



SCHOOL OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

An Investigation of the Challenges and Prospects of Public Participation in Local Development Kirkos Sub City in Addis Ababa City Administration: The Cases of Woreda 4, 5, and 9 of Kirkos Sub City

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Acknowledgement several individuals have contributed invaluable during the research process, and I am grateful for all of them from the bottom of my heart. The first is my advisor, FILMON Hadaro (PhD), who has been monitoring my progress and making necessary corrections from proposal writing to this final thesis manuscript. I've also expressed my gratitude to my family. I am grateful also to government officials in Addis Ababa city administration, in Kirkos sub-city, in the woredas, and in the Qetenas I observed. All the staff members of Woreda 4,5, and 9 supported me during my field work. Various committee members and individuals whose names I can't recall have contributed to this work. They all deserve gratitude as well.

Acronyms

SDS: Social Development Strategy SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa USADF: United States African Development Foundation UTTMP: Urban Transportation and Traffic Management Plan WCED: World conference on Environment and Development WDC: Woreda development Council WDMC: Woreda Development Main committee

Declaration

This is to certify that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and all sources of material used for the thesis have been properly indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

Declared by: Wondifraw Desalegn

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Date: June 22 2023

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This is to certify that this thesis entitled “An Investigation of the Challenges and Prospects of Public Participation in Local Development in Kirkos Sub City Addis Ababa City Administration: The Cases of Woreda 4,5, and 9” submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Masters of Arts in Regional and Local Development Studies to graduate program of Collage of Development Studies, Addis Ababa university by Wondifraw Dessalegn is an original work conducted by the candidate under my supervision and this project work has not been submitted earlier for award of any degree or diploma to the best of our knowledge and belief.

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Date: June 22, 2023

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SCHOOL OF GRADUAT STUDIES

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by wondifraw Desalegn entitled “An Investigation of the Challenges and Prospects of Public Participation in Local Development in Addis Ababa City Administration: The Cases of Woreda 4,5, and 9 of Kirkos Sub City” and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Art in Regional and Local Development studies fulfills with the regulations of Addis Ababa University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Acronym

AACA-CHDO: Addis Ababa City Administration, Construction & Housing Development Office

AC: Audit Committee

CDC: City Development Council

CEE: Center for Environment and Education

CFCMSC: Construction Follow-up, Care and Maintenance Sub Committee

CMCPPSC: Community Mobilization and Community Participation Plan Sub Committee

CSA: Central Statistics Agency

DC: Development Committee

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

FPMMSC: Finance, Procurement and Material Management Sub Committee

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GNI: Gross National Income

GNP: Gross National Product

GTP: Growth and Transformation Plan

IEDC: International Economic Development Council

ILO: International Labor Organization

LCD: Local Community Development

LDP: Local Development Plan

LED: Local Economic Development

LEDS: Local Economic Development Strategy

MBDC: Mender and Block Development Committee

MPPPSC: Mobilization and Community Engagement Planning Sub-Committee

NGO:	Non-Governmental Organizations
OECD:	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PCDA:	Participatory Community Economic Development Agency
PLCEDW:	Participatory Local Community Economic Development Work
PLCEDWs:	Participatory Community Economic Development Workers
PLED:	Participatory Local Economic Development
QDC:	Qetena Development Committee
SC:	Steering Committee
SCDC:	Sub-city Development Council
SD:	Sustainable Development
SDS:	Social Development Strategy
SSA:	Sub-Saharan Africa
USADF:	United States African Development Foundation
UTTMP:	Urban Transportation and Traffic Management Plan
WCED:	World Conference on Environment and Development
WDC:	Woreda Development Council
WDMC:	Woreda Development Main Committee

Table of Contents

Declaration	I
Acknowledgement	III
Acronym	IV
Table of Contents	VI
List of Tables	IX
List Figures	IX
Abstract	XI
Chapter One: Introduction	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objective of the study	5
1.3.1 General Objective	5
1.3.2. Specific Objective.....	5
1.4. Research Question.....	6
1.5 Significance of the Study	6
1.6 Scope of the study	6
1.7 Organization of the study	7
Chapter Two: Literature Review	8
2.1 Theoretical Literature Review.....	8
2.1.1 Local Economic Development	8
2.1.2 Local Development Strategy	9
2.1.3 Key Local Economic Development Activities	17
2.1.4 Training and Community Engagement in Development Projects	19
2.1.5 Social Factors and Community Engagement in Project Development.....	22
2.1.5 Participation in Project Development and Economic Factors	24
2.1.6 Governance and Community Engagement in Project Development	26
2.1.7 Community Engagement in Project Development	28
2.2.1 The Theory of Constraint	29
2.2.2 Stakeholder's Theory.....	29
2.3 Empirical Literature Review	31

VI

2.4 Conceptual Framework	33
Chapter Three: Research Methodology	34
3.1 Research Approach	34
3.2 Research Design and Procedure	34
3.2 Sample Design.....	35
3.2.1 Sampling Size	35
3.3 Data Source and Collecting Tools.....	36
3.4 Data Analysis	36
3.4.1 Primary Data Analysis.....	36
3.4.2 Quantitative Data Analysis	37
3.4.3 Qualitative Data Analysis	37
3.4.4 Secondary Data Analysis.....	37
3.5 Research Ethics	37
3.5.1 Reliability Test	38
3.6.2 Validity Test	38
Chapter Four: Data Presentation and Analysis	39
4.1. Introduction	39
4.2. Background of the Study Area, Community and the Respondents.....	39
4.2.1 Characteristics of the Respondents	40
4.2.2 Questionnaire Distribution and Response Rate	42
Source Authors computation from Sub city in Woreda label	42
4.3 Institutional Framework	43
4.3.1 PLCEDW Coordination Committees.....	44
4.3.2 The Appointment of the Committees.....	45
4.4. Structure and Functions of Different Committees	46
4.4.1 The Steering Committee	46
4.4.2 The Development Council	47
4.4.3 The Development Committee	48
4.4.5 Woreda Sub-Committees	48
4.5 Participation of the Community in LED	49
4.6. Challenges for Effective Community Engagement in LED Projects	54

4.7 PLCEDW Actors’ coordination and the community attitude towards developmental activities	58
4.7.1 The Coordination of the PLCEDW Actors in Planning of Developmental Activities in Three Woredas.....	59
4.7.2 The Coordination of the PLCEDW Actors in Implementation of Developmental Activities in Three Woredas	60
4.7.3 The Coordination of the PLCEDW Actors in Evaluation of Developmental Activities in Three Woredas	60
4.7.4 The coordination of the PLCEDW actors in Fund Raising in three woredas	61
4.8. Developmental Activities Undertaken By PLCEDWS in Three Woredas from 2016 Up To 2020	62
4.9 Extent of Community Participation.....	62
4.10 Impact Assessment with Strong CBIDS and With Less CBIDS.	64
4.10.1 Determinants of Community Strength on CBID and Average Treatment Effect on Treated (ATT).....	64
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF THE FINDING, CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECCOMENDATIONS.....	
5.1 Summary of the Findings	68
5.2 Conclusion.....	69
5.3 Recommendations	70
References	72
Appendices.....	82

List of Tables

Table 3.1 Population Size of Study area	35
Table 4.1 No of Households, Residence and Percentage Study Area	40
Table 4.2. Computation from Respondents	41
Table 4.3. Computation from Sub City In Woreda Label.....	42
Table 4.4. Computation from Respondents	44
Table 4.5. Computation from Data Collected from Respondents.....	46
Table 4.6. Computation from Data Collected from Respondents.....	50
Table 4.7. Computation from Data Collected from Respondents.....	51
Table 4.8. Computation from Data of Respondents	52
Table 4. 9. Computation from Data Collected from Respondents.....	53
Table 4. 10. Computation from Data Collected from Respondents.....	55
Table 4. 11. Response on the importance of participation in LED activities	56
Table 4.12. The Level of the Community's Participation in LED of Their Locality	57
Table 4.13. Response on the Comprehensiveness of the PLCEDW.....	58
Table 4. 14. About the Existence of Government Coordinators Office in Nearby.....	59
Table 4.15. Statistics for Heckman 2 Stage OLS.....	64
Table 4.16. Simple Heckman two stage model with OLS impact variable	65
Table 4.17. PSM Result	66

List Figures

Figure 2.1 Computation Based on Theoretical and Empirical Literature Review	33
Figure 4.1 Structure of Office of Addis Ababa City Administration Public Participation and Development Burea	44
Figure 4.2. The Source of Money for PLCEDW	61

Abstract

In the case of the three chosen woredas in Kirkos sub-city, Addis Ababa city administration, the study looked at the practices and possibilities of community engagement. The volatility of commodity prices in the supply chain has a significant impact on edible oil producers in international trade. The price of edible oil is influenced by various factors, including supply and demand, weather conditions, geopolitical tensions, and currency fluctuations. These factors can cause sudden and unpredictable changes in commodity prices, which can affect the profitability of edible oil producers. According to a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the global price of vegetable oils increased by 20% in 2020 due to supply disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The report also highlights that the volatility of commodity prices can lead to food insecurity and poverty in developing countries that rely on imported food. One example of how commodity price volatility affects edible oil producers is seen in the case of palm oil. Palm oil is one of the most widely used cooking oils globally, with Indonesia and Malaysia being the largest producers. In recent years, palm oil prices have been volatile due to factors such as weather conditions, changes in government policies, and fluctuations in currency exchange rates. In 2019, for instance, palm oil prices fell sharply due to oversupply caused by increased production from Indonesia and Malaysia. This led to a decline in profits for palm oil producers who were forced to sell their products at lower prices than they had anticipated. According to a report by Reuters, some Indonesian palm oil companies had to delay or cancel expansion plans due to low prices. Another example is seen in the case of soybean oil. Soybean is one of the most important crops globally and is used as a source of protein for animal feed as well as for cooking oil production. The price of soybean oil is influenced by various factors such as weather conditions, trade policies, and demand from China. In 2018, for instance, soybean prices fell sharply due to trade tensions between China and the United States. China is one of the largest importers of soybeans, and the imposition of tariffs by the US on Chinese goods led to a decline in demand for soybeans. This, in turn, led to a decline in soybean prices, which affected the profitability of soybean oil producers. To mitigate the impact of commodity price volatility on edible oil producers, various strategies can be adopted. One such strategy is to diversify the sources of raw materials used in production. By sourcing raw materials from different regions, edible oil producers can reduce their exposure to supply disruptions caused by weather conditions or geopolitical tensions. Another strategy is to hedge against commodity price fluctuations by using financial instruments such as futures contracts or options. These instruments allow producers to lock in prices for their products and reduce their exposure to price volatility. In conclusion, the volatility of commodity prices in the supply chain has a significant impact on edible oil producers in international trade. The examples cited above demonstrate how sudden changes in commodity prices can affect the profitability of these producers. To mitigate this impact, various strategies can be adopted, including diversifying sources of raw materials and hedging against price fluctuations using financial instruments.

Keywords: Community participation, Sub city, city Administration, projects.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Local economic development (LED) is a strategy for economic development that permits and encourages local inhabitants to collaborate in order to achieve long-term economic growth and development, resulting in economic advantages and improved quality of life for all residents in a local municipal area (Van Dierendonck & Patterson, 2015; Dos Santos et al., 2017).

Local economic development was previously examined as a separate issue from national economic development, but experts now see local economies as crucial building blocks of national growth (Blair & Carroll, 2009, quoted by Tadesse, 2014). It may be deduced from this that national economic development is the sum of economic developments in all localities. As a result, local economic development must be long-term in order to achieve long-term national development. As a result, every development strategy or program must be developed in partnership with the community, government, and other stakeholders (Xie et al., 2019; Nyaranga et al., 2019; Bherer et al., 2021).

As a result, what is local about local governance need not be the "actor," but rather the community's needs, interests, and well-being. Participatory decision-making is an important aspect of local government, and it necessitates decentralization policies, tactics, legal frameworks, programs, and activities that are effective (Kauzya 2003; Evans-Cowley & Hollander, 2010; Jami & Walsh; 2014).

Consultations, partnerships, seminars, workshops, working groups, working meetings, modern communication channels (e.g., email, virtual consultation forums), interviews, surveys, and meetings with institutions are some of the mechanisms for public engagement. Community engagement has become one of the most significant prerequisites for the implementation of programs and projects, as well as a prerequisite for attracting initiatives and programs. However, it is clear that consultation mechanisms are not equally prevalent in different counties and localities. Many times, decision-makers' support is weak because political and administrative authorities are afraid of losing control (Papa, 2016).

The procedures and methods by which prominent players coordinate their activities and resources for the common benefit of the city through the use of economic, social, and

environmental resources are crucial in urban governance (Monstadt, 2009; Desouza & Flanery, 2013). However, more information on which players are involved in the development and implementation of urban policy is required. Recent efforts to deconstruct governance as a development paradigm have constantly revealed its limitations in achieving the desired outcomes. This calls into question its general applicability. This is mostly due to the incompatibility of key assumptions embraced by urban government in various circumstances. Despite the fact that the worldwide campaign on "urban governance" increased many nations' commitment, there is no solid proof for its success in ensuring long-term urban development and growth (Smit, 2018; Meyer & Auriacombe, 2019).

Since the LED has been acknowledged globally as a rights-based, bottom-up technique to trickle down the effects of rapid development to the general public, it was presented and discussed extensively in a series of stakeholder consultation meetings and workshops in early 2009. As a consequence, the parties reached an agreement to adopt LED lighting in Ethiopia. The stakeholders established an organic LED implementation and management framework in a planning session and unanimously decided to execute it. This framework is adopted and incorporated into the current government system in the city, and it is being implemented as part of government involvement.

Though the degree and manner of contribution to local economic development vary, local efforts have been made in various developing countries, including Ethiopia. Participatory efforts for local economic development began during the imperial regime and have continued up to this time, molded by the political and economic ideology of the time: according to Tadesse & Ababu (2014), peasant and urban dweller associations were active during the Derg regime, but their activities were limited.

According to the executive and municipal service organs of the Addis Ababa city government, the overall objectives of LED face numerous challenges related to public willingness to participate in LCD activities. In my experience, there is also a disconnect between community interest and what officials do. Public knowledge of the LCD public involvement impact is lacking. Re-establishment proclamation number 35/2012 of the Addis Ababa city government executive and municipal service organ "Woreda Administration" refers to the city's third administrative stratum, which is a sub-city entity.

Projects are often regarded as the backbone of local development (Gebremichael & Waters-Bayer, 2007). According to related research, the degree and level of local people's engagement in development projects is very low or minimal, from problem identification to implementation, monitoring, and assessment. Many programs have been conducted to increase the capability of Ethiopian governments since the country's urban transformation. This research provides a sociological examination of Ethiopian citizens' engagement in planned development. This research attempts to identify the social, economic, political, and administrative elements or processes that impact or result from popular involvement in general based on an investigation of participation processes in a specific hamlet in Addis Ababa.

This research will evaluate the local community's involvement in local economic development. Assessing the institutional frameworks for community involvement, the amount to which the community is participating, and identifying problems in community engagement in local initiatives are all ways to quantify the impact of community participation on local economic growth.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Local economic development was previously examined as a separate issue from national economic development, but experts now see local economies as crucial building blocks of national growth (Blair & Carroll, 2009, quoted by Tadesse, 2014). It may be deduced from this that national economic development is the sum of economic developments in all localities. As a result, local economic development must be long-term in order to achieve long-term national development. As a result, every development strategy or program must be developed in partnership with the community, government, and other stakeholders (Costantino et al., 2015; Meredith et al., 2017).

Planners and social service providers have several challenges when it comes to sustained community engagement and project execution, particularly in developing nations. Furthermore, project beneficiaries continue to be underrepresented in the discovery, planning, execution, monitoring, and assessment of programs aimed at improving their situation (Frechtling, 2002; Geithner & Menzel, 2018; Mbezi, 2019).

Different studies agree that community participation is critical for long-term development, whether at the local, regional, or national level, because community involvement is one of the development criteria. In Addis Ababa, efforts were made, and are still being made, to promote participatory community economic development work on a variety of concerns such as access roads, public restrooms, sports facilities, and so on. Regulations are also being drafted to guide the city's participatory development efforts at the sub-city and woreda levels.

Despite the fact that a number of ongoing reviews have been conducted at the national level, no systematic and comprehensive study has been conducted regarding the practice and prospects of community participation in local economic development. In particular, no research has been conducted in the area of challenges that communities face while carrying out their responsibilities in local development projects from the perspectives of the institutional framework, the extent to which the community can participate, and the length of time the community can participate, and the researcher intended to fill this gap.

As a result of the foregoing facts, the researcher believes that there are issues in involving the community in local economic development projects in the study area, and that a specific study is required to examine those practices and prospects, as well as to establish baseline data that will allow the researcher to address the challenges in the target area. And participation is intrinsically related to local economic growth, because sustainable development cannot be realized without a diverse set of people and ways (Nalbandian, 1999; United Nations University, 2006; Stone, 1993; Whitt, 2014). However, community members frequently complain that there is a problem involving the community in decision-making and in the work that the community undertakes, and that the consequences of participatory work are not as obvious as they should be. This left a gap in the sub-participatory city's development initiatives (Luckham et al., 2000; Uphoff, 2000; Vanclay, 2002; Odusote, 2018).

Participatory community development in the Kirkos sub-city began a few years ago. The city of Addis Ababa has put together a team of employees and experts in community participation. In each sub-city, various developmental initiatives are carried out. The local government, city administration, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders all contribute to the growth of the local economy.

Though a number of ongoing reviews have been conducted at the national level, no systematic and comprehensive study has been conducted regarding the practice and prospects of community participation in local economic development in particular. Furthermore, no research has been conducted in the area of challenges that communities face while carrying out their responsibilities in local development projects from the perspectives of the institutional framework, the extent to which the community can participate, and the length of time the community can participate.

As a result of the foregoing facts, the researcher believes that there are issues in involving the community in local economic development projects in the study area, and that a specific study is required to examine those practices and prospects, as well as to establish baseline data that will allow the researcher to address the challenges in the target area.

The participatory development process in Kirkos sub-city, woreda 4, 5, and 9, as well as the practice and possibilities of community engagement and the consequences in terms of local economic growth, will be the subject of this study. Based on these emphasis areas, the goals and research questions listed below will be developed.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study is to assess performance and prediction of community participation in local economic development.

1.3.2. Specific Objective

- To assess the institutional framework does affected community participation in LED in Kirkos Sub-City.
- To investigate the extent to which the community is participating in LED projects and its future prospects
- To assess whether community awareness about community engagement influence community engagement in county integrated development planning process.
- To identify the challenges for effective community engagement in LED projects in the Study area.

1.4. Research Question

1. How the institutional framework does affected community participation in LED in Kirkos Sub-City?
2. To what extent the community is participating in LED projects and what are its future prospects?
3. What are the challenges for effective community engagement in LED projects in the Study area?
4. What are the solutions in order to enhance community engagement in LED projects in Kirkos Sub-City woreda 4, 5 and 9?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study examines the influence of public-sector infrastructure development in promoting local economic growth. It also identifies current obstacles, possibilities, and potential solutions to some of the issues identified. As a result, it will shed light on the necessary efforts to improve community-based infrastructure development on a bigger scale, as well as the main issues that the city administration and community have been grappling with in order to bring about local economic growth in the region. The data will also assist a number of public organizations, research and development organizations, city administrators, and public service providers in evaluating their activities and redesigning their operations, thereby influencing the design and implementation of policies and strategies in the city. Academics and practitioners working in the field of community engagement will benefit from the findings. This will help to fill in some of the gaps in the literature.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study looked at the prospects and challenges of community engagement in social development projects in Addis Ababa in Kirkos Sub-City woreda 4,5 and 9

Present the theoretical, methodological and policy scope; which aspects you investigate and which aspects of the scope your do not. Also justify your points in scientific manner.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The study will be organized into five chapters. Chapter one contains an introduction, a statement of the problem, the objectives of the study, research hypotheses and questions, and the significance, scope, and limitations of the study. The second chapter describes the various literatures that were reviewed. The research design, including the methodology adopted, analysis techniques, and model that will apply to data collection and analysis, is presented in Chapter 3. The fourth chapter outlines data presentation, analysis, and interpretation, and the fifth chapter deals with summary, conclusion, and suggested recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

2.1.1 Local Economic Development

Local economic development is a popular term with a debatable definition. Local economic development, in general, refers to the increasing level of authority that local urban agencies have over economic growth; this includes local enterprises, local government, community organizations, and non-governmental organizations. Local economic development is a term used to describe the local initiatives that respond to development demands at the local level. It is not a single plan or action. In other words, the emphasis is on utilizing local people and local ways to achieve local results. LED stands for more than just economic development. For improved employment and a higher quality of life for both men and women, it promotes participation and local discourse by connecting people and their resources. Local economic development (LED) refers to the process of creating economic growth and improving the quality of life for a specific geographic area, such as a city or region. At its core, LED is about promoting sustainable economic development that is inclusive, equitable, and benefits all members of the community.

According to the World Bank, local economic development is defined as follows: Local economic development (LED) is a collaborative effort between local government, the corporate and non-profit sectors, and local communities to strengthen the local economy. It focuses on improving competitiveness, boosting long-term growth, and ensuring that growth is equitable. Physical planning, economics, and marketing are just a few of the fields covered by LED. Environmental planning, commercial growth, infrastructure provision, real estate development, and finance are among the many local government and private sector functions it encompasses (The World Bank Group, 2011).

The practice of local economic development can be carried out on a variety of scales. Individual communities and areas under a local government's jurisdiction can pursue LED plans to increase their economic competitiveness, and a local government can pursue LED initiatives for the benefit of its jurisdiction. Such methods are most effective when they are conducted in tandem with local government strategies. LED are thus about communities constantly enhancing their

investment climate and business-enabling environment in order to improve their competitiveness, keep jobs, and raise incomes (Brown & Eckold, 2020).

The goal of local economic development (LED) is to increase a community's economic potential in order to improve its economic future and overall quality of life. It is a process in which public, private, and non-governmental sector partners collaborate to improve economic growth and job creation circumstances (Bherer et al., 2021). Similarly, Williamson & Ruming (2019), Bianchi (2019), Winy et. al., (2021) define local economic development as a process by which local governments and/or community-based organizations manage their existing resources and enter into partnership arrangements with the private sector, or with each other, to create new jobs and stimulate economic activity in an economic area. According to the OECD, the objective of local economic development is to increase the capabilities of a defined territory, usually a municipality or region, in order to improve its economic future and residents' quality of life. This concept is the result of collaboration between global institutions such as the World Bank, the United Nations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), as well as academics and experienced practitioners on the ground.

Local development is vital to national economic performance, and it has grown even more so as global competition, population mobility, technological advancements, and the resulting spatial inequalities and imbalances have intensified. Effective local development can reduce disparities between rich and poor areas, as well as increase the stock of locally generated jobs and businesses, increase overall private sector investment, improve information flows between investors and developers, and improve the consistency and confidence with which local economic strategies are pursued. This can also lead to a more accurate diagnosis of local economic assets and distinguishing advantages, as well as a more solid strategy evaluation (Bherer et al., 2021).

2.1.2 Local Development Strategy

LED strategic planning was established by the World Bank as a five-step procedure that is a vital part of the overall strategic planning process for a subnational region, city, town, or rural area. Priority concerns are handled, and limited resources are well focused, thanks to effective strategic planning. The detailed five-step planning procedure should be adjusted to complement

and match other local planning processes. The procedure is not prescriptive and should be tailored to the specific needs of each community (World Bank, 2011).

Stage one: Organizing the Effort

People, public institutions, enterprises, community organizations, and other groups with interests in the local economy are identified as part of the LED strategy development process. The mayor or top executive of the local government is normally in charge of this. Each of these stakeholders brings a unique set of talents and resources to the strategy process, which is crucial for success. The identification of these people and organizations requires a fundamental understanding of how the local economy works. A resource audit is an important component of the plan, and it should include the identification of financial, human, and other capital resources that can help with the LED approach. To guarantee that both formal and informal institutions are in place to support strategy creation and implementation, working groups and steering committees can be formed. Establishing LED personnel teams and suitable political processes are two more difficulties that must be addressed in the early phases.

Stage Two: Conducting the Local Economy Assessment

Each city has its own set of local characteristics that might help or hurt economic development. These factors include the economy's structure, human resource capability for economic development, and the local government's investment climate for economic and corporate activities. The purpose of the local economic assessment is to identify the community's strengths and weaknesses, such as its human resource capacity, the local government's 'friendliness' to all types of business activities, from formal to informal, and the opportunities and threats that the local economy faces. The assessment's purpose is to produce an economic profile of the town that emphasizes its comparative and competitive advantage over surrounding communities as well as other regional, national, and international competitors.

Stage Three: Developing the LED strategy

A shared economic vision for the community, as well as LED goals, objectives, programs, initiatives, and action plans, will be developed as part of the LED strategy. This process guarantees that all important stakeholder groups have the opportunity to specify what is to be accomplished, how it will be accomplished, who will be responsible, and when the LED strategy

will be implemented. Most significantly, the LED strategy and action plans must be carefully evaluated in light of both human resource capabilities and budgetary limits. Finally, the action plans for the strategy should be incorporated into the local government's work and budgetary program, with appropriate elements taken on by other stakeholders (business associations, utilities, educational institutions, and so on). The goal is to leverage strengths, overcome weaknesses, exploit opportunities, and deal with threats.

Stage Four: Implementing the LED Strategy

The LED action plans drive strategy implementation. The formal mechanisms established and created in step one allows ongoing monitoring, and the review of individual project outcomes guarantees that the strategy continues to lead to the accomplishment of the LED vision, goals, and objectives. It is critical to identify and construct the relevant institutions to carry out the strategy's execution.

Stage Five: Reviewing the LED Strategy

Good monitoring and evaluation tools aid in the quantification of outcomes, the justification of spending, the identification of improvements and changes, and the development of best practices. This data is also used in the evaluation of the entire LED approach. To ensure that the LED plan remains relevant, it should be reviewed at least once a year. It's possible that circumstances have changed or that the previous assessment was inaccurate in light of the current situation. The LED approach should be updated on a regular basis to keep up with the ever-changing competitive landscape.

The main strategies and best practices for building thriving communities through Local economic development include the role of public private partnerships, workforce development and innovation.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

One of the primary methods for promoting LED is through public-private partnerships (PPPs), which involve collaboration between the public and private sectors to achieve shared economic goals. PPPs can take many forms, from grants and tax incentives to infrastructure investments and joint ventures. PPPs can also involve different levels of government, from local

municipalities to state and federal agencies. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are arrangements between a government agency or local entity and a private company to carry out the integrated provision of public services or infrastructure development. The fundamental purpose of PPPs is to combine the efficiency and innovation of the private sector with the accountability and quality aspects of the public sector towards delivering public services. PPPs have increasingly become an attractive option for governments looking to effectively and efficiently deliver critical services without bearing the entire cost burden (Carvalho, Cruz, & Marques, 2021). PPPs have been implemented in different sectors, including transportation, public health, education, water supply, and power, among others.

PPPs create an equal platform of responsibility between the government agency and the private company involved. The government agency provides the necessary regulatory and legal framework, monitoring services, and ensuring quality assurance. On the other hand, the private sector company brings innovation, technological advancement, and managerial expertise to the partnership. This enables the partnership to deliver public services in the most efficient and effective manner possible. According to research by the National League of Cities (2019), PPPs are an increasingly popular strategy for promoting economic development in local communities. For example, in El Paso, Texas, the city worked with private sector partners to develop the Medical Center of the Americas, a state-of-the-art health care and research facility that has sparked a new wave of economic growth in the city (El Paso Regional Economic Development Corporation, 2021).

One of the most significant benefits of PPPs is that they can help alleviate the financial constraints of government agencies while still delivering high-quality public services (Aizenman & Jinjark, 2018). Moreover, the private sector company, which operates under a profit motive, is incentivized to develop cost-effective solutions that enable efficient delivery of public services. As a result, PPPs ensure that public funds are disbursed judiciously, enhancing accountability and reducing wastage.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) have been developed by governments worldwide in an attempt to solve infrastructure development problems through partnership with the private sector. Africa has embraced this model as a potential method of advancing its infrastructure development agenda. PPPs are agreements between governments or a government agency and a

private sector firm to fund, build, and operate a public infrastructure facility or service (UN, 2003) . Public-Private Partnerships in Africa can be traced back to the early 1990s when African countries started to embrace economic and financial liberalization policies. These policies were put in place to enhance economic growth by reducing the involvement of the state in most important economic activities.

According to the African Development Bank (2015), PPPs in Africa should be viewed as a mechanism for accelerating the delivery of public services and developing the continent's infrastructure. The bank argues that PPPs are aligned with the continent's infrastructure development priorities and can be very useful in unlocking new sources of funding and skills for infrastructure projects. PPPs have been adopted in Africa to address the numerous infrastructure deficits facing the continent. Africa's infrastructure deficit is well-documented, with the African Development Bank (2014) estimating that about 40% of Africans do not have access to electricity, and only 34% of the population have access to improved sanitation. In addition, the report shows that only 37% of rural Africans have access to an all-season road. PPPs can be a vital source of funding and expertise in the development of these crucial infrastructure projects. Such partnerships enable private sector firms to use their technical and financial resources to build and operate public facilities, such as roads, airports, power plants, water treatment plants, and other critical infrastructure projects.

Workforce Development

Another important strategy for promoting LED is workforce development, which involves investing in education, job training, and other programs that support a skilled, diverse, and sustainable workforce. Workforce development is critical for ensuring that local communities have the talent and resources needed to drive economic growth and innovation.

One example of a successful workforce development program is the New eCity Academy in Asheville, North Carolina. This program, which was developed in partnership with local employers and community organizations, provides training and education in the high-tech and advanced manufacturing industries, helping to build a strong pipeline of skilled workers for local businesses (Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College, 2021).

Innovation

Finally, innovation is a key driver of LED, as new technologies and business models can help to create new jobs, products, and services that improve the economic competitiveness of local communities. Innovation can come from many sources, including universities, research institutions, and private sector companies. One example of an innovative LED project is the 16 Tech Innovation District in Indianapolis, Indiana. The 16 Tech district is a public-private partnership that aims to transform a former industrial site into a hub for research, development, and entrepreneurship, focusing on life sciences, engineering, and information technology. The district is expected to create thousands of new jobs and attract millions of dollars in private investment (16 Tech Innovation District, 2021). PPP is the innovation and creativity they bring to the delivery of public services. Due to the private sector's operational model of driving profit accumulation, the use of modern technology and innovative solutions to achieve efficiency in service delivery is prioritized. For example, in the telecom sector, the public and private sectors were in collaboration to form a PPP in India. As a result, more than 3.6 million Wi-Fi hotspots were established to provide access to the internet (Abu Madi & Mbachu, 2021).

Innovation has been widely recognized as a key driver of economic growth and development across the globe. In Africa, where the majority of the population relies on informal economic activities, innovation has the potential to transform local industries, create jobs, and ultimately fuel economic development. Innovation has the potential to stimulate economic growth through the creation of new products and services, and the improvement of existing ones. In Africa, where there is a need for affordable and accessible solutions to everyday problems, innovation has become a vital driver of local economic development. This is particularly evident in the rise of mobile technology, which has enabled African entrepreneurs to reach new markets and create new business opportunities. For example, the success of mobile banking services in Kenya has enabled millions of people to access financial services, boosting both financial inclusion and economic growth.

In addition to driving growth, innovation also has the potential to enhance productivity and competitiveness, particularly in sectors where African countries have a comparative advantage. For example, Ethiopia has leveraged its abundant agricultural resources to develop new, innovative models of agribusiness that have boosted local economic development. By investing

in technology and infrastructure, Ethiopia has been able to increase its agricultural productivity and tap into new export markets, helping to create jobs and boost income levels for farmers. However, for innovation to drive local economic development, it needs to be supported by a conducive policy environment and strong institutions. In Africa, where legal and institutional frameworks can be weak, establishing an enabling environment for innovation can be challenging. Nevertheless, several African countries have successfully implemented policies and initiatives that have fostered innovation-led economic growth. For instance, Rwanda has implemented a range of policies aimed at promoting entrepreneurship and innovation, including tax incentives for start-ups, funding schemes for innovative ventures, and the establishment of innovation hubs and incubators.

Hemlsing's (2001) explains local economic development (LED) in Africa. The author highlights the need for African countries to adopt LED strategies in their economic development plans. According to Hemlsing, there is no one-size-fits-all approach to LED, as different regions within African countries have unique economic challenges that require specific solutions. The author notes that LED can only be successful if it is integrated with other development strategies such as poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, social development, and good governance. Hemlsing further suggests that a bottom-up approach to LED is more effective than a top-down approach, as it encourages participation and ownership of the development process by local communities.

Local Development in Africa

Local economic development (LED) has become an important initiative for African countries in order to stimulate economic growth and improve the standard of living for their citizens. Bert Hemlsing's (2001) working paper "LED in Africa: A Critique of its Underlying Assumptions and Foundations" and highlight some of its key findings regarding LED in Africa, as well as provide examples and evidence from various studies in support of Hemlsing's arguments.

Hemlsing identifies various challenges facing LED in the region, including inadequate infrastructure, political instability, corruption, and weak institutional frameworks. The author, however, points out that LED initiatives can create employment opportunities, reduce poverty, promote entrepreneurship, and stimulate economic growth. Hemlsing's (2001) states important insights into LED in Africa. It underscores the importance of adopting a contextualized approach

to LED, the integration of LED with other development strategies, and the need for a bottom-up approach to LED that empowers local communities and the challenges and potential benefits of LED in Africa, providing a useful starting point for policymakers and development practitioners in the region.

Hemlsing argues that the underlying assumption of LED in Africa is that economic growth will occur if local businesses are supported through policies and programs that promote entrepreneurship and investment in the region. However, he points out that this approach neglects the importance of the larger global economic context and the role of multinational corporations (MNCs), which often dominate the African economy.

One study by Akinyoade and Adeyeye (2014) supports Hemlsing's argument by highlighting the negative impact of MNCs on local economic development in Nigeria. The study found that MNCs often engage in practices that exploit local resources and labor, resulting in a loss of economic opportunities for the local population. Additionally, MNCs may undermine the development of local businesses by importing goods and services that could be locally produced.

Another issue raised by Hemlsing is the limitations of the micro-enterprise approach, which emphasizes the development of small-scale businesses. He argues that this approach can be ineffective in achieving sustained economic growth because it fails to address structural issues related to infrastructure, access to finance, and regional disparities. Evidence from a study by Brixiová et al. (2016) supports Hemlsing's argument by showing that micro enterprises in sub-Saharan Africa have limited growth potential due to the lack of access to finance and the absence of a supportive business environment. In order to address these structural issues, the study recommends policies that focus on improving the business environment and promoting the growth of medium-sized enterprises.

Despite these challenges, Hemlsing argues that there are alternative approaches to LED that may be more effective in promoting sustainable economic growth in Africa. One such approach is the emphasis on regional integration and the promotion of regional value chains. Hemlsing suggests that this approach could help to promote local businesses by reducing trade barriers, increasing access to finance, and improving infrastructure. This approach has been supported by a study by Ajakaiye et al. (2018), which highlights the potential of regional integration to stimulate economic growth in West Africa. The study found that regional integration initiatives, such as

the West African Monetary Zone and the Economic Community of West African States, could help to promote intra-regional trade, improve infrastructure, and reduce trade barriers, which could in turn boost economic growth and create jobs.

2.1.3 Key Local Economic Development Activities

Good monitoring and evaluation tools aid in the quantification of outcomes, the justification of spending, the identification of improvements and changes, and the development of best practices. This data is also used in the evaluation of the entire LED approach. To ensure that the LED plan remains relevant, it should be reviewed at least once a year. It's possible that circumstances have changed, or that the previous assessment was inaccurate in light of the current situation. The LED approach should be updated on a regular basis to keep up with the ever-changing competitive landscape.

2.1.3.1 Locality Development

Locality development is frequently thought of as a function of town planning rather than a component of local economic growth; nonetheless, the two are closely linked. Locality development is an important component of local economic development since it serves as an economic development stimulant, at least in part (Blakely and Leigh, 2010). To support the establishment of economic development activities, local governments may acquire land to be reserved for designated local economic development activities, improve the public realm's amenity, and provide landscaping and infrastructure for industrial and commercial land.

For local economic development, urban renovation and redevelopment are important components. It has an impact on the type, quality, and volume of economic development attracted to the area. This notion is frequently applied to inner-city redevelopment. Housing development is an important part of the concept of urban renewal and redevelopment. It must meet the diverse demands of the community's residents, as well as the connected services needed by households (Blakely, 2010). Locality development includes the provision of community facilities. This covers a wide range of amenities, such as parking and public restrooms, as well as school holiday activities, museums and art galleries, and visitor centers (Blakely, 2010).

2.1.3.2 Business Development

In order to establish an environment that has the potential to improve people's quality of life, it is critical to have a "climate" favorable to business development (Blakely and Leigh, 2010: 267). Blakely and Leigh (2010) outline essential business development techniques that can help the community's economy. There are several, but business support centers, research and development, and business clusters are three of the most widely addressed techniques in the literature (Blakely, 1989; Blakely and Leigh, 2010). Business support centers stimulate and encourage the growth and development of small businesses (McCann, 2001).

In order to fight diminishing economic growth rates, such as those seen in the United States, research and development have evolved (Farley & Glickman, 1986). One of the most important aspects of the new economic geography is research and development. It leads to economic development focusing on building new and/or more efficient and effective ways of conducting business clusters that are justified using the concept of agglomeration economies of scale. Business clusters are intended to attract more businesses of a similar sort to locate in the same urban area (Perry, 2009). Businesses must have an appropriate pool of personnel in order to carry out their planned tasks. As a result, human resource development is a crucial part of local economic development.

2.1.3.3 Human Resource Development

This is a crucial component since individuals need to stay up with the skills required for developing growth sectors in order to sustain skilled employment and, as a result, a respectable income and quality of life, which is arguably the overall goal of local economic development. As the focus of urban planning and development is on the demands of this creative class, human resource development can include the upgrading of educational possibilities, the improvement of their socio-economic position in terms of their quality of life, and the opportunities that are available to them.

This is a crucial component since individuals need to stay up with the skills required for developing growth sectors in order to sustain skilled employment and, as a result, a respectable income and quality of life, which is arguably the overall goal of local economic development. Human resource development is critical for existing inhabitants' integration into the future economic structure, which is anticipated to be centered on knowledge industries (Yigitcanlar,

2008). This necessitates a different skill set than the old industrial market, and chances for workers to participate in this up-skilling must be accessible. Individuals and corporations gain from human resource development in ways that go beyond what they can see.

Local economic growth in each country has its own set of experiences. South Africa's example could teach us a lot about how to use the LED strategy more broadly throughout SSA. The terms of GDP per capita and the availability of transportation infrastructure, South Africa is arguably in a better position than most Sub-Saharan African nations. Nevertheless, the country is going through a similar development process, and many of the issues that LED strategies there have run into may also occur elsewhere in Africa..

2.1.4 Training and Community Engagement in Development Projects

Another important outcome of long-term stakeholder involvement in decision-making and execution is the development of skills for dealing with difficult social problems. Improved relationships between decision-makers and the public, as well as among diverse stakeholders, are part of this capability. Furthermore, when done correctly, community engagement may help stakeholders learn meaningful and collaborative methods to approach one another, handle tough decisions, and settle conflicts. Stakeholders first learn about each other's values and interests before appreciating each other's views.

According to studies, living in a democratic society entails electing representatives to speak on our behalf at the government level. By virtue of their larger population, urban areas tend to have greater representation in the National Parliament and other higher legislatures than rural communities. The greater number of urban representatives is one factor that can lead these elected bodies to have a more urban focus and reduce the influence rural community members have in the decision-making process. Specific communities and groups of community members must also be considered in the rural policy-making process.

In the process of developing rural policies, certain communities and groupings of community members must also be taken into account.

A clear vision and set of consistent goals, targets, and intended results that can lead to improvements as a consequence of successful community interventions have been common

across successful efforts (Bherer et al., 2021). Increasing decision-making capacity, generating social capital, and safeguarding natural resources are all common objectives. However, achieving a clear consensus on quantifiable outcomes and indicators, particularly in the field of community development with broad aims, can be challenging.

It becomes more difficult for stakeholders to just stand on the sidelines and say no once they are brought into the decision-making process. All stakeholders must comprehend all sides of an issue, assess the advantages and drawbacks, and make more informed judgments as participants in excellent decision-making processes. Stakeholders and communities typically do not do this on their own. Sponsoring organizations must accept responsibility for assisting communities in developing their capacity for collaborative issue resolution. A one-way flow of information from planners to the public is common in passive tactics (Williamson & Ruming, 2019; Bianchi, 2019; Winy et al., 2021). People take part when they are told what is about to happen or what has already happened. The term "participation" refers to the authorities' unilateral top-down approach. People participate when they are informed of upcoming events or recent events. The phrase "participation" refers to the government's top-down, unilateral.

Decisions are more implementable and long-lasting because they take into account the requirements and interests of all stakeholders, and stakeholders have a better understanding of the results and are seen more involved in them. As a result, judgments based on community engagement are seen more credible and are less likely to be challenged. Decision-makers who understand stakeholder interests thoroughly become better communicators, able to explain decisions and decision reasons in terms that stakeholders understand and in ways that are relevant to their values and concerns.

According to Garcia-Zamor (2019), Zhang et. al., (2021) various people in the same community may have different interests and may or may not wish to engage in development programs. People decide, act, and reflect on their activities as aware subjects as they participate in the community. The general view is that incorporating the people in rural programs and empowering them may improve their livelihoods and promote development (Wiyaboon, 2019; Hügel & Davies, 2020; Muigua, 2021). Such participation helps to reverse inequalities that have

developed as a result of colonialism by supporting people in identifying issues and addressing them.

In most cases, a new initiative entails some kind of community transformation. Typically, 5–10% of the community will initially favor the proposal, while 5–10% will reject it. It is doubtful that either opponents or supporters will change their minds. The quiet majority, or the remaining 80%, is either uncertain, indifferent, or suspicious of the proposal. If the silent majority is not brought on board, the initiative will face huge opposition and be jeopardized. To earn this group's support, a variety of communication tactics might be utilized. Nthiga & Moi (2021) cite open community engagement as an example of a successful communication technique.

It's a good idea to start consulting with the community right away. This contributes to the group's trust, understanding, and support. There may be issues with rumors and the spread of disinformation if the project progresses too far before the community are informed. To gain community support for your project, make sure the community is adequately informed and, ideally, a part of the planning process from the start (Mattila, 2018; Poppe et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2020; Li et al., 2020).

Inviting the public to express their opinions and concerns about the project can improve community support and, as a result, the project's success. Participants in the community engagement process must be informed about how their opinions influenced the outcome. In this case, providing feedback is a must-do activity. Development organizations should establish a favorable environment for communities to express their opinions. The community involvement approach equips people with the knowledge they need to take meaningful action (Dias, 2020)..

In the case of the Addis Ababa social development projects, community members should utilize their right to decide on problems that concern them and recognize that participation is a fundamental right. Communities, for example, must choose the members of the committees that will represent them in development projects. They should also have the authority to make judgments in their area of expertise because it directly impacts them. Local citizens should also be able to freely voice their opinions during meetings, regardless of whether or not government or local government officials are present. According to the African Development Bank (2006),

giving the public more choices will drive competition, resulting in a more efficient and service-oriented public service by capturing the greater public's interest.

Working with the poor to learn about their needs, understand how development decisions are made in their communities, and find institutions and procedures that acquire opportunities and resources, according to Hammer & Patnaik (2019). According to Mohammed (2018), community involvement in the context of rural development is primarily concerned with how to bring about some major engagement in the improvement of the rural sector on the part of people who rely on it for a living. Public involvement is not a viable choice for your project if there is little or no space for public input into the decision. Instead, think of a public information or public relations effort that fits your requirements, timeline, and circumstances. You will strive to engage the public more frequently and with more intensity as the amount of community engagement rises. It's crucial to remember, however, that these are simply samples, and that most strategies may be tailored to fit any level of the spectrum.

2.1.5 Social Factors and Community Engagement in Project Development

Political, cultural, and economic deprivation are all aspects of social exclusion. It refers to a cumulative process in which many risk variables interact in time and place to reduce vulnerable social groups' ability to manage risks and meet fundamental civic and economic demands. According to research, some qualities of communities impact their ability to build capacity and produce social capital (Hussain et. al., 2018; Strasser, 2019; Yu et. al., 2020; Gholami et al., 2021). Rahmani et. al., (2020) claim that recognizing the people who would benefit from any development program is crucial to gaining support. One of the first tasks is to identify the community members and organizations that will be impacted by the project. Poverty, low literacy levels, handicaps, age, race, and ethnicity are just a few of the qualities that often keep people from participating in society (Morris, 2018; Saran et al., 2020; Portacolone et. al., 2021). A healthy community values variety and acknowledges that all members of the community have the right to be heard and participate in decisions that impact them. The community involvement approach identifies and enables the participation of people who may be impacted. Every initiative must identify those people and make it easier for them to participate (Sherman et al., 2021).

Integration of a diverse group of people, regardless of gender, is a possible approach for achieving balanced growth. Female engagement in development efforts is generally frowned upon in rural culture, which is largely patriarchal. Women's voluntary engagement in development programs is likewise frowned upon by religious sentiment. Excluded people suffer on three levels. In the labor market, they are frequently discriminated against, earning less for comparable levels of education and abilities (Shaeffer, 2019). Women and men are important resource consumers and managers; according to Schnegg (2018), Khandker (2020), and Ferdous et al. (2019), they have different roles, responsibilities, opportunities, and constraints when it comes to managing natural resources, both within the family and in the community. Indigenous peoples, racial minorities, women, and, in certain situations, small farmers and/or landless people are among the vulnerable populations excluded from rural development projects. Various rural development projects make an attempt to involve disadvantaged groups in program activities, and at least one of the community members on micro planning committees must be a woman (Khan, 2018; Ahmed, 2019; Kim et al., 2019; Montanari & Bergh, 2019; Saad et al., 2020).

Education is the key to entering the development intervention. The educational status of the public is a major factor in meaningful engagement in project development. Development and education are inextricably linked. Indeed, a "transformative approach" to community development is based on both formal and non-formal education (Mehmood et al., 2020; Kwauk, 2022). People at the grassroots level can benefit from education if they want to see social change (Powers et al., 2019). It promotes the collection of education-related experiences outside of academic or professional credentials and aids an individual in figuring out their place in society (Mogren & Gericke, 2019)..

A considerable section of Ethiopia's population, like that of other developing nations, lives in rural regions, where the majority of people are uneducated and rely on farming for a living. As a result, in this study, the literacy rate or educational status was chosen as an indicator to investigate the level of participation of ordinary people in project development. Illiterate people are frequently regarded as troublesome because they are unable to define their needs and present their viewpoints in a methodical manner. As a result of their illiteracy, they are unable to participate. Uduji & Okolo-Obasi (2018) discovered that educated women were more likely to engage in the government's rural development initiative (Better Life Program). Education is a

significant predictor of effective participation in the development of public projects. People who are more educated are more inclined to enjoy public development than those who are less educated. If individuals value public development, they are more likely to be enthusiastic about engaging in the development of public projects.

Furthermore, Westoby et. al., (2019) stated that education is very important among rural development agents. In many rural and urban areas, educated teenagers are powerful development agents. Participation can also take place in an environment where a variety of views are heard in order to investigate issues, test solutions, and make policy changes when the community discovers weaknesses. According to Brandt, literacy is a mix of individual and economic growth, as mentioned by Campinho et. al. (2020). Education is viewed as a tool for bringing about social and economic transformation. Unfortunately, this is not the case in rural regions, where “development is really an anti-politics machine’ (Sanchez, 2019). The idea is that participation provides a very efficient method of lubricating the machine's wheels, where the ruling elite dominates the poor. The quantity, intensity, and pattern of engagement are all influenced by educational levels. They went on to say that involvement rises with education, but that it is non-church-related groups that see the most growth after high school. It was also stated that successful involvement necessitates the acquisition of communication and human connection skills; so, individuals who are more educated will be more empowered to participate since their attitude will be more positive.

2.1.5 Participation in Project Development and Economic Factors

Communities that succeed at economic development invest the necessary resources, create effective programs, and stick with them over the long haul. A solid economic development program pays off over time. Economic variables contribute to economic development, which is the process of generating marketable products and services by mobilizing human, financial, capital, physical, and natural resources. In a traditional society, a person's financial level is seen as a significant indicator for assessing their abilities. Similarly, income level was used as an indicator in this study to examine the amount of ordinary people's engagement in project development. Schram-Bijkerk (2018) stated that community economic development must encompass more than just land, labor, and capital. Public capital, technology and innovation,

society and culture, institutions, and community decision-making ability are all part of this larger dimension.

Local engagement in project execution creates fierce rivalry for a limited number of new or expanded facilities and opportunities within the project parameters in a given year. Some towns may understand that another method to generate jobs is to collaborate with local project developers to increase the possibility that, if they need to expand or start new operations, they will do so in the community rather than elsewhere. Some firms may shift their activities to different places for pull or push causes, even if an expansion is not involved (Hicks & Ison, 2018). They might relocate for a variety of tactical business motives, such as to be nearer.

The presumption is that the higher the income level, the greater the participation rate. According to Boateng et al., (2019), a reasonably high level of engagement is dependent on monthly household income. As a result, a fall in monthly family income is linked to a decline in community engagement in initiatives in terms of monetary contributions. Poverty and its numerous behavioral repercussions, in any event, may be a significant impediment to community engagement in development programs. As a result, lower-income status has an impact on involvement. People's economic circumstances can influence their willingness to participate in local government programs. Economically powerful individuals frequently form partnerships with political officials and utilize their positions for mutual benefit. It may be deduced from their argument that the better-off individuals in society in terms of economic status have an easier time participating in various government-run programs since their social identity is defined by their wealth and social prestige. In the absence of true public service providers and government-run programs and policies implementers, influential figures in society are important.

Finance is frequently considered to be solely the responsibility of the donor agency, while local revolving funds are viewed as political patronage, resulting in unsustainable arrears. The internal and external contexts in which the activities of the local community take place interact to determine the financial viability of the community's target members. External factors could include, but are not limited to, the ability or inability to benefit from current national growth, as well as existing laws and regulations; the state of available surrounding infrastructure and services; the types of industries in the area; and financial shocks, among other things. Financial sustainability is determined by the ability to satisfy short-, medium-, and long-term financial

obligations, as well as manage unanticipated financial shocks, unfavorable events, and overall uncertainty (Lee et al., 2018).

When there are financial plans in place and they are applied early on (Catalano et al., 2019; Ji & Zhang, 2019). Deferring funding attempts till later in the project's life cycle can be a big roadblock to the project's long-term viability (Sergi et al., 2019; Haque, 2021). The quality of organizational resources, continuity or discontinuity, as well as the skills of personnel in organizational structures, capacity to absorb financial shocks with some flexibility and take advantage of opportunities, as well as having the necessary systems in place to operate efficiently, including appropriate telecom, are examples of internal factors, on the other hand; access to the market; the presence of local financial measures that support risk management; the presence of clear definitions of roles and responsibilities to avoid institutional conflicts; and the degree of ties with well-established institutions such as private sector companies and/or civil society organizations. Economic gains will not be sustained until such issues are taken into consideration, which is why most organizations start working on sustainability when a funding source runs out. They frequently are so focused on replacing that funding that they neglect to think about whether the proposed policy is worthwhile.

2.1.6 Governance and Community Engagement in Project Development

Governance is a process in which communities communicate their interests, their input is taken into consideration, choices are made and executed, and decision makers are held accountable. Governance, according to Carvalho et al., (2019), is the process of organizing and managing legitimate power structures entrusted by the people to provide law and order, protect fundamental human rights, ensure the rule of law and due process of law, and provide for the basic needs and welfare of the people, as well as the pursuit of happiness. Strong dedication to integrity, ethical values, and the rule of law, as well as openness and broad stakeholder involvement, are fundamental aspects of effective governance when implemented for the public good. All persons, institutions, and organizations (state, corporate sector, and civil society) with control over choices impacting access to rights must practice good governance. Governance is excellent when it guarantees that the political, social, and economic agendas of communities seeking development change are founded on wide societal consensus, and that all voices are heard in resource allocation decisions.

Critics have challenged participation as a form of political control since it first entered mainstream development discourse. Participation, according to Bentez-vila (2018), is a very efficient technique for lubricating the gears of progress if it is truly an anti-politics machine. Do participatory practices and rhetoric, on the other hand, always imply a politicization of development? On the de-politicization criticism, he claimed that participation may be a type of subjugation, with unpredictable outcomes and subjects who are never entirely under control. Second, the potential of participatory development to open up new spaces for political activity argues that both celebrations of individual liberty' and criticisms of systemic subjugation oversimplify participation's power implications.

To re-politicize participation, empowerment must be re-envisioned as an ongoing process of engagement with political conflicts at various geographic scales.. Unfortunately, policies in developing nations are frequently prejudiced against rural regions, and the institutions responsible for delivering critical rural services (such as agriculture ministries, local governments, universities, banks, and judicial systems) are either poor or absent. As a result, rural community development initiatives are frequently conducted in an adversarial setting (Derakhshan et al., 2018). Political participation difficulties lead to the dysfunction of local governments. The majority of politicians think that since they were duly elected by the people, they are legitimate representatives of the people and thus have the power to act on their behalf.

The need for more accountability stems from federal laws such as the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, which required federal agencies to develop objectives and plans and measure achievements (Azfar et al., 2018). Foundations and financial organizations have recently expressed an interest in determining if their expenditure produces meaningful effects (Pereira et al., 2018). Similarly, in local government agencies, the expanding use of professional management methods and tighter budgets increased the push for improved measures and accountability, including the use of trend data to monitor or assess effectiveness (Zhang et al., 2018). Community development organizations around the globe have simultaneously concentrated on the UN's Millennium Development Goals, which include objectives including lowering poverty, expanding access to education, and maintaining the environment..

A company or government can have excellent governance if it is responsible and transparent with its constituents. Accountability encourages community engagement and raises public

awareness of knowledge and capacities, allowing citizens to better negotiate on an equal footing with authorities and other stakeholders to achieve common goals and boost public response to disputes. Community engagement in government agencies, community engagement in management, and public hearings are all enhanced by accountability and openness (Keers et al., 2018). It increases efficiency in a variety of ways, including better attention to community interests and increased openness in budgeting and public resources. People are able to participate in the decision-making process, which is another attribute of effective governance. A company or a Local Government Authority (LGA) that follows good governance standards should be effective and efficient in its participatory decision-making processes and execution in order to create results that suit society's goals while making the greatest use of the resources available (Wilson et al., 2019).

Evaluation is the periodic (rather than continuous) review of an ongoing or finished project to identify its real impact (strategic aim or objectives for which it was done), efficiency, sustainability, and effectiveness (Brown & Kyttä, 2018). Outputs are the direct and short-term results of a project or plan, such as the number of people trained, the number of affordable houses built, or the number of jobs created; and outcomes are the long-term results of a project or plan, such as the number of people trained, the number of affordable houses built, or the number of jobs created. Ongoing project evaluation is seen as an important strategy for ensuring long-term viability. In addition to aligning the project's features with the demands of its stakeholders, project assessment, according to Beeri et al., (2019), may assist in the formulation of sustainability plans, their implementation, and evaluation. In a similar vein, assessment can help identify project problems and encourage adaptability.

2.1.7 Community Engagement in Project Development

Participation is a broad notion with many different interpretations and definitions. Participation is also defined differently depending on the situation in which it happens. For some, it's a question of principle; for others, it's a matter of practice; and for still others, it's a goal in and of itself (Zhang et al., 2021). People must understand when, how, and why they must engage in order to effectively participate in any effort (Yao et al., 2020). As a result, it is critical to first evaluate the locals' comprehension of development and their attitudes toward involvement in development processes. Participation by the public is not only a pleasant or essential thing to do;

it really leads to improved outcomes and governance. When done in a meaningful way, community engagement yields two key advantages: 1) Sponsoring agencies will make better, easier-to-implement judgments that reflect public interests and values and are better understood by the general public. 2) Communities have the long-term ability to deal with and manage complex social issues, usually dispelling ingrained myths. In the following part the theories of constraints, Amesteins and stakeholders assumptions are discussed about participation.

2.2.1 The Theory of Constraint

Eliyahu Goldratt established the notion of limitations as a systems management concept in the early 1980s. The central concept of the theory of constraints is that constraints define the performance boundaries of every system. There are just a few key restrictions for most businesses. According to proponents of the idea, if managers want to increase their organization's performance, they should focus on efficiently controlling the capacity and capability of these restrictions. The Theory of Constraints, once thought to be limited to production scheduling, now has a wide range of applications in a variety of organizations (IMA, 1999).

TOC forces managers to reconsider some of their basic beliefs about how to achieve their businesses' goals, what constitutes productive behavior, and what the true purpose of cost management is. TOC focuses on identifying and controlling the limitations that lie between a business and its goals, emphasizing the necessity to maximize throughput profits collected via sales. Once the constraints have been established, TOC assigns all of the organization's non-constraining resources to the organization's core constraints. As a consequence, the overall resource system is optimized (Rahman, 2020).

2.2.2 Stakeholder's Theory

Stakeholders are groups and individuals who gain from or are affected by business activity, and whose rights are abused or respected. Shareholders, creditors, workers, consumers, suppliers, and the general public are among them. The stakeholder method has been recognized as a valuable tool for comprehending a company's context (Bundy et al., 2018). This method tries to widen management's understanding of its tasks and responsibilities beyond the profit maximization function and stakeholders specified in the firm's input-output models to include non-stockholding organizations' interests and demands. According to Freudenreich et al. (2020), the stakeholder

model involves all individuals or groups with genuine interests engaging in a business to gain benefits, and there is no pre-determined precedence of one set of stakeholders over another.

This method emphasizes the significance of the senior management team's interaction with stakeholders. Managers should be aware that the engagement of many stakeholders may have a significant impact on the project's success. These stakeholders will participate based on their connections with upper management rather than junior employees acting on their behalf.

Amestein Theory of Participation

The Amestein theory of participation is a significant approach to understanding how individuals, communities, and organizations interact and engage with one another. Amestein (1988) describes participation as a process that involves the active engagement of individuals in decision-making and problem-solving activities. One of the key elements of the Amestein theory of participation is the belief that active participation by individuals is vital to the success of community and social change initiatives. Fung and Wright (2003) highlight the importance of community organizing as a form of active participation that can lead to empowerment and increased political efficacy for marginalized communities. Similarly, Rajas underlines the role of participatory decision-making in the democratization of governance in developing countries (Rajas, 2010).

In terms of organizational behavior and management, the Amestein theory of participation has influenced contemporary approaches to leadership and teamwork. For instance, Garvin et al. (2008) argue that effective leadership involves creating opportunities for employees to participate in decision-making and problem-solving activities. Similarly, Robbins and Judge (2017) highlight the role of participative management in promoting employee engagement and developing interdepartmental cooperation. Finally, the Amestein theory of participation has also been highly relevant in promoting social justice initiatives. Chaskin et al. (2001) observed that by engaging the community in participatory decision-making processes, social justice issues such as poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, and affordable housing can be addressed. Similarly, Jassen (2009) points to the importance of legislative participation in promoting social reforms, particularly for disenfranchised groups such as immigrants and low-income individuals. The Amestein theory of participation is a significant and influential framework for understanding active participation in decision-making and problem-solving activities across a range of contexts, including community development, organizational behavior and management, and social justice.

The relevant literature suggests that participation is crucial to achieving empowerment, increased political efficacy, and sustainable social change.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. The SDGs aim to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all. Africa is a continent that faces many challenges in achieving these goals due to its socio-economic and political context.

One of the primary goals of SDGs is to eradicate poverty. According to the World Bank, Africa has made significant progress in reducing poverty over the past decade (World Bank, 2020). However, poverty remains a significant challenge in many African countries. A study by Oluwatayo and Adeyemo (2019) found that poverty reduction policies in Nigeria have not been effective due to corruption and mismanagement of resources. Similarly, a study by Mekonnen et al. (2018) found that Ethiopia's efforts to reduce poverty have been hindered by political instability and conflicts. SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. In Africa, access to education remains a significant challenge due to factors such as poverty, gender inequality, and conflict. A study by Nkambwe et al. (2020) found that Uganda has made progress in increasing access to education but still faces challenges such as inadequate funding and poor infrastructure. Another study by Mwamwenda et al. (2019) found that Tanzania's efforts to improve education have been hindered by inadequate teacher training and poor quality of education.

SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. In Africa, gender inequality remains a significant challenge due to cultural norms and practices that discriminate against women. A study by Kanyangarara et al. (2018) found that Zimbabwe has made progress in promoting gender equality but still faces challenges such as gender-based violence and unequal access to education and employment. Similarly, a study by Oyekale (2018) found that Nigeria's efforts to promote gender equality have been hindered by cultural norms that limit women's participation in decision-making. SDG 13 aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Africa is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change due to its dependence on agriculture and natural resources. A study by Mwamwenda et al. (2020) found

that Tanzania has made progress in promoting climate action but still faces challenges such as inadequate funding and limited capacity for implementation. Similarly, a study by Oyekale (2019) found that Nigeria's efforts to promote climate action have been hindered by inadequate funding and lack of political will.

Ethiopia has made tremendous infrastructure progress in recent years, and its infrastructure indices compare favorably to those of low-income countries. Ethiopia Carriers (currently one of the three main African airlines) and affiliated regional air transport facilities were formed in the country. It has begun an ambitious investment program to modernize its network of trunk roads as well as build a contemporary road maintenance finance framework. Access to water and sanitation is rapidly expanding from a very low base due to careful attention to intermediate solutions such as traditional latrines, wells, boreholes, and stand posts (AICD, 2010).

An increasing desire to improve local judgments regarding development initiatives has prompted economic and community development practitioners to look for more specific data on verified effects. Previous studies have frequently concentrated on calculating the number of jobs produced or kept, as well as the amount of private investment, as a result of government action (Brown & Eckold, 2020). Public and private entities alike are now requesting more detailed outcome documentation so that they may pick from a variety of alternative ways for promoting local development (Bianchi, 2019). The purpose of public involvement is to find answers to the following questions: what, why, when, and how.

Communities with strong democratic networks are seen to be more communicatively integrated (Hanson-Easey et al., 2018; Lindner & Aichholzer, 2020). Individuals, networks, and institutions are linked together in a community of place or interest through communicative actions. In practice, citizens find it difficult to communicate with more logical scientists, engineers, politicians, or business executives. When there is technological hubris or a lack of responsiveness to local voices, the situation becomes even worse. Many local newspapers and television stations, for example, are owned by corporations. As a result, it's difficult to hear local voices since they're filtered through more dominant viewpoints.

With this regard examining the factors that impact the local development activities of the Addis Ababa specifically the sub city are not well examined before in this manner. Therefore examining the participation is very viable.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework above is based on a model of community-managed development where participation begins right from the planning stage of the project. Here, communities participate in needs assessment, project identification, and action planning. This can be done through the process of participatory rural appraisal. The process should be genuine and transparent, such that community decisions are taken forward and formulated into development. At the implementation stage, communities should be allowed to have control over and flexibility in the use of resources. They should be made to appreciate the importance and rationale for local contributions. The sub-city should be flexible enough to allow communities to implement local economic development according to their own local context.

Figure 2.1 Computation Based on Theoretical and Empirical Literature Review



Source: Authors Computation based on theoretical and empirical Literature Review

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains how the research was carried out in order to achieve the study's goals. A quantitative and qualitative approach will be implemented in the study because it stresses measurement uniformity, accuracy, objectivity, and reliability, as well as the explain ability and generalizability of findings. The study design, target population, sample size and sampling technique, research tools, the data collection process, and data analysis and presentation strategies are all covered.

3.1 Research Approach

The study employed a mixed methods research design strategy. A methods research design strategy is an approach to inquiry that combines or associates both qualitative and quantitative forms. It involves assumptions, for the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches, and the mixing of both approaches in a study. Thus, it is more than simply collecting and analyzing both kinds of data; it also involves the use of both approaches in tandem so that the overall strength of a study is greater than either qualitative or quantitative research. To develop a research strategy, use mixed methods research (both qualitative and quantitative forms). I employ concurrent mixed methods strategies of inquiry (which converge or merge quantitative and qualitative data). The study takes a descriptive approach. The main characteristic of this methodology is that the researcher has no control over the variables; instead, the researcher reports on institutional frameworks, the level of community engagement in LED activities, the obstacles to efficient public engagement, and the community's perception of engagement in local economic development.

3.2 Research Design and Procedure

The methodological approach for this study is described as a case study of the Kirkos sub city in Addis Ababa within the quantitative and qualitative descriptive research spheres. Moreover, data will be collected once from a sample selected to describe the larger population at that time, i.e., cross-sectional data.

3.2 Sample Design

Sampling design is the process of selecting a representative subsection of the population to be studied so that the findings can be generalized to the entire population (Cooper & Schindler, 2014).

3.2.1 Sampling Size

A sample size is a representative subset of the population to be studied, and the findings are generalized to the entire population (Schindler & Cooper, 2014). The total number of households in Kirkos Sub-city more than 158, 000 according to the data based on the sub city of Kirkos. There are about 10 Woredas in the sub-city, and the research selected into three of them: woreda 4,5 and 9. The total number of households in each woreda , as determined by the administrative office of the woreda. Except for military complexes and condominiums, the following table shows all of the homes in each woreda. Condominiums and military comp families are generally unsettled, and the PLCED office reports that they contribute little to overall participatory local economic development in the Kirkos Sub-City woreda 4,5 and 9.

Table 3.1 Population Size of Study area

No	Wordas	Total number of house members
1	Woreda 4	53,000
2	Woreda 5	55780
3	Woreda 9	49220
	Total	158,000

Source: Addis Ababa City Administration data from Sub cities (2022)

$$n = N / (1 + (Z^2 P(1-p) / (\epsilon^2 N)) = 158,000 / (1 + (1.96)^2 (0.5)^2 / (0.05)^2 (158000)) = 366$$

Whereas:

z is the z score

ϵ is the margin of error

N is the population size

To simplify the process of determining the sample size for a finite population, Krejcie & Morgan (1970), came up with a table using a sample size formula for a finite population. Thus it is selected to use the above sampling method to make the sample size. In this regard the study sought to have 366 sample study households.

3.3 Data Source and Collecting Tools

In order to obtain the necessary data, both primary and secondary sources will be used. Primary data refer to information obtained firsthand by the researcher on the variables of interest for the specific purpose of the study (Sekaran, 2003). Secondary data are those gathered by others for the purpose of other works and research, but which are also useful to the current study. The study is primarily focused on the primary data that is collected from the household survey of Kirkos Sub-City woredas 4, 5, and 9.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is not an end in itself; its purpose is to produce information that helps address the problem at hand. Once fieldwork was completed, a sample of the data collected was quality checked for reliability and validity prior to data analysis. All incomplete surveys will be discarded from the analysis. During data analysis, editing, coding, and tabulation will be carried out. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software is being used to carry out the analysis of the collected data. The verbatim recorded in the open-ended questions will be coded in short phrases to make it easier to enter into the analyzing software, for more analysis. The open-ended data will be analyzed using a two-step procedure, as suggested by Anderson and Gerbing (1988). It will be combined with the rest of the closed-ended data and processed using the Dimensions software to give the output in SPSS, which will be converted to Excel tables to enable charting and reporting.

3.4.1 Primary Data Analysis

Additionally, the data from each tool was evaluated simultaneously, and the FGD and observations were effectively mixed. As mentioned in the techniques section, questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and participatory observation will be used to collect the primary data. Additionally, the FGD and observations were carefully merged, and the data from each tool was reviewed simultaneously..

3.4.2 Quantitative Data Analysis

Quantitative data from both primary and secondary sources will be combined and examined. The extent to which communities engage is studied using percentages and other simple statistical approaches based on the study objectives. The responses of the responders to the questioners will also be summarized numerically using percentages.

3.4.3 Qualitative Data Analysis

In order to ensure that all information from different sources is coordinated, the study's qualitative data was gathered from both primary (questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, and participatory observation) and secondary (documents, various reports, rules and regulations, and working manuals) sources. Examples of qualitative data include community attitudes, participatory development activity modalities, and interactions between community members, government representatives, and various committees..

In general, all information gathered via all methods of primary data collection will be carefully combined to make sense of all data from various sources, since each technique of data gathering has its own set of benefits and drawbacks. Questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, and participatory observation data are insufficient to create valid conclusions. A qualitative data matrix will be utilized to summarize and analyze findings from different types of respondents in order to make the data from this procedure relevant.

3.4.4 Secondary Data Analysis

All secondary data, such as reports, documents, working manuals, directives, and so on, is scrutinized in such a way that it can assist the researcher in achieving the above stated objectives by considering information from printed documents and reports as an integral part of the overall data to complete the study. Data from secondary sources is worthless until it is combined with data from primary sources, and vice versa. As a result, both primary and secondary data were evaluated jointly in order to extract a synergistic impact. In general, meta-analysis was carried out on secondary data in order to triangulate the results of primary data.

3.5 Research Ethics

Under this research proposal, the researcher strictly follows the procedure, rules, and regulations based on the university guidelines.

3.5.1 Reliability Test

The reliability of a measure indicates the extent to which it is without bias (error free) and hence ensures consistent measurement across time and across the various items in the instrument. In other words, the reliability of a measure is an indication of the stability and consistency with which the instrument measures the concept and helps to assess the goodness of a measure (Sekaran, 2003).

Cronbach Alpha was used to gauge the reliability and consistency of the questionnaire's items. When compared to the aforementioned required range, the alpha findings for the questionnaire items and their alpha values have reached an acceptable level..

3.6.2 Validity Test

Hair et al. (2010) identify validity as the extent to which a measure accurately represents what it is supposed to. Ensuring validity requires a thorough understanding of what is to be measured and making it as accurate and right as possible. The validity of results can be either internal or external. The internal validity aspect refers to the analysis of the findings and results obtained. External validity refers to whether the results and findings can be generalized. Therefore, the results are confined to the organization under study, and its findings are only to be generalized to the organization under study.

Chapter Four: Data Presentation and Analysis

4.1. Introduction

The results and analysis of the data are presented in this chapter. The data collected in the field was used based on its relevance to the study topics. The data display, description, and analysis techniques and tools were chosen depending on the data set's properties. As a result, the chapter is divided into six sections. The first section consists of a description of the various subject areas. It describes the data sets' features, as well as the economy's source, demographic structure, educational background, and other information. The data results on the institutional framework for community engagement and the directions utilized to institutionalize the participation of various stakeholders are presented in the second half. The final section includes data on how much the community participates in the development of their neighborhood. The fourth section discusses the members of several committees, as well as their job activities and obstacles. The fifth section discusses the government's, communities', and Participatory Community Economic Development Workers (PLCEDWs). The PLCEDWs' developmental efforts, their results, and the local population's perceptions of those activities are all covered in the section's last paragraph.

4.2. Background of the Study Area, Community and the Respondents

Addis Ababa is divided into eleven sub-cities, the largest of which is Kirkos, which has a population of 420,320 people (195,814 males and 224,506 females). Kirkos is divided into ten Woredas. These sub-communities' cities are all urban (ECSA, 2007). 336,256 people reside in ordinary dwellings, whereas 84,064 people (20 percent) live in atypical houses. According to data gathered from each woredas administration, the total population (households) in the three woredas (woredas 4, 5, and 9) is 5,269 people. In woreda 04, there are 1,595 households, of which 1,356 reside in private homes and 240 reside in kebele dwellings. There are around 1,435 households in woreda 05, with 1,363 households living in private houses and 72 households living in kebele dwellings. Approximately 1,225 households live in private dwellings in woreda 09, while 136 live in kebele houses. (For more information, see Table 4.1. below.).

Table 4.1 No of Households, Residence and Percentage Study Area

Woredas	No of households, residence and percentage				
	No of households	Total households			
		Residence	Number	Percentage	Total %
Woreda 04	2095	Private	1656	85%	36.32%
		Kebele	439	15%	
Woreda 05	1935	Private	1475	95%	32.68%
		Kebele	460	5%	
Woreda 09	1861	Private	1525	90%	30.99%
		Kebele	410	10%	
Sub total	5891	Total	5891	100	100%

Source: Authors computation from respondents collected from woreda (2022)

The data summary in Table 4.1 above shows that Wereda 04 has the most households (36.32 percent of the total population), Wereda 05 has the second-largest number of households (32.68 percent of the total population), and Wereda 09 has the smallest number of households (about 30.99 percent of the total population).

4.2.1 Characteristics of the Respondents

The general characteristics of the respondents are shown in Table 4.2. Males make up 56.28 percent of the responses, while females make up 43.71 percent. The respondents' age distribution shows that the biggest percentage of respondents are 36 and older, accounting for 44.85% of the total. The remaining 26.57 percent of respondents are between the ages of 26 and 35. According to the respondents' educational levels, 20.57 percent are in grades below 8 and 48.28 percent are in grades 8–12; 10/12+1/2/3 and diploma holders account for 23.42 percent of the respondents. The remaining 7.71 percent of respondents have a first-degree degree or higher. In terms of employment status, the majority of respondents (48.28 percent) are private workers (which include employees in private organizations, entrepreneurs, and others who generate income on their own), while 29.42 percent are government employees, and the remaining 22.28 percent are job seekers. The number of job seekers is relatively high in this area. According to the data

acquired, the LEDWs are producing a transitory job opportunity, but this has been the case since now, according to key informants and secondary data.

Table 4.2. Computation from Respondents

No	Description		Number of respondents	Percent
1.	Sex	Male	197	56.28%
		Female	153	43.71%
2.	Age	Bellow 25	15	4.28%
		26-35	93	26.57%
		36-45	157	44.85%
		More than 46	85	24.28%
3.	Educational qualification	Bellow grade 8	72	20.57%
		8-12 grade	169	48.28%
		10/12 +1/2/3	44	12.57%
		Diploma	38	10.85%
		Degree	23	6.57%
		Masters and above	4	1.14%
4.	Job condition	Gov't employee	103	29.42%
		Private workers	169	48.28%
		Job seekers	78	22.28%
5.	Income level per month	Below 500 birr	45	12.85%
		500-1000 birr	36	10.28%
		1001-1500 birr	39	11.14%
		1501-2500 birr	96	27.42%
		2,500-4,000	74	21.14%
		4001-6000 birr	45	12.85%
		Above 6000 birr	15	4.28%

Source: Authors computation from respondents (2022)

4.2.2 Questionnaire Distribution and Response Rate

A total of 366 people were expected to complete the survey questionnaire. In the event of defects or uncollected questionnaires, an additional 24 (6.56 percent) questionnaires were inserted to reduce the shrinkage of the collected responses. As a result, 390 people received the survey questionnaire. Respondents were chosen at random in proportion to the size of the population in each woreda. There are 390 questionnaires dispersed across the three woredas. In woreda 4, 142 (36.32 percent) are allocated to family heads, 127 (32.68 percent) are delivered in woreda 2, and 121 (30.99 percent) are distributed in woreda 3. In woredas 4, 5, and 9, 122 (34.85 percent), 115 (32.85 percent), and 113 (32.28 percent) people responded to the questionnaires issued in each woreda. There are 40 faulty questionnaires among the total number of surveys gathered. There are 350 net completed and collected questionnaires (89.74 percent).

Table 4.3. Computation from Sub City In Woreda Label

Total distr	No	Stratification based on woreda and kebele & number of questionnaires distributed & Collected in each woredas and kebeles									
	390	Woredas	No distr.	percent	Total collected	Woredas	Collected	Percent	Defect	Reason	Net collect ted
		04	142	36.32 %		01	122	34.85	20	Lost	112 (34.85%)
		05	127	32.68 %		02	115	32.85	12	Lost	115 (32.85%)
		09	121	30.99 %		03	113	32.28	8	Lost	113 (32.28%)
			390	100%			350	100	40		350 (89.74%)

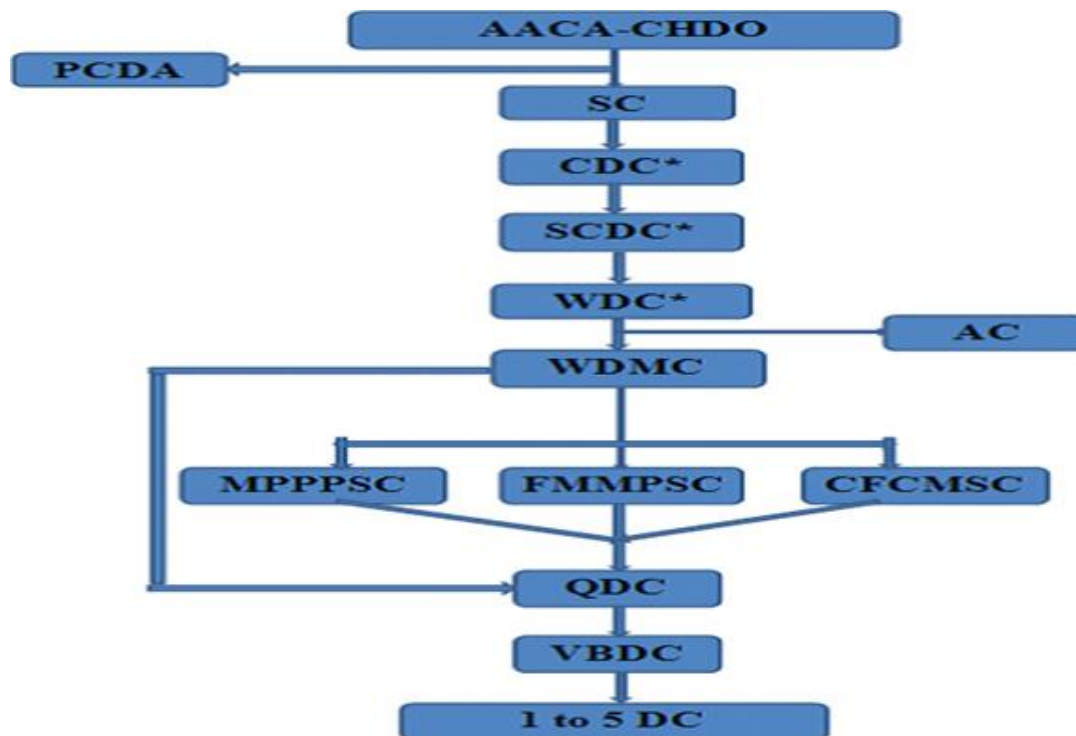
Source Authors computation from Sub city in Woreda label

4.3 Institutional Framework

The organizational framework of the various committees and authorities for enabling the PLCEDWs is depicted in Figure 4.1. The author created the framework based on the directive's position, tasks, and responsibilities for each committee. The owners of the PLCEDWs are the Addis Ababa City Administration Construction and Housing Development Office (AACA-CHDO) and the Participatory Community Development Agency (PCDA), as shown in Figure 4.1. Under these two offices, there are several committees made up of various employees (see topic 4.4).

A steering committee is created at the city level under the AACA-CHDO. There are also sub-city steering committees and woreda steering committees under the city steering committee. There is additional city, sub-city, and woreda development councils (CDC*) that are directly supervised by AACA-CHDO. There are major development committees under the city, sub-city, and woreda development councils (DMCs). There are also development committees (DC0 up to qetena and village and block level) under the DMCs. Aside from that, the number of committees formed to coordinate the PLCEDW at the municipal, sub-city, and woreda levels is excessive. The organizational structure of the PLCEDW, as shown in Figure 4.1, is exceedingly complex and tall, with a limited range of control. The PLCEDW organizers' complicated organizational structure is unneeded and will cause confusion in the community. Furthermore, the higher-level committees are inactive and just exist as a symbol, while the majority of development operations are managed by the sub-city and lower-level development committees. The city steering committee's existence adds little value to the coordination of PLCEDWs. At the city and sub-city levels, steering committees are required.

Figure 4.1 Structure of Office of Addis Ababa City Administration Public Participation and Development Burea



Source: Addis Ababa City Administration (2018)

4.3.1 PLCEDW Coordination Committees

The PLCEDW is coordinated by various committees, which are arranged from the level of a city down to sub-cities, woredas, Qetenas, menders, and one to five development teams.

Table 4.4. Computation from Respondents

No	Description	Number	Percent
1.	Yes	268	76.57%
2.	No	82	23.43%
Sum total		350	100%

Source: Authors computation from respondents

The vast majority of respondents are aware that there are many committees in their woredas and sub cities. As seen in the table above, 76.57 percent of the communities are aware of the

committees' existence. The city steering committee is the highest level of the committees and is organized with the higher government officials in federal sector organizations and authorities, including senior officials from the police and other organizations.

A sub-city steering committee comprised of representatives from various civic organizations, faiths, NGOs, and city administration officials is also formed. The development committee, which is organized in cities, sub-cities, and woredas and is frequently referred to as the main development committee, is the steering committee's immediate subordinate. Development committees that report to the development main committee at the sub-city and woreda levels also exist. Subordinate to all of them are the one-to-five development committees, block and mender development committees, woreda development committees, and Qetena development committees. Representatives for one to five development committees are chosen from among the committee members. The members of the woreda development committee are elected by the direct participation of the community in the woreda in a referendum. And the chairman, deputy chairman, and secretary of the development committees are selected among the development committees selected by the community in each woreda. There are three development sub-committees that directly report to the woreda development main committee. They are the Mobilization and Community engagement Planning Sub-Committee (MPPSPC), Construction Follow up, Care, and Maintenance Sub-Committee (CFCMSC), and Finance, Material Management, and Procurement Sub-Committee (FMMPSC).

4.3.2 The Appointment of the Committees

The responses of the respondents regarding the appointment of the committees are summarized in the table below. The total percentage of replies is insufficient to favor any one of the potential choices. The respondents weren't sure how the committees were chosen; they weren't chosen by the city administration; they weren't elected in a general election; or they weren't elected with direct input from the sub-city community.

Table 4.5. Computation from Data Collected from Respondents

No	Description	Number	percent
1.	Handpicked by the city administration	47	13.43%
2.	By city wide election	64	18.29%
3.	Elected by direct community participation	85	24.28%
4.	Not clearly known	154	44.00%
Sum Total		350	100%

Source: Authors Computation from data collected from respondents (2022)

The woreda community holds a referendum to choose the committees at the woreda level. According to key informants from the committees, government representatives, and respondents from the community, committees are nominated by the woreda community. Next, among the nominees proposed by each Qetena and Mender community, a referendum was conducted among the woreda communities, and each member of the nominees received a direct vote. The nominee with the most votes was then chosen as a member of the committee. Following the local community's selection of these committees, the chairman, deputy chairman, and secretary are chosen from among the committees in a similar fashion.

4.4. Structure and Functions of Different Committees

4.4.1 The Steering Committee

To coordinate, monitor, and provide support for community development initiatives, the steering committee is made up of organizations that are active and have the potential for community involvement in development. The steering committee has 15-member support for community development initiatives, the steering committee is made up of organizations that are active and have the potential for community involvement in development. The steering committee has 15 members. Twelve of them are members, while the other three are the chairman, deputy chairman, and secretary.

The study also assessed if the member organizations were fulfilling their obligations, and took corrective action focuses on the member organizations' reports Submit significant suggestions and evaluate the committee's work as a whole outlines the responsibilities of the member institutions and organizations, and then follows up with, works with, and supports the sub-cities

and woredas to develop specific job responsibilities connected to the steering committee's activity. The steering committee also has control over the development council. Higher ranking government officials, CEOs from various organizations and city administration make up the steering committee.

The mayor's advisor for community organizations is the deputy mayor, who serves as both chairman and vice chairman. The secretary is in charge of running the office for housing and building. The other 12 members are the city's speaker, manager of the city administration, head of the mayor's office and cabinet affairs, head of the city administrative office, director of the community participation development agency, commissioner of the Addis Abeba Police Commission, commissioner of the Addis Abeba Sport Commission, general manager of the mass media, representatives of civil society, chief executives of the sub-cities, and the head of the construction and housing development department. Sub-city and woreda level committees with the same structure would be established.

The steering committee's involvement of higher-ranking government representatives helps individuals to gaining top management support for the PLCEDWs. On the basis of the current information, high officials are not involved in the coordination of PLCEDWs at all. The steering committees haven't been in regular contact. The PLCEDW receives little support from high management as a result.

4.4.2 The Development Council

At the woreda, sub-woreda, and city levels, the Development Council is structured. It is made up of members chosen by the residents of the Qetena to serve in the sub-city as well as representatives from the sub-city. The steering committees for assisting development, leaders of professional groups, representatives of religious organizations, and members of civil society are also included. The mayor's advisor for community organizations oversees the development council, which reports to the steering committee. The roles and responsibilities of the development councils are the same at the city, sub-city, and woreda levels. The main difference is that one is on a lower level than the other, and their strategy, tasks, and obligations are in line with those of the municipal level development plan.

4.4.3 The Development Committee

The development committee was also divided into woreda, city, and sub-city levels. There are two organizations: the woreda development main committee and the woreda development section, both of which report to it.

4.4.4 The Woreda Development Main Committee

The main committee for woreda development is made up of urban dwellers, the youth and women's forum, youth organizations, and other civil groups, and its members are chosen fairly and democratically. Members of the main Woreda development committee come from the village and kebele committees. The main committee's nine members elect the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and accountants (financial officers).

The main woreda development committee has the following duties and responsibilities: Plan, organize, direct, and coordinate developmental activities in each Qetena; organize sections for facilitating development activities and direct them towards achieving the intended goal; present the development achievements from village and Qetena development committees to the woreda development council; mobilize and coordinate the populace for developmental activities as per the plan designed; ensure the collection of financial and material contributions for development activities collected in a proper way using legal receipts; and administer the finance and other properties as per the finance regulations; give the necessary support for the NGOs and other organizations and investors to undertake development projects that they plan to do on their own initiative; present periodic financial reports to the woreda development council.

Among the committees and councils, the Woreda Development Main Committee is the most active. The major development committee for the Kirkos sub-city, Woreda-5, is working on construction projects such as asphalt roads, cobblestones, restrooms, sidewalks, sports facilities, and sewer tubes.

4.4.5 Woreda Sub-Committees

Under the main Wadi Development Committee, there are three subcommittees. The first is the Mobilization and Community engagement Planning Subcommittee (MPPSPC), which is tasked with mobilizing the community toward local development, compiling and prioritizing the community's needs, creating the fiscal year's plan and submitting it to the WDMC, informing the

community about the development-related activities being undertaken, keeping track of the projects' progress as they are being implemented, working to raise money, and setting up discussion panels.

The second is the finance, material management, and procurement sub-committee (FMMPSC), which is in charge of collecting and depositing funds from various sources, carrying out finance and material management tasks in accordance with government policy, preparing monthly reports of all transactions carried out in the month, and presenting a plan for material purchases to the DC via the MPPPSC. The third is the construction follow up, care, and maintenance subcommittee (CFCMSC), which is in charge of keeping track of every project.

The qetena, block, and mender, and 1 to 5 development committees, which are situated beneath the woreda committees, are in charge of organizing and coordinating the neighborhood at the local level. According to responses from face-to-face interviews with various sub-city, woreda, and Qetena,, development main committee officials, these lower-level committees are the most functional in terms of community participation in the Kirkos sub-city at the moment, much like the woreda development main committee. This suggests that the lower and middle-level committees worked together to create the development activities in the sub-city. The sub-city development operations would not have been successful if these subordinate committees had been as unwilling as the other upper committees.

4.5 Participation of the Community in LED

Participatory work on local community economic development was initiated in the research region before 2011. The vast majority of participants and key informants concurred that the PLCEDW was launched five years ago. The answer to the query of whether institutionalized participatory community development exists in the respondent's area is compiled in Table 4.7. More than 90.57 percent of the respondents were aware of the PLCEDW and the work being done nearby.

A participatory project is now underway in the study areas, although the precise start date is unknown due to a significant record-keeping issue with the municipal government, particularly at the sub-city, woreda, and kebele levels. Key informants stated that the PLCEDW began five years ago, however, respondents stated that it is unclear exactly when the participatory local

economic development works began. The question of whether the PLCEDW began 10, 5, or one year ago in the interval was put to the respondents. The table below provides a summary of the responses.

Table 4.6. Computation from Data Collected from Respondents

No	Description	Number	Percent
1	Yes	317	90.57%
2	No	33	9.42%
Sum Total		350	100%

Source: Authors Computation from data collected from respondents (2022)

Despite the fact that the PLCEDW in the study has no known history, the majority of respondents (79.71 percent) said that it began four years ago. 12.57 percent of respondents said they had no idea. However, several respondents (6.28%) stated that the PLCEDW began five to nine years ago. Responses from the remaining respondents (1.43 percent) were older than one year. But once the regulation was passed, in 2011, the PLCEDW was formally introduced.

But as was covered in the study's background section, the PLCEDW initiative is not one that hasn't been taken before in previous governments or throughout the current one's history. Before the directive was passed and put into effect, there was community participatory development work, as may be concluded from the key informants and the survey questionnaire results. After the directive is put into effect, the appearance of the PLEDW is changed to be planned, and coordinated by the official committees, and it has a record of achievements and failures. The type of participation was unplanned and done in case of emergencies, without a record of successes and failures, without officially responsible leaders, with no legal framework, etc.

The PLCEDW is now being supported locally by the communities through monetary and material contributions. Access road construction, drinking water pipe construction, health post-construction, sports facilities, senior housing, kitchen construction and maintenance, and security works are just a few of the PLCEDW projects that the communities are taking part in (see table below). The above-mentioned facilities were built with local communities' financial, labor, and other contributions, according to key informants from the committee members and

government officials. The responses of the respondents regarding the kinds of developmental activities they engage in are compiled in the table below. Some of the respondents took part in multiple development initiatives. Their engagement is mostly focused on providing funding for the anticipated development projects, providing labor services without charge, and adding expertise.

The table below shows that different areas of the community are more involved in one development undertaking than another, and that some areas of the community are more involved in one development undertaking than another. As a result, there are fewer participants in each development undertaking than would be anticipated. According to the data gathered from key informants, this variability existed as a result of issues with equally including all communities in all development initiatives or issues with community mobilization. The other issue is that communities that took part in one development project weren't encouraged to continue being active in subsequent development projects.

Table 4.7. Computation from Data Collected from Respondents

No	Description	Number	Percent
1.	Access road construction	298	85.14%
2.	Drinking water	-	-
3.	Health post construction	-	-
4.	Sport centers	-	-
5.	Kitchen construction	197	56.28%
6.	Toilet construction	67	19.14%
7.	Sewerage tube	211	60.28%
8.	Greening environments	75	21.42%
9.	Housing construction for elders	18	5.14%

Source: Authors Computation from data collected from respondents (2022)

To ensure that communities are fully contributing to the growth of their locality, however, more than just financial, labor, and knowledge contributions are needed. Initiatives for local economic development must involve the community at every stage, from planning to implementation and evaluation. According to key informants, decisions about local economic development efforts are decided at the woreda, sub-city, and city levels by councils, woreda development committees,

kebele development committees, sub-city development committees, and cities development committees.

The development plan proposed by the local communities may or may not be included in the final development plan approved by the sub-city or city administration, depending on the information gleaned from the focus group discussions and key informants. The data acquired from the study showed that 78.85 percent of the respondents claimed that they have never participated in the planning of local economic development initiatives. Only 21.43 percent of respondents confirmed they had taken part in the planning for LEDs.

A larger percentage of the community is involved in various development initiatives, even though the quantity is not equal and sufficient, when we compare this percentage with the percentage of involvement in development undertakings in Table 4.9. Hence It may be inferred indirectly that the communities are engaging in development activities from observations of the activities in each woreda and information from the key informants.

Table 4.8. Computation from Data of Respondents

No	Description	Number	Percent
1	Yes	75	21.43%
2	No	275	78.57%
Sum Total		350	100%

Source: Authors Computation from data of respondents (2022)

As a result, the communities are not involved in the planning of the LED in their area, according to the data available from the survey. It is vital to review the specifics of LED strategic planning processes in order to provide data to substantiate this claim. It is noted in the associated literature review section that the World Bank has established a five-step strategic planning process for LED that is an essential component of the overall strategic planning process for a subnational region, city, town, or rural area. These steps are:

- 1) Organizing the effort including identification of the people, public institutions, businesses, community organizations and other groups with interests in the local economy; the interest of the community and the resources at hand.

- 2) Reviewing the LED Strategy;
- 3) Conducting the Local Economy Assessment
- 4) Developing the LED Strategy

The table below demonstrates that a small number of towns are utilizing various stages of LED strategic planning in this regard. This data result can be compared to the analysis in the section above about the issue of community involvement in local economic development planning, as well as participation in some development endeavors while neglecting others. Similarly, to selective participation in development initiatives, communities are not fully and equally engaged in local economic strategic planning.

Table 4. 9. Computation from Data Collected from Respondents

No	Description	Number	Percent
1.	Need assessment	27	7.71%
2.	Designing development strategy	36	10.28%
3.	Determining the components in the plan	32	9.14%
4.	Development evaluation	31	8.85%
5.	Prioritization of plans	28	8%

Source: Authors Computation from data collected from respondents (2022)

The table above shows that not all phases of the local LED strategic planning entail involving the local communities. Only 7.71 percent of respondents indicated that they had taken part in the LED strategic planning's need assessment phase. Whether directly or indirectly, 10.28% of respondents also participated in the design of the development strategy; 9.14% of respondents chose the components to be included in the plan; 8.85% of respondents participated in the evaluation of the development activities after they were completed regardless of their participation in the other planning steps; and 8% of respondents took part in the prioritization of the plan.

The available data indicates that most towns are not participating in any stage of the LED planning process. In this case, it appears that there is a disparity between the information gathered from the key informants (committee members and government officials in charge of

PLCEDW) and the survey data gathered from the general public. The key informants showed that the community participates at each stage of the planning process for LEDs, however the majority of community respondents claimed that they have never taken part in the strategic planning stage.

This disparity results from the distance built between the communities and the members of the chosen committee. Government officials and the community, as well as the committees and the communities, did not have a regular contact hour either expressly defined in the directive or usually practiced. The committees and government officials had a regular contact time. In this regard, the order does not specify a regular time for the community, committees, and government representatives to meet and discuss PLEDWs. As a result, it had an indirect impact on the community's involvement in regional efforts at community economic development.

The committees and the communities, as well as the government official who is in charge of doing so, are separated. A tiny number of local residents actively participate in the LEDW in their community, compared to the majority who do not, and neither the committees nor the concerned officials are engaging with the communities. According to the available data, the reason for the lack of community involvement in LEDW can be attributed to the paternalistic role of professionals and officials, the state's restrictive and prescriptive role, the over-reporting of development success, selective participation, hard issue bias, the failure to adequately represent the local community's development needs, the entrenchment of local elites, and the excessive pressure for immediate results over long-term goals.

4.6. Challenges for Effective Community Engagement in LED Projects

The table below lists the explanations provided by the respondents for the lack of local involvement. The poll offered the respondent the chance to mark more than one problem as an issue.

Table 4. 10. Computation from Data Collected from Respondents

No	Description	Number	Percent
1.	Paternalistic role of professionals and officials	226	64.57%
2.	Inhibiting and prescriptive role of the state	178	50.86%
3.	Over-reporting of development successes	198	56.57%
4.	Selective participation	187	53.43%
5.	Hard issue bias	319	91.14%
6.	Miss representing the local communities Development need	125	35.71%
7.	Gate keeping by local elites	67	19.14%
8.	Excessive pressure for immediate results than long term goals	295	84.29%
9.	Lack of public interest to be involved in PLEDW	323	92.29%

Source: Authors Computation from data collected from respondents (2022)

The table above shows that the problems mentioned in the literature section that can make it difficult to boost community participation in self-development programs are more prevalent where the research is being done. Due to the prevalence of these problems, the communities taking part in the PLCEDW there will experience difficulties. Hence Lack of community involvement in the local LEDW has a negative impact on how successfully the activities are typically carried out and how the community develops positive opinions toward it.

In addition to the problems listed above, research has indicated that the main challenges are technical problems, such as a lack of technological support for groups to enable service users to engage effectively, as well as personal, institutional, political, economic, and cultural barriers.

In this regard, the information from the key informants, the debate in the focus groups, and the observation revealed that the communities lacked the initiative to visit the PLCEDW and participate. This is mostly caused by the community's negative attitude toward itself, which holds that they are limited to doing nothing more than being active participants in the PLCEDW. This acts as a sort of personal impediment to community participation.

In the studied area, institutional and political constraints are also present. A select few individuals have an edge over the other groups because of their formal or informal connections to the coordination office and government representatives. The committees are not allowed to

freely participate in the formal sessions with unfettered thought and idea flow. The attendees of the meetings don't want to clash with the sub-city or city administration's coordinators. As a result, there is a lack of engagement in and disregard for the community's developing efforts.

The PLCEDWs in the research locations also showed signs of economic and cultural constraints. Another issue that was noticed and brought up by the key informants was the community's financial inability to contribute to development initiatives and the underdeveloped culture of the community's participation in their locality's economic development practices. In the studied areas, technical obstacles are also present. In sub-city or woreda administration offices, there are no certified community participation specialists. It is not the goal of research and development projects to provide the PLCEDW with novel concepts in the subject areas. Additionally lacking in technology is the PLCEDW. The committees do not have a fixed location in which to hold meetings. The community policing stations are being used as a meeting space.

If the obstacles are not removed quickly, community involvement in the research regions will be killed. In addition, communities suffer from a number of drawbacks when participation in local community economic development activities is absent. If there isn't genuine involvement, the benefits that everyone is supposed to get from taking part in the PLCEDW will be lost. In this sense, the study that follows makes it quite evident what is lost when PLCEDW involvement is not there. According to Zadeh and Ahmad (2009), participation is beneficial and vital for many reasons, and it helps members of the community become aware of the development initiatives being carried out in their area.

Table 4. 11. Response on the importance of participation in LED activities

No	Description	Number	Percent	Percent
1.	Awareness of the problems and solutions of LED	57	16.28%	-83.72%
2.	Confidence in the fairness of the LED activities	89	25.42%	-74.58%
3.	To provide brand new ideas in development plans	75	21.42%	-78.58%
4.	Effectiveness and efficiency in conducting LED	43	12.28%	-87.72%

Source: Authors Computation from data collected from questioners (2022)

According to Table 4.11, participants in LEDWs felt they gained from being aware of and believing in the fairness of local economic growth as well as from having a fantastic opportunity to provide fully original suggestions on how the LED activities should be planned. 25.42 percent

of respondents said that participating in PLED activities in their community gave them confidence in the fairness of the initiatives being implemented, and 16.28 percent said that participating in LED activities in their community helped them become aware of all the development initiatives being undertaken there.

12.28 percent of respondents said they contributed to the efficiency and effectiveness of the PLED activities, and 21.42 percent of respondents said they had the chance to offer new ideas and suggestions during the PLED in their community (Note: the number and percentage of respondents under each individual description are calculated out of the total population, which is 350 or 100%). The analysis in this situation not only highlights the benefits of PLED participation that a very small portion of the community has acquired, but also highlights a benefit that the majority of the community has lost.

As seen in Table 4.11, the majority of the communities did not benefit as anticipated from taking part in LED in their area. Communities are unaware of the LED activities, their issues, and potential solutions in 83.72 percent of the cases; they are also skeptical about the fairness of the local development projects in 74.58 percent of the cases; they were unable to contribute new ideas to the LEDW's planning process in 78.58 percent of the cases; and in 87.72 percent of the cases, they are unable to participate in the LED of their community.

The bulk of the community does not take advantage of their opportunity to participate in the PLCEDW since only a small number of active communities are taking part in it. In relation to this, respondents are asked how involved their local community is in PLCEDW, and the results are summarized in the Table. How do the participants assess the local community's level of involvement in various concerns pertaining to their community?

Table 4.12. The Level of the Community's Participation in LED of Their Locality

No	Description	Number	Percent
1.	Very good	29	8.29%
2.	Good	33	9.43%
3.	Medium	46	13.14%
4.	Low	117	33.43%
5.	Very low	125	35.71%

Source: Authors Computation from data collected from respondents (2022)

When asked how much their community engages in the neighborhood's development activities, 8.29% of respondents—as shown in table 4.12—said their neighborhood's engagement in PLCEDW is at a Very Good level. 9.43% of respondents gave the level of community participation a good rating, 13.14 % gave it a medium rating, 69.14% gave it a Low rating, and the remaining 69.14% gave it a Very Low rating.

The primary informants from the committees and the government representatives said that the PLCEDW system never had any kind of structure and that all the communities were treated similarly in this case. There is no segmentation of the population based on any important variables, such as poverty, age, sex, or disability, to allow people to engage in PLEDWs.

Table 4.13. Response on the Comprehensiveness of the PLCEDW

No	Description	No	Percent
1	Yes	29	8.29%
2	No	321	91.71%
Sum Total		350	100%

Source: Authors Computation from data collected from respondents (2022)

The broad consideration of the heterogeneous community, as shown in Table 4.13, led 91.71 percent of respondents to claim that the PLCEDW in their region does not take into account all community kinds. In order to organize for PLEDWs, the community is categorized based on common characteristics like age, sex, handicap, and others. Under this area, all neighborhood communities can be addressed.

The literature study covers five basic kinds of community involvement. The first is community involvement in deviously motivated deception. The second is information involvement, where many programs make fraudulent claims to inclusion by solely disseminating data supplied by regional or local authorities. The third type of participatory service delivery can be seen in local governments and is called consultation involvement.

4.7 PLCEDW Actors' coordination and the community attitude towards developmental activities

The interaction of the entities in PLCEDW in various work processes like planning, executing, evaluating, and fund raising is how the relationship between the three bodies, the community at

large, the government officials, and various committees, is measured. Additionally, the PLCEDW coordinators' offices must be in a convenient location, and committees and communities must regularly meet to discuss matters pertaining to local economic development.

Table 4. 14. About the Existence of Government Coordinators Office in Nearby

No	Description	No	Percent
1	Yes	275	78.57%
2	No	75	21.43%
Sum Total		350	100%

Source: Authors Computation from data collected from respondents (2022)

The respondents' responses are compiled in Table 4.16 with regard to the existence of the government's coordination office for PLCEDW. The local community can monitor all development operations under their jurisdiction by visiting the office of the participatory local economic development coordinators, which is nearby, as can be seen in the table above. This suggests that a facility is close by to include the neighborhood's residents in the improvement of their area.

4.7.1 The Coordination of the PLCEDW Actors in Planning of Developmental Activities in Three Woredas

The bulk of the community at the grassroots level is not involved in the planning of developmental activities. The key informants, however, revealed that the development plan is prepared at the block and mender level and then transferred to the Qetena development committee. The Qetena development committee then discussed it and sent a portion of it that they thought was worth working on to the Wereda development main committee. The woreda main development committee then conducts the same review and chooses which plans will be sent to the sub-city development main committee.

Following suit, the sub-city development main committee passed it to the city-level development committees, who were the only ones with the power to approve or disapprove the community's alleged need for development at various levels.

The respondents claimed that the relationship between the communities, committees, and government officials is only one-directional, with only a small number of active communities

participating in planning local economic development projects in their area and submitting them to the higher echelons without having the opportunity to advance while taking into account their most pressing development needs. The city and sub-city development committees will send the final, authorized plan once they have decided on the development activities and forwarded it to the next level. The development committees in each woreda and ketena prepare their plans based on the leading plan created by the construction and housing development office at the sub-city and woreda level, according to information gleaned from the head of the woreda-5's construction and housing development office.

4.7.2 The Coordination of the PLCEDW Actors in Implementation of Developmental Activities in Three Woredas

The lead plan is produced by the construction and housing development office, and the plan from the community is approved by the woreda and ketena construction and housing development office, as was stated in the topic above, which is how the development plans are prepared. The structure is altered when it comes to carrying out the government's development plans, with the community taking the lead in all tasks. The steering committees are not as involved in all aspects of development as the development main committee. The committees that are mainly involved in carrying out developmental activities are the woreda, qetena, mender, and block development committees.

4.7.3 The Coordination of the PLCEDW Actors in Evaluation of Developmental Activities in Three Woredas

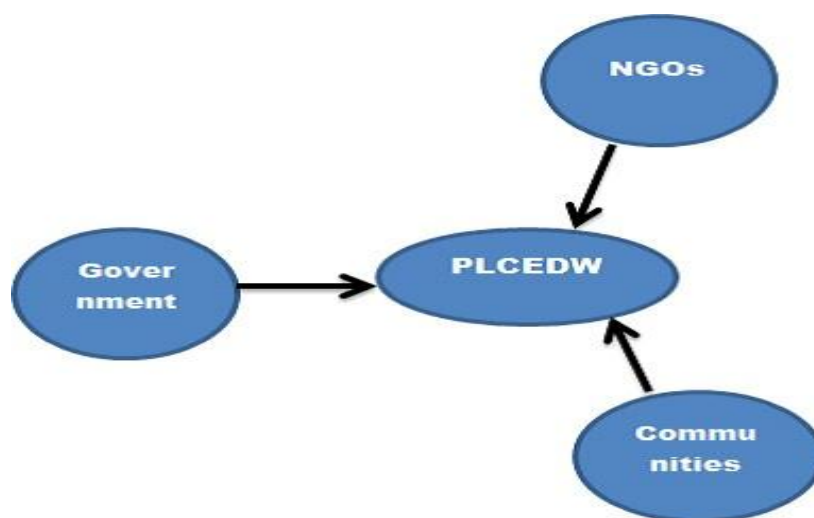
The local community, groups, government organizations, and any other stakeholder must assess the developmental initiatives carried out in the area. The interaction between the entities (the government, the committees, and the community) will be scrutinized in this process, which is a crucial area. According to the information obtained from the key informants, the government, community members, and committees evaluate the developmental activities carried out by the PLCEDWS; however, when referring to the data obtained from the survey, 75 (21.43%) of the total respondents indicated that they had taken part in the evaluation of development projects. This demonstrates that there is a problem with the publication of important information to disclose for the public rather than development projects evaluated by committees and experts on the development project inaugurated, according to the community participation head of the sub-

city's written publications of the development projects and the overall work activity of the PLCEDWS. In this instance, there is virtually little connection between the three entities.

4.7.4 The coordination of the PLCEDW actors in Fund Raising in three woredas

The interaction between the committees, the government, and the communities is also demonstrated in this function. Three sources, namely the community, NGOs, and the government, provide funding for the execution of developmental operations.

Figure 4.2. The Source of Money for PLCEDW



Source: World Bank Report on PLCEDW (2016/17)

The funding for the development initiatives comes from communities and NGOs. The community is mobilized through the mender and block committees, who also take donations from them on a per-house basis. The government then contributed some funds for use in the development initiatives. The government's contribution is referred to as the Matching Fund. The government contributes approximately 46% of the project's funding, with the remaining 44% coming from local communities and non-profit organizations.

The most crucial point to make is that there is a wealth of data showing that communities can only fully participate in PLCEDW by making financial contributions, whether freely or under pressure from committees or the government. Table: 4.12, Responses on the Problems with Community Participation (Page - 63), showed that 329, or 91.14 percent, of the respondents

stated that the most obvious issue in their locality's participatory economic development work was "hard issue bias," which is a circumstance in which the communities are encouraged to contribute money rather than ideas.

4.8. Developmental Activities Undertaken By PLCEDWS in Three Woredas from 2016 Up To 2020

The PLCEDW projects carried out in the study woredas include: new toilet construction, toilet maintenance, new kitchen construction, road light (fixture), road maintenance, new cobblestone construction, sewerage tube work, a new open ditch, tube maintenance, environmental cleaning, maintaining the elders' homes, community police, greening the condominium areas, drinking water, kitchen maintenance, new shower construction, road light, and tube work, among other things. These construction projects are more infrastructural in nature, yet they are crucial for laying the foundation for future growth. The development initiatives carried out by the PLCEDWs in the studied woredas from 2016 to 2020.

4.9 Extent of Community Participation

According to the literature, there are four main local economic development initiatives. The first is locality development, where the PLCEDWs provide the setting for construction projects. Locality development can include providing land and other resources to aid in local economic development operations. Urban revitalization and infrastructure development are components of locality development.

The PLCEDW must create a climate that is supportive of company growth in order to achieve the second goal, which is business development. The most crucial elements for business development are business support centers, research and development, and business clusters. Research and development work is not being done in the studied regions to help small firms with ideas and knowledge, either in private business research centers or government units. The mechanisms for supporting company operations are also not yet developed. Despite their significance in enhancing company possibilities and synergy, business integration and amalgamation are also lacking. According to the owner of the sub-city community involvement work process, who was interviewed, the PLCEDW does not build a business network.

This demonstrates that the PLCEDWs are not laying the foundation for corporate growth. Business development alone is not the only contribution of the PLCEDW; hence, a third component, i.e., advanced and developed communities must be created as a result of the PLCEDW. Giving the community access to current knowledge, skills, and attitudes is the core idea of human resource development. In this context, interviews, focus groups, and observation are also used to investigate the study areas. The outcome demonstrates that these practices are not carried out in the study wordas. In order to create a community that can support the participatory community development work, the PLCEDW should be required to develop it.

Creative classes and cities are the other crucial elements. These are also the items that the PLCEDW needs in order to function. And, based on the available data, neither was present in the research locations. The purpose of creative cities is not to enable the creative classes to contribute new ideas to the growth of the community.

Additionally, the PLCEDWs' local development projects are closely examined. All three approaches have a similar approach to sustainability. Social, environmental, economic, and institutional imperatives are all part of development. The social imperative is all about promoting overall human well-being (economic, social, political, and environmental). The community's financial health is at the center of economic necessity. The environmental imperative is concerned with the health of the environment. And the institutional imperative is concerned with justice, democracy, and other things. Thus, each of the sustainability dimensions must be met for the PLCEDW to be considered sustainable.

The information at hand and the research done thus far suggest that the community's quality of life is not being significantly improved by the development operations. Therefore, the social requirement of PLCEDW sustainability was not met. In addition, the PLCEDW is not giving the local people access to permanent employment opportunities. The PLCEDW and small and micro industries do not conduct business together. As a result, the PLCEDW failed to satisfy the economic requirement of the sustainability of economic development. The PLCEDW's commitment to the environment is one of its key features. The second imperative is institutional, and it incorporates democratic principles and distributive fairness. The PLCEDW underlined this directive.

4.10 Impact Assessment with Strong CBIDS and With Less CBIDS.

4.10.1 Determinants of Community Strength on CBID and Average Treatment Effect on Treated (ATT)

The first model that is fitted is the Heckman two-stage model, which approximates results by treating variables that are ordered rather than continuous as continuous. Table 4.15 demonstrates that all models are significant when taken as a whole because the Wald chi square is significant at the 1% level.

Table 4.15. Statistics for Heckman 2 Stage OLS

Model	House rent on location	Level of peace and security	Access to clean water	Level of economic activity in the area	Employment nt benefit
Obs	350	350	350	350	350
Wald chi2	66.68	86.55	55.61	69.44	64.58
Prob	0	0	0.0001	0	0.0004
Df	14	14	22	22	31

Source: Authors computation using stata 13 (2022)

The first model that is fitted is the Heckman two-stage model, which approximates results by treating variables that are ordered rather than continuous as continuous. Table 4.15 demonstrates that all models are significant when taken as a whole because the Wald chi square is significant at the 1% level. Based on this model community's successful CBID programs, there has been a minimal relative drop in housing rent, but it is only statistically significant at 5% rather than at 1%. Additionally, at 5%, but not at 1%, the possibility of self-selection for treatment is high. Other models cast doubt on the existence of self-selection due to the treatment's (lambda) significance. Furthermore, strong communities result in a relative drop in employment benefits and a level of economic activity that is high (at 1 percent). However, neither the level of peace and security nor the availability of safe drinking water is significantly affected.

Table 4.16. Simple Heckman two stage model with OLS impact variable

Variable	House rent on location		level of peace and security		acess to clean water		level of economic activity in the area		Employment benefit	
	coeff	St. Er	coeff	St. Er	coeff	St. Er	coeff	St. Er	coeff	St. Er
best	0.608	0.238	-0.427	0.337	0.098	0.4	1.567**	0.537	0.985**	0.327
better off	-0.357	0.143	0.934**	0.201	0.129	0.2	-0.956**	0.32	-0.126	0.174
average	-0.562**	0.11	-0.25	0.144	-0.194	0.2	-1.154**	0.246	-0.156	0.134
poor	-0.556**	0.122	0.108	0.165	-0.07	0.2	0.935**	0.275	-0.728	0.152
very poor	-0.618**	0.314	-0.028	0.197	0.215	0.2	-0.86**	0.296		
trust	-0.005	0.005								
rented	0.314*	0.061	0.275**	0.086						
business	0.001	0.065	-0.077	0.092			-0.51**	0.149		
gender					-0.02	0.1			0.086	0.094
daily labour					0.021**	0.1			-0.129	0.004
unemployed					-0.238	0.2				
house wife					-0.207	0.2			0.328*	0.122
business owner					-0.199	0.2			0.001	0.139
1-8 grade							-0.567	0.358	-0.678**	0.234
9-12 grade							-0.983**	0.351	-0.456**	0.054
technical education							0.396	0.396	-0.789**	0.145
diploma							0.567	0.368	-0.321	0.123
dgree							0.587	0.402	-0.021	0.232
treatment	-0.329*	0.146	0.232	0.211	0.24	0.2	-0.855	0.332	-0.672	0.201
cons.	1.923**	0.16	1.607**	0.241	0.347	0.3	3.267**	0.49	1.345**	0.001

Source: Authors computation using stata 13

Table 4.17. PSM Result

Outcome variable	Stratified PSM				
	No. Treatment	No. Control	ATT	Std. Err	T
House Rent location	132	190	-0.017	0.059	-0.288
Level of Peace and Security	132	190	-0.05	0.067	-0.746
Access to clean Water	132	190	0.015	0.543	0.028
Level of Economic Activity in the area	132	190	0.064	0.678	0.094
Employment benefit	132	190	-0.03	0.321	-0.093
Nearest neighborhood (Random) PSM					
House Rent location	132	143	-0.056	0.012	-4.667
Level of Peace and Security	132	143	0.0534	0.456	0.117
Access to clean Water	132	143	0.102	0.462	0.221
Level of Economic Activity in the area	132	143	0.012	0.678	0.018
Employment benefit	132	143	-0.078	0.891	-0.088
Kernel PSM					
House Rent location	132	215	0.053	0.234	0.226
Level of Peace and Security	132	215	0.102	0.678	0.150
Access to clean Water	132	215	0.063	0.576	0.109
Level of Economic Activity in the area	132	215	0.543	0.678	0.801
Employment benefit	132	215	0.002	0.532	0.004
Radial PSM					
House Rent location	132	192	-0.245	0.052	-4.712
Level of Peace and Security	132	192	0.672	0.678	0.991
Acess to clean Water	132	192	0.432	0.167	2.587
Level of Economic Activity in the area	132	192	0.456	0.781	0.584
Employment benefit	132	192	0.167	0.781	0.214

Source: Authors computation using stata 13

Having a strong community has a beneficial impact if we utilize any of the PSM matches, but none of them are relevant if we concentrate on the amount of property value as reflected by house rent value. The usage of layered bands and kernel bands has a good impact on peace and security; however, these effects are not very large. The effect is unfavorable but not very noticeable when other bands are employed. Communities with a strong sense of community appear to generate more employment when stratified and the nearest neighborhood are utilized, while radial and kernel width appear to have the opposite effect, however, none of these factors are statistically significant. To put it simply, the community's strength does not appear to have any differential effects, and the effects that are shown are not resistant to the matching method that was used.

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CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF THE FINDING, CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECCOMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of the Findings

In order to gather pertinent information from the community, selected leaders, and committees, this study used questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, and observation. Out of the 4,391 total households in the three woredas, 366 households were chosen as a sample using a stratified random sampling technique, focus groups, and observation. Out of the 4,391 total households in the three woredas, 366 households were chosen as a sample using a stratified random sampling technique. 350 surveys in all were gathered. In addition, 15 members of the committee and government representatives from the sub-city, woreda, and qetena levels were interviewed.

The community is confused by how the institutional framework functions, and there are far too many committees organized to manage the PLCEDW at the city, sub-city, and woreda levels. Only through making financial contributions—whether voluntarily or after being badgered by committees or the government—do the communities become fully involved in PLCEDW. In contrast to business development, the creation of advanced and developed communities, creative cities, and the creation of creative classes, participation in the seven-year woredas PLED activities (from 2016 to 2020) was restricted to locality development (creating the conditions for development activities).

The econometric findings demonstrate that a strong community is associated with higher levels of peace, security, and access to safe drinking water. The degree of economic activity, employment benefit, and house rent (a measure of property worth) are all seen as being somewhat negatively impacted by participation in a strong CBID. Those with a smaller CBID community mostly benefited from the CBID on those dimensions. Even though the residents are less happy with the results, poor areas are less likely to be recognized as strong communities by states. Communities tend to focus their efforts on issues that the public is most interested in, therefore, state action does not appear to have a significant impact on shifting the CBID's focus away from the public's primary concern.

5.2 Conclusion

The information gathered from the poll also revealed that among the PLCEDW projects being worked on are access roads, drinking water pipes, health posts, sports facilities, senior housing, kitchen construction and maintenance, and security tasks. The only way the communities are involved in these development projects is by donating money, labor, and expertise.

The planning for development does not properly involve the communities. 275 respondents (78.57%) did not take part in the formulation of regional community economic development initiatives. On the extent of local participation, the communities also gave their opinions. 17.72 percent of those polled said that community involvement in their area is excellent or very excellent. 69.14 percent of respondents assessed the level of community participation in their area as being low or very low, while 13.14 percent of respondents ranked it as being at a medium level.

Since there is no framework to allow participation from different community segments (disabled people, teenagers, the elderly, women, etc.), the PLCEDW is not complete. 91.71% of those surveyed claimed that their local PLCEDW lacked the resources required to comprehend every facet of the neighborhood.

The main barriers to community participation in development projects in their area are a lack of public interest in getting involved, the state's limiting and prescriptive role, selective participation, hard-issue bias, conflicting interest groups within communities that will ultimately benefit from the projects, gate-keeping by local elites, excessive pressure for immediate results, and an emphasis on product at the expense of process.

At the city, sub-city, and woreda levels, other committees have also been created to facilitate the PLCEDW. The steering committee, the city development council, the sub-city development council, the woreda development council, the development committee, the woreda development main committee, the finance, procurement, and material management subcommittee, the construction follow-up, care, and maintenance subcommittee, the community mobilization and community participation plan subcommittee, the audit committee, the mender and block development committee, and the qetena development committee.

The econometric findings demonstrate that a strong community is associated with higher levels of peace, security, and access to safe drinking water. The degree of economic activity, employment benefit, and house rent (a measure of property worth) are all seen as being somewhat negatively impacted by participation in a strong CBID. Those with a smaller CBID community mostly benefited from the CBID on those dimensions. Even though the residents are less happy with the results, poor areas are less likely to be recognized as strong communities by states. Communities tend to focus their efforts on issues that the public is most interested in, therefore, state action does not appear to have a significant impact on shifting the CBID's focus away from the public's primary concern.

The study also showed that the community views inactive committees as a significant internal issue and views the lack of coordination between other government agencies and the delay in receiving matching funds as external concerns. Additionally, it was recognized that the community's dependency on outside sources of income and lack of engagement are both significant internal and external issues in the study region. Solving those problems could, in turn, improve CBID's contribution and raise it relative to LED.

5.3 Recommendations

The results of this study have significant ramifications for interventions intended to boost the expansion of CBID in the Kirkos sub-city and in other places in Ethiopia that are comparable. Women participate in the initiative at a lower rate than men do. Therefore, the government or NGOs must set up unique phases that may enable women's full engagement in raising concerns in the design, implementation, and management that can add to and contribute to LED. Women's forums and associations can participate in the stages.

The community at large creates the development plans, but the sub-city administration discusses, decides, and then presents the approved plan to the committees. In order to accomplish this, the developer must be given priority by the neighborhood and be adjusted or changed in a way that is useless to the neighborhood. The sub-city PLED coordination office's final; approved plan frequently excludes the development needs specified by the communities. The community was unhappy as a result of this situation. Therefore, it can be said that the community did not completely prepare the development plans. The community's perception of the PLCEDW carried

out in their area is negatively impacted by this. The prioritization of development projects by committees, communities, and government representatives must be done collectively in order to prevent this issue. The community must be informed clearly of the reason for any exclusion of development proposals that have been suggested by the community.

Although majority of the communities in the studied woredas are not active participants in the development activities of their locality, the local community is aware of the existence of PLCEDW in their area. As a result, communities are not fully engaged in their community's economic development. Only a small percentage of the villages participate, but the majority do not. The community's effort to participate in the PLEDW is being harmed, particularly by a lack of participation in local economic development planning. Consequently, a massive campaign to raise awareness must be launched. The responsible bodies must encourage the community to participate in collective decision-making and image-building contexts if they want the communities to use LED lights.

The analysis mentions a few remarks that require special attention. The Woreda administrators must assess what needs to be done to enhance local regions and meet community requirements on a basic level. This is due to the fact that there are certain elites among the poor and marginalized population, and the project was built in accordance with their financial and decision-making capabilities. Public restrooms are listed as one of the areas that need attention, as revealed in the analysis. However, this endeavor may not be as vital for the prosperous community as it is for the disadvantaged community. Thus, every community's involvement, needs, and even infrastructure status should be taken into account. When the government assigns rank and distributes funds, it considers the population and demand.

The main issue with PLCEDW is that the communities are not completely interested in it, and the majority of them are unaware of the participatory community development activities that are being carried out in their area. Additionally, the community is unaware of the benefits of taking part in participatory development activities. The community must therefore be made aware of the value of participatory community economic development by the city administration. Additionally, engaging the community in decision-making for the development initiatives will help get their attention.

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Appendices

Questionnaire prepared for the community

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR KIRKOS SUB-CITY COMMUNITY MEMBERS

This questionnaire is prepared for the research paper to be written for partial fulfillment of master degree in development management from Addis Ababa University. The title of the research is “Assessment of the Practices and Benefits of Community engagement in Local Economic Development: The case of Kirkos Sub-city“. Therefore, information from the residents of the sub-city is considered as vital input for the successful completion of this study. Hence you are kindly requested to complete the questions properly and return back to the researcher. I am grateful in advance for your cooperation extended to me. Any information that you give is used confidentially, and the trustworthiness of the information obtained from you determines the success of the study.

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II. Questions on Challenges and Benefits of Community Participation

1. Did you know any participatory community economic development activity that took place in your locality in the past five years? Yes ☐ No ☐
2. If your answer for question No 1 is yes, what was the activity and how do you think it improved economic development?
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3. Among the following development projects in which one did you participate? (More than one answer is possible)
 - Access road construction
 - Pipe water construction
 - Construction of Sport centers
 - Sewerage tube clearing and construction
 - Greening common spaces
 - House construction and maintenance for elders
 - Health post construction
 - Write here if any other
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4. In what way are you participating in the above development project (s)? (1) labor contribution; (2) material contribution; (3) skill contribution; (4) need assessment & planning; (5) others, specify here
5. What advantages did you enjoy because of your involvement in the local economic development activities? (give them freedom to state their views)

6. How do you evaluate degree of participation of the local community in different matters concerning their locality?

☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Medium ☐ poor ☐ very Poor

7. Did the Participatory community economic development work involve all the members of the community?

Yes ☐ No ☐

8. If your answer for question No 9 is No put your reason on the space provide.....

9. If your answer for question No 9 is yes in what way did all the community participated? Put the detailed modalities the space provides.....

10. Among the following participation challenge, which one is visible in your locality's participatory local community economic development works?

- ☐ Paternalistic role of professionals and officials
- ☐ Inhibiting and prescriptive role of the state
- ☐ Over- reporting of development successes
- ☐ Selective participation
- ☐ Hard issue bias
- ☐ Miss representing the local community's development need
- ☐ Gate keeping by local elites
- ☐ Excessive pressure for immediate results than long term goals
- ☐ Lack of public interest to be involved in LED

11. Write here if you have any other point to state

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III. Questions on Institutional Framework

1. Do you know that there is a directive to facilitate the participatory development work by government for communities? Yes ☐ No ☐

2. Was the directive preparation process participatory? (1) Yes (2) No

3. Do you know that there are different committees that were institute to coordinate and manage participatory development activities in your sub city?

Yes ☐ No ☐

4. Were the committees selected by the community? (1) Yes (2) No

5. Do the community discuss with the committees on the development of their locality frequently?

(1) Yes (2) No

6. From your observations, what are the activities undertaken by the committees since their establishment (write in the space provided)

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(V) . Infrastructure Needed for Local Economic Development

1. How much was the monthly income of the family before the project? (For business owners only) ?

2. How much is the monthly income of the family after the project? (For business owners only) ?

3. Compare to time before the project and now what do you think the relation value of house rent in relation to other locations in Addis Ababa?

1. Increased

2. The same

3. Decreased

4. In what way does the development of these infrastructures benefit the community?

1. Security

2. Transport facilitation

3. Better water access

4. Better recreational centers

5. Core beautification and sanitation

6. If others, specify

5. Compare to the project time how do you compare the security of the district from crime?

1. Improved

2. The same

6. Get worse Compare to project time how do you compare access of district to safe drinking water?

1. Improved

2. The same

3. Get worst

7. How do you compare level of economic activity in this area before and after the project?

1. Significantly improved
 2. Improved
 3. The same
 4. It gets worst
 5. It was destroyed
8. Do you have a family member who is employed in the project which is sponsored by community-based development?
1. Yes 2. No

Part V. Challenges of CBD Infrastructures towards their Contributions for LED

1. What are the internal challenges you face in community infrastructural development activities? (Rank 1-3)

No	Challenges	Response	No	Challenges	Response
1	Undedicated committee		5	Offerings of material	
2	Problem of stable administration		6	Improper utilization of resources	
3	Financial constraint		7	Auditing problem	
4	Consultancy and training		8	the prevalence of nature of dependency in community and the committee	

2. What are the external challenges you face in community infrastructural development activities? (Rank 1-3)

No	Challenges	Response
1	Un-coordination of other government offices like TELE, ELEPA and water lines	
2	Delaying of plans and implementation	
3	Level of trust among community	
4	The delaying of matching fund	
5	Lack of participation	
6	Relating to bidding	

Interview for Key informants

1. Where the resource does generally is collected and where does it put after collected?
2. What measures are the government is taking for localities to compete for each other?
3. What are the main problems of community based infrastructural development?
4. How is the participation of community in meetings?
5. Is the project plan and implementation is basing on needs and interest of community or the government?
6. What measures is taking to create awareness in the society?
7. What seems the participation of female, youth in the developmental aspects?
8. What measures is taking to have all Tabia have a similar works?
9. In the plan there are many projects but it is few in the application what the reason is behind?
10. How does the government give a rank for Tabias?
11. How the committee does elect and how does they work?
12. And how they work with the woreda administrative?
13. Which types of infrastructures do the community want and why?