



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT STUDIES

THE ROLE OF WOMANS' PARTICIPATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS

ACTIVITIES IN CASE OF ANGACHA WOREDA IN SHINO FUNAMURA KEBELE

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BY:

Belachew Abebe

Mulukan Melkamu

Amaru Melkamu

ADVISOR NAME: HABTAMU G/ TSADIKE(MA)

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WOLKITE, ETHIOPIA

APPROVAL SHEET

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The Research Title on The role of women participation in the environmental protections activities in Case of Angacha Worade in Shino Funamura Kebele found in Central Region of Ethiopia, in Kambata Zone

Approved by Board of Examiners:-

Head of department	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Adviser		
_____	_____	_____
Chairperson		
_____	_____	_____
Examiner		
_____	_____	_____

Declaration

This is to certify the paper or senior Essay prepared by Belachew Abebe, Muluken Melkamu, and Amaru Melkamu entitled by the role of women participation for environmental protection in Angacha Woreda the case of Shino Funamura, central region of Ethiopia, which is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor in Geography and environmental studies, complies the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality.

Name	Id
Belachew Abebe.....	0171/13
Muluken Melkamu.....	0710/13
Amaru Melkamu.....	0106/13

APPROVED BY THE EXAMINER BOARD

Name of Advisor

Date

Signature

Name of Examiner

Date

Signature

.....

Head of Department's Name

Date

Signature

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ABBREVIATION / ACRONYM

AOSFK.....	Administrative Office Shino Funamura Kebele
AWAO.....	Angacha Woreda Agricultural Office
AWMO.....	Angacha Woreda Meteorological Office
AWTM	Angacha Woreda Town Municipality
CSA	Central statistical agency
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
FAO.....	Food Agriculture Organizations
GFRA	Global Forest Resource Assessment
UNCED	United nation conference on environment and development
UNFAO.....	United Nation Food Agriculture Organizations
UNGA	United Nation General Assemble
WRI	World Resource Institution

ABSTRACT

The poor environmental protection is one of the major problems of Ethiopia. However, the researches on the gender dimensions of the problems is limited, this study attempts to investigate the role of womens' for environmental protections in Shino Funamura Kebele. There were 70 respondents selected by random sampling methods. The data were collected through questionnaires, interview and observations and the information collected was analysed by quantitative,qualtative and mixed approaches like percentage and frequency. The findings of the study indicated that womens' in the study areas are playing important role for environmental protections. Through plantings tree, cleaning and preparing waste storage places. Based on the study findings, increased protections of women at grass root levels to clean their environment encourages the participation of womens' ,awareness creations giving effective training for womens' on environments issues are recommended to further strengthen the role of women for environmental protections in the future .The interview also Explain "some people in the community's insulate the womens' reject and unwillingness for participation of environmental protections" and the major challenges that the womens' in Shino Funamura kebele faced were the followings: - Lack of awareness, less motivations on for all women, Lack of organizations and government involvements. As it is shown in table the highest challenges that women in Shino Funamura faced is environmental problems that caused by human activities and the smallest challenge that they faced is inadequate community participation. Therefore, this implies that the major challenges that respondents are facings in environmental challenges that are cause human activities. Womens' education and access to educations for girls should be seen as policies priority.

KEYWORDS:- *Environment, protections, ecosystems and afforestation*

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 .Background of the Study

In the past three decades, protecting the global environment has emerged as one of the major challenges in the international relations. No fewer than ten global environmental treaties have been negotiated as well as literally hundreds regional and bilateral agreements. Governments have also endorsed dozens of comprehensive action plans, most notably the 400-page Agenda 21, which set forth a blueprint for implementing sustainable development. The result is an increasingly complex and rich body of international environmental law and policy. At least on paper, this provides a broad framework for moving toward a more environmentally sustainable future (UNCED 2012).

Environmental protection is a practice of protecting the natural environment at an individual organization or governmental level for the natural and human robot operating system (Harding, 2006). The awareness of resource depletion degradation of natural systems and dangers of polluting substance has greatly increased in the past decade. These ugly conditions are destroying fragile ecosystems and displacing communities especially, womens' for productive activity and increased the threat to a sale and health environment Vardhan, (2015).

The increasing awareness of the environmental damages caused by economic activity, rapid population growth and the protection of the earth as a single biosphere and more recently cold war system. Attention will have been paid on gender sensitivity in field of environmental protection. A more common view is the more womens' than man have positive attitude towards environmental issues Vardhan, (2015).

Government of the world are now see in the global dimension of number of environmental problem such as climate changes ozone depletion hazardous waste, distraction of biological resource, forest and impact of desertification(Karen Warren, (2015).).Womens' environmental protection has shown that womens' are the significant actor in natural resource management and major contributions in addressing some key environmental problems womens' a major role through their what as farmers and as a collector of water and firewood have close connection with their environment

Local environment and often suffer most directly environmental problems women direct contact with environment has produced their deep knowledge about the environment. Thus, managers and traditional scientist among other women are not only knowledgeable about the environment they are also productive and caring (Akwa, 2008).

Womens' direct contact with the environment has produce their deep knowledge about the environment womens' being primary role or reasonable for domestic and built or preserve the environment than man (Dankelman, 2010). Womens' play major role in managing their natural surrounding and adapt several mechanisms to deal with the kinds of environmental crisis they face. However, observed the response of government has not been significant and as a result women men and children continue to face problems including pollution Poor service women waste pollution and consequence of soil erosion and floods. According to_(World Bank_ 2009), women play an essential role in the management of natural resources including soil, water, forest and energy. They often have profound traditional and contemporary knowledge of the natural world theme. Gender Environmental relations have valuable consequence regarding the understanding nature between men and womens' the management and distribution of resource and responsibility and the day-to-day life and well of people (Nightingale, 2012).

Government of African nation womens' have now received increased attention to Environmental protection. So, they can enjoy social political and economic spheres. It believes that womens' in developing world are not only victims of environmental threat they are actively the major agent who can create lasting solution or many ecological crises the world facing today (Ethiopian press agency, 2012). In order to bring this solution many government including Ethiopian focus key sphere of interaction with the environment in which womens' play the biggest role, energy, agriculture, water management and sanitation and built environment (Ethiopian press agency, 2012).

Womens' have key role in my study areas that preserving the environment and natural resource and promoting sustainable development. Because still womens' have the main responsible for meeting household need, they are the major force in determine consumption trend. These imply that they must be fully improved environmental protection since environment directly affect their role (Oxford University Press, 2013). This inter relatedness of womens' and the environmental protection, likewise this study will focus on the inter relatedness between womens' role in environment protection. In Angacha, Woreda Shino funamura Kebele women was not participate

for environmental protections which is a serious problem. These problems have also major impact both on economy and the environments (ANWAO, 2024).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Environmental degradation becomes a global threat of imbalance in the in the environment when matter or substance after mixing land alters its properties in such a manner that the varied use of all or any of the air, water, and land by man or any other being's organism becomes lethal and poses dangers for health. It means that a person who has control over the affairs of the factor for premises and includes in relation to any substance the person's possession problem, such as plant deforestation, lack of soil conservation, or lack of waste disposal, is a different substance that can become an environmental problem under the Environmental Protection Act (EPA, 2012). According to the Global Forest Resources Assessment (GFRA, 2005), Between 1990 and 2000, Ethiopians lost an average of 150,900 hectares per year. The average annual deforestation rate was 0.95 percent between 2000 and 2005, and the rate of forest changes increased by 0.95 percent to 1.03 percent per year, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2011).

Environmental problems in the world make us vulnerable and a tragedy now and in the future. In the state of planetary emergence, environmental problems include climate change, ozone depletion, the damaging of hazardous waste, the destruction of biological resources, and the impact of distraction (Tolba, 2008). Global warming is emerging as the most serious environmental threat of the twenty-first century. Most countries on earth are facing environmental problems, and how to limit them becomes an environmental problem. The standard of the country and the and the age of individual lifestyles affects all world care. Curing environmental problems at global levels can originate from any corner of the world and affect all ecosystems. Environmental problems and their consequences would have been the major problem in the world. Environmental deforestation is a primary threat to developing countries and the main tropics. The global rate of forest loss has been shown to be million hectares per year in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2011).

Ethiopia is one of the most severely affected countries in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in deforestation, soil erosion, and degradation of agricultural land, which are key common in and in the majority of the highlands of Ethiopia (Cunningham, 2005).

In Ethiopia, much research has been done concerning the issue of environmental protection. However, there was scant research on the role of women's in protecting their environment. This study helped society develop the sense of responsibility needed to maintain a good balance between human and earth resources. Because they are directly affected by the state of environments, even though women's play a very small role in protecting their environment due to different problems that have appeared in the past decades (Massey, 2012), Generally, the role of women's participation in environmental protection has not been recognized in Shino Funamura Kebele for the past few years (AOSFK 2024).

This is due to the fact that the societies in the study areas did not have good attitudes towards women's participation in environmental protection activities. Previous researchers would conducted studies on environmental problems in Angacha Woreda in Shino Funamura Kebele, focusing mainly on deforestation, soil erosion, and degradation of the area. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the activities of women's and their participation in environmental protections to create a suitable environment. In addition to this, it has minimized environmental problems by showing different techniques of environmental conservation by participating women's during planting trees soil conservation, keeping pure indigenous water, protection, and waste disposal.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study was the role of women's participation in environmental protection activities in Angacha Woreda in Shino Funamura Kebele.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

1. To point out the women's environmental protection practices in Shino Funamura Kebele.
2. To identify the government role for women's participation in environmental protection activities in Shino Funamura Kebele.
3. To examine factors affecting female's participation in the environmental protection activities in the study area.

1.4. Basic research Questions

1. What are the practices of women's in environmental protection seems like in the study area?
2. What are the roles of the government to embrace womens' in environmental protection activities in Shino funamura kebele?
3. What are the factors that affecting female's participation on environmental protection activities in the study area?

1.5. Significant of the Study

This study would have the following significance: firstly, it was helping the community to know the participation of women in environmental protection. Secondly, it was useful for governments and interested sectors in this issue by providing an overview of the current opportunities and challenges of related problems with environmental protection in the study area. Finally, the findings of this study would be a possible solution for the community, government, local leaders, and other concerned bodies in environmental protection.

1.6. Scope of the Study

It is obvious that conducting research at the country, regional or zonal level is impossible. Due to this, the research was confined to Shino Funamura in Angacha Woreda. Therefore, the coverage of the study would be limit to Angacha Woreda, and the case of Shino Funamura kebele on the role of women's participation in environmental protection activities.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

In the course of the study, researchers faced difficulties to the successfully accomplished this study. This includes shortage of time, financial shortages, lack of published and unpublished materials in ability of proper data organizations and limited access resource. Managing financial constraints, time limitations, lack of motivation from respondents, and related literature reviews in a research study requires careful planning and strategic approaches. Establish a positive and respectful relationship with respondents to foster trust and cooperation. Communicate the importance of their participation and express gratitude for their involvement in the study.

1.8. Organization of the Researchers

This research contains five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introductions part, which consists of the background of the study statement of the problems, the objectives of the study:

research questions, the significance of the study's findings, the scope of the study, and the limitations of the study. The second chapter deals with reviews of related literature, which consist of the concept of related ideas and the topic under investigation.

The third chapter consists of a description of the study areas and research methodologies, which contain research designs, sources and instruments of data collection, sampling size and sampling techniques, methods of data analysis, and presentations. The fourth chapter deals with data analysis and interpretations, and the final chapters consist of a conclusion and recommendations for the study.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1. Introduction

Review of related literature is a critical analysis and synthesis of existing research studies, scholarly articles, books, and other sources that are relevant to a particular research topic or question. It aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current knowledge and understanding of the subject matter, identify gaps in the existing literature, and establish a theoretical framework for the research study.

Environment is everything that is around as it can be living things or nonliving things live in their environments. They constant interact with it and adapt themselves to conditions in their environments. There are different interactions between animals, plants, soil, water and other living and nonliving things, and also the totality of all resources (WRI, 2017)

A lot of study on women and environment has shown that women are significant actors on natural resources managements and they are major contributors on to environmental rehabilitation and conservation. In add sings some key environmental problems. Women play a dominant role. Women through their roles as farmer and collector of water and fire woods have close connections with the local environments and often surfers most directly from environmental problems. Women directly contacted environment has produces their deep knowledge would serves on agriculturalist water resources management and traditional scientists among other women. They are also productive and knowledgeable about the environments they also productive and carrying (Aaakwa, 2008).

2.2. Environmental Problems and issues in Africa

Africa is facings environmental problems. The major environmental issues in Africa are land and soil degradation, pollution, loss of biodiversity, problems regarding to waste disposals. Land and soil degradation: most of the land area in the countries shows evidence of degradation, which interns affects the productive resource base of the economy. Land and soil degradation include forest and agriculture land degradation's. An estimate 60% of cultural land suffers from soil erosion, water logging, salinity and the reason for land degradation are the extraction of cultivation land of low potentials, non-adaptation of edaphic soil conservation and

measures, improve corporations, indiscriminate use of agrochemical such as fertilizers and pesticides, improper planning and management of irrigation systems and extraction of ground waters in excess of their charges capacities (Yadav, 2013).

Pollution: another importance environmental concerns in this study; it consists of ,air pollutants, which has been increasing by development and industrialization, growing of cities, increasing traffic and industrialization. water pollutants, source of water pollutants includes discharges from industries and no proper treatment of swags (Yadav,2013).Loss of biodiversity: is another major environmental issue. The biodiversity in forest, grassland, wet lands and mountains desert and marine ecosystems is subjects to many pressures with the intense population pressures and ill-conceived development activities. The numbers of endangered species is increased (Chauha, 2014).Improper waste disposal is a problems facing to up regulation growths of urban areas without necessary infrastructure service and proper increased collection, transportation, treatments and disposal of solid wastes has resulted pollution and health hazards from these waste. The present money challenges particularly in large cities where by the amount of solid waste are increasing faster than the growth of pollution (Chauhan, 2014).

2.3 .Women Participation for Environmental Protections

Women participation in environmental protections is crucial as it leads to helps to society developments the sense of responsibility needs to maintain good balance between human and other earth resources. Environmental degradation particularly affect manly women and children, who consist. Because of this woman plays decisive roles in managing and preserving of biodiversity, water, lands natural resources (Akwa, 2008). Organization for securing and corporations in Europe observers the difference in roles of women and man in societies and there by the differences of women natures and man natures relations. This woman's nature relation is reflections in the core ideas of eco -feminism (Karen Warren, 2015).

Women are more relates to nature than men and the environment degradation's as well as the time of natural disasters and there is after women, children's and unprivileged selection are primary victims of the explorations along with the relations between operation of women and operation of nature's demands solutions to ecological problems from feminist perspectives As women participation for environmental protection is crucial roles in the world (Warren, 2010).

2.4. Environmental Protections Methods by Women

The women have adopted various methods and sources for environmental protection. These methods and avenues adopted and explored for environmental protection include methods in water conservation of waste management, struggle against quarrying and mining, particularly in agriculture, forest protection efforts, and environment protection efforts through self-help groups and neighborhood groups. The present money challenges particularly in large cities whereby the amount of solid wastes is increasing faster than the growth of pollution, solid waste dumped at compound dumping or left various illegal dumps. Women on the regular basis play to have them to keep the danger solid waste disposals. Women they are essentially in terms of garbage disposals (UNGA, 2018).

2.5. Forest Management and Tree Plantings

The need to protect biological diversity (forest) will be realized this is forest plays vital roles in protecting the social, water assets, and climate stables. There are so rich resources of product ranging from fruits and later to timbers part. Right not loss of spatial and the forest is some things that cannot come back against extinction is forever, whereas water pollution, air pollution ozone depletion and desertification is all control minimize unfortunately the main source of energies (cooking fuel) for women are from natural resource charcoal firewood and kerosene intensive use of on which can lead to deforestation, soil degradation and air pollution. Only rich women use gas or electric quicker. The interesting part of the whole dilemma is that have great role to participants these environmental protections. (Mago, 2020).

Womens' participation in the forest managements through tree plantings rehabilitation and conservation or protections in my surrounding areas that means to protect the environments the women widely participate to reforestation areas form of forest is beings' practices whereby small householder are coverage to grow more tree on their lands, the women trends after planting maturities in my study areas soil degradation and deforestation was minimized. It also planted 5 million trees in 12 years and set up some of them use to fuel wood forms its own trees. In additions to women participation in providing settings inversely and flowers to be over the environments. It is new very clear that women globally are playing a key role on the protection of the environments. (Warren, 2010).

2.6. Women in Agriculture and Soil Conservation

All over world women contribute to agricultural products as they produce more than half of all over the food that grows. Women play important roles to help their families in particulars and their communities in general sewing their food demands in the worlds. But the most surprising things is that the communities have not significantly under stud the efforts that exert in the last several years. Women are involved in agriculture and rural developments representing more than half of the labor required to producer food consumers in developing representations. Women are of course from mean integral part of farming households (FAO, 2008).

They involved in over half of the framing activities in many developing countries, bear most of the responsibilities for household food and contribute wellbeing through their income generating Activities (Etenesh,2005).In Order to improve the capacity of African countries to meet their food demands, women role have to be recognized and they should be given equitable access to and control over the lands, credit facilities, extension services and improve tools as well as memberships in cooperatives and other rules benefits(Aditya 2016).

Prioritizing women's practical needs and issues in local governments' agendas and for localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to stable environment in Angacha Woreda Agricultural office 2024. Some women associations like Association of Womens' in Forestry and Environment (AWIFE) and many others exist, which their objectives among others to educate womenfolk and the general public of the benefits of conserving and protecting the environment. The problem of the present day environmental protection cannot be solved with the involvement of a few selected groups of women. It requires a global involvement of the entire community of womenfolk. Today, there is need for participation of womenfolk, of every class/every locality, and any woman should not under estimate her role.

2.7. The Government Role for Women Participation on Environmental Protection Activities

2.7.1. Measures to Safeguard Women's Rights in Environmental Protection

The Government has a legal obligation to promote women's participation in environmental protection through various channels, such as receiving environmental education, holding marches and rallies. It supervises the environmental legislation and decision-making actions of governments at all levels and relevant departments, supervises the management activities of the competent administrative departments of environmental protection, and formulates the methods

and procedures for the implementation of these activities. With a focus on these problems, it is necessary to support women's participation in environmental protection by means of legislation and formulation of policies, make their legal status clear, and establishment registration procedure, rights and obligations, etc. This policy of female participation in environmental protection in China is set to develop and strengthen, enabling women to participate in environmental protection. In addition, we can learn from the relevant provisions of state organs exercising legislative power according to laws in other countries (Yamamura., 2021).

Ethiopian women face a number of challenges that endanger their economic, social and physical wellbeing; therefore, their needs demand immediate attention. Efforts to alleviate the hardships of rural Ethiopian women must consider feasibility, time-sensitivity and cost-effectiveness. Policies that promote women's empowerment in the realm of law, justice and politics, to help women gain access to land tenure and credit, markets, education, community- 18 decision making and household technologies; this has the potential to enhance the livelihoods of rural Ethiopian women and mitigate deforestation and depletion of forest resources. Furthermore, it is important to adopt technologies and practices that mitigate deforestation, curb forest resource depletion and enhance the livelihoods of rural Ethiopian women. Reforestation is one way to combat the increasing rate of deforestation, and can ensure fuel security, food security, increased water quality, sustained economic activity and increased awareness about environmental issues (Reynolds, Farley, & Huber, 2010). In addition, the introduction of more efficient and safer ways of cooking such as clean wood-stove technology can reduce the dependence on fuel wood and the negative health effects of cooking over an open fire (Reynolds., 2010).

The prevalence of harmful cultural practices such as early child marriage may decrease if the above recommendations are implemented (Shimekach, Tizezew; Pers. corr.; November, 2013). Addressing deforestation and enhancing women's access to important natural resources can greatly improve women's livelihoods in rural Ethiopia. In order to mitigate land degradation and deforestation whilst empowering rural Ethiopian women, collaborative programs and initiatives that involve governmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations and rural communities must be implemented. Ethiopia's three successive national plans indicate that women need to participate in natural resource management (Lemma, Tenagne; Pers. corr.; November, 2013). Therefore the programs must factor in the economic, cultural and physical needs of Ethiopian women and their dependence on natural resources.

2.7.2. Give Full Play to Women's Potential and Enhance Women's Rights

In order to give full play to women's potential and improve women's environmental protection rights, the most important point is to pay attention to women's social status and improve their decision-making power and voice in environmental protection. Understanding and mastering the knowledge of environmental protection is the key to enhancing the awareness of environmental protection. Therefore, it is necessary to publicize environmental protection and incorporate it into everyday life, so that more women can accept and recognize environmental protection. Only by enabling women to master more environmental cognition can their awareness be enhanced. Therefore, in order to enhance women's awareness of environmental protection, it is necessary to start from the cultivation of women's knowledge of environmental protection, use all kinds of environmental protection activities, strengthen women's awareness of environmental protection, and on this basis, enhance women's rights in environmental protection (Park ., 2018).

2.7.3. Improve Gender Awareness in Environmental Protection-Related Decision Making

We must encourage governments at all levels to incorporate gender awareness into their policies and formulate relevant environmental protection programs. For example: Education and training should be conducted in accordance with relevant policies in environmental protection in order to enhance the environmental protection awareness of decision makers, sensitize decision makers to gender issues, and enhance decision making regarding mainstream gender issues. second we must learn lessons from women's approaches in policy and program development greatly reflect the needs of women, evaluate potential gender differences, etc. In assessing the impact of the environment on human development, a gender perspective should be consciously incorporated, i.e., an effective mechanism for collecting, analyzing and using gender-specific data. We must strengthen research on environmental protection issues from a gender perspective, especially with regard to natural disasters and women's relations, and evaluate policies and programs from the perspective of whether women enjoy equal access to natural resources (Korolczuk ., 2020).

2.7.4. Promoting Women's Equal Participation in Environmental Management and Decision-Making

We must promote women's full participation in the management of environmental resources and the decision making of environmental protection, improve women's ability to participate in environmental protection, and promote sustainable social development. The previous differences

in the division of labor in gender discrimination will be reformed, so that women can receive different education in different fields, strengthen their knowledge, and enhance their management opportunities in environmental protection. The issue of women's rights is a basic human rights issue. A women's rights protection system should be incorporated into laws and regulations and internalized into social norms. In addition, women and the development of the environment need of legal protection and supervision. The second is to realize women's legal rights. In environmental protection, the law enforcement capacity of environmental protection departments should be strengthened to ensure timely prevention and solutions to relevant problems, providing legal channels for safeguarding women's rights (Shah D., 2019).

Ethiopia's varied governmental regimes have shaped forest policies and their impacts on rural women over the course of Ethiopian history. These policies and institutions have profoundly affected women's access to forest resources (Flintan, 2010). Focusing events such as the 1985 famine greatly influenced policies that govern natural resources, such as forests, and sometimes fostered greater inclusion of women, whilst other times, they further excluded women from important legislation (Hoben, 1995). During the Imperial Era (1941-1974), forest protection was within the jurisdiction of governmental forestry professionals, and political power was in the hands of the emperor and elite nobility. Forest law concentrated on exploitation and modernization, but ultimately failed to account for women and their dependence on forest resources. The Land Reform Policy was created during an era of government decentralization from 1975 to 1985, which placed natural resources, including forests, under state ownership (Ottoway, 2013).

In 1986, power shifted to an authoritative centralized government under the Darge regime. Even though this government sparked discourse surrounding forest policies, it did not value the opinions of rural Ethiopian women (Ayana, Arts & Wiersum, 2013). The famine of 1985 sparked a series of large-scale environmental reclamation projects backed by the government, donors, and non-governmental organizations that included hillside terrace landscaping, fostering the regeneration of native plant species, and planting new trees for firewood, timber, and erosion control (Hoben, 1995). Unfortunately, a significant reduction in agricultural production followed these efforts. Additionally, the concerns of rural citizens were not solicited in the planning process, leading some to argue that top-down governance excluded marginalized populations from decision-making (Hoben, 1995).

The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), a decentralized democratic system that focuses on increasing the role of non-state actors, was established in 1991 and is the current ruling political group in Ethiopia (Ayana, Arts, & Wiersum, 2013). Today, one of the most defining governmental institutions for Ethiopian women is the 1994 constitution, which included a clause that guaranteed gender equality and promoted women's access to important resources such as forest products, land, and water (Ethiopia EPA, 2004). There are also other institutions, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, that have played a critical role in forest policy and on-the-ground forest management, directly affecting rural Ethiopian women. The Ministry of Agriculture has made an effort to implement policies and programs that are intended to provide support and aid to the 'acutely poor,' a subcategory that usually includes rural women (Hammond, 2008).

2.8. Factors affecting female's participation in the environmental protection activities

2.8.1. The Concept of Affirmative Action

Equal rights mean equality between men and women, and equality between men and women is also called gender equality. This means that men and women are equal in rights, opportunities and responsibilities, and that man and women are equal in dignity and worth. On the surface, the concept of equal rights is a relatively neutral concept: men and women enjoy their rights equally, and they both give full play to their own intelligence and enjoy the fruits of participating in the political, economic and cultural development of their country. However, in essence, the concept of affirmative action actually refers to the realization of women's human rights.

This is because since ancient times, women have suffered from unequal treatment in education, politics and society, as well as serious discrimination, and robbed of their rights to equal treatment. Even now, women's power and status are not equal to those of men. The document adopted at the Third Conference on Women's Issues stated that "equality is not only about equal treatment of women in the law, not only about eliminating the discrimination against women in the law, but also about equal treatment of women in the opportunities and rights to participate in development". Therefore, the fundamental goal of the concept of affirmative action is to fully realize women's rights (Arat., 2022).

2.8.2. Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination is the product of gender inequality, and the root cause of gender discrimination is that women are not treated equally. In the context of historical development, the issue of combating gender discrimination has officially opened a new chapter with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states for the first time that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. In response to this principle, the United Nations has adopted many documents to proclaim this declaration, the most important of which is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. For the first time in international law, the document defines “discrimination against women” as “any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of preventing or depriving married or unmarried women of the enjoyment or exercise of their civil rights or any other aspect of their human rights and fundamental freedoms on the basis of equality between men and women”.

In this definition, the purpose of gender discrimination is to deprive women of their freedom and rights. In the Fourth Conference on Women’s Issues, an emphasis was once again placed on eliminating any discrimination against women and girls, stressing that women’s issues should be paid attention to since the condition of human rights issues is not only to improve the status of women, but also to achieve gender equality. If women cannot enjoy equal rights in real-life situations, the human rights issues cannot be completely resolved. Human right is a one-sided issue and cannot be treated equally in terms of gender. International community to recognize women’s human rights and eliminate gender discrimination. (Choudhry,.2019).

2.8.3. Gender Discrimination in Environmental Protection

2.8.3.1. Women’s Environmental Interests are not protected

Due to the influence of traditional male power, men in our country are still in a strong position in terms of their rights and the possession of social resources: political, economic, cultural, environmental, etc. They can use their position to block or suppress the expression and eventual realization of women’s environmental interests in public participation in environmental protection activities. Gender-neutral environmental and sustainable development policies tend to ignore the differences in the impacts of environmental and natural resource degradation and

climate change on women and men. Some modern policies lack gender sensitivity in their formulation, and some evaluation systems lack a gender perspective for evaluating the impact of the environment on people's survival and development, and thus there are differences in evaluating the different impacts of the environment on men and women.

Gender perspectives are also lacking in some evaluation systems when assessing the impact of the environment on people's survival and development. In addition, factors that affect the validity of gender assessments are the lack of research on women and the environment and the lack of clarity in the collection and analysis of relevant data on gender issues. Therefore, according to the gender comparison, women do not have absolute equality in the expression and realization of their interests in environmental protection, and this situation should be changed by legal means (Lee, 2020).

2.8.3.2. Gender Equality is not guaranteed in the Environmental Protection System

Women's rights in environmental protection have not been fully addressed, and thus the power of influence is limited. Women's awareness of environmental protection needs to be further strengthened and improved, especially for those living in rural areas. Human beings usually do not pay attention to the importance of gender equality in environmental protection problems, so it is difficult to realize the concept of affirmative action in environmental protection, and this cannot be achieved overnight. The number of women in our population is very large, and thus the impact on environmental protection issues is also huge. However, this influence needs to be guided. We must not hold the old concepts and traditions that men are superior to women, are in charge on the outside, and women are in charge of the inside. We should avoid discrimination against and the suppression of women, instead actively guiding and enhancing women's awareness of environmental protection, and paying attention to women's role in environmental protection.

With the wrong attitudes, women's environmental protection rights will be limited and deprived, and the scope of public participation in environmental protection system cannot be guaranteed. In addition, if most women have no awareness of environmental protection and have a negative attitude towards environmental issues, it is very likely to cause environmental damage and pollution. Therefore, we should combine the actual situation, refer to relevant policies and

experience, strengthen gender awareness in environmental protection, construct the policy of gender equality in environmental protection, and gradually improve the implementation of the concept of gender equality in environmental protection (Zaman ., et al., 2022)

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Methodology

Introduction

Research methodology refers to the systematic process and techniques used by researchers to conduct a study or investigation, gather data, analyze findings, and draw conclusions. It encompasses the overall design and structure of a research study, including the methods, procedures, tools, and strategies employed to address research questions or objectives. Research methodology plays a crucial role in ensuring the validity, reliability, and credibility of research findings.

3.1. Description the Study Area

3.1.1. Location

Angacha Woreda is in the central region of Ethiopia, in the Kambata Zone, located at a distance of 250km from Addis Ababa. and its relative location is bordered on the south by Kacha Bira woreda, on the west by Doyogena town, on the north by the Hadiya Zone, on the east by Damboya Woreda, and on the southeast by Kedida Gamela Woreda. The astronomical location of Angacha Woreda is $7^{\circ}19'-7^{\circ}35'N$ and $37^{\circ}49'-38^{\circ}59'E$ latitude and longitude, respectively (ANTM, 2024).

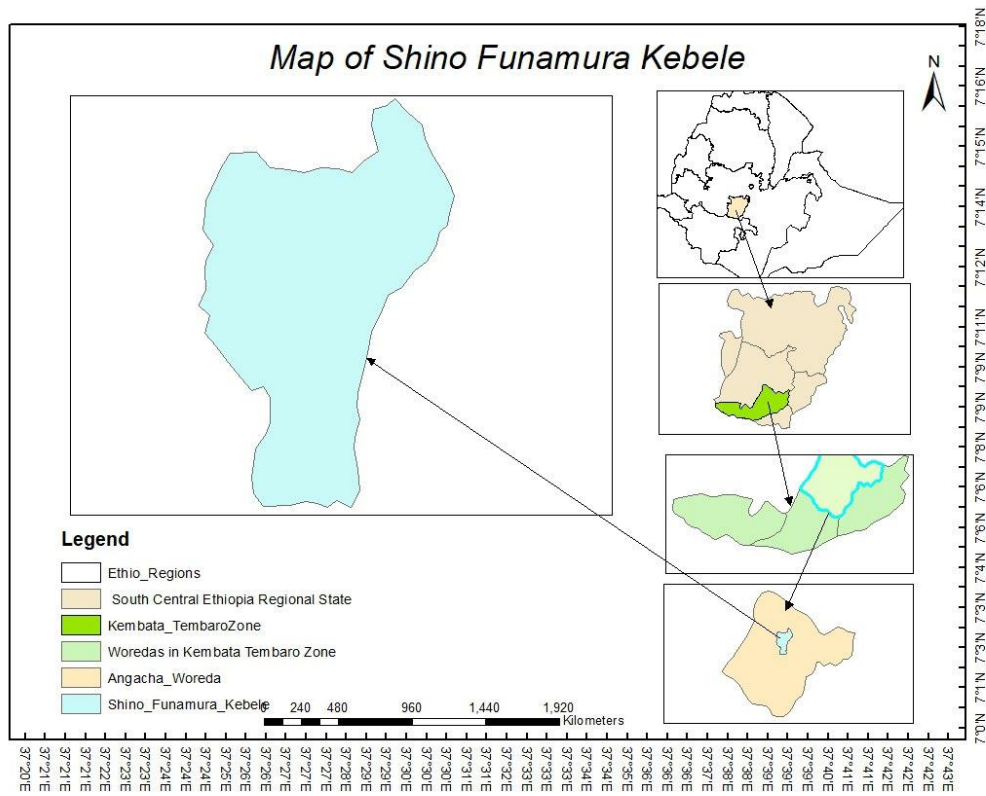


Figure 3.1. Map of study area

Source: Reference system: UTM zone 37⁰_N; Ellipsoid: WGS_1984; Projection: Transverse Mercator.

3.1.2 .Topography

The topographic nature is the surface appearance of a place Shino Funamura Kebele has different land forms or diverse landscape like, mountain and hills. The kebele lies at an latitude between 1600-2200mamsl (AWAO, 2024). The highland constitutes to the colder temperatures experienced in the study area are often characterized by rivers and streams which are important water resource for all living things and the areas are suitable for various economic activities.

3.1.3. Climate

Climate is the average atmospheric condition of a given place over long period of time usually thirty -five years is considered to be the minimum period of time. So the kebele Shino Funamura has the climate type of Woina Dega. With an average temperature of 15°c-20°c during the moist and pick dry season. The Kebele has cold and medium hot weather conditions and its annual rainfall is between 900-1100mm (AWMO, 2024).

3.1.4. Economic Activities

From the agricultural activities crop production and trade are the major economic activities of the population who live in study area. Major crops grow in study area are; maize and, teff, wheat beans, ensat etc..The area is favorable for all types of crops and fruits (AWMO, 2024).

3.1.5. Population Structures

The total population of Angacha Woreda is increasing from time to time. According to the 2007 E.C. census of Ethiopia, Angacha Woreda has a male population of 44,057 and a female population of 44,026, and the total population was 88,083. The most dominant population found in Angacha Woreda is the kambate ethnicity. The total population number of the study area in Shino Funamura Kebele was 7660. From the total population, the male and female population were 3890 and 3770, respectively, and the total number of households in the households in the study area was 2996, with homogeneous cultural groups but different religious and ethnic groups. From the total household population, the male and female population were 1520 and 1476, respectively. My focus was on women's participation in environmental protection. In that case, household heads were mainly females (1476) instead of male household heads (AWTM, 2024).

3.2. Research methodology

3.2.1. Research method or approach

The study was mainly focused on qualitative, quantitative, and mixed approaches. The qualitative data was used to measure data related to or involving quality or kind; the data are described without a number. It was functional for the collection of qualitative data, such as questionnaires and interviews. The quantitative data was used to measure quantity or numerical value, such as tables or percentages. The quantitative data approach to measuring data relates to quantity or amount by using a numerical value.

3.2.2. Research design

This research was employed descriptive research design. Descriptive design refers to a set of methods and producers that can be descriptive research variables in which the research has under discursiveness researches in order to answer the questions (Creswell, J.2011). Because it is the situations and the shortages of time in this reasons our research to use discursive and interprets the role of women participation for environmental protections and solve the environmental problems.

3.2.3. Sampling size

Angacha woreda was one of the woreda in the Ethiopian Central Region in the Kambeta Zone. The woreda has 21 kebeles; among these, the Shino funamura kebele was selected as a study area purposively, because the kebele is exposed to serious environmental problems and the role of women's participation in environmental protection is low due to various interrelated issues (AOSFK, 2024). According to the Angacha woreda agricultural office (AWAO, 2024), females do have little role in preserving and maintaining the environment. The total household population that lived in Kebele was 2996. From the total household population of an area, there are 1476 women, of whom all are found in Kebele Shino Funamura in Angacha Woreda. From the total number of women and men, the researchers selected 70 respondents by using simple random sampling techniques, which gives an equal chance to all respondents in the study area. The sample size is drawn by the Kothari (Kothari formula, 2004) formula.

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

Where, n=Sample size

N=Total number women

e=level of confidence (95%)

p=proportional standard (0.05)

z=standard confidence (1.96)

q=1-0.05

$n = 1.96^2(0.05)(1-0.05)(1476) \div 0.05^2(1476-1) + 1.96^2(0.05)(1-0.05)$

$n = 269.335 \div 3.869976 \quad n = 70$

From these total samples, to select the desired proportional household sample from respective strata, the researcher used another Kothari formula i.e.

$$n_j = \frac{N_1 x n}{N}$$

Where, n_j = Number of sample to be selected from J stratum

N_1 = total population in strata one

N = total population of the studied area

n = selected total population.

The purpose of using the Kothari formula is to establish a systematic and objective approach to setting minimum wage levels that take into account various factors such as cost of living, basic needs, inflation, and economic conditions. The formula aims to ensure that workers receive a fair and reasonable wage that allows them to meet their basic needs and maintain a decent standard of living.

Table 3. 1. This table endect that the total number of starta found in Shino Funamura kebele.

	No of Household			Sample Household heads
	M	F	T	
<i>Gulo</i>	170	175	345	8
<i>Macho</i>	143	157	300	7
<i>Lemame</i>	136	120	256	6
<i>Daname</i>	200	145	345	8
<i>Zagibam</i>	130	120	250	7
<i>Boyamo</i>	200	155	355	8
Shola	110	154	264	6
Hayibana	175	210	375	9
Jora	146	130	276	6
Qana	110	110	220	5
Total	1520	1476	2996	70

Source:
Survey,
2024

3.2.4 . Sampling techniques

In order to achieve the purposes of this study, the researchers used a simple random sampling technique to get first-hand and available information from respondents. The researchers selected purposive Shino kebele from a total of 21 kebele. This is due to the fact that the societies in the study areas did not have good attitudes towards women's participation in environmental protection activities. The respondents were purposefully selected by the researchers based on their contribution to the environment. In this study, the researchers collected data from respondents and relevant bodies involved in the actual implementation of the role of women in environmental protection practices by using interview and questionnaire methods from the study areas.

3.2.5. Source of data

In order to achieve the state objective, the researchers were use primary and secondary data sources.

3.2.5.1. Primary data sources

Primary data was obtained through questionnaires, interview and observation. The questionnaires include both open-ended and closed-ended questions. In order to make the questions clear and easy to understand by the respondents, they would be prepared in English and translated into kambatagn. The primary data would also be collected from selected rural households and government bodies in Shino funamura kebele through observation, household questionnaire surveys, and interviews. Similarly, the secondary data would be obtained from the land and environmental protection office, and the agricultural and rural development office of Shino funamura kebele. The questionnaires were distributed and the researcher collected from selected 70 respondents in a form of questionnaire and interview with to distribute selected respondents and collect relevant and available information.

3.2.5.2. Secondary data sources

Secondary data were generated from both published and unpublished documents. Such as journals, articles, report book and electronic documents to obtain necessary information about the problem under study For further digestion of the problem and to create ground for a well-interpreted interpretation of the collected data, the researchers would also review the related literature, and the relevant data required for the study was both qualitative and quantitative.

3.2.6. Methods of data collection techniques

The data was collected by mixed approach, were used in quantitative and qualitative includes: Questionnaire, interviews focusing group discussions and observations and the interview was semi structured interview which intended to be interviewed to municipal workers of Shino funamura kebele. Whereas the questionnaire was presented to the selected respondents. The questionnaires was first prepared in English but later it translated in to local language to kambatagn for making it easily understandable to the respondents and collects information from relevant body involve an actual implementation. The role of women in environmental practice by using both open ended and closed ended.

3.2.7. The tools of data collection

3.2.7.1. Focused group discussion

Focusing group were formally organized, structured group of individual together to discuss the topics during specific period of time. Focusing group discussions, are very importance because, of to show the accuracy of the researches. To discuss the women that means to protect the environments in my surrounding areas. 2 professional from agricultural office and 1kebele chairman and 3 other women total of 6 members are a great role or models to protect the environments. In additions to focusing group discussions are made up of individual who shares particular characteristics for interest for related to the topics.

3.2.7.2. Interviews

Under interviews this data collections the researcher were used to face-to-face communication with experts of Shino kebele municipality office work man and the respondents about the issues of environmental protections.

3.2.7.3. Questionnaire

In order to get appropriate data, the researchers were develop questionnaires to the respondents the researcher both used close end and open- end questions. The questionnaire was distributed and the researcher collected from selected 70 respondents.

3.2.7.4. Field Observation

Field observation was conducted in the study area so as to get supplementary data about the research topic and fill in the missed information during data collection through other tool like scientific camera and personal eye view.

3.2.8. Methods of Data Analysis

The collected data from the questionnaires and interviews was organized quantitatively and qualitatively. In quantitative analysis the percentage were used. Interview and open ended questions are very important and get detail information from respondent and simple to analyze data by using manual or computer data analyzing methods and questionnaires were organized and finally, the respondents result analyzed by researcher the result obtained from each instruments are presented by comparing and contrasting to reached on the conclusion and possible solutions for the problem.

CHAPTER FOUR

4 .Results of Data Presentations and Analysis

The results of data presentation and analysis can vary depending on the specific goals of the analysis and the nature of the data being analyzed. Some common outcomes of data analysis include

4.1. The Background of the Respondents

This selection presents different characteristics of the respondents based on educational background, marital and occupational status. It was assumed that the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics were crucial in determining the nature the households.

4.1.1. Gender back grounds of respondents

Table 4. 2. Gender back grounds of respondents

Sex ratio	Frequency	Percentage
Male	0	0
Female	70	100%
Total	70	100%

Source: Survey, 2024

Table 4.1 shows that ,70(100%) respondents those obtained who are females.As it is show on the above table all of the respondents are those who obtains females and are playing high role for environments who are the target groups of the study and in this study males are not target groups for environmental protection.

4. 2.1. Education background of the respondent

The educational background of the respondent refers to the level of education they have completed, including their highest degree or qualification obtained. This information is often collected in surveys, research studies, or demographic questionnaires to understand the characteristics of the respondents and how their educational background may influence their responses or behaviors

Table 4. 3. Education background of the respondent

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Elementary	18	26%
High school	20	29%
Diploma	12	16.5%
Degree	9	13%
Illiterates	11	16%
Total	70	100%

Source: Survey, 2024

Table 4.2 shows that 18 respondents or 26% are those obtained elementary, 20(29%) are respondents those obtained who are in high school, 12 respondents or 16.5% are those who graduated of diploma, 9 respondents or 13% are those who are graduates of degree and 11 respondents or 16% those who are illiterates. As it is show on the above table the majorities of the respondents are those who obtains high school education and are playing or contributions high role for the environmental protections because of high school student may provide students with opportunities to participate in environmental clubs, initiatives or projects, which can make it easier for them to get involved environmental protection effort. Women with higher degree holder had less participation on the environmental protection because may have demanding careers or other responsibilities that limit there time and ability to participate in environmental protection activities.

4.1.3. Marital States of the Respondents

The marital status of respondents refers to their current relationship status or legal status in terms of marriage or partnership. This information is often collected in surveys, demographic studies, or research questionnaires to understand the composition of the population and how marital status may influence attitudes, behaviors, or preferences.

Table 4. 4.marital states of the respondents

Martial states	Frequency	Percentage
Single	20	25%
Divorce	9	15%
Married	32	45%
Widowed	9	15%
Total	70	100%

Source; surveys, 2024

Table 4.3 shows that the marital states of respondents, 20(25%)are those who are unmarried or singles,9 (15%) are those who are divorce ,32 (45%) are those married and 9(15%) are those who are windowed. As it shown in above table the majority of respondents who are married and the last of the respondents are those who are divorce and windows. Therefore, this implies that those who are married are contributing highest role for environmental protections because of marrieds were house wife or stay childcare and most of time stay in around the environment and often responsible for managing household activities which can include implementing eco-frindly practices like recycling,composting and reducing energy consumption.Therefore the interaction between married and there environments were very cloth together instead of those who are divorced and widowed rare smallest (lease) role for environmental protection. Because of divorced and widowed womens may face emotional and financial challenges following the end of a marriage or the loss of a spouse,which can make it difficult for them to prioritize environmental activities.

4.1.3. Occupational States of Respondents

The marital status of respondents refers to their current relationship status or legal status in terms of marriage or partnership. This information is often collected in surveys, demographic studies, or research questionnaires to understand the composition of the population and how marital status may influence attitudes, behaviors, or preferences.

Table 4. 5. Occupational states of respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
House wife	27	41.7%
Civil servant	17	25%
Unemployed	7	8.3%
Merchant	10	13,3%
Retailers	9	11.7%
Total	70	100%

Source; surveys, 2024

Table 4.4 shows the occupational states of respondents. (27 41.7%) those who are house wife, (17 25%) are civil servants, 7 (8.3%) are those who are unemployed, 10 (13.3%) are those who are merchant and 9(11.7%) are retailers. As shown in table the majority of respondents are house wife and the least numbers are those womens' who are unemployed. There effort, this implies that housewife has highest contributions role for environmental protections because of were house wife or stay childcare and most of time stay in around the environment and often responsible for managing household activities which can include implementing eco-frindly practices like recycling,composting and reducing energy consumption and unemployed contribute lost role for environmental protections because discrimination orbarriers that prevent them from participation onenvironmental protection efforts, such as lack of access to decision-making positions or exclusion from certain group or organization.

4.1.Impact of that Encounters Woman during their Contributions to environmental protection practices in the study area.

the active involvement of women in environmental protection practices can lead to more effective, equitable, and sustainable outcomes that benefit both the environment and society as a whole. It is essential to recognize and support women's contributions in this field to achieve long-term environmental sustainability and social justice.

Table 4 6. challenges that encounter women during their contributions to environmental protection practices in Shino funamura Kebele

Impact	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of awareness	13	21.7%
Environmental problem that encountered by human activities	25	33.3%
Inadequate communities	12	20%
Inability to use resource property	20	25%
Total	70	100%

Source survey, 2024

As shown in table 4.5,13 (21.7%) are those lack of awareness who faced challenges by human activities of that is 25 (33.3%) that is 12 (20%) are those that face environmental challenges of inadequate community participation, and 20 (25%) are those who faced environmental challenges of inability to use resource properly. According to the FGD explain “some people in the community's insulate the women reject and unwillingness for participation of environmental protections” and the major challenges that the women in Shino funamura kebele faced were the followings: - Lack of awareness, less motivations on for all women, Lack of organizations and government involvements. As it is shown in table the highest challenges that women in shino funamura faced is environmental problems that caused by human activities and the smallest challenge that they faced is inadequate community participation. Therefore, this implies that the major challenges that respondents are facings in environmental challenges that are cause human activities.

4.1. Effort Undertaken by Women to Protects their Environments

Women's efforts to protect their environment are diverse, impactful, and essential for achieving long-term sustainability and resilience in the face of environmental challenges. By recognizing and supporting women's contributions to environmental protection, we can create a more inclusive and effective approach to safeguarding our planet for future generations.

Table 4. 7. Efforts undertaken by women to protect their environments

Effort of women	Frequency	Percentage
Tree plantings	30	41.7%
Cleaning environments	23	30%
Protection of waste disposal	17	28.3%
Total	70	100%

Source; survey, 2024

Table 4.6 shows that, efforts undertaken by womens' for environmental protections. As it is presented in table 30 (41.7%) were those who are participating in different planting tree. According to the interviewee, women are participating in planting in different plant types which are found in their residents compounds of afforested and protected plants by women such as:- junipers procera and other plants. And 23(30%) respondents were who are participating cleaning environment, 17 (28.3%) respondent were those who are participating for protecting waste disposal places according to the researchers observations the major problems in this study area was the problems waste. In addition to this the researchers also observed as the community give more attentions to care their compounds than the whole surroundings. Because observed community disposes the waste that take out from their compound and keep their compound clean. But the environment out of their compounds is full of waste and dirty, and also there was erosion of soil spatially road which are founds the Periphery of the kebele.

4.4. Women Involvements in Farming's to Protect the Environments

Women's involvement in farming plays a crucial role in protecting the environment through sustainable agricultural practices. Here are some ways in which women farmers contribute to environmental conservation:

Table 4. 8. women involvements in farming's to protects the environment

In farming	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	64%
No	25	36%
Total	70	100%

Source: surveys, 2024

Table 4.7 shows the majority of the women's served 45(64%) of the respondents are involved in farming. According to FGD women contributions significant to land or soil conservation in the studies area the common most methods employed by the women in soil conservation is mulching one of the way of protecting the environments and reducing hazards such as wind storms and erosion is by Planting of tree.

4.6 . Women Participation's in Planting Tree in the Last 5 Years

Women's participation in tree planting activities over the past 5 years has been significant and continues to grow. Many organizations and initiatives have recognized the importance of involving women in reforestation and afforestation projects due to the multiple benefits it brings, including social, economic, and environmental impacts.

Table 4. 9. Women Participation in Planting Tree in the Last 5 Years

Planting of tree in the last 5 years	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	35	50%
No	35	50%
Total	70	100%

Sources: surveys, 2024

Table 4.8 shows that women participation in planted trees in the last 5 years in the study areas. The survey revealed that have 35 (50%) of the women have planted trees in the last 5 years. This against buttressed in the previous 5 years that women are activities involved in tree plantings.

4.7. Where Women Planted Trees in Environmental Protections

Women have been involved in tree planting activities for environmental protection in various regions around the world. Some examples of where women have planted trees in environmental protection efforts include:

Table 4. 10.where women planted trees in environmental protections

Where planted	Frequency	Percentage
On the farms	35	50%
Around compound	20	29%
Others	15	21%
Total	70	100%

Source: survey 2024

Table 4.9 shows that women planted trees in environmental protections in the 5 years when asked where the tree were planted 35(50%) the respondents are planted tree on the farms, 20(29%) of respondents are planted tree in their compounds and 15(21%) of respondents are planted tree in other place.

4.8. Frequency of Clean the Environment

Table 11.Frequency of clean the environments

Frequency of clean the environment	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	20	29%
Weekly	35	50%
Occasionally	15	21%
Total	70	100%

Source: survey, 2024

Table 4.10 shows that, the frequencies of clean the environments women are the main actors in environmental situations at home and communities about 20 (29%) of the women surveys indicates that they clear surroundings daily, 35%(50)respondents are do it weekly while 15 (21%) of respondents are do it occasionally.

4.9. Major Activity of Women in Environmental Cleaning

Women play a crucial role in environmental cleaning and waste management through various activities that contribute to a cleaner and healthier environment. Some major activities of women in environmental cleaning include:

Table 4. 12. major activities of women in environmental cleaning

Major activities environmental cleans	Frequency	Percentage
Weddings	20	29%
Sweeping	23	33%
Cleaning deranges	17	24%
Others	10	14%
Total	70	100%

Source: survey, 2024

Table 4.11. shows that, the major activities in environmental clean when asked the majority 20 (29%) of the respondents indicated sweepings, this is followed by weddings, 23(33%) and cleaning of drainage 17(24%), other activities such as packing reuse, feelings ditches etc constitute 10 or 14% are others. The respondents listed the following as the problems of confrontations womens' in environmental manages in the study area. Lack of environmental awareness among the general public, lack of waste disposals equipment, poor drainage systems. Environmental education is required for the generality of Ethiopia's for sustainable developments. Environmental education was to produce changes in attitudes of the public as well as import specific knowledge on the generality of Ethiopia's. Womens' education and access to educations for girls should be seen as policies priority. Educated womens' has contributes more significantly to brings the gap between environments and development. Empowerment of women in stables human developments and in relations to the protection of the environments must be organized and sustained.

4.10. The government role for women participation on environmental protection activities in Shino Funamura Kebele.

The government plays a crucial role in promoting and facilitating women's participation in environmental protection activities. Some key ways in which the government can support women's involvement in this area include Policy development the government can develop policies that promote gender equality in environmental decision-making processes and ensure that women's perspectives are included in environmental policies and programs. Capacity building the government can provide training and capacity-building programs to enhance women's knowledge and skills in environmental protection, including technical skills related to conservation, sustainable agriculture, and renewable energy. Funding and resources the government can allocate funding and resources to support women-led environmental initiatives, such as community-based conservation projects or women's cooperatives focused on sustainable agriculture. Representation the government can ensure that women are represented in decision-making bodies related to environmental protection, such as environmental ministries, advisory boards, and local councils. Awareness and advocacy the government can raise awareness about the importance of women's participation in environmental protection through public campaigns, education programs, and advocacy efforts. Overall, the government has a critical role to play in creating an enabling environment that promotes and supports women's active participation in environmental protection activities. By recognizing the unique contributions that women can make to sustainability and conservation efforts, governments can help to ensure more inclusive and effective environmental policies and programs.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

Women key role in protecting and conserving environments and promote sustainable development. Because women still have a major responsibility in meetings house, households need, they major force in determining their life situations this implies that they have to be fully involved in environmental protections, since environmental effect directly their role. Women participation in the formulations plannings and exclusions of environmental policy continued to below in the part at the same time the international community has recognized that without women participation sustainable developments cannot be achieved. There is large focused on the organizational levels on the importance of link between women and the environment, yet little empirical research explores. This examines how women states in health spares affect states of environmental protections. Even Though, currently the international community's identifies the need of women participates in different aspect steel identification the need women participants in different aspect. Identification is enough allowing in different empowerment awareness creations and makings active participation. The researcher observes from who are in between(25-35) are participated who obtained in high school educations are playing highest role, women low degree holders paying lost role, the cause of degree holders women had less participation on the environmental protections is the degree women, who lives around the kebele are the numbers of degree holders women are few or small, women are highest contributions for the environmental protections, challenges that the women in Shino funamura kebele faced in environmental problems.

5.2. Recommendations

- The finding of this researchers indicated that involvements of womens' increase environmental protection activities. Therefor, environmental protections should be the responsibility of any citizens regardless of ganders, age, occupations, and socio-economic states to make environmental protections more sustainable.
- Since environmental protection is not achieved without the involvement of womens', the developmental agents should enhance the knowledge, skill and opportunities of womens' to participate in environmental protections and decision makings.
- Government should initiate women to practice more about the environmental protections.
- Effective training and empowering of womens' increase environmental protection. So, government should give awareness and motivations for womens' and reducing environmental difficulties that encountered them.
- Knowledge, skill and environmentally sound technologies should be implemented by the government.
- Development strategies for changes to eliminate all obstacles to women full and equal participation for environmental protections must be applied by worda developmental agencies.

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APPENDIX
WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Direction:-These questionnaires that tries to assess the role of women participation for environmental protections in Angacha worda at Shino funamura kebele.

Dear student, we are 2016 E.C graduating students of geography and environmental studies department at Wolkite university. But we are done graduated researches paper for the role of women participation for environmental protections in Shino funamura kebele. So we want to collect information's a resident of this kebele your views or ideas that you provided for used to vary vital for the success of the studies. And these questionnaires without hesitations to all the necessary information.

Part 1 demographic and socio Economic back grounding.

Use ✓ on your space provides to writes your respondents

1, Sex A Male B, female

2, Age A, 15-25 B, 25-35 C, 35-45 D, above 45

3 Religions A, orthodox B, Muslim C, protestants D, catholic E, if other specify

4 Education A, 1-4 B, 5-8 C, 9-12 D,12 E, degree

5 Occupations A, self employ B, NGO employs C, Governmental employs D, unemployed

6, Marital states, A, single B, Married C, divorced

7 Do you know about environmental protections? A, yes B, no

8 If you answer question number 7 is yes, what environmental protections activities are practiced in the area?

A, tree plantings B, cleaning environments C, preparation of waste disposals

9 Who participate more in the environmental protection activities?

A, man B, women

10 If you answer question number 9 is women, is there women can participates in villages level meetings to solve environmental problems of villages?

A, Agree B, disagree

11 do you participate environmental protection activities?

A, yes B, No

12 If you answer question number 11 is yes, what kind of challenges that you had faced during environmental protections activities?

A, cultural influences B, your husband was not willing C, there is no challenge

D, f any other

13 what are the socio-economic factors that hinder the role of women's in environmental protection activities?

A, cultural factors B, religious impacts C, any other

14 what are the attitudes of traditional leaders to women environments of in Environmental protections activities in village's communities?

A, very encourages B, discourages C, somewhat encourages D , indifference

15 If you answer question number 14 is very encourages what kinds of supports do you normally for women's in environmental protections role?

A, material supports B, appreciations and recognition of work done

16 Did the village leaders ever help to some of women socio -Economic problems?

A, yes B, No

17 Do you participate in farming practices?

A, yes B, No

18 What plant are planets?

A, in the compound B, in the farm areas C, other areas

19 How many times you participated in cleanings environmental practices?

A, daily B, weekly C, occasionally

20 By what types of cleaning environmental practices you participated?

A, sweeping B, weddings C, cleaning drainage's D, other

Part Two:- Interview questionnaires

1. What is an environmental protection?

2. Write the major factor that affecting environment on your kebele?

3. What are the possible responsibilities of the communities to protect environmental pollution in your kebele?
4. What are the impact of environmental pollution in your kebele?
5. What are the role of women to protects the environments in your kebele?

Part Three Focus group discussion

1. what are challenges that encounter women during their contributions to environmental protections? .
2. what are efforts undertaken by women to protect their environment?
3. What are womens involvement in farming to protect the environment?