are working in different parts of the country in development sector and advocacy (ACSO, 2023). And they have pursued activities to reduce suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development (Rahmato , 1991). NGOs and civil society play a vital role in initiating and implementing development and development projects in the countries where they operate. However, they face various challenges that hinder their effectiveness in

fulfilling their mandate.

One of the major challenges is the scarcity and competition for funds, which were essential for achieving their mission. Another challenge is the lack of community mapping before engaging in community development programs, which may result in inappropriate or irrelevant interventions. A third challenge is the poor governance within and among NGOs, which may affect their accountability, transparency and legitimacy (Abdallah , Brigid , George , & Simon , 2019).

The main aim of this study is to explore and understand the role of faith based NGOs in community development in Ethiopia. The study adopted the framework proposed by (Hedayat , 2010), who argued that community development consists of three integral parts: capacity building, micro-financing and self-reliance. The study examined how faith based NGOs perform these three functions and what were the outcomes and challenges of their interventions. The study also provided insights and recommendations for policy and practice, as well as directions for further research on this topic.

1.2) Statement of the Problem

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a critical role in community development by providing various services and support to improve the lives and livelihoods of people in need. Community empowerment is one of the key mechanisms that NGOs use to enable communities to increase control over their lives and resources, and to participate in decision-making and problem-solving processes that affect them. Community empowerment is essential for achieving sustainable community development, as it enhances the social, economic, and political capacities of communities to address their own challenges and opportunities (Hedayat , 2010).

Faith-based NGOs as an integral part of civil society play a critical role in the administration of a wide variety of complex and diverse activities for the development of a community. They do this in various ways, e.g. by funding projects, engaging in service provision and capacity building, contributing to awareness, and promoting the self-organization of various groups. Meanwhile, (Desai , 2005) has mentioned that NGOs have an important role to play in supporting women, men and households, and expected that they can meet the welfare.

Community empowerment is one of the basic mechanism in which faith-based NGOs have been doing to realize community development. Empowerment is defined in varies way in different discipline and scholars. But in the context of development area of NGOs, community empowerment is the process of enabling communities to increase control over their lives (WHO, 2022). People have their assets and the work of NGOs should be making them to realize and catalyze the process of harnessing the best out of their potential.

Faith-based NGOs have three basic functions to empower a community and ultimately materialize community development in their areas of intervention such as capacity building, accessing microfinance and making them self-reliant (Desai , 2005). The first is engaging with capacity building of community to make them skilful, aware of their resources and design plan for their own development; second, making community they serve to access microfinance which is very important to empower them in terms of economic and become self-sufficient; third, empowering them to be self-reliant.

In light of these three functions, FB-NGO faces both internal and external challenges in pursuing their objectives (Hedayat , 2010). Numerous studies and practices have demonstrated that FB-NGOs face obstacles such as political interference, a lack of funding, ineffective networking, and

poor governance.

To begin with, NGOs need funds which were very important for the realization of their mission. However, fierce competition to access funds among themselves and other secular NGOs is apparent and they were very confined to specific source of funds due to their faith-based value systems. This make them to be less funded to engage in the process of community empowerment programs.

NGOs which have directly engaged in operational mandates have significant contribution of community development. Community development comprises three main components such as collective empowerment, collective leadership and leading changes through dialogue (Pearce, 2006).

According to (Norhasni , 2022), one of the challenges that faith-based NGOs faced in their performance is the lack of community mapping and community initiatives before intervening at the local level. This affects the effectiveness and sustainability of the community development process led by NGOs, as (Sjöberg , 2015) argues that without adequate empowerment and collective ownership of the leadership by the community members, the changes brought by NGOs were not lasting. Therefore, community development remains an elusive goal for many NGOs.

The role of FB-NGOs in community empowerment is an under-researched topic in Ethiopia. This study aims to fill this gap by exploring how FB-NGOs perform three basic functions: capacity building, microfinance service or linkage, and self-reliance. The study assessed the effectiveness of FB-NGOs in these three areas and identified the challenges and opportunities they face in empowering the communities in their area of operation.

1.3) Objectives of the Study

1.3.1) General

To investigate how faith-based NGOs can empower community in local development programs and their challenges in Addis Ababa Ethiopia.

1.3.2) Specific objectives

- To examine the role of faith based NGOs in empowering community for local development programs in Addis Ababa.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of selected faith based NGOs in empowering community for local development programs in Addis Ababa.
- Identifying challenges of faith-based NGOs in empowering community in local development programs in Addis Ababa.

1.4) Significance of the Study

This study contributed to the existing literature on faith based NGOs; role in community development, which is needed to be examined by far in Ethiopia. The study examined how selected faith based NGOs understand and demonstrate their role in three aspects of community empowerment programs: capacity building, microfinance service or linkage, and self-reliance.

The study also analyzed the process, outcome and practice of these NGOs in their community development experience, and identifies the factors that facilitate or hinder their effectiveness. The findings of this study have implications for policy and practice, as they provided insights and recommendations for the government and other stakeholders to design and implement more effective development strategies that involve faith based NGOs. Moreover, the study also suggested directions for further research on this topic.

1.5) Scope of the study

The study has its own scope. The study adopted a specific definition of community empowerment among the many existing ones in the literature, which may limit the scope and depth of the analysis of NGOs role in this process. In addition, the study focused only on faith-based NGOs that operated in Addis Ababa, which may not reflect the diversity and complexity of the NGO sector in Ethiopia.

1.6) Limitations of the Study

.The study used a purposive sampling of three faith based NGOs out of more than 2900 local and

international NGOs registered in Ethiopia (ACSO, 2023), which may affected the generalizability and representativeness of the findings. Moreover, it was cross sectional which has a potential drawback for temporality of cause and effects.

1.7) Operational Definition of Terms

- **Community empowerment** is defined as the ability of individuals and groups to participate in decision-making processes, access resources and opportunities, and achieve their goals and aspirations through microfinance service, apacity building and self-reliant programs.
- **Microfinance** is defined as the provision of financial services such as loans, savings, and insurance to low-income people who lack access to formal banking systems.
- **Capacity building** is defined as the process of enhancing the knowledge, skills, and confidence of individuals and groups to improve their performance and outcomes.
- **Self-reliance** is defined as the degree of independence and autonomy of individuals and groups in meeting their needs and solving their problems. The study hypothesized that microfinance, capacity building, and self-reliance would have a positive effect on community empowerment by increasing the economic, social, political, and psychological well-being of populations.
- **Faith-based NGOs** are defined as non-governmental organizations that have a religious or faith identity, values, or objectives as part of their mission or vision. They may be affiliated with a specific religious tradition or denomination, or they may be interfaith or multi-faith in their orientation.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This literature review chapter aimed to provide a comprehensive and critical overview of the existing literature on FB-NGOs and community empowerment. Topics which were relevant to the research topic were reviewed, such as FB-NGOs and community empowerment, concept of community development and its relationship with FB-NGOs, challenges of FB-NGOs in local community development and at last conceptual framework for the research questions were described.

By reviewing the existing literature on these subtopics, this chapter provided a solid foundation for the empirical research that followed. It also identified the gaps and limitations in the current knowledge base and suggested directions for future research.

2.1) NGOs as Agents of Community Empowerment

NGOs are professionally staffed organizations which take part in their role in reduction of poverty and development of poor community. They do this through by funding projects, engaging in service provision and capacity building, contributing to awareness, and promoting the self-organization of various groups (Baccaro, 2001). NGOs have various functions in the process of empowering community and at the end realize community development in their area of operation. According to (Desai , 2005), NGOs have three main functions such as provision of services, capacity building and making individuals access to microfinance.

Through the functions of providing microfinance, initiating capacity building and self - reliance, NGOs could promote empowerment among community members, and eventually community development (Kavita, 2017). On the other hand, (Stromquist, 2002) has noted three major functions for NGOs such as (1) service delivery (e.g. relief, welfare basic skills); (2) educational provision (e.g. basic skills and often critical analysis of social environments); and (3) public policy advocacy.

Community empowerment refers to the process of enabling communities to increase control over their lives through different developmental approaches (WHO, 2022). These developmental approaches comprises capacity building, microfinance service and making community self-reliant (Desai , 2005). It aims to enhance the agency and well-being of community members, as

well as to address the social, cultural, political, and economic determinants that affect their health and development (WHO, 2022). Community empowerment can be achieved through various strategies and interventions, such as providing information, education, skills, and resources; supporting community organization, participation, and decision-making; strengthening community networks, solidarity, and collective action; collaborating with communities and other stakeholders to design and implement community-based programs and projects; and evaluating and monitoring the outcomes and impacts of community empowerment initiatives (Konten , 2022).

2.2) FB-NGOs and community empowerment (Micro-financing, capacity building, self-reliant)

Microfinance is a tool for empowering people by providing them with capital to generate their own income and contribute to their households and communities. This economic empowerment may also lead to other forms of empowerment for beneficiaries, such as increased self-esteem, respect, decision making, status, political power and rights (Kuhn, 2002). Moreover, microfinance may enhance the well-being of the beneficiaries and the community beyond the economic indicators, by improving the quality of life in terms of education, environment, recreation and social services (Nikkhah & Ma'rof , 2010).

Capacity building is a crucial aspect of community development, which requires the recognition of the existing capacities of the people, such as skills, structures, partnerships and resources. Frankish (2003) identified several dimensions of community capacity, such as financial capacity (resources, opportunities and knowledge), human resources (skills, motivations, confidence, and relational abilities and trust) and social resources (networks, participation structures, shared trust and bonding). UNDP defines capacity building as the process by which individuals, groups, and organizations enhance their abilities to perform core functions, solve problems, define and achieve objectives, and address their development needs in a broad and sustainable way (UNDP, 1997). Moreover, capacity building in relation to NGOs is functions, as the ability of one group (NGOs) to strengthen the development abilities of another group (local communities) through education, skill training and organizational support.

Self-reliance is a key concept in community development, which implies that the people use their own resources and do not depend on external funds (Kelly L, 1992). A self-reliant strategy involves the optimal utilization of the local human, natural and technological resources that the people can control and manage (Agere , 1982). While external support from the state may be helpful in the short term, it should not be a long term goal, as it may undermine the autonomy and independence of the community. The ultimate aim of community development is to foster self-reliance among the people. Therefore, community workers (e.g. NGOs) and community groups need to identify their own potential and find innovative ways to develop and use it as a source of wealth for the community.

2.3) Concept of Community development

A community is a well-defined social unit, for example, a group or association of people who had common needs, interests, functions, and values. Moreover, community development is a process in which agencies assist community members in identifying and taking collective action on issues that matter to them. Community development empowers residents and strengthens and connects communities (KMacims, 2023).

Developing ‘human agency’ and ‘active citizenship’ is a key goal of community development practice; an ideology of equality, social justice and rights seems to be closely linked to this goal (Kalpana , 2014).

Community development is a process as well as an outcome in which a a group of people with common problem or interests come together and solve their problem in aiming transformation in terms of economic, environmental, social and political aspects (Rhonda & Robert , 2009).

The United Nations defines community development as “a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems” It is a broad term given to the practices of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens, and professionals to improve various aspects of communities, typically aiming to build stronger and more resilient local communities. In addition, it is a way of strengthening civil society by prioritizing the actions of communities, and their perspectives in the development of social, economic, and environmental policy. It seeks the empowerment of local communities, taken to mean both geographical communities, communities of interest or identity, and communities organizing around specific themes or policy initiatives (KMacims, 2023).

In community development principle, local community participate in a systematic process to bring some desirable improvements, especially health, education, housing, recreation in the targeted community. These efforts give a clear direction to strengthening community structure for human well-being (Siraj , 2016).

Currently, community development is adding another component in development landscape called–sustainability which is offered and supported by international and national parties. Sustainable community development comprises development of a community in a sustainable way at sustainable environment. In other words, a sustainable community adapts continuously to meet its residents’ social and economic needs while preserving the environment’s capacity to support them (Roseland, 2000).

2.4) Faith based NGOs and community development

Like secular NGOs, Faith based Non-Governmental Organizations have typical and pivotal roles in community empowerment to realize development of any country. Mostly they participate in filling the gaps that couldn’t be addressed by government. However, their effectiveness varies from place to place due to different factors such as government facilitation capacity, the social capital and the inherent capacity and identity of the NGOs themselves and, typically for FB-NGO, they were confined to their value system which might not attract to other donors to work with.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) pursue activities to reduce suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development (Rahmato , 1991). NGOs and civil society were the main initiators of development and development projects within the countries that they were involved in. International and local NGOs provide services by raising funds, engaging in different relief and development activities, whilst a number of them carry out advocacy programs within the society.

According to (William, 1991), the following six functions of NGOs were critical to community development: (1) infrastructure development and operation; (2) support for innovation, demonstration, and pilot projects; (3) facilitation of communication (NGOs can facilitate communication upward from people to the government and downward from the government to the people); (4) technical assistance and training; (5) research, monitoring, and evaluation; and

(6) advocacy (NGOs play roles from advocates for the poor to implementers of government programmes).

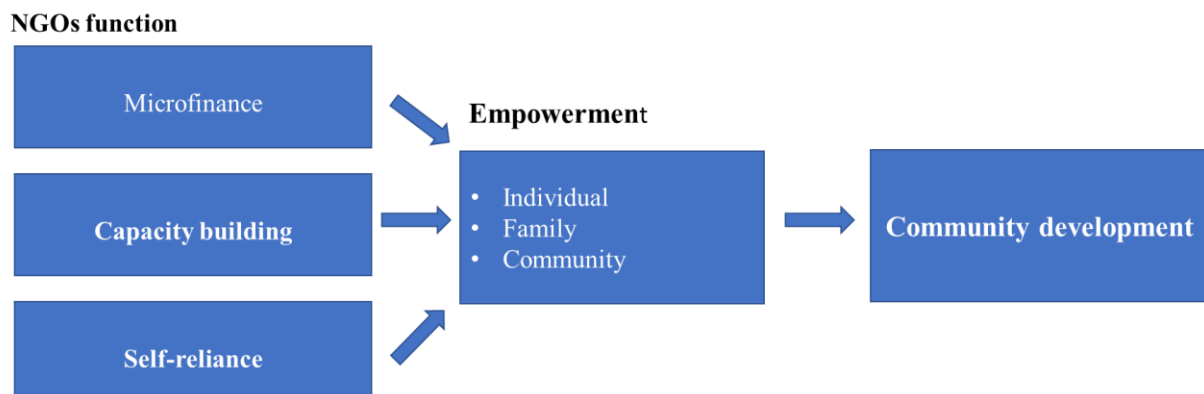
2.5) Challenges of FB-NGOs in local community development

NGOs are an integral part of civil society and play a critical role in the administration of a wide variety of complex and diverse activities. They face management challenges on both the internal and external fronts when it comes to carrying out their trusts (Hedayat , 2010). Faith-based NGOs are a subset of NGOs that are driven by their religious values and beliefs. They have specific funding partners who are like-minded with respect to their value-system. However, they also have to operate within the dominant neoliberal framework of development, which may conflict with their religious principles. For instance, most of them have faced challenges with regard to the principle of right-based approach which is the centre-piece of in the development area. Right based approach is defined as the equal and inalienable rights of all human beings provide the foundation for freedom, justice and peace in the world, according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. In this principle FB-NGOs should accommodate the rights which are related to homosexuality and related groups which is very out of their value system. And this makes them to be cornered in accessing funds and cooperation from funding partners (Atia, 2012). In addition, the governance system of faith based organizations is mostly dominated by Church leaders who lack professional experience vis-à-vis to other NGOs (Bielefeld, W. & Cleveland, W. S, 2013). And these make them very vulnerable to be appealing and effective in executive their mandate in the development sector.

2.5) Conceptual Framework

This study aimed to investigate the effect of microfinance, capacity building, and self-reliance on community empowerment among urban who were supported in faith-based NGOs in Addis Ababa. The conceptual framework of this study assumed that microfinance, capacity building, and self-reliance were independent variables that influenced the dependent variable of community empowerment.

Figure 1: Conceptual framework of the functions of NGOs in promoting community employment in local community development



Source: Hedayat , N. A. (2010). *The Role of NGOs in Promoting Empowerment for Sustainable Community Development. Journal of Human Ecology .*

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology used in this study to investigate the role of faith-based NGOs in community empowerment in local development programs in Addis Ababa. It covers the following aspects: description of the study area, research design, population or universe, sampling methods, data collection methods, data analysis, reliability and validity, and ethical considerations. The chapter explains the rationale and procedures for selecting and analyzing both qualitative and quantitative data from three faith-based NGOs and their beneficiaries. The chapter also discusses how the study ensured the quality and credibility of the data and the protection of the participants' rights and interests.

3.1) Description of the Study area

Addis Ababa hosts 30 percent of the urban population of Ethiopia and the diplomatic capital in Africa. Its population have nearly doubled every decade. And its population is estimated to be 5,461,000 which is the highest population growth rate ever recorded (Macrotrends, 2023). Its geographic location, combined with its political and socio-economic status have made it a melting pot to hundreds of thousands of people coming from all corners of the country in search of employment opportunities and services. High rate of unemployment (31%), concentration of slum dwellings, and poor housing, infrastructure and sanitary development, characterize Addis Ababa more than the few good features it possesses (Tewodros , 2008).

There were 721 Civil Society Organizations (574 local, 129 foreign, and 18 networks) based in **Addis Ababa** and other regions of Ethiopia (Tewodros , 2008). And majority of them were working in socio-economic development classified as-operational. And the study was held on faith based organization which set their office in Addis Ababa and work at the grass root level in the community.

3.2) Research Design

A mixed methods research design was used in this study. Mixed methods focuses on mixing both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or series of studies (Creswell, 2014). The main

advantage of using the mixed methods is that it enables better understanding of the research problem and this cannot be achieved if only qualitative or quantitative method is used. The researcher opted for the mixed methods so as to unearth the individuals (who have been the selected NGOs beneficiary) experiences, feelings and opinions in order to achieve deeper understanding of the research topic.

Qualitative data was gathered through a variety of sources, including interviews, focus group discussions, and examination of secondary data from selected non-governmental organizations (NGOs) of their reports. This method was preferred over relying on a single source of data, as it allows for a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the research topic.

On the other hand, quantitative data was utilized to gather demographic information and assess the effectiveness of empowerment programs from the perspective of beneficiaries. Empowerment was measured through the use of Likert scaling, a widely recognized and validated method for assessing attitudes and perceptions. By utilizing both qualitative and quantitative data, this study aims to provide a well-rounded and thorough analysis of the research topic.

This study employed in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions and quantitative method as ways of collecting data. Triangulation is used to enables the researcher to achieve more accurate and valid estimate of the study. The researcher conducted individual in-depth interviews first followed by focus group interviews so as to unearth some of the issues which might have failed to come out during individual interviews (Uwe, 2014).

3.4) Sampling Methods

Purposive sampling was used in this study to select three NGOs that meet pre-defined criteria. This approach is appropriate when the researcher wants to select participants based on specific characteristics or attributes that were relevant to the research question. In this case, the pre-defined criteria for selecting NGOs ensured that the sample includes organizations that were representative of the population of interest. From each of the selected NGOs, 150 beneficiaries were allocated based on the proportional size of total beneficiaries in the selected faith-based NGOs. Then, systematic random sampling was used from the beneficiary registration of each selected faith-based NGOs.

Regarding the qualitative sampling, Key Informants were selected from NGOs who were working directly with community empowerment sections and had reach experience in understanding the program by far. In addition FGD and in-depth interview participants were held through by the selection of NGOs workers. This approach allowed the researcher to select participants who were most likely to provide rich and relevant data for the study. Additionally, the use of purposive sampling enabled the researcher to select participants who have a range of experiences and perspectives, which can increase the depth and richness of the study findings.

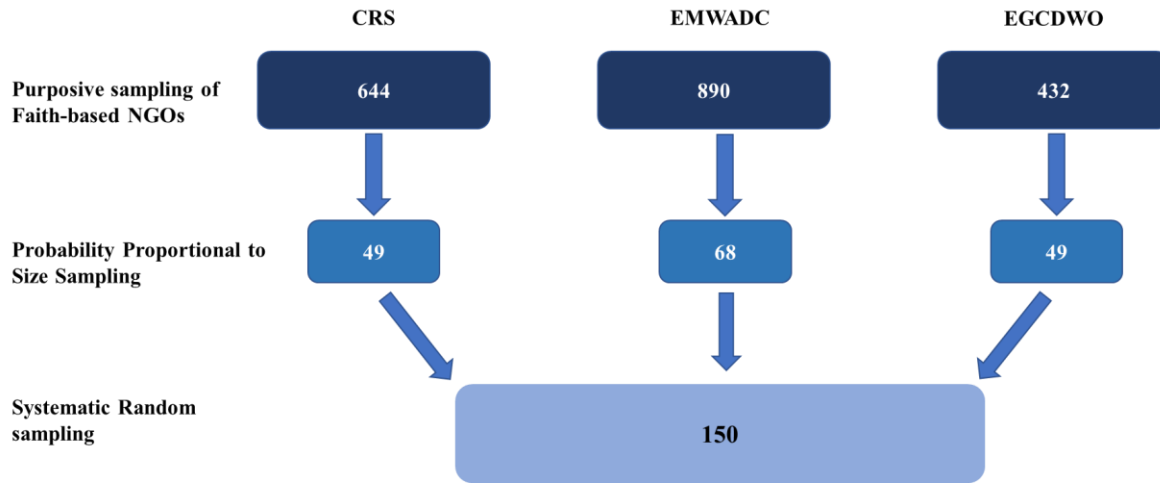
- NGOs which were faith based meaning their origin is religious sect.
- NGOs which have been working in Addis Ababa for the last 10 years in community development thematic.

The researcher had to initially conduct a desk study of the profiles of different local NGOs based in Addis Ababa in order to identify those which suited the sampling criteria. The researcher chose those NGOs who had their Head Offices in Addis Ababa as this enabled easy access during interviews and lessen the burden of travelling expenses. This led to the selection of Ethiopian Mulu Wengel Development Commission (EMWDC), Ethiopian Guenet Church Development and Welfare Organization (EGCDWO) and Catholic Relief Service (CRS) as these fitted the above criteria.

To make the participants for the research principle based, inclusion criteria were used. The inclusion criteria to be participant of the research were;

- They should be above 18 years of age as this qualifies them to be adults in Ethiopia.
- Should have been within in the faith-based NGOs at least 4 years. The rationale behind selecting 4 years is, it is supposed to be a certain outcome or impact was recorded in those spans of those years.

Figure 2: Pectoral representation of quantitative sampling technique



Source: Research survey; The Role of NGOs in Empowering Community in Local Development Programs: The Case of Faith Based NGOs in Addis Ababa (2023)

3.5) Data Collection Methods

3.5.1) Qualitative

3.5.1.1) Key informant Interview and FGD

Semi-structured questionnaires were used to conduct 20 key informant interviews from NGOs and their beneficiaries and 5 focus group discussions. The questionnaires consisted of closed-ended questions that elicited quantitative data.

The researcher opted for this as one of the methods of data collection as it enables one to probe the participants and generate deeper understanding of the topic being researched. The researcher asked questions based on the participants’ responses. In-depth interviews allow interviewees to give meaning to their experiences (Uwe, 2014). The participants described their own experiences to the researcher as they perceived them.

3.5.2) Quantitative

3.5.2.2) Survey

The quantitative part had structured questionnaire which was collected through Web-based data collection tools (KOBOLLECT) for 150 participants from the three faith-based NGOs. The questionnaire had three parts such as demographic-information (1), empowerment programs (2)

and empowerment measurement (3). A total of 150 participants were attending who had been supported in the three faith-based NGOs.

3.6) Data Analysis

The biographic data was collected in this study and analyzed using SPSS version 26 for descriptive analysis. The results were presented in appropriate charts and tables to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings. Empowerment is measured in Likert scale from the four dimensions such as psychological, economic, and political and social based on empowerment measurement tools (Björn-Sören Gigler, 2004).

A Likert scale is a rating scale used to measure perception, opinions, attitudes, or behaviors. It consists of a statement or a question, followed by a series of five or seven answer statements. Respondents choose the option that best corresponds with how they feel about the statement or question (Pritha & Kassiani , 2023).

Likert scales can have different numbers of options, but they usually have either five or seven options. The options on each end are called response anchors. The midpoint is often a neutral item, with positive options on one side and negative options on the other. Each item is given a score from 1 to 5 or 1 to 7.

And the mean score of each Likert scale theme were analyzed based on the ranges which were used commonly in literatures. Perceptions was then determined based on the argument that a mean score of 3 in Likert scale represents neutral perception, mean score of less than 3 represents negative perception and greater than 3 represents a positive attitude. The range of interpreting the Likert scale mean score is given as follows: 1.0-2.4 (Negative response), 2.5-3.4 (Neutral response), and 3.5-5.0 (Positive response) (Anthony M. Wanjohi & Purity Syokau, 2021).

For the qualitative approach, the data collected on community development indicators was transcribed into verbatim and analyzed using a thematic analysis approach. The researcher was identified key themes that emerge from the data, such as the development approach used by the NGO, how participants relate to being empowered, and how the NGOs engage them to lead in intervention programs. The findings were presented using narrative summaries, which included

direct quotes from the participants to bring their perspectives to the forefront and to elaborate or clarify key points.

To ensure that the study addresses the research questions, the researcher formulated key themes based on the research questions. These key themes were used to bring together the findings from the three NGOs and to interpret the results. The key themes formulated were: a) The empowerment approach used by the NGO b) How participants relate to being empowered as a result of the NGOs' intervention c) How the NGOs engage them to lead in intervention programs. By using these key themes, the researcher provided a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the role of the NGOs' interventions on community development.

3.7) Reliability and Validity

“In qualitative research, the validity of the findings was related to the careful recording and continual verification of the data that the researcher undertook during the investigative practice. If the validity or trustworthiness could be maximized or tested, then more credible and defensible results could lead to generalizability as the structure for both doing and documenting high-quality qualitative research (Cypress, 2017).

To ensure validity, the researcher used the information obtained from the NGOs together with individual participants to come up with suitable variables for the study.

To ensure reliability in this study, the researcher tested 5% of total survey questionnaires for reliability test through Cronbach's alpha made use of the triangulation methods. The researcher employed four ways of gathering data which were: in-depth interviews with the NGOs, in-depth interviews with the individual beneficiaries, focus group discussions. Using one way of gathering data posed a risk of not being able to unearth all factors relating to the purpose of the study.

To aid reliability of the study, the researcher used the following techniques:

- a) The researcher personally conducted the interviews in order to ensure consistency in data collection.
- b) The interviews were conducted in local languages
- c) All the interviews were audio-recorded to ensure proper capturing of the discussions and then transcribed to verbatim by the researcher.
- d) After individual interviews, the researcher conducted focus group interviews with same participants so as to further explore the topic under discussion and to consolidate findings.

3.8) Ethical Considerations

Before conducting the research, ethical clearance is obtained from the Social Work department of SMU. The participants were informed about the purpose, methods, and potential benefits and risks of the research, and their voluntary and informed consent is sought. The participants had the right to withdraw from the research at any time without any negative consequences. The interviews and FGDs were audio-recorded only with the permission of the participants, and the recordings were stored securely and accessed only by the researcher. The data were anonymized and aggregated to protect the identity and privacy of the participants. The findings were reported honestly and accurately, and any conflicts of interest or limitations were disclosed.

CHAPTER FOUR: DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

This chapter presents the results and analysis of the data collected from the survey and interviews with the beneficiaries and staff of the selected faith-based NGO that implemented the community empowerment program in Addis Ababa. The chapter comprises, how does microfinance service contribute to community empowerment? How does capacity building and self-reliance contribute to community empowerment? What are the effects of the empowerment program on community empowerment? What are the challenges faced by the faith-based NGO in community development programs?

4.1) Socio-demographic information

The demographic characteristics of the study sample are important to consider when interpreting the findings. As indicated in Table 1, the sample consisted of respondents with a mean age of 36 years, which suggests that the participants were relatively young adults. Additionally, the majority of the samples were female (83%), which may have implications for the generalizability of the findings to other populations.

As shown in the table below, the marital status of the participants was diverse, with 65% (98) being married, 30% (46) being single, and the remaining being widowed. This suggests that the study sample was representative of a range of marital statuses, which may have implications for how the participants experienced empowerment in different domains. In terms of education, the majority of respondents had completed less than grade 8, accounting for 53% (80) of the sample.

Table 1: Socio-demographic features of respondents (n=150)

Variable	Number of respondents	
	Frequency	%
Age		
15 – 25	14	9.3%
26 – 35	58	38.7%
36 – 45	60	40.0%
Above 46	18	12.0%
Sex		
	150	
Female	124	82.7%
Male	26	17.3%
Marital status		
Married	98	65.3%
Single	46	30.7%
Widow/Widowed	6	4.0%
Educational status		
Unable to read and write	38	25.3%
1 to 8	80	53.3%
From 9 to 12	22	14.7%
Above 12 grade	10	6.7%
Stays in the project (year)		
Above 4 years	78	52.0%
From 2 to 3 years	34	22.7%
Less than a year	38	25.3%

Source: Research survey; *The Role of NGOs in Empowering Community in Local Development Programs: The Case of Faith Based NGOs in Addis Ababa*

4.2) Microfinance service towards community empowerment

Microfinance services are financial services that target low-income people, especially women, who lack access to formal financial institutions. Microfinance services include credit, savings, insurance, and training that aim to help women start or expand their income-generating activities, improve their living standards, and empower them socially and economically (ILO, 2021). Microfinance services have been widely recognized as an effective tool for poverty reduction and women's empowerment.

As shown in Table 2, majority of participants, 89% (134), utilized credit services to either kick-start or expand their businesses, while the remaining participants opted for savings services to plan for future expenses or emergencies. This finding suggests that microfinance can play a significant role in enhancing the economic opportunities and empowerment of communities in Addis Ababa. This is consistent with the previous literature that has highlighted the positive impact of microfinance on women's income, assets, and decision-making power (Mengstie, 2022). However, this study also revealed that respondents faced several challenges in accessing or utilizing these services. The most common difficulties reported were high fees or interest rates, with 49% (74) of respondents citing this as a major obstacle. Additionally, 31% (46) of respondents reported a lack of information or awareness about microfinance services, while 16% (24) reported strict eligibility criteria as a significant challenge. These findings indicated that there were still barriers and gaps in the provision and delivery of microfinance services to beneficiaries, which may limit their potential benefits. These challenges were similar to those reported by other studies in different contexts (Africa Development Bank, 2007). Therefore, it is important to address these issues and improve the accessibility, affordability, and quality of microfinance services for communities.

Table 2: Microfinance service, capacity building and self-reliance for community empowerment (n=150)

Variable	Response category	Response	
		Frequency	%
Microfinance service			
Main reasons for using microfinance services	To start or expand business	134	89.3
	To plan for future expense	16	10.7
Challenges for Microfinance	Strict eligibility criteria	24	16.0
	Harassment or pressure from lenders	4	2.7
	High fees or interest rates	74	49.3
	Inflexible repayment schedules	2	1.3
	Lack of information or awareness	46	30.7
Capacity building and self-reliance			
capacity building which builds my knowledge and skill to take action on local issues	No	18	12.0
	Yes	132	88.0
Participate in decision-making processes in their community	I do not participate in any decision-making processes in my community	36	24.0
	I participate in decision-making processes in my community by attending meetings or events organized by community leaders or groups	104	69.3
	I participate in decision-making processes in my community by initiating or leading community projects or actions that address local issues or needs	4	2.7
	I participate in decision-making processes in my community by joining or forming community organizations or networks that represent my interests or concerns	6	4.0
	helped me adapt better to changing conditions in the environment or the market, and made me more resilient and innovative	12	8.0
capacity building benefited you	It didn't help me	6	4.0
	It helped me enhance my knowledge, skills and enabled me to apply them in my work or life	62	41.3
	It helped me foster a sense of ownership and empowerment over my own development and gave me more control and influence over the decisions that affect me	18	12.0
	It helped me increase my self-efficacy and confidence in performing tasks or solving problems	52	34.7
	I am confident	98	65.3
how confident are you in your ability to act as an agent of your own development?	I am not confident	14	9.3
	I am not very confident	4	2.7
	I am very confident	30	20.0
	Neither confident nor unconfident	4	2.7
Use of their own skills and resources to solve problems or improve their situation as a result of the NGO's support	Agree	138	92.0
	Disagree	2	1.3
	Neither agree nor disagree	4	2.7
	Strongly disagree	6	4.0

Source: Research survey; *The Role of NGOs in Empowering Community in Local Development Programs: The Case of Faith Based NGOs in Addis Ababa (2023)*

High fees or interest rates may make microfinance services unaffordable or unattractive for individual who have low and irregular incomes. High fees or interest rates may also increase the risk of over-indebtedness and default that borrow from multiple sources or face unexpected shocks (Josphert , 2016). Lack of information or awareness may prevent individuals from knowing about the availability and suitability of microfinance services for their needs and preferences. Lack of information or awareness may also limit their ability to compare different options and make informed decisions (HANAN , 2020). Strict eligibility criteria may exclude beneficiaries who do not meet certain requirements, such as having a formal identity document, a bank account, a guarantor, or collateral. Strict eligibility criteria may also discriminate against segment of population such as women who face social and cultural barriers, such as mobility restrictions, domestic violence, or patriarchal norms (Linda & Maria, 2009).

According to the qualitative finding of this study on microfinance service towards economic empowerment are consistent with previous literature that suggests that microfinance can have positive effects on the economic and social empowerment of communities in developing countries (Nadine & Ayse , 2015). The participants reported that microfinance had enabled them to scale up their businesses and increase their income. They also indicated that they had improved their financial management skills and become more self-reliant. One of the participants from the key informant interview said that,

Before I joined this project, I was spending my time at home lonely with my child because her father was died due to HIV/AIDS. At that time, I also knew my status that acquired the disease, the neighbours were discriminating us due to fear of acquiring the disease due to poor awareness. Soon after I joined the program with the help of project workers, they trained me some of the basics of business and they supported me to access microfinance. Accessing loan from microfinance was the basic success factors on top of anything. I had the aspiration to start my own business and support my family. And it was realized due to microfinance services that they rendered loan with moderate interest rate.

In addition, the project workers support had paramount importance in order to kept my business with care and frugality. Then, my life got changed gradually and my poor health became progressed for the better. Now, with the help of God, I have my

own shoe shops which can help supporting my family and living a decent life. Currently I am out of the project's beneficiary lists and others have takeover in my steps.

Providing microfinance programs that improve the economic well-being of communities by job creation and income generation is powerful intervention to transform people who are at the lowest rungs of the income ladders (Hedayat , 2010). In the case story, the woman was able to access a loan from microfinance with moderate interest rate and start her own shoe shop business which was a springboard for the success of her business.

Developing community capacities through capacity building, such as improving the ability, skill and knowledge of mobilizing resources, planning and evaluating projects, solving problems and gaining mastery over their lives has a paramount importance. In the case story, the woman received training and support from the project workers on the basics of business and how to manage her shop with care and frugality. Motivating communities to participate in projects that help them improve the quality of their lives and become self-reliant. In the case story, the woman was motivated to join the program and discover her own potentials and resources. She was also able to graduate from the project's beneficiary list and let others take over in her steps.

Also other respondents gave their testimony that the determinant factor for the change of their lives was because of their engagement to start their own business. And the scored success was due to financial loan access from microfinance which was facilitated by the support of their supporting programs. These outcomes are in line with the empowerment theory that states that access to financial resources can enhance beneficiaries' agency and autonomy (Alsop & Nina , 2005).

These roles and functions of faith-based NGOs can contribute to sustainable community development by enhancing the social, human and economic capital of communities, as well as challenging the existing power structures and injustices that marginalize them (Irmohizam , 2022).

The impact of microfinance on household well-being and education has been a topic of interest for researchers and policymakers alike. The qualitative finding sheds light on the positive spill-over effects of microfinance on the well-being and education of the participants' children.

The qualitative study finding found that microfinance had a significant impact on the participants' ability to provide better food, healthcare, and clothing for their families. This, in turn, led to improved health and happiness among family members. Additionally, the participants reported that they were able to enrol their children in private schools that offered better quality education than public schools. This finding is particularly noteworthy, as education is a critical factor in improving the productivity and welfare of individuals and households.

The human capital theory provides a theoretical framework for understanding the positive impact of microfinance on education and well-being. This theory argues that investment in education can improve the productivity and welfare of individuals and households. By providing families with access to microfinance, they are empowered to invest in their own human capital, which can break the cycle of poverty and lead to long-term economic growth (KWON, 2009).

Moreover, the study found that the empowerment program offered by the faith-based NGOs had contributed to the improvement of the participants' self-esteem and confidence. In addition, the study found that the program had a particularly positive impact on participants who were living with HIV/AIDS. These individuals reported overcoming stigma and discrimination related to their status, which has been a significant barrier to their social and economic well-being. This finding is particularly highlights the importance of addressing social and cultural factors that can contribute to the marginalization of vulnerable populations. These outcomes reflect the social capital theory that emphasizes the role of social networks and relationships in enhancing individual and collective well-being. The social capital theory suggests that people who have strong and diverse connections with others are more likely to achieve their goals and improve their well-being. These connections can provide access to valuable resources, information, support, and opportunities that can enhance individual and collective outcomes (Silvia & Branislava , 2016).

Microfinance can have positive effects on community empowerment by providing financial resources and services that enable communities to address their needs and priorities develop their capacities and skills, implement their solutions and actions, evaluate their outcomes and impacts, and sustain their achievements and learning. Microfinance can promote gender equality and women's empowerment in communities. By providing access to financial services that are tailored to women's needs and preferences, microfinance helps women overcome social and

cultural barriers that limit their economic opportunities and participation. Microfinance also helps women increase their income, assets, savings, and decision-making power within their households and communities. This can enhance women's status, confidence, autonomy, and leadership in communities (Mengstie, 2022).

4.3) Capacity building and self-reliance towards community empowerment

According to the survey, the study also explored the participation of respondents in decision-making processes in their community and the benefits of capacity building for their personal and professional development. As indicated in Table 2, the results showed that a significant proportion of respondents, 24% (36), reported that they did not participate in any decision-making processes. However, the majority of respondents, 69.3% (104), reported that they participated in decision-making processes by attending meetings or events organized by community leaders or groups. A smaller proportion of respondents, 26.6% (4), reported that they participated in decision-making processes by initiating or leading community projects or actions that addressed local issues or needs. Finally, a very small proportion of respondents, 4% (6), reported that they participated in decision-making processes by joining or forming community organizations or networks that represented their interests or concerns. These findings indicate that while many individuals were involved in some form of community engagement, there is still a gap between passive and active participation, and between individual and collective action. This is consistent with the literature that has identified various factors that influence the level and type of participation, such as socio-economic status, education, gender, culture, and power dynamics (Quiroz-Niño, 2019). Therefore, it is important to understand and address these factors and promote more inclusive and participatory forms of decision-making in communities.

Participation in decision making can increase the power and influence of individuals and groups. By giving voice and representation to people who are often marginalized or excluded, participation in decision making can help challenge and change the existing power structures and relations that affect their lives. Participation in decision making can also help mobilize and leverage the resources, opportunities, and networks of individuals and communities to achieve their goals and interests (Leonard I., Richard A. , & Emmanuel B. , 2013). Moreover, participation in decision making is important for community empowerment because it can help create conditions for people to exert control and influence over what matters to them.

Participation in decision making can also help contribute to the empowerment of others by sharing resources, experiences, and insights with them. Participation in decision making can ultimately help create a more democratic, inclusive, and sustainable society for all (WHO, 2022).

The study survey result revealed that the benefit of capacity building was reported by respondents in various ways. According to Table 2, a significant proportion of respondents, 41.3% (62), reported that capacity building helped them enhance their knowledge and skills, which they were able to apply in their work or life. Additionally, 34.6% (52) of respondents reported that capacity building helped them increase their self-efficacy and confidence in performing tasks or solving problems. For some respondents, capacity building helped them adapt better to changing conditions in the environment or the market, and made them more resilient and innovative, accounting for 8% (12) of the responses. A smaller proportion of respondents, 12% (18), reported that capacity building helped them foster a sense of ownership and empowerment over their own development, giving them more control and influence over the decisions that affect them. However, a few respondents, 4% (6), reported that capacity building did not help them.

Overall, the responses suggested that capacity building can have a positive impact on individuals, particularly in enhancing their knowledge and skills, increasing their self-efficacy and confidence, and fostering a sense of ownership and empowerment. The findings of this study are consistent with previous literature that suggests that capacity building can have positive effects on the development outcomes of individuals and communities in developing countries (Lister, 2003) In addition, capacity building activities can enhance the entrepreneurship skills and income of individuals in developing countries (Haya Al-Dajani & Susan Marlow, 2014).

The qualitative finding of this study suggested that the participants learned how to plan, manage, and market their businesses effectively. They also reported that they had improved their product quality and variety, which increased their customer base and sales. One participant strikingly said that,

“The recurrent trainings that we had received awakened me and gave me an opportunity and enlighten me to see what I had and what should I do with it. Especially, we took basic training of asset based community empowerment which the project continuously gave to its beneficiaries. Based on the training, we formed Self-

help group which has a member of 16 at the beginning and I was a chairperson for the group. We started to save our money, discuss our social issues and sparingly the project workers came and discuss with us on challenges we faced up and other issues. And from our saves, took the first step to receive a loan from our saving and started to sale charcoal by the side of a road. After three months, I was able to pay back the amount and now I can run my own business in the small shade the government gave me.

The case story shaded light on the how the person benefited from the recurrent trainings that the project provided, which helped them to identify their assets and opportunities, such as their skills, knowledge, interests, values, and passions. The trainings also helped them to form a self-help group with other project beneficiaries, which enabled them to access financial services, such as savings and loans, as well as social support, such as advice and feedback. The self-help group also helped them to participate in decision making and governance processes within the project and the community.

These outcomes are in line with the human capital theory that argues that investment in skills and knowledge can improve the productivity and performance of entrepreneurs (Scott R. Sweetland, 1996). It make people more aware of their context and make them to decide based on calculated risk which ultimately consequence to more productivity.

The study also revealed that technical support and advice from faith-based NGO workers were crucial in helping the participants overcome their challenges and achieve their goals. The participants stated that they had consulted the NGO workers on their problems and received guidance that helped them solve them. They also appreciated the regular visits and follow-ups from the NGO workers, which showed their interest and care for them. These outcomes support the social capital theory that emphasizes the role of social networks and relationships in enhancing individual and collective well-being (Scott R. Sweetland, 1996).

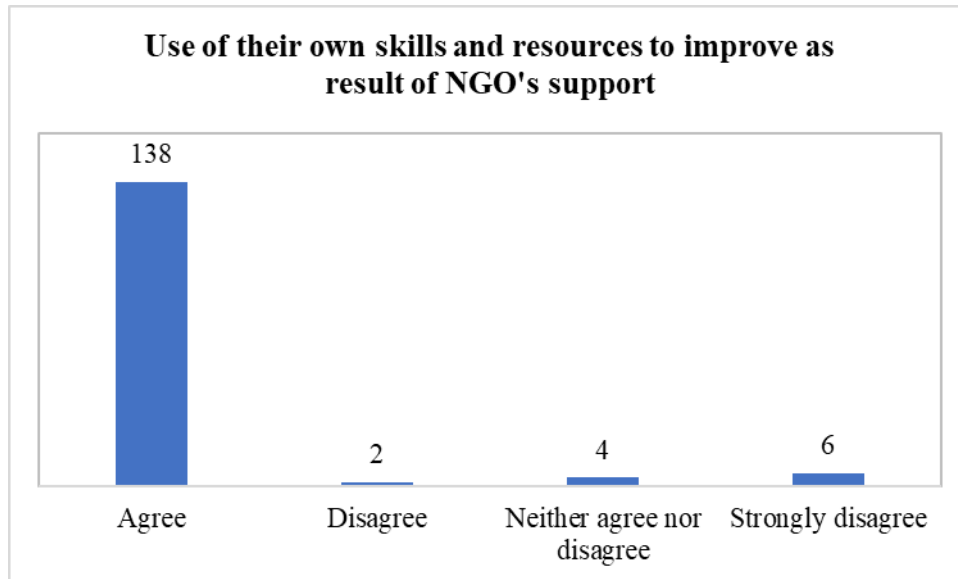
Moreover, the study found that seed money and self-help groups provided by the NGO were important in enabling the participants to start and expand their businesses. The participants reported that they had used the seed money to buy raw materials and equipment for their income-generating activities. They also reported that they had formed self-help groups with other

members in the program, which served as a platform for saving, accessing loans, and sharing advice among members.

The qualitative study finding showed how self-help groups can help empowered individuals and communities by providing them with financial and social resources that enabled them to start and expand their businesses (ILO, 2021). Self-help groups are groups of people who share common interests, concerns, or identities, and who engage in saving and lending activities among themselves. A research which was done in India on self-help group revealed that SHG has great impacts in transforming the lives of their members by self-help group is an effective platform to access finance and enhance their financial literacy (Carly , 2021).

The study findings also suggested that seed money and self-help groups can have positive effects on the empowerment of individuals and communities. Seed money and self-help groups can contribute to economic empowerment by increasing the income, assets, savings, and employment of individuals and communities. Seed money and self-help groups can also contribute to political empowerment by increasing the voice and representation of individuals and communities in local, national, and international forums. Seed money and self-help groups can also contribute to psychological empowerment by increasing the confidence, autonomy, and leadership of individuals and communities.

Figure 2: Use of their skills and resources to improve as result of NGO's support



Source: Research survey; *The Role of NGOs in Empowering Community in Local Development Programs: The Case of Faith Based NGOs in Addis Ababa (2023)*

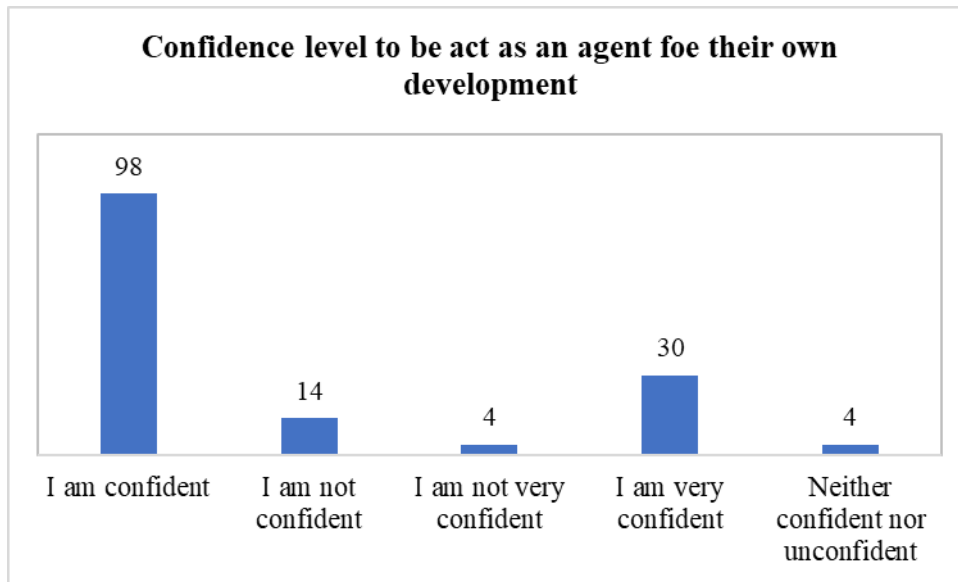
The participants' response when they asked their reliance on external experts or authorities to make decisions for themselves or their community, the responses varied. The majority of respondents, 54% (82), reported that they somewhat rely on external experts or authorities. A smaller proportion of respondents, 30.6% (46), strongly reported that they do not rely on external experts or authorities. A further 10.7% (16) of respondents strongly rely on external experts or authorities. Only 1.3% (2) of respondents reported that they moderately rely on external experts or authorities. Interestingly, a very small proportion of respondents, 2.6% (4), reported that they were very confident in their ability to make decisions without relying on external experts or authorities. Overall, the responses suggest that while many individuals rely on external experts or authorities to some extent, there are also a significant proportion of individuals who do not rely on them and have confidence in their own decision-making abilities.

Regarding ownership over their own development and the development of their community as a result of support from an NGO, the responses varied. As Figure 3 above depicts, a significant proportion of respondents, 45% (68), reported feeling a high level of ownership. A further 28% (42) of respondents reported moderate ownership, while 17.3% (26) reported very high ownership. Only a small proportion of respondents, 6.6% (10), reported low ownership, and an

even smaller proportion, 1.3% (2), reported very low ownership. Overall, the responses suggest that the support of an NGO can help individuals and communities feel a greater sense of ownership over their own development, with a majority of respondents reporting high or moderate levels of ownership.

The findings of this study are consistent with previous literature that suggests that ownership is a key factor for the success and sustainability of development interventions (Contu & Emanuela, 2014). Ownership refers to the degree to which individuals and groups feel responsible for and have control over their own development processes and outcomes (Brinkerhoff, 2004). Ownership can enhance the motivation, commitment, and participation of individuals and groups in development activities, as well as improve their accountability and learning (Lister S. & Nyamugasira W. , 2003).

Figure 3: Confidence level to be act as an agent for their own development



Source: The study survey; *The Role of NGOs in Empowering Community in Local Development Programs: The Case of Faith Based NGOs in Addis Ababa (2023)*

4.4) Effects of empowerment program on community empowerment

The respondents were asked to rate their level of empowerment in four domains: psychological, economic, political, and social. The mean scores of each domain were calculated based on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The results showed that, as in Figure 5 is depicted, the respondents had a positive perception of their psychological

empowerment (Mean = 3.98) and economic empowerment (Mean = 3.69), while they had a neutral perception of their political empowerment (Mean = 3.26) and social empowerment (Mean = 3.31). These findings suggest that the respondents felt more positive attitudes on the empowerment programs which were implemented by the faith-based NGOs.

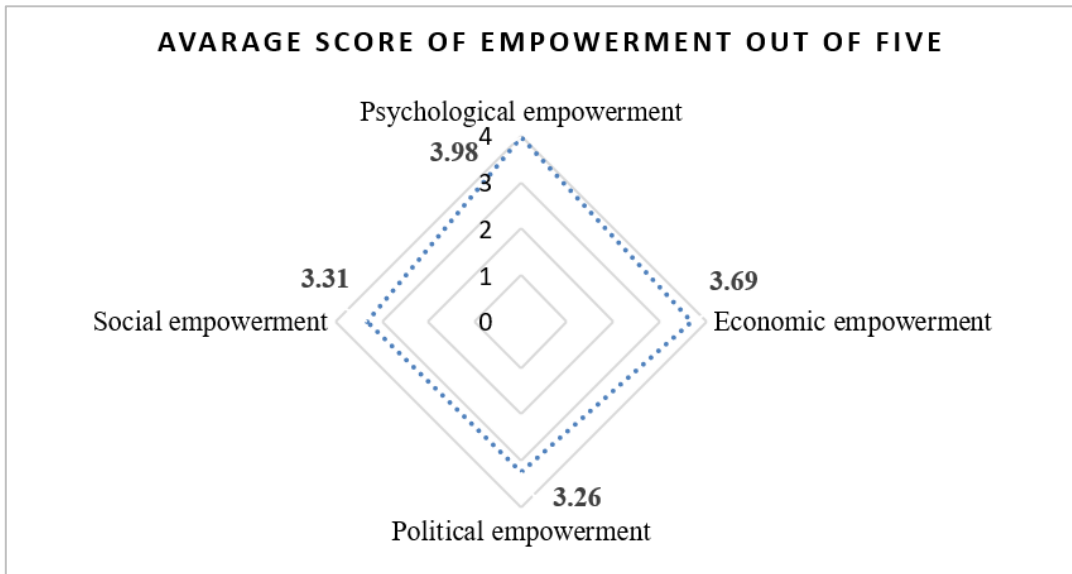
The survey finding reveals the perception of empowerment among the beneficiaries of faith-based NGOs in four domains: psychological, economic, political, and social. The respondents reported positive perception of their psychological and economic empowerment, with mean score of 3.98 and 3.69 respectively. In addition, they had close to neutral perception of their political and social empowerment. This suggests that the faith-based NGOs have been successful in enhancing the self-confidence and income-generating capacity of the respondents, but less effective in promoting their civic engagement and social integration. This finding is consistent with some previous studies that have highlighted the role of faith-based NGOs in fostering community empowerment in social development (Shofiqor, M, & Harid, 2018). However, the finding also raises some questions about the factors influencing the perception of empowerment, the definition and measurement of empowerment in different domains, and the potential implications of having positive or neutral perception of empowerment for the respondents' well-being and social relations. These questions warrant further investigation and comparison with other groups or populations in similar or different contexts.

Table 3: Empowerment response from Psychological, Economic, Political, and Social dimension (n=150)

	Indicators	Average out of 5 points
Psychological empowerment	The empowerment program strengthened my self-esteem	3.907
	The empowerment program improved my ability to analyze my own situation and solve problems	4.867
	The empowerment program strengthened my ability to influence strategic life choices.	3.907
	The empowerment program increase sense of inclusion in the modern world	3.24
Economic empowerment	Empowerment program have given me more control over my financial decisions	3.88
	The empowerment program improved my access to markets	3.67
	The employment program enhanced my entrepreneurial skills.	3.47
	The empowerment program provided me with alternative sources of income	3.73
	The employment program strengthened my productive assets	3.71
	The employment program improved my employment opportunities	3.69
Political empowerment	The program improved my access to government information/services	3.15
	The program improved my awareness about political issues.	3.43
	The program improved my capabilities to interact with local governments	3.2
Social empowerment	The employment program improved my access to formal and non-formal education.	3.107
	The empowerment program improved my access to health services (improved knowledge about health practices and traditional medicine).	3.507
	The employment program improved my knowledge and access to social programs of the government.	3.32

Source: Research survey; The Role of NGOs in Empowering Community in Local Development Programs: The Case of Faith Based NGOs in Addis Ababa (2023)

Figure 4: Cumulative perceptions of empowerment response scores from Psychological, Economic, Political, and Social dimension



Source: Research survey; The Role of NGOs in Empowering Community in Local Development Programs: The Case of Faith Based NGOs in Addis Ababa (2023)

4.5) Challenges of faith-based NGOs in community development programs

This study also examined the challenges faced by faith-based NGOs in implementing empowerment programs for communities. Faith-based NGOs play an important role in Ethiopia's development, especially in areas such as poverty reduction, health, education, environment, human rights, and democracy (Clark, 2010). However, the results revealed that the NGOs faced three main types of challenges: legal and political challenges, financial challenges, and internal challenges.

4.5.1) Legal and political challenges of faith-based NGOs

According to the qualitative study findings, the basic and significant external challenges included the bureaucracies and inefficiencies of some government sectors, which hindered the NGOs' ability to provide services and support to their beneficiaries. In Ethiopia, civil society organizations have been doing their business under the radar screen of omnipresent government. Different sectors from the government monitor the activities of the organizations; they have mandates to give permission for every activity from selection of beneficiaries up to apprising of any kind of projects or programs. Even though this widespread governments controlling mandate

has some benefits, it hinders the faith-based NGOs to do their activities with full swing. These challenges have affected their capacity, sustainability, accountability, and legitimacy in Ethiopia. Some of them have been forced to close down, change their mandates, or reduce their staff and programs. Though NGOs have started to work in Ethiopia with better freedom and space, especially after the enactment of proclamation called, “Organizations of Civil Society (CSO) Proclamation No. 1113/2019”, there need to be done more to make them more effective by easing the hard-and-fast legal and political rules of the country.

4.5.2) Financial challenges of faith-based NGOs

Financial challenges included low funding, which limited the NGOs' capacity and resources to deliver effective and sustainable empowerment programs. Fund for development programs has been dwindled since recent years due to many global factors as economic crises, political instability, and donor fatigue. But, peculiar to faith-based NGOs, accessing funding become the day-to-day struggle due to their poor integration with secular funding organization due to strict principle of value-based approach to funding partners. The finding of the survey is consistent with the literature that, some faith-based NGOs may face discrimination or exclusion from secular donors because of their religious identity or agenda, or because of their perceived lack of professionalism or accountability (Vander Zaag, 2013).

These challenges have affected the sustainability, diversity, and innovation of faith-based NGOs in the development sector. Some faith-based NGOs have tried to overcome these challenges by diversifying their funding sources, building partnerships with other actors, enhancing their transparency and accountability, and demonstrating their added value and impact.

4.5.3) Internal challenges of faith-based NGOs

The internal challenges were included the beneficiaries' mindset, which affected their willingness and ability to participate in decision-making processes and take advantage of capacity building opportunities. In Ethiopia there was a widespread of practice of development approach which was a hand-out modality. The hand out approach or rationing for communities by development agencies is a type of intervention that provides direct and immediate assistance to people in need, such as food, water, shelter, cash, or vouchers. Even though hand-out approach has benefits in some instances, it has its own negative repercussion which affects the mindsets of the beneficiary communities. The hand out approach or rationing for communities by development agencies can

also have unintended or harmful consequences, such as creating dependency, undermining local ownership, eroding social capital, or exacerbating inequalities (Ronald, 2021).

This longstanding development approach was creating a dependency in the mindset of poor communities in Addis Ababa and it makes the local development actors difficulty in realizing sustainable developments in their area of practice.

The other basic challenge local faith-based NGOs faces were from the leadership from their church governance structure. In Ethiopia, there is a very peculiar practice that, any religious institutions couldn't venture into development or humanitarian activities unlike other African countries. Thus, the religious institution opted to realize their aspiration by acquiring the licence from the government agency which has the mandate to give licence for civil society organization.

Due to the inherent legal factors, the faith-based NGOs faces lack of professional capacity and expertise of some religious leaders or bodies to lead and oversee the development sectors, interference or influence of some religious leaders or bodies on the decision-making and implementation of the local faith-based NGOs' projects or programs and conflict or tension between some religious leaders or bodies and the local faith-based NGOs' staff or beneficiaries over certain issues or practices (Mulatu, 2023).

Local faith-based NGOs in Ethiopia are affiliated with different religious institutions. These religious institutions have different governance structures and policies that may affect the operation and management of their local faith-based NGOs. Some of these governance structures and policies may include:

These research findings indicated that empowerment programs were not without difficulties and obstacles, and that faith-based NGOs need to overcome these challenges in order to achieve their goals of promoting self-reliance and capacity building in communities. These challenges were similar in a study which is conducted in Bangladesh (M. Rezaul , 2014). Therefore, it is important to learn from the experiences and best practices of other NGOs and stakeholders, and to adopt strategies that can address these challenges and enhance the effectiveness and impact of empowerment programs.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Introduction

This chapter summarizes the main findings and conclusions of the study, which explored the role of faith-based NGOs in empowering community in local development programs in Addis Ababa. The chapter also provides some recommendations for faith-based NGOs and other stakeholders to improve their practices and policies in relation to microfinance, capacity building services and self-reliance programs for beneficiary communities. The chapter ends with a discussion of the limitations of the study and suggestions for future research.

5.1) Conclusion

The study explored the Role of faith-based NGOs in empowering community in local development programs. The study found that the majority of participants utilized credit services to start or expand their businesses, which increased their income and improved their household well-being and education. The study also found that the participants benefited from the technical support and advice from NGO workers, as well as the seed money and self-help groups provided by the NGO. The study further found that the participants improved their knowledge and skills, self-efficacy and confidence, and sense of ownership and empowerment as a result of the capacity building activities. However, the study also revealed that the participants faced several challenges in accessing and utilizing microfinance and capacity building services, such as high fees or interest rates, lack of information or awareness, strict eligibility criteria, and beneficiaries' mindset. The study also revealed that the faith-based NGOs faced external, financial, and internal challenges in implementing empowerment programs for communities.

The study concluded that microfinance and capacity building can have positive effects on the empowerment of communities, but there are still barriers and gaps that need to be addressed. The study recommended that faith-based NGOs should collaborate with other stakeholders, such as government agencies, donors, and community leaders, to improve the accessibility, affordability, and quality of microfinance and capacity building services for beneficiary communities. The study also suggested that faith-based NGOs should adopt a participatory and inclusive approach to empower communities.

At last, the survey concluded that the beneficiaries of faith-based NGOs perceived their empowerment differently in four domains: psychological, economic, political, and social. They felt more empowered in their psychological and economic domains than in their political and social domains. This indicated that the faith-based NGOs were more successful in boosting the respondents' self-confidence and income than in enhancing their civic engagement and social integration. However, the survey also suggested some areas for further research, such as the factors affecting the perception of empowerment, the definition and measurement of empowerment in different domains, and the implications of having positive or neutral perception of empowerment for the respondents' well-being and social relations. These areas could be explored further by comparing the respondents with other groups or populations in similar or different contexts.

5.2) Recommendation

The study has several implications for practice and policy. First, it suggests that microfinance and empowerment programs can be effective strategies to empower communities and improve their livelihoods in developing countries. Therefore, faith-based NGOs and other stakeholders should continue to support and expand such programs to reach more beneficiaries. Second, it indicates that microfinance and empowerment programs should be tailored to the specific needs and contexts of the beneficiaries. For instance, the NGO in this study provided support and training to help the participants' access microfinance from microfinance institutions that were working with them. This shows that collaboration and coordination among different actors are essential for successful implementation of microfinance and empowerment programs. Third, it highlights that microfinance and empowerment programs should address not only economic but also social aspects of empowerment. For example, the faith-based NGO in this study offered counselling and peer support to help the participants cope with their HIV/AIDS status. This demonstrates that psychological and emotional supports are important components of empowerment programs.

This study has shown that microfinance and capacity building services provided by faith-based NGOs can empower communities in local development programs in Addis Ababa. However, there are still challenges and gaps that need to be addressed to maximize the potential benefits of

these services. Therefore, it is recommended the following actions for faith-based NGOs and other stakeholders:

5.2.1) For faith-based NGOs

To improve the accessibility and effectiveness of microfinance and capacity building services for beneficiary communities, several strategies can be implemented. Firstly, reducing the fees or interest rates of microfinance services can make them more affordable and accessible. Secondly, increasing awareness and information about microfinance and capacity building services among them through various channels, such as radio, flyers, or word-of-mouth, can help to increase their uptake. Thirdly, relaxing the eligibility criteria of microfinance services to include more communities who may not have collateral or formal documents can help to reach a wider audience. Fourthly, engaging with the beneficiaries' mindset and addressing their fears or doubts about microfinance and capacity building services through counselling, mentoring, or peer support can help to build trust and confidence. Fifthly, collaborating with other faith-based NGOs and secular NGOs to share resources, experiences, and best practices in implementing empowerment programs for communities can help to improve the effectiveness of these programs.

Finally, advocating for the improvement of the government sectors that affect the provision and delivery of microfinance and capacity building services, such as the banking system, the legal system, or the education system, can help to create a more supportive environment for these programs.

5.2.2) For Government

To support the empowerment communities through faith-based NGOs, several strategies can be implemented. Firstly, supporting the efforts of faith-based NGOs in providing microfinance and capacity building services for communities through funding, technical assistance, or policy reform can help to strengthen their programs. Secondly, recognizing and respecting the religious values and beliefs of faith-based NGOs and their beneficiaries, and avoiding imposing any conditions or expectations that may conflict with them, can help to build trust and respect. Thirdly, encouraging and facilitating the participation of communities in decision-making processes at various levels, such as household, community, or national level, can help to ensure that their voices are heard and their needs are addressed.

The researcher's recommendations will inspire faith-based NGOs and other stakeholders to work together to empower beneficiary communities in Addis Ababa and beyond. He believe that by empowering community, we can also empower their families, their communities, and their country. He believes that empowerment is not only a goal, but also a process, a journey, and a way of life.

The study has some limitations that should be acknowledged. First, the sample size was small and purposive, which limits the generalizability of the findings. Future studies should use larger and more representative samples to validate the findings. Second, the study was cross sectional which has a potential for temporality of cause and effects. Future studies should use multiple sources of data such as observation or document analysis to triangulate the findings. Third, the study did not examine the long-term impact of microfinance and empowerment programs on the beneficiaries. Future studies should follow up with the participants after a longer period of time to assess the sustainability of the outcomes.

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Appendix I: Survey questionnaire (English)

SECTION I: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Age	
Sex	Male
	Female
Marital status	Single
	Married
	Window/Widower
Educational status	Single
	Married
	Widow/Widowed
How long have you been supported in the project?	

SECTION II: MICROFIANCE, CPACITY BUILDING AND SELF-RELIANT

Microfinance service

1	Have you used Microfinance service which was facilitated by the NGO
	A) Yes B) No
2	If yes, what are the main reasons for using microfinance services
	A) I use credit services to start or expand my business. B) I use savings services to plan for future expenses or emergencies. C) I use insurance services to protect myself and my family from risks or losses.
3	Please select all the challenges or difficulties that you face in accessing or using microfinance services:
	A) Lack of information or awareness B) Distance or transportation issues C) High fees or interest rates D) Strict eligibility criteria E) Inflexible repayment schedules F) Harassment or pressure from lenders

Capacity building

4	Have you got a capacity building which builds your knowledge and skill to take action on local issues?
	A) Yes B) No
5	How do you participate in decision-making processes in your community?
	A) I do not participate in any decision-making processes in my community.

	<p>B) I participate in decision-making processes in my community by attending meetings or events organized by community leaders or groups.</p> <p>C) I participate in decision-making processes in my community by joining or forming community organizations or networks that represent my interests or concerns.</p> <p>D) I participate in decision-making processes in my community by initiating or leading community projects or actions that address local issues or needs.</p>
6	How the capacity building benefited you?
	<p>A) It helped me enhance my knowledge, skills and enabled me to apply them in my work or life</p> <p>B) It helped me increase my self-efficacy and confidence in performing tasks or solving problems.</p> <p>C) It helped me foster a sense of ownership and empowerment over my own development and gave me more control and influence over the decisions that affect me.</p> <p>D) helped me adapt better to changing conditions in the environment or the market, and made me more resilient and innovative</p> <p>E) It didn't help me</p>

Self-reliant

7	Due to the support of the NGO, how confident are you in your ability to act as an agent of your own development?
	<p>A) I am very confident</p> <p>B) I am confident</p> <p>C) Neither confident nor unconfident</p> <p>E) I am not confident</p> <p>F) I am not very confident</p>
8	Do you think that you use your own skills and resources to solve problems or improve your situation as a result of the NGO's support?
	<p>A) Strongly disagree</p> <p>B) Disagree</p> <p>C) Neither agree nor disagree</p> <p>D) Agree</p> <p>E) Strongly agree</p>
9	How much do you rely on external experts or authorities to make decisions for you or your community?
	<p>A) Strongly rely</p> <p>B) Somewhat rely</p> <p>C) Neither rely nor not rely</p> <p>D) Somewhat not rely</p> <p>E) Strongly not rely</p>
10	How much ownership do you feel over your own development and the development of your community as result of support of the NGO?
	A) Very high ownership

- B) High ownership
- C) Moderate ownership
- D) Low ownership
- E) Very low ownership

SECTION III: EMPOWERMENT QUESTION

S.N	Questions	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
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Psychological empowerment

1	The empowerment program strengthened my self-esteem.					
2	The empowerment program improved my ability to analyze my own situation and solve problems.					
3	The empowerment program strengthened my ability to influence strategic life choices.					
4	The empowerment program gave me a sense of inclusion in the 'modern' world					

Economic empowerment

5	Empowerment program have given me more control over my financial decisions.					
6	The empowerment program improved my access to markets					
7	The employment program enhanced my entrepreneurial skills.					
8	The empowerment program provided me with alternative sources of income					
9	The employment program strengthened my productive assets.					
10	The employment program improved my employment opportunities.					

Political empowerment

11	The program improved my access to government information/services.					
12	The program improved my awareness about political issues.					
13	The program improved my capabilities to interact with local governments.					

Social empowerment

14	The employment program improved my access to formal and nonformal education.					
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15	The empowerment program improved my access to health services (improved knowledge about health practices and traditional medicine).					
16	The employment program improved my knowledge and access to social programs of the government.					

Appendix II: Individual respondents in-depth interview questionnaire (English)

1. How old are you?
2. What is your marital status?
3. What is your level of education?
4. How many years have you been with the organisation?
5. What do you understand about empowerment?
6. How capacity buildings you have got from the NGO empower you?
7. Have you accessed Microfinance facilitated by the NGO?
8. If yes, how you have benefited in terms of empowerment?
9. How capacity buildings you have got from the NGO empower you?
10. Suppose the NGO stops the support they are giving you, will you be able to carry on?
Explain
11. What have been the most significant changes in your life which you think is a result of being a member of the NGO?

Appendix III: Interview questionnaire Key Informants in-depth interview questionnaire for NGOs (English)

1. Demographic questions

- 1.1. Age
- 1.2. Sex
- 1.3. What is type of the faith-based NGO that you work for or are affiliated with?
- 1.4. How long have you been working or involved with this NGO?

2. General questions

- 2.1. What are the main goals and activities of the NGO you are affiliated with in relation to community development?
- 2.2. How do you define community empowerment in your context of work?
- 2.3. How do you evaluate the effectiveness and impact of your NGO's community development programs?
- 2.4. How do you address the gender, social and cultural aspects of community empowerment in your work?
- 2.5. What are the main challenges that your NGO faces in its community development work?
How do you overcome them?

2. Microfinance service

- 3.1 How does your NGO provide microfinance services or linkages to the communities that you serve?
- 3.2 What are the criteria, procedures and outcomes of microfinance service?
- 3.3 How does microfinance contribute to community empowerment in your context?

3. Capacity Building

- 4.1. How does your NGO engage in capacity building of the communities that you serve?
What are the methods, tools and approaches that you use?
- 4.2. How do you think that capacity building contribute empowerment of community in the development context?

5. Self-reliance

- 5.1. How does your NGO foster self-reliance among the communities that you serve?
- 5.2. What are the challenges and opportunities that you face in self-reliance aspect?

Appendix IV: Survey questionnaire (Amharic)

The Role of NGOs in Empowering Community in Local Development Programs

The Role of NGOs in Empowering Community in Local Development Programs the case of faith based NGOs

እኔ፣ በስሩ የፈረምኩት ስለዚህ ልዩ ምርምር ዓላማ ተነግሮኛል እንዲሁም የምሰጠው መረጃ ለጥናቱ ዓላማ ብቻ እንደሚውል ተነግሮኛል። በተጨማሪም፣ ማንነቴም ሆነ የማቀርበው መረጃ በሚስጥር እንደሚጠበቅ ተነግሮኛል። የማልፈልገውን ጉዳይ ያለመነጋገር መብት አለኝ። በመረጃ አሰባሰብ ሂደት ውስጥ በማንኛውም ጊዜ ከጥናቱ ለመውጣት ከፈለኩ፣ ለመቀጠል ወይም ይህን ለማድረግ ምክንያት የመስጠት ግዴታ የለብኝም። ነገር ግን በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ የተደረገው ስምምነት በመረጃ አሰባሰብ ወቅት ያቀረብኩት መረጃ በማህበረሰብ ማኅበር ተግባራት ሂደት እና ውጤት ላይ አወንታዊ አስተዋጽኦ ያደርጋል። ከዚህ በመነሳት በጥናቱ ላይ በፈቃደኝነት ለመሳተፍ ተስማምቻለሁ።

ክፍል 1: የማህበረ-ግላዊ መረጃ/Socio-demographic Information/

1) ዕድሜ

2) ፆታ

- ሴት
- ወንድ

3) የትምህርት ደረጃ

- ማንበብ እና መጻፍ የማይችል
- ከ1 እስከ 8
- ከ9 እስከ 12
- ከ12 ክፍል በላይ

4) በጥርጅኩ ውስጥ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ድጋፍ አግኝተዋል?

- ከ1 አመት በታች
- ከ2 እስከ 3 አመት
- ከ4 አመት በላይ

ክፍል 2: የማህበረሰብ ማሳልብት መርሃ ግብሮች/Community empowerment programs/

» 2.1) ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ አገልግሎት/ Microfinance service

5) በመንግስታዊ ባለሀገሩ ድርጅቶች የተቀናጀውን የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ አገልግሎት ተጠቃሚ ሆነው ያውቃሉ?

- አይ
- አዎ

6) የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ አገልግሎቶችን ለመጠቀም ዋናዎቹ ምክንያቶች ምንድን ናቸው?

- ንግድን ለመጀመር ወይም ለማስፋት የብድር አገልግሎቶችን እጠቀማለሁ
- ለወደፊት ወጪዎች ወይም ድንገተኛ አደጋዎች ለማቀድ የቁጠባ አገልግሎቶችን እጠቀማለሁ
- ራሴን እና ቤተሰቤን ከአደጋ ወይም ከኪሳራ ለመጠበቅ የኢንሹራንስ አገልግሎቶችን እጠቀማለሁ

7) የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ አገልግሎቶችን ለማግኘት ወይም ለመጠቀም የሚያጋጥሙዎትን ተግዳሮቶች ወይም ችግሮች በሙሉ ይምረጡ

- የመረጃ ወይም የግንዛቤ እጥረት
- የርቀት ወይም የመጓጓዣ ጉዳዮች
- ክፍተኛ ክፍያዎች ወይም የወለድ ተመኖች
- ጥብቅ የብቃት መስፈርቶች
- የማይለዋወጥ የክፍያ መርሃግብሮች
- ከአበዳሪዎች የሚደርስ ትንኮሳ ወይም ጫና

» 2.2) አቅም ግንባታ/Capacity building/

8) በአካባቢያዊ ጉዳዮች ላይ እርምጃ ለመውሰድ እውቀትዎን እና ክህሎትዎን የሚገነባ የአቅም ግንባታ አግኝተዋል?

- አይ
- አዎ

9) በማህበረሰብዎ ውስጥ በውሳኔ አሰጣጥ ሂደቶች ላይ እንዴት ይሳተፋሉ?

- በማህበረሰቤ ውስጥ በማንኛውም የውሳኔ አሰጣጥ ሂደት ውስጥ አልሳተፍም
- በማህበረሰብ መሪዎች ወይም ቡድኖች በተዘጋጁ ስብሰባዎች ወይም ዝግጅቶች ላይ በመገኘት በማህበረሰቤ ውስጥ በውሳኔ አሰጣጥ ሂደቶች እሳተፋለሁ
- ፍላጎቶቼን ወይም ስጋቴን የሚወክሉ የማህበረሰብ ድርጅቶችን ወይም አውታረ መረቦችን በመቀላቀል ወይም በማቋቋም በማህበረሰቤ ውስጥ በውሳኔ አሰጣጥ ሂደቶች እሳተፋለሁ

10) የወሰደችው የአትም ግንባታ ድጋፎች እንዴት ጠቅሞታል?

- እውቀቱን፣ ችሎታዬን እንዳሳድግ እና በስራዬ ወይም በህይወቴ እንደጠቀምባቸው አስችሎኛል
- ስራዎችን በመስራት ወይም ችግሮችን በመፍታት ራሴን መቻል እና በራስ መተማመን እንደጨምር ረድቶኛል
- በራሴ እድገት ላይ የባለቤትነት ስሜት እንዲኖረኝ እና በሚመለከቱኝ ውሳኔዎች ላይ የበለጠ ቁጥጥር እና ተጽዕኖ ሰጥኛል
- በአከባቢው ወይም በገበያው ውስጥ ካሉ ተለዋዋጭ ሁኔታዎች ጋር በተሻለ ሁኔታ እንድላመድ ረድቶኛል፤ እና የበለጠ ጠንካራ እና የተለዩ መፍትሄዎችን እንዳመጣ አድርጎኛል
- አልረዳኝም

» 2.3) ራስን ማስቻል/Self-reliance/

11) በመንግሥታዊ ባልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ድጋፍ፣ የራስዎ ልማት ወሳኔ በመሆንዎ ምን ያህል እርግጠኛ ነዎት?

- በጣም እርግጠኛ ነኝ
- እርግጠኛ ነኝ
- አለመተማመን ወይም አለመተማመን
- እርግጠኛ አይደለሁም
- በጣም እርግጠኛ አይደለሁም

12) መንግሥታዊ ባልሆኑ ድርጅቶች በሚደረገው ድጋፍ የራስዎን ችሎታ እና አትም ተጠቅመው ችግሮችን ለመፍታት ወይም ሁኔታችሁን ለማሻሻል እችላለሁ ብለው ያስባሉ?

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም አስማማለሁ
- አስማማለሁ
- በጣም አልስማማም

13) ለእርስዎ ወይም ለማህበረሰብዎ ውሳኔ ለማድረግ በውጭ ባለሙያዎች ወይም ባለስልጣናት ምን ያህል ይደገፋሉ?

- በጥብቅ እደገፋለሁ
- በመጠኑ እደገፋለሁ
- እደገፋለሁም አልደገፍም
- በመጠኑ እደገፋለሁ
- በጣም አልደገፍም

14) በመንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ድጋፍ ምክንያት በራስዎ ልማት እና በማህበረሰብዎ ልማት ላይ ምን ያህል ባለቤትነት ይሰማዎታል?

- በጣም ከፍተኛ ባለቤትነት
- ከፍተኛ ባለቤትነት
- መጠነኛ ባለቤትነት
- ዝቅተኛ ባለቤትነት
- በጣም ዝቅተኛ ባለቤትነት

ክፍል 3: የማህበረሰብ ጉልበትና /Community empowerment/

» 3.1) የሰነ-ልቦና ማጎልበት/ psychological empowerment

15) የማህበረሰብ ጉልበት ለራሴ ያለኝን ግምት አጠናክሮልኛል

- በጣም አልሰማማም
- አልሰማማም
- አልሰማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጣም አልሰማማም

16) የማህበረሰብ ጉልበት ለራሴን ሁኔታ የመተንተን እና ችግሮችን የመፍታት ችሎታዬን አሻሽሏል

- በጣም አልሰማማም
- አልሰማማም
- አልሰማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጣም አልሰማማም

17) የማህበረሰብ መርሃ ግብር ወሳኝ የህይወት ምርጫዎች ላይ ተጽእኖ የማድረግ ችሎታዬን አጠናክሮልኛል

- በጣም አልሰማማም
- አልሰማማም
- አልሰማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጣም አልሰማማም

18) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብሩ 'በዘመናዊው ዓለም ውስጥ የመካተት ስሜት ሰቶኛል(sense of inclusion in the modern world)

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

» 3.2) የኢኮኖሚ ማሳልበት/Economic empowerment/

19) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር በገንዘብ ውሳኔዎች(financial decisions) ላይ የበለጠ ቁጥጥር እንዲኖረኝ አድርጎኛል

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

20) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር የገበያ መዳረሻዬን(market access) አሻሽሏል

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

21) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር የሰራ ፈጠራ ችሎታዬን አሳድጎኛል

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

22) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር አማራጭ የገበያ ምንጮችን እንዲኖረኝ አድርጓል

- በጣም አልስማማም

18) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብሩ 'በዘመናዊው' ዓለም ውስጥ የመካከት ስሜት ሰቶኛል(sense of inclusion in the modern world)

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

» 3.2) የኢኮኖሚ ማጎልበት/Economic empowerment/

19) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር በገንዘብ ውሳኔዎች(financial decisions) ላይ የበለጠ ቁጥጥር እንዲኖረኝ አድርጎኛል

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

20) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር የገበያ መዳረሻዬን(market access) አሻሽሏል

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

21) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር የሰራ ፈጠራ ችሎታዬን አላድጎኛል

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

22) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር አማራጭ የገቢ ምንጮችን እንዲኖረኝ አድርጓል

- በጣም አልስማማም

23) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር ምርታማ እንደሆነ አድርጎል

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

24) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር የሰራ እድሎችን አሻሽሏል

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

» 3.3) የፖለቲካ ተሳትፎ መጎልበት/Political empowerment/

25) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር የመንግስት መረጃ/አገልግሎቶችን አሻሽሏል

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

26) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር የመንግስት መረጃ/አገልግሎቶችን አሻሽሏል

- በጣም አልስማማም
- አልስማማም
- አልስማማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልስማማም

27) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር የኔን እና የማህበረሰቡን ፍላጎቶች ላይ ተጽእኖ ሊኖራቸው ቡድኖች ፖለቲካ ጉዳዮች ያለኝን ግንዛቤ አሻሽሏል

28) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር ከአካባቢ መስተዳደሮች ጋር የመገናኛት አቅጣቢ አሻሽሏል

- በጣም አልሰማም
- አልሰማም
- አልሰማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልሰማም

» 3.4) ማህበራዊ ማሳልበት/Social empowerment/

29) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር የመደበኛ እና መደበኛ ያልሆኑ ጎምዘርት ተደራሽነት አሻሽሎልኛል

- በጣም አልሰማም
- አልሰማም
- አልሰማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልሰማም

30) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር የጤና አገልግሎት ተደራሽነትን አሻሽሏል (ስለ ጤና አሠራሮች እና ባህላዊ ሕክምና የተሻሻለ እውቀት)

- በጣም አልሰማም
- አልሰማም
- አልሰማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልሰማም

31) የማህበረሰብ ማብቃት መርሃ ግብር እውቀትን እና የመንግስት ማህበራዊ ፕሮግራሞችን ተደራሽነት አሻሽሎልኛል

- በጣም አልሰማም
- አልሰማም
- አልሰማም ወይም እስማማለሁ
- እስማማለሁ
- በጥብቅ አልሰማም

በዚህ ጥናት ተሳታፊ እንዲሆኑ ፍቃደኛ ስለሆኑ እና ጊዜዎን ስለሰጡን አመሰግናለሁ

Appendix V: individual respondents in-depth interview questionnaire (English)

አባሪ II: የግለሰብ ምላሽ ሰጪዎች ጥልቅ የቃለ መጠይቅ ጥያቄ

1. እድሜህ ስንት ነው?
2. የጋብቻ ሁኔታዎ ምን ያህል ነው?
3. የትምህርት ደረጃዎ ስንት ነው?
4. በድርጅቱ ምን ያህል ጊዜ/አመት ድጋፍ ሲደረግልዎት ቆይተዋል?
5. ስለ ማህበረሰብ ማህልበትን እንዴት ይረዱታል?
6. ከመያዶች ያገኛቸው የአቅም ግንባታዎች ምን ያህል አቅም ሰጥተዋል?
7. መንግስታዊ ባልሆኑ ድርጅቶች የተመቻቸ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ አገልግሎት ተጠቃሚ መሆን ችለዋል?
8. አዎ ከሆነ፣ ራስን ከማብቃት ረገድ ምን ያህል ጥቅም አግኝተዋል?
9. ከ NGO ያገኛቸው የአቅም ግንባታዎች ምን ያህል ራስዎ እንዲበቁ አድርጎታል?
11. መንግስታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት እየሰጡዎት ያለውን ድጋፍ ቢያቆም እርስዎ በራስዎ ኑሮዎ ሳይናጋ መቀጠል ይችላሉ? ያብራሩ እባክዎን;
12. የመያዶች አባል በመሆንዎ ምክንያት በህይወቱ ውስጥ በጣም ጉልህ ለውጦች ምንድናቸው?

Appendix VI: Interview questionnaire key informants in-depth interview questionnaire for NGOs (Amharic)

አባሪ III: ቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጭ ለNGOS የቃለ መጠይቅ ጥያቄ

1. የስነ ሕዝብ ጥያቄዎች

1.1) ዕድሜ

Click here to enter text.

1.2) ጾታ

Click here to enter text.

1.3) እርስዎ የሚሰሩበት ወይም የተቆራኙት በእምነት ላይ የተመሰረተ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት ምን ዓይነት ነው?

Click here to enter text.

1.4) ከዚህ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት ጋር ምን ያህል ጊዜ ሰርተሃል?

Click here to enter text.

2) አጠቃላይ ጥያቄዎች

2.1) ከማህበረሰብ ልማት ጋር በተገናኘ እርስዎ ያሉበት መያድ ዋና ግቦች እና ተግባራት ምን ምን ናቸው?

Click here to enter text.

2.2) በእርስዎ የስራ አውድ ውስጥ የማህበረሰብ ማብቃትን እንዴት ይገልፁታል?

Click here to enter text.

2.3) የእርስዎ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት የማህበረሰብ ልማት ፕሮግራሞችን ውጤታማነት እና ተፅእኖ እንዴት ይገመግማሉ?

Click here to enter text.

2.4) በስራዎ ውስጥ የማህበረሰብን ማጎልበት የስርዓተ-ደታ፣ ማህበራዊ እና ባህላዊ ጉዳዮችን እንዴት ይመለከታሉ?

Click here to enter text.

2.5) የእርስዎ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት በማህበረሰብ ልማት ሥራው የሚያጋጥሙት ዋና ዋና ተግዳሮቶች ምንድን ናቸው? እነሱን እንዴት ለመፍታት ሞክራሉ?

Click here to enter text.

3) የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ አገልግሎት

3.1) የእርስዎ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት እርስዎ ከሚያገለግሏቸው ማህበረሰቦች ጋር የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ አገልግሎቶችን ወይም ግንኙነቶችን እንዴት ይሰጣል?

Click here to enter text.

3.2) የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ አገልግሎት መስፈርቶች፣ ሂደቶች እና ውጤቶች ምን ምን ናቸው?

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3.3 ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ በእርስዎ አውድ ውስጥ ለማህበረሰብ ማጎልበት አስተዋፅኦ የሚያደርገው እንዴት ነው?

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4) የአቅም ግንባታ

4.1) የእርስዎ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት እርስዎ የሚያገለግሏቸውን ማህበረሰቦች በአቅም ግንባታ ላይ እንዴት ይሳተፋል? የሚጠቀሙባቸው ዘዴዎች፣ መሳሪያዎች እና አቀራረቦች ምንድናቸው?

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4.2. የአቅም ግንባታ በልማት አውድ ውስጥ ማህበረሰቡን ለማጎልበት አስተዋፅኦ ያበረከተው እንዴት ይመስላችኋል?

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5. በራስ መተማመን

5.1) የእርስዎ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት እርስዎ በሚያገለግሉት ማህበረሰቦች መካከል በራስ መተማመንን የሚያሳሉብተው እንዴት ነው?

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5.2) በተጠቃሚዎች በራስ በመተማመን ከማጎልበት ረገድ የሚያጋጥም ፈተናዎች እና እድሎች ምን ምን ናቸው?

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