

The Role of Iddirs to Provide Social Services and Contribute to Local Community  
Development: The Case of Selected Iddirs in Adama City, Ethiopia

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By ASSEFA BEKELE REGASSA

A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate School of Addis Ababa University in Partial  
Fulfillment for the Master of Social Work (MSW)

ADVISOR: WASSIE KEBEDE (PhD)

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

# Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

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## DECLARATION

I, undersigned, hereby declare that the work which is presented in this thesis entitled “*The Role of Iddirs to Provide Social Services and Contribute to Local Community Development: The Case of Selected Iddirs in Adama City*” is the original work of my own effort and done under the guidance of Wassie Kebede(PhD), and that all the sources of materials used for the study have been duly acknowledged. I further confirm that the thesis has not been submitted either in part or in full to any other university for the purpose of any degree.

Declared by:

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This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university advisor.

Name: Wassie Kebede (PhD) \_\_\_\_\_

Advisor                      Signature    Date

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**List of Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AIDS	Acquired Immune- deficiency Syndrome
BA	Bachelor of Arts
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
ASFP	Africa Social Policy Framework
ASTU	Adama Science and Technology University
AUC	Africa Union Commission
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CD	Community Development
COVID-19	Corona virus Disease of 2019
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EGRD	Ethiopian Great Renaissance Dam
ERC	Ethiopian Red Cross Society
ETB	The Ethiopian Birr
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FM	Frequency Modulation
FSP	Formal Social Protection
GSCI	Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index
HCBC	Home and Community Based Care

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HIV	Human immune- Virus
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFSP	Informal Social Protection Policy
IIP	In-depth Interview Participant
KII	Key Informant Interview
MSW	Masters of Social Work
NASW	National Association of Social Workers
ODA	Oromia Development Association
OVC	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UN	United Nations

### Abstract

*This study was conducted to analyze the roles of Iddirs to provide social services and contribute to local community development with particular to selected Iddirs in Adama city. The study employed mixed research method to compare and describe major services and activities carried out by Iddirs established during different decades. A two-stage sampling technique was employed to identify respondents for the collection of quantitative data. In the beginning, stratified sampling was used to categorize those Iddirs into three strata, and four Iddirs were randomly chosen from each stratum. In the second stage, simple random sampling was applied to select Iddirs members. Similarly, the purposive qualitative sampling was used to collect qualitative data. A structured survey questionnaire was used for quantitative data collection while the in-depth interview, key informant interview, and field observation were used to collect qualitative data. Qualitatively collected data were analyzed using thematic analysis techniques. Descriptive statistics like mean, frequency, and standard deviation; inferential statistics specifically ANOVA (Analysis of Variance), correlation, and independent samples T-test were used to analyze quantitative data. The findings of the study revealed the existence of great potential in Iddirs and all selected Iddirs are significantly engaged in the local development activities. The findings of the study will have paramount importance for social work implications to strengthen CBOs' engagement in local development initiatives. In addition, the findings of the study will imply social policy to utilize the untapped potential of Iddirs for social service provision and local development.*

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

In Ethiopia, different national development strategies have been designed and implemented to reduce poverty. As a result of these strategies, the number of people living below the poverty line decreased between 2010/2011 to 2015/2016 fiscal year from 29.6% to 23.5% respectively. However, with its own drawbacks, this remarkable progress in economic development faced major challenges resulting from the corona virus pandemic outbreak and persistent internal conflicts within the country (Mekasha & Tarp, 2021; Stifel & Woldehanna, 2016).

As a result, communities have been forced to get low-quality service and government allocated less investment for local development; and the national fiscal crisis and economic problems resulted in the unmet needs of families, groups, and communities. Both public institutions and the private sector could not fill these gaps. For this reason, the roles played by civil society organizations especially community-based organizations(CBOs) become the focus of academia, international organizations, and donor agencies (Mekasha & Tarp, 2021; Pixley, Henry, DeYoung & Settembrino, 2022).

CBOs as grassroots community organizations have great acceptance among the local community because of their peculiar characteristics of inclusiveness, participatory, and community orientation. They are active and contextual in responding to the needs of their members (Pankhurst & Mariam, 2000; Amsalu, 2020).

Iddirs as CBO initially emerged as providers of funeral services for their members during family shocks. However, currently, the roles of Iddirs are transformed beyond this role and the

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roles become diversified with the growing demand of their members as well as the local community. For instance, during the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS, Iddirs played critical role in the provision of psychosocial support services and financial support for HIV/AIDS patients and their families (Yimer, 2007).

The importance of Iddirs has become vital during the spread of HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia (Pankhurst & Mariam, 2000); and the role of Iddir in the Home and Community Based care (HCBC) Yimer (2007:51) stated “has provided a package of services that include nursing care; psychosocial support, personal and environmental hygiene, nutrition support, referral, palliative care, and behavioral change communication”. Consequently, the results of this study confirmed the significant impact of Iddir in HCBC program in enhancing the recovery of HIV/AIDS patients. On the other hand, like their great role in the mitigation of HIV/AIDS, cases in the Zheing, China, indicate the potential role of CBOs in containing the COVID-19 pandemic (Cheng, Yu, Shen & Huang, 2020).

In Ethiopia, as society is currently facing complex social, health, psychological, political, and economic problems, the demand for the involvement of multiple stakeholders, with particular emphasis on the grassroots community organizations including Iddirs to provide social services and contribute to local development is growing (Mekasha & Tarp, 2021).

There are several studies conducted on Ethiopian Iddirs for more than sixty years, and the results of those studies showed the close connections Iddirs have with the daily lives of the community. Iddirs are independent and sustainable societal structure, different from either CSOs or GOs-working for the wellbeing of the nation that includes supporting and caring for the vulnerable groups of the community. However, despite their decisive and multidimensional role

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in the community life, political systems still did not give adequate recognition for Iddirs. For this reason, there is no specific policy that can enhance and strengthen the Iddirs' contribution to sustainable social and economic development (Amsalu, 2020; Alemayehu, 2024).

Based on the above information, regarding the contribution of CBOs to mitigate pandemics and contribute for local community development, I am interested to focus on Iddirs in Adama city and assess their contributions, as CBOs, to local community development and examine at the same time how they are participatory, inclusive, contextual, and multidimensional in their local community development engagements.

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

Internationally, numerous studies have been conducted on the roles of community-based organizations that include the provision of social service, developing a network of supports, enhancing citizens' political participation, socialization of societal norms and expected behavior, supporting needy populations, sharing information, advocating on behalf of their members and strengthening community resilience (Adebayo, Salerno, Francillon, and Williams, 2018; Wilson, Lavis, & Guta, 2012).

On the other hand, international, regional, and national initiatives, for instance, millennium development goals and sustainable development goals, have been made to ensure sustainable development. But, according to Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index (GSCI) (2023) report, currently most of the countries all over the globe are characterized by crime, inequality, hunger, civil strife, etc. Only very few countries in the world can achieve social cohesion.

In Africa, with particular to Ethiopia, the quality of public service provision is deteriorating; and the existing public service institutions are not satisfying the needs of ordinary citizen and

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vulnerable citizens. Corruption and maladministration are becoming the daily challenges of citizens, and most of the African countries are characterized by inadequate social services. Accordingly, collaboration, partnership and cooperation among different stakeholders has significant role to achieve the sustainable development goals. Specially, because of their societal origin, inclusiveness and driven by indigenous societal values, as key development actors CBOs are critical for the successful achievement of global development objectives. As a result, the roles of third sector organizations (CBOs) are capturing the attention of researchers, policy makers, practitioners, and academicians ((African Social Policy Framework (ASFP), 2008).

LeRoux (2007) examined the roles of CBOs in facilitating citizens' political participation by acting as civic intermediaries linking the public with the political system. The findings of the study suggested the decisive role of these organizations in facilitating citizens' voting and strengthening contacts between citizens and public officials.

Veress, Kiss, and Neulinger (2022), conducted a study on the roles of urban CBOs in socializing sustainable behavior. Findings of the study revealed the transformative potential of CBOs in shifting societal expectations. Similarly, Akinsulure-Smith, and Jones (2011) reviewed the background and development, successes, challenges, lessons learned, and services of Nah We Yone-CBO formed to address the social and economic challenges of war and trauma survivors in New York City. These authors stipulated the central importance of establishing CBOs based on the cultural strengths of the community. In addition, reviewers found out the uniqueness of this CBO in its service delivery in emphasizing the psychological and social support services for Africa Diasporas that survived the war-trauma episode.

In the Ethiopian context, Iddirs have long and rich experiences of responding and solving the evolving social problems across various historical periods. For this reason, considering Iddir as

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CBOs, there are various arguments related to their emergence, evolution, transformations, and functions. There is no consensus among different scholars about the origin and evolution of Iddirs while some of them relate with self-help Gurage people moved from their surroundings to Addis Ababa city. On the other hand, some authors relate the emergence of Iddirs with the growth of urbanization. Moreover, some researchers argue for the origin and evolution of Iddirs with the outbreak of diseases that make burial services challenging. Furthermore, there are research works that relate the emergence of Iddirs with religion (Amsalu, 2020).

The following studies have dealt with the roles of Iddirs as grassroots CBOs and the roles Iddirs play in the provision of social services emphasizing on the nature, services, evolution and functions. In this case, the significance of Iddirs are highly associated with the response to family crisis and targets on the provision of immediate social and financial support that serve for easy recovery.

Pankhurst (2000) studied the emergence, evolution, and transformations of Iddir funeral associations in the urban Ethiopia. The results of the study predicted the existence of capabilities in the promotion of social protection and contributions in the grassroots development. In addition, this study found out the transformations of Iddirs role in providing contextual response to emerging social problems. Moreover, Pankhurst also asserted the origin of Iddirs in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Yimer (2007) conducted exploratory research on the role of Iddirs as CBOs in mitigating the spread of HIV/AIDS in Adama town during the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The results of the study showed the prominent role of Iddirs in the home-based care program that is targeted to improve the lives of HIV/AIDS patients with special focus for bed-ridden patients.



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Kasech (2014) studied the Role of Iddirs in development with particular emphasis on the development of city slum in Addis Ababa city. The result of the study revealed that the crucial role of Iddirs based social capital have in the enhancing the collective action. Similarly, Akashraj, and Misomsa (2014) assessed the roles of Iddirs for socio-economic development, and the assessment result found out the embedded potentials that Iddirs have for local socio-economic development.

To summarize, those studies have been conducted on the role of Iddirs as their potential role in mitigating spread of HIV/AIDS, its emergence, evolution and historical development, its transformation, social function and collective action.

However, compared to their decisive impacts for local socio-economic development, Iddirs still did not bring significant social and economic benefit throughout the country. Including government officials, among the community, there is no adequate awareness and understanding of the key roles Iddirs for local development (Amsalu, 2020; Akashraj & Misomsa, 2014).

In addition, globalization, urban change and high population mobility are affecting the social and economic aspects of the current urban communities (Rode, 2013); and Iddirs have innovative capacity and untapped potential that need to be unleashed for the holistic development of the country (Amsalu, 2020).

Furthermore, most of the previous researches about community Iddirs especially BA and MA theses are largely descriptive (Amsalu, 2020). However, this study is methodologically different and it is the comparative analysis. Hence, this study fills the knowledge gap by analyzing and comparing the roles of Iddirs established during different periods about their contributions to social services and local community development.

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Thus, studying the roles of Iddirs to provide social services and contribute to local community development in the context of urban change and high mobility is very critical and is the focus of this study.

### **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1. General Objective of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to analyze the roles of Iddirs to provide social services and contribute to local community development.

#### **1.3.2. The specific objectives of study**

The specific objectives of study are:

1. To investigate the types of services that Iddirs provide to their members.
2. To examine the major activities run by Iddirs.
3. To analyze the contribution of Iddirs for local community development.
4. To assess existing challenges deterring Iddirs' engagement in social services and local community development.

### **1.4. Research Questions**

This study answered the following research questions:

- What are the types of services Iddirs provide to their members?
- What are the major activities run by Iddirs?
- What are the contributions of Iddirs for the local community development?
- What are the major challenges deterring Iddirs' engagement in social services and local community development?

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

“Engaging in research-informed practice and practice-informed research” (UC, 2023) is one of the main competencies of social work. Researching the role of Iddir in the provision of social services and contributions to local community development will have paramount importance for knowledge building.

Specifically, this study has great significance in initiating research in the role and contribution of Iddirs for sustainable local development area, serving as input for community development practice and documentation of the best practices associated with the role of Iddirs as social institutions.

### **1.6. Organization of the Study**

This study is organized in to five chapters. Chapter one deals with background of the study, problem statement, research questions, objectives of the study, and limitations of the study and significance of the study while chapter two deals with literature review. The next section, chapter three deals with research design and methodology that include: description of the study area, research design, sources of data, methods of data collection, sampling design, sample size determination and selection, and methods of data analysis and interpretations. On the other hand, the fourth chapter presents the qualitative and quantitative results of the study while the fifth chapter interprets the findings of the study in line with its review of literature. Finally, in the sixth chapter the social work implications, conclusion, and recommendations are presented.

## 1.7. Definition of Terms

### Operational Definitions

**Community Based Organizations (CBOs):** indigenous and local organizations with strong communal base developed as response to address the multifaceted needs of its members. They are different from public, private and civil society organizations. CBOs are financed by the contribution of their members, and they are community organizations managed, organized, staffed and lead by local volunteer community members.

**Community:** group of people living in proximity and maintaining social relationships, and those who have their own social structures to support themselves.

**Iddir:** Social institutions established by the voluntary initiation of its members with the primary goal of providing burial services and enabling its members easily recover from risks.

**Community Iddir:** is self-help group organization established by neighborhoods or nearby community members with the primary function of supporting their members recover in the crisis.

**Local Development:** Qualitative and quantitative improvements of physical infrastructure resulted from the Iddirs participation in development activities like road, bridge, grain mill and water at grassroots level.

**Local Community Development:** The condition of physical, social, psychological, and economic improvements in the local community resulted from the Iddirs' engagement in the development activities.

**Social Services:** are the various dimensions of services that Iddir institutions provide for their members in the crisis.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Introduction**

This chapter deals with reviewing works of literature that are related to the study topic. Accordingly, this section reviews theoretical literature from different documents such as books, journals, research thesis, and government reports which are relevant to the specific objectives of the study and subsidies by giving enough information for the research topic. This literature document also provided essential insight, knowledge, and awareness about the presented study and prior research on Iddirs.

### **2.2. Community Based Organizations (CBOs)**

Different literature relates the emergence of various community-based organizations (CBOs) with the situation of migration (Akinsulure-Smith, & Jones, 2011). Similarly, many authors suggest despite their differential functions in various communities, CBOs play key roles in responding to evolving social problems (Cheng, Shen, & Huang, 2020). In addition, these authors stated the critical role CBOs play in enhancing the supporting relationships among the local community. As mezzo-level not-for-profit institutions, CBOs have the transformative potential in enhancing sustainable behavior through awareness creation and challenging everyday practices.

Accordingly, there is consensus among community development researchers and academicians that CBOs play a significant role in responding to emerging social problems and in addressing community needs. They are naturally suited to address the needs of vulnerable groups especially during the crises situation in which the normal functioning of the public sector and private institution is disrupted. For example, the eruption of the COVID-19 pandemic has

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affected the normal functioning of individuals, groups, organizations, and communities (Mosley, 2014; Pixley, Henry, DeYoung & Settembrino, 2022).

However, according to Pixley et al (2023), CBOs provide adequate response in the process of emergency management service during pandemic outbreaks. For this reason, the author suggested the need to support and enhance the CBOs participation and decision making in the planning and implementation of emergency management activities.

On the other hand, the community driven development approach is getting popularity with the purpose of properly responding to the community needs. As a result, there have been empirical suggestions about the importance for strengthening the capacity of CBOs to effectively enhance their role in the provision of public goods (Berman, 1996; Fredericksen, & London, 2000; Mosley, 2014).

### **2.3. Iddirs**

In Ethiopia, there are many literatures related with the origins, transformations, roles, functions, and historical development of Iddirs. Studying the roles of Iddirs as community based voluntary associations has got great attention among sociological and anthropological scholars for over 60 years. These studies highly emphasize on the three central themes: The role of Iddirs as social capital, the role of Iddirs for health care financing and the role of Iddirs to provide social assistance (Pankhrust, 2000; 2008; Amsalu, 2020).

According to Pankhrust (2008) origin, evolution, transformation, and historical development of Iddirs have strong connection with urbanization and migration. Specially, about urbanization the author stated the origin and transformation of Iddirs as:

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They are essentially an urban phenomenon that emerged in early 20<sup>th</sup> c in Addis Ababa because of urbanization, migration and monetization of the economy and only gradually spread to the rural areas. The major transformations of Iddir, their formalization, writing of rules and formulation of statutes, their registration and functional, and the development of sub-types-all occurred in urban contexts. The involvement of Iddir in development activities also began in Addis Ababa and is largely limited to the capital city and other major towns (pp.143-144).

Similarly, regarding origins and evolutions of Iddirs with migration, Pankhrust argued “Iddir emerged in Addis Ababa at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> c ... in response to the needs of migrants” (p.144). Regarding Iddirs historical development some literatures suggest that Iddirs’ exist before Italian occupation, and they are unique to Ethiopia in its peculiar characteristics in its emergence. However, the same author argued for the existence of similar institutions with different names in various African countries (Pankhrust, 2000; Dejene, 1997 as cited in Pankhrust, 2008).

On the other hand, in addition to its primary function of bereavement services, those sociological and anthropological literatures on Iddirs have emphasized more on its health care financing aspect (Amsalu, 2020). Besides their advocacy role for the underrepresented groups, Iddirs as CBOs and indigenous Ethiopian societal association play significant role in community development (CD) also captures the attention of scholars researching on the area. As a result, recent literatures are considering Iddirs as one of key development actors. Moreover, transformation of roles and functional innovation is becoming the evolving characteristics of Ethiopian Iddirs (Amsalu, 2020; Kasech, 2014; Akashraj & Misomsa, 2014).

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Similarly, the evolving role of Iddir organizations with regard to emerging social problems and the transformative power of Iddirs also captured the attention of the social development, social work, sociological and anthropological researchers since 1950s. Pankhrust (2008) described the huge potentials that exist in the Iddir associations by stating “CBOs such as Iddirs are among the most mechanisms for the successful implementation of the multisectoral response to the problem as they strategically placed to facilitate community involvement” (p.37).

Pankhrust, in his 2008 suggested Iddirs as naturally suited to represent the community social welfare and their crucial importance for the grassroots community development. Similarly, Ege (2023), stated the Iddirs transformative role “well integrated into community life” (p.17).

In general, there are numerous studies conducted focusing on the economic, health and development benefit of Iddirs. On the contrary, most literature on Iddirs stress that the primary goal of forming these organizations are for mutual support and cooperation (Amsalu, 2020).

### **2.4. Social Services**

In contemporary society, community based social services are becoming the best alternative forms of meeting the needs of individuals and groups (Tobis, 2000). Similarly, recently, collaborations among different stakeholders in the provision of social services are becoming critical. For this reason, social welfare literatures stipulate the central role of collaboration between CBOs, state and private sector for the effective provision of social services “... in terms of programmatic outcomes, small community- based organizational partnerships may be highly effective, even if there is a severe lack of experience with partnering and collaborating...because of their informal structures and adaptability, can develop highly effective partnerships” (Takahashi & Smutny, 2001, p.144).



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In addition, research findings related to the collaboration and cooperation with CBOs show the transformative power that CBOs have in making partnership. Moreover, CBOs have great potential in helping address the service needs of the grassroots community.

In Ethiopia, the roles of Iddirs in the provision of social services have captured the attention of researchers for more than 60 years. For this reason, there is growing interest about the prominent role of Iddirs in the provision of social services and scholars from various disciplines also suggest the crucial role that Iddirs play as grassroots CBOs in the provision of various social services. For instance, Pankhurst and Mariam (2000) stated “Community-based organizations such as Iddirs are among the most important mechanisms for the successful implementation of the multisectoral response to the problem, as they are strategically placed to facilitate community involvement” (p.37).

On the other hand, the authors also listed the main roles Iddirs play in the provision of social services as.

The main function of Iddirs is to help members during bereavement; other functions have at times included establishing and maintaining good relations among members, coordinating members for community sanitation and crime prevention, and organizing and carrying out development projects. In addition, some Iddirs help unemployed members (p.44).

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Similarly, in 2008, according to the research conducted by Pankhrust on the Emergence, Evaluation and Transformation of Iddir as Funeral Associations in Urban Ethiopia, the functions of Iddirs are transformed and the major activities that Iddirs have been involved include:- “working on environmental preservation, participating in the control and prevention of HIV/AIDS, involvement in the road construction and maintenance, providing savings and credit, and assisting the aged and the retired members”(p.170).

### **2.5. Social Capital**

Even though there is no agreement on definition of the concept, social capital is becoming a worldwide concept across the globe. Phillips and Pittman (2005) defined social capital “is the extent to which members of a community can work together effectively to develop and sustain strong relationships, solve problems and make group decisions; and collaborate effectively to plan, set goals, and get things done” (p.6). Similarly, researching about social capital is capturing the attention of academicians, policy makers and practitioners from economics, political science and sociology (Cherti, 2008).

On the other hand, (Hanifan (1916) as cited in Cherti (2008) described social capital as:

[Those] tangible substances [that] count for most in the daily lives of people: namely good will, fellowship, sympathy, and social intercourse among the individuals and families who make up a social unit ... If [an individual comes] into contact with his neighbor, and they with other neighbors, there will be an accumulation of social capital, which may immediately satisfy his social needs and which may bear a social potentiality sufficient to the substantial improvement of living conditions in the whole community.

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In addition, contemporary literature shows the significant role of social capital or social capacity for socioeconomic development. According to the argument of those authors, within different historical periods, family, groups, and communities encounter various kinds of social vulnerability. For this reason, in such situations, social capital has a critical role in the protection and recovery of individuals, groups, communities and organizations (Grootaert & Van Bastelaer, 2002; Phillips & Pittman, 2005; Wong, 2007).

On the other hand, scholars ascertained the central importance of social capacity, resources in the social interactions in the form of trust, cooperation and collaboration, mutual understanding, in supporting communities during uncertainties (Phillips & Pittman, 2005; Haque, 2007; Wong, 2007). For this reason, Haque (2007) stated “social capital acts like an engine then CBOs are the drivers for collective actions and development... considered as precious and significant wealth of individuals” (p.39).

### **2.6. Social Protection**

Internationally, regionally and nationally, Social Protection (SP) has become critical recent social policy issue both by academicians and policy specialists (Wright, & Noble, 2010). Internationally, the 2030 global agenda for sustainable development stated the central significance of SP to address problems of vulnerable groups during uncertainties. On the other hand, SP has a significant role to address multidimensional vulnerabilities and help to achieve interlinked objectives of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) (UN, 2015). Continentally, stipulated the commitment to “a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development” (AU, 2015, p.29).

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Similarly, in line with the Africa Agenda 2063 framework document, the African Union Commission (AUC) developed Africa Social Policy Framework (ASPF) in collaboration with other stakeholders to supplement the national policy initiatives (AU, 2004; 2006). Nationally, the constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia recognizes the states obligation to provide basic social services for its citizens (FDRE, 1995; article 41(5)). In addition, at national level, SP developed with the aim to promote social justice, equality, and human rights by addressing the root causes of vulnerability and promoting sustainable development.

All above policy initiatives related with the FSP mechanisms; and suggested the importance of collaboration among multispectral stakeholders such as governmental, non-governmental organizations and private sectors for the effective implementation of global, regional, and national strategies. However, FSP mechanisms have their own drawbacks related with its coverage and delivery. For this reason, IFS has been taken as great alternative by grassroots community. For instance, grassroots community organizations provide variety of services more than fifty percent of world population lacks the opportunity to access the social protection; and ISP mechanisms contribute to lion share of social welfare services in developing countries. Grassroots SP mechanisms are key role players in responding to social vulnerability in Africa; and have transformative potential to provide effective response to the local community needs.

### **2.7. Community Development**

Community development is becoming a widely used concept by academicians and practitioners. Responding to the social stresses emerging from the different historical periods resulted in the evolution of community development. To define community development, most authors consider community development as processes while others consider it as an action, result or outcome.

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However, Phillips and Pittman (2005) broadly defined the working definition of community development as

“A process of developing and enhancing the ability to act collectively, and resulted in the outcome of taking collective action and the result of that action for improvement in a community in any or all realms: physical, environmental, cultural, social, political and economic, etc”

(p.6).In addition, these authors stated that the significant role of social capital in facilitating the community development.

## **2.8. Community Development Theories**

Critical concerns that need great emphasis in the community development field are relationships, structure, power, shared meaning, communicative for change, motivations for decision making and integration of those various concerns. Accordingly, social capital theory, conflict theory, functionalism, symbolic interactionism, communicative action theory, rational choice theory and Gidden’s structuration theory are the major theories that based on those key concerns of community development field (Phillip & Pittman, 2005).

### **2.8.1.1. Social Capital Theory**

Social Capital Theory is community development theory that stresses the importance of social relationships for solidarity building. According to this perspective “friendships, trust and willingness to share resources” which are considered as social capital are “integral to collective action” (Phillips & Pittman, 2005, P.22).In addition, these authors defined social capital as “set of resources, intrinsic to social relations and includes trust, norms and networks”(Phillip & Pittman, 2005, p.22).In addition, Phillip and Pittman (2005) states the significant role of trust, reciprocity, mutual support and networks in the process of community building and enhancing quality of life.

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### ***2.8.1.2. Structural Functionalism***

Structural Functionalism is community development perspective known by different names like systems theory or equilibrium theory, basis its foundation on its foundation (organizations and institutions). Structural functionalism is a community development theory that is concerned with structures, and this perspective stated the existence of interdependence among structures in society. These structures form a basis of a social system; and they perform certain functions that serve the stability of society. For this reason, structural functionalists “see structures as important components of capacity building” (Phillip & Pittman, 2005, p.24).

### ***2.8.1.3. Conflict Theory***

Conflict Theory is related with power as key concern for community development field. According to community development theorists “conflict is seen as integral part of life...served as a reference point for moving the community’s interest further” (Phillip & Pittman, 2005, p.25). On the other hand, conflict perspective has critical importance for community building and help to identify factors that contribute to differences and competitions among different groups within a community.

### ***2.8.1.4. Symbolic Interactionism***

Symbolic Interactionism is a community development perspective that considers shared meaning as a key concern for community development field. On the other hand, symbolic interactionism is the community development theoretical perspective that is “concerned about the meaning people give to places, people and events” ((Phillip & Pittman, 2005, p.26).In addition, as cited in Phillip and Pittman (2005, p.26) Herbert Blumer (1969) states symbolic interactionism “emphasizes the symbolic nature of human interaction rather than mechanical pattern of stimulus and interaction”. For this reason, according to symbolic interactionism

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perspective people construct the meaning of situations. Similarly, this theory has critical significance for community development practitioners to get insight in exploring and understanding circumstances in which people “question, challenge, criticize or reconstruct meanings” (Phillip & Pittman, 2005, p. 27).

#### ***2.8.1.5. Communication Theory***

Communication for change is one of the theoretical bases of community development perspective and communicative action theory depends on this conceptual foundation. This perspective puts deliberation and participation as a core idea to explain community development. According to this theory “participation occurs in a setting where a diversity of voices are heard in order to explore problems, test solutions, and make changes to policies when the community find flaws (Phillip & Pittman, 2005, p.28).

On the other hand, according to supporters of this theory, communicative action theory has significant role for community development since community development “involves the participation of networks, groups and individuals whose voices are part of the life world” (Phillip & Pittman, 2005, p.29). Communicative action theorists also acknowledge the central importance of integrating “technical and corporate knowledge with local and practical knowledge” (Phillip & Pittman, 2005, p.29).

#### ***2.8.1.6. Rational Choice Theory***

Motivation for decision making is the key concern of community development theory and rational choice theory has a theoretical foundation from this concern. Accordingly, this perspective asserts that “humans were interested in maximizing their utility, happiness and profits” (Phillip & Pittman, 2005, p.30). Phillip and Pittman (2005) state the great implication of

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rational choice theory to community development to understand how human beings make decisions in a way that maximizes their benefits and can meet their needs since community involvement for community building depends on the analysis of benefits and risks.

### ***2.8.1.7. Giddens' Structuration Theory***

Integration of disparate concerns and paradigms is the foundation of Giddens' structure theory. This theory emphasizes the integration of different concerns depending on the central ideas of building community capacity and strengthening solidarity. The classical and contemporary theories of community development are opposite in their macro-micro division. However, Giddens' structure theory "links disparate macro-theories about structure and conflict with micro-theories about individual and group behavior such as social capital, rational choice theory and symbols or symbolic interactionism. Giddens' concept of modalities is essential for community development practice" (Phillip & Pittman, 2005, p.30).

## **2.9. Conceptual Framework**

In their daily life, individuals, and communities, encounter different socioeconomic uncertainties resulted from evolving societal problems. However, communities that have strong social ties, trust, networks, cooperation, mutuality, and solidarity have the naturally suited potential to identify problems, propose solutions and take collective action. The existence of enormous knowledge, skills and experiences present in the community opens the opportunity to innovate and solve problems. Similarly, the existence of norms, trust, networks, and mutual understanding within the community creates conducive environment to provide effective response to the existing and emerging community needs (Wong, 2007; Alemayehu, 2024).



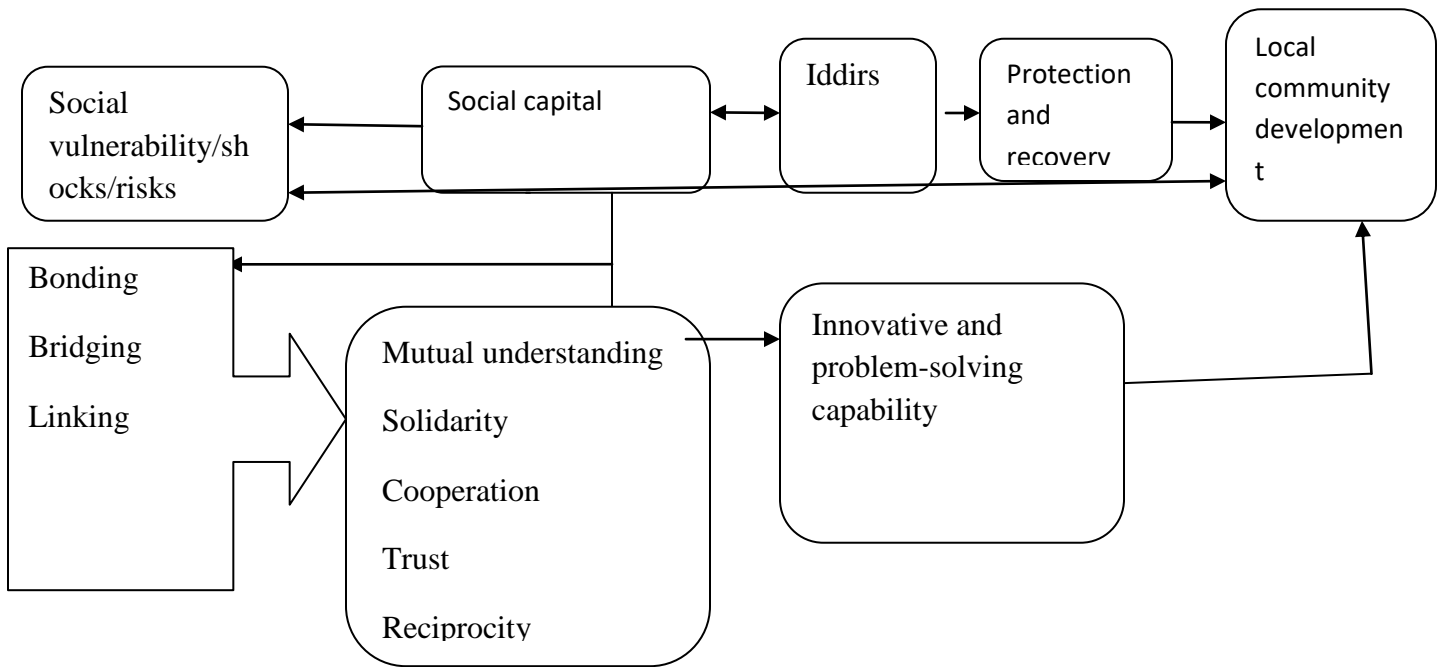
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In the crisis or vulnerability, Iddirs as grassroots CBOs, have innovative problem-solving capacity in responding to individual and community evolving social problems. In addition, Iddirs have transformative capacity reduce vulnerabilities (Hebo, 2013; Yimer, 2007).

Social capital, the resource generated in the social interactions in the form of trust, cooperation, mutual understanding has significant role in protecting and supporting individuals, families, and communities in the crisis situation. Moreover, social capital has profound importance in creating social cohesion and stability in the community which is the prominent source of support and pride for individuals and groups.

Furthermore, while continuously shared, reused and positively utilized in the daily activities of the community, social capital has also created the sense of security for the community. Social capital also provides an opportunity to community members to work together and create synergy which indirectly contributes to the change in the living standards and improvement of lives of community members. Eventually, the improvement of living conditions of the community members results in the realization of community development (Fukuyama, 2002; Grootaert & Van Bastelaer, 2002; Phillip & Pittman, 2005; Haque, 2007). The following diagram depicts the conceptual framework for this study.

**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**



Source: Modified from Haqqe (2007, p.15)

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHOD**

### **3. 1. Introduction**

This section outlines the research design and methods employed in the study. Similarly, under this section, research design, sampling methods and procedures, methods of data collection, methods of data analysis, research ethics, and the rationales for selecting specific techniques for the data collection and analysis were described.

### **3.2. Research Design**

The researcher used mixed research method to study the role of Iddirs to provide social services and contribute to local development. The mixed research method was used “because of its strength of drawing on both qualitative and quantitative research and minimizing the limitations of each approach” (Creswell, & Creswell, 2018, p.297), and the use of mixed methods assisted to get additional insight due to the integration of both quantitative and qualitative research findings (Creswell, & Creswell, 2018).

Fetters, Curry, and Creswell (2013) stated “In a convergent design (sometimes referred to as a concurrent design), the qualitative and quantitative data are collected and analyzed during a similar timeframe” (p.2137). In addition, it is a design in which both qualitative and quantitative methods supplement each other with equal weight (Creswell, & Creswell, 2018).

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For this reason, the convergent mixed method or concurrent design is chosen to obtain a comprehensive analysis of the role of Iddirs in providing social services and contributing to local development. Iddirs have untapped potential that can be applied to multidimensional development, context, and mixed methods were valuable to get both the qualitative and quantitative information that have prominent roles for the comprehensive comparative analysis of the major activities run by Iddirs and the challenges deterring Iddirs' engagement in local development.

### **3.3. Study Area**

Adama is in Oromia Regional state, and it is the capital of East Shoa Zone. The city is situated 100km southeast from the federal capital and it is also found along the main road that connects two large cities, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway passes through the city. According to the year 2007 Central Statistical Authority (CSA) report, the city has a total population of 220,212. Adama is inhabited by multi-religious populations and there are various places of worships within the city for different religious followers. For instance, there are Christian churches, temples for Christians and mosques for Muslims and Galma for Waqefatas. According to Tesfaye (2002), Pankhrust (2008), and Yimer (2007) Adama is one of the pioneer cities mentioned related with the historical development and transformation of Iddir associations next to the capital city.

There are primary, secondary, and potential building blocks in the city. In addition to, individual capacities like the residents' knowledge, skills, experience and creativity, religious organizations of Orthodox Christian, Catholic Christian, Protestant and Waqefata religion followers are the major primary building blocks found in Adama city. On the other hand, Adama Science and Technology University (ASTU), Adama Medical College, Oromia Police College,

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public schools like Oromia Development Association (ODA) Boarding school, ASTU

Community School, other elementary and high school public schools are the secondary building blocks of the city. Similarly, Oromia Broadcasting Network (OBN) and Adama Community Radio and FM are the potential building blocks found in the city.

Adama city was chosen for the study primarily for three reasons. Iddirs organized under the umbrella of Adama City Iddirs Association have been center of best practices and experience sharing regarding the crucial roles that Iddirs play in responding to various social problems, especially in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS (Yimer, 2007). Secondly, Adama is one of the largest city in Oromia region; and thirdly, the researcher is currently living in the city and conducting the study in this city has significant importance in saving time. For this reason, it created relatively conducive environment for the successful completion of the study.

### **3.4. Sampling Techniques and Procedures**

This study focused on the community Iddirs to analyze the role of Iddirs to provide social services and contribute to local development. The two-stage quantitative sampling technique was employed to identify respondents for the study. Accordingly, depending on the period in which Iddirs were formed, stratified sampling was used to categorize those Iddirs in to three strata. These are: Iddirs established between the years: 1940-1965 (first strata); 1966-1990 (second strata) and 1991-2015 (the third strata). Consequently, at the beginning, 12 Iddirs (four Iddirs for each stratum) were selected out of 250. Then, four Iddirs are randomly chosen from each stratum. Hence, the sampling frame for the study was determined to be members in the selected 12 Iddirs and it became 2425 individuals.

Similarly, at the second stage, simple random sampling was applied for the selection of individual respondents (Iddirs members). Finally, selected Iddirs members were used as the

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representative samples for the study. Table 1 below depicts the list and names of selected Iddirs for the study.

**Table 1: List of selected Iddirs for the study with their members**

S/N	Iddirs Strata	Serial Number of Iddirs	Name of Iddir	Established in the years	Number of Members
1	Strata one	01	Sodo Kuter 1	1940-1965	350
2		05	Kedus Gabriel		320
3		37	Iyesus		90
4		59	Kuter 59		440
5	Strata two	74	Kedus Mekael	1966-1990	150
6		110	Ye Kebele 10 Newariwoch		550
7		161	Chelalaka Wendemachoch		166
8		203	Fekere Selam		80
9	Strata three	250	Megera Yohanes Iddir	1991-2015	100
10		284	Adulala Hate Arertu		47
11		278	Dagem Tinsaye		32
12		305	National Siminito K/Ma/Shu/Iddir		100
<b>Total number of members (for 12 Iddirs)</b>					<b>2425</b>

### 3.5. Population of the Study

The total population of the study is the total numbers of chosen Iddirs' members from the 12 selected Iddirs found in the Adama city. Hence, the target population for the study is 2425 Iddirs members from 12 Iddirs randomly chosen from 250 Iddirs categorized in to the three strata.

### 3.6. Sample Size

The sample size for the Iddirs members for the quantitative data collection was determined based on sample size determination formula developed by Yamane (1977) as it illustrated below.  $n=N/(1+Ne^2)$  while  $n$ =sample size;  $N$ =population size;  $e$ =acceptable sampling error  $z=z$  value at reliability level or significance level. Reliability level 90% or significance level 0.1;  $z=1.645$  (Chaokromthong, & Sintao, 2021).

Hence, the target population=2425; sampling frame is 2425 for 12 Iddirs stratified in to three stratum.

$$=2425/(1+2425(0.1)^2)$$

$$=2425/25.25$$

=96.03~96. Therefore, the sampling size was 96.

On the other hand, purposive qualitative sampling was used to identify IDI and KII participants of the study. Iddirs leaders and Iddirs council leader were the participants of IDIs. Accordingly, the sample size for the Iddirs leaders participated in the in-depth interview was 12 while the sample size for Iddirs council leader for IDI was 1. Similarly, government and CSO employees were selected for the KIIs. The sampling size for key informant interview (KII) for government officials and experts was 2. Similarly, the sample size for key informant interview to two Civil Society Organizations (CSO) s were 2, 1 for each CSOs (Kreuger, & Neuman, 2006; Croker, 2009).

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### **3.7. Methods of Data Collection**

The survey questionnaire was designed and used as a major tool to collect quantitative data from community (neighborhood) Iddirs members. On the other hand, key informant interview and field observation were used to gather qualitative data about the types of services that Iddirs provide, the main activities undertaken by Iddirs and the major challenges that deter Iddirs effectively from playing their roles.

In addition, in-depth interview was used to collect qualitative data from Iddirs leaders and Iddirs council leaders regarding the services Iddirs provide and contribute to local development. Similarly, key informant interviews were used to collect qualitative data from government and CSO employees regarding the services Iddirs provide and contribute to local development. Document review was also conducted to gather primary and secondary data from documentary sources. Field observation was conducted at the beginning, and it was used to triangulate with the data collected by key informant interview. Document review was also made to supplement the data collected through other methods (Kreuger, & Neuman, 2006; Croker, 2009).

#### **3.7.1. Structured Survey Questionnaire**

Structured survey questionnaire was designed and used as a major tool to collect quantitative data from community (neighborhood) Iddirs members. Initially, before starting the data collection process, the survey questionnaire designed to collect quantitative data was pretested in order to evaluate the accuracy of the questionnaire such as the missing and inconsistency of the data, to evaluate the nature of respondents and to estimate the time required to fill a single questionnaire as well as to interview and fill the questionnaire for those illiterate, very old and visually impaired Iddirs members. The questionnaire is prepared in English and it was translated to “Amharic “and “Afan Oromo” as to make understandable by the respondents. Finally, the



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actual data collection process from the sample population was undertaken after incorporating comments acquired from the pre-test results.

### **3.7.2. In-depth Interview (IDI)**

In-depth interview was used to collect qualitative data from 12 Iddirs leaders and 1 Iddirs council leader to capture their views regarding types of services that Iddirs provide to their members and major activities run by Iddirs. In addition, IDI was made with Iddirs leaders and Iddirs council leader to get their views regarding the contribution of Iddirs for local community development and at the same time to assess their views about existing challenges deterring Iddirs' engagement in social services and local community development. Open-ended in-depth interview guide was prepared to help the researcher focus on the important ideas (Croker, 2009).

### **3.7.3. Key Informant Interview (KII)**

Key informant interviews were made with Adama city Bureau of Social and children' Affairs leaders and experts, with Forum on Sustainable Children Empowerment Organization leaders and experts and Association for Women's Sanctuary and Development Organization leaders and experts to capture their views on the services Iddirs provide and their roles in development. Conducting key informant interviews has paramount importance to ensure the trustworthiness of the data and to gain multiple views from different individuals on the issue. In addition, key informant interviews helped to obtain the views of public officials and experts, and CSOs leaders and experts' views concerning the major challenges deterring Iddirs to play their roles effectively. Open-ended key informant interview guide was prepared to help the researcher focus on the important ideas (Croker, 2009).

#### **3.7.4. Field Observation**

The researcher made field observation to assess the leadership, participation and decision-making situation in Iddirs. In addition, field observation supplemented by field notes helped the researcher to get deep knowledge and understanding of the roles of Iddirs, major activities, observe leaders and members, members, and members' interaction in the actual setting. The researcher used a field observation checklist to help address the relevant ideas in the process of observation (Croker, 2009).

#### **3.8. Data Sources**

Both primary and secondary data were collected in this research to achieve the proposed research objectives. Primary data were collected from Community Iddirs members and leaders, from Adama City Social and Labour Affairs leaders and experts, from Forum on Sustainable Children Empowerment Organization leaders and experts, and Association for Women's Sanctuary and Development Organization leaders and experts. In addition, Iddirs minutes, documents, and archives related to the issues were assessed from first-hand sources (Croker, 2009).

On the other hand, secondary data sources which were available at individual and or institutional levels related to Iddirs origin, emergence, transformations, activities and functions and services were reviewed thoroughly. In addition, available government and private magazine publications related to the Iddirs functions and roles were reviewed (Croker, 2009).

#### **3.9. Data Analysis and Interpretation**

To enable the analysis of data that were collected through questionnaire, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26 software versions were utilized, and the analyzed data

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were presented in tables as well as narrated by words. Then, data were categorized, tabulated, and narrated by words.

Descriptive statistics like mean, frequency, and standard deviation; and inferential statistics specifically comparative variation analysis or ANOVA (Analysis of Variance), correlation and independent samples T-test were used to analyze quantitative data collected by quantitative data collection methods of structured survey questionnaire. Then, the quantitative data were transformed to few selected variables and the transformed data were coded and categorized theme by theme.

On the other hand, the data that was collected by qualitative interviews were translated from Amharic and Afan Oromo to English, narrated and described by using English. The data were interpreted using qualitative data analysis techniques of coding and thematic analysis through identifying patterns in the data; thinking in terms of systems and concepts; developing a broad understanding and knowledge of the data; and capturing relevant information about the issues under study (Croker, 2009; Creswell, & Creswell, 2018).

### **3.10. Quality Assurance**

The quality of data was assured by justifying the trustworthiness of data collection tools consulting professionals who have expertise in the area. In addition, the quality of data was assured by conducting an in-depth interview and key informant interview phase by phase rather than collecting the data simultaneously within a single period. On the other hand, the collected data through survey questionnaire, key informant interviews and field observations were also be cross-checked and triangulated (Croker, 2009; Creswell, & Creswell, 2018).

### 3.11. Validity and Reliability Test

The survey questionnaire designed in a five-point Likert scale was examined by experts having relatively appropriate expertise on the issue to ensure the content validity of the questionnaire.

Similarly, reliability test was made to test the internal consistency of instrument as suggested by Creswell and Creswell, (2018). Cronbach's alpha was used to measure the internal consistency of the instrument as it measures “the degree to which sets of items on an instrument behave in the same way” (p.215). Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient normally ranges between 0 and 1 with the optimal values ranging between 0.7 and 0.9. Accordingly, as it is shown in the reliability statistics in the table below, Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient for this study is 0.73 and it falls in the optimal values range of between 0.7 and 0.9.

**Table 2: Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	No of Items
0.737	4

Source: Own survey (2024)

### 3.12. Ethical Consideration

To ensure the ethics of the research, in the beginning, I have received the permission letter from Addis Ababa University School of Social Work and I have submitted the letter school provided me to Adama City Iddirs Associations office. Then, City Iddirs Associations office provided me with permission letter, and I have submitted to the respective sampled Iddirs leaders. Accordingly, the participants were communicated about the objectives and purposes of the research. Having a mutual understanding with the study participants and after confirming

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their willingness, the justification of the informed consent and assurance of voluntary participation were obtained. In this way, the participants were assured that their confidentiality and anonymity will be respected, and their names and identities will not be disclosed.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS**

### **4.1. Introduction**

This study was conducted in the February and March; 2024. Data was collected through survey questionnaire, in-depth interview (IDI), and key informant interview (KII), and field observation. A total of 107 people (80 males and 27 females) participated in the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data. Quantitative data was collected from 90 randomly selected Iddirs members through a survey questionnaire. The participants of this study were Iddir members randomly selected from 12 Iddirs found in Adama city, and the response rate was 93.75 percent.

On the other hand, qualitative data was collected from 17(3 females and 14 males) purposely selected IDI and KIIs participants. Accordingly, in-depth interview was conducted with 13 IDI participants that constitute 12 Iddirs leaders and 1 Iddirs council leader. Similarly, Key informant interview was made with 4 key informant interviewees who were government employees and CSO employees (see Annex A2).

### **4.2. Profiles of Study Participants**

#### **4.2.1. Profiles of Survey Respondents**

There were three strata of Iddirs from which survey respondents were drawn. From stratum one (consisted of four Iddirs), 44 members participated in the survey. From stratum two, which also consisted of four Iddirs, 35 members participated in the survey. From stratum three, which consisted of other four Iddirs, 11 members participated in the survey. From the total of 90 respondents, 44(49%) was drawn from stratum one, which consist of the older Iddirs established

Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services between 1940-1965. The number of survey participants drawn from each sampled Iddir are presented in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Iddirs profile from which survey participants were drawn**

Iddirs Name	Iddirs Strata	Years of Establishment	Frequency	Percent
Sodo Kuter 1	Strata 1	1940-1965	9	9.4
Kedus Gabriel			13	13.5
Fateno Deresh			18	18.8
Iyesus			4	4.2
Kedus Mekael	Strata 2	1965-1990	6	6.3
Ye kebele10 Nawarewoch			21	21.9
Chelalaka Wandimachoch			5	5.2
Fekere Selam			3	3.1
Migira Yohanes	Strata 3	1990-2015	3	3.1
Adulala Hate Arertu			4	4.2
National Siminto			2	2.1
Dagim Tensaye			2	2.1
Missing value			6	6.3
<b>Total</b>			<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Own Survey (2024)

On the other hand, regarding the profiles of study participants (see Annex A1), Iddir members responded to the questionnaires, of which 67 were males and 23 were females. As appeared in Annex A1, concerning the age distribution of the study participants, 33.3% of the study

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participants are between 45-54 years old. The respondents between the ages 55-64 account for 26.7 %. On the other hand, there is a small percentage of respondents between the ages 18-24 with only 1.1%. Similarly, respondents between the ages 25-34 and 35-44 account for 6.7% and 12.2% respectively.

Concerning their religion, 83.2% of respondents were Ethiopian Tewahido Orthodox Christian followers while 16.7% of respondents were from protestant religion. Regarding the participants' marital status, 85.6% of them reported they were married. 6.7% and 7.8% of the respondents, respectively, reported their marital status they were single and widowed.

Regarding the educational status of the study participants, 37.8 % of them are grade 12/10 complete while 24.4% of them have educational status of below grade 10. Similarly, 23.3% of the study participants have educational status of BA degree and above while only 14.4% of them have diploma level.

Respondents have also reported about their living arrangements. Accordingly, while 70.0% of the respondents reported they live in private houses, other 26.8% reported they live in kebele houses. Still, the remaining 2.2% of the respondents responded they have other arrangements of living. On the other hand, the study participants have also reported how many Iddirs they have. Consequently, 48.3% of the study participants reported they have 2 Iddirs. 27% of them reported they have only one Iddir. On the other hand, 18% and 5.6% of the study participants have 3 and 4 Iddirs, respectively.

Similarly, concerning working arrangements of respondents, 44.4% have their own private business. The rest 17.8%, 10.0% and 3.3% of respondents, respectively, reported they are government employees, CSO employees and daily laborers. A significant proportion of



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respondents (23.3%) reported they have other source of income than listed above. Regarding the respondents' monthly income, 70% of them reported their monthly income was less than 6000.00 ETB per month. The remaining 30% of them reported they are earning more than 6000.00 ETB per month.

#### **4.2.2. Profiles of Qualitative Interview Participants**

In addition to Iddir members who participated in the survey, others who are in the Iddir leadership position, government and CSO employees participated in the qualitative interviews (see Annex A2). Accordingly, qualitative data was collected from 17(3 females and 14 males) purposely selected IDI and KIIs participants. In-depth interview was conducted with 13 IDI participants that constitute 12 Iddirs leaders and 1 Iddirs council leader. Similarly, Key informant interview was made with 4 informants (2 government employees and 2 CSO employees (see Annex A2). Profiles of the qualitative interview participants are summarized and presented in Annex A2.

#### **4.3. Major Activities of Iddirs**

The findings of the study show that community Iddirs are engaged in the creative and innovative problem-solving activities like constructing and renting buildings suitable for retail shops, private clinics, schools and residential houses. In addition, Iddirs participate in the provision of saving and credit services. On the other hand, to mitigate the effect of inflation on the Iddirs members, Iddirs formed the customers associations that supply goods with fair prices to its members.

Furthermore, IDIP13 (an in-depth interview participant who was male, 58 years old and who was in the Iddir leadership position), listed and explained the major activities Iddirs:

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Arranging and organizing community awareness creation programs; provision of revolving funds for its members; arranging various business skills training programs; participating in the provision of voluntary service; working on building and sustaining of peace; screening of beneficiaries; and providing linkage and referral services with other stakeholders.

KII participants from CSOs have similar views regarding the major activities and they listed the major activities of Iddirs like: “planting of trees, supporting the construction of schools, kebele and ketena level offices, renovating and constructing residential houses for the elderly and low-income families, support for Ethiopian national defense force and Ethiopian Great Renaissance Dam (EGRD)”.

Specifically KIIP3 (female, 40 years old and project coordinator of CSO working on Gender Based Violence) added the following:

Iddirs are key partner for any stakeholders that seek to bring holistic change in the lives of the local community. As a CSO working in Adama City, we are closely working with Iddirs to address the problem of the local community, especially that of vulnerable groups. Using the skills, knowledge, and experiences of Iddirs as a resource helped us to successfully achieve the organizational goals. Hence, Iddirs need to be taken as a key stakeholder planning, implementation, and evaluation of development projects. But, this is not common among many CSOs and GOs. This will also create gaps in the CSOs and GOs’ efforts made to realize national and

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international development goals. My organization is effective in this aspect and can be taken as the best example.

In general, the findings of study demonstrate the multidimensional activities in which Iddirs are participating which include promoting community participation, peace building, social service provision, participating in development, strengthening solidarity, resource mobilization, protection of schoolgirls from sexual abuse and etc.

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On the other hand, concerning the Iddirs leaders election, in-depth interview participants reported that Iddir leaders were elected through general assembly meetings with active participants of members. However, the researcher's field visit result showed that there are Iddir leaders' chairmen who have served for 20 and 30 years as Iddir leaders. For instance, as presented in Annex A2 in the profiles of qualitative interview participants, IDIP1 and IDIP7 have served for 20 and 30 years as Iddir leader. It is not consistent with Adama City Iddirs Association bylaws. Concerning this IDIP7 argued

Adama City Iddirs Association bylaw states Iddir leaders to be elected by general assembly and it also limits the service years of Iddir leaders to be only for two times. In addition, the Iddir bylaw clearly states how to elect Iddir leaders freely and fairly. However, it is the result of the decision of general assembly meetings made with active participation of members. Iddir leaders are working as Iddir committee voluntarily and they will not get any payment for their service. For this reason, community members prefer to have experienced, loyal, and respected senior Iddir leaders to continue as leaders to electing the new Iddir leaders as long as they are willing to serve the community.

IDIP1 also agreed with the IDIP7 argument and confirmed the need to accept and respect the decision of the general assembly concerning critical issues even though it is against Iddirs bylaws.

On the other hand, concerning the sex of Iddirs leaders, the researcher's field visit result found out all of the chairmen of Iddir leaders are males except for one Iddir. Dagimawe Tinsae Iddir has a female as Iddir chairwoman, and all of its leaders are also females.

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### 4.3.2. Iddirs Engagement in Local Development

Regarding how Iddirs participate in their local development activities, 75.6% of respondents reported Iddirs participate in their local development activities through financial contributions. Then again, 13.3% and 11.1% of the study participants responded that Iddirs engage in their local development activities through labor and material contribution respectively. In addition, the ways in which Iddirs engage in local development, IDIP8 ((an in-depth interview participant who was male, 58 years old and who was in the Iddir leadership position),) reported,

Above all, Iddirs are key development partners both for CSOs and GOs. Especially, working in collaboration with Iddirs as CBOs at grass root levels has critical role for the success of development projects. For instance, under Adama City Iddirs Association Office, Iddirs found in Adama City being engaged in the renovating the burial places. Iddirs as important stakeholders for local development, Iddirs mostly participate in development through financial contribution. However, there are cases in which Iddirs participate in their local development through material and labour contribution. Mobilizing financial resources is effective and better than collecting resources in terms of material and labor.

**Table 4: Members response how Iddirs participate in development**

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Financial contribution	68	70.8
Material contribution	10	10.4
Labor contribution	12	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>93.7</b>

Source: Own survey (2024)

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

IDIP13 strengthened the above quantitative data by narrating as follows:

Iddirs participate in various activities including arranging and organizing community awareness creation programs; provision of revolving funds for its members; arranging various business skills training programs; participating in the provision of voluntary service; working on building and sustaining of peace; screening of beneficiaries; and providing linkage and referral services with other stakeholders.

Concerning the Iddirs engagement in the local development activities, study respondents have different viewpoints. Accordingly, 96.3% of the respondents agree and 1.3 % disagrees at the mean value and standard deviation of 1.57 and 0.6 respectively. On the other hand, 2.3% of the respondents replied as they are neutral regarding the Iddirs participation in the local development activities.

On the other hand, regarding the Iddirs participation in the local development, 97.8% of the respondents agreed that their leaders are significantly contributing to the local development initiatives. Contrarily, 97.7% of the study participants responded that the Iddirs' members are not significantly contributing to local development. Similarly, KIIP2 stated:

The experiences and skills of the Iddirs members are not properly utilized when compared to the diverse potentials and talents that those members have. Most of the time active involvements of Iddirs members in the development activities are situational. In addition, the majority of the Iddirs members' contributions are mostly common limited to in terms financial contribution rather than utilizing their diverse potentials.

Similarly, IDIP13 expressed the potentials that Iddirs embedded within their constituencies:

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

Iddirs have enormous potentials that can be applied to the transformation of community lives. Iddirs are also different from GOs, CSOs, and business organizations since they constitute members with different backgrounds, professions and careers like contractors, teachers, lawyers, auditors, accountants, health professionals, politicians, artists, athletes, businessmen and women. As a result, since there is accumulation of resources in Iddirs in terms of human, financial, social, and cultural capacity, Iddirs are the best setting to provide effective response to community problems. However, Iddirs members with different backgrounds, professions and careers are not significantly applying their efforts to the local development and transformation of community lives.

Despite this, 95.5% of the survey participants agreed that Iddirs are participatory in engaging their members in the local community development activities; while 97.7% responded that their Iddirs are inclusive in this respect.

KII participants also confirmed that Iddirs are the key stakeholders in participating in the local development activities such as planting of trees, supporting the construction of schools, kebele and ketena level offices, renovating and constructing residential houses for the elderly and low-income families, support for Ethiopian national defense force and Ethiopian Great Renaissance Dam (EGRD). Specifically KIIP3 (female, 40 years old and project coordinator of CSO working on Gender Based Violence) stated:

Iddirs are key partners for stakeholders that seek to bring holistic change in the lives of the local community. As a CSO working in Adama City, we are closely working with Iddirs to address the problem of the local community especially that of vulnerable groups. Using the skills, knowledge, and experiences of Iddirs as a

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

resource helped us to successfully achieve the organizational goals in mitigating GBV and its adverse effects. Hence, Iddirs need to be taken as a key stakeholder planning, implementation, and evaluation of development projects. But, this is not common among many CSOs and GOs. This will also create gaps in the CSOs and GOs efforts made to realize national and international development goals. My organization has the best lessons and is effective in this aspect and can be taken as the best example since as a CSO working in Adama City, we are closely working with Iddirs to address the problem of the GBV, and we are also successful in accomplishing the agency's organizational objectives.

Table 5 below presents specific ways how Iddirs participate in local development. I included eight items to gauge the way Iddirs are involved in local community development. These variables are related to the contributions of Iddir leaders and community members to local development, level of participation of Iddirs members in decision making, leader's fulfillment of their obligations, the Iddirs rules power of serving as guiding principles for Iddirs to abided by, participatory nature of planning and implementing of activities by Iddirs and inclusivity of Iddirs to engage their members for local development. An agree-disagree answer was sought from the respondents as summarized in Table 5 below.



**Table 5: Ways in which Iddirs Participation in the Local Development**

S/N	Variables	Agree	Do not know	Disagree	Mean	SD
		F(P)	F(P)	F(P)		
1	Your Iddir leaders are significantly contributing for local development?	88(97.8)	2(2.2)		1.54	0.54
2	Your Iddir members are significantly contributing for local development?		2(2.2)	87(97.7)	1.49	0.55
3	Your Iddir members are actively participating in the decision making process?	87(96.6)	1(1.1)	2(2.2)	1.54	0.69
4	Your Iddir leaders are properly fulfilling their obligations?	88(97.8)	2(2.2)		1.52	0.55
5	Your Iddir rules and sanction mechanisms are properly serving as guiding principles for Iddir leaders?	85(94.4)	3(3.3)	2(2.2)	1.63	0.66
6	Your Iddir rules and sanction mechanisms are properly serving as guiding principles for Iddir members?	85(94.5)	2(2.2)	3(3.3)	1.62	0.70
7	Your Iddir is participatory while implementing their development plans?	86(95.5)	3(3.3)	1(1.1)	1.63	0.61
8	Iddirs are inclusive while engaging members in local development activities?	88(97.7)	2(2.2)		1.58	0.54
	<b>Mean Value</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.60</b>

Source: Own survey (2024)

As we can see from Table 5 above 97.8% of respondents agree the Iddir leaders significantly contribute for local development, 97.7% of them disagree with the contribution of members for a similar cause. For the rest of the variables listed in the table above, the majority of the

Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services respondents demonstrate their agreements. The following sub-section describes the Iddirs contributions for local development and social services.

#### **4.4. Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services**

Under this section I will present my findings in relation to Iddirs' contribution to local community development and local social services. Each of them is described in detail based on the quantitative and qualitative results.

##### **4.4.1. Iddirs Contribution to Local Community Development**

Concerning the views of the respondents about the role of Iddirs contribution to local community development, the respondents of the study responded 94.1% the respondents with the mean value and standard deviation of 1.71 and 0.66 respectively, agreed, 3.2% neutral and 3.9 disagree that their Iddirs contribute for such development.

On the other hand, 96.7 percent of the respondents recognized the importance of Iddirs and their contributions to local community development. Similarly, 97.8% of the respondents acknowledged the crucial roles and significance of Iddirs in deriving collective action. Other 98.9% of the respondents also admit the key roles Iddirs play in catalyzing the local community development. Consequently, 97.8 of the study participants agreed that Iddirs are the active participants and initiate developmentally self-helping systems among the community members. For details, please see Table 6 below.

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

**Table 6: Iddirs Contributions to Local Community Development**

S/N	Variables	Agree	Do not know	Disagree	Mean	SD
		F(P)	F(P)	F(P)		
1	Iddirs are productive and contribute for local community development	87(96.7)	2(2.2)	1(1.1)	1.58	0.60
2	Iddirs are drivers for collective actions	88(97.8)	1(1.1)	1(1.1)	1.56	0.58
3	Iddir are catalyst of local community development	89(98.9)	1(1.1)		1.58	0.52
4	The Iddir organizations have enough capital to participate in the development activities	80(88.9)	5(5.6)	5(5.5)	1.78	0.83
5	The Iddir Organizations are active participants of developmentally self-helping activities	88(97.8)	2(2.2)		1.64	0.53
6	The Iddir organizations contributes for urban livelihood security improvements	82(91.2)	5(5.6)	3(3.3)	1.77	0.70
7	The Iddirs empower economically the members to expand their business	80(88.9)	3(3.3)	7(7.8)	1.82	0.83
8	Capital of the Iddirs organization is developing from time to time	84(93.4)	3(3.3)	3(3.3)	1.74	0.73
9	Iddirs are well known in addressing unemployment problems and in empowering unemployed members	80(88.9)	6(6.7)	4(4.4)	1.87	0.77
10	The Iddir organization contributes for sustainable development	83(92.2)	4(4.4)	3(3.3)	1.80	0.67
11	Iddirs participates in different local development activities	87(96.6)	3(3.3)		1.70	0.53
12	Iddirs are providing credit and saving services for its members	83(93.3)	1(1.1)	5(5.6)	1.80	0.73
13	I am always happy and satisfied with my Iddir local development activities	89(98.89)	1(1.1)		1.66	0.50
	<b>Mean Value</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.66</b>

Source: Own survey (2024)

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

In addition, regarding the roles of Iddirs institutions for local community development in-depth interview participants also stated that Iddirs have the innovative problem solving capacity that can assist them actively respond to newly emerging community problems. For instance, when the Iddirs members and the general community face problems and fall in crisis, Iddirs institutions actively and effectively respond to address those problems better than government and non-government organizations. For example IDIP5 expressed:

In previous times, Iddirs were primarily established for the accomplishment and managing the burial activities. However, the roles Iddirs play are changing from time to time depending on the members' changing needs subjected to different national scenarios. For this reason, Iddirs by laws and regulations are being revised by considering those national contexts. As a result, there are Iddirs established with the objective of addressing various needs of its members which is completely not related with burial services. National Siminto Mere déjà Iddir: an Iddir established by heavy truck drivers has no objective that is related to facilitating funeral activity. Rather it is formed to recover families during the car accident; crisis and members subjected to jail. Accordingly, Iddirs by laws and regulations are being revised in order to accommodate and address issues that are very critical but not related to the funeral system. Furthermore, Iddirs activities are also being transformed and have shown progress from time to time. For instance, currently, Iddirs are buying life insurance on behalf of their members and Nib Insurance was the winner of this bid and will pay 100,000ETB for Iddirs members when families face the loss of their family members. This will empower the family financially. Financially empowering the families greatly contributes for the empowerment of the local community.

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

Furthermore, the respondents stressed the decisive role of community Iddirs for the local development by renovating houses destroyed by flood. The respondents added

Iddirs constitute individuals with various skills, knowledge and experience that include people with different professions and career like contractors, teachers, lawyers, auditors, accountants, health professionals, politicians, artists, athletes, businessmen and women. As a result, Iddirs are the best setting for creating synergy and initiating collective action among the local community.

### **4.4.2. Contributions of Iddirs in the Provision of Social Services**

Regarding the contribution of Iddirs to social services, 96.7% of survey respondents reported that Iddirs are productive in the provision of social services. This is with the mean value of 1.48 and standard deviation of 0.62. Moreover, 98.9% of the study respondents acknowledged the decisive roles that Iddirs play in establishing, maintaining, and sustaining good relations among community members. Iddirs are also vital to respond to multisectoral problems as reported by 97.8% of the respondents.

One of the social supports provided by Iddirs is in the education sector. In this regard, 94.4% of the respondents reported Iddirs are playing crucial role in financing education for vulnerable children and low-income families. Other 95.6% of the respondents also reported Iddirs create an opportunity to respond to emerging social problems and meet growing service needs and demands of Iddirs members. In similar fashion, 98.9% of the respondents believed Iddirs are widely and actively participating in the various community awareness raising programs. Above all, all the respondents (100%) confirmed Iddirs provide an opportunity to strengthen solidarity among community members.

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

**Table 7: Contributions of Iddirs in the Provision of Social Services**

S/N	Variables	Agree	Do not know	Disagree	Mean	SD
		F(P)	F(P)	F(P)		
1	Iddirs are productive in providing social services to local communities	87(96.7)	1(1.1)	2(2.2)	1.48	0.69
2	Iddirs establish, maintain and sustain good relations among community members	89(98.9)	1(1.1)		1.42	0.52
3	Iddirs are the prominent critical partners for the successful multisectoral response to community problems	88(97.8)	1(1.1)	1(1.1)	1.42	0.58
4	Iddirs are playing crucial role in financing education for the children of vulnerable members and families	85(94.4)	4(4.4)	1(1.1)	1.52	0.64
5	Iddirs are playing great role for health care financing of their members	81(90)	5(5.6)	4(4.4)	1.64	0.78
6	Iddirs are playing decisive role in the supporting and strengthening of school feeding program	82(91.1)	6(6.7)	2(2.2)	1.60	0.72
7	Iddirs create an opportunity to address the emerging social problems and meet the growing service needs of Iddirs members	86(95.6)	3(3.3)	1(1.1)	1.49	0.62
8	Iddirs are significantly participate in the community awareness raising programs	88(98.9)		1(1.1)	1.46	0.57
9	Iddirs have been working on the control and prevention of COVID-19	89(98.9)	1(1.1)		1.44	0.56
10	Iddirs are playing crucial role to minimize social vulnerabilities resulting from escalated effects of national inflation.	84(94.4)	2(2.2)	3(3.4)	1.54	0.71
11	Iddirs are playing critical role in assisting the aged and the retired members	86(95.6)	4(4.4)		1.47	0.58
12	Iddirs have potential role in the protection and recovery of families and communities in the crisis	87(96.7)	2(2.2)	1(1.1)	1.46	0.60
13	Iddirs are providing an opportunity to community members to cooperate and work together	87(96.7)	3(3.3)		1.42	0.56
14	Iddirs provides an opportunity to strengthen solidarity among community members	90(100)			1.38	0.49
	<b>Mean Value</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.62</b>

Source: Own survey (2024)

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

There is no much difference from that of the survey respondents among the qualitative study participants with regard to the contribution of Iddirs to local social services. Both participants from IDIs and KIIs witnessed the decisive roles that Iddirs play in the provision of social services. For example, IDIP 13 (an in-depth interview participant who was male, 58 years old and who was in the Iddir leadership position) has reported the following.

The initial purpose of Iddirs' establishment was to provide burial and bereavement services. As Iddirs realized the importance of providing other social services, they stated to engage in Orphan and Vulnerable (OVC) support with the provision of school supplies and other necessary assistances. In addition, Iddirs support the families and individuals affected by flood. Moreover, Iddirs also buy community health insurance for the low income families. Furthermore, Iddirs also provide financial contribution for the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERC). More importantly, Iddirs have provided support for its members during COVID-19 break out by distributing masks and sanitizers. There are contributions of Iddirs for the IDPs support, too.

### **4.5. Challenges Encountered by Iddirs**

Concerning the challenges encountered by Iddirs, 65.56% of the respondents reported Iddirs experience various challenges. For example, 70.0% of the respondents reported Iddirs have in adequate and stagnant financial resources. Similarly, 67.8% of the respondents reported Iddir leaders have poor leadership capacity. Other challenges listed by the survey respondents are related to limited organizational capacity (66.7%), low level of knowledge on project management (57.8%), institutional and political challenges (72.2%), and deteriorated social capitals of the community (74.4%), etc. Detailed responses on each variable are summarized in Table 8 below.

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

**Table 8: Challenges Encountered by Iddirs**

S/N	Variables	Agree	Do not know	Disagree	Mean	SD
		F(P)	F(P)	F(P)		
1	Your Iddir is with inadequate and stagnant level of financial resources	63(70)	5(5.6)	22(24.4)	2.36	1.11
2	Your Iddir is with inadequate and stagnant level of productivity	59(65.6)	4(4.4)	27(30)	2.50	1.22
3	Iddirs have organizational capacity problem in reacting to changing circumstances	60(66.7)	14(15.6)	16(17.8)	2.32	1.01
4	Iddir leaders have limited knowledge and skill of developing specific plans for the future.	61(67.8)	4(4.4)	25(27.8)	2.39	1.14
5	Iddirs leaders have limited knowledge level of procedures and policies to upgrade the capacity of Iddirs.	56(62.2)	6(6.7)	28(31.1)	2.51	1.14
6	Iddirs leaders have limited knowledge and skill of managing Iddirs financial resources.	55(61.1)	5(5.6)	30(33.3)	2.52	1.15
7	Iddirs have problems of legal provisions, regulations, and technical standards	50(55.6)	9(10)	31(34.4)	2.60	1.15
8	Iddirs leaders have low level of knowledge about project management to ensure local development	52(57.8)	6(6.7)	32(35.6)	2.59	1.16
9	There are institutional and political challenges affecting social cohesion and solidarity.	65(72.2)	7(7.8)	18(20)	2.20	1.06
10	There are limitations on members' empowerment, participation, and decision-making activities	61(67.8)	15(16.7)	14(15.6)	2.22	1.00
11	Deteriorated social capitals of the community	67(74.4)	5(5.6)	18(20)	2.11	1.10
	Mean Value	65.56	8.1	26.36	2.39	1.11

Source: Own survey (2024)



## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

The responses from the qualitative interview documented other dimensions of challenges experienced by Iddirs. Regarding the challenges which Iddirs are currently facing, IDIP3 (an in-depth interview participant who was male, 58 years old and who was in the Iddir leadership position) asserted the following.

Urbanization has resulted in the displacement of households. As a result of this, members are relocated to different places than where majority of other members are residing. Due to this, some Iddirs lost their senior members who changed their original residential place unable to execute their responsibilities such as attending funeral ceremonies. Secondly, due to the growing number of older Iddir members who are at the verge of dying due to old age, the expense for funeral services is growing from time to time. There are some Iddirs which experience more than 10 deaths annually. Similarly, due to high inflation in the country, currently the expenses for funeral services are extremely high and this also affected the financial capacity of Iddirs. Thirdly, what we can mention as one of the major problems of Iddirs is the pressure from the local government officials. Officials are repetitively forcing and intimidating the Iddirs leaders to contribute money for various purposes that contradict with the Iddirs by laws.

### **4.6. Potentials of Iddirs**

Concerning the potential that Iddirs have, 95.6% of survey respondents reported that there are abundant economic opportunities in the community. Similarly, other 95.6% of the respondents reported existing social capital favorable for economic development. Other opportunities available in the studied Iddirs as reported by survey respondents include (experiences of conflict resolution (97.8%), the physical set up of the city favorable for economic development (95.5%), well-established government structures conducive for local economic development (96.7%),

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

strong cultural and social support of the community for local development (95.6%) and other opportunities as well. Detailed responses from the survey are presented in Table 9 below.

**Table 9: Potentials of Iddirs**

S/N	Variables	Agree	Do not know	Disagree	Mean	SD
		F(P)	F(P)	F(P)		
1	There are abundant economic opportunities in the community for socio-economic development	88(95.6)	2(2.2)	2(2.2)	1.70	0.63
2	There are best experiences of conflict resolution mechanisms both within the community and within the Iddirs members.	88(97.8)	2(2.2)		1.62	0.53
3	The existence of untapped social capitals of the community for socio-economic development	86(95.6)	4(4.4)		1.69	0.55
4	Conducive environmental character of the city and sustainability for socio-economic development	86(95.5)	4(4.4)		1.72	0.54
5	Provisions of constitutional and other legal services, government institutional structures and mandates for local development	87(96.7)	3(3.3)		1.68	0.54
6	Supportive indigenous cultural helping systems of the community	87(96.7)	3(3.3)		1.64	0.55
7	Strong cultural social support system of the community for local development	86(95.6)	3(3.3)	1(1.1)	1.70	0.59
8	The role of Iddirs funeral service systems in the community cultures are great opportunities for the socio-economic development	86(95.6)	4(4.4)		1.67	0.56
	<b>Mean Value</b>	<b>96.13</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>0.56</b>

Source: Own survey (2024)

The in-depth interview and key informant interview participants also recognized enormous potentials of Iddirs that can be utilized for the holistic transformation of the community lives in general and with particular emphasis to improving of the living standard of low-income families,

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OVC, people infected with HIV/AIDS, the elderly and others. IDIP13 expressed the potentials that Iddirs embedded within their consistencies:

Iddirs have enormous potential that can be applied to the transformation of community lives. Iddirs are also different from GOs, CSOs, and business organizations since they constitute individuals with different backgrounds, professions and careers like contractors, teachers, lawyers, auditors, accountants, health professionals, politicians, artists, athletes, businessmen and women. As a result, since there is accumulation of resources in Iddirs in terms of human, financial, social, and cultural capacity, Iddirs are the best setting to provide effective response to community problems.

#### **4.7. Comparison among the Strata**

Under this section, I will take a statistical comparison among each the three strata.

##### **4.7.1. Comparison between Stratum 1 and Stratum 2**

Comparison between stratum 1 and stratum 2 are made for selected variables, the results of which are presented in Table 10 below. The selected variables for statistical analysis are local community development, contributions to social services, potentials of Iddirs and local development.

As it is reported in the table below, Iddirs in strata 1 and 2 have homogeneity in all four variables. However, they have a mean difference in the local community development since the significant p-value for this variable is 0.016 which is less than the significant p-value of 0.05. This finding indicates those Iddirs in strata 1 and 2 are not equally contributing to local community development.

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Similarly, Iddirs in these two strata have significant mean difference on the contribution to social services with p-value of 0.005 which is less than significant p-value of 0.05. This means the mean difference resulting on the contribution to social services indicate those Iddirs in the two strata are not equally contributing for the social services. This variation could be the variation in terms of assets such as human capital, financial and physical capital.

In addition, there is a statistically significant mean difference between Iddirs in Strata 1 and 2 on the local development. However, there is no significant mean difference between these strata on the potentials of Iddirs. Iddirs have variation in terms of assets, and they engage in the local development according to their human and financial capacity. Despite this, all Iddirs are established on the community social capital like mutual understanding, solidarity, cooperation, trust and reciprocity. Detailed results are presented in Table 10 below.

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**Table 10: Comparison between Stratum 1 and Stratum 2**

<b>Group Statistics</b>					
Strata		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Local community development	Starata1	49	23.531	7.1300	1.0186
	Strata2	29	19.586	6.3275	1.1750
Contribution to social services	Starata1	48	23.063	7.8318	1.1304
	Strata2	30	18.233	6.1626	1.1251
Potentials of Iddirs	Starata1	49	13.714	4.2081	0.6012
	Strata2	30	12.367	3.7919	0.6923
Local Development	Starata1	49	15.5714	3.89979	0.55711
	Strata2	30	13.5667	3.70166	0.67583

**Independent Samples Test**

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances			t-test for Equality of Means					
		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
									Lower
Local community development	Equal variances assumed	0.165	0.69	2.459	76	0.016	3.9444	1.6038	0.7502

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	Equal variances not assumed			2.537	64.6	0.014	3.9444	1.555	0.8385
Contribution to social services	Equal variances assumed	2.228	0.14	2.866	76	0.005	4.8292	1.6851	1.473
	Equal variances not assumed			3.028	71.9	0.003	4.8292	1.5949	1.6497
Potentials of Iddirs	Equal variances assumed	0.089	0.77	1.433	77	0.156	1.3476	0.9404	-0.525
	Equal variances not assumed			1.47	66.4	0.146	1.3476	0.9169	-0.483
Local Development	Equal variances assumed	0.016	0.9	2.26	77	0.027	2.0048	0.887	0.2384
	Equal variances not assumed			2.289	64	0.025	2.0048	0.8759	0.255

Source: Own Survey (2024)

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#### **4.7.2. Comparison between Stratum 1 and Stratum 3**

Comparison between stratum 1 and stratum 3 is made for selected variables, the results of which are presented below in Table 11. The selected variables for statistical analysis are local community development, contributions to social services, potentials of Iddirs and local development.

Iddirs in stratum 1 and stratum 3, have heterogeneity on the contribution to social services and the potentials that those Iddirs constitute. It is statistically significant with significant value of 0.022 and 0.048 respectively. Contrarily, there is homogeneity between Iddirs in strata 1 and 3 on local community development and local development. They have p-value of greater than 0.05 which is 0.417 and 0.28 respectively. However, there is significant mean difference between strata 1 and 3 on the contributions to social services.

On the other hand, the findings of the In-depth and key informant interview indicate that the types of services that Iddirs provide to their members are determined by the assets that Iddirs institutions have beyond facilitating burial services. The finding of the field observation also confirms with this finding that Iddirs in strata 1 and strata 3 have heterogeneity on the contribution to social services and the potentials that those Iddirs constitute.

For instance, Iddirs in strata 1 have large number of members and as the numbers of members' increase, the probability to accumulate members with various skills, experience, and knowledge is high too. The results of field observation confirm that the existence of significant differences in terms of financial, human and physical capital between Iddirs in strata 1 and strata 3. For





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Local community development	Equal variances assumed	0.669	0.417	-0.006	58	0.995	-0.0148	2.3053	-4.6294	4.5997
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.007	17.704	0.994	-0.0148	2.0065	-4.2353	4.2057
Contribution to social services	Equal variances assumed	5.547	0.022	2.491	57	0.016	6.1534	2.4707	1.206	11.101
	Equal variances not assumed			3.348	23.989	0.003	6.1534	1.8377	2.3606	9.9463
Potentials of Iddirs	Equal variances assumed	4.091	0.048	-0.96	58	0.341	-1.2857	1.3389	-3.9658	1.3943
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.212	20.737	0.239	-1.2857	1.0607	-3.4932	0.9218
Local Development	Equal variances assumed	1.155	0.287	-0.195	58	0.846	-0.24675	1.26793	-2.78479	2.2913
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.217	16.994	0.831	-0.24675	1.13529	-2.64208	2.1486

Source: Own survey (2024)

### **4.7.3. Comparison between Stratum 2 and Stratum 3**

Comparison between stratum 2 and stratum 3 are made for selected variables, the results of which are presented in Table 12 below. The selected variables for statistical analysis are local community development, contributions to social services, potentials of Iddirs and local development.

With respect to the relationship between Iddirs in strata 2 and 3, there is variation between Iddirs in both strata on the potentials of those Iddirs. But, on the other three variables, there is similarity between the Iddirs of these two strata. Similarly, there is statistically significant mean difference between the Iddirs of strata 2 and 3 on the potentials of Iddirs.

However, there is no statistically significant mean difference between the Iddirs of strata 2 and 3 on the rest of the other three variables like local community development, contribution to social services and local development. Key informant interview, in-depth interview and field observation results indicate the capability that Iddirs must participate in the various businesses, investment and income generating activities vary depending on their financial, physical, intellectual, and human capitals that Iddirs constitute.

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**Table 12: Comparison between Stratum 2 and Stratum 3**

Strata		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Local community development	Strata2	29	19.586	6.3275	1.1750
	Strata3	11	23.545	5.7335	1.7287
Contribution to social services	Strata2	30	18.233	6.1626	1.1251
	Strata3	11	16.909	4.8053	1.4489
Potentials of Iddirs	Strata2	30	12.367	3.7919	0.6923
	Strata3	11	15.000	2.8983	0.8739
Local Development	Strata2	30	13.5667	3.70166	0.67583
	Strata3	11	15.8182	3.28080	0.98920

**Independent Samples Test**

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances			t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Local community development	Equal variances assume	3.311	0.077	-1.81	38	0.078	-3.9592	2.1872	-8.4	0.47
	Equal variances do not assume			-1.894	19.86	0.073	-3.9592	2.0902	-8.3	0.4
Contribution to social services	Equal variances assume	3.377	0.074	0.643	39	0.524	1.3242	2.0602	-2.8	5.49

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	Equal variances do not assume			0.722	22.835	0.478	1.3242	1.8344	-2.5	5.12
Potentials of Iddirs	Equal variances assume	13.743	0.001	-2.084	39	0.044	-2.6333	1.2633	-5.2	-0.1
	Equal variance do not assume			-2.362	23.323	0.027	-2.6333	1.1149	-4.9	-0.3
Local Development	Equal variances assume	2.295	0.138	-1.775	39	0.084	-2.2515	1.26838	-4.8	0.31
	Equal variances do not assume			-1.879	20.011	0.075	-2.2515	1.19802	-4.8	0.25

Source: Own survey (2024)

#### **4.8. Analysis of Variance**

In this section, the results between groups and within groups' analysis of variance are presented. Accordingly, as it is presented in Table 13 below, there is statistically significant variation among the three strata of Iddirs on local community development and contribution to social services at p-value of 0.039 and 0.003 respectively. On the other hand, there is no statistically significant variation among the three strata of Iddirs on the other two variables of potentials of Iddirs and local development.

Similarly, key informant interview, in-depth interview and field observation results also show that all Iddirs in all the three strata participate the local development activities such as planting of trees, supporting the construction of schools, kebele and ketena level offices, renovating and constructing residential houses for the elderly and low income families, support for Ethiopian national defense force and Ethiopian Great Renaissance Dam (EGRD) regardless of their financial, human and physical capacity.

Consequently, the findings of this study present the absence of variation among all the three strata concerning the potential of Iddirs and their participation in the local development activities. Contrarily, the findings of this study justify the existence of variation among all the three strata of Iddirs with respect to local community development and contribution to social services.

**Table 13: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)**

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Local community development	Between Groups	304.60	2	152.30	3.367	0.039
	Within Groups	3889.97	86	45.23		
	Total	4194.56	88			
Contribution to social services	Between Groups	608.46	2	304.23	6.207	0.003
	Within Groups	4215.09	86	49.01		
	Total	4823.55	88			
Potentials of Iddirs	Between Groups	64.99	2	32.49	2.093	0.130
	Within Groups	1350.97	87	15.53		
	Total	1415.96	89			
Local Development	Between Groups	84.60	2	42.30	2.980	0.056
	Within Groups	1235.00	87	14.20		
	Total	1319.60	89			

Source: Own Survey (2024)

#### 4.9. Correlations

I preferred Pearson's correlation to analysis of the correlations for selected independent variables local community development, social services, potentials of Iddirs and local development.

Consequently, regarding the relationship between the local community development and contributions to social services, there is a significant and strong correlation between contributions to local community development and social services. Similarly, the relationships between local community development and local development are statistically significant and have positively strong correlation.

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Accordingly, the relationship among local community development and potentials of Iddirs, contributions to social services and potentials of Iddirs, contributions to social services and local development, potentials of Iddirs and local development are statistically significant and have positively moderate relationships.

**Table 14: Table of Correlations**

<b>Correlations</b>					
		Local community development	Contribution to social services	Potentials of Iddirs	Local Development
Local community development	Pearson Correlation	1	.561**	.398**	.522**
	N		88	89	89
Contribution to social services	Pearson Correlation		1	.461**	.335**
	N			89	89
Potentials of Iddirs	Pearson Correlation			1	.370**
	N				90
Local Development	Pearson Correlation				1
	N				
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).					

Source: Own survey (2024)

## CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the main results collected from primary sources:- key informant interview, in-depth interview, survey questionnaire and field observation. Accordingly, discussions were based on those major thematic areas of objectives and be discussed.

This study was designed with the general objective of analyzing the role of Iddirs as CBOs in providing social services and contributing to local community development. Assessing the types of services provided by community Iddirs are one of the specific objectives of this study. Iddirs create the best setting among the local community to have mutual understanding, cooperate and support each other.

Agonafer, Carson, Nunez, Poole, Hong, Morales, & Brown, (2021, p.1) stated the critical significance of collaborating with CBOs for improving health and service integration as “Collaboration between health systems and CBOs are increasingly common mechanisms to address the unmet health related social needs of high-risk populations.”

On the other hand, rationale choice perspective asserts that “humans were interested in maximizing their utility, happiness and profits” (Phillip & Pittman, 2005, p.30). In addition, Phillip and Pittman (2005) state the great implication of rational choice theory to community development to understand how human beings make decisions in a way that maximizes their benefits and can meet their needs since community involvement for community building depends on the analysis of benefits and risks.

Accordingly, recent literatures are considering Iddirs as one of key development actors. Transformation of roles and functional innovation is becoming the evolving characteristics of Ethiopian Iddirs (Amsalu, 2020; Kasech, 2014; Akashraj & Misomsa, 2014). Iddirs as grassroots



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community organizations has great benefit for the community members to maximize their benefits and minimize their vulnerability. That is why neighborhoods organized in the form of Iddirs highly to meet the future economic and psychosocial needs of their family in the middle of family shocks.

Contrarily, Agonafer et al. (2021:10) asserted “CBOs expertise in serving marginalized populations can be central to enhancing the effectiveness of health and social service efforts, but their expertise is not routinely included in the design and implementation of integrative programs.” In like manner, the findings of the study express the existence of untapped social capitals of the community for local community development. Moreover, the findings of the study reveal, the role of Iddirs funeral service systems in the community cultures are great opportunities for the socio-economic development.

Contemporary literature shows the significant role of social capital or social capacity for socio-economic development. Similarly, the findings of the study justify the crucial roles Iddirs play to establish, maintain and sustain good relations among community members. Similarly, Iddirs provides an opportunity to strengthen solidarity among community members.

Within different historical periods, family, groups, and communities encounter various kinds of social vulnerability. For this reason, in such situations, social capital has a critical role in the protection and recovery of individuals, groups, communities and organizations (Grootaert & Van Bastelaer, 2002; Phillips & Pittman, 2005; Wong, 2007). Consequently, assessments of the Iddirs record signify that establishment of Iddirs closely related with the community problems and social vulnerability. Lack of longer bureaucracy, strong foundation of the societal value to support and care for the needy individuals, groups and families resulted in the creativity and

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innovative problem solving among Iddir institutions. As a result, findings of the study indicate as Iddirs are both the prominent partners for the successful multisectoral response to community problems and create conducive environment to address the emerging social problems and meet the growing service needs of Iddirs members.

Moreover, scholars ascertained the central importance of social capacity, resources in the social interactions in the form of trust, cooperation and collaboration, mutual understanding, in supporting communities during uncertainties (Phillips & Pittman, 2005; Haque, 2007; Wong, 2007). For this reason, Haque (2007) stated “social capital acts like an engine then CBOs are the deriviers for collective actions and development... considered as precious and significant wealth of individuals” (p.39).

The findings of the study show the existence of significant and strong correlation between the social service provision and contributions to local community development.

Furthermore, the roles of Iddirs funeral service systems in the community cultures are also being manifested as heritage among the community members. Daughters or sons of the dead family are receiving Iddirs services and assets as an inheritance and legacy of their parents. Furthermore, the findings of the study confirm the decisive roles that Iddirs have in providing an opportunity to community members to cooperate and work together.

For this reason, In Ethiopia, there is growing interest about the prominent role of Iddirs in the provision of social services and scholars from various disciplines also suggest the crucial role that Iddirs play as grassroots CBOs in the provision of various social services. For instance, Pankhurst and Mariam, (2000), stated “Community-based organizations such as Iddirs are among the most important mechanisms for the successful implementation of the multispectral

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response to the problem, as they are strategically placed to facilitate community involvement” (p.37).

Accordingly, the findings of the study show that Iddir institutions provide different types of services for the local community in general and for the Iddirs members in particular. As a result, Iddirs are reforming the by laws and regulations to help them properly respond to the growing and changing needs of their members. For this reason, there are other new social services that some Iddir institutions engaged in like by buying life insurance for their members. Iddirs are also buying community health insurance for the low-income families.

Iddirs also provide support for Orphan and Vulnerable Children (OVC) with the provision of school supplies and other necessary assistance. In addition, community Iddirs support the families and individuals affected by flood. Furthermore, Iddirs also provide financial contribution for the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERC); and during the COVID-19 break out have provided support for its members by distributing masks and sanitizers. The findings of the study also indicate the existence of the contribution of Iddirs for the support of internally displaced persons, creation of employment opportunities and supporting families enabling them properly to recover from the effects of inflation, too.

On the other hand, Pankhurst and Mariam, (2000), listed the main roles Iddirs play in the provision of social services as.

The main function of Iddirs is to help members during bereavement; other functions have at times included establishing and maintaining good relations among members, coordinating members for community sanitation and crime prevention, and organizing

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and carrying out development projects. In addition, some Iddirs help unemployed members (p.44).

Similarly, the findings of this study revealed that Iddirs participate in the major activities that include arranging community awareness creation programs; provision of revolving funds for its members; arranging various business skill training programs; participating in the provision of voluntary service; working on the building and sustaining of peace; screening of beneficiaries; and providing linkage and referral services with other stakeholders. In addition, “Involvement of CBOs/Iddirs in project implementation is crucial for the effectiveness of project” (Yimer, 2007, p.58). Similarly, the results of this study indicate that Iddirs are the key stakeholders in participating, individually or through their associations, in the local development activities that include:-planting of trees, supporting the construction of schools, kebele and ketena level offices, production of construction materials, renovating and constructing residential houses for the elderly and low income families, support for Ethiopian national defense force and Ethiopian Great Renaissance Dam (EGRD).

The findings of the study also show that the existence of great potential in Iddirs and all the selected Iddirs are significantly engage in the local development activities. Correspondingly, the findings of this study present the absence of variation among all the three strata concerning the potentials of Iddirs and their participation in the local development activities.

Contrarily, the findings of this study justify the existence of variation among all the three strata of Iddirs with respect to local community development and contribution to social services. All Iddirs participate in the local development activities in various forms and there is not a variation among and between Iddirs in all the three strata in this aspect.

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However, the magnitude in which Iddirs in all the three strata participate in the local development activities could vary depending on the various circumstances. For instance, most of the Iddirs in Stratum 1 participate in various development activities better than that of stratum 2 and stratum 3. Still the Iddirs in the Stratum 2 are better than that of stratum3.

The major services and activities of Iddirs in stratum 3 are mainly focused on facilitating the burial activities and participation in the general local development activities depending on the demand of the government sectors. One of the major factors for this variation could be the variation in financial, capital, and human assets between Iddirs in the three strata. Secondly, the qualities of Iddirs executive leaders like commitment, experience and skills also matters in upgrading and transforming the activities and services of Iddirs.

The findings of the study disclosed that budget scarcity and financial constraint are the critical challenges of the Iddir institutions. However, with the budget constraints Iddirs are effectively addressing the psychological, social, and financial needs of their members in particular and the needs of their community in general. Iddir institutions addressed the budget problem by working in partnership with other stakeholders like private firms, CSOs and by mobilizing the local communities. For instance, Kedus Gabriel Iddir and Development Association found in Adama city Aba Geda sub-city is an exemplary in this aspect. This Iddir is supporting Orphan and Vulnerable Children (OVC) with the provision of school supplies and other necessary assistance.

The findings of the study expressed that the sources of funding for the Iddirs social services purposes are from different sources. The first one is by working with other stakeholders such as local community, business firms and the local CSOs. For instance, according to this finding, the local CSO called Eyerusalem Children and Development Association is regularly supporting the

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OVC found in Adama City, the Aba Geda sub-city in the Gurmu Kebele. The other initiative that Iddirs take to mitigate the financial constraint is by mobilizing the local community and their members. For instance, Kedus Gabriel Iddir members initiated, discussed and the general assembly approved the decision to contribute an additional 2 ETB monthly per individual Iddirs members for the support of OVC.

Moreover, to cope with the budget constraint, there are Iddirs mobilizing the nearby business enterprises and economically capable individuals to address the problem of the needy individuals like the elderly, low-income families and families affected by natural and manmade disasters. Adama Garment Industry, MOENCO Adama Branch, Adama Metal and Steel Industry are some of exemplary business enterprises that are funding the social services that Iddirs institutions provide for the OVC.

Concerning the views of the respondents about the role of Iddirs contribution to local community development, the findings of the study confirm the significant role of Iddirs for local community development. Similarly, these studies found out Iddirs are deriving collective action and catalyze the local community development. Consequently, this study manifests that Iddirs institutions are the active participants and initiate developmentally self-helping systems among the community members.

One of the specific objectives of this study is analyzing the contribution of Iddirs for the local community development. Accordingly, the findings of the study show that concerning the roles of Iddirs institutions for local community development, Iddirs have the innovative problem solving capacity that can help them actively respond to newly emerging community problems. For instance, while the Iddirs members and the general community face problems and fall in

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crisis, Iddirs actively and effectively respond to address those problems better than government and non-government organizations. The core values of Iddirs and Iddirs association in a way that stick them to integrity, accountability, cooperation, transparency, responsibility, democratic, honesty, and solidarity are serving as the benchmark for Iddir institutions to proactively and responsively address the problem of their local community.

In addition, this study found out, currently, Iddirs are buying life insurance on behalf of their members and Nib Insurance was the winner of this bid and will pay 100,000ETB for Iddirs members when families face the loss of their family members. This will empower the family financially. On the other hand, financially empowering the families greatly contributes for the improvement of the living standards and empowerment of the local community. The findings of the study also justify the decisive role of community Iddirs for the local development by renovating houses destructed flood. Moreover, the findings of the study verify that since Iddirs constitute individuals with various skills, knowledge, and experiences, Iddirs are the best setting for creating synergy and initiating collective action among the local community.

On the other hand, assessing existing challenges and potentials of Iddirs engagement in local development is one of the specific objectives of this study. Consequently, regarding the existing challenges deterring Iddirs' engagement in local development, the findings of the study demonstrate that mobility from place to place resulted from the urbanization and the expansion of the city is one of the critical challenges. Iddirs members are changing their original residential address, and it becomes challenging for them to attend Iddirs meetings and the funeral ceremony.

Secondly, very specific to Iddirs in the stratum 1 and stratum 2, majority of Iddirs members are growing older and resulted in the growing expense of funeral services. There are Iddirs that

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face more than 10 deaths per year from their members. Similarly, due to high inflation in the country, currently the expenses for the funeral services are extremely high and this also affected the financial capacity of the Iddir institutions.

Thirdly, what we can mention as critical problems of the Iddirs institutions is the pressure from the local government officials by repetitively forcing and intimidating the Iddirs leaders to contribute money for various purposes. Contributing money without the decision of the Iddirs general assemblies contradict with the Iddirs by laws and regulations. This is specially resulted from the low concern and lack of awareness from local government officials. This signifies that the lack of awareness among government officials regarding the roles Iddirs play as CBOs for the provision of social services and contribute to local development. CBOs are the critical partners for the successful implementation of development activities. Therefore, this also indicates the lack of proper understanding and awareness of government officials about the critical and multidimensional roles Iddirs play in minimizing the residents of city's request for development and social service needs.



## **CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE, AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **6.1. Introduction**

This chapter consists of three sub-sections. First, some conclusions are drawn from the study findings. Secondly, implications for Social Work practice, research, and education are outlined concerning the findings and discussion. Finally, some suggestions related to this current study are provided for the possible improvement of the Iddirs' social services provision and contributions to local community development.

### **6.2. Conclusion**

CBOs grassroots community organizations have great acceptance among the local community because of their peculiar characteristics of inclusiveness, participatory, and community orientation. They are active and contextual in responding to the needs of their members.

Iddirs as CBO initially emerged as providers of funeral services for their members during family shocks. However, currently, the roles of Iddirs are transformed beyond this role and the roles become diversified with the growing demand of their members as well as the local community. For instance, during the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS, Iddirs played critical role in the provision of psychosocial support services and financial support for HIV/AIDS patients and their families.

Consequently, the findings of the study recognized the crucial importance of Iddirs potentials that can be utilized for the holistic transformation of the community lives in general and with particular emphasis to low-income families, OVC, people infected with HIV/AIDS, the elderly and etc. Iddirs have enormous potentials unused capability that can be applied to the transformation of community lives. Iddirs are strongly attached with the lives of the community.

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Iddirs are also different from GOs, CSOs, and business organizations, constituting individuals with different skills, knowledge, experience, and identity of different religious, age, gender and ethnic background.

In addition, the findings of the study show that Iddirs are the key stakeholders in participating in the local development activities such as in planting of trees, supporting the construction of schools, kebele and ketena level offices, production of construction materials, renovating and constructing residential houses for the elderly and low income families, support for Ethiopian national defense force and Ethiopian Great Renaissance Dam (EGRD). Similarly, the findings of the study reveal decisive roles that Iddirs have in the provision of social services.

However, despite their decisive multidimensional roles, there is low awareness and understanding of the key roles Iddir institutions have for local development both among the community members and government officials. So, academic institutions, civil society organizations and government organizations should initiate and work on facilitating capacity building and awareness raising programs that can effectively communicate the diverse roles that Iddir institutions play in creating conducive environment for the community members to solve their problems by themselves and effectively respond to socioeconomic problems of their community.

Currently, Iddirs are facing many challenges deterring them contribute to the local development and provision of social services. For instance, one of the major problems of the Iddirs institutions is the pressure from the local government officials by repetitively forcing the Iddirs leaders to contribute money for various purposes that contradict with the Iddirs by laws and regulations. Moreover, as an independent societal structure, different from either CSOs or

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GOs-working for the wellbeing of the nation, there is no separate national policy that can serve as a guide for the mandates and roles for Iddir institutions. Therefore, Iddir institutions need separate national policy that can help to upgrade and scale-up their contributions for local development and effective delivery of social services for grassroots community.

### **6.3. Implications for Social Work**

“The primary mission of the social work profession is to enhance human wellbeing and help meet basic needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed and living in poverty” (NASW, 1996, p.1). Hence, the findings of the study will have paramount importance for Social Work implications for several reasons.

Firstly, this study will have an implication for Social Work Education and Training to communicate learners and trainees the enormous potentials of Iddirs have for local community development, their crucial importance to provide social services and contribute local development. Secondly, assessing the challenges deterring Iddirs engagement in the local development in this study will have significant importance for Social Work practitioners working with CBOs such as Iddirs to strengthen their engagement in local development initiatives.

Thirdly, suggesting areas of improvement for Iddirs to contribute for local community development is other specific objective of the study. Therefore, findings of the study will have an implication for social policy to utilize untapped potentials of Iddirs for the social service provision and local development. Iddirs are an independent and key societal structure, different from either CSOs or GOs-working for the wellbeing of the nation. Hence, the findings of this study stipulate that the need for national health and social policy that provide clear mandates and roles for Iddirs institutions, considering them as key stakeholders as CBOs, not simply mentioning as partners.

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Fourthly, as nation we are struggling with poor quality of services specially that of education and health services. However, Iddirs as CBOs are productive and effective in the provision of quality social services both during good and bad times since they are strong attachment with the community at the grassroots level. Consequently, studying the roles of Iddirs to provide to social services and contribute to local development can serve as an input for the improvement of social services provided by GOs, CSOs, development associations and CBOs to elderly, OVC and HIV/AIDS infected peoples.

Finally, this study will have an implication for Social Work Research in analyzing the similarities and differences that Iddirs institutions have concerning their potentials, their contribution to local development and local community development depending on the their formation period.

### **6.4. Recommendations**

In practice, including local government officials, most people consider Iddirs activities as only limited to provision of funeral services. There is low awareness and understanding among community members regarding key roles Iddir institutions have for local development. So, academic institutions, civil society organizations and government organizations should initiate and work on facilitating capacity building and awareness raising programs that can effectively communicate the multidimensional roles that Iddir institutions have in creating conducive environment for the community members to solve their problems by themselves and effectively respond to socioeconomic problems of their community.

On the other hand, the findings of this study reveal the existence of great potentials and resources within the Iddirs institutions. Iddir institutions play significant role in catalyzing

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collective action and strengthening solidarity among community members. As a result, the government officials need to provide necessary support and create comfortable environment for the Iddir institutions that can strengthen their activities and up-grade their services with regard to the provision of social services and contribute to their local development.

Iddir institutions are great asset for the country. Similarly, Iddirs are independent social institutions that have strong communal foundation, and they are always within the community. So, civil society organizations that need to bring tangible change and need to be effective in their work need to work with Iddirs institutions.

Iddir institutions are sustainable institutions have strong foundation within the community. Iddirs have also provided various social services that can help to address the socioeconomic challenges of the community. Agonafer et al. (2021, p.2) suggested that “...for health and social care integration efforts to address the needs of high-risk population, there must be policy that prioritizes and incentivizes sustainable and mutually beneficial partnerships.” However, as an independent societal structure, different from either CSOs or GOs-working for the wellbeing of the nation, there is no separate national policy that can serve as the need for national health and social policy that provide clear mandates and roles for Iddirs institutions, considering them as key stakeholders as CBOs, not simply mentioning as collaborators. Therefore, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Women and Social Affairs need to take in to account the policy gaps that Iddirs have and initiate the policy initiation, formulation and revision that can fill the policy gaps that are deterring Iddirs provide to social services and contribute to local development.

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**ANNEXES****Annex A: Tables****Annex A1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Survey Respondents**

Variables	Items	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	67	74.4
	Female	23	25.6
	Total	90	100.0
Age	18-24	1	1.1
	25-34	6	6.7
	35-44	11	12.2
	45-54	30	33.3
	55-64	24	26.7
	65-74	13	14.4
	above 75 years old	5	5.6
	Total	90	100.0
Religion	Orthodox	75	83.3
	Protestant	15	16.7
	Total	90	100.0
Marital status	Married	77	85.6
	Single	6	6.7
	Widowed	7	7.8
	Total	90	100.0
Educational status	BA degree and above	21	23.3
	Diploma/levels	13	14.4
	12/10 complete	34	37.8
	less than grade 10	22	24.4
	Total	90	100.0
Number of Iddirs	only one	24	27.0
	2	43	48.3
	3	16	18.0
	4	5	5.6
	5	1	1.1
	Total	89	100
Years of Iddir membership	less than 10 years	12	13.5
	10-20years	46	51.7

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	21-30years	20	22.5
	30-40years	7	7.9
	More than 50 years	4	4.5
	Total	89	100
Source of income	Government employee	16	18
	NGO employee	9	10.1
	Private	40	44.9
	Daily worker	3	3.4
	Other <sup>1</sup>	21	23.6
	Total	89	100
Monthly income	less than 1000birr	2	2.2
	1001 – 2500 birr	4	4.5
	2501 – 4500 birr	30	33.7
	4501 – 6000 birr	26	29.2
	More than 6000 birr	27	30.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Other refers survey respondents who are retirees

**Annex A2: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Qualitative Interview Participants**

Participant code	Sex	Age	Religion	Education Level	Job/occupation	Service years as Iddir leader
IDI						
IDIP1	Male	68	Orthodox	Grade 12 complete	Business man	20 years
IDIP2	Male	73	Orthodox	Diploma	Retiree	3 years
IDIP3	Male	75	Orthodox	BA	Retiree	1 year
IDIP4	Female	50	Orthodox	Grade 8 complete	House wife	8 years
IDIP5	Male	49	Orthodox	Grade 8 complete	Driver	6 years
IDIP6	Male	60	Orthodox	Grade 6	Daily laborer	6years
IDIP7	Male	60	Orthodox	Grade 12 complete	Business man	30 years
IDIP8	Male	58	Orthodox	MSC	Teacher	4 years
IDIP9	Male	38	Protestant	BA	Accountant	3 years
IDIP10	Male	45	Orthodox	Grade 12 complete	Daily Worker	5 years
IDIP11	Male	52	Orthodox	Grade 12 complete	Private job	3 years
IDIP12	Male	55	Orthodox	Diploma	Accountant	2 years
IDIP13	Male	58	Orthodox	Diploma	Business man	6years
KII	Sex	Age	Religion	Education Level	Job/Occupation	Service Years as GO/NGO Leader/Expert
KIIP1	Male	44	Muslim	BA	Team Leader	Less than 1 year
KIIP2	Female	49	Orthodox	BA	social worker	25 years
KIIP3	Female	40	Protestant	MA	project coordinator	8 years
KIIP4	Male	36	Protestant	MA	Executive Leader of Labour and Social Affairs Bureau	1 year

## **Annex B: Data Collection Instruments**

### **Annex B1: Survey Questionnaire (English Version)**

Questionnaire on the thesis title “The Role of Iddirs to Provide Social Services and Contribute to Local Development: the Case of Selected Iddirs in Adama city.”

#### **Survey Questionnaires**

Dear respondent,

My name is Assefa Bekele. I am a student in the postgraduate program at Addis Ababa University School of Social Work College of Social Sciences. Currently, I am conducting research on the topic titled as “The Role of Iddirs to Provide Social Services and Contribution to Local Development” to fulfill the partial requirement of the Masters of Social Work (MSW). This questionnaire is designed to collect data on the topic under caption. Hence, I would be grateful if you kindly take a few minutes of your time to fill out this questionnaire putting your responses regarding the issues under investigation.

Therefore, since your response is highly determining the success of this work, I kindly request you to give your genuine answer for each question. The researcher wants to assure you that the information you will provide will remain strictly confidential and will be used only for the academic purpose. In addition, your name will not be mentioned in any part of the report. Your participation in this research is voluntary. If you are willing to take part in the study, you will be requested to sign a consent form. Even after you sign a consent form, you are still free to withdraw from the interview at any time and without any precondition. Withdrawing from this study will not have any effect on your relationship with the researcher.

Thanks in advance for all your honest response and sacrifice of your golden time.

#### **Consent Form**

I have read and I understand the objective of the study. In addition, I have had the opportunity to ask questions and get clarifications. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without cost. I understand that I will be given a copy of this consent form. Hence, I will voluntarily agree to take part in this study.

Respondent’s Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Researcher’s Signature \_\_\_\_\_ ate \_\_\_\_\_

**Addis Ababa University****School of Social Work****MSW Thesis Project Survey Tool****General Instructions:**

**Attempt all questions and circle the appropriate response from the choices given in the right column of the table presenting the survey questions.**

<b>Section 1: Socio-demographic Information</b>	
<b>Questions</b>	<b>Responses</b>
<b>Name of Iddir:</b>	
Gender:	1. Male 2. female
Age:	1. 18-24                      5. 55-64 2. 25-34                      6. 65-74 3. 35-44                      7. above 75 years old 4. 45-54
Religion:	1.Orthodox 2.Muslim 3.Catholic 4.Protestant 5.Adventist 6.other specify____ _____
Marital status:	1-Married 2-Single 3-Widowed 4-Divorced 4-Other_____
Education level	1. BA degree and above 2. Diploma holders 3. Grade 12/10 complete 4- Less than grade 10
Location(Sub-city)	1.Bole sub-city 2-Dembela sub-city 3-Aba Geda sub-city 4-Dabe sub-city 5-Boku Shanan sub-city 6-Lugo sub-city

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How long have you been a membership in the Iddirs?	1. Less than ten years 2. 10-20 years 3.21-30 years 4.30-40 years 5.More than 50 years
For how many Iddirs you are a member?	1. Only one 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6.above 5
Housing condition	1. Private house 2.Kebele house 3. Others, please specify_____
Source of income(job)	1-Government employee 2.NGO employee 3.Private 4.Daily worker 5.Other,Please specify_____
Monthly Income:	1.Less than 1000 birr 2.1001 – 2500 birr 3.2501 – 4500 birr 4.4501 – 6000 birr 5.More than 6000 birr_____

**Section 2: Delegation, Responsibilities, Rights, and Obligations**

No.	Questionnaire	
1	How the leaders/committees of do elected in your Iddir?	1. Elected through the general assembly 2. Elected through representatives 3. Self-elected 4. Other: Specify: _____
2	How do you participate in the Iddirs' local development activities?	1. Financial contribution 2. Material contribution 3.Labor contribution 4. Professional service 5. Other (please specify)_____
3	Your Iddir leaders are significantly contributing for local development?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree



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4	Your Iddir members are significantly contributing for local development?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
5	Your Iddir members are actively participating in the decision making process?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
6	Your Iddir leaders are properly fulfilling their obligations?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
7	Your Iddir rules and sanction mechanisms are properly serving as guiding principles for Iddir leaders?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
8	Your Iddir rules and sanction mechanisms are properly serving as guiding principles for Iddir members?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
9	Your Iddir is participatory while implementing their development plans?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
10	Your Iddir is participatory in the monitoring and evaluation of Iddirs development projects?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
11	Iddirs are inclusive while engaging members in local development activities?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
<b>Section 3: Contributions to Local Community Development</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Response</b>

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

1	Iddirs are productive and contribute for local development	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
2	Iddirs are derivers for collective actions	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
3	Iddir are catalyst of local development	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
4	The Iddir organizations have enough capital to participate in the development activities	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
5	The Iddir Organizations are active participants of developmentally self helping activities	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
6	The Iddir organizations contributes for urban livelihood security improvements	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
7	The Iddirs empower economically the members to expand their business	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
8	Capital of the Iddirs organization is developing from time to time	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
9	Iddirs are well known in addressing unemployment problems and in empowering unemployed members	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree

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10	The Iddir organization contributes for sustainable development	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
11	Iddirs participates in different local development activities	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
12	Iddirs are providing credit and saving services for its members	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
13	I am always happy and satisfied with my Iddir local development activities	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
<b>Section 4: Contributions of Iddirs to Local Social Services</b>		
No.	Questions	Response
1	Iddirs are productive in providing social services to local communities	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
2	Iddirs establish, maintain and sustain good relations among community members	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
3	Iddirs are the prominent partners for the successful multisectoral response to community problems	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
4	Iddirs are playing crucial role in financing education for the children of vulnerable members and families	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree

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5	Iddirs are playing great role for health care financing of their members	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
6	Iddirs are playing decisive role in the supporting and strengthening of school feeding program	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
7	Iddirs create an opportunity to address the emerging social problems and meet the growing service needs of Iddirs members	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
8	Iddirs are significantly participate in the community awareness raising programs	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
9	Iddirs have been working on the control and prevention of COVID-19	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
10	Iddirs are playing crucial role to minimize social vulnerabilities as a result of escalated effects of inflation.	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
11	Iddirs are playing critical role in assisting disabled, the aged and the retired members	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
12	Iddirs have potential role in the protection and recovery of families and communities in the crisis	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree

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13	Iddirs are providing an opportunity to community members to cooperate and work together	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
14	Iddirs provides an opportunity to strengthen solidarity among community members	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
<b>Section 5: Challenges Encountered by Iddirs</b>		
No.	<b>Questions</b>	Response
1	Your Iddir is with inadequate and stagnant level of financial resources	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
2	Your Iddir is with inadequate and stagnant level of productivity	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
3	Iddirs have organizational capacity problem in reacting to changing circumstances	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
4	Iddir leaders have limited knowledge and skill of developing specific plans for the future.	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
5	Iddirs leaders have limited knowledge level of procedures and policies to upgrade the activities of Iddirs.	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
6	Iddirs leaders have limited knowledge and skill of managing Iddirs financial resources.	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree

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7	Iddirs have problems of legal provisions, regulations, and technical standards	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
9	Iddirs leaders have low level of knowledge about project management to ensure local development	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
10	There are institutional and political challenges affecting social cohesion and solidarity.	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
11	There are limitations on members' empowerment, participation, and decision-making activities	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
12	Deteriorated social capitals of the community	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
<b>Section 6: Existing Opportunities for Iddirs</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Response</b>
1	There are abundant economic opportunities in the community for socio-economic development	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
2	There are best experiences of conflict resolution mechanisms both within the community and within the Iddirs members.	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
3	The existence of untapped social capitals of the community for socio-economic development	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree

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4	Conducive environmental character of the city and sustainability for socio-economic development	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
5	Conducive provisions of constitutional and other legal services, government institutional structures and mandates to support and strength Iddir institutions for local development	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
6	Supportive indigenous cultural helping systems of the community	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
7	Strong cultural social support system of the community for local development	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
8	The role of Iddirs funeral service systems in the community cultures are great opportunities for the socio-economic development	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Do not know 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree

**Annex B2: In-depth Interview Guide (English Version)****I. In-depth Interview Guide for Iddirs Leaders and Iddirs Council Leaders****Section One: Socio-Demographic Information**

A. Name of Iddir

B. Age

C. Religion

D. Education level

E. Occupation

F. Position

G. How long have you been a leader/committee in the Iddir?

**Section Two: In-depth Interview Guide**

1. What was the main objective of Iddirs?
2. Why the communities are organized in the form of Iddirs organizations?
3. Do the objectives of Iddirs take in to consideration the responsibility to participate in the local development activities?
4. What are the responsibilities of Iddirs leaders and Iddirs council leaders for local development?
5. What are the responsibilities of Iddirs members for local development?
6. How the Iddirs members participate in the decision making process?
7. How do Iddirs members participate in the planning and implementation of activities carried out by Iddirs Institution?
8. Would you describe the Iddirs monitoring and evaluation activities?
9. How do Iddirs leaders and Iddirs council leaders represent their members?
10. What are the major services given by Iddirs for its members and their families?
11. What are the obligations of Iddirs members during social events?
12. What are the obligations of Iddirs leaders during social events?
13. What are the obligations of Iddirs council leaders during social events?
14. Would you explain how Iddirs members take part in the formulation and revision of Iddirs rules and by laws?
15. Can you describe the major supports Iddirs contributes for its community members?
  - a. Social development dimensions
  - b. Economic dimensions
  - c. Cultural dimensions
  - d. Physical(infrastructural) dimensions



## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

### e. Environmental dimensions

16. What are the supports the Iddirs contribute to vulnerable individuals or groups?
17. Can you list the major challenges of these Iddirs institutions?
18. What are the potential opportunities of these Iddirs for local development?
19. Would you explain how Iddirs contribute to community development?
20. What are the major reforms/revisions Iddirs made regarding social service provided for their members?
21. What are the rules and sanction mechanisms of Iddirs as guiding principles:-
  - a) For members?
  - b) For leaders?
22. How do you evaluate the Iddirs activities so far?
23. What do you recommend/suggest to scale-up the activities and services of Iddirs institutions?

## **Annex B3: Key informant interview (KII) Guide (English Version)**

### **A. Key informant interview (KII) Guide for Adama City Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs Leaders and Experts**

#### **Section One: Socio-Demographic Information**

- A. Name of Iddir
- B. Age
- D. Education level
- E. Occupation
- F. Position

**Section Two: Key informant interview (KII) Guide**

1. Please would you explain to me how do Iddirs participate in the local development?
2. What changes Iddirs brought in the community?
3. Would you explain to me about your organization's partnership and collaboration with Iddir Institutions?
4. Would you explain the support government provides to strengthen Iddirs' capacity?
5. What do you suggest what the government need to do to scale-up the role of Iddirs to provide social services and contributes local development?
6. Please would you list and describe the major challenges of Iddir Institutions?
7. Would you list and describe the major threats to Iddir institutions?
8. What are the potential opportunities of Iddirs for local development?
9. Would you explain the potentials Iddirs have for community development?
10. How do you evaluate the Iddirs activities so far?
11. What do you recommend/suggest to scale-up the activities and services of Iddirs institutions?

**B. Key informant interview (KII) Guide for Civil Society Organizations Leaders and Staffs**

**Section One: Socio-Demographic Information**

- A. Name of Iddir
- B. Age
- C. Religion
- D. Education level
- E. Occupation

## F. Position

**Section Two: Key informant interview (KII) Guide**

1. Please would you explain to me how do Iddirs participate in the local development?
2. Would you explain to me about your organization's partnership and collaboration with Iddir Institutions?
3. Would you explain the support your organization provides to strengthen Iddirs' capacity?
4. What do you suggest what the Civil Society Organizations need to do to scale-up the role of Iddirs to provide social services and contributes local development?
5. Please would you list and describe the major challenges of Iddir Institutions?
6. Would you list and describe the major threats to Iddir institutions?
7. What are the potential opportunities of Iddirs for local development?
8. Would you explain the potentials Iddirs have for community development?
9. How do you evaluate the Iddirs activities so far?
10. What do you recommend/suggest to scale-up the activities and services of Iddirs institutions?

**Annex B4: Field Observation Checklist**

1. What are the assets that Iddirs have?
2. Working situation and environment of Iddirs' team leaders
3. Iddirs team leaders and members interaction
4. Participation of Iddirs members
5. Documentations and recording activities
6. The process of planning, decision making, reporting, implementation, and evaluation of activities by Iddirs' organizations.

**Annex B5: Survey Questionnaire (Amharic Version)**

**Addis Ababa University**

**School of Social Work**

**MSW Thesis Project Survey Tool**

የተከበሩ ተሳታፊዎች፡

ስሜ አሰፋ በቀለ እባላለሁ። በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለሶሻል ወርክ ድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል ሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ሁለተኛ ዓመት ተማሪ ሲሆን የመመረቂያ ፅሁፌን ዕድሮች ለማህበረሰብ አገልግሎትና ለአከባቢ ልማት ዕድገት ያላቻውን ሚና ላይ በማተኮር ነዉ። በዚህ መሰረት የጥናቱ ዋና አላማ የዕድር ተቋማት ለማህበረሰብ አገልግሎትና ለአከባቢ ልማት ዕድገት የሚያደርጉት አስተወፅኦ ለማጥናት ነዉ። በመሆኑም ይህ ጥናት የሚከናወነዉ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለሶሻል ወርክ ድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል መመረቂያ ማሟያ ይሆን ዘንድ ነዉ።

በዚህ ጥናት አለመሳተፍና በፈለጉ ጊዜ ማቋረጥ ይችላሉ። መጠይቁም የርሶንም ሆነ የቤተሰብዎን ማንነት አያሳዉቅም። ዉድ ጊዜዎትን ሰጥቶ ጠቃሚና ትክክለኛ መረጃ ስለሰጡኝ በቅድሚያ ማመስገን እወደለሁ።

**የመግባቢያ ቅፅ**

ይህን መጠይቅ በማንበብ ሀሳቡን መረዳትና ስለጥናቱ አስፈላጊ መረጃ ማግኛት ችዬለሁ። እንድሁም ጥያቄ የሚሆኑብኝና ግልፅ ያልሆኑልኝን ሀሳቦችን ለመጠየቅ ዕድል አግኝቼለሁ። በመሆኑም በዚህ ጥናት መሳተፌ በራሴ ፍላጎት መሆኑንና በፈለኩ ጊዜ መጠይቁን መሙላት ማቋረጥ እንደሚችል ተረድቼለሁ።

Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

በዚህ ምክንያት የዚህ መግባቢ ቅፅ ግልባጭ እንደሚሰጡኝና በዚህ ጥናት የሚሳተፈው በፍላጎቴ መሆኑን በፈርማዬ አረጋግጣለሁ።

የተሳታፊ ፊርማ----- ቀን-----

የተማራማሪ ፊርማ-----ቀን-----

ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩ በሠንጠረዥ ቀኝ በኩል የሚገኙ መልሶችን በመክበብ የሚከተሉትን መጠይቆችን በአግባቡ በመመለስ ትብብሮን ያድርጉልኝ።

ክፍል 1: ግለሞ መረጃ	
ጥያቄ	መልስ
የዕድረ ስም:	
ጾታ:	1. ወንድ 2. ሴት
ዕድሜ:	1. 18-24 2. 25-34 3. 35-44 4. 45-54 5. 55-64 6. 65-74 7. ከ75 ዓመት በላይ
ሀይማኖት:	1.ኦርቶዶክስ 2.ሙስሊም 3.ካቶልክ 4.ፕሮቴስታንት 5.አደሼንቲስት 6.ዋቄፈታ 7.ሌላ_____
የጋብቻ ሁኔታ:	1-ያገባ 2-ያላገባ 3- ባል/ሚስት የሞተበት 4-የፈታ/ች 4-ሌላ_____
የትምህርት ሁኔታ:	1.የተማረ 2.ያልተማረ
የትምህርት ደረጃ	1.አንደኛ ዲጊሪ

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

	2. ዲፕሎማ 3. 12/10 4- ከ10ኛ ክፍል በታች
አድራሻ:	1. ቦሌ ክፍለ ከተማ 2-ደምበላ ክፍለ ከተማ  3-አባ ገዳ ክፍለ ከተማ  4-ዳቤ ክፍለ ከተማ  5-ቦኩ ሸነን ክፍለ ከተማ  6-ሉጎ ክፍለ ከተማ
ዕድር ከገቡ ስንት ዓመት ሆኖታል	1. ከ10 ዓመት በታች 2. ከ10-20 ዓመት 3.21-30 ዓመት 4.30-40 ዓመት 5.ከ50 ዓመት በላይ
የስንት ዕድር አባል ኖት?	1.አንድ ብቻ 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6.ከ5 በላይ
የመኖሪያ ቤት ሁኔታ	1. የግል 2.የቀበሌ 3. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____
የስራ ሁኔታ	1-የመንግስት ሰራተኛ 2.መንግስታዊ የልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ሰራተኛ 3.የግል ስራ 4.የቀን ሰራተኛ 5.ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____
ወርሃዊ ገቢ:	1.ከ1000 ብር በታች 2.ከ1001 — 2500ብር 3.2501 — 4500ብር 4.4501 — 6000ብር

		5.h6000-ብር በላይ _____
<b>ክፍል 2: የዕድር አባላት ተሳትፎ ሁኔታ</b>		
ቁ.	መጠይቅ	
1	በእናንተ ዕድር ውስጥ የዕድር ኮሚቴ/አመራሮችን እንዴት ትመርጡታለችሁ	1. በጠቅላላ ጉባኤ 2. በተወከዮቻችን በኩል 3. ራሳቸውን ይመርጣሉ/ይጠቁማሉ 4. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ
2	የእናንተ ዕድር በአከባቢ ልማት ላይ እንዴት ይሳታፋል?	1. ገንዘብ በመዋጣት 2. በማቴሪያ ድጋፍ 3. በሰው ጉልበት 4. በሙያ አገልግሎት 5. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____
3	የእኛ ዕድር በአከባቢ ልማት ላይ ጉልህ ሚና እየተጫወተ ይገኛል።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም። 5. በጣም አልስማማም።
4	የእኔ ዕድር አባላት በአከባቢ ልማት ውስጥ ተጨባጭ አስተወፅኦ እየደረጉ ይገኛሉ።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም። 5. በጣም አልስማማም።
5	የእኔ ዕድር አባላት በወሳኔ አሰጣጥ ሂደት ላይ በንቃት ተሳትፎ ያደርጋሉ።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም። 5. በጣም አልስማማም።
6	የእኛ ዕድር አባላት ግዴታቸውን እንደሚገባ ይወጣሉ።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም። 5. በጣም አልስማማም።
7	የእኛ ዕድር ዳንቦችና የሚተላለፉ ቅጣቶች ለእድር አመራሮች እንደ ጥሩ መመሪያ ሆኖ ለዕድር አማሮች አስተወፅኦ እየደረጉ ይገኛሉ።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም። 5. በጣም አልስማማም።

Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

8	የእኛ ዕድር ዳንቦችና የሚተላለፉ ቅጣቶች ለእድር አመራሮች እንደ ጥሩ መመሪያ ሆኖ ለዕድር አባላት አስተወፅኦ እየደረጉ ይገኛሉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
9	የእኛ ዕድር የልማት ዕቅዶች አተገባበር ረገድ አሳታፊ ነዉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
10	የእኛ ዕድር የልማት ዕቅዶች አተገባበር ረገድ ሁሉን አቀፍ ነዉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማምም።</li> </ol>

**ክፍል 3: ለአከባቢ ማህበረሰብ ዕድገት አስተወፅኦ**

No.	ጥያቄዎች	መልስ
1	ዕድሮች ለልማት የሚያረጉት አስተወፅኦ ጠቃሚና ዉጤታማ ነዉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
2	ዕድሮች ለጋራ ክንዉን አነቃቂ ናቸዉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
3	ዕድሮች የአከባቢ ልማት ዕድገትን ያበረታታሉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
4	የአከባቢ ልማት ዉስጥ ለመሳተፍ የዕድር ድርጅቶች በቂ ካፒታል አላቸዉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማምም።</li> </ol>



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5	<p>የዕድር ድርጅቶች እርስ በርስ መተጋገዝ የልማት እንቅስቃሴ ላይ የነቃ ተሳትፎ ያደርጋሉ።</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማማም።</li> </ol>
6	<p>የዕድር ድርጅቶች የከተማ ምግብ ዋስትናን ለማራገጥ ጉልህ ሚና አላቸው።</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማማም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማማም።</li> </ol>
7	<p>የእኛ አባላት ንግዳቸውን እንዲያሳድጉ አባላት ድጋፍ ያደርጋሉ።</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማማም።</li> </ol>
8	<p>የእኔ ዕድር ከፕታል ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እየደገ ነው።</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማማም።</li> </ol>
9	<p>ዕድሮች ስራ አጥነት ለመቀነስና የስራ ዕድል በመፍጠር ረገድ ጉልህ ሚና ይጫወታሉ።</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማማም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማማም።</li> </ol>
10	<p>ዕድር ድርጅቶች ዘላቂ ልማትን ለማሳካት የላቀ አስተዋጽኦ አላቸው።</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማማም።</li> </ol>
11	<p>ዕድሮች የተለያዩ የአከባቢ ልማት እንቅስቃሴ ላይ ይሳታፋሉ።</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማማም።</li> </ol>
12	<p>ዕድሮች ለአባላቶቹ ብድርና ቁጠባ አገልግሎት ይሰጣሉ።</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማማም።</li> </ol>
13	<p>የእኔ ዕድር የተለያዩ የአከባቢ ልማት እንቅስቃሴ ለሚያደርገው ተሳትፎ ይስተኛ ነኝ።</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማማለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለጠቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማማም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማማም።</li> </ol>

ክፍል 4: ለማህበራዊ አገልግሎቶች አሰጣጥ የዕድሮች አስተወፅኦ		
No.	ጥያቄ	መልስ
1	ዕድሮች ለአከባቢ ማህበረሰብ የሚሰጡት ማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ዉጤታማ ናቸዉ።	1. በጣም እስማምለሁ። 2. እስማምለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማምም።
2	ዕድሮች በማህበረሰብ መካከል መልካም ግንኙነትን ይፈጥራሉ እንድሁም መልካም ግንኙነት እንድያደግና እንድቀጥለው ይረዳሉ።	1. በጣም እስማምለሁ። 2. እስማምለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማምም። 5. በጣም አልስማምም።
3	የማህበረሰብ ችግሮች በተለያዩ አቅጣጫዎች ለመቅረፍ ዕድሮች ወሳኝ ባለ ድርሻ አካል ናቸዉ።	1. በጣም እስማምለሁ። 2. እስማምለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማምም።
4	ዕድሮች ለችግር የተጋለጡ አባላትና ቤተሰቦች ልጆች የትምህርት ቤት ወጭ በመሸፈን ረገድ ጉልህ ሚና ይጫወታሉ።	1. በጣም እስማምለሁ። 2. እስማምለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማምም።
5	ዕድሮች የአባላቶችን የህክምና ወጭ በመሸፈን ረገድ ትልቅ ሚና ይጫወታሉ።	1. በጣም እስማምለሁ። 2. እስማምለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማምም።
6	የትምህርት ቤት ምገባ ፕሮግራም በመደገፍና ማጠናከር አንጻር ዕድሮች ወሳኝ ሚና ይጫወታሉ።	1. በጣም እስማምለሁ። 2. እስማምለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማምም።
7	ዕድሮች በየጊዜዉ የሚከሰቱ ማህበራዊ ችግሮችን ለመቅረፍና የማህበረሰቡን የማህበራዊ ችግሮችን ለመፍታት መልካም አገጣሚን ይፈጥራሉ።	1. በጣም እስማምለሁ። 2. እስማምለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማምም።

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8	ለማህበረሰብ ግንዛቤ ማስጨበጫ መርሃ ግብር ወጤታማነት ዕድሮች ጉልህ ሚና አላቸው።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም።
9	የኮቪድ-19 ቁጥጥርና መከላከል ስራ ላይ ዕድሮች ጉልህ አስተዋፅኦ አድርጎአል።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም።
10	በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ እያደገ የለዉን የዋጋ ንረት ተከትሎ የሚከሰተዉን ማህበራዊ ተገላጭነትን ለመቅረፍ ዕድሮች ጉልህ አስተዋፅኦ እየደረገ ይገኛሉ።	11. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም።
11	አረጋውያንን በመደገፍ ረገድ ዕድሮች ወሳኝ ሚና እያተጫወቱ ይገኛሉ።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም።
12	በችግር ጊዜ ማህበረሰብንና ቤተሰብን ለመጠበቅና ለመቋቋም ዕድሮች ቁልፍ ሚና አላቸው።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም።
13	በማህበረሰብ አባላት መሀል ቅንጅት እንዲፈጠርና አብሮ ለማስራት እንዲችሉ የዕድር ድርጅቶች መልካም አጋጣሚን ይፈጥራሉ።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም። 5. በጣም አልስማማም።
14	በማህበረሰብ አባላት መሀል የወንድማማችነት ስሜት እንዲፈጠርና በሰላም አብሮ መኖርን ለማጠናከር የዕድር ድርጅቶች መልካም አጋጣሚን ይፈጥራሉ።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም። 5. በጣም አልስማማም።

**ክፍል 5: የዕድር ድርጅቶችን የሚገጥሙ ተግዳሮቶች**

No.	ጥያቄ	መልስ
1	የአንተ ዕድር የፋይናንስ አጥረት አለበት።	1. በጣም እስማማለሁ። 2. እስማማለሁ። 3. አለዉቅም። 4. አልስማማም።

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2	የአንተ ዕድር የዉጤታማነት ችግር ይገጥመዋል።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
3	ዕድሮች በየጊዜዉ በሚለዋወጡ ሁኔታዎች አቅማቸዉን ለማጠናከር የድርጅታዊ አቅም ክፍተቶች ይገጥሙታል።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
4	የዕድር አመራሮች የወደ ፊት ስራዎችን በማቀድና በመተግበር ረገድ የክህሎትና የዕዉቀት ዉስንነት አለበቸዉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
5	የዕድሮች አቅሞችን ለማሰደግ የዕድር አመራሮች የፖሊሲና የመመሪያ ዕዉቀት ዉስንነት አለበቸዉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
6	የዕድር አመራሮች የዕድሮችን ፋይናንስ ሀብትን ለማስተዳደር የዕዉቀትና የክህሎት ዉስንነት አለበቸዉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
7	ዕድሮች የህግና መመሪያ ማዕቀፍ እንድሁም የቴክኒክ ችግሮች አለበቸዉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
9	የአከባቢ ልማትን ለማሳካት የዕድር አመራሮች የፕሮጄክት አስተዳደር የዕዉቀትና የክህሎት ዉስንነት አለበቸዉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
10	አብሮ መኖርንና ወንድማማችነትን የሚጎዱ ማወቅራዊና የፖሊትካ ተግዳሮቶች።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> </ol>

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11	አባላትን የማብቃት፣ማሳተፍና ዉሳኔ ሰጪነታቸውን ማጎልበት ላይ ያሉ ዉስገንቶች።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማመም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማመም።</li> </ol>
12	እየተሸረሸረ ያለዉ የማህበረሰቡ ማህበራዊ ወረቶች።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማመም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማመም።</li> </ol>

**ክፍል 6: ዕድሮች ያላቸዉ መልካም አጋጣሚዎች**

ቁ.	ጥያቄዎች	ማልስ
1	ለማህበራዊና እኮኖሚ ዕድገቶች ሰፊ የኢኮኖሚ ዕድል መኖሩ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማመም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማመም።</li> </ol>
2	በዕድሮች መሀል በማህበረሰቡና በ ዕድረ አባላት መካከል የሚነሱ ችግሮችን በሰላም መንገድ የግጭት አፈታት በጎ ልምድ መኖሩ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማመም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማመም።</li> </ol>
3	ለማህበረሰቡ ማህበራዊና ምጣኔ ዕድገት የልተጠቀምንበት በማህበረሰቡ ዉስጥ ያለዉ ማህበራዊ ወረቶች።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማመም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማመም።</li> </ol>
4	ለማህበራዊና ምጣኔ ዕድገት የሚረዱ የከተማይቱ ምቹ ሁኔታ እና አከባቢያዊ መልካም አጋጣሚዎች።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማመም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማመም።</li> </ol>
5	የህገ-መንግስትና ሌሎች ህግ አገልግሎቶች፣የመንግስት ድርጅታዊ መዋቅሮችና ሀላፊነቶች ለአከባቢ ልማት ያላቸዉ ፋይዳ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማመም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማመም።</li> </ol>
6	በአከባቢ ማህበረሰብ ዉስጥ ያለዉ የእርስ በርስ መደጋገፍ በጎ ልምዶች መኖራቸዉ።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማመላሁ።</li> <li>3. አለዉቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማመም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማመም።</li> </ol>

7	የህብረተሰቡ ጠንካራ የመደጋገፍ በህል ለአከባቢው ዕድገት ያለው ጉልህ ሚና።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለውቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> </ol>
8	የዕድር የቀብር ስነ-ስርዓቶች ለማህበራዊና ምጣኔ ሀብት ዕድገት መልካም አጋጣሚ መፍጠራቸው።	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. በጣም እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>2. እስማምለሁ።</li> <li>3. አለውቅም።</li> <li>4. አልስማምም።</li> <li>5. በጣም አልስማምም።</li> </ol>

**Annex B 6: In-depth Interview Guide (Amharic Version)**

የተከበሩ ተሳታፊዎች፡

ስሜ አሰፋ በቀለ እባላለሁ። በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለሶሻል ወርክ ድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል ሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ሁለተኛ ዓመት ተማሪ ሲሆን የመመረቂያ ፅሁፊን ዕድሮች ለማህበረሰብ አገልግሎትና ለአከባቢ ልማት ዕድገት የላቻውን ሚና ላይ በማተኮር ነው። በዚህ መሰረት የጥናቱ ዋና አላማ የዕድር ተቋማት ለማህበረሰብ አገልግሎትና ለአከባቢ ልማት ዕድገት የሚያደርጉት አስተወፅኦ ለማጥናት ነው። በመሆኑም ይህ ጥናት የሚከናወነው በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለሶሻል ወርክ ድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል መመረቂያ ማሟያ ይሆን ዘንድ ነው።

በዚህ ጥናት አለመሳተፍና በፈለጉ ጊዜ ማቋረጥ ይችላሉ። ቃለ መጠይቁም የርሶንም ሆነ የቤተሰብዎን ማንነት አያሳወቅም። ውድ ጊዜዎትን ሰጥቶ ጠቃሚና ትክክለኛ መረጃ ስለሰጡኝ በቅድሚያ ማመስገን እወደለሁ።

**የመግባቢያ ቅጽ**

ይህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ከመደረጉ በፊት የጥናቱን ዓላማ መረዳትና ስለጥናቱ አስፈላጊ መረጃ ማግኛት ችዬለሁ። እንደሁም ጥያቄ የሚሆኑብኝና ግልፅ ያልሆኑልኝን ሀሳቦችን ለመጠየቅ ዕድል

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አግኝቼለሁ። በመሆኑም በዚህ ጥናት መሳተፊ በራሴ ፍላጎት መሆኑንና በፈለኩ ጊዜ ማቋረጥ

እንደሚችል ተረድቼለሁ።

በዚህ ምክንያት የዚህ መግባቢ ቅፅ ግልባጭ እንደሚሰጠኝና በዚህ ጥናት የሚሳተፈው በፍላጎቴ

መሆኑን በፈርማዬ አረጋግጣለሁ።

የተሳታፊ ፊርማ----- ቀን-----

የተማራማሪ ፊርማ-----ቀን-----

**ክፍል አንድ፡ግላዊ መረጃ**

ሀ.የዕድር ስም:

ለ.ዕድሜ:

ሐ.ሀይማኖት

መ.የትምህርት ደረጃ:

ሠ.የስራ ዓይነት:

ረ.የስራ ሀላፊነት

ሰ.የዕድር አመራር በመሆን ስንት አመት አገልግሎታል;

**ክፍል ሁለት፡የጥልቅ ቃለ መጠይቅ መመሪያ**

1. ዕድሮች የሚቋቋሙት ዋና አላማ ምንድን ነው?

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- 2. የማህበረሰብ አባላት በዕድር መልክ ለመደራጀት የፈለጉበት ምክንያት ለምንድ ነው;
- 3. ዕድሮች ሲቋቋሙ የአከባቢ ልማት ውስጥ መሳተፍ ግንዛቤ ውስጥ ያሳገባል?
- 4. ዕድሮች በአከባቢ ልማት ላይ ሲሳተፉ የዕድር አመራሮች ና የአጠቃላይ ዕድሮች ሚና ምን ናቸው?
- 5. የዕድር አባላት ሚና ለአከባቢ ልማት ማሳካት ያላቸውን ሚና ይግለጹ?
- 6. የዕድር አባላት የውሳኔ አሰጣጥ ሂደት ውስጥ እንዴት ይሳታፋሉ;
- 7. የዕድር አባላት የዕድሮቻቸውን ዕቅድ ማወጣትና አተገባበር ላይ እንዴት ይሳታፋሉ?
- 8. የዕድሮች ድጋፍና ክትትል ምን ይመስላል፣ ያብራሩ?
- 9. የዕድር አመራሮችና የአጠቃላይ ዕድሮች አመራሮች እንዴት ይወከላሉ?
- 10. ዕድሮች ለአባላቶቻቸውና ቤተሰቦቻቸው ምን አይነት አገልግሎት ይሰጣሉ?
- 11. የማህበራዊ ስነ-ስርዓቶች በሚካሄዱበት ጊዜ የዕድር አባላት ግዴታ ምንድን ናቸው?
- 12. የማህበራዊ ስነ-ስርዓቶች በሚካሄዱበት ጊዜ የዕድር አመራሮች ግዴታ ምንድን ናቸው?
- 13. የማህበራዊ ስነ-ስርዓቶች በሚካሄዱበት ጊዜ የአጠቃላይ ዕድሮች ግዴታ ምንድን ናቸው?
- 14. የዕድሮች መተዳደሪያ ደንብ ለማወጣትና ለማሻሻል የዕድር አባላት እንዴት ይሳታፋሉ?
- 15. ዕድሮች ለማህበረሰብ አባላት የሚያደርጉትን አስተዋፅኦ ያብራሩ?

ሀ. በማህበራዊ ዕድገት አንፃር



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ለ.በኢኮኖሚ ዕድገት አንፃር

ሐ.በባህል ዕድገት አንፃር

መ.በመሰረተ ልማት ዕድገት አንፃር

ሠ.በአካባቢ ጥበቃ አንፃር

16. ዕድሮች ለችግር ለተጋላጡ ግለሰቦች፣ ቤተሰቦችና ቡድኖች ምን አይነት ድጋፍ ይሰጣሉ?

17. የዕድሮች ተግዳሮቶች ምንድን ናቸው;

18. ዕድሮች ለአካባቢ ልማት ያላቸውን አስተዋፅኦ ይግለፁ?

19. ዕድሮች ለአካባቢ ማህበረሰብ ልማት ያላቸውን አስተዋፅኦ ይግለፁ?

20. ለአብላቶች የሚሰጡትን ማህበራዊ አገልግሎት በተመለከተ ዕድሮች መተዳደሪያ ደንቦቻቸውን

ለማሻሻል ዕድሮች ምን ዓይነት ስራ ይሰራሉ;

21. የዕድሮች መመሪያና መቅጫ ደንቦች ጥቅም እንዴት ያዩታ? ሀ.ለዕድር አባላት ለ.ለዕድር

አመራሮች

22. የእድሮች የሚሰጡትን ማህበራዊ አገልግሎትና የሚሰሩትን ስራ እንዴት ያዩታል?

23. ዕድሮች የሚሰሩት ስራና የሚሰጡት ማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ለማሰደግ ምን መደረግ አለበት

ብላችሁ ታስባለችሁ?

**Annex B7: Key Informant Interview Guide (Amharic Version)**

**ሀ.ለአዳማ ከተማ ማህበራዊና ሰራተኛ ቢሮ ባለሙያዎችና አመራሮች**

የተከበሩ ተሳታፊዎች፡

ስሜ አሰፋ በቀለ እባላለሁ። በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለሶሻል ወርክ ድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል ሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ሁለተኛ ዓመት ተማሪ ሲሆን የመመረቂያ ፅሁፊን ዕድሮች ለማህበረሰብ አገልግሎትና ለአከባቢ ልማት ዕድገት የላቻውን ሚና ላይ በማተኮር ነዉ። በዚህ መሰረት የጥናቱ ዋና አላማ የዕድር ተቋማት ለማህበረሰብ አገልግሎትና ለአከባቢ ልማት ዕድገት የሚያደርጉት አስተወፅኦ ለማጥናት ነዉ። በመሆኑም ይህ ጥናት የሚከናወነዉ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለሶሻል ወርክ ድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል መመረቂያ ማሟያ ይሆን ዘንድ ነዉ።

በዚህ ጥናት አለመሳተፍና በፈለጉ ጊዜ ማቋረጥ ይችላሉ። ቃለ መጠይቁም የርሰንም ሆነ የቤተሰብዎን ማንነት አያሳዉቅም። ዉድ ጊዜዎትን ሰጥቶ ጠቃሚና ትክክለኛ መረጃ ስለሰጡኝ በቅድሚያ ማመስገን እወደለሁ።

**የመግባቢያ ቅጽ**

ይህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ከመደረጉ በፊት የጥናቱን ዓላማ መረዳትና ስለጥናቱ አስፈላጊ መረጃ ማግኛት ችዬለሁ። እንደሁም ጥያቄ የሚሆኑብኝና ግልፅ ያልሆኑልኝን ሀሳቦችን ለመጠየቅ ዕድል አግኝቼለሁ። በመሆኑም በዚህ ጥናት መሳተፊ በራሴ ፍላጎት መሆኑንና በፈለኩ ጊዜ ማቋረጥ እንደሚችል ተረድቼለሁ።

በዚህ ምክንያት የዚህ መግባቢ ቅፅ ግልባጭ እንደሚሰጠኝና በዚህ ጥናት የሚሳተፈዉ በፍላጎቴ መሆኑን በፈርማዬ አረጋግጣለሁ።

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የተሳታፊ ፊርማ-----ቀን-----

የተማራማሪ ፊርማ-----ቀን-----

**ክፍል አንድ፡ግለሰብ መረጃ**

ሀ.ጾታ

ለ.ዕድሜ፡

ሐ.ሀይማኖት

መ.የትምህርት ደረጃ፡

ሠ.የስራ አይነት

ረ. የስራ ሀላፊነት

ሰ.በዚህ ሀላፊነት ስንት አመት አገልግሎታል;

**ክፍል ሁለት፡የቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪ ቃለ መጠይቅ መመሪያ**

1. ዕድሮች የአከባቢ ልማት ላይ እንዴት እንደሚሳተፉ ይግለጹልኝ?
2. ዕድሮች ለአከባቢ ማህበረሰብ ላይ ያመጡት ለውጦች ምን ምን ናቸው?
3. የእርስዎ ድርጅትና ዕድሮች መካከል ያለውን ቅንጅት፣መደጋገፍና አብሮ መስራት እንድት ነበር?
4. የዕድሮችን አቅም ለማጠናከር መንግስት ምን አይነት ድጋፎች ለዕድሮች ይሰጣል?

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5.ዕድሮች የሚሰጡትን ማህበራዊ አገልግሎቶችና ለአከባቢ ልማት ያላቸውን አስተዋፆ ለማሰደግ

በመንግስት በኩል ለዕድሮች ምን መደረግ አለበት?

6.የዕድሮች ተግዳሮቶች ምንድን ናቸው?

7.የዕድር ድርጅቶች ስጋቶች ምንድን ናቸው?

8.የዕድሮች አቅም ለአከባቢ ልማት ምንድን ናቸው?

9. ዕድሮች ለአከባቢ ማህበረሰብ ልማት ለማሰከት ያላቸው አቅም ምንድን ናቸው?

10. የእድሮች የሚሰጡትን ማህበራዊ አገልግሎትና የሚሰሩትን ስራ እንዴት ያዩታል?

11. ዕድሮች የሚሰሩት ስራና የሚሰጡት ማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ለማሰደግ ምን መደረግ አለበት ብላችሁ ታስባለችሁ?

**ለ.ለሲቪል ማህበረሰብ ድርጅቶች ባለሙያዎችና አመራሮች**

የተከበሩ ተሳታፊዎች:

ስሜ አሰፋ በቀለ እባላለሁ። በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለሶሻል ወርክ ድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል ሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ሁለተኛ ዓመት ተማሪ ሲሆን የመመረቂያ ፅሁፌን ዕድሮች ለማህበረሰብ አገልግሎትና ለአከባቢ ልማት ዕድገት ያላቸውን ሚና ላይ በማተኮር ነዉ። በዚህ መሰረት የጥናቱ ዋና አላማ የዕድር ተቋማት ለማህበረሰብ አገልግሎትና ለአከባቢ ልማት ዕድገት የሚያደርጉት አስተወፅኦ ለማጥናት ነዉ።በመሆኑም ይህ ጥናት የሚከናወነዉ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለሶሻል ወርክ ድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል መመረቂያ ማሟያ ይሆን ዘንድ ነዉ።

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በዚህ ጥናት አለመሳተፍና በፈለጉ ጊዜ ማቋረጥ ይችላሉ። ቃለ መጠይቁም የርሶንም ሆነ የቤተሰብዎን ማንነት አያሳወቅም። ውድ ጊዜዎችን ሰጥቶ ጠቃሚና ትክክለኛ መረጃ ስለሰጡኝ በቅድሚያ ማመስገን እወደለሁ።

**የመግባቢያ ቅፅ**

ይህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ከመደረጉ በፊት የጥናቱን ዓላማ መረዳትና ስለጥናቱ አስፈላጊ መረጃ ማግኛት ችዬለሁ። እንደሁም ጥያቄ የሚሆኑብኝና ግልፅ ያልሆኑልኝን ሀሳቦችን ለመጠየቅ ዕድል አግኝቼለሁ። በመሆኑም በዚህ ጥናት መሳተፊ በራሴ ፍላጎት መሆኑንና በፈለኩ ጊዜ ማቋረጥ እንደሚችል ተረድቼለሁ።

በዚህ ምክንያት የዚህ መግባቢ ቅፅ ግልባጭ እንደሚሰጡኝና በዚህ ጥናት የሚሳተፈው በፍላጎቴ መሆኑን በፈርማዬ አረጋግጣለሁ።

የተሳታፊ ፊርማ----- ቀን-----

የተማራማሪ ፊርማ-----ቀን-----

**ክፍል አንድ፡ ግላዊ መረጃ**

ሀ.ጾታ

ለ.ዕድሜ፡

ሐ.ሀይማኖት

መ.የትምህርት ደረጃ፡

Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

ሠ.የስራ አይነት

ረ. የስራ ሀላፊነት

ሰ.በዚህ ሀላፊነት ስንት አመት አገልግሎታል;

**ክፊል ሁለት፡የቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪ ቃለ መጠይቅ መመሪያ**

1. ዕድሮች የአካባቢ ልማት ላይ እንዴት እንደሚሳተፉ ይግለጹልኝ?
2. ዕድሮች ለአካባቢ ማህበረሰብ ላይ ያመጡት ለውጦች ምን ምን ናቸው?
3. የእርስዎ ድርጅትና ዕድሮች መካከል ያለውን ቅንጅት፣መደጋገፍና አብሮ መስራት እንድት ነበር?
4. የዕድሮችን አቅም ለማጠናከር መንግስት ምን አይነት ድጋፎች ይሰጣል?
5. የዕድሮች ተግዳሮቶች ምንድን ናቸው?
6. የዕድሮ ድርጅቶች ስጋቶች ምንድን ናቸው?
7. የዕድሮች አቅም ለአካባቢ ልማት ምንድን ናቸው?
8. ዕድሮች ለአካባቢ ማህበረሰብ ልማት ለማሳካት ያላቸው አቅም ምንድን ናቸው?
9. የእድሮች የሚሰጡትን ማህበራዊ አገልግሎትና የሚሰሩትን ስራ እንዴት ያዩታል?
10. ዕድሮች የሚሰሩት ስራና የሚሰጡት ማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ለማሳደግ ምን መደረግ አለበት ብሎ ያስባሉ?

Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

## **Annex B8: Survey Questionnaire (Afan Oromo Version)**

**Addis Ababa University**

**School of Social Work**

**MSW Thesis Project Survey Tool**

**Bar-Gaaffii**

### **Bar-Gaaffii qorannoo waraqaa mata duree “The Role of Iddirs to Provide Social Services and Contribute to Local Development”**

Kabajamoo Hirmaattootaa:

Maqaan koo Asaffaa Baqqalaa jedhama. Barataa digirii lammaffaa Yunivarsitii Finfinnee Kollejjii Saayinsii Hawaasaa Mana Barumsa Sooshaal Woorkiiti. Yeroo ammaa kanas qorannoo mata duree “Gahee Afooshaaleen Kenna Tajaajila Hawaasummaa fi Guddina Misooma Hawaasa Naannoosaanitiif Qaban” xiinxaluuf Waraqaa qorannoo eebbaa digirii lammaffaa kiyyaaf akka ulaagaa tokkootti hojjachaan jira. Gaaffiileen kun kan qophaa’an mata-duree ibsamee jalatti raga jiru funaanuuf yoo tahu, yeroo muraasa aarsaa naaf gootanii deebii keessan qabxiilee jiran hundaaf kan deebii ni taha jettanii itti amantan, itti marsitanii akka naaf deebifan isinan gaafadha.

Kanaafuu, deebiin isin kennitan milkaa’ina hojii kanaaf baay’ee murteessaa waan taheef, tokkoon tokkoo gaaffiilee gaafatamaniif deebii sirrii tahee akka kennitan kabajaan isin gaafadha. Qorataan Waraqaa kanaas raga isin kennitan iccitiin kan qabamuu fi maqaan keessan immoo kan hin barreeffannee/ifoomee tahuusaa isiniif mirkaneessa. Deebii sirrii fi qabatamaa laachuun, akkasumas yeroo keessan naaf jecha aarsaa taasisuun bar-gaaffii kana waan deebiiftaniif galannikoo guddaa dha.

### **Uunkaa Waliigaltee**

Wayitan Af-Gaaffii kanatti hirmaadhetti, barreeffama kana dubbisuudhaan odeeffannoo

barbaachisaa argachuu danda’eera. Kananis walqabatee gaffileen qabuu fi waan naaf hin gallee gaafachuuf carraa argadheera. Akkasumas, hirmaannaan ani godhuus fedhiin koo tahuu fi yeroon barbaadettis, raga kana kennuu dhaabuu akkan dandahu hubadheera. Dabalataan, garagalchi unka waliigaltee kanaas akka naaf kennamu hubadheera. Sababii kanaaf, fedhiikootin qorannoo kanarratti hirmaachuuf waligaleen jira.

Mallattoo Hir mata/tu \_\_\_\_\_ Guyyaa \_\_\_\_\_

**Qajeelfama Walii-Galaa**

- ✓ Gaaffilee jiran hunda tokko tokkoon erga dubbistee booda filannoowwan jiran keessaa deebiikee itti marsuun agarsiisi.
- ✓ Maqaa kee barreessuun hin barbaachisu yookin gaaffilee kanaaf deebii filannoowwan jiran adda tahan yoo qabaattan jecha, gaalewwan fi himoota deebii ta'uu danda'u jette itti guuti.

<b>Kutaa Tokko: Odeeffannoo Wali-Galaa</b>	
<b>Gaaffilee</b>	<b>Deebii Gaaffiilee</b>
<b>Maqaa Afooshaa:</b>	
Saala:	1. Dhiira 2. Dubartii
Umurii:	1. 18-24                      5. 55-64 2. 25-34                      6. 65-74 3. 35-44                      7. Waggaa 75 ol 4. 45-54
Amantaa:	1.Ortodoksii 2.Musliima 3.Kaatolikii 4.Pirootestaantii 5.Adiveentistii 6.Kan biroo _____
Haala Gaa'elaa:	1-kan fuudhee/heerumte 2- Kan hin fuune/hin heerumne 3-Kan jalaa du'ee/duute 4-Kan hike/hiiktee 4-Kan biroo _____
Haala barnootaa:	1.Kan baratee/tte 2.Kan hin baranee
Sadarkaa barnootaa	1. Digirii tokkoffaa fi isa ol 2.Dippiloomaa/gulantaa 3.. Kutaa 10/12 kan xumuree/tee 4- Kutaa kudhanii gadi
Teessoo:	1.Kutaa magaalaa Boolee 2. Kutaa magaalaa Dambalaa 3- Kutaa magaalaa Abba Gadaa 4- Kutaa magaalaa Daabee 5- Kutaa magaalaa Bokkuu shanan 6- Kutaa magaalaa Luugoo



## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

Isin erga afooshaa seentanii waggaa meeqa?	1. waggaa kudhani hin caalu 2. Waggoota 10-20 3.waggoota 21-30 4.waggoota 30-40 5.Waggoota 50 ol
Miseensummaa afooshaa meeqa qabduu?	1. tokko qofa 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6.shani ol
Haala mana jireenyaa	1. Mana dhuunfaa 2.Mana gandaa 3. kan biroo yoo jiraatee caqasaa_____
Gosa hojii hojjettanii?	1-Hojjetaa mootummaa 2.Hojjetaa dhaabbata miti-mootummaa 3.Hojjetaa dhaabbata dhuunfaa 4.Hojjetaa guyyaa 5. kan biroo yoo jiraatee caqasaa_____
Galii ji'aan argattan?	1.Qarshii 1000 gadi 2.Qarshii 1001 – 2500 3.Qarshii 2501 – 4500 4. Qarshii 4501 – 6000 5.Qarshii 6000 oli_____

**Kutaa Lama: Haala Hirmaannaa Miseensota Afooshaa**

<b>Lakk.</b>	<b>Bar-Gaaffii</b>	
1	Afoosha keessan keessatti koree/gaggeessitootaa afooshaa akkamitti filattu?	1. Karaa yaa'ii miseensotaa 2. Karaa bakka bu'iinsaatin 3. ofiin of filatu 4. kan biroo yoo jiraatee caqasaa_____
2	Hojiilee misoomaa naannoo keessanii keessatti akkamiin hirmaattuu?	1. Deeggarsa maallaqaa taasisuudhaan 2.Deeggarsa meeshaalee taasisuudhaan 3. Deeggarsa humna namaatin 4. Deeggarsa ogummaatin 5 kan biroo yoo jiraatee caqasaa_____
3	Koreen/geggeessitoonni afooshaa keessanii fedhii misooma keessanii mirkaneessuu keessatti gahee olaanaa taphachuurratti argamu?	1. SIRRATTIN ITTI WALIIGALA 2. Ittn waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. SIRRITTIN ITTI WALII HIN GALU

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

4	Miseensonni afooshaa keessan misooma naannoo keessanii keessatti gahee olaanaa taphachuurratti argamu?	1. Sirritti itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
5	Miseensonni afoosha keessanii adeemsa murtoo kennuu kessatti haala gaariin hirmaatu?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
6	Miseensonni afoosha keessanii dirqamasaanii haalan raawwatu?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
7	Sirni fi adeemsi ittin bulmaataa fi sirni adabbii afooshaa keessan keessatti gaggeessitoota afooshaaf, qajeelfama bu'a qabeessa tahuun tajaajiluurratti argama?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
8	Sirni ittin bulmaataa fi sirni adabbii afooshaa keessan keessatti miseensota afooshaaf qajeelfama bu'a qabeessa tahuun tajaajiluurratti argama?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
9	Afooshaan keessan hojiilee misoomaa wayita raawwatan hirmaachisoo dha?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
10	Afooshaan keessan hojiilee misoomaa keessatti miseensota hirmaachisan haammattoo dha?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
<b>Kutaa Sadii: Gahee Afooshaaleen Misooma Hawaasa Naannootiif Gumaachan</b>		
<b>Lakk</b>	<b>Gaaffiilee</b>	<b>Deebiisaanii</b>
1	Hojiileen afooshaaleen misooma naannoosaanii keessatti taasisan bu'a qabeessa dha?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

2	Hawaasa naannoo keessatti afooshaaleen gamtoomina jajjabeessu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
3	Afooshaaleen misooma naannoo isaanii ni sissi'eessuu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
4	Afooshaalee hojiilee misooma naannoosaanii keessatti hirmaachuu kan isaan dandeessisuu kappitaala gahaa qabu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
5	Afooshaleen hojii misoomaa wal gargaarsaa keessatti si'oominaan hirmaatu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
6	Dhaabbileen afooshaa jiruu fi jireenya jiraattota magaalaa fooyyessuu keessatti gahee ni qabu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
7	Afooshaaleen miseensonnisaanii daldaalasaanii akka babal'ifataniif diinagdeedhaan isaan gahoomsu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
8	Kaappitaalli afooshaalee yeroodhaa yerootti guddachuurratti argamu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
9	Hojiileen afooshaaleen hojii dhabdummaa hir'isuu fi hojii dhabeeyyii gahoomsuu keessatti qooda guddaa qabu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
10	Dhaabbileen afooshaa guddina itti fufiinsa qabuuf gumaacha ol'aanaa taasisu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

11	Afooshaaleen hojiilee misoomaa garagaraa keessatti hirmaatu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
12	Afooshaalee miseensota isaanitiif tajaajilaa liqii fi qusannaa ni kennuu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
13	Ani hojiilee misoomaa naannoo keenyaa afooshaaleen irratti hirmaatan kan nama gammachiisu dha?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
<b>Kutaa Afur: Gahee Afooshaaleen Kenna Tajaajila Hawaasa Naannoof Qaban</b>		
<b>Lakk.</b>	<b>Gaaffiilee</b>	<b>Deebiiwwan</b>
1	Afooshaaleen hawaasa naannootiif tajaajilli hawaasummaa kennan bu'a qabeessa dha	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
2	Afooshaaleen qaamolee hawaasaa gidduutti hariiroo gaariin akka ummamu,cimuu fi itti fufu taasisu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
3	Afooshaaleen rakkoolee hawaasaa kallattii maraan deebisuu keessatti qooda fudhattoota murteessoo dha?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
4	Afooshaaleen barnoota daa'imman abbaa fi haadha hin qabnee fi saaxilamoof kanfaltii mana barumsaa kanfaluun deeggarsa taasisuu keessatti gahee ol'aanaa taphatu	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu

## Iddirs Contributions for Local Community Development and Social Services

5	Afooshaaleen baasii fayyaa miseensotasaanii uwwisuu keessatti qooda guddaa qabu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala</li> <li>2. Ittin waliigala</li> <li>3. Hin beeku</li> <li>4. Itti walii hin galu</li> <li>5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu</li> </ol>
6	Afooshaaleen sagantaa nyaata mana barnootaa deeggaruu fi cimsuu keessatti gahee murteessaa qabu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala</li> <li>2. Ittin waliigala</li> <li>3. Hin beeku</li> <li>4. Itti walii hin galu</li> <li>5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu</li> </ol>
7	Afooshaaleen rakkoolee hawaasummaa yeroo yerootti kahan furuu fi fedhii tajaajilaa miseensotasaanii duutuuf keessatti carraa gaarii uumu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala</li> <li>2. Ittin waliigala</li> <li>3. Hin beeku</li> <li>4. Itti walii hin galu</li> <li>5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu</li> </ol>
8	Afooshaaleen hojiilee fi sagantaa hubannoo uumuu milkeessuu keessatti gahee guddaa qabu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala</li> <li>2. Ittin waliigala</li> <li>3. Hin beeku</li> <li>4. Itti walii hin galu</li> <li>5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu</li> </ol>
9	Afooshaaleen ittisaa fi to'annoo dhukkuba HIV/AIDS irratti ni hojjetu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala</li> <li>2. Ittin waliigala</li> <li>3. Hin beeku</li> <li>4. Itti walii hin galu</li> <li>5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu</li> </ol>
10	Afooshaaleen dhiibbaa qaala'insi jireenyaa hawaasa nannoo irratti geessisaa jiru keessatti qooda ol'aanaa qabu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala</li> <li>2. Ittin waliigala</li> <li>3. Hin beeku</li> <li>4. Itti walii hin galu</li> <li>5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu</li> </ol>
11	Afooshaaleen manguddootaa fi namoota soorama bahan deeggaruu keessatti gahee murteessaa qabu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala</li> <li>2. Ittin waliigala</li> <li>3. Hin beeku</li> <li>4. Itti walii hin galu</li> <li>5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu</li> </ol>
12	Afooshaaleen miidhaalee maatii fi qaamolee hawaasa gahu ittisuu fii dandamachiisuu keessatti gahee ol'aanaa qabu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala</li> <li>2. Ittin waliigala</li> <li>3. Hin beeku</li> <li>4. Itti walii hin galu</li> <li>5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu</li> </ol>

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13	Afooshaaleen kutaaleen hawaasaa qindoominaani fi gamataan akka hojjetanii fi jiraataniif gahee ol'aanaa qabu?	1. Sirriffin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
14	Afooshaaleen kutaaleen hawaasaa gidduutti miirri obbolummaa fi waliin jireenyaa akka uummamuu fi cimuuf gahee ol'aanaa qabu?	1. Sirriffin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
<b>Kutaa Shan: Hudhaalee Afooshaalee Muudatan</b>		
No.	<b>Gaaffiilee</b>	Deebii
1	Afooshni keessan baajata fi mallaqa hojii adda addaaf oolu gahaa qaba	1. Sirriffin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
2	Hojiileen afoosha keessaniin hojjetu bu'a qabeessaa fi fedhiilee miseensotaa waliin kan wal gitu dha?	1. Sirriffin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
3	Afooshaaleen dandeettii dhaabbattummaa haalota jijjiraman keessatti rakkoolee hawaasa furuuf isaan dandeessisu qabu?	1. Sirriffin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
4	Gaggeessitoonni afooshaalee hanqina dandeettii fi beekumsa hojiilee funduraa karoorsuu fi hojiirra oolchuu qabu?	1. Sirriffin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
5	Gaggeessitoonni afooshaalee hanqina beekumsaa qajeelfamootaa fi imaammataa hojiilee afooshaalee cimsuuf oolu ni qabu?	1. Sirriffin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu

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6	Gaggeessitoonni afooshaalee hanqina beekumsa fi dandeetti bulchiinsa mallaqaa qabu?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
7	Afooshaaleen hudhaalee seeraa,qajeelfamootaa fi teeknikaa isaan hojiilee isaanii keessatti isaan muudatu qabu?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
9	Misooma nannoosaanii mirkaneessuu keessatti gaggeessitoonni afooshaalee hanqina beekumsa bulchiinsa piroojeektii qabu?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
10	Hudhaaleen dhabbattummaa fi siyaasaa waliin jireenyaa fi walitti dhufeenya hawaasaa miidhaan hojiilee afooshaaleen hojjetan irratti hudhaa tahuurratti argamu?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
11	Hirmaachisummaa,ciminaa fi dandeettii murtoo kennuu miseensota afooshaalee cimsuu keessatti hanqinaaleen ni mul'atu?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
12	Horataaleen hawaasaa yeroodhaa yerootti miidhamaa deemuu?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
<b>Section Jaha: Carraalee Afooshaaleen Qaban</b>		
Lakk.	<b>Gaaffiilee</b>	Deebii
1	Guddina hawaas-diinagdeef carraalee diinagdee bal'aa hawaasa keessatti argamu?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
2	Muuxannoo gaggarii walitti bu'iinsaa fi rakkoolee hawaasa bal'aa fi miseensota afooshaa gidduu jiran ittin furan?	1. Sirrittin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu

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3	Carraa fi fi qabeenya bal’aa horataalee hawaasummaa hin tuqamnee fi itti hin fayyadamamnee guddina hawaas-diinagdee mirkaneessuuf ooluu dandahu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
4	Haala mijataa magaala fi carraalee magaalattin guddina hawaas-diinagdeetiif qabdu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
5	Hammattoowwan heeraa fi seeraa akkasumas tajaajilota seeraa kanneen biroo, caasaalee mootummaa fi gaheesaan misooma nannoosaaniitiif qaban?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
6	Aadaa fi muuxannoo gaarii wal deeggarsaa hawaasni naannichaa qabu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
7	Gahee aadaa fi muuxannoo gaggaarii wal deeggarsaa hawaasni naannichaa guddina hawaasummaa nannoosaa mirkaneessuuf qabu/	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu
8	Carraa guddaa aadaa hawaasaa keessatti yeroo gadda fi rakkoo keessatti wal bira dhaabachuu fi deeggaruun guddina hawaas-diinagdee mirkaneessuu keessatti qabu?	1. Sirrirtin itti waliigala 2. Ittin waliigala 3. Hin beeku 4. Itti walii hin galu 5. Sirritti itti walii hin galu

**Annex B9: In-depth Interview Guide (Afan Oromo Version)****Af-Gaaffii Gaggeessitootaa Afooshaalee fi Waldaalee Afooshaaleetiif**

Kabajamoo Hirmaattootaa:

Maqaan koo Asaffaa Baqqalaa jedhama.Barataa digirii lammaffaa Yunivarsitii Finfinnee Kollejji Saayinsii Hawaasaa Mana Barumsa Sooshaal Woorkiiti.Yeroo ammaa kanas qorannoo mata duree “Gahee Afooshaaleen Kenna Tajaajila Hawaasummaa fi Guddina Misooma Hawaasa Naannoosaaniitiif Qaban” xiinxaluuf Waraqaa qorannoo eebbaa digirii lammaffaa kiyyaaf akka ulaagaa tokkootti hojjachaan jira.Gaaffiileen kun kan qophaa’an mata-duree ibsamee jalatti raga



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jiru funaanuuf yoo tahu,yeroo muraasa aarsaa naaf gootanii deebii keessan qabxiilee jiran hundaaf kan deebii ni taha jettanii itti amantan, akka naaf deebifan isinan gaafadha.

Kanaafuu,deebiin isin kennitan milkaa'ina hojii kanaaf baay'ee murteessaa waan taheef,tokkoon tokkoo gaaffiilee gaafatamaniif deebii sirrii tahee akka kennitan kabajaan isin gaafadha.Qorataan Waraqaa kanaas raga isin kennitan iccitiin kan qabamuu fi maqaan keessan immoo kan hin barreeffamnee/ifoomnee tahuusaa isiniif mirkaneessa.Deebii sirrii fi qabatamaa laachuun,akkasumas yeroo keessan naaf jecha aarsaa taasisuun af-gaaffii kana waan deebiiftaniif galannikoo guddaa dha.

### **Kutaa Tokko: Seen-Duubee Hirmaattotaa**

A.Maqa Afooshaa:

B.Umurii

C.Amantaa:

D.Sadarkaa Barnootaa:

E.Gahee Hojii:

F.Muuxannoo gaggeessaa tahuun tajaajilaa turan:

Kutaa Lama: Qajeelcha Af-Gaaffii

1.Kaayyoon afooshaa hundeessuu maalifi dha?

2.Hawaasni bifa afooshaatin gurmaahuun maalif barbaachisee?

3.Kaayyoon afooshaa hundeessuu hirmaannaa misooma naannoo haala kamiin of keessatti haammata?

4.Dirqamni gaggeessitootaa fi miseensota afooshaa maali?

5.Gaheen miseensonni afooshaa hojiilee misoomaa keessatti qaban maali?

6.Miseensonni afooshaa dhimmoota murtoo barbaadan irratti haala kamiin murtoo kennu?

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7. Miseensonni afooshaa hojii afooshasaanii karoorsuu fi hojiirra oolchuurratti haala kamiin hirmaatu?
8. Haala deeggarsaa fi hordoffii afooshaaf taasifamu akkamiin ilaaltu?
9. Gaggeessitoonni afooshaalee fi waldaalee afooshaa akkamiin filatamu?
10. Tajaajilonni jajjaboon afooshaaleen miseensotaa fi maatiisaaniitiif kennan maalfaadha?
11. Wayita taatee hawaasummatti dirqamni missensota afooshaa maali?
12. Wayita taatee hawaasummatti dirqamni gaggeessitootaa afooshaa maali?
13. Wayita taatee hawaasummatti dirqamni gaggeessitoota waldaalee afooshaa maali?
14. Haala ittimiseensonni afooshaa seera ittin bulmaatasaanii baasatanii fi fooyyessan mee natti himaa?
15. Gumaachi afooshaaleen hawaasa naannoosaaniitiif taasisan maali?
  - a. Guddina hawaasummaatiif
  - b. Gama guddina diinagdeetin
  - c. Gama aadaatin
  - d. Gama bu'uuralee misoomaatin
  - e. Gama eegumsa naannootin
16. Afooshaaleen garee hawaasaa saxilamootiif deeggarsa maalii taasisu?
17. Hudhaaleen dhaabbilee afooshaa maali?
18. Kuufamni afooshaaleen misooma naannosaaniitiif qaban maalfaadha?
19. Afooshaaleen haala itti guddina hawaasummaa naannoosaaniitiif gumaacha taasisan mee naaf himaa/ibsaa?

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20. Afooshaaleen tajaajila hawaasummaa kennan guddisuuf ,seera ittin bulmaatasaanii akkamiin fooyyessu?

21. Qajeelfamoonni fi maloonni adabbii akka qajeelfama ittin bulmaataatti gaggeessitoota afooshaa fi miseensota afooshaaf hagam fayyada?

22. Hojiilee afooshaaleen hanga ammaatti hojjetan akkamiin ilaaltu?

23. Hojmaanni fi tajaajiloonni afooshaaleen kennan akka fooyya'aniif yaada maalii qabda? Mee naaf tarreessaa?

## **Annex B10: Key Informant Interview Guide (Afan Oromo Version)**

### **A. Qajeelcha Af-Gaaffii Hoggansaa fi Ogeessa Waajira Hojjetaa fi Hawaasummaa Magaalaa Adaamaatiif**

#### **Kutaa Tokko: Seen-Duubee Hirmaattotaa**

A. Maqaa Afooshaa:

B. Umurii

C. Amantaa:

D. Sadarkaa Barnootaa:

E. Gahee Hojii:

F. Muuxannoo gaggeessaa tahuun tajaajilaa turan:

#### **Kutaa lama: Qajeelcha Af-Gaaffii**

1. Afooshaaleen haala itti misooma naannoosaaniirratti hirmaatan mee natti himaa?

2. Jijjiramoonni Afooshaalee hawaasasaanii keessatti fidan maalfaati?

3. Hariiroo mana hojii keessanii fi afooshaalee gidduu jiru mee naaf ibsaa?

4. Afooshaalee cimsuuf, mootummaan deeggarsa akkami taasisaa jira?

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5. Tajaajilota afooshaaleen kennan guddisuu fi bu'a qabeessa taasisuuf mootummaan maal gochuu aba?

6. Hudhaalee dhaabbileen afooshaa qaban maal maalfaa dha? Mee naaf ibsaa.

7. Sodaawwan dhaabbilee afooshaa maalfaati?

8. Kuufamni afooshaaleen misooma naannoo isaanii guddisuuf qaban maalfaa dha?

9. Ciminoonni afooshaaleen guddina hawaasummaa hawaasa isaaniitiif qaban maalfaa dha?

10. Tajaajiloota afooshaaleen kennaa jiran akkamiin madaaltu?

11. Hojmaanni fi tajaajiloonni afooshaaleen kennan akka fooyya'uuf yaada akkamii kennita?

**B. Qajeelcha Af-Gaaffii Hoggansaa fi Ogeessa Dhaabbata Miti-Motummaatiif (Civil Society Organizations Leaders and Staffs)**

**Kutaa Tokko: Seen-Duubee Hirmaattotaa**

A. Saala:

B. Umurii

C. Amantaa:

D. Sadarkaa Barnootaa:

E. Gahee Hojii:

F. Muuxannoo gaggeessaa tahuun tajaajilaa turan:

**Kutaa lama: Qajeelcha Af-Gaaffii**

1. Afooshaaleen haala itti misooma naannoosaaniirratti hirmaatan mee natti himaa?

2. Jijjiramoonni Afooshaalee hawaasasaanii keessatti fidan maalfaati?

3. Hariiroo fi qindoomina mana hojii keessanii fi afooshaalee gidduu jiru mee naaf ibsaa?

4. Afooshaalee cimsuuf, dhaabbanni keessan deeggarsa akkami taasisaa jira?

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5. Tajaajilota afooshaaleen kennan guddisuu fi bu'a qabeessa taasisuuf dhaabbileen miti-mootummaa maal gochuu aba?
6. Hudhaalee dhaabbileen afooshaa qaban maal maalfaa dha?
7. Sodaawwan dhaabbilee afooshaa maalfaati?
8. Kuufamni afooshaaleen misooma naannoo isaanii guddisuuf qaban maalfaa dha?
9. Tajaajiloota afooshaaleen kennaa jiran akkamiin madaaltu?
10. Hojmaanni fi tajaajiloonna afooshaaleen kennan akka fooyya'uuf maaltu tahuutu irra jiraata?