



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

STAKE OF RURAL WOMEN IN REALIZATION OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD
SECURITY: IN CASE OF CHEHA WOREDA GURAGE ZONE SNNPR,
ETHIOPIA.

A Senior Essay

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PREPARED BY:	ID.NO
1. SAMUEL FITAMO.....	319/09
2. ZERIHUN DEMOZE.....	495/09
3. BIRTUKAN WORKINEH.....	098/09
4. ADANE MELES.....	127/07

ADVISOR: Mr. ABEBE AMARE

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Approved by:

Advisor name _____ signature _____ date _____

Examiner name _____ signature _____ date _____

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Abstract

This study was conducted in Cheha Woreda Gurage zone, Ethiopia. The major objective of the study was to assess the stake of rural women in realization of household food security in Cheha Woreda Gurage zone, Ethiopia. This study employed the mixed research approach which means both qualitative and quantitative research approach. And also in this study the researchers used descriptive research design and the data collection tools like sample survey and key informant interview with both primary and secondary data as well as non probability sampling such as purposive and probability sampling technique like simple random sampling has been used to select the kebele and respondents respectively. Finding of this study shows that, rural women stake to household food security was significant. This rural women significant contribution for household food security was being done through engaging in agricultural and non-agricultural activities and through obtaining some financial support from government financial institutions to sustain their house hold livelihood. Finally the researcher concludes and recommend what understood from the study is the community as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations should have to give recognition for the rural women and to see them as great household food guarantors.

Abbreviation and Acronym

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization.

FDROEMOWA: The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Women's Affairs.

GCARD: Global Conference on Agriculture and Rural Development.

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development

USAID: United States Agency for International Development.

SNNPR: South Nation Nationalities and People Region

WFP: World Food Programme.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Back ground of the study

Food is one of the most important basic human needs because its nutritional value is needed to live productive lives and its access to enough quality of food is an important determinant of a countries human and economic development. Household food security refers to physical and economic access to sufficient food that is adequate in terms of quantity and quality to lead healthy lives and it's also closely related with the rural women ability to secure food through production or purchasing for all members of the household (Hussein and Janekarnkij, 2013) .

Food security is an issue of concern to many developing countries. In developing countries, the national level draw a picture of food secure population but the converse is true at household level where individual families suffer from lack of adequate food (Mwaniki, 2012). Food security is a multifaceted phenomenon in many regions of the world that touch on almost all aspects of life and its concept was originated in the mid 1970s during the international discussion on global food crisis. The initial focus of food security was primarily on food supply problems of assuring the availability and to some degree the price stability of basic food stuffs at the international and national level (FAO, 2005). Throughout the world women are the principal guarantors of nutrition, food security and quality at the household and community level as well as they produce much percent of food in most developing countries and are responsible for half of the food production in the world (Chinery, 2011).

Women also play significant role in various agriculture activities in developing countries. Women work in agriculture as farmers on their own account, unpaid workers on family farms and as paid or unpaid laborers on other farms and agricultural enterprises as well as they involve in both crop production and animal husbandry at subsistence and commercial levels to ensure household food security (FAO, 2010).

Now a day, the issues of food security has gained great attention by policy makers, researchers, governmental and non-governmental organizations and development workers because food

insufficiency and poor nutrition as well as lack of nutritional balance have been found to be prevalent among the rural area. In line with this, ensuring food security remains a key issue through promoting stake of rural women in realization of household food security to consume a healthy diet (Clay, 2002).

Therefore, this study focused on rural women's stake in realization of household food security mostly emphasizing on looking at different issues concerning the problem they face in allocation and proper management of resources, which in turn help them on prevention of poverty in household and so in the community at large. This research would also try to investigate women's stake as part of the society in different activities to improve their family food demand and living conditions.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Rural women are disadvantaged and cannot access the same opportunities and resources as men, these include land, energy, technology, loans, pesticides and fertilizers, training, information, public services, social protection and markets (Garcia M. D., 2013). In sub Saharan Africa, only 10% of land holders are women and they receive less than 10% of credit and 7% of extension services. As result, their productivity is decreasing behind, negatively affecting their livelihoods as well as and that of their families food security aspects (Robynne, 2012).

Women's role in ensuring household food security remains largely unrecognized in policy and resource allocation, especially in developing countries (IFAD, 2010). The voices and concerns of rural women are little heard at the national and global level. Women's groups tend to remain limited to the local level. This makes mismatch between rural women's voices and decision-making roles and their large contribution to household food security. We live in a society in which there is a substantial level of gender inequality. The inequality in the provision of education reflects the deep rooted tradition and values within the ideological, political, economical and socio-cultural structure of societies (Massey, 2012).

Due to the lack of awareness in the society about the stake of rural women in realization of household food security, our society have not pay much attention for the hard working part of the community, the women to realize household food security. Especially in rural areas of the Woreda, women are expected to manage the house hold affairs or activities by themselves, the

society takes the benefits, but do not understand their efforts and struggles as well as their stake in household food security. The reason is that culturally women are marginalized and inferior when they compared with men. What is more to it is rural women can do many both agricultural and non-agricultural works and supply the family with enough food as the household management falls on their shoulders. However, they are not visible as great role players to manage household food security properly (Agriculture and Natural Resource Office report of Cheha Woreda, 2011).

In relation to food security some researchers have done research on different issues. For instance Yenesew Sewnet at MedaWalabu University has done research on causes and coping mechanisms of food insecurity at 2015 in rural Ethiopia. Another researcher Kezia Waruguru at Kenya University has done research on socio-economic and environmental determinants to household food security at 2017. Also other researchers Fentaw Seid Endrias and Kaso Teha Nura at Jimma University they were done on determinants of household food insecurity. The above referred studies shows that all of them have done their research on the issues of food insecurity and causes, coping mechanisms, socio-economic and environmental determinants of the food security and some of them have done study on whole country as well as outside of our country but they did not studied about the stake of rural women in realization of household food security.

Therefore, our study differs from the above researchers by focusing on stake of rural women in realization of the household food security. As result, this study seeks to full fill the above gaps through investigating rural women's stake in realization of household food security in case of Cheha Woreda, Gurage Zone, Ethiopia.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this study is to investigate the stake of rural women in realization of household food security in Cheha Woreda.

1.3.2. Specific objectives of the study

- To assess in what activities rural women participate to realize household food security.
- To identify how the natural and manmade factors affect household food security in Cheha Woreda.
- To examine the socio-cultural factors that affects rural women in realization of household food security.
- To assess supports those are available for rural women from government to realize household food security in the Cheha Woreda.

1.4. The basic research questions

Depending on the above objectives this study will answer the following questions.

1. In what activities do women participate in order to realize household food security?
2. Do natural and manmade factors affect household food security in Cheha Woreda?
3. What are the socio-cultural factors which affect rural women in realization of household food security?
4. Does government support rural women to realize household food security in the Cheha Woreda?

1.5. Significance of the study

Women comprise more than half of the total community and their role in securing their household food security is important. However, our society has less awareness in understanding this kind of significance of women. Therefore, this research aims in elaborating the rural women's role in safeguarding their households in the case of food demand in the studying area. It will create awareness among the society on the role played by women's and then give the due respect to their role.

In addition to this, our study will provide information that will enable us to undertake effective measure to improve the rural women role in household food security; also findings of this study will benefit local government and development actors' in terms of increasing their knowledge base which will help to determine the rural women stake in household food security and well-being, it will help another researchers as a reference material and it will help us to full fill requirement for bachelor of art degree in governance and development studies.

1.6. Scope of the study

This study is limited to Cheha Woreda in the southern nations and nationalities and Peoples regional state in Ethiopia. That means this study try to assess the rural women stake in realization of household food security in Cheha Woreda and not covered all Gurage zones as well as excludes the urban women stake due to for the sake of making the study more manageable and fruitful as well as to link our study with our research title.

1.7 Limitation of the study

There are many factors that limit the quality of the study. Respondents are rural women most of them are uneducated so, we are challenged to get the real information and most of the stake of women are hidden or not be well known, so there is no easy time to really identify their stake. Also lack of reliable data and literature are other factors that limit the success of the study.

1.8. Organization of the study

This research paper is organized in to five chapters. The first chapter contains background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, scope of the study, limitation of the study, significances of the study, organization of the paper, and ethical considerations. The second chapter contains the general related review of literature. The third chapter contains: the description of the study area and research methodology of the study such as, research approach, research design, data sources and data collection tools, sample and sampling strategy, and data presentation and discussion. The fourth Chapter contain: results and discussion and the last Chapter contain conclusion and recommendation of the research.

1.9. Quality and Ethical Consideration

The researchers received official permit from Cheha Woreda Administration Office to conduct this study. And they assisted the researchers to conduct this study. Quantitative survey respondents and qualitative survey informants provided detail explanation on the overall objective of the study a head of time. Interview would be administered on free willingness of interviewees. Respondents were informed that they can decline if they do not want to be interviewed. Information provided by interviewees was not transferred to a third party or not to be used for any other purpose.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. The concept of food security

The concept of food security was conceived during the 1970's many definition of food security have been forwarded in the literature over the years for instance according to the world bank(1986)food security is referring to access by all people at all times to adequate food of good quality for active and health life. World bank in the year 1989 also defined food security as access by all people at all times to sufficient at food for health and productive life. This part appraises pertinent literature concerning to the concept of food security, definition and household food security at the household level.

Throughout the world women as part of the society play important roles to help their house hold in particular and their community in general in securing their food demand. But the most surprising things with that effort that they play have not been significantly understood by the majority of the community in the last several, year (Malkitkaur, 2002).Therefore, knowing all these contributions but ignoring them in the planning of projects and policies may contribute directly to project or policy failure because women are so, deeply involved in agricultural and non agricultural production. So the policy maker should be aware about who these women are (Leyesa, 2008).

2.2. Definition of terms

Food: This is material, usually of plant or animal origin that contains or consists of essential body nutrients, such as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, or minerals, and is ingested and assimilated by an organism to produce energy, stimulate growth, and maintain life.
Food insecurity: applies to a wide range of phenomena such as famine periodic hunger and uncertain food supply.
Food security: Food security, at the individual, household, national, regional and global levels is achieved when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and active life.
Food availability: This is achieved when sufficient quantities of food are consistently available to all individuals within a country. Such food can be supplied through household production, other domestic output, commercial imports and/ or food assistance.
Food access: It is ensured when households and all individuals within them have adequate resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Access to food normally involves three dimensions, namely, physical, economic and social. The distance, market access, ability to reach the food source and economic capacity to purchase the food are crucial factors.

Table2.1. Source: <https://foodsecuritysm.wordpress.com/>

2.3. Trends of food security

Despite growing attention in the world media and expanding aid efforts by many organizations, the world household food insecurity continues to worsen as many communities struggle with daily hunger and starvation. Many factors that contribute to household food insecurity in the world include: Shift to more non-agricultural technology, politics, environmental degradation, insecurity and high population growth. In Africa just like the other parts of the world, various countries have experienced the devastating effects of household food insecurity. For instance, Cameroon in West Africa, Egypt in Northern Africa, Ethiopia in the Eastern Africa and South Africa in the extreme Southern Africa. The World Food Programme (WFP) describes Cameroon as a food insecure country, and has further demonstrated that food intake in households is lower now than in the early 1980s. The result of this is that 19% of young children in the country are underweight and child mortality rate is rising rather than falling (WFP, 2014).

Access to food is dependent on the level of house production and largely on market. Income of house hold, price of commodities specifically food, in terms of trade between farm products and other consumption in goods, in terms of trade for pastoralists, level of participation in market, and inter-household food distribution determines access to food. As regard to income, Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries with low purchasing power. Based on income 42%household and47% of rural and 32.5% urban are classified as food poor. The continued failure of coffee market and the recent drought might have exacerbated the level of food poverty/insecurity (WFP, 2011)

Food insecurity emerged as a key problem and development challenge in Ethiopia in the early 1970s and became pervasive in the subsequent decades although the issue is a century-old concern for and other donating institution in the country. More significantly, since the 1980s the happening of severe drought and large-scale starvation caused the need for food security and food aid initiatives in the country. Conversely, the concept has become more complex due to a move in the level of analysis from global and national to household and individual levels (As world vision Ethiopia (2000) stated specific source of households food security in Ethiopia includes food production (mainly market based on crops livestock production), cash incomes from different source (mainly market based), institutional assistance programs including credit financial support, food aid, relief and employment generation scheme (World Bank,2000)

To mention some of the activities that that women are engaged in order to secure their house hold food demand in this review literature has try to classify it by section, which are given below.

2.4. Women's role in Agricultural Activities in order to realize household food security

In most societies men's roles in agricultural activities is understood to be direct and clear. However, women's role in agriculture is not clearly recognized. Hence clear picture of women's participation is needed (M.L.shama, 2002). Rural women in agriculture spend as much as eight to eleven hours a day in productive and unproductive work i.e. acquiring capital for farming, carrying out planting activities, marketing the primary products and providing for their house hold's daily survival needs. They spend from one to six hours daily for domestic work, which includes activities like preparing farm tools and food for farm laborers, fetching water, wood

gathering and etc. During the off-season, the women in agriculture spend more time in domestic chores and ensuring food for their households (Ma.DaryI, 2008).

Rural women more participate in gridding flour, weeding, digging and other activities. But they are not beneficiaries and owners of the fruits of their work. Their right to equal power is not given due recognition by the family and or the communities they live in (The federal democratic republic of Ethiopia-ministry of women's affairs 2006).

Women are the majority of the world's agricultural production producers, so, policies should be made to favor women and complete considerable with men in the field of agriculture (FAO, 2007). Women provide some 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries. But face wide spread restrictions on their ability to buy, sell or inherit land, open a savings accounts, borrow money or sell their crops at market (GCARD, 2010). Women's work in the agricultural sector of ten remains invisible, because the products of their labor are for house hold consumption (Aldeshoni, 2005).

The women themselves have deeply accepted the norm of having more children, so they do not even think of themselves to be of the solution to improve their health so that they may produce more product to sustain their livelihood (Ashford L, 1997) Women engage in breeding and fattening livestock and (goats, sheep, culture dairy production, milk and milk products etc) to increase their income in order to secure their house hold food security (FDROEMOWA, 2006).

2.4.1. Rural women's roles in non agricultural activities

Women as a part of society contribute a lot in non agricultural activities in addition, to the agricultural activities. The participation of rural women's in non agricultural activities is becoming increasingly significant for the rural economy as well as for household food security (Blackden, 2006). Women in rural areas engage in various types of crafts, petty trading, marketing, wage labor, and small enterprise such as retailing and, catering services (FDOEMOWA, 2006).

In the context of economic crisis and structural adjustment, women are particularly valued for their ability to device and implement survival strategies for their families (Amarech, 2009). One of the remarkable non agricultural activities of rural women to ensure household food security is participation in social institutions. Women participate in social institutions such as "iqub" and

‘idir’ in order to secure their household food security. The social institutions in our country are used to help each other in time of difficulty. Especially ‘equib’ is used to help members pass through hard situations by providing economic support (Mittal, 2006).

The provision of micro-credit-usually collateral free and group guaranteed has provided an important source of capital for rural women. The group based credit needs of rural households well (kelkar, 2004).The collective effect of rural women’s small saving in the national economy is not categorically established. The critical relevance of women’s efforts is in adequately acknowledged and women’s due status as partners contributing to local economic vitality and national capital is denied (Rownok, 2004).

Experiences indicate that women can benefit more from credit services because; they are good at playing back their loan. For this reason, rural credit service providing institution will be made take this into consideration and provide due attention to women customers. In order to create a condition in which women’s agricultural or non agricultural work is not curtailed due to lack of recourses, credit establishments will set clear goals to develop credit schemes for women in order to achieve their will (FDROEMOWA, 2006).Though it is known that women are better at saving and frugally using their income, they must tackle the emerging culture of waste as they increase their income. Encourage and organize cultural and customary savings traditions such as “iquib” and “Idir” to enhance household food security (FDROEMOWA, 2006).

2.4.2. Theoretical frame work of women’s Role in agricultural andnon Agricultural activities

2.4.3. The feminist frame work

The feminist frame work strongly rooted in the theory of patriarchy came up in response to the strong wave of feminism in the sixties in the western world. The feminist frame work using the theory of patriarchy became central to the study of women and labor market in the sociology, economics, and political economy model. This frame work stipulates that women are exploited by men in the labor market as an extension of their oppression at the home (laskshmyDevi, 2002).

2.4.4. Preference theory frame work

Preference theory is one of among the new theories for explaining and predicting women’s choices between market work and family works. This theory is historically informed, empirically

based, multi disciplinary prospective rather than retrospective in orientation and applicable in all rich modern societies (Hakim 2006).

2.5. Causes of food insecurity

The causes of the existing food insecurity problem in Ethiopia are numerous and interrelated. Those are:

2.5.1. Backward agriculture

Agricultural technology can contribute to increased food production (food availability), increased agricultural and rural incomes (better access to food), and entails positive spillovers to other sectors and contributes to economy wide growth. But in Ethiopia smallholder farming is the dominant livelihood activity and the source of vulnerability to poverty and food insecurity (Kidane et al., 2006).

The performance of agriculture, the sector that makes livelihood for 85% of the country's population, has been poor over the last few decades, to the extent that the country could not adequately feed its population from domestic production. Similarly, Ethiopia is currently facing challenging problems that are induced by environmental crises, demographic and socio-economic constraints, which adversely affect people's production system. This has resulted in agriculture being poor for several years to the extent that the country could not adequately feed its population from domestic production (Degefa, 2002).

2.5.2. Land degradation

Land degradation, poverty and food insecurity are pervasive and interconnected problems in Ethiopia (Stein and Bekele, 2004). Land degradation coupled with erratic rainfall, drought and poverty problems pose a serious threat on households' food security in Ethiopia. Among the various forms of land degradation, soil erosion is the most serious problem, which results in soil nutrient depletion and loss of fertility of farm land. Loss of soil nutrient and its productive capacity due to soil erosion leads to low productivity of land, which in turn brings loss in crop yields and results in a vicious cycle of poverty and food insecurity (Genene and Wagayehu, 2010).

2.5.3. Drought

Ethiopia, as part of the region, experienced prolonged drought and famine that caused considerable crop failure and livestock damage resulting in severe food shortage (Abraham, 2003). Currently in Ethiopia, there are more than 10 million people who have been affected by drought. Some 4.6 million people are threatened by hunger and malnutrition and require urgent food assistance (WFP, 2009). Furthermore, the problem of food insecurity has continued to persist in the country as many rural households have already lost their means of livelihood due to recurrent drought and crop failures (Bogale, 2002).

2.5.4. Population pressure

Ethiopia, with a population of about 107 million, is the second-most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa. Food insecurity is a major and ever worsening problem. Rapidly increasing population pressure is one of the underlying cause food insecurity (USAID, 2012). Large population reduces income per head, expenditure per head and per capita food consumption. The likely explanation is that in an area where households depend on less productive agricultural land, increasing population results in increased demand for food. This demand, however, cannot be matched with the existing food supply from own production and this ultimately end up with the household becoming food insecure (Robert et al., 2013).

2.5.5. Poor infrastructural facility

Infrastructure in terms of adequate energy and water/irrigation supplies, high-speed communications, and seamless transportation systems connecting areas of high production with centers of high consumption, all play a crucial role in safeguarding food security. But much of that food loss occurs during or after harvest in developing countries due to inadequate infrastructure, lack of proper storage facilities, lack of education on grain storage and lack of efficient markets to ensure grains move through the supply chain. This food loss reduces incomes of smallholder farmers, raises food prices and contributes to hunger and malnutrition (Alexander, 2009).

2.6. Socio- Cultural factors which affect Household Food Security

There is a continuing debate on the socio- cultural factors which affect household food security amongst policy makers, social scientists, development workers and local people involved in promoting food security in developing countries (FAO, 2014). In their study on food security in rural households of Ethiopia, Feleke, Kilmer, & Gladwin, (2005), noted that socio-economic

factors like technology adoption, land ownership, education of head of household and per-capita production of the household increase food security.

2.6.1 The Role of Gender in Household Food Security

Gender is a key socio-cultural factor to household food security. According to the United Nations, (2004) gender disparities systematically disadvantage women with regard to overall economic status as well as access to basic services. Studies conducted in South Africa showed a rise in female headed household and based on the ranking of female headed household as very poor, their vulnerability to poverty and, hence to food insecurity is urgent and requires addressing (Reddy & Moletsane, 2009).

This study indicates the importance of gender on household food security. However, lack of equal opportunities and resources between men and women disadvantage women more than men. Literature reviewed has indicated that women play significant roles in food production for their households. They are however faced by multiple challenges like unequal access to land, agricultural inputs, access to technology and finances, lack of decision making power, education to name a few (Fletschner & Kenney, 2014). This study therefore seeks to establish the influence of gender on household food security.

2.6.2. Age and Household Food Security

Empirical studies on the influence of socio-cultural factors to food security in developing countries have shown varying and sometimes contradicting views on the role of these factors in household food security. While some social cultural characteristics have had positive influence in some areas, the same characteristics have not had any significant roles in other areas. For example, in Nigeria young and energetic women household heads cultivated larger farms compared to older and weaker ones, they also sought and obtained off-farm jobs to improve their food security status (Babatunde et al., 2007). On the contrary older household heads were more knowledgeable in farming activities and thus more food secure than the younger ones (Arene & Anyaeji, (2010). This explains the varying opinions of writers in assessing the influence of age on household food security in different regions of the world.

2.7. Kind and level of support rural women get from government

Government and development stake holders to review mechanisms involving women as individual players in rural development at the food production program being crafted under the

economic stimulus fund should take into consideration the concerns, the rights and the roles of the women in agriculture. Doing so, would go a long way towards improving efforts of women to make their household food security (GCARD, 2010). Governmental organizations provide the necessary training and counseling services so that, women can solve challenges related to their businesses and assist them in becoming engaged in profitable enterprises which would be made to grow by sustainable ways to ensure household food security (FDROMOWA, 2006).

The government is working its best to bring about food security throughout the country. Hence, as part of this strategy, currently, irrigation schemes which could help the farmers to produce twice in a year are under operation. In five year development plan of Ethiopia planned to provide each farmer at least one water bank. These kinds of mechanism can reduce the work load of women in inside (home) and outside activities (Kebede Gerba, 2012).

The government is the major body that plays, supporting role by providing certain activities such as agricultural inputs, or services such as fertilizers and improved seeds and maternal and health care services. Government also provides a micro-credit which supports the rural women to increase their income to ensure household food security (Kelkar, 2004).

2.8. Conceptual Frameworks

The conceptual framework underlying this study presented in figure 2.1, whereby it shows the set of relationship between dependent and independent variables that used in this study. The frame work for this study is based on the assumption that household food security is influenced by several factors. The independent variables which are farm and non farm income generating activities are found to have direct effect on the dependent variable household food security.

Independent variables

Dependent variables

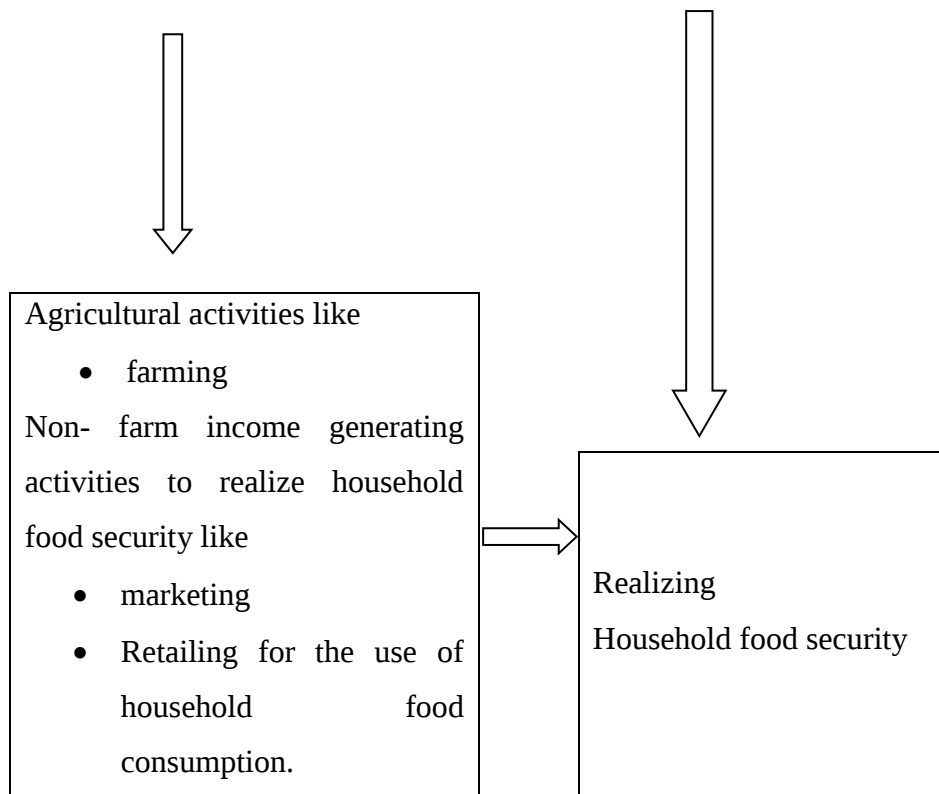


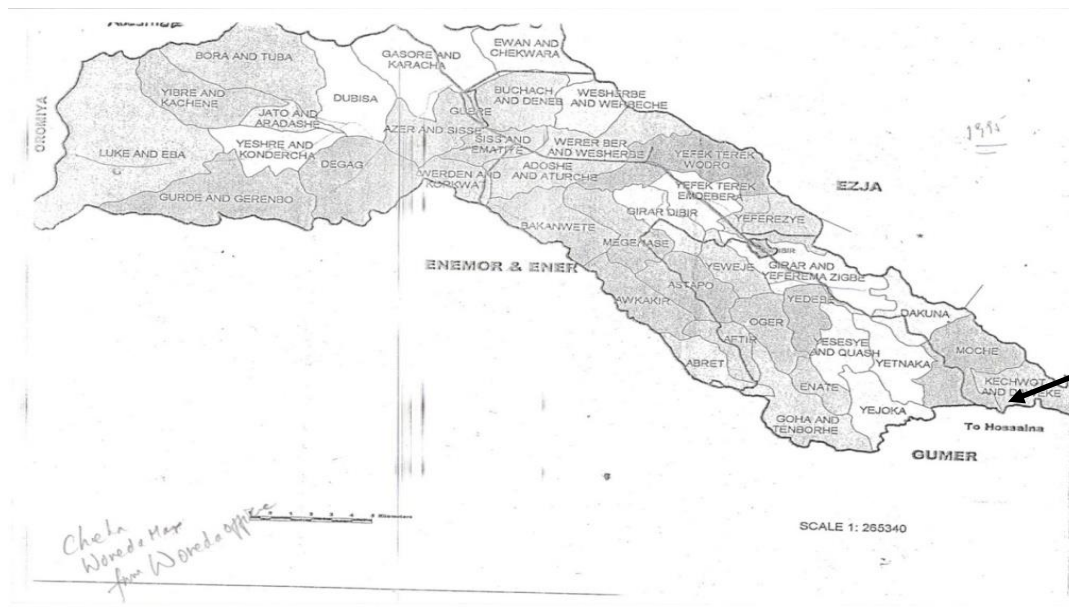
Figure 2.1:-conceptual frame work

CHAPTER THREE

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the Study Area

Figure3.1. Geographical map of the Cheha Woreda 2010



Source: Cheha Woreda Administrative Office, 2011.

Cheha is one of the Woreda in the southern nation nationalities, and peoples region of Ethiopia. This Woreda is named after one of the sub-groups of Sebat Bet Gurage, Cheha. The Cheha is parts of Gurage zone, Cheha is bordered on the south by Enemorina Eaner, on the west by Oromo Region, on the north by Wabe River which separates it from Abeshge and Kebena, on the east by Ezha, on the south east by Gummer and Greta. The latitude and longitude it found, on 8 degree and 7 degree north, 37 degree south to 6 degree east, 8 to 117 degree of North 37,933 degree of East and an elevation between 230 and 264 meters above sea level. The Woreda found 455km from Hawassa and 176km from Addis Ababa.

The demographic data of population, based on census conducted by (CSA, 2007), the rural total population of Cheha Woreda is 134,744 out of this 65,852 are men and 68,892 are women. The economic activity of the majority population is agriculture like inset, maize, sorghum and

chickpea as well as some of them production of teff and Niger seed, some of them also working on constructions and trading (Administrative Office of Cheha Woreda, 2011).

3.2. Research Methodology

In the sub section of this part the researchers discussed in details about research approach, research design, data sources and data collection tools, sample and sampling strategy, and data presentation and discussion.

3.2.1. Research Approach

In this study the researchers used mixed research approach, which is a procedure for collecting, analyzing as well as to combine both quantitative and qualitative data at some stage of the research process within a single study as well as to understand a research problem better. The reason behind for using this approach is that either quantitative or qualitative method is not sufficient alone to explain the trends and details of the situation, such as the stake of rural women in realization of household food security in case of the Cheha Woreda of Gurage Zone.

3.2.2. Research Design

The researchers used a descriptive research design in this study to ensure the stake of rural women in realization of household food security in Cheha Woreda. The rationales behind why the researchers used descriptive research design is that it describes, explain and validate this research findings and it is essential to integrate qualitative and quantitative data which the researchers were collected from respondents. Because descriptive research covers both quantitative and qualitative methodologies and it brings the ability to describe in greater or less depth as needed, to focus on various elements of different research techniques, and to engage quantitative statistics to organize information in meaningful manner. It also answers the questions like who, what, when, where and how associated with a particular research questions or problems. In relation with this sentences the researchers used those kinds of questions in this study is generally why the researchers use descriptive research design.

3.2.3. Data Sources and Data Collection Tools

3.2.3.1. Data Sources

There are two types of data sources namely, the primary and secondary source of data. The researchers used both sources. Under primary source of data the researchers collected first hand information through sample survey and key informants interview. Under secondary data the researchers were collected second hand information from books, magazines, charts, published and unpublished documents, journal articles and from internet sources about the stake of women towards household food security.

3.2.3.2. Data Collection Tools

A. Sample Survey

In this tool the researchers used a structured survey questionnaire with both open and close-ended questions would be distributed to selected respondents (women) to gather both qualitative and quantitative primary data. Under close-ended questions the researchers would set out the possible questions, the respondents most of the time answered yes or no questions. Under open-ended questions the researchers would allow the respondents to write the answers as they understand as well as the respondents explain, and elaborate the answers as much as possible. In this case the participants may or may not be educated because most of the time rural women are not educated. When this condition happened, the researchers would ask the questions and wrote answers by themselves to reduce problem.

B. Key informant interview

In this tool the researchers contacted with key informants to gather expertise knowledge and general experience on the stake of rural women towards household food security. The key informants would be the Cheha Woreda Agriculture and Natural Resource Officers. Through this tool researchers directly contact with the above informants to get reliable data about the issue of the household food security.

3.3. Sample and Sampling Strategy

3.3.1. Target population

The target populations were the rural women of Cheha Woreda. That means the total women population in the Woreda and they are 68,892 in number according to (CSA, 2007). That means each and every woman aged 18 years and above is target population in the study.

3.3.2. Sampling Technique and Procedures

The researchers used the probability and non probability sampling technique. Under non probability sampling the researchers were used purposive sampling, to key informants purposively to get detail information about the stake of rural women in realization of household food security in the study area. Based on this condition from the total Woreda of Gurage Zone the researchers select the Cheha Woreda Agriculture and Natural Resource Office purposively as key informants. On the other hand, the researchers were used probability sampling technique to choose respondents from 38 Keble's in the Woreda, from these Keble's, the WirerbrinaWesheribe and Adoshena Oturche are selected by simple random sampling. The reason why the researchers used this sampling technique is it gives for each and every element in the total population equal and independent chance of being selected. Also the researchers selected the only two Kebeles to save their time, finance and to make the study well manageable. The sample selection procedure would be purposive for key informants and simple random sampling for total kebeles of Cheha Woreda to select samples from total kebeles.

3.3.3. Sample Size

The sample size is 45 rural women households from Cheha Woreda of Gurage zone. Among the 38 kebele that are found in Cheha Woreda, the study would be undertaken in 2 of them namely, the WirerbrinaWesheribe and Adoshena Oturche which are selected by simple random sampling. The numbers of women population according to the Cheha Woreda official's report WirerbrinaWesheribe 1205 and Adoshena Oturche 1809. The total population of women in both Kebele is 3014; Out of this the researchers to take 45 respondents as a sample size first, gave number to each woman from 1-3014 on separate slips of paper of same size, shape and color. Second, mixed up in a container and selected by lottery method. Then required numbers of slips are selected for the desired sample size until it reaches 45 women. Finally, the numbers that have the chance to be selected would be the sample of this study from which the researchers collected

information. To ensure these amounts of respondents the researchers used the (Yamane, T. 1973) formula as follows:

$N_i = (n_i / N) N_s$ where

N_i = number of ith Kebele of strata

n_i = total numbers of population in the ith Kebele of strata

N_s =number of sample size that would be use each strata

N =Total number of population both Keble's, therefore,

WirerbrinaWesheribe= $(1205/3014)*45 = 18$

Adoshena Oturche= $(1809/3014)*45 = 27$

$N_s = 18 + 27 = 45$

The total sample size would be 45 Respondents.

3.4. Data Presentation and Discussion

The researchers collected data from various sources; and they organized systematically under various themes. They used both qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques in this study. Qualitative information collected from key informants and household survey would be analyzed systematically and presented in a narrative form. The quantitative data would be coded and entered into the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Finally the data would be analyzed descriptively and then presented using tables, and percentages as well as numerical expression.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4. Introduction

This chapter contains the data presentation and discussion on the stake of rural women in realization of household food security. This study was conducted in the Cheha Woreda Gurage Zone SNNPRs, Ethiopia. And this Cheha Woreda has 38 kebeles and from these total kebeles the researchers were selected only two kebeles as samples which are Adoshena Outurche and Wererberina Wosherbe. The aim of this study is to assess the stake of rural women in realization of household food security in case of Cheha Woreda Gurage Zone, Ethiopia. This chapter is classified under the following sub topics. From those the first part will be demographic data of the respondents, the second part will be the major activities women participate to realize household food security; the third part will be the major factors which hinder household food security, the fourth part will be the support available from government to rural women to realize household food security in the study area and finally the stake rural women in realization of the household food security.

Section one: Demographic data of respondents

The respondents who filled questionnaires are differed by age, marital status, educational level, family size, and job status. Therefore, the following tables show the respondents by age, marital status, educational level, family size, and job status.

Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents by age group

Age group	Number of respondents	Percentage %
18-25	17	37.79
26-35	20	44.44
36-49	6	13.33
50 and above	2	4.44
Total	45	100

Source: own, Questionnaire, 2019

Table 4.1 presents the age ranged distribution of the respondents. The average ages of participants were within the range of 26-35 years. This implies that (44%) of the respondents were at their highest productive and reproductive age groups and they are at middle age and which indicates that they practice high work load due to either having high number of children or full participation in different activities to realize their household food security. Therefore, from the above tabular information we can conclude that being on middle age has its own impact on the ability of rural women to realize household food security due to the activities which rural women participate to realize household food security need high energy.

Table 4.2: Marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Number of respondents	Percentage %
Single	12	26.67
Married	26	57.78
Divorced	5	11.11
Widowed	2	4.44
Total	45	100

Source: own, Questionnaire, 2019

Table 4.2 shows marital status of the sample units or respondents. Majority (57.78%) of the respondents were married while the rest 11.11% were divorced, and 26.67.5% was single and the remained 4.44% were widowed. The fact that majority of the respondents were married could have the implication on household food security due to the number of children each household bears and therefore, the increased women both in production activity (in agriculture and non agricultural ones) and taking care of their children they have responsibility to secure household food demand. Therefore, on the married women there are a lot of duties in relation to home management and full filling what their households want from them and this can influence the ability of rural women to realize household food security.

Table 4.3: Educational status of the respondents

Educational status	Number	Percentage %
Uneducated	21	46.67
Primary school	14	31.11
Secondary school	7	15.56
Higher school	3	6.67
Total	45	100

Source: own, Questionnaire, 2019

According to table 4.3 46.67% of the respondents were uneducated not able to read and write. Among the above 31.11% at primary school level, 15.56% were secondary level, 6.67% of the respondents had completed their higher education program. Considering the impact of education on improving family welfare, and on realizing household food security the high percentage of uneducated subjects in this study group has implication towards less family income and associated conditions such as malnutrition and this cause's household food insecurity. Therefore, from the above information we can conclude that being either educated or uneducated can affect rural women ability to realize household food security due to home management need skill of education as one of the institutions.

Table 4.4: Family size of the respondents

Family size	Number of women	Percentage
5 and below	16	35.56
Six	18	40
Seven	7	15.56
8 and above	4	8.89
Total	45	100

Source: own, Questionnaire, 2019

According table 4.4 majority (90.11%) of the households has less than eight members and the rest had a family size of eight and above, as it can be understood large family size is directly correlated with women's work load. Women with more children around have to take care of

them in addition to their productive work, though what they themselves do not really consider this as work and then this condition has its own impact on household food security. That means if there is not enough income to rural women fit with family size they cannot realize their family food demand properly.

Table 4.5: Job status of the respondents

Job status	Number	Percentage
Farmer	36	80
Labor worker	7	15.56
Civil servant	2	4.44
Total	45	100

Source: own, Questionnaire, 2019

Table 4.5 indicates that most of the respondents around (80%) were engaged in to agriculture or farming activities, 15.56% were engaged in to labor work to get daily wage, and the only 4.44% were civil servants. This indicates that job status is directly related with food security issues because the income which the rural women generate to realize household food security is depend on the job what they engaged and due to this most of the respondents is engaged in farming activities to realize their household food demand may or may not fully support rural women unless they have no extra income generating source.

Section two: The activities rural women participate to realize household food security

In this section the researchers presents the response of the respondents with regards to economic activities which rural women participate to realize household food security in the study area and how each activities connected with food security issues.

Table 4.6: Economic activities rural women participate to realize household food security

Economic activities		Response of the respondents					
		Frequency			Percentage		
Agricultural activities	Kinds of agricultural activities	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	Cash crop production	5	40	45	11.11	88.89	100
	Cereal crop production	26	19	45	57.78	42.22	100
Small trade		40	5	45	88.89	11.11	100
Labor work		22	23	45	48.89	51.11	100
Inset processing		43	2	45	95.56	4.44	100

Source: own, Questionnaire, 2019

Table 4.6 indicate that , the participants response in relation to the above each and every economic activities according to the above table data the rural women in the study area are participating at the following activities especially in terms of agricultural activities the 57.78% of the respondents are participating in cereal crop. In terms of cash crops 11.11% are participating in the study area. This indicates no much probability to participate in cash crops as cereal crops. Also the above table shows that 88.89% of the respondents are participating in daily small trade activities. In terms of labor work to get daily wage around 48.89% of the respondents are participating. Also in terms of inset processing majority (95.56%) of the respondents are engaged and this indicates that the major activity of the respondents in the study area to realize household food security is inset processing and cereal crop production.

As researchers were asked interview one of the key informant of Cheha Woreda Agriculture and Natural Resource Office Group leader **Mr. Ginberu Haile Mariam** about the activities which rural women participate to realize household food security he said that “yes there are many activities which rural women participate to realize household food security in rural area of the Cheha Woreda. From those the major activities are agricultural activity like farming is the prominent and next to this in the rural area there is daily market on that place rural women marketing small goods and services which are important to household consumption purpose and by these activities rural women feed their family members as inset processing and domestic work responsibility fall on their shoulder rather than men.”

Section three: The factors which affect household food security

In this section the researchers presents the views and responses of the respondents in relation to major factors which affect household food security like natural factors such as drought, heavy rain fall, erosion, land degradation and flooding. Also manmade factors like deforestation, overgrazing and poor infrastructure. Finally the socio-cultural factors which affect household food security are discussed as follows.

Table 4.7: Natural factors which affect household food security

Factors	Respondents response					
	Frequency			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Drought	41	4	45	91.11	8.89	100
Land degradation	34	11	45	75.56	24.44	100
Heavy rain fall	43	2	45	95.56	4.44	100
Erosion	38	7	45	84.44	16.56	100
Flooding	40	5	45	88.89	11.11	100

Source: own, Questionnaire, 2019

Table 4.7 shows that the respondents’ response about the natural factors which affect household food security in relation to drought, land degradation, heavy rain fall, erosion and flooding. According to respondents’ response, 91.11% of the respondents agreed that drought can affect household food security and it can affect through making crop failure and changing the climate

and then this leads to household food shortage. Also 75.56% of the respondents believed that land degradation can affect household food security when the land degraded it has its own effects on food security issue. Also in terms of heavy rain fall around 95.56% of the respondents believe it can affect household food security. It can affect food security issue when the rain is overloaded which is not good for agricultural plants. About erosion, around 84.44% of the respondents believe it can affect household food security. Its impact on food security is by making land infertile due to it can minimize the mineral of the soil. Also in terms of flooding 88.89% of the respondents believed it can affect household food security. Through covering of large area of land which is important to farming it has direct impact on food security issue. From the above information we can conclude that each of the natural factors have its own impact on household food security.

In relation to natural factors which affect household food security in Cheha Woreda **Mr. Tizau Antataw** is one of the key informant from Cheha Woreda Agriculture and Natural Resource Office agriculture expert he said that “there are natural factors which affect household food security like lack of adequate rain fall, land size reduction for farming, and the diseases which happen on the agricultural products as well as this all are happen due to drought because Ethiopian agriculture as well as the household food consumption is highly dependent on rain fall including the study area.”

Table 4.8 Manmade factors which affect household food security

Factors	Respondents response					
	Frequency			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Deforestation	45	-	45	100	-	100
Overgrazing	23	22	45	51.11	48.89	100
Poor infrastructure	30	15	45	66.67	33.33	100

Source: own, Questionnaire, 2019

Table 4.8 indicated that there are manmade factors which affect household food security in relation to this the entire respondents (100%) said that deforestation is the most manmade factor which affect household food security. That means when the trees are cut from one area the

probability of gaining rain fall will be minimized and then leads to food insecurity due to agriculture in rural area are related with rain fall. Also 51.11% of the respondents believed overgrazing can affect household food security. That means overgrazing can damage vegetation cover and then leads to food insecurity issue. In terms the poor infrastructures around 66.67% of the respondents believe it can affect household food security due to lack of adequate infrastructure.

In addition to this, a key informant **Mr. Tizazu Antataw** from Cheha Woreda Agriculture and Natural resource Office agriculture expert he said that,” also there are manmade factors which affect household food security like lack of adequate agricultural technology, improper using of family working force, weak time management and poor infrastructure.”

Table 4.9: Socio cultural factors

Factors	Respondents response					
	Frequency			percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Gender difference	27	18	45	60	40	100
large family size	23	22	45	51.11	48.89	100
Social pressure on women as only domestic workers	28	17	45	62.22	37.78	100

Source: own, Questionnaire, 2019

Table 4.9 shows that the response of the respondents with regards to socio-cultural factors which affect household food security. In relation to this 60% of the respondents said that gender difference influence women ability to realize household food security. Also 51.11% of the respondents believe large family size affect women ability to realize household food security. And in terms of the social pressure on women as only domestic workers, 62.22% of the respondents said this can affect women effort on food security.

As researchers asked the one of the **key informant Mr. Yoseph Yilma** from Agriculture and Natural Resource Office head officer he said that “culturally women are marginalized and all work load as well as child care and family responsibility is fall on their shoulder but the society

should not give recognition still now for rural women. Therefore, this situation can affect household food security ensuring ability of the rural women.”

Section four: Kinds of governmental support for the rural women to realize household food security

In this section the researchers discuss the support of the government to rural women and the importance of the supports in relation to improving rural women ability to realize household food security. Therefore, the response of the respondents and interpretation described as follows.

Government has different kind of the supports to the rural women to realize household food security. When the researchers distribute the questionnaire to the respondents most of the respondents identified the governmental support which is important to realize household food security like Supporting household activities, Credit facilities, encouraging and participating, family planning, appreciate and recognition, pesticides provision and supporting different agricultural inputs like fertilizer, improved seeds as well as other services like maternal, and child health care service were provided by governmental organization to rural women. Among those majority 65% of the respondents said that agricultural input provision and credit facilities are the major one which encourage rural women to realize household food security while the survey results show that there is low access to credit facilities to rural women.

According to **key informant Mr. Yoseph Yilma** head officer of Cheha Woreda Agriculture and Natural Resource “government should provide the necessary training and counseling services so that, women can solve challenges related to their businesses and assist them in becoming engaged in profitable enterprises which would be made to grow sustainable ability to realize household food security. Also the government should have to work its best to bring about food security not only the study area but also throughout the country. So, as part of government organ the above key informant said that, government should help rural women through creating irrigation and water bank schemes which can help the women farmers to produce food for their family and then these kinds of mechanism can reduce the work load of women in inside (home) and outside activities. Also government should have to increase rural women’s skills as technology trainers and knowledge providers in rural area and government should have establish rural financial institutions to provide both saving and loan facilities and other financial services to rural women in order to enable them generate income, build assets, and improve the household

food security, which eventually enable them to be socially, economically and politically empowered; there by increase their participation and decision making equally with men in household food security issues.”

Therefore, from this we can conclude that the government is the major body that plays, supporting role by providing certain activities such as agricultural inputs, or services such as fertilizers and improved seeds and maternal and health care services, provision of micro-credit that support the rural women to realize their household food security.

Section five: The stake of rural women in realization of household food security

In this part the researchers present the responses of the respondents with regards to the following two questions. And also what are the major stakes of rural women and their participation level in relation with men at home management issues and household food security realization.

Table 4.10: Response of respondents about their stake and decision making

No	Questionnaire	Response of the respondents					
		Frequency			Percentage		
		Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
1	Do you have stake to realize household food security?	45	-	45	100	-	100
2	Do you think rural women make decision regarding household food security equally with men?	39	6	45	86.67	13.33	100

Source: own, Questionnaire, 2019

In the above table almost all of the respondents said they have the stake to realize household food security. As their response the major stakes are inset processing, fetching water, cleaning their house, milk their cows, boil coffee, and collect fire wood as well as prepare breakfast, cook lunch and prepare dinner. According to the respondents response the diversified stake of the rural women at home is assured by income earning from farm and non-farm activities. In terms of decision making on the household food security issues in relation to men 86.67% of the respondents answer that they have equal ability with men to realize household food security and

13.33% of the respondents believe they have no equal decision making ability with men due to culturally women are marginalized.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. CONCLUSION

The objective of this study was to assess the stake of rural women in realization of household food security in case of Cheha Woreda Gurage zone, Ethiopia. Therefore, the finding of this study is concluded as follows.

The age of the survey respondents in the study area fall between 18 and 49 years. The majority of the respondents were married. With respect to educational background of respondents, survey result showed that they are at different levels of achievements ranging from uneducated to some level of higher education. The family size of the respondents were in average most of the respondents have less than 8 members of the family and the remained have above 8 family members. Also the survey results showed that most of them are engaging in agricultural activities such as inset processing, farming as well as non agricultural activities like small marketing activities. According to the findings of the study, however; the stake of rural women in terms of realizing household food security varies from women to women depending on their family size and age level.

Finding of the study shows that rural women highly participate in agricultural activities to meet their household food demand. Next to agricultural activities rural women also participate at daily marketing in order to improve their household food security in a good manner. The study has also shows that rural women are participating by much percentile in processing inset because it is one of the livelihood activities of the study area.

Also the finding of this study shows that there are natural, manmade, and socio-cultural factors are existed in the study area which have force to affect household food security. According to finding of the study in spite of the natural, manmade and socio-cultural problems they have been suffering from, rural women are found working hard in their attempt to ensure their households food security. In spite of their utmost effort and immense stake in household food security, they receive inadequate recognition and appreciation from the society, especially from the local leaders and local institutions.

The finding shows that the rural women's of the area get support from the governmental organizations. Such supports they obtain are agricultural services, maternal and child health care services and some credit access from them. Access to different services for rural women from government organization is low. According to the study, only few percent of the respondents get loan services. This indicates that the rural women in the study area were not fully beneficiaries of the loan access by the various governmental institutions. That means the given support were not sufficiently enough for the rural women of the area to win the problem they faced. The diversified stake of rural women was food producers, home managers and income generators from both farm and non-farm activities for their households.

The study has asserted that the rural women have significant stake to realize household food security through producing and processing the food to meet their household food demand. This assertion contrasted with the commonly prevalent societal misconception that rural women's have an insignificant stake to realize household food security due to cultural influence on the rural women. Generally, the finding of the data leads to the conclusion that rural women are the major working forces of households in the study community to realize household food security.

5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above conclusions, the following recommendations are made to help the rural women for the betterment of their life and reduce their labor work load and to realize household food security like Providing proper training and material supply to them; identify women's contribution in joint activities and clearly indicate their outcome; assist them to ensure household food security through providing necessary inputs like (water, vegetable and fruits, goods, pesticides and etc) in adequate quantity and variety; providing women with different technological based innovations that will lighten their work burden. In addition to this providing the women with financial support on the basis of credit by both governmental and private financial institutions ; enforce women with education about household management and saving and credit skills; create awareness by providing nutrition education to the whole family members so that the health and nutrition status of the family is improved to increase productivity; making infrastructure available to alleviate waste of time and energy; reserve clean water available, which is not far from the household; enhance their participation in cooperatives; strengthen their participation in petty trading and small enterprises with providing necessary training and

counseling; introduce time and energy saving modified technologies to them; educate family members about the use of family planning and use of contraceptives as increased number of children increases women's work load improving production and productivity by using modern technology; encouraging different actors like NGOs, Safety Net Program and initiation of model farmers who produce more products that is somewhat sufficient for their family feeding.

Furthermore, based on the findings of the study, the following policy recommendations are forwarded to help address the challenges and improve the situation of the rural women in the study area. In order to attain significant change in household food security, in the study area, provide sufficient capacity building or empowerment of rural women, rural women must have access to productive resources such as land, credit facilities, extension education and inputs to grow enough food for their household food security investment is desirable. Recognition for women stake in household food security will help boost their performance; thus, the society has to acknowledge the crucial role played by rural women in their household food security and other activities. To this end, various stakeholders such as the local leaders and local government institution and other development partners have to work in creating awareness about the role of gender in the society.

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APPENDIX: Questionnaires

Wolkite University College of Social Science and Humanities Department of Governance and Development Studies

Questionnaire

Dear respondents!

Our name are Samuel Fitamo, ZerihunDemoze, Adene Melese and BirtukanWorkneh we are students at wolkite university and the major objective of this questionnaire is to assess the stake of rural women in realization of household food security in case of Cheha Woreda Gurage zone, Ethiopia for partial fulfillment of BA Degree on Governance and development studies in Wolkite University. You are identified as respondents in the study to kindly answer the following questions to enable researchers complete the data. Researchers undertake to treat any information you provide in strict secret and used only for the purpose of this research.

Thank you!!

Section one: Demographic information of the respondents

Choose your answer make (√) sign on the following boxes

1. Sex_____ A. Male ☐ B. Female ☐
2. Age_____ A. 18-25 years ☐ B. 26-35 years ☐
C. 36-49 years ☐ D. 50 years and above ☐
3. Marital status___ A. Single ☐ B. Married ☐
C. Divorced ☐ D. widowed ☐
4. Education Level___ A. uneducated ☐ B. Primary ☐
C. secondary ☐ D. Higher school ☐
5. What is your family size? _____ A. Total family <5 ☐ B. total number of family >5 ☐
C. total number of family ☐ D. total number of family >8 ☐

6. What is your job status_____ A. Farmer ☐ B. labour worker ☐ C. Others ☐

Section two: Choice questions about the stake of rural women to realize household food security

1. In what activities do you engaged to realize household food security?

- A. Farming ☐ C. Labour work☐
B. Trade ☐ D. Others_____

2. What kind of agricultural activities practiced in the area?

- A. Cereal Crop ☐ B. Cash Crop Production ☐ C. Inset ☐ D. Fruit Production ☐
E. Others_____

3. Who participate more on cereal crop production?

- A. Men ☐ B. Women☐

4. Who participate more in the inset production?

- A. Men ☐ B. Women☐

5. Who participate more in the cash crop production?

- A. Men ☐ B. Women☐

6. Which of the following natural factors affect household food security in the study area?

- A. Drought ☐ C. Erosion ☐ E. Others_____
- B. Heavy rain fall ☐ D. Flooding ☐

7. Which of the following man made factors affect household food security in Cheha Woreda?

- A. Deforestation ☐ B. Overgrazing ☐ C. Others_____

8. Which of the following socio-cultural factors affect household food security in the study area?

A. Large family size ☐ B. Gender difference ☐ C. social pressure on women as only domestic worker ☐ D. Others__

9. What kind of support do you normally expect from government to women's role in realizing house hold food security?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Supporting house hold activities ☐ | E. Credit facilities ☐ |
| B. Encouraging and participation ☐ | F. Family planning ☐ |
| C. Appreciate and recognition ☐ | G. Pesticides provision ☐ |
| D. To provide material incentives ☐ | H. Any others_____ |

10. Do you have stake to realize household food security A. Yes☐ B. No☐

11. Do you think rural women make decisions regarding household food security activities equally with men? A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐

12. If your answer is yes for the above question 10 an 11 how? Explain

.....
.....

13. What are your recommendations for improving food security in this area? (Explain)

.....
.....

Section three: Quantitative Survey Questionnaires

Directions: indicate your view with respect to each item by putting an "X" mark in box 1 for yes and 2 for no

1. Activities rural women participate to realize household food security both agricultural and non agricultural

No	Item	No	No
1	Farming	1	2
2	Trade	1	2
3	Labor work	1	2
4	Cereal crop production	1	2
5	Cash crop production	1	2
6	Inset processing	1	2

2. Factors affecting household food security

A. Natural Factors

No	Items	Yes	No
1	Drought	1	2
2	Land degradation	1	2
3	Heavy rain fall	1	2
4	Erosion	1	2
5	Flooding	1	2

B. Manmade factors

No	Items	Yes	No
1	Deforestation	1	2
2	Overgrazing	1	2
3	Poor infrastructure	1	2

C. Socio- cultural factors

No	Items	Yes	No
1	Gender differences	1	2
2	Society pressure on women	1	2
3	Large family size	1	2

Section four: Key informants interview with Cheha Woreda agriculture and natural resource officers.

1. Do rural women have equal participation in agricultural and non agricultural activities to realize household food security in your Woreda?

.....

2. What are the basic factors that hinder rural women from realizing household food security in the Woreda?

.....

3. What type of Governmental supports is provided to rural women to enhance their household food security?

.....

4. What are the stakes of rural women in realization of household food security?

.....
,

5. What are your recommendations for improving food security in this area?

.....

