



**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**ROLE OF PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN NONGOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT IN THE CASE OF GETA WOREDA, GURAGE  
ZONE, CENTRAL ETHIOPIA**

**MA THESIS**

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**Role Of Partnership Between Nongovernmental Organizations And  
Local Government In Rural Development In The Case Of Geta Woreda,  
Gurage Zone, Central Ethiopia**

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of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Development  
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(Specialization: Development and Planning)**

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## ACRONYMS

ANPACNE	...Action Network for Prevention against Child Abuse and Neglect in Ethiopia
CI	..... Confidence Interval
CRDA	.....Christian Relief and Development Association
CRS	..... Catholic Relief Service
CSOs	..... Civil Society Organizations
E.C.	..... Ethiopian Calendar
FAO	..... Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	.....Focus Group Discussion
GO	.....Government Organization
HH	..... House Hold
IMF	..... International Monetary Fund
ML	..... Maximum Likelihood
NGOs	.....Nongovernmental Organizations
OR	..... Odds Ratio
PASDP	.....Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development Program
WB	.....World Bank

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## ABSTRACT

*Effective and meaningful coordination between governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is essential for both partners to accelerate development efforts and common goals. The changing global situation has prevented governments from doing all the work, making NGOs a strong actor in the development process. The purpose of this study is to assess the role of partnership between NGOs and local governments in the rural development of Geta woreda, Gurage zone. This study used both descriptive and inferential analysis. A combination of questionnaires, structured interviews with key informants, focus group discussion (FGD) and document review are used for data collection. The questionnaire is administered to farmers who were selected in multistage sampling technique. The main informant from a woreda government office, and the FGD are carried out by two groups. One was NGO people in the woreda and the other development planners of government offices. Non-probability sampling is used in this study, hence, the target kebeles and sample respondent farmers are chosen through multi stage and purposive technique respectively. Participants from both government organizations and NGOs expressed their views. The logistic regression analyses is used to examine the role of partnerships between NGOs and local governments in rural development. The finding shows that the partnership between NGOs and local government in Geta woreda was good. The finding shows that there is a significantly positive relationship between the existing partnership and different dimensions of rural development like, economic dimensions of the community, such as agriculture and livestock development initiatives, small business development programs, infrastructure development projects, change in income, and change in saving; social dimensions of the community such as empowering women by providing projects, and improving the participation of women; and environmental protection and conservation in the woreda such as environmental development initiatives, and improving awareness and understanding of environmental issues among rural residents. Based on the findings, promoting collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and local communities, the partnerships should effectively address the diverse needs and challenges faced by rural communities in Geta woreda.*

**Key words:** *Partnership, Rural development, NGO, Local government, Geta woreda, Central Ethiopia*

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## **1.1. Background of the Study**

According to Prahalad and Hart, within the realm of development, the governments ought to encourage companies to address the needs of the countries' entire population (Prahalad 2002). Increasingly, governments are called to form partnerships ranging from the ones with other levels of government to ones with civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector. In terms of advancing sustainability, the government can also play a significant role. Governments of most developing countries offer different non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to address their problems of various development areas.

Emergences of NGOs marked by different researchers and different theories have been developed. As government and market failed to fulfil the societal need NGOs have been emerged as a natural phenomenon (Clark 2000).

A healthy NGO and government relationship is only conceived where both parties share common objectives, where the government has a social positive agenda and where NGOs are effective, there is a potential for a strong collaborative relationship (Hassen 2011). Such relationship does not mean the subcontracting of placid NGOs but a genuine partnership between the government and NGOs to work together based on mutual respect, acceptance of autonomy, independence and pluralism of NGO opinion and positions (Brown 1989); (Clark 2000).

The formulation and implementation of policies related to GO-NGO partnerships can vary across different countries and contexts. However, some common elements and considerations in developing such policies include:

**Legal and Regulatory Framework:** Establishing a legal and regulatory framework that governs GO-NGO partnerships is essential. This framework should define the roles, responsibilities, and rights of both GOs and NGOs, ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations. It may include provisions related to partnership formation, funding mechanisms, accountability, reporting, and dispute resolution.

**Partnership Criteria and Selection Process:** Developing criteria and a transparent process for selecting NGO partners is crucial. This may involve assessing the NGOs' capacity, track record, alignment with the government's goals, and their ability to contribute

effectively to the partnership objectives. The selection process should be fair, competitive, and inclusive, allowing for the participation of a diverse range of NGOs.

**Funding Mechanisms:** Policies should outline the mechanisms for funding GO-NGO partnerships. This may include provisions for grants, contracts, cost-sharing arrangements, or other financial instruments. Clarity on funding procedures, eligibility criteria, disbursement mechanisms, and reporting requirements can help ensure transparency, accountability, and effective resource allocation.

**Capacity Building and Support:** Policies can include provisions for capacity building initiatives to strengthen the capabilities of NGOs to engage in partnerships effectively. This may involve training programs, technical assistance, mentorship, and knowledge sharing platforms. Support mechanisms can also be established to facilitate networking, collaboration, and learning opportunities among GOs and NGOs.

**Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning:** Policies should emphasize the importance of monitoring, evaluation, and learning mechanisms to assess the effectiveness and impact of GO-NGO partnerships. This may involve establishing indicators, data collection processes, and reporting requirements to track progress towards partnership goals. Regular evaluations can inform policy improvements and identify best practices for future partnerships.

**Stakeholder Engagement and Participation:** Policies should encourage meaningful stakeholder engagement and participation throughout the partnership process. This includes involving relevant government departments, civil society organizations, local communities, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of partnerships. It can promote ownership, transparency, and accountability in the partnership initiatives.

**Flexibility and Adaptability:** Policies should recognize the dynamic nature of GO-NGO partnerships and allow for flexibility and adaptability. This involves creating space for innovation, learning from experiences, and adjusting strategies based on changing circumstances. Policies should support iterative processes that foster continuous improvement and responsiveness to evolving needs and priorities.

It is important to note that policies related to GO-NGO partnerships should be context-specific, taking into account the unique characteristics and needs of each country or

jurisdiction. They should be developed through a participatory and consultative process, involving relevant stakeholders, including GOs, NGOs, and civil society representatives, to ensure inclusivity and ownership of the policy framework.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) have gained significant attention and relevance in recent years as a means to address complex societal challenges and promote sustainable development. Here are some aspects related to the need and practice of PPPs:

**Enhanced Efficiency and Service Delivery:** PPPs are often pursued to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public service delivery. By leveraging the strengths and expertise of both public and private sectors, PPPs can bring innovation, technical know-how, and managerial expertise to public projects or services. This collaboration can lead to improved quality, cost-effectiveness, and timely delivery of services.

**Access to Capital and Resources:** PPPs enable governments to access private sector capital and resources to finance large-scale infrastructure projects or public services. Private sector partners often bring financial resources, technological capabilities, and operational expertise that may not be readily available to the public sector. This allows governments to overcome budgetary constraints and mobilize additional resources for public projects.

**Risk Sharing and Transfer:** PPPs offer opportunities to share or transfer risks between public and private partners. Risks, such as financial, operational, or construction risks, can be allocated to the party best equipped to manage them. This risk-sharing mechanism can reduce the burden on governments and ensure accountability and performance by incentivizing private partners to meet agreed-upon targets and outcomes.

**Innovation and Technological Advancement:** The private sector's involvement in PPPs can drive innovation and technological advancements. Private partners often bring expertise from different sectors, access to cutting-edge technologies, and market-driven approaches. This infusion of innovation can lead to the development and implementation of new solutions, processes, and technologies, enhancing the overall effectiveness and efficiency of public projects.

**Multi-Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration:** PPPs promote collaboration among multiple stakeholders, including government entities, private companies, civil society organizations, and communities. This collaborative approach fosters dialogue, knowledge sharing, and alignment of diverse perspectives, leading to more inclusive and participatory

decision-making processes. It allows for the integration of different stakeholders' interests and expertise, resulting in more comprehensive and sustainable solutions.

However, it is important to note that PPPs are not without challenges. They require careful planning, effective governance structures, transparent procurement processes, and robust monitoring mechanisms to ensure accountability, value for money, and the safeguarding of public interests. The success of PPPs depends on the establishment of fair and balanced partnerships, clear contractual arrangements, and continuous evaluation and learning.

Though Ethiopia very much yearns for the catalytic role of these important social actors, most of them are not in a position to play their role effectively (Manyawkal 2007). The motivation for undertaking this study lies on the following justifications. Many development NGOs have been working with community based organizations within local level (Clayton 1996) and (Edwards 1997). Similarly (Kassahun 2002) revealed that the number of NGO working at local level in Ethiopia is increasing after 1991 (Kassahun 2002).

These non-governmental organizations have been implementing different development projects and operating in many parts of the country. This study is confined to *Geta woreda*, Gurage zone of Central Ethiopia Region. The main argument here is that to attain the target of development, the government of Ethiopia has taken different programs. Many NGOs are also operating programs in this regard. It is not possible for the government to implement all its effort without involving NGOs. Opportunities are growing for the NGOs to work with each level of government.

Geta woreda has 16 rural kebele administrations and managed in 3 different administrative clusters namely Wedaka cluster, Quante cluster and Eskut cluster. Each cluster has centers of potential kebele. The centers of the clusters are listed as follows: Wedaka cluster – Senenina korefcha kebele; Quante cluster – Quante kebele; Eskut cluster – Eskut kebele. In each cluster there are 5 to 6 kebeles. The cluster center kebeles are potentials in productivity and the NGOs are highly focused on them. Hence these three kebeles are the target areas of the study.

According to (Ayalew 2008) there is a gap in rules and regulations in government organizations on Amhara region education sector in setting conducive condition to involve NGOs in educational development. In Geta woreda there are ten NGOs operating different development programs through their initiatives by collaborating with the woreda

government and most of them are started at five years ago. Hence the initiate of this study is what roles have been played by these NGOs through the collaborating with the woreda government.

Time has come for local government and NGO partnership which will ensure utilization of scarce resources in more efficient way where comparative advantages will be beneficial for both parties. If local government and NGOs both can work with mutual respect then common goals can be achieved. Hence this study is done to assess the roles of partnership between the NGOs and woreda level government in rural development in the study area.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Non-governmental organizations are contributing for various areas of development. They play a significant role in the society. NGOs are endlessly trying to address common problems, advance shared interests, and promote shared actions (Tunner 1997).

NGOs perform an important role in the economic development of developing countries by providing services to society through welfare works for community development, assistance in national disasters, sustainable development, environmental protection activities, and popular movements. These all are done for improving the livelihood of the society.

Regardless of the high level focus on the role of civil society in development, there have been few empirical studies on Ethiopia civil society, either to map its existing roles or to analyse its partnership with local governments. Lots of research has been done on NGO government partnership. These studies more focused on factors affecting the partnership, practice challenge opportunity of the partnership and role of NGOs at regional level.

Previous related studies conducted before like Ayalew Abera (2008) and Mohammednaji Esmael (2014) are merely focused on practices, challenges and opportunities of GO-NGO partnership. From the very beginning the study conducted by Ayalew Abera (2008) is studied at regional level of government and which focuses on challenge and opportunities of the partnership. Some of the major findings in these studies are: the main role of NGOs engaged in function were service delivery, advocacy and research; current rules and regulations of government organizations are not conducive to partnership at local level; in government organizations rules are not flexible, but in case of NGOs the organizational approach is more open to collaboration. These studies do not touch about the roles of the partnership on any of the dimensions of rural development. But this study described role of the partnership on the economic dimensions of rural development in the study area. Previous related

studies are all done in merely descriptive approach. But this research additionally used inferential statistics (shows the relationship between the variables). The researcher could not get any studies related to this topic at the study area.

The rationale for Geta woreda is selected in this study is, because there are a significant number of NGOs (i.e. there are 10 NGOs) in the woreda compared to the previous years. And there is no previous research conducted in the study area on this topic.

The 10 NGOs that are operating their development programs in Geta woreda are focussed on seven different government sectors, i.e agriculture office, health office, education office, women and children affair office, water, mineral and energy office, enterprise and industry development office and finance office. Hence these sectors are highly intimate with the livelihood improvement and poverty reduction as a whole.

### **1.3. Research Questions**

For the study the following research questions are taken into consideration:

1. What are the roles of the collaboration between NGOs and local government on economic dimensions of rural development in the woreda?
2. What functions are played by the partnership on social dimensions of rural development in the study area?
3. What are the roles of the partnership on environmental dimensions of rural development in the study area?

### **1.4. Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.4.1. General Objective**

The overall purpose of the study is to assess the role of partnership between NGOs and local government in rural development in Geta woreda.

#### **1.4.2. Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of this study are:

1. To evaluate the roles of collaboration between NGOs and local government on economic dimensions of rural development in the woreda.
2. To assess the function of the partnership on social dimensions of rural development in the study area.
3. To explain the roles of the partnership on environmental dimensions of rural development in the study area.

## **1.5. Significance of the Study**

Plenty of research has been made on NGO government partnership. But there is little effort done particularly at the local level. So this research can be significant one if it can find out the exact NGO local government partnership at the local level. The Main significance of the research may be to describe basis for further strengthening the partnership between NGO and local governments at the *woreda* level to improve the livelihoods of the community. Additionally it may provide new dimension of analysis, policy options and future interventions. It may also provide a road map for the local government and other NGOs for future work. It may also accelerate the rural development of the *woreda* by strengthening the partnership between the NGOs and *woreda* government. In this way the community of the *woreda* will be the major beneficiaries of this study.

To make the NGOs able to contribute more towards the national development, the NGOs need active support, encouragement and collaboration from government. In local government (*woreda*) level, Geta *woreda* can contribute more in this regard. This study may contribute to the effective and genuine partnership between NGOs and local government at local level. So this research can be significant one if it can find out the exact NGO and local government partnership at the local level.

## **1.6. Scope of the Study**

This study is conducted at *Geta woreda*, specifically focused on the three selected kebeles. This study concerned with 5 NGOs (4 international and 1 local) operating in Geta *woreda*. And this study delimited to the role of the partnership between NGOs and local government in rural development. Among the various dimensions of rural development, economic, social and environmental dimensions of rural development are concerned in this study. All data used for this study are concerned with the years from 2019 to 2023 in the *woreda*.

## **1.7. Organization of the Study**

This study contains five chapters. The first chapter deals with the background, statement of the problem, objectives, scope of the study, limitation, and the like. The second chapter is about literature review. The third chapter constitutes methodologies of the study. The fourth chapter focuses on the presentation of results, findings and discussion. And finally, chapter five presents summary, conclusion and recommendations of the research.

## **1.8. Limitations of the study**

At the time of data collection process, the researcher was faced with a severe lack of transport vehicles to collect data from the kebeles. But he was able to collect data while walking in the nearby kebeles and renting private motorbikes in the far ones. The interviewee, government officials and the FGD members were so busy of their activities to give time for the interview and FGD respectively. However, by discussing with the interviewee and the FGD members and by arranging convenient time the interview and FGD were conducted in better way.

Since it was the first study conducted on the role of partnership between NGOs and local governments in rural development, logistic regression models were used to find out the factors associated with it. As a result, there is no literature related to the findings.

## **1.9. Operational definition of key terms**

The study does not include traditional civil society organizations. Although the terms NGO and civil society are different, they were used interchangeably in the study. This study therefore recognizes the following broad categories:

***Nongovernmental organization:*** These can be local or international, and are organizations engaged in economic, social and environmental activities of development in the woreda. They are voluntary and non-profit organizations operating different development activities to improve the overall livelihood of the community in the study area.

***Local government:*** Local government in this study means, Geta woreda administration. As one of Ethiopia's woreda structure, Geta woreda, as autonomous and self-governing entities, has elected councils, executive committees, and administrative structures.

***Partnership:*** It is a process of cooperation in which NGOs in the woreda and the woreda government jointly carry out activities that can improve the living standards of the community through coordination and cooperation. Through this process the two parties can solve diverse challenges of the community and can achieve their shared goals.

***Rural development:*** Rural development in this study means that, the process of improving the quality of life and economic, social and environmental well-being of the rural community in the woreda.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1. Introduction

Partnerships are generally defined as voluntary and cooperative connections between colourful parties, both state and non-state, in which all actors agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or take over a specific task and to partake pitfalls, liabilities, coffers, capabilities and benefits (UNDP 2004). To address the intended objectives the researcher reviewed different literatures. This chapter includes the main concepts of GO-NGO partnership, and rural development; theoretical analysis and framework of the dependent and independent variables.

### 2.2. Empirical Review

#### 2.2.1. What are NGOs?

It's not easy to define NGOs because they are different in nature, origin, structure, purposes they pursue and the colourful interests and testaments they represent. Still, different scholars and agencies have defined them as they perceive them and depending upon the specific situation the NGOs are in (Atnafu 2006). While the term NGO is veritably extensively used, there are also intermittent references to other analogous terms similar as 'non-profit', 'voluntary' and 'civil society' associations, to name just a sum (Lewis 2009).

Utmost of them are charitable serving the community; embody the idea of altruism and not for profit, self-motivated and committed to help the poor, the indigent and the weak; independent from outside hindrance and control.

Working within the broader field of third sector or non-profit exploration, (Salamon 1992) have famously argued that utmost delineations have been either legal (fastening on the type of formal registration and status of organizations in different country surrounds), profitable (in terms of the source of the organization's coffers) or functional (based on the type of conditioning it undertakes). Since these only ever cover part of the picture, they have rather developed a 'structural/ functional' description, deduced from the observable features of an organization (Lewis 2009). Deduced from observable features of an organization (Salamon 1992) handed the following.

*..... proposes that a third sector organization has the following five key characteristics: it is formal, that is, the organization is institutionalized in that it has regular meetings, office bearers and some organizational permanence; it is private in that it is institutionally separate from government, though it may receive some support from government; it is non-*

*profit distributing, and if a financial surplus is generated it does not accrue to owners or directors (often termed the 'non-distribution constraint'); it is self-governing and therefore able to control and manage its own affairs; and finally it is voluntary, and even if it does not use volunteer staff as such, there is at least some degree of voluntary participation in the conduct or management of the organization, such as in the form of a voluntary board of governance (Salamon 1992).*

In Ethiopia, the Christian Relief and Development Association (CRDA 2006) define NGO as a voluntary organization established with the commitment to help depressed or marginalized sectors of society; Not-for-profit (not self-serving) organizations established to support and help lower fortunate communities and members of society with little or no income. Nongovernmental Organizations established in such a way that any support they appeal for or secure is accepted independent from Government (CRDA 2006).

Thus, from the above delineations, it is understood that NGOs are voluntary organizations established freely with the commitment to help underprivileged or marginalized sectors of society; non-profit (not self-serving) organizations established to support and help underprivileged communities and members of society with little or no income; established in such a way that any support they secure is accepted singly of government.

### **2.2.2. The Rise and Growth of NGOs**

In Africa promoted by IMF and World Bank, structural adjustment programmes promoted by benefactors from the early 1980s have had a major impact throughout Africa. This came at a time of profitable extremity during which numerous countries were faced with stagnant husbandry and adding public debt. These structural adjustment programmes have had profound effects on the capability of the state to deliver introductory services. Government expenditure has been oppressively cut and the poor have been hit hardest, with government health, education, agrarian and water supply programmes unfit to supply acceptable level of provision. From this space fashioned by the compression of the state, NGOs have emerged as major service providers in Africa (Hassen 2011).

In Ethiopia the development of NGOs pass three phases: in the first phase NGOs in the country completely involved in the relief and philanthropic work (Belew 2010). During this phase, NGOs in Ethiopia engaged in furnishing services similar as nutrition, apparel, sanctum, primary health care, education, transpiration and water supply. Utmost relief NGOs were deep embedded in the country during the 1974- 75 and 1984- 85 famine (CEU 1996). The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase is the de-linking of relief and philanthropic work or a phase of

recuperation provision. During the recuperation phase in addition to their relief work NGOs began to involve in soil conservation and a forestation conditioning (CEU 1996).

In the third phase NGOs in the country try to engage in governance, advocacy of human rights and rule of law, observance of rights of people, which has important value for the democratization process of the country (CEU 1996).

The presence of NGOs in Ethiopia is a fairly recent event (Kassahun 2002). Traditional voluntary philanthropic practice in Ethiopia is as old as the society itself (Pankrust 1958). In traditional Ethiopian society, the burden of feeding for the indigent and underprivileged was the responsibility of the extended family, religious institutions like the Church, and indigenous social organizations, whose conduct were rested on artistic and humanitarian values. This is a traditional non-govern- internal system of voluntary action (Kassahun 2002), (CRDA 2006).

Essentially (Dessalegn 2008) uncovered the two most imperative components for the development of NGO sector in Ethiopia: one was that until exceptionally as of late the sector comprised of a few number of organizations, and the second that they have worked beneath troublesome and now and then attempting circumstances (Dessalegn 2008). Both imperial and *Derg* administration were against dissident ( (Dessalegn 2008), (Kassahun 2002).

### **2.2.3. The Contribution of NGOs in Development**

Indeed though NGOs are highly diverse organizations, the one common thing is that they are not concerned on short-term targets, and, hence, they devote themselves to long-term issues like climate change, malaria forestalment, or moral rights. In addition, public checks state that NGOs frequently have public trust, which makes them a useful deputy for societal enterprises (Hall-Jones 2006). Next, it is bandied four important major functions of NGOs. These functions are social development, sustainable community development, sustainable development, and sustainable consumption.

Numerous lawyers of NGO handed different reason for the relative significance of NGO over state. Late 1980s, they appealed to different sections of the development community for different reasons. For some Western donors, who had become irritated with the frequently regulatory and ineffective government- to-government, project-based aid also in vogue, NGOs handed an indispensable and more flexible, responsiveness, the capacity to experiment and learn from mistake, linking process to outgrowth backing channel, which potentially offered advance chance of local level implementation and grassroots

participation (Lewis 2009); (Tunmer 1997). In this regard, (Fowler 1991) classified the above features in to two distinctive characteristics of NGO:

1. NGO relationship with heirs are based on principle of voluntarism,
2. NGO have task acquainted approach that permit them to achieve applicable organization development, change and diversity, rather than maintenance, control and uniformity, can be their image and organizational design (Fowler 1991).

There are two opposing beliefs regarding the contribution of NGOs in development (Tegegn 1994). The first is the optimists' belief that considers the contribution of NGOs in poverty reduction as alternate to none. And if there are some problems in the achievement of NGO objects, they are surmountable; and if there are miscalculations, they can be corrected. The other belief is sceptics that take NGOs as lacking the effectiveness in grass roots development, unfit to deliver the goods and find them uncertain and occasionally confused of what they are doing. They don't feel to be satisfied with the achievements of NGOs in development.

In Ethiopia, fastening on the contribution of NGOs on development, (Dessalegn 2008) handed that

*..... the global Resources mobilized by the voluntary sector are immense and this has benefited the Country's economy significantly* (Dessalegn 2008).

NGOs in Ethiopia played significant role for the original establishment of academy clubs in the areas of dangerous traditional practices, child rights, violence against girls, carnal discipline and the suchlike are issues which were later accepted as a co-curricular exertion at academy. Also, NGOs like Action Network for Prevention Against Child abuse and Neglect in Ethiopia (ANPACNE), and Mary Joy are the statuette in initiating and supporting the establishment of children's congresses and children's council in the country which helps the new generation to train republic.

#### **2.2.4. What is Government-NGO Partnership?**

The term partnership refers to the idea of the participation of significantly different bodies or realities as alliance, working together, in malignancy of italicizing differences, to attain a particular project, objective or aim ([http: www.interac.org/earthscan.htm](http://www.interac.org/earthscan.htm)).

Partnership is a mutually salutary dynamic relationship between or a mong two or further persons or organizations having analogous vision, goal, objective and interest. Alliances work their time, coffers, experience, expertise, knowledge and skills to work together complementarily by dividing liabilities grounded on relative advantage and make decision

concertedly. They fete each other's contribution, respect each other's culture, and stride to fulfil the assigned accountabilities. While working together, partners also maintain autonomy and independence, and attain their pretensions and those of stakeholders (Ojha 2001).

Overall, successful partnerships between NGOs and local government require strong communication, trust, and mutual respect, as well as a shared commitment to improving the well-being of the community.

#### **2.2.5. Why Partnership?**

A number of reasons encourage agencies to enter into relationships. One of the prominent reasons is that a sector or an agency cannot retain all desirable features that are needed to perform a job exhaustively as there could be limitation in the vacuity of expertise. Still, when the sector inter into partnerships, the attendant value is further than the value deduced from the individual endeavours. This value is greater for both the agencies and the society at large (Ojha 2001). Thus, organizations develop cooperation because they get benefit from working together.

According to (Ojha 2001), organizations establish cooperation for greater capacity, cost effectiveness, sustainability, addressing complex issue of common concern, large area content, educating stakeholders, augmentation, reaching vulnerable, experience sharing and literacy, precluding imbrication, complementarities, influence scarce coffers and creating wealth.

In addition, cooperation provides openings for all partners to learn new capability. For people in exploration and development, cooperation provides openings to learn about the global need for change; for the community, it offers openings to learn about new and better way of doing business by relating common vision, goal and objectives. Partnership also makes information available about the styles of accessing and using assets effectively, new relationship brings different skills and perspectives (Ojha 2001).

The benefits of partnership are potentially multifarious. Partnership is frequently regarded as having positive effects on the effectiveness of the programs and in particular on their medication and development and also on the selection of projects. In this field, partnership seems to generally increase the applicable and timely decision-making, the capability to absorb finances, the effective operation of coffers and the acceptance of the programs by the intertwined actors. Partnership increases the quality of opinions and decision-making processes, the legality and translucency of decision making.

### 2.2.6. Partnership in Development

Traditionally, utmost NGOs have been suspicious of governments, their relationship vary between benign neglect and outright hostility. Governments likewise frequently had suspicious views towards NGOs. Their relationship in Africa has been characterized as '*cat and mouse*', (Edwards 1997).

The relationships between NGOs and governments have been characterized by the following problems as governments tend to remove the innovative factors of NGOs (e.g. inventions in the area of gender and development, environmental operation, group lending schemes), benefactions and incorporate them into being public institutions; in some cases, governments feel that it is unreasonable and undesirable for public policy to be shaped by the vagrancies and trials of NGOs; some NGOs feel that there are veritably many communication channels to partake the results of their exploration and inventions with applicable government departments; some government officers feel that NGOs are frequently too uncommunicative about their work and don't wish to partake their findings, views to partake these in the public arena before trying to communicate and discuss with government; and because of lack of responsibility on both sides, the relationship between government and NGOs may be characterized by collective dubitation and distrust (Ball 1996).

### 2.2.7. Some Dimensions of Rural Development

Rural development is a complex and multidimensional concept that encompasses a range of economic, social, cultural, and environmental factors. Some of the key dimensions of rural development are:

**Economic Dimensions:** These are listed as income levels and poverty rates, employment and unemployment rates, economic growth and diversification, access to markets and trade opportunities, agricultural productivity and diversification and infrastructure development, such as roads, bridges, and communication networks

**Social Dimensions:** are access to basic services, such as health care, education, and clean water; literacy and educational attainment levels; gender equity and empowerment; social cohesion and community participation and quality of life and well-being

**Environmental Dimensions:** are land use and conservation practices, sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation and access to clean energy and sanitation

It is important to note that these dimensions are interrelated and interdependent, and that progress in one area can have positive or negative impacts on others. Therefore, a holistic and integrated approach to rural development is necessary to ensure sustainable and equitable outcomes.

### **2.3. Theoretical Analysis**

A theoretical frame for this study is developed grounded on the study of literature on theoretical perspectives of collaboration. It also formulated a conceptual frame grounded on the relationship between dependent and independent variables.

According to (Brown 1989), in Asia the NGOs are inclined to seek out openings for collaboration with GOs. Governments are getting more and more open to cooperative relationship with NGOs (Babbington 1993). So it seems that, bettered collaboration between GO and NGO is important for the effectiveness of the development process (Babbington 1993).

In the developing world, openings are growing for the NGOs to work together with GOs in helping people perfecting the quality of their lives (WorldBank 1990). But it isn't always possible for the NGOs to do all development activities of a country without participation of government. As a result emerges the essentiality of GO-NGO collaboration. Through this way the scarce coffers can be employed duly. The NGOs are considered to be strong in point outing local people's need, taking rapid decisions opinions on how to respond to the local requirements and support local voluntaries. Government has a potentially supportive set of advantages in that it controls major policy instruments, retains a broad profit base and has the capacity of large scale infrastructure investment and address complex specialized issues (Tunner 1997); (Hassen 2011).

(Babbington 1993) called the GO-NGO cooperation as a linking strategy between the state and NGO sector. (Montgomery 1988) refers GO-NGO coordination as regulatory pluralism in which the state aims to integrate NGOs in such a way as to defence the ravage of public trust in GO and help the GO to achieve its policy prerequisites.

The rational for GO-NGO partnership lies on the next ground

- I. Partnership ensures participation,
- II. Ensures application of knowledge and capability of both the counterparts,
- III. Optimum application of scarce coffers,
- IV. Ensures expansion and replication of successful program,
- V. Ensure cost effectiveness.

The partnership between governments (GOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) has been a subject of interest and study within the field of international relations and development. Several theories and frameworks have been proposed to explain and understand the dynamics of GO-NGO partnerships. Here are a few theories related to GO-NGO partnerships:

1. **Principal-Agent Theory:** This theory views GOs as principals and NGOs as agents. According to this theory, GOs delegate certain tasks to NGOs to carry out on their behalf. The partnership is based on the assumption that NGOs possess specific expertise, knowledge, and resources that GOs lack. The principal-agent theory explores issues of accountability, monitoring, and the alignment of goals between the two actors (Niskanen 1971).
2. **Resource Dependence Theory:** This theory emphasizes the interdependence between GOs and NGOs in terms of resources. NGOs often rely on GOs for funding and political support, while GOs depend on NGOs for their expertise, grassroots connections, and implementation capacity. The resource dependence theory explains how NGOs strategically position themselves to access resources from GOs and how this dependence affects the power dynamics in the partnership (Pfeffer 1978).
3. **Network Theory:** This theory focuses on the social networks and relationships formed between GOs and NGOs. It views partnerships as networks of actors who collaborate to achieve common goals. Network theory examines the structure of these networks, the patterns of interaction, and the influence of different actors within the network. It highlights the importance of trust, information sharing, and social capital in facilitating effective GO-NGO partnerships (Burt 2005).
4. **Institutional Theory:** This theory explores how institutional factors shape GO-NGO partnerships. Institutions refer to the formal and informal rules, norms, and practices that govern the behaviour of GOs and NGOs. Institutional theory examines how these rules and norms impact the formation, functioning, and outcomes of partnerships. It emphasizes the role of legitimacy, accountability mechanisms, and institutional fit in shaping the dynamics of the partnership (Meyer 1983)
5. **Collaborative Governance Theory:** This theory emphasizes collaborative decision-making and problem-solving between GOs and NGOs. It recognizes that complex

societal challenges require joint efforts and the involvement of multiple stakeholders. Collaborative governance theory focuses on building trust, fostering dialogue, and sharing power among GOs, NGOs, and other actors. It emphasizes the importance of inclusive and participatory processes in achieving sustainable outcomes (Ansell 2008).

These theories provide different lenses through which scholars and practitioners analyse and understand the complexities of GO-NGO partnerships. They help shed light on the motivations, challenges, and potential benefits of these partnerships in addressing social, economic, and environmental issues.

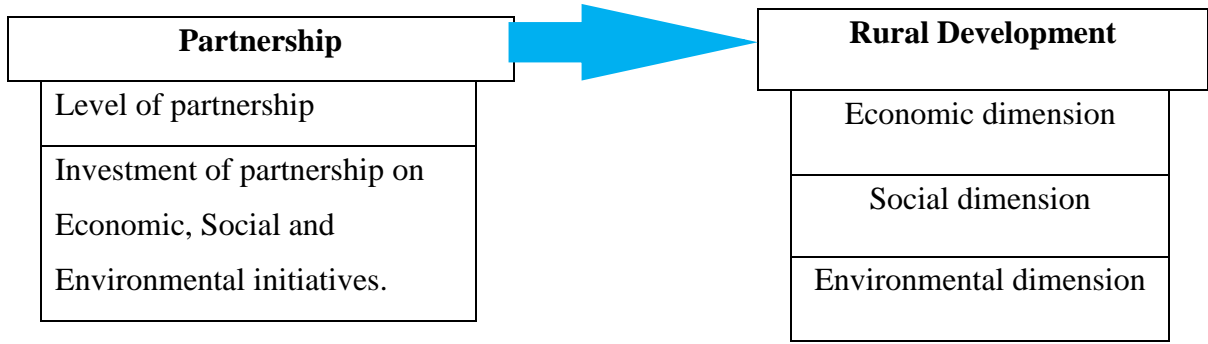
This study fits with collaborative governance theory. Because the woreda government and NGOs in the study area make decisions and solve problems in collaboration. In the woreda there is a high level of trust, transparent dialogue and sharing of power between the GO, NGOs and the local community. There is also an inclusive and participatory process in various development activities in the study area.

## **2.4. Conceptual Framework**

After discussion of different literature and studies as well as theories on the partnership of NGO-local government it is possible to set a conceptual framework. Based on theories and empirical attestations, the conceptual framework has been drawn up to explain the variables of the research in a better way and to understand their causal effect relation. It proposes that the dependent variable, rural development, is affected by the independent variable, GO-NGO partnership. But the dependent variable, rural development, has different dimensions that are economic, social and environmental dimensions. These all dimensions of rural development will be affected by the level of the partnership and investment of the partnership on economic, social and environmental initiatives.

**Independent variable**

**Dependent variable**



Source: Designed by the researcher based on the above literature review.

**Figure 1: Conceptual Frame Work for the Study**

**Table 1: Independent and dependent variables**

<b>Independent variable</b>	<b>Dependent variable</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Indicative question</b>
Partnership (level of partnership)	Rural Development	Changes in income, agricultural productivity and job opportunity	What are the economic impacts of the partnership on the community?
		Women empowerment, changes in provision of education and health services	What are the social impacts of the partnership on the community?
		Soil and water conservation practices	What are the Environmental roles of the partnership on the community?

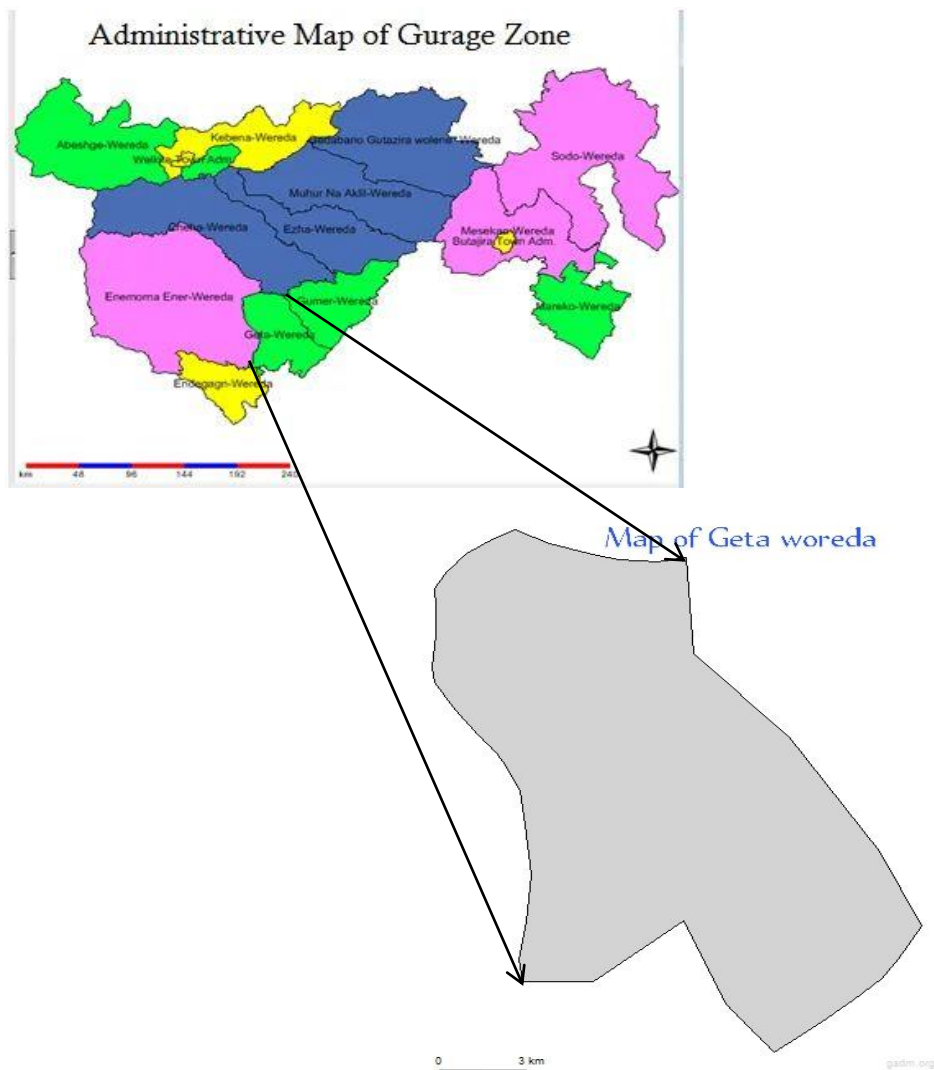
Source: Researchers adopted from (MohammedNaji 2014).

### 3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 3.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the whole methodologies that will be used to achieve the stated objectives of the study. Description of the study area, research design, research approach, sample size and sampling technique, data source and type, data collection tools, methods of data presentation and data analysis, and ethical consideration are discussed in this chapter.

#### 3.2. Description of the Study Area



Source: [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geta\\_\(woreda\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geta_(woreda)) (Dec 14,2022 07:22AM)

**Figure 2: Administrative map of Geta woreda**

Geta is one of the woredas in the Central Ethiopia Region. Geta is one of the sub-groups of the Sebat Bet Gurage. Part of the Gurage Zone, the Geta woreda is bordered on the south by the Silte Zone, on the southwest by Endegagn woreda, on the west by Enemorina Eaner

woreda, on the north by Cheha woreda, and on the east by Gumer woreda. Geta was separated from Gumer woreda at 2007.

Geta woreda is located at a distance of 256 kilo meters from the capital of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, and 97 kilo meters from the center of the zone, Wolkite.

Based on the 2007 census conducted by the CSA (Community Supported Agriculture) this woreda has a total population of 69,455, of whom 33,020 are men and 34,435 women. The majority of the inhabitants were reported as Muslim, with 77.6% of the population reporting that belief, While 17.19% practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, and 4.26% were Protestants ([https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geta\\_\(woreda\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geta_(woreda)))(Dec 14,2022 07:22AM).

According to Geta woreda finance office NGOs profile (2023), there are 10 different NGOs both local and international organization currently operating in *Geta woreda*, Gurage zone. These are:

1. AGP (Agricultural Growth program) – worked in agriculture sector. Its focus is improving agricultural productivity of different crops.
2. SLMP/RLLP (Sustainable Land Management program/ Resilience Landscapes and Livelihoods Project) – worked in agriculture sector. Its main focus is to improve climate resilience, land productivity and carbon storage, and increase access to diversified livelihood activities in selected rural watersheds.
3. Save the Children – worked in agriculture and health sectors. Its main focus is to ensure children have health care, food and shelter, as well as learning and child protection services when children need it most.
4. Right to Grow – worked in agriculture and health sectors. Aims to strengthen civil society organizations and community-based organizations in their crucial advocacy roles to promote sustainable development and capacity to monitor budgets in relation to the multi sectoral response to end malnutrition.
5. Digital Green – worked in agriculture sector. It is a global development organization that empowers smallholder farmers to lift themselves out of poverty by harnessing the collective power of technology and grassroots-level partnerships.
6. CALM (Climate Action through Landscape Management) – worked in agriculture sector. The development objective is to increase adoption of sustainable land management practices and to expand access to secure land tenure in non-rangeland rural areas.

7. GIZ-ISFM (GIZ- Integrated Soil Fertility Management) – worked in agriculture sector. The main focus is agriculture and food and nutrition security as well as conservation and sustainable use of natural resources (biodiversity).
8. Co-WaSH (Community led accelerated – Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene) – worked in water, mineral and energy, health, education and women and children sectors. Its objective is increased and sustained coverage of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the rural areas of the selected woredas.
9. UNICEF (United Nations International Children Emergency Fund) – worked in education sector. The objective is to ensure special protection for the most disadvantaged children. It responds in emergencies to protect the rights of children.
10. GDCA (Gurage Development and Culture Association) – worked in water, mineral and energy, health, education, enterprise and women and children sectors. The overall goal of GDCA is to transfer the historical self-help development effort of the Gurage people in to all inclusive organization with broader mission and contribution toward alleviating poverty and improve livelihood of Gurage communities through community driven development program interventions. (Geta 2023)

### **3.3. Research Design**

The study has descriptive research design. The study is used to describe the existing situation and the characteristics of the overall level of the partnership between NGOs and woreda government. The study describes the extent and role of the partnership on rural development in the woreda. And also describes the relationship between the variables by using logistic regression model. According to (Gall 2007) descriptive research is more concerned with ‘what’ rather than ‘how’ or ‘why’ something has happened.

### **3.4. Research Approach**

The study employed mixed approach. The reason for combining both approaches is that, they help the researcher to get deep understanding of gaps of the study and provide a richer band that gives a wide base to the finding of the study. In general, using mixed approach is helpful to the researcher to triangulate the finding of the study for its reliability and validity. Accordingly, quantitative methods were used because it helps the researcher to study the selected issues to produce quantifiable and empirical data to know existing level and economic, social and environmental role of the partnership between NGOs and local Government in rural development. And this study predominantly used qualitative approach

because, it is very essential so study the selected issues in depth analysis. Using mixed methodology help to minimize the weakness of single method and ensure the validity of gathered data.

### 3.5. Sample Size and Sampling Technique

#### 3.5.1. Sample Size

In the woreda there are 16 rural kebeles which are arranged in 3 clusters. Among these, three kebeles are selected from the three clusters as target areas. As the study focused on rural development, the three kebeles which are centers for the clusters are the target areas of the study. These are Senenina korefcha, Quante and Eskut kebeles. The reason for these three kebeles are selected is because as they are centers of cluster the NGOs are focused on these kebeles and they are potential in number of population and production. The households of these kebeles are target populations of the study because they are highly concerned about the role of the partnership between NGOs and woreda level government in rural development in the woreda. Senenina korefcha kebele has 432, Eskut kebele has 328 and Quante kebele has 312 households. Hence totally, 1072 households are taken as target populations of the study.

I have determined the sample size for the quantitative data with the help Yamane formula of 1967.

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

Where, n – Sample size,

N – Total population, and

r – margin error

The level of confidence which is decided by the researcher is 95% and the confidence interval or margin error that the researcher took the risk is 5%. Hence the sample size is:

$$n = \frac{1072}{1+1072(0.05^2)} = \frac{1072}{1+1072 \times 0.0025} = 291$$

These 291 sample respondents are selected from the three kebeles for survey data. In addition to this, 7 government officials are selected as key informants, 7 government employees and 7 NGO people are selected for FGD. The distribution of the 291 respondents for the three kebeles is based on the share of their number of households among the target population. Accordingly, 117 (40%) respondents from Senenina

korefcha, 90 (31%) from Eskut and 84 (29%) from Quante kebeles are selected. The distribution of the respondent is presented as follows.

**Table 2: Sample respondents' proportion**

	Target Areas	Total No. of HH	Sample size	share	Remark
	<b>Senenina korefcha</b>	432	117	40%	
	<b>Eskut</b>	328	90	31%	
	<b>Quante</b>	312	84	29%	
	<b>Total</b>	1072	291	100%	

Source: own survey 2023.

Among the ten NGOs in Geta woreda 50% (5) of them are taken as target NGOs on which the study is conducted. These are AGP, SLMP, Co-WaSH, UNICEF and GDCA. Because these NGOs play a significant role to improve the overall livelihoods of the community. Hence, the study conducted on these NGOs can represent the whole NGOs in the woreda.

**Table 3: Profiles of the NGOs**

No.	NGOs' Name	Abbreviations	Operating Sectors	Main Focus
1	Agricultural Growth program	AGP	Agriculture sector	Improving agricultural productivity of different crops.
2	Sustainable Land Management program/ Resilience Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	SLMP/RLLP	Agriculture sector	To improve climate resilience, land productivity and carbon storage, and increase access to diversified livelihood activities in selected rural watersheds.
3	Community led accelerated – Water supply, Sanitation and	Co-WaSH	water, mineral and energy, health, education and	Increased and sustained coverage of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the rural areas of

	Hygiene		women and children sectors	the selected woredas.
4	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund	UNICEF	education sector	To ensure special protection for the most disadvantaged children. It responds in emergencies to protect the rights of children.
5	Gurage Development and Culture Association	GDCA	water, mineral and energy, health, education, enterprise and women and children sectors	To transfer the historical self-help development effort of the Gurage people in to all inclusive organization with broader mission and contribution toward alleviating poverty and improve livelihood of Gurage communities through community driven development program interventions.

Source: Geta woreda finance office 2023.

### 3.5.2. Sampling Technique

Basically this study uses non-probability sampling because the three kebeles are selected as target areas of the study by multi stage and purposive sampling technique. Because the total woreda population was classified as three clusters and the target kebeles are selected from each cluster. In each kebele there are further stages said to be "Limat Budin". And the 291 respondent farmers are selected from each limat budin in the three kebeles by purposive sampling technique. Because, they are able to give accurate and adequate information about the partnership between NGOs and woreda level government, since this method is relevant to gain clear and adequate information for the study. From the rural kebeles, model farmers who have basic education are selected purposely. Because these people are not only model and have education, but also they are highly intimate with NGOs and the woreda level government. So as to be able to give adequate and clear

information about NGOs and their development projects according to their own kebele administration.

Accordingly, 7 people from nongovernmental organizations are selected for FGD. The target people from NGOs are all coordinators, focal persons and accountants of the organizations in the woreda and key informants were 7 government officials from the seven government organizations, 7 development planning core process coordinators and implementers were also selected for FGD.

The 291 respondents selected from the three kebeles. These respondents are model farmers and others they work in group arranged through the NGOs. All the selected respondents have basic education. The model farmers are identified as model by woreda agriculture office for consecutive four years starting from 2020. These respondents are selected purposively.

Among the ten NGOs in Geta woreda 50% (5) of them are taken purposely as target NGOs on which the study is conducted. Because these NGOs play a significant role to improve the overall livelihoods of the community. Hence, the study conducted on these NGOs can represent the whole NGOs in the woreda. The profile of these NGOs is here under.

### **3.6. Data Source and variables**

As a source of data, both primary and secondary data are used. The primary data are gathered through questionnaire, FGD and interview of key informants from those individuals who are selected purposively to the study. The primary sources are used to collect information on the opinions of respondents to identify the exact extent of partnership between NGOs and woreda level government and economic, social and environmental roles of the partnership on the community. The secondary data are gathered from available documents to triangulate the data obtained from primary sources. The documents including reports, meeting minutes, and other necessary documents from official sources are used mainly to collect information on the extent of the partnership and to triangulate the data obtained from primary sources. Accordingly, the data was collected from Geta woreda government selected offices.

The independent variable of this study was partnership between NGOs and woreda government. Which was dichotomous and classified based on the answers rated on the seven levels of partnership questions responded by the participants. Finally, the partnership was labelled “good” if the participants scored above the mean and otherwise labelled “poor”. There is no literature directly related to the classification of the independent

variable. However in health care related research, this classification technique is usual. The dependent variables in this study include economic dimensions, social dimensions and environmental dimensions of rural development.

### **3.7. Data Collection Tools**

Both qualitative and quantitative data are collected. A combination of questionnaire, structured interview for key informants, FGD and document review are used to collect data. These tools are helpful to gather ample of information and make analysis simple. Below the procedure of data collection is briefly discussed.

#### **3.7.1. Questionnaires**

The questionnaire was administered for 291 respondents from rural kebeles. It is developed as both open ended and close ended type of questions. It was focused on the existing level of the partnership and economic, social and environmental roles of the partnership between NGOs and woreda level government in the woreda.

#### **3.7.2. Structured Interview**

The structured interview tool is used to gather information from the seven government sectors' head offices that are used as key informants for this study. Because, they have a great relation with both NGOs and government, hence, they can give clear and adequate information about the two parties and their partnership. As the researcher's perspective, to manage the time and other resources effectively as well as to make the interview manageable structured interview is used for seven government officials. It is used for this research to take advantage of their respective strengths and overcome the limitations of others. The interview was semi-structured and included open ended guidelines. It also helps to reduce any bias of interviewers opinions.

#### **3.7.3. Focus Group Discussion**

FGD is administered for two distinct groups, one for 7 NGO people working in woreda level and the other for 7 GO experts. The NGO people working in woreda level are NGO coordinators, accountants and focal persons and the GO experts are development plan core process coordinators and implementers in the seven government sectors. The FGD is used to gather wide and deep information about the level of the partnership between NGOs-GO in the woreda. Combination of these tools is a reliable tool for the study.

#### **3.7.4. Document Review**

As a form of desk review, here the document review is used to identify the roles undertaken by the NGOs and to analyse the overall level of partnership between the two

parties in the study area. The reviewed documents are the reports of NGOs obtained in each sector, meeting minutes about work evaluation obtained in each sector and administrative office, checklists for monitoring and evaluation of the projects obtained in each sector and different records of permanent assets of the seven sectors.

### **3.8. Methods of Data Presentation and Data Analysis**

The data that is collected through survey questionnaire is presented by tabulation which is obtained through binary logistic regression model with the help of SPSS software version 23. The information obtained through binary logistic model is analysed by descriptive as well as inferential statistics method. The data that is collected through structured interview, FGD and document review is presented and analyzed in descriptive method. This type of data presentation and data analysis is helpful to understand and analyse the roles of NGO and local government partnership in rural development in the study area.

#### **3.8.1. Binary Logistic Regression Model**

Regression methods are essential to any data analysis which attempts to describe the relationship between a response variable and any number of predictor variables. Logistic regression analysis extends the techniques of multiple regression analysis in which the outcome variable is categorical.

Logistic regression allows one to predict a discrete outcome, such as group membership, from a set of predictor variables that may be continuous, discrete, dichotomous, or a mix of any of these (Gelman 2007).

Logistic regression is a statistical technique for predicting the probability of an event, given a set of predictor variables. The procedure is more sophisticated than the linear regression procedure. The binary logistic regression procedure empowers one to select the predictive model for dichotomous dependent variables. It describes the relationship between a dichotomous response variable and a set of explanatory variables. The explanatory variables may be continuous or discrete. Generally, when the dependent variable is dichotomous (such as presence or absence, success or failure and etc.) binary logistic regression is used.

The logistic model, as a non-linear regression model, is a special case of generalized linear model (McCullagh 1989) where the assumptions of normality and constant variance of residuals are not satisfied.

The relationship between the predictor and response variables is not a linear function in logistic regression; instead the logistic regression function which is the logit transformation

of the success probability is used. Consider a collection of  $k$  predictor variables denoted by the vector  $X' = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k)$ . Then the conditional probability that  $i^{\text{th}}$  response has exposed with the disease given the vector of predictor variables  $X_i$  is denoted by  $P(y = 1 / X) = \pi(X)$ . Then, the logistic regression model for explaining data is given by;

$$\pi(X) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k)}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k)}$$

Then, the logit or log-odds of having  $y=1$  is modelled as a linear function of the explanatory variables as:

$$\text{logit}(\pi(X)) = \log\left(\frac{\pi(X)}{1 - \pi(X)}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k ; 0 \leq \pi(X) \leq 1$$

Where,  $\beta_0$  is a constant of the equation and  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k$  are the coefficients of the predictor variables. The estimated logistic coefficient  $\beta_j$ 's are interpreted as the change in the log-odds for every unit increase or decrease (depending on the variable change in  $X_i$ ) holding other predictors constant (Agresti 2019).

### **Assumptions of Logistic Regression**

1. Logistic regression predicts the odds of an event occurring, which is based on the probability of that event occurring. Precisely, the odds of an event occurring is given by:

$$\text{Odds} = \frac{\text{Probability of an event occur}}{\text{Probability of an event not occur}} = \frac{\pi}{1 - \pi}$$

2. The response variable must be categorical.
3. Logistic regression does not assume a linear relationship between the dependent and the independent variables, but the logit regression equation should have a linear relationship with the logit form of the dependent variable.
4. The dependent variable need not be normally distributed, but typically assume its distribution is within the range of the exponential family of distributions (such as normal, Poisson, binomial, gamma); binary logistic regression assume binomial distribution of the response.
5. The dependent variable need not be homoscedastic for each level of the independents; meaning that there is no homogeneity of variance assumption: variances need not be the same within categories.
6. Normally distributed error terms are not assumed.
7. Logistic regression needs larger samples than linear regression because maximum likelihood coefficients are large sample estimates.

## Parameter Estimation in Logistic Regression Model

The most commonly used method of estimating the parameters of a logistic regression model is the method of Maximum Likelihood (ML). In logistic regression, the likelihood equations are non-linear explicit functions of the unknown parameters. The maximum likelihood estimation technique is used to estimate parameters for the model.

Suppose the logistic model  $\pi(X_i) = P(y_i = 1 / X_i) = \frac{e^{X_i\beta}}{1+e^{X_i\beta}}$ . Since observed values of  $Y(Y_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  are independently distributed as Bernoulli random variables, the likelihood function of  $Y$  is the joint density function given by:

$$L(\beta / Y) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(y_i = 1 / X_{i1}, \dots, X_{ik}) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{e^{X_i\beta}}{1 + e^{X_i\beta}} \right]^{y_i} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + e^{X_i\beta}} \right]^{1-y_i}$$

The maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters  $\beta$  are obtained by maximizing the log-likelihood function which is given by:

$$\text{Log } L(\beta / Y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ y_i \log \left[ \frac{e^{X_i\beta}}{1 + e^{X_i\beta}} \right] + (1 - y_i) \log \left[ \frac{1}{1 + e^{X_i\beta}} \right] \right\}$$

The maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters are found by the derivation of the log-likelihood function with respect to each  $\beta$ 's and set each equation to zero which is given as:

$$\frac{d\text{Log } L(\beta / Y)}{d\beta_j} = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

### **Goodness of Fit of the Model**

After fitting the logistic regression model or once a model has been developed through the various steps in estimating the coefficients, there are several techniques involved in assessing the appropriateness, adequacy and usefulness of the model. First, the importance of each of the explanatory variables would be assessed by carrying out statistical tests of the significance of the coefficients. Then the overall goodness of fit of the model would be tested (*Agresti 2019*).

The goodness of fit measures how well the model describes the response variable. Assessing goodness of fit involves investigating how close values are predicted by the model with that of observed values (*Bewick 2005*). The Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness of fit Test is the most commonly used to measures of goodness of fit for categorical data (*Hosmer 2000*).

#### **The Hosmer and Lemeshow Test**

The final measure of model fit is the Hosmer and Lemeshow goodness of fit statistic, which measures the correspondence between the actual and predicted values of the dependent variable. Hosmer and Lemeshow chi-square test is used to test the overall model goodness of fit test when we have many predictor variables or some of the predictor variables are continuous.

Hosmer and Lemeshow test is based on grouping cases in deciles in the sense that it is obtained by applying a chi-square test on a  $2 \times g$  contingency table. The contingency table is constructed by cross classifying the dichotomous dependent variable with approximately  $g=10$  groups in which the groups are formed by partitioning the predicted probabilities using the percentiles of the predicted event probability. It evaluates the goodness of fit by creating these 10 ordered groups of subjects and then compares in each observed group to the number predicted by the logistic regression model. The 10 ordered groups are created based on their estimated probability in such a way that those with estimated probability below 0.1 form one group, and so on, up to those with probability 0.9 to 1. Each of these categories is further divided into two groups based on the actual observed outcome variable (success and failure).

The expected frequencies for each of the cells are obtained from the model. If the model is good, most of subject with success are classified in the higher deciles of risk and those with failure in the lower deciles of risk and if the significance of the test is less than 0.05, then the model does not adequately fit the data. Thus, the test statistic is a chi-square

statistic with a desirable outcome of non-significance, indicating that the model prediction does not significantly differ from the observed. The null and alternative hypothesis of Hosmer and Lemeshow test is given by

$H_0$ : The model fits the data well.

$H_1$ : The model doesn't fit the data well.

### **3.9. Ethical consideration**

In the process of the study, the following ethical issues are considered. In order to obtain an informed consent from the respondents, the purpose of the study is explained clearly. Respondents are asked to give their informed consent orally before filling out the questionnaire, interview or participating in any discussion. Information obtained from the respondents is promised to be kept confidential. As the issue is sensitive necessary efforts are made. So that, the languages in the data collection tools considered the culture, religion and the comprehending level of the respondents. Additionally, all the sources used in the study are cited and listed in the reference part.

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to analyse various assessments about the role of partnerships between NGOs and local governments in rural development in Geta woreda. The analysis is carried out in two parts. In the first part, results of descriptive statistics were presented; in the second part, the role of partnership between NGOs and local governments in rural development were examined using logistic regression analysis with the help of SPSS software version 23.

### 4.2. Descriptive results

#### 4.2.1. Socio-demographic characteristics

**Table 4: Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents**

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percent (%)
Sex	Male	268	92.1
	Female	23	7.9
Education level	Primary	266	91.4
	Secondary	25	8.6
Marital status	Married	287	98.6
	Widowed	4	1.4
	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Age of the respondents	30.0	55.0	41.526
Family size	2	6	3.94
Amount of monthly expense	4500	7000	5371.13

Source: own survey 2023

An overall total of 291 participants were considered in this study. Out of which, the minimum, maximum, and mean ages of the respondents were 30, 55, and 41.53, respectively. This result shows that majority of the respondents were not aged and they are mostly at productive age. Hence, if they gain some contributions from different supporters they can improve their livelihood easily. The minimum and maximum numbers of families per household were 2 and 6, with approximately a mean number of 4. This result reveals that, especially, if a family of 6 members does not produce more and earn better income, it will be difficult to lead the family and improve their life. Therefore, it showed that they

should be supported in a better manner so that they can earn a better income and improve their lives. The minimum, maximum, and mean amounts of monthly expenses were 4500, 7000, and 5371.13, respectively. This result showed that, in the current situation of the study area, at the farmer level, spending an average of 5371 birr per month shows that it is a high cost. This high cost is an indication that the farmers are getting better income. Hence, it showed that these farmers are better supported by NGOs (Table 3).

#### 4.2.2. The level of partnership between NGOs and the Woreda government

**Table 5: The level of partnership between NGOs and the Woreda level government**

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percent (%)
NGO communicate with Woreda government officials	Weekly	8	2.7
	Monthly	214	73.5
	Quarterly	64	22
	Rarely	5	1.7
Level of trust between NGO and Woreda government officials	High	248	85.2
	Moderate	43	14.8
Level of transparency in decision making	High	250	86.9
	Moderate	38	13.1
Extent of Woreda government monitor and support the projects	Weekly	1	0.3
	Monthly	256	88
	Quarterly	32	11
	Rarely	2	0.7
Woreda Government feedback to NGO's	Weekly	1	0.3
	Monthly	260	89.3
	Quarterly	30	10.3
NGO's feedback to Woreda Government	Weekly	2	0.7
	Monthly	63	21.6
	Quarterly	226	77.7
Level of resources provided by NGO's	High	253	86.9
	Moderate	38	13.1
Overall level of the partnership	Good	222	76.3
	Poor	69	23.7

Source: own survey 2023

Table 4 showed the level of partnership between NGOs and the Woreda government. Out of the total, the majority of the participants (73.5%) were answered NGOs communicate with woreda government officials per month regarding their organization's activities and

priorities, 85.2% of participants responded that there is high level of trust between NGO and Woreda government officials, 86.9% of participants responded that there is high level of transparency in decision making, 88% of the participants answered woreda government organizations monitor and support monthly the projects that the NGOs do in the woreda, 89.3% of the respondents responded as woreda government organizations provide feedback to NGOs monthly regarding the effectiveness of joint initiatives or projects, 77.7% of the participants responded that NGOs provide feedback to woreda government organizations quarterly regarding the effectiveness of joint initiatives or projects in the woreda, and 86.9% of participants responded as high level of resources are provided by NGO to achieve the projects in the woreda (Table 4).

These results showed that communicating the two parties per month, having a high level of trust, and transparency between the two parties, woreda government monitor and support and provide feedback to the NGOs monthly and NGOs provide high level of resources to the projects in the woreda. This revealed that there is a smooth and strong partnership between NGOs and woreda level government. From the above findings contacting the two parties per month with a high level of trust and transparency means they are voluntary to solve the multi-dimensional difficulties of the community in their lives.

The table also shows that an overall 76.3% of the participants responded that there is a good partnership between NGOs and local government in rural development in Geta woreda. Note that the role of partnership between NGO and woreda government in rural development was dichotomous. It was classified based on the rate of answers to the seven questions about level of the partnership in the study area answered by the participants. Finally, the role was labelled “good” if the participants scored above the mean and otherwise labelled “poor”.

According to the data obtained through interview, most of the interview result indicates the NGOs communicate with the woreda government monthly. In the two FGD groups the discussion showed that most of the NGOs communicate with the woreda government per month. The reviewed documents like, NGO reports and meeting minutes about work evaluation, showed that although it is not consistent, the two parties communicate each other monthly through reports. Almost all of the interviewees were responded as there is a high level of trust between NGOs and woreda government officials. And the focus group discussions also approved that level of trust between the two parties is high. Most of the interviewees were responded as there is a high level of transparency in decision making

among NGOs and woreda government. In the FGDs the discussion showed that there is a high level of transparency between the two parties in decision making. The meeting minutes of work evaluation also approved the transparency between the two parties. According to the interview and the discussion, the woreda government organizations monitor and support the projects that the NGOs do in the woreda per month. The reports of the technique committee and minutes of work evaluation meetings in each sector showed that the technique committee in the woreda monitor and support the projects monthly. That means there are checklists prepared and evaluated monthly in each sector. And the string committee monitor and support the projects quarterly. The meeting minutes of the string committee approved this activity. According to the interview all of the woreda government officials (interviewees) approved that woreda government organizations provide feedback to NGOs monthly and NGOs to woreda government organizations quarterly regarding the effectiveness of joint initiatives or projects. From the two FGD groups the discussion also approved the frequency of provision of feedback. Meeting minutes also showed this frequency of provision of feedback. Based on the interview and FGD high level of resources are provided by NGOs to achieve the projects in the woreda and they were recorded on permanent asset records. The reviewed documents like meeting minutes, reports and records of permanent assets showed that high level of resources are provided by the NGOs. These resources are vehicles, motor cycles, water pump generators, office furniture, desktop computers, laptops, tablets, different educational resources and health instruments.

#### 4.2.3. Partnership and economic dimensions of the community in the woreda

**Table 6: Partnership and economic dimensions of the community in the woreda**

<b>Multiple response variables</b>	<b>Classes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Provision of agriculture and livestock development	Provision of agricultural input	287	98.6%
	Provision of livestock feed	0	0
	Provision of livestock medicine	0	0
	Capacity building training for agriculture expert	288	99.0%
	Provision of Agricultural technology equipment	203	69.8%
Small business development programs	Farming	291	100.0%
	Entrepreneurship training and education	82	28.2%
	One day chicken	291	100.0%
Infrastructure development projects	School building	250	85.9%
	Clean water projects	291	100.0%
	Road building	291	100.0%

Source: own survey 2023

**Table 7: Partnership and economic dimensions of the community in the woreda**

	Income		Saving		Production of barely per hectare		Production of wheat per hectare		Production of bean per hectare		Production of pea per hectare		Production of potato per hectare	
	5 years ago	Current	5 years ago	Current	5 years ago	Current	5 years ago	Current	5 years ago	Current	5 years ago	Current	5 years ago	Current
Mean	137.1	6817.9	0.0	1439.9	30.56	40.67	44.67	50.72	21.92	26.95	16.8	20.80	237.7	317.4
Min.	0.0	5500	0.0	1000	29.0	37.0	44.0	49.0	21.0	26	16	20	235	315
Max.	750.0	9000	0.0	2000	32.0	42.0	46.0	52.0	24.0	28	18	22	240	320

Source: own survey 2023

The economic contributions of the partnership between NGOs and Geta woreda government to the community were displayed in Table 5 and 6. The majority (98.6%), 99% and 69.8% of the participants agreed on agricultural inputs, training for capacity-building and agricultural technological equipment were given to respondents respectively, as a result of collaborations between NGOs and local governments. However, neither the provision of livestock feed nor livestock medicine (both 0%) received any attention from the collaborations between NGOs and local governments. Likewise, under the small business development initiatives, 100%, 28.2% and 100% of the respondents answered that farming, entrepreneurship instruction and training, and one-day chicken were provided as a project through collaboration between NGOs and woreda governments. However, there was no emphasis on shopping (0%), drinking tea or coffee (0%), or on local government collaborations amongst NGOs. All the participants were approved that construction of schools, clean water projects, and roads were funded by the partnership between NGOs and woreda governments, accounting for 85.9%, 100%, and 100%, respectively, of the respondents. NGOs and local governments' collaborations did not prioritize the building of health institutions and electricity (Table 6).

Table 6 show that the mean incomes of the participants before 5 years were 137.1 birr, with a minimum income of 0 birr and a maximum income of 750 birr gained per month.

The mean, minimum, and maximum current income of the participants were 6817.9, 5500, and 9000 birr per month, respectively. Also, the mean savings of the participants before 5 years were 0 birr. However, the mean, minimum, and maximum current monthly savings were 1439.9, 1000, and 2000 birr, respectively.

Similarly, the mean production of barely, wheat, bean, pea, and potato before five years per hectare in the woreda was 30.56, 44.67, 21.92, 16.8, and 237.7 quintals, respectively. The minimum production of barely, wheat, bean, pea, and potato before five years per hectare in the woreda was 29, 44, 21, 16, and 235 quintals, respectively. The maximum production of barely, wheat, bean, pea, and potato before five years per hectare in the woreda was 32, 46, 24, 18, and 240 quintals, respectively.

Furthermore, the current mean production of barely, wheat, bean, pea, and potato per hectare in the woreda is 40.67, 50.72, 26.95, 20.8, and 317.4 quintals, respectively. The current minimum production of barely, wheat, bean, pea, and potato per hectare in the woreda is 37, 49, 26, 20, and 315 quintals, respectively. The current maximum production of barely, wheat, bean, pea, and potato per hectare in the woreda is 42, 52, 28, 22, and 320 quintals, respectively (Table 7).

According to the reports of agriculture office and enterprise and industry development office, in the past five years job opportunity was created for 8,304 people through the projects in the woreda. Out of these 3,398 were females. Based on interviews and FGDs income sources of the farmers are diversified. That means their income sources are farming, livestock breeding, obtaining cash through different trainings. Reports of government organizations showed that, the livelihood of the community also diversified through the collaboration. These diversifications are like, grains, cereals, fruits, vegetables, diaries, meat, eggs, etc...

#### 4.2.4. Partnership and social life of the community in the woreda

**Table 8: Partnership and social life of the community in the woreda**

Variables	Classes	Yes	Percent
Effective education program through partnership	Changes in enrolment rates between a 5 years ago and today	291	100.0%
	Provision of educational inputs and facilities	291	100.0%
	Capacity building training to education personnel	291	100.0%
Effective healthcare programs	Improvement in Infant mortality	288	99.0%
	Improvement in Maternal mortality	288	99.0%
	Improvement in coverage of Preventive services	289	99.3%
	Improvement in Health education	288	99.0%
Projects done to empowering women	Organizing small groups in farming	291	100.0%
	Providing different live stock in kind	263	90.4%
	Capacity building trainings	50	17.2%
	Supporting by finance	123	42.3%
	Providing agricultural inputs	242	83.2%
Improving the participation of women in development activities in past 5 years	Strongly agree	20	6.9
	Agree	239	82.1
	Undecided	32	11.0

Source: own survey 2023

Table 8 shows the partnership and social life of the community in the woreda. Under an effective education program through partnership, 100% of the respondents answered that there are changes in enrolment rates between 5 years ago and today, 100% of the respondents approved that there is provision of educational inputs and facilities, and 100% of the respondents agreed on the provision of capacity-building training for education personnel. Similarly, effective healthcare programs result in 99%, 99.3% and 99% respondents were responded as there are improvement in infant and maternal mortality, improvement in coverage of preventive services, and improvement in health education respectively, provided through collaborations between NGOs and woreda

government. The partnership also implemented 100% of organizing small groups in farming projects, 90.4% of different live stock in kind projects, 17.2% respondents agreed on provision of capacity building trainings, 42.3% respondents agreed on projects supported by finance, and 83.2% respondents agreed on provision of agricultural inputs for women in the woreda to empower them. Additionally, the table also reveals that 6.9%, 82.1%, and 11% of the participants strongly agreed, agreed, and undecided their decisions respectively on improving the participation of women in development activities in the past five years.

There were different documents reviewed in the concerned sectors to triangulate the survey data. Based on the reports of education sector the enrolment rates before five years was 56% and now a days it is 73%. Therefore, this data shows there is a change in enrolment rate in the last five years. The reports showed that the NGO in education sector provides different educational facilities like exercise books, pens, pencils for economically low students, different reference books, different furniture, printing and copy machines, sanitary materials for female students and different lab equipment to the schools in the woreda. Reports of education sector indicated that, different capacity building trainings were given to different education sector personnel in different time. On those trainings the participants were teachers, school directors, cluster supervisors and office experts. The main objectives of most of the trainings were class room management, continuous assessment, preparation of daily lesson plan and overall school leadership.

According to health sector reports, infant mortality and maternal mortality before five years were 11% and 1% respectively. Now a days they are 0.3% and 0 respectively. Based on the reports this change is because of improvement of preventive services and health education. The reports showed that, coverage of preventive services before five years was 68% and today it is 82%. And the reports also showed that, there are improvements in health education.

Based on reports of agriculture office and women and children affaire office, there are 7 group of women in the three kebeles which are organized in small groups in different farming activities. The reports also showed that, the NGOs provide different supports to the organized women. The supports are different livestock in kind like sheep, goats and hens; different agricultural inputs like, seeds, fertilizer and seedlings of different fruits; and supporting by in cash and capacity building trainings. Number of farmers who have been provided different livestock in kind and agricultural inputs are 5,101 out of these 2,920 are

females. The participation of women in various development activities like water and soil conservation activities in the kebeles before five years was 5% in average, but today women participation in different development activities in the rural kebeles is 25%.

The interview and the FGDs also approved these the above improvement of social affairs of the community through the partnership.

#### 4.2.5. Partnership and environmental protection and conservation in the woreda

**Table 9: Partnership and environmental protection and conservation in the woreda**

Variables	Classes	Yes	Percent
Environmental development initiatives implemented in the woreda through the partnership	Soil conservation and erosion control program	291	100.0%
	Forestry and Agro forestry initiatives	283	97.3%
	Water management projects	265	91.1%
	Conservation of biodiversity and protected areas	71	24.4%
Renewable energy development initiatives	Provision of solar panel	291	100.0%
Improving awareness and understanding of environmental issues among rural residents	Agree	273	93.8
	Undecided	18	6.2

Source: own survey 2023

Table 9 shows the partnership and the environmental protection of the community in the woreda. The partnership has performed out 100% of soil conservation and erosion control programs in the woreda over the last 5 years, 97.3% of the respondents agreed on forestry and agroforestry initiatives, 91.1% of the respondents were agreed on water management projects, and 24.4% of the respondents were agreed on biodiversity conservation and protected area projects are implemented in the woreda. All (100%) respondents responded as solar panels were supplied to the local community through the collaboration as a sense of using renewable resources. The table also shows that 93.8% and 6.2% of the participants, respectively, agreed and were undecided about improving rural resident's awareness and understanding of environmental issues (Table 9).

According to interview and FGD results, water and soil conservation and erosion control programs are implemented in the kebeles throughout the year. This activity is implemented by the whole farmers for a specific month in a year and selective group of farmers in each kebele throughout the year. Based on the interviews and the discussions, the bare lands in each kebele were covered by different forest seedlings through the collaboration. This activity is specially for SLMP and GDCA projects. Reports of water mineral and energy sector showed that, there are different activities done through water management projects like irrigation system and digging deep water well. The reports, the interview and the discussions also approved that, there is provision of solar panels to the farmers through the collaboration. Based on the reports and meeting minutes of agriculture office and forest and environmental protection office, there is provision of environmental education and training, there is involvement of community members in the planning and implementation of environmental initiatives and establishment of community-based natural resource management committees.

### **4.3. Results of Inferential Statistics**

#### **4.3.1. The Hosmer-Lemeshow Test**

**Table 10: Hosmer and Lemeshow Test**

<b>Chi-square</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
8.745	8	.364

Source: own survey 2023

The Hosmer-Lemeshow test findings (p-value = 0.364) was non-significant, demonstrating the good fit of the logistic model (Table 10).

### 4.3.2. Bivariate logistic regression results

**Table 11: Bivariate logistic regression**

Bivariate logistic regression results of factors associated with role of partnership between NGOs and local government in rural development in Geta woreda.

Variable	Odds ratio (OR)	(95% CI)		P-value
		Lower	Upper	
Agriculture and livestock development initiatives	3.007	1.726	5.242	0.000
Small business development programs	2.947	1.495	5.810	0.002
Infrastructure development projects	5.023	2.700	9.346	0.000
Change in income	1.652	1.249	2.170	0.000
Change in saving	1.961	1.671	2.292	0.000
Change in barely production per hectare	1.009	.792	1.285	0.942
Change in wheat production per hectare	.989	.916	1.069	0.786
Change in bean production per hectare	1.046	.759	1.441	0.785
Change in pea production per hectare	.877	.586	1.312	0.524
Change in potato production per hectare	1.008	.740	1.372	0.960
Empowering women by providing projects	3.776	2.065	6.905	0.000
Improving the participation of women in development activities	2.156	1.093	4.254	0.027
Environmental development initiatives	13.680	5.196	36.015	0.000
Improving awareness and understanding of environmental issues among rural residents	10.075	3.447	29.444	0.000

Source: own survey 2023

Bivariate logistic analysis show that agriculture and livestock development initiatives, small business development programs, infrastructure development projects, change in income, change in saving, empowering women by providing projects, improving the participation of women, environmental development initiatives, and improving awareness and understanding of environmental issues among rural residents were significantly associated with the role of partnership between NGOs and local governments in rural development at 0.05 levels of significance (Table 11). Therefore, variables that were statistically significant at the 5% level in bivariate (univariate) analyses were subjected to a multivariate logistic regression model.

### 4.3.3. Multivariate Logistic Regression Results

**Table 12: Multivariate logistic regression**

Multivariate logistic regression results of factors associated with partnership between NGOs and local government in rural development in Geta woreda.

Variables	Categories	OR	95% C.I for OR		P-value
			Lower	Upper	
Agriculture and livestock development initiatives	No	1			
	Yes	2.724	1.313	5.653	.007
Small business development programs	No	1			
	Yes	4.164	1.640	10.571	.003
Infrastructure development projects	No	1			
	Yes	5.417	2.399	12.236	.000
Change in income	Continuous	1.560	1.171	2.081	.017
Change in saving	Continuous	1.720	1.081	2.751	.023
Empowering women by providing projects	No	1			
	Yes	3.969	1.781	8.847	.001
Improving the participation of women	Strongly agree	17.60	4.577	67.697	.000
	Agree	4.838	1.018	22.993	.047
	Undecided	1			
Environmental development initiatives	No	1			
	Yes	9.152	2.861	29.279	.000
Improving awareness and understanding of environmental issues among rural residents	Agree	7.906	1.732	36.087	.008
	Undecided	1			

Source: own survey 2023

#### 4.3.3.1. Partnership and economic dimensions of rural development in the woreda

The odds of participants who gained contributions in good agriculture and livestock development initiatives like agricultural inputs, livestock food and medicine, capacity building training for agriculture, and agricultural technology equipment were 2.72 times

more likely to have good roles in rural development than participants did not support from partnership in agriculture and livestock development initiatives. These findings could indicate the importance of providing support and resources to individuals involved in agriculture and livestock development initiatives. By ensuring access to necessary inputs, training, and technology, the partnership can significantly contribute to rural development outcomes.

The finding also reveals that the odds of participants who gained contributions in involvement in small business development programs such as shopping, farming, tea and coffee, chicken, and entrepreneurship training and education were 4.16 times more likely to have good roles in rural development than those who were not supported in small business development programs. These findings might highlight the importance of providing support and resources for small business development programs in rural communities. By encouraging partnership and involvement in various sectors such as shopping, farming, chicken and entrepreneurship training, there is a greater likelihood of positive impacts on rural development. This not only enhances economic growth but also improves the overall well-being of the community.

Similarly, the log odds of participants who gained contributions in involvement in infrastructure development projects like constructing school buildings, building of health institutions, clean water projects, road building, and electricity were 5.42 times more likely to have good roles in rural development than participants that did not support the partnerships in infrastructure development projects. These findings suggest that investing in infrastructure development projects can significantly contribute to rural development. It is crucial for partnerships to prioritize and support such initiatives in order to bring about tangible improvements in the community.

The finding reveals that a one-unit increase in the change in income of the participants who gained the partnership contribution makes rural development 1.56 times more likely to be good. Similarly, a one-unit increase in the change in savings of the participants who obtained a partnership contribution makes rural development 1.72 times more likely to be good. These findings might suggest that the increase in income and savings resulting from the partnership significantly contribute to the overall improvement of rural development. This indicates the importance of continued support and investment in agricultural and livestock initiatives to further enhance the well-being of the community.

#### **4.3.3.2.Partnership and social life of the community in the woreda**

The finding also shows that the log odds of participants who gained contributions to empowering women by providing projects like organizing small groups, raising livestock, farming, capacity-building training, and finance were 3.97 times more likely to have good roles in rural development than those that did not get contributions to empowering women by providing projects. This suggests that empowering women through these projects not only benefits the individuals involved but also has a positive impact on the overall development of rural areas. These findings highlight the importance of gender-inclusive initiatives in promoting sustainable rural development.

The log odds of strongly agreeing participants who were supported by partnership to improving the participation of women through training and support, decision-making processes in the community, establishing community development committees, and promoting the participation of women in community meetings and events were 17.6 times more likely to have good roles in rural development than those who did not decide about improving the participation of women. Similarly, the finding shows that the odds of participants who were supported by the partnership agreeing to the requirements of improving the participation of women through training and support, decision-making processes in the community, establishing community development committees, and promoting the participation of women in community meetings and events were 4.84 times more likely to have good roles in rural development than those who did not decide about improving the participation of women. These findings might suggest the significant impact of the partnership in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in rural development. The results suggest that actively involving women in decision-making processes and providing them with training and support can greatly enhance their role and contribution to community development.

#### **4.3.3.3.Partnership and environmental protection and conservation in the woreda**

Furthermore, the log odds of participants who were supported by the partnership in environmental development initiatives such as soil conservation and erosion control programs, forestry and agroforestry initiatives, water management projects, small irrigation projects, and conservation of biodiversity and protected areas were 9.15 times more likely to have good roles in rural development than participants that were not supported by the partnership in environmental development initiatives. This result suggests that

incorporating environmental development initiatives into projects can significantly contribute to positive outcomes in rural development.

The odds of participants who were supported by the partnership agreed to the requirements of improving awareness and understanding of environmental issues among rural residents, such as providing environmental education and training programs, promoting sustainable farming practices, involving community members in the planning and implementation of environmental initiatives, and establishing community-based natural resource management committees, were 7.9 times more likely to have good roles in rural development than participants that did not decide on the issue.

## 5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to draw conclusion and recommendations of the study. The conclusion and recommendations of this study are based on the findings obtained from analysis and interpretation of the data in the previous chapter.

### 5.2. Summary

The study was assessed the role of partnership between NGOs and local government in rural development in Geta woreda. This study shows that about 76.3% of the participants responded that there is a good partnership between NGOs and local government in Geta woreda. That good partnership had greater roles in rural development in the local community. The role of the partnership was manifested by different dimensions of rural development such as economic, social and environmental dimensions.

The logistic regression analysis were used to examine the role of the partnership between NGOs and local government in rural development. The finding shows that there is a significantly positive relationship between the partnership and economic dimensions of rural development in the woreda, such as agriculture and livestock development initiatives, small business development programs, infrastructure development projects, change in income, and change in saving; social dimensions of the community such as empowering women by providing projects, and improving the participation of women; and partnership and environmental dimensions of rural development such as environmental development initiatives, renewable energy development initiatives, and improving awareness and understanding of environmental issues among rural residents at 0.05 levels of significance.

### 5.3. Conclusion

The study investigated about the role of partnership between NGOs and local government in rural development in Geta woreda. About 76.3% of the participants responded that there is a good partnership between NGOs and woreda level government in the study area. The findings show that there is a positive significant relationship between partnership and economic, social and environmental dimensions of rural development in the study area.

The economic dimension of rural development was assessed by indicators like agricultural and livestock development programs, small business development programs, infrastructure development programs, agricultural productivity in different crops, change in income and

change in saving of the community. Social dimension of rural development was assessed by education programs, health care programs and women empowerment projects. Environmental dimension of rural development was evaluated by environmental development initiatives, renewable energy development initiatives, and improving awareness and understanding of environmental issues among rural residents. The overall finding showed that the existing partnership in the woreda plays a positive and significant role on economic, social and environmental dimensions of rural development.

#### **5.4. Recommendations**

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations can be made:

- ✓ By improving frequency of communication, monitoring and support, provision of feedback; by increasing trust and transparency among the two parties and by considering mutual benefits and the benefit of the local community, the level of collaboration between NGOs and the woreda government should be enhanced.
- ✓ As the residents of the rural community are farmers, the partnership should improve the livelihood of the community by incorporating livestock feed and medicine in the project initiatives.
- ✓ By providing access to education, healthcare, and other essential services the partnership should enhance the overall quality of life for rural community members.
- ✓ To improve the overall livelihood of the community in the woreda the partnership should involve the local community during the planning of the projects by making need assessments.
- ✓ To improve the incomes of the members in the groups organized through small business development initiatives, the projects should incorporate instructions and entrepreneurship training for the groups.
- ✓ Policy makers should include smooth and good partnership issues in developing public private partnership policies.

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## APPENDIX

## Appendix A: QUESTIONNAIRE PREPARED FOR FARMERS

**Wolkite University**

**Social and Human College**

**Department of Management and Development Studies**

### **Questionnaire prepared for farmers**

#### **Introduction**

This questionnaire is designed to gather information about the role of partnership between non-governmental organizations in Geta woreda and the woreda government on rural development. This study will be used as a supplement to my master's degree and the result of this survey will be useful to describe the impact of coordination between the two institutions. Your answer is completely confidential. Your name and which family you belong to will not be linked to any information you give me other than the fact that it is not mentioned on this form. I sincerely thank you for your cooperation in answering the questions included in this questionnaire as truthfully and accurately as you can.

(The information disclosed in this questionnaire will be used for research purposes only.)

#### **General Direction**

- Writing your name is unnecessary.
- Answer likert scale questions by putting a tick /√/ mark in the box provided.
- For multiple choice items circle the letter that contains the most appropriate or closer answer.
- Please, give brief and precise response or opinion, if any, for open ended questions on the space provided.

#### **Part I: Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents:**

**Instruction:** Answer the questions as they are provided.

Your kebele: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Sex: Male  Female
2. Age in year: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Level of education: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Marital status:
5. Married  Unmarried  Divorced  Widowed
6. Family size: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Monthly income (in birr): \_\_\_\_\_
8. Amount of monthly expenses (in birr): \_\_\_\_\_

**General Instruction:** For the scaling items given rate as:

1 = strongly agree 2 = agree 3 = undecided 4 = disagree 5 = strongly disagree

**Part II: The level of partnership between NGOs and the woreda level government:**

1. How frequently do NGOs communicate with woreda government officials regarding their organization's activities and priorities?
  - a. Weekly
  - b. Monthly
  - c. Quarterly
  - d. Rarely
2. How would you rate the level of trust between NGOs and woreda government officials?
  - a. High
  - b. Moderate
  - c. Low
  - d. Not at all
3. How would you describe the level of transparency in the decision-making process between NGOs and woreda government officials in the woreda?
  - a. High
  - b. Moderate
  - c. Less
  - d. Not at all
4. To what extent do the woreda government organizations monitor and support the projects that the NGOs do in the woreda?
  - a. Weekly
  - b. Monthly
  - c. Quarterly
  - d. Rarely
5. How frequently do woreda government organizations provide feedback to NGOs regarding the effectiveness of joint initiatives or projects?
  - a. Weekly
  - b. Monthly
  - c. Quarterly
  - d. Rarely
6. How frequently do NGOs provide feedback to woreda government organizations regarding the effectiveness of joint initiatives or projects in the woreda?
  - a. Weekly
  - b. Monthly
  - c. Quarterly
  - d. Rarely
7. How would you rate the level of resources (e.g. funding, staff time) provided by NGO people to achieve the projects in the woreda?
  - a. High
  - b. Moderate
  - c. Low

**Part III: Partnership and economic dimensions of the community in the woreda.**

1. What economic development initiatives have been implemented in the woreda through the partnership between NGOs and local government?
  - 1.1. Agriculture and livestock development initiatives
    - A. A. Is there provision of agricultural inputs? A. yes B. no
    - B. B. Is there provision of livestock feed? A. yes B. no
    - C. C. Is there provision of livestock medicine? A. yes B. no
    - D. D. Is there capacity building training for agriculture experts? A. yes B. no
    - E. E. Is there provision of Agricultural technology equipment? A. yes B.no
    - F. If any other (please specify)\_\_\_\_\_

1.2. Small business development programs

- A. In shopping?      A. yes      B. no
- B. In farming?      A. yes      B. no
- C. In tea and coffee?      A. yes      B. no
- D. In one-day chicken?      A. yes      B. no
- E. Is there entrepreneurship training and education?      A. yes      B. no
- F. If any other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

1.3. Infrastructure development projects

- A. Are there constructing school buildings?      A. yes      B. no
- B. Are there health building of institutions?      A. yes      B. no
- C. Are there clean water\_projects?      A. yes      B. no
- D. Road buildings?      A. yes      B. no
- E. Electricity?      A. yes      B. no
- F. If any other (please specify)\_\_\_\_\_

- 2. What was your monthly income at five years ago? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. What is your current monthly income?\_\_\_\_\_
- 4. How much was your monthly saving five years ago? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. How much is your current monthly saving? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. How much agricultural products did you get per hectare currently and 5 years ago?

	5 years ago	today
In barely		
In wheat		
In potato		
In beans		
In peas		

**Part IV: Partnership and social dimensions of the community in the woreda.**

- 1. How education programs are effective through the partnership in your kebele?
  - 1.1.Is there building of schools in the past 5 years?      A. yes      B. no
  - 1.2.Is there changes in enrolment rate in between at 5 years ago and today?
    - A. yes      B. no
  - 1.3.Are there provision of educational inputs and facilities in the past 5 years?
    - A. yes      B. no
  - 1.4.Is there capacity building training to education personnel?      A. yes      B. no

2. How health care programs are effective through the partnership in your kebele?
- 2.1. Is there any building of health institutions in the past 5 years? A. yes B. no
- 2.2. Is there any improvement in infant mortality rate in between 5 years ago and today?  
A. yes B. no
- 2.3. Is there any improvement in maternal mortality rate in between 5 years ago and today?  
A. yes B. no
- 2.4. Is there any improvement in coverage of preventive services in between 5 years ago and today? A. yes B. no
- 2.5. Is there any improvement in health education and promotion programs in between 5 years ago and today? A. yes B. no
3. What are the works that have been done by projects in the past 5 years in the woreda to empower women?
- A. Organizing small groups in farming A. yes B. no
- B. Providing different livestock in kind (hens, sheep, goats, cattle, . . . soon)  
A. yes B. no
- C. Capacity building training A. yes B. no
- D. Supporting by finance A. yes B. no
- E. Providing agricultural inputs A. yes B. no
- F. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
4. How has the partnership contributed to improving the participation of women in development activities in the past 5 years?

	1	2	3	4	5
By providing training and support for women's groups					
By integrating women into decision-making processes in the community					
By establishing community development committees that include women					
By promoting the participation of women in community meetings and events					

**Part V: Partnership and environmental protection and conservation in the woreda:**

1. What environmental development initiatives have been implemented in the woreda through the partnership in the past five years?

- A. Soil conservation and erosion control programs    A. yes    B. no
- B. Forestry and agroforestry initiatives    A. yes    B. no
- C. Water management projects    A. yes    B. no
- D. Small irrigation projects    A. yes    B. no
- E. Conservation of biodiversity and protected areas    A. yes    B. no
- F. Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2. what are renewable energy development initiatives implemented through the partnership in the past 5 years in the woreda? (Multiple responses are possible)

- A. Provision of solar panels    C. Capacity building trainings
- B. Provision of wind turbines    D. Other \_\_\_\_\_

3. How has the partnership contributed to improving the awareness and understanding of environmental issues among rural residents?

	1	2	3	4	5
By providing environmental education and training programs					
By promoting sustainable farming practices					
By involving community members in the planning and implementation of environmental initiatives					
By establishing community-based natural resource management committees					

## Appendix B: INTERVIEW CHECKLIST (FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS)

### Wolkite University

#### Social and Human College

#### Department of Management and Development Studies

Introduction: Good morning/afternoon. “My name is Seifu Temesgen I am a development study student at Wolkite University. I am interviewing people here in Geta woreda in order to assess the role of partnership between NGO and local government in rural development. As you are the member of the GO, I would like to discuss about the factors that hinder partnership between the NGOs in the woreda and the woreda government administration. “I am going to ask you some questions that are essential for my study. Your answers are completely confidential. Your name and household members will not be written on this form, and will never be used in connection with any of the information you tell me. However, your honest answers to these questions will help me better understand the constraints of the partnership, which is important to achieve development goals.

(Information disclosed in this interview shall only be used for research work)

#### Part I: Personal information

Your organization: \_\_\_\_\_ Position: \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Sex: Male  Female
2. Age:- \_\_\_\_\_
3. Level of education: Below Diploma  Diploma  Bachelor Degree   
Maser Degree  Above Master Degree
4. Term of managing in current organization in year:- \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part II: Questions regarding the level of partnership between NGOs and the woreda level government:

1. How frequently do you communicate with NGOs regarding the joint activities and priorities?
2. How would you rate the level of trust between NGOs and your organization?
3. How would you describe the level of transparency in the decision-making process between NGOs and your organization about activities of the projects?
2. To what extent do you monitor and support the projects that the NGOs do in the woreda?
3. How frequently do your organization/NGOs provide feedback to NGOs/your organization regarding the effectiveness of joint initiatives or projects?

4. How would you rate the level of resources (e.g. funding, staff time) provided by NGO people to achieve the projects in the woreda?

**Part III:** Regarding the roles of the partnership between NGOs and woreda level government on economic affairs of the community in the woreda.

1. What economic development initiatives have been implemented in the woreda through the partnership between NGOs and local government (microfinance programs, agriculture and livestock development initiatives, small business development programs, infrastructure development projects)
2. For how many people does the partnership created job opportunity in the past 5 years in the woreda?
3. In general, how many employees are permanently employed by NGOs in the past 5 years in the woreda?
4. How many beneficiaries are there in the job opportunities in the woreda?
5. What are the benefits to the local community through projects that can improve their standard of living in the past 5 years (e.g. income diversification, asset creation, general wellbeing of the household's, personal savings and women's empowerment, improving the living standard of the poor and reduce poverty at household level, opportunity of job creation and so on)?
6. Is there any improvement in the community's monthly income through the partnership compared to the past 5 years?
7. What is the yield per hectare currently and 5 years ago in the woreda?

	5 years ago	today
In barely		
In wheat		
In potato		
In beans		
In peas		

**Part IV:** Questions about the roles of the partnership on social affairs of the community in the study area.

1. How education programs are effective through the partnership in the woreda?
  - 1.1 Is there changes in enrolment rate in between at 5 years ago and today?

- 1.1. What are educational inputs, facilities and infrastructure provided by projects in the past 5 years \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.2. Is there capacity building training to education personnel?    A. yes    B. no
2. How health care programs are effective through the partnership in the woreda?
  - 2.1. Is there any improvement in infant mortality rate in between 5 years ago and today?
  - 2.2. Is there any improvement in maternal mortality rate in between 5 years ago and today?
  - 2.3. Is there any improvement in coverage of preventive services in between 5 years ago and today?
  - 2.4. Is there any improvement in health education and promotion programs in between 5 years ago and today?
3. What are the works that have been done by projects in the past 5 years in the woreda to empower women? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How has the partnership contributed to improving the participation of women and marginalized groups in development activities in the past 5 years?

**Part V:** Questions about the impact of the partnership on environmental measurements of rural development in the woreda.

1. What environmental development initiatives have been implemented in the woreda through the partnership in the past five years?
2. What are renewable energy development initiatives implemented through the partnership in the past 5 years in the woreda?
3. How has the partnership between NGOs and local government contributed to improving the awareness and understanding of environmental issues among rural residents?

## Appendix C: GUIDELINE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

### Wolkite University

#### Social and Human College

##### Department of Management and Development Studies

1. What is the level of the partnership between NGOs and woreda level government?
  - Communication, - monitor and support
  - level of trust, - providing feedback
  - level of transparency, - level of resources provided by NGOs
2. What is the impact of the partnership on economic affairs of the community in the woreda in the past five years?
  - job opportunity, - fund distributed,
  - yields per hectare, - beneficiaries,
  - income diversification and income level, - asset creation,
  - general wellbeing of the household's, - level of employment,
  - personal savings and women's empowerment,
  - improving the living standard of the poor and reduce poverty at household level and so on
3. What is the role of the partnership on social affairs of the community in the woreda in the past five years?
  - education programs effectiveness, - women empowerment,
  - healthcare programs effectiveness, - infrastructures development,
4. What is the impact of the partnership on environmental indicators of community development in the woreda in the past five years?
  - Soil conservation and erosion control programs,
  - Forestry and agroforestry initiatives,
  - Water management and irrigation projects,
  - Renewable energy,
  - Awareness and understanding of environmental issues,

Appendix D: SAMPLE PHOTOS

የጌታ ወረዳ የዘላቂ መሬት አያያዝ ፕሮጀክት ምዕራፍ ሶስት የሥራ እድል የተፈጠረላቸው የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች መረጃ

ተ/ቁ	ንዑስ ተፋሰስ ስም	ወንድ	ሴት	ድምር	ዓ/ም
1	Gorete	132	64	196	2012 ዓ.ም
2	Mafuday	90	70	160	2012 ዓ.ም
3	Abejay	45	35	80	2012 ዓ.ም
4	Aytemar	91	53	144	2012 ዓ.ም
5	Fuge	135	72	207	2012 ዓ.ም
6	Abe	42	51	93	2012 ዓ.ም
7	Gemisrt	62	52	114	2012 ዓ.ም
8	Guto	73	62	135	2012 ዓ.ም
	ድምር	670	459	1129	



የጌታ ወረዳ የዘላቂ መሬት አያያዝ ፕሮጀክት ምዕራፍ ሶስት የሥራ እድል የተፈጠረላቸው የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች መረጃ

ተ/ቁ	ንዑስ ተፋሰስ ስም	ወንድ	ሴት	ድምር	ዓ/ም
1	Gorete	150	75	225	2013 ዓ.ም
2	Mafuday	67	59	126	2013 ዓ.ም
3	Abejay	55	37	92	2013 ዓ.ም
4	Aytemar	81	52	133	2013 ዓ.ም
5	Fuge	132	62	194	2013 ዓ.ም
6	Abe	60	40	100	2013 ዓ.ም
7	Gemisrt	69	59	128	2013 ዓ.ም
8	Guto	63	49	112	2013 ዓ.ም
	ድምር	677	433	1110	



የጌታ ወረዳ የዘላቂ መሬት አያያዝ ፕሮጀክት ምዕራፍ ሰነድ የሥራ እድል የተፈጠረላቸው የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች መረጃ

ተ/ቁ	ንዑስ ተፋሰስ ስም	ወንድ	ሴት	ድምር	ዓ/ም
1	Gorete	140	70	210	2014 ዓ.ም
2	Mafuday	60	65	125	2014 ዓ.ም
3	Abejay	40	42	82	2014 ዓ.ም
4	Aytemar	96	45	141	2014 ዓ.ም
5	Fuge	145	90	235	2014 ዓ.ም
6	Abe	42	38	80	2014 ዓ.ም
7	Gemisrt	40	59	99	2014 ዓ.ም
8	Guto	65	46	111	2014 ዓ.ም
	ድምር	628	455	1083	

የጌታ ወረዳ የዘላቂ መሬት አያያዝ ፕሮጀክት ምዕራፍ ሰነድ የሥራ እድል የተፈጠረላቸው የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች መረጃ

ተ/ቁ	ንዑስ ተፋሰስ ስም	ወንድ	ሴት	ድምር	ዓ/ም
1	Gorete	152	78	230	2015 ዓ.ም
2	Mafuday	64	90	154	2015 ዓ.ም
3	Abejay	35	45	80	2015 ዓ.ም
4	Aytemar	106	43	149	2015 ዓ.ም
5	Fuge	165	85	250	2015 ዓ.ም
6	Abe	30	31	61	2015 ዓ.ም
7	Gemisrt	40	49	89	2015 ዓ.ም
8	Guto	80	66	146	2015 ዓ.ም
	ድምር	672	487	1159	



የጌታ ወረዳ የዘላቂ መሬት አያያዝ ፕሮጀክት ምዕራፍ ሶስት የገቢ ማስገኛ ስራ ላይ ተጠቃሚ የሆኑ የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች መረጃ

ተ / ቁ	የድጋፍ ዓይነት	2012 ዓ/ም			2013 ዓ/ም			2014 ዓ/ም			2015 ዓ/ም			ጠቅላላ ድምር		
		ወ	ሴ	ድ	ወ	ሴ	ድ	ወ	ሴ	ድ	ወ	ሴ	ድ	ወ	ሴ	ድ
1	ዶሮ							8	8	16	22	14	36	30	22	52 ✓
2	በግ				7	3	10	8	4	12	9	3	12	24	10	34 ✓
3	ድንች							28	13	41	26	16	42	54	29	83 ✓
4	ገብስ	18	9	27	12	5	17	16	8	24				46	22	68 ✓
5	ፖም	36	8	44	62	14	76							98	22	120 ✓
6	አቮካዶ							99	101	200				99	101	200 ✓
7	የጓሮ አትክልት	122	86	208	136	68	204	146	108	254	64	32	96	468	294	762 ✓
														<b>819</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1319</b>

