



**St. Mary's University
School of Graduate Studies
Department of Social Work**

**The Roles and Challenges of Civil Society Organizations
Working on Women and Children in Kirkos Sub-City,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

By

Tigist Wondimu

**A Thesis Submitted to St. Mary's University School of
Graduate Studies in Partial Fulfillment for the
Requirements for the Degree of Master of Social Work
(MSW)**

**August 2020
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

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Advisor

Assaye Legesse (PhD)

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DECLARATION

I, hereunder signed, declare that the thesis entitled “*The Roles and Challenges of Civil Society Organizations Working on Women and Children in Kirkos Sub-City, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*” is my original work and has not been submitted to St. Mary’s University or to any other institution for the fulfilment of the requirement for any other course of study or degree or diploma. I also assert that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this thesis from earlier work done by me or others. All sources used in this thesis are dully acknowledged.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mrs. Tigist Wondimu, a student of Master of Social Work from St. Mary's University, was working under my supervision and guidance for her project work entitle: "*The Roles and Challenges of Civil Society Organizations Working on Women and Children in Kirkos Sub-City, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*" which she is submitting is genuine and original work.

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Date: August 2020

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**ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK**

**The Roles and Challenges of Civil Society Organizations Working on
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Tigist Wondimu

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Acronyms

ABDI	Action for Basic Development Initiative
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BOFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDI	Centre for Development Initiatives
COC	Centre of Concern (Sub-grantee of IA)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSA	Charities and Societies Agency
CSCG	Community Support and Care Groups
CSOS	Civil Society Organizations
CSP	Charities and Societies Proclamation
CSSP	Civil Society Support Programme
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
ECSF	Ethiopian Charities and Societies Forum

Abstract

The purpose of this study is assessing the activities, achievements and limitations of civil society organizations working in the areas of women and children in Kirkos sub-city administration of Addis Ababa. As it is well known, women and children are one of the most vulnerable groups in our society. The problems and challenges facing women and children in developing countries like Ethiopia are multiple and sever. Thus, this study assesses the roles, activities, achievements and limitations of civil society organizations working towards addressing the multiple problems and challenges facing women and children in Kirkos sub-city administration of Addis Ababa. Though some statistical analysis is employed, the research is predominantly a qualitative study. Data needed for the study are gathered from government institutions, civils society organizations, and women and children beneficiaries of civil society organization working in Kirkos sub-city administration. Apart from documents and related literature, primary data are gathered through questionnaires and interviews. A total of ten civil society organizations working in the areas of women and children are included in the study. In this regard, 51 workers of civil society organizations, 16 government officials of Kirkos sub-city administration, and 15 women or children beneficiaries of civil society organizations are included in the study. The analysis of the study is made descriptively using different tables followed by presentations of the data analysis. The study finds out that the roles played by civil society organizations in addressing the problems and challenges of women and children in Kirkos sub-city administration are multiple and highly commendable. In spite of the achievements of these civil society organizations are hampered by different limitations. These include repetition of focus areas, scarcity of finance, low participation of beneficiaries both in decision making and assessment of priorities, little interaction and cooperation amongst themselves and with relevant government authorities and agencies.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

All societal problems and challenges cannot be addressed by the government or public institutions alone. This is particularly true in developing countries like Ethiopia where there are significant limitations and constraints in terms of financial and other resources. In fact, civil society organizations formed outside the sphere of the government are traditionally known for their emphasis and engagement on addressing societal problems that are overlooked or hardly addressed by the government or public institutions. Since the earliest times, human beings have formed different forms of associations and organizations in order to address common problems and challenges in their lives and surroundings. In this regard, societies in Ethiopia are not different. Ethiopian societies have long traditions of forming different forms of societal organizations and associations at local levels for a variety of purposes and functions. Good examples of these age-old associations among societies in Ethiopia include *Idir*, *Iquip*, and *Mahiber*.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are generally defined as those voluntary and non-profit associations formed by people in the social sphere as a means of dealing with different problems and challenges affecting society and the environment in general. Two major attributes define and differentiate civil society organizations from other institutions. The first is that civil society organizations are not part of the government or public institutions in that they are outside the sphere of the state. The second is that civil society organizations are outside the market forces in that they are non-profit associations. In this regard, civil society organizations include charity and advocacy organizations, cultural and religious societies,

informal community groups, youth and women organizations, trade unions, business and professional associations, and the media (Sisay, 2012: 369).

The functions provided by civil society organizations in Ethiopia and other countries are multiple. They include helping vulnerable groups in a society including women and children, advocacy and promotion of group and individual rights, helping the protection and promotion of human and democratic rights, standing for disadvantaged groups, assisting development activities, the provision of basic needs to the poor, etc. In fact, civil society organizations are not only for problems affecting human beings directly. There are also different civil society organizations which are dedicated to the promotion and protection of animal rights. In addition, in recent years civil society organizations which are concerned about climate change and the environment in general are booming.

As far as the state of Ethiopia is concerned, there are a number of civil society organizations which are working at local, regional and national levels. Some of these civil society organizations are domestic while others are foreign. The focuses or areas of concern by civil society organizations in Ethiopia are varied. However, it should be noted that given the fact that Ethiopia is a poor country most civil society organizations in the country are engaged towards addressing socio-economic challenges and problems at local, regional or national levels.

One major area in which civil society organizations in Ethiopia are engaged is on problems and challenges affecting children and women in the country. There are a number of civil society organizations in Ethiopia which are working on issues of women and children at local, regional and national levels. The presence of many civil society organizations working on women and children in Ethiopia is not actually surprising. This is because there are

various problems and challenges affecting women and children in Ethiopia. In fact, women and children are one of the most vulnerable members of society in Ethiopia.

As it is the case in other parts of the country, there are different domestic and foreign civil society organizations working on issues of women and children in Kirkos Sub-city Administration. The focus of this research is also these civil society organizations in Kirkos Sub-City which are working on problems and challenges affecting women and children. The research investigates these civil society organizations working on women and children, their particular areas of engagement, source of finance or mobilization of funds, their achievements and challenges in improving the lives of women and children in Kirkos Sub-city Administration.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

This study assesses the roles and challenges of Civil Society Organizations (hereafter CSOs) working on women and children in Kirkose Sub-City of Addis Ababa. Working as a volunteer with Women and Children Affairs Office in Kirkos Sub-City, the researcher observed that women and children in Kirkose Sub-City face multiple problems and challenges, specifically in a place called Kirkos Taxi Station. Many young children and women are jobless and their lifetime is passing in fuzzy with no or limited educational opportunities. On the other hand, according to information obtained from local residents and witnesses who lived for more than 25 years in the Sub-City, women and children are facing multifaceted economic, social, political, and health problems and challenges. This information and the researcher's practical knowledge of the area on the performance of civil society organizations as well as the motivation to help those disadvantage children and women are the driving forces behind this research.

Women and children are one of the most vulnerable groups in any society. The vulnerability of women and children is however sever in poor countries like Ethiopia. In Ethiopia, though women do make up half of the population in the country, they are lagging far behind men in every aspect of life. The challenges women are facing in Ethiopia are countless. Apart from cultural stereotypes and prejudices against them, women in Ethiopia continue to face different challenges. One of these is the gender-based violence, which is defined as the infliction of harm or pain upon individuals based on normative understanding of their gender. It is stated that violence against women may take different forms including female genital mutilation (FGM), early marriage, and forced marriage. According to the 2016 Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey, despite the increasing decline of the practice in the country, 31 percent of women across Ethiopia experience FGM (DHS, 2016). Similarly, the practice of abduction of girls has still persisted in rural parts of the country. Rape is also a dominant abuse against women in Ethiopia, both in the rural and urban parts of the country (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, 2011)

Apart from gender-based violence against women, gender inequality in Ethiopia is another major problem. For instance, though the enrolment of girls in primary schools has risen from 21 percent to 91 percent over the past three decades, there is still great discrepancy between women and men in terms of participation in higher educational institutions and programs. The enrolment of women decreases greatly as the educational hierarchy increases. In terms of employment, there are still huge gaps in the number of women who are serving in higher administrative hierarchies or political positions (Mulatu, 2016: 28)

Children are also the other most vulnerable groups in Ethiopia. The vulnerability of children in Ethiopia and other parts of the world is largely because of their social status and their physical and emotional dependence on adults. The majority of the population in Ethiopia are

young. More than 48 percent of the population in the country are below the age of 18 years (UNICEF, 2016). Challenges and problems facing children in Ethiopia are multiple and include different forms of violence. Despite its metropolitan character and relative development in terms of socio-economic indicators, the challenges and problems facing women and children in the city of Addis Ababa are huge. In this regard, women and children living in different parts of Addis Ababa are subject to different forms inequalities, abuses, violence and challenges.

On the one hand, both governmental and non-governmental organizations have been engaging in the fight for gender equality, promotion and protection of women's and children's rights, and dealing with obstacles facing women and children in Ethiopia. On the other hand, the government has established institutions dedicated to addressing the needs and interests of women and children in Ethiopia. These include the Ministry of Women, Children and the Youth established at federal, regional, zonal and *woreda* levels. Apart from the government, there are different NGOs and civil society organizations working to address the needs and interests of women and children in Ethiopia, including in Addis Ababa City Administration.

However, despite continuous governmental and non-governmental efforts and engagements, the problems and challenges facing women and children in Ethiopia in Addis Ababa and other parts of the country are still daunting. Despite the improvements gained over the past two decades in improving the lives of women and children in Ethiopia, there are still major obstacles, abuses and challenges facing these most vulnerable groups in Ethiopia. A study into these governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the areas of women and children in Ethiopia is important in order to assess achievements, limitations and gaps in addressing the challenges and obstacles facing women and children in Ethiopia. This study

aims to investigate civil society organizations working in the areas of women and children in Kirkos Sub-City of Addis Ababa City Administration with a similar intent.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objectives

The major objective of this research is to examine the roles and challenges of civil society organizations working in the areas of women and children Addis Ababa City Administration, Kirkos Sub-city

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To identify challenges facing civil society organizations working on the areas of women and children in Addis Ababa City Administration, Kirkos Sub-city;
2. To investigate how civil society organizations working on issues of women and children generate finance for their undertaking in Addis Ababa City Administration, Kirkos Sub-city; To assess the challenges of civil society organizations towards improving the lives of women and children in Addis Ababa City Administration, Kirkos Sub-city; and
3. To evaluate the achievements and limitatons of civil society organizations working on women and children in Kirkos sub-city administration.

1.4. Research Questions

The research attempted to answer the following questions through a systematic collection and analysis of data pertinent to civil society organizations working on issues of women and children in Addis Ababa City Administration, Kirkos Sub-city.

1. What are the major challenges facing civil society organizations working on issues of women and children in Addis Ababa City Administration, Kirkos Sub-city?
2. How do civil society organizations working on issues of women and children in Addis Ababa City Administration, Kirkos Sub-city generate finance or mobilize funds for their undertakings?
3. What are the major achievements of civil society organizations working on issues of women and children in in Addis Ababa City Administration, Kirkos Sub-city?
4. What are the major limitaions or shortcomings of civil society organizations working on issues of women and children in in Addis Ababa City Administration, Kirkos Sub-city?

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study on civil society organizations working in the areas of women and children in Kirkos sub-city of Addis Ababa could have different practical and academic significance. One of its significance will be to civil society organizations working in the areas of women and children in Kirkos sub-city. By assessing their achievements and limitations, the research presented valuable insights and recommendations that would help civil society organizations improve or accelerate contribution towards improving the livelihoods of women and children. The outcomes of the research can also be useful to women, children and youth office and donors which have working relations with respective civil society organizations. In addition, the research would provide valuable data and information for those interested in conducting further studies on issues of women and children or civil society organizations working in the areas of women and children in Addis Ababa in general and Kirkos Sub-City administration in particular.

1.6. Scope of the Study

It is important to delimit one study into manageable size. In this regard, this study is delimited to assess the roles and challenges of civil society organizations working on children and women using the case of Addis Ababa City Administration, Kirkos Sub-city.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

This study on civil society organizations working on women and children in Kirkos sub-city administration has a number of limitations. One of these is the fact that the research does not include all those civil society organizations working on women and children in the sub-city administration. Only some of these civil organizations are included in the study. The second major limitation of the study is the fact that not all women and children beneficiaries of civil society organizations are included in the study. Another limitation of the study is that due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in Ethiopia the collection of data through questionnaires and interviews did not go as planned in the research proposal.

1.8. Organization of the Study

The research is organized into five consecutive chapters, including this introductory chapter. The second chapter is a discussion of related literature on the topic under study. The third chapter outlines the methodology of the study, its research design, sampling and sample population, tools of data collection, and method of data analysis. The fourth chapter is a presentation of the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered for the purpose of the study. Lastly, the fifth chapter, which summarized the research, presents its major findings, conclusions and recommendations.

1.9. Definition of Operational Terms

- **Civil society organizations** are those institutions formed outside of the government and market forces.
- **Sample design** is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population.
- **Background information** is the information taking readers back to the period in relation to the given study.
- **Data** is information about something.
- **Non-governmental organizations** are those institutions working outside of the government institution in the given country.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical and Empirical Meanings of Civil Societies

Civil society organizations include a range of actors operating at different levels. For example, Oxfam is an international NGO operating around the world on a number of issues, whereas Women for Change is a Zambian NGO undertaking capacity building activities in rural areas. International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) have become increasingly active in political processes and transnational policy-making, from agenda setting through to implementation, evaluation and monitoring (Kreienkamp, 2017: 1). For example, organised civil society groups and more loosely networked civil society groups are engaged in the official consultation processes of the G-20 and the United Nations, as well as monitoring the implementation of the SDGs through the Together 2030 civil society alliances (WEF, 2013: 7). Some civil society leaders feel that the power and influence of organised groups has emerged at the expense of becoming more ‘establishment-orientated’, which is a departure from civil society’s political roots in numerous parts of the world (<http://www.together2030.org/>).

The concept of a transnational civic space or global civil society refers to the space within which individuals mobilise across borders on issues of global public interest (Kreienkamp, 2017: 1). A number of researches suggest that transnational civil society activism has implications for both national and international policy-making (Kreienkamp, 2017: 1). For example, where states are inaccessible to the demands of domestic actors, CSOs can make strategic use of transnational coalitions and intergovernmental organisations to build pressure from ‘above’ in addition to pressure from ‘below’ (Kreienkamp, 2017: 1).

2.2. The African Context

There is a lack of academic literature on contemporary African civil society organizations and activities, particularly those in East and sub-Saharan Africa (O'Driscoll, 2018). Civil society organizations in Africa are often based on religious or ethnic connections and include traditional and spiritual forms of social organisations and networks of indigenous institutions (O'Driscoll, 2018; & Kleibl and Munck, 2017). In authoritarian regimes, it is likely that these civil society forms are more effective than (what has been termed) 'Western professional civil society' as they have more space to manoeuvre and have large support bases (O'Driscoll, 2018).

Kleibl and Munck (2017: 204) argue that the dominant conception of civil society is Eurocentric. Consequently, 'official' civil society in Africa is occupied by Western-type NGOs, certain churches and professional organisations and more traditional forms of African civil society organizations are ignored or deemed irrelevant (Kleibl & Munck, 2017: 204). In terms of funding, indigenous non-state actors do not receive large shares of development funding. For example, only ten percent of the total funding for US-funded health projects in Uganda were allocated to indigenous non-state actors in the country.

There is a wealth of grey literature on African civil societies. For example, Privacy International (2018) argues that civil society groups in Africa are opposing new cyber security laws at a time when they are operating under increased threat of arbitrary arrest, unlawful searches and raids or funding restrictions. In Kenya, a petition by the Bloggers Association of Kenya, supported by the Kenyan Union of Journalists and Article 19 of the East Africa Journalists Defence Network successfully challenged the new 2018 Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act (Privacy International, 2018). The High Court suspended 26 of

the Act's provisions relating to offences that threaten freedom of expression, freedom of the media and right to privacy as well as new investigate powers (Privacy International, 2018).

2.3. Roles and Values of Civil Society Organizations

Green (2017) argues that civil society organizations are at crossroads: it is buffeted on one side by questions about its relevance, legitimacy and accountability from governments and their beneficiaries, and on the other side it is having to adjust to a rapidly deteriorating operating environment. Questions about the value of civil society organizations mean that CSOs are facing more pressure to demonstrate their value to and connection with local communities (Green, 2017). Increasing public distrust, combined with uncertainty about the relevance and legitimacy of CSO has called into question civil society effectiveness in bringing about real change (VanDyck, 2017). For example, recent safeguarding scandals, including the actions of Oxfam workers in Haiti, have raised questions about the role and value of NGOs from both the UK public and internationally.

VanDyck (2017) argues that CSOs are facing questions about their relevance, legitimacy and accountability from governments and beneficiaries because of a widening gap between the sector, governments and beneficiaries. Many traditional CSOs are dependent on short-term funding, which creates incentives to focus on achieving future funding rather than gaining community buy-in and ensuring the sustainability of projects (Green, 2017). Consequently, traditional CSOs have been accused of being illegitimate, out of touch, or in the sector for prestige or money (Green, 2017). For example, India's Prime Minister has accused environmental and community based organisations opposing large-scale investment projects of being foreign puppets, working against India's national interest (Green, 2017).

New and emerging forms of civic activism have disrupted traditional CSOs and may be better placed or able to meet the needs of their communities more efficiently and sustainably (Green, 2017). For example, social movements using social media may be able to bring together more people around a common cause than traditional advocacy organisations, which typically rely on known supporters (Green, 2017). Combined with the concerns outlined above, this has led some commentators to question the viability of the traditional grant driven CSO model (Green, 2017). However, Green (2017) argues that there are synergies between the two forms and the key is to build bridges between the two.

Debates about the role and value of civil society organizations are likely to continue. However, it is important to remember the contributions that civil society organizations make towards improving the lives of some of the world's poorest people and advocating/campaigning for positive change around the world. For example, in 2017-2018, Wateraid UK reached over 1.3 million people in the developing world with clean water; volunteer movements in Kerala, India and the US saved lives during natural disasters; and social movements including Black Lives Matter focused attention on important social issues and racial equality.

In terms of international development and the value of civil society, an interesting trend is the movement to #shiftthepower. Launched in 2016 as a hashtag by the Global Fund for Community Foundations in the run-up to their conference in Johannesburg. #'shiftthepower aims to move development away from its current top-down, top-heavy system and towards people- based development. More research is needed into how this movement and grassroots community-based organisations and new models of philanthropy including local giving circles are creating positive changes and new forms of civil society organizations. Some of

the issues raised by #shiftthepower are also relevant in the case of diaspora contributions to development.

In any case, the functions provided by civil society organizations are multiple and varied. These include holding governments and institutions to account. For example, some civil society organizations monitor human rights abuses and provide information to both domestic constituencies and international organisations or other states (Kreienkamp, 2017: 6). As such, they act as ‘informal auditors’, imposing costs on states that would prefer to keep such information private (Kreienkamp, 2017: 6). Advocacy, awareness raising, and giving voice to marginalised and underrepresented groups is another important function of civil society organizations. For example, Civic Council of Popular and Indigenous Organisations of Honduras campaign on issues such as logging and dams which will affect indigenous peoples in the country.

As mentioned above, civil society organizations are also recognised partners in the development process and contribute to global governance. The Asian Development Bank outlines five roles for civil society organizations in advancing sustainable development goals (SDGs). These are (1) complement government poverty alleviation programmes with community-based tailored assistance using evidence-based, innovative and sustained solutions; (2) localising the SDGs and monitoring progress; (3) promote citizen-centric, collaborative governance (as many CSOs in Asia’s developing countries operate at grassroots level, so have active engagement with local actors and citizens); (4) co-production (whereby citizens produce or improve existing services without relying too much on public agencies); and (5) advocating for the poor, including lobbying government, empowering women for climate action (Nazal, 2018).

On the other hand, UNDP (2018) uses the following categories to describe the type of work that civil society organizations may engage in:

- **Advocacy:** includes activities such as campaigning, lobbying, direct actions, media, and awareness raising work including public education. Advocacy work is often related to policy issues as organizations and individual strive to change public policy and practice.
- **Funding:** describes an area of work in which civil society organization offer funds to other organizations in support of democratic government initiatives.
- **Policy:** includes activities and process related with formulation and development of specific policies.
- **Research:** involves in depth studies on specific issues as well as publications arising from research.
- **Training:** includes activities designed to strengthen specific skills and knowledge. Training methods used include workshops, conference, and short courses. These are in wide range of areas such as voter education, methods to encourage greater participations of women in political process, as well as training in new technologies.

2.3.1. Advocacy and Delivering Services

Many domestic African organisations working with gender and sexual minorities deliver critical services as well as engaging in advocacy (Mbote, 2016). These organisations often face a difficult or repressive climate and do not always receive support from other civil society organisations when faced with government moves to restrict them (Mbote, 2016). For example, the Kenyan High Court has ruled that the government cannot block the National Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, but the group is still unregistered (Mbote, 2016). In Botswana, a similar organisation won a protracted case for registration: the Catholic Church labelled the judgement a deliberate attempt to push dangerous agendas and ideologies

that are un-African and un-Christian (Mbote, 2016) Mbote (2016) argues that funding for organisations representing marginalised groups is critical to their success, because they are unlikely to raise resources from their membership (who may suffer from economic impoverishment) or even wealthier citizens in their own countries. However, there are few organisations that fund gender and sexual minorities specific issues globally, and for those that do, this funding represents a tiny portion of their budgets (Mbote, 2016).

2.3.2. The Value of Civil Society: the Case of the Diaspora

A diaspora is a community of people living outside their country of origin whilst maintaining active ties with it (MADE, 2016: 9). In 2015, there were approximately 450 million people living outside their country of origin, and the diaspora remitted USD 331 billion (MADE, 2016: 7). Remittance flows are expected to increase in 2018 (World Bank, 2018: v).

Diaspora remittances are extremely important in sustaining local livelihoods and supporting national development, particularly in Africa (CFLP, 2015: 1). Academics at Boston University argue that remitters and their families are at the forefront of forging a new kind of global community with transnational families and inter-personal networks that are creating new forms of social and economic interconnections (CFLP, 2015: 15). Diaspora organisations and networks are important civil society actors for mobilising diaspora communities' economic, social and cultural resources (MADE, 2016: 28).

Diasporas contribute to their communities of origin through both individual and collective remittances (CFLP, 2015: 1). Individual remittances to family members are largely used for consumption, education and healthcare (CFLP, 2015: 13). Some evidence suggests that approximately 80 percent of the total remittances to Africa are used for education (CFLP, 2015: 13). Diaspora networks can also be sources of social remittances in the form of ideas,

values and skills transferred to the migrant's community of origin (CFLP, 2015: 2). Collective remittances are invested or used for development projects administered through networks and organisations including 'hometown associations', ethnic associations, alumni associations, religious associations, welfare and refugee groups etc. (CFLP, 2015: 2). For example, women's microfinance initiative, Mwanzo Upya, in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo is a diaspora co-development project established in 2012 and organised by US NGO Congolese Genocide Awareness Inc. (CFLP, 2015: 9). Research on the impact of collective remittances, including in fragile and post-conflict situations, is scarce (CFLP, 2015: 2). The World Bank estimated that official migrant remittances to sub-Saharan Africa countries were USD 40 billion in 2015 (CFLP, 2015: 1). Remittances have increased approximately six-fold since 2000 (CFLP, 2015: 1). Informal remittances (sent outside the formal financial system) to Africa are estimated to be twice that of the official estimate (CFLP, 2015: 2). Private remittances constitute the largest source of international financial flows to Africa and serve as stable sources of foreign exchange for national development (CFLP, 2015: 2).

2.4. Civil Society Organizations in Ethiopia

Civil society organizations in Ethiopia provide multiple and varied functions to different sections of society and regions in the country. For example, Village Water Ethiopia, which is supported by funding from international NGOs including the Norwegian Church Aid Alliance, installs boreholes in rural areas; provides hygiene and sanitation training in schools and villages, and constructs latrines in schools. In addition to domestic NGOs, international NGOs such as Oxfam are active in Ethiopia. For example, Oxfam has been working to improve livelihoods in the region, including launching Land Rights Centre.

Faith groups are also integral members of civil society in Ethiopia and provide a number of services including running schools. Faith-based organisations include the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) which runs drop-in centres around the country for women and children in crisis situations.

2.4.1. The Trend of Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations

Civil society organizations are different from government organizations and are not working for the sake of profit. Their main concern is solving or addressing different economic, political, social and other problems and challenges facing human kind and the environment. Although Ethiopia has a long history of community based civil society organisations like *iddir* (funerary association), *equb* (credit association) and *mahaber* (religious association), the emergence of modern civil society organisations is a recent phenomenon. Professional associations like Trade Unions and Chambers of Commerce only started forming during the second half of the 20th century. This was actually the result of the restriction of the political space in the country and also because of the low level of industrialisation and development.

The eventual emergence of modern civil society organizations in Ethiopia in the second half of the 20th century and their subsequent growth in the country was primarily the result of relief efforts against famines in the 1970s and 1980s. The space for civil society organizations briefly opened after the fall of the military regime in 1991, but the interaction between the government and civil society organizations quickly marked by mutual mistrust.

On the other hand, control of the public space and of civil society organizations inhabiting it was finally enforced in Ethiopia after the 2005 elections in which some civil society organizations played a crucial role in advocating for democratisation of Ethiopian politics.

Such control was institutionalised through the 2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation. The proclamation divides civil society organizations into three categories and imposed distinct rules for each of them. It in particular restricts access to foreign funding to a number of civil society organizations working on human rights and democratization issues.

There has been tremendous progress in Ethiopia towards poverty reduction, for instance, from 45.5 percent in 1995/1996 to 23.5 percent in 2015/2016. However, children in present-day Ethiopia bear a greater poverty burden than adults. For instance a study in 2011 shows that 32.4 percent of children under the age of 18 in Ethiopia are living in poverty and this is in contrast to 29.6 percent of adults in the country for the same year. Additionally, 88 percent of children live in multi-dimensional poverty, experiencing deprivations in domains such as health, nutrition, housing, education, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). On the other hand, poverty in women is multi-faceted and is linked to a lack of women's economic, social and political empowerment including access to and control over information, services, resources and commodities (Getnet 2001: 115-141).

At a macro level, Ethiopian economic growth has outperformed many countries in recent years. Between 1999/2000 and 2016/2017, the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita increased from US\$ 129 to US\$ 863. However, the rate of economic growth has slowed slightly in recent years (10.2 per cent in 2017, projected at 9.7 per cent for 2019 and 9.9 per cent for 2020). This and other economic realities (e.g., double-digit inflation, low public saving rates, rising debt levels) can have major implications in terms of public finance for children. Public spending issues already exist with respect to: (1) the overall amount of resources made available for child- and adolescent-sensitive service delivery, (2) how available resources are allocated, and (3) how necessary resources are mobilized through a diversified funding base. A 2018 UNICEF-supported SDG financing analysis estimated that

achieving child-sensitive SDGs would require approximately US\$ 230 per capita, per year far higher than the estimated investment of US\$ 40 per capita in 2018.

Recurrent hazards also shape the national context. Ethiopia experiences cyclical hazards that push the bounds of both household and system resilience. In 2019, an estimated 8.86 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Children have been bearing a disproportionate humanitarian burden, accounting for 29 percent of displaced males and 30 percent of displaced females. Tigray, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Somali regional states host the majority of documented refugees, of which 64 percent are under the age 18. In addition to contending with humanitarian conditions, affected children and women face an array of challenges related to health, food security, access to safe water and protection against violence and exploitation. How Ethiopia fares vis-à-vis gender equality is central to protecting its women and children, and to promoting inclusive development.

The 1995 Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is the umbrella law that articulates the rights conferred on all Ethiopians, regardless of gender. There are additional legal frameworks such as the Women's Policy and Strategy, and the Women's Development Package (2016), but operational challenges limit their full implementation. There are other equally important aspects of equity and inclusion. Four regions (i.e. Afar, Benishangul- Gumuz, Gambella and Somali) have a long-standing history of lagging behind the rest of the country on a multitude of development indicators. Some sectors (e.g., education and health) have special strategic priorities or have made special provisions to support the needs of children and women in those regions.

There is a growing momentum and political will for tailored strategies and approaches to address vulnerabilities and build resilience in those regions, particularly in lowland areas, Ethiopians poorest agro-ecological zone. Deliberate efforts are required to ensure that pastoralists, who are largely concentrated in Somali, Afar, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP), are not left behind.

With regard to equity and inclusion, persons with disabilities are historically underserved sub-groups. Best available data show that approximately 7.8 million people live with some form of disability in Ethiopia. The magnitude of child disability in Ethiopia is difficult to estimate due to the absence of surveys and accurate tools on various aspects of child functioning. Nonetheless, it is estimated that children and youth under the age of 25 constitute approximately 30 percent of all people with disabilities in Ethiopia. Children with disabilities bear a disproportionate burden in terms of adverse outcomes, and have the highest rate of extreme poverty, i.e., 27 percent (The 2015/2016 Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey).

2.4.2. Ethiopian Charities and Societies

Ethiopian Charities and Societies are those established by Ethiopian nationals and generate at least 90 percent of their income from Ethiopian sources. These organisations are allowed to work on all activities listed in the 2009 proclamation, including the advancement of human and democratic rights; the promotion of equality of nations, nationalities and peoples and that of gender and religion; the promotion of the rights of the disabled and children; and the promotion of conflict resolution and reconciliation and the efficiency of justice and law enforcement. Moreover, Ethiopian Mass Based Associations may participate in the process of strengthening democratisation and election processes in the country.

2.4.4. Ethiopian Resident Charities and Societies

Ethiopian Resident Charities and Societies are those established by people residing in Ethiopia and international funding accounts for more than 10 percent of their overall budgets. They are allowed to work on development and relief related activities, but not on any rights advocacy or other political activities.

2.4.5. Foreign Charities

Foreign Charities are those established by foreign nationals and operate on international funding. As Ethiopian Resident Charities and Societies, they are allowed to work on development and relief related activities, but not on any rights advocacy or other political activities.

The CHSP does not apply to civil society organization such as *iddirs*, and civil society organizations regulated by other laws, such as religious organisations, trade unions and chambers of commerce. Hence, the 2009 CHSP severely restricted the space for civil society organizations to work on rights-based issues, as well as the possibility for donors to provide funding for human rights and democracy promotion. Given the low GDP per capita in Ethiopia and the lack of an enabling legal framework for volunteering and fund raising, mobilisation of local funds has proven to be daunting for civil society organizations and many have decided to shift their work towards service provision for which they can obtain international funding. Despite the general shift towards service provision, a large number of civil society organisations have had operational difficulties due to the restrictive nature of law and the political system in general.

2.4.5. Mothers and Children Maltreatment Sectorial Development Organization (MCMDO)

It is an Ethiopian resident charity organization promoting the well-being of mothers and children and their ability to lead decent lives in a safe and healthy environment and also towards increasing their access to basic services. The MCMDO implemented different projects on "Combating FGM, GBV and Gender Inequality and Enhancing Women Economic Empowerment" in Benishangul-Gumuz, SNNP and Somali regional states. In this regard, the MCMDO cooperated with local NGOs, development associations and other civil society organizations.

2.4.6. The Centre for Development Initiatives (CDI)

It is an Ethiopian resident charity organization focusing on integrated development for vulnerable communities particularly children and women. The CDI works to tackle child and women trafficking and violence against women by supporting girls' education and strengthening the institutional capacity of governmental bodies. Its projects were implemented in Asela, Robe, Kofele and Shashemane in the Oromia region, in Itang in Gambella region and in Kurmuk in Benishangul-Gumuz regional state

2.4.7. The Union of Ethiopian Women Charitable Associations (UEWCA)

The UEWCA was established in February 2010. It is registered as a consortium of resident charities grouping 65 member organisations. The UEWCA's project, "Economic Empowerment of Women and Reduction of Female Genital Mutilation and other Harmful Traditional Practices", provided financial Support to 14 sub-grantees (members of UEWCA).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

3.1. Research Approach

An approach to research involves philosophical assumptions as well as distinct methods or procedures in which data is analysed. This study followed both qualitative and quantitative approaches, i.e., the mixed approach. The philosophical stance of this study followed neither positivism nor constructivism. It rather followed pragmatism approach which can allow to accommodate both qualitative and quantitative approaches. This is because the study involved both statistical analysis and the take observation of real situation of events and analyse it through qualitative method.

3.2. Research Design

In order to address the objectives of this study, the researcher used descriptive research design. According to Creswe (2006), descriptive research design is a type of design used to obtain information quantitatively and qualitatively concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe ‘what exist’ with respect to variables in situation and to collect the required data the researcher used with clear questionnaire and interview as instrument of data collection. The descriptive research method is chosen because it enables the researcher to gather data of descriptive events which are collected through questionnaire and interview. The purpose of descriptive research is also to describe the roles and challenges of civil society organization in Kirkos Sub-City. Descriptive design with mixed approach has been employed so as to overcome the limitations of a single design and to triangulate the data and assure its trustworthiness and also to provide clearer understanding about the study and its findings.

3.3. Study Population

The general study population in this research includes workers in civil society organizations working on issues of women and children in and government officials in the city administration working on women and children. In this regard, there are 10 civil society organizations working on women and children in Kirkos Sub-City. These 10 civil society organization in the sub-city have 150 worker, of which 104 are female and the remaining 46 are male. On the other hand, there are 16 government officials who are entrusted to issues of women and children in Kirkos Sub-City Administration.

3.4. Sample and Sampling Technique

Sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. In this regard, there are different sampling techniques used by researcher to draw their sample population from the general population of study. This study employs deliberative sampling technique to select individuals for the purpose of data collection through interview and questionnaire. This is because deliberative sampling allows us to identify those individuals who have better knowledge or relation with respect to the issues under study.

Thus, out of the total 150 workers in civil society organizations working on issues of women and children in Kirkos Sub-City Administration, 51 of them are deliberately selected for the purpose of questionnaire and interviews. Of the 51 workers of civil society organizations selected for the purpose of the study, 26 are female and 25 are male. On the other hand, out of the 16 officials in Kirkos Sub-City Administration who are entrusted to issues of women and children, 10 of them are deliberately selected for the purpose of data gathering through questionnaire or interviews.

Finally, as far as interviews with women and children beneficiaries of CSOs in Kirkos sub-city are concerned, they were selected using accessibility or convenience sampling. Thus, 15 women and children (10 women and 5 children) beneficiaries of civil society organizations are selected for the purpose of structured interview depending on their accessibility or availability to the researcher.

3.6. Data Collection Instruments

The data needed for the study are gathered from three different sources. The first is from government officials in Kirkos Sub-City Administration, particularly from those working in the Women, Children and Youth Office. The second is from officials of major CSOs working in the areas of women and children in Kirkos Sub-City Administration. Lastly, data are also gathered from beneficiaries of CSOs working on the areas of women and children in Kirkos Sub-City Administration.

Though primary documents are gathered from relevant government offices and CSOs, the main data for the purpose of the study are gathered through interview with respective officials and beneficiaries. The interviews are held with government officials working in the Office of Women, Children and Youth in Kirkos Sub-City Administration; officials of major CSOs working in the areas of women and children in Kirkos Sub-City Administration; and selected women and children beneficiaries of civil society organizations. The interviews, which used structured questions, are held via phone and on face-to-face basis depending on the convenience of the respondents due to corona virus pandemic.

In addition to interviews, the researcher gathered data through questionnaires'. The questionnaires are made up of both open and closed ended questions. The closed ended questions are used to capture directions from respondents; while the open-ended questions are to obtain reflection on the existing situation and allow the respondents to express their views.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

The collected data through key informant interview and questionnaires are analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative data are analysed and presented using tabulations which present results in numbers and percentages. These numerical results are supported by qualitative descriptions and presentations from the analysis of data gathered mainly through interviews with government officials, CSO workers, and women and children beneficiaries.

3.8. Ethical Considerations

This study was conducted in line with relevant ethical considerations. Primarily the gathering of any data in the study is preceded by the act of informing each of the potential participants about the study and its purpose. It is only following the consent of the participants that both interviews and questionnaires are used to gather data. Thus, interviews with officials and beneficiaries of CSOs were held following the consent of respondents. In this regard, the researcher first described the objectives and purposes of the research to potential interviewees in a clear and unambiguous language. What is more, the data gathered from respondents through either interviews or questionnaires will be maintained in absolute confidentiality and will not be used in any means other than for the purpose of this study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION

This part of the paper presented and analyzed the data collected to seek appropriate answers for the basic questions raised under chapter one of this study. Data have been collected from the representatives of CSOs & women and child officers of the Kirkos Sub-City. This section presents the results of the primary data collected via questionnaire and interview. The results were arranged in line with the research question, literatures review & logically constructed questionnaire. The results are presented in tables showing frequency counts, percentage & statistical descriptive such as mean & standard deviation for each question and followed by descriptive explanations by supporting the explanation with interview results, as well as necessary secondary data triangulation has been made to support the explanation.

4.1. Basics of Kirkos Sub-City Civil Society Organizations

Article 56 of the Proclamation permitted Civil Society Organizations to have legal personality. Hence, societies shall acquire legal personality upon registration by the Agency. On the other hand, Article 56(2) proclaimed that membership in a Society shall not be transferred or passed to third parties. The organizational structure of the society shall be determined by its rules. The primary structure of the organization should include the general assembly, the necessary officers and an internal auditor. The general assembly of the society is the supreme and final decision making organ. The following points are declared by the proclamation:

- Any Society shall be open to a new member that fulfills the requirements of the Society.
- Any Society shall be managed by persons elected through the full participation of members.
- Every member of any Society shall have equal and one vote.

- No Society may admit or dismiss members except as provided by its rules.
- The member of any Society whose membership is terminated shall have the right to be heard by the executive organ before a final decision is made.
- Where the Society has Federal character and nomenclature, its work place and composition of the members shall show the representation of at least five Regional States.
- Ethiopian mass-based organizations may actively participate in the process of strengthening democratization and election, particularly in the process of conducting educational seminars on current affairs, understanding the platforms of candidates, observing the electoral process and cooperating with electoral organs.
- The rules of any Society shall be subject to amendment by the vote of a majority of members.
- Any Society shall, upon its member's request, disclose documents that show its activities.

A major challenge facing Civil Society Organizations in Addis Ababa and other parts of the country in general is achieving the financial stability required to consistently implementing quality projects and activities, and to serve as advocates for the interests of constituents. Generally speaking, there is no significant domestic support for the work of Civil Society Organizations, and it is not realistic to assume that there will be in the near term. The viability and sustainability of the Civil Society Organization sector is consequently quite fragile because of the scarcity of resources and the ongoing struggle for operating funds (Clark, 2000, pp. 13-14). Most Civil Society Organizations were created by voluntary individuals, and did not grow out of popular support. They lack constituencies, and are viewed as “providers” while the communities where they work are the “recipients.” During the Dergue, farmers’, women’s, and youth associations, including cooperatives, were formed

by imposition, and civil society consisted of *iddrs* (burial societies) and self-help traditional and community-based associations. Under the current government, there is a re-examination of Civil Society Organization in general, by their professional, business, ethnic, religious, labor federations, or sectorally-based (health, agriculture, education, etc.). They are seen as “cash cows,” donor focused, and not constituency based. Government considers them “flies in the 39 appointment.” The Kirkos Sub-City CSOs working on women and children sector is young and weak compared to other sub-cities in Addis Ababa such as Bole, Yeka, and Arada sub cities of Addis Ababa. They have not learned from the international organizations about having strong constituencies in their own countries (Spring, 2004). Public perceptions of civil society are often based on noting their affluence—seeing directors and employees having good salaries and driving around in nice cars (Horn-Consult, 2003). More critical are donors, government, and international organizations that make distinctions between ‘good’ and ‘bad’ CSOs.

3.2. Background Information of Participants

3.2.1. Education

Table 1: Educational Status of the respondents

Educational Status	No.	%
Cannot read and write	0	0%
Non-Formal education	1	1.96%
Grade 1-4 and Grade 4-8	10	19.6%
Grade 9-10)	7	13.73%
College, TVET graduate	5	9.8%
Degree, Master, Doctor and above	28	54.9%

Educational level of the respondents determines their level of understanding in different perspectives. It also has a direct impact on their response. When we see the educational background of the sample respondents, majority of respondents from the selected CSOs are

first degree and MA/MSc holders. As indicated in the table 1, from the total of sample of Kirkos sub-city CSOs working on women and children and among society in the organizations, there are no illiterate members among the respondents. Accordingly, about 1(1.96%) of the respondents attended informal education. About 10 (19.6%) of the respondents have completed grade 8. About 7(13.7%) of the respondents achieved grade 9-12 while about 5(9.8%) of the respondents graduated from TVET, university or college. A few, 4(7.84%) of the respondents are PhD holders. About 7(13.7%) are MA/MSc holders; about 10(19.6%) are BA/BSc holders. Just about 7 (13.7%) are Diploma holders.

3.2.2. Marital Status

Table 2: Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	No.	%
Married	24	47.1%
Single	17	33.33%
Divorced	1	1.96%
Widowed	2	3.92%
Separated	3	5.88%

Regarding marital status, the majority of the respondents (47%) are married while 17(33.33%) of the respondents are single or never married. Only a few, 1(1.96%) of the respondents, are divorced. About 3(5.88 %) of the respondents are widowed and 6(11.76%) of the respondents are separated.

3.2.3. Age of the respondents

Table 3: Age of the respondents

Age group	Count	% age
7-15	7	13.73
16-18	10	19.6
19-29	6	11.76
30 and above	28	54.9

Based on the finding, about 7(13.73%) of the respondents were in between 7-15 years, 10(19.6%) of the respondents were in between 16-18 years, 6(11.76%) of the respondents were in between 19-29 years and 28(54.9%) of the respondents were in between 30 and above years.

3.2.4. Position of Respondents Working in Civil Societies

Table 4: Job Description or Position of Respondents

Positions	Count	%
General manager	8	15.68%
Deputy manager	4	7.8%
other staff	14	27.5%
middle level manager	15	29.4%

About 8(15.7%) the respondents held General Manager post while about 4(7.8%) of the respondents were Deputy Manager. Yet, about 14(27.5%) of the respondents were other staff and 15(29.4%) of the respondents were middle level managers. Thus, background information of the respondents showed most of the respondents was first degree, master, and doctorate degree holders in their educational background.

It is obvious that the head of organizations have more knowledge and information regarding the activities of the organizations. Most importantly they are familiar with the external activities of the organizations. Their response is also important for the validity and quality of

the data collected. Data regarding positions of the sample respondents were also collected as it has an implication on the research objective. The table shows majority of the questionnaires distributed were answered by the general managers of each selected organization. As shown on the Table 4, about 8(15.7%) of the respondents are general managers; while 4(7.8%) are deputy managers. About 15(29.4%) were middle level manager and 14(27.4%) of them were other staff members.

3.3. Roles of Civil Society Organizations in Kirkos Sub-City Administration

Table 5: Table on Roles of CSOs in Kirkos

Item	Alternatives	Quantity	percentage
How hard your organization is working for rights of women and children?	High	6	11.8%
	Medium	8	15.7%
	Low	12	23.5%
	Weak/no hard	25	49%
	Total	51	100%
Do you think the role of civil society organization working on women and children varies from time to time in Kirkos sub city?	Yes	38	74.5%
	No	13	25.5%
	Total	51	100%
Does civil society organization in Kirkos sub city strictly follow health care of women and children in need?	Yes	19	37.3%
	No	32	62.7%
	Total	51	100%
The Addis Ababa city administration has made lots of efforts to improve the participation of civil society organization to supply quality education for women and children in Kirkos sub city?	Yes	10	19.6%
	No	41	80.4%
	Total	51	100%
Is there any instance that civil society organization has challenged the government in the formulation of public policy on women and children when the government is doing wrong	Yes	17	33.33%
	No	34	66.66%
	Total	51	100%
Are there open or good environments to work for women and children in Kirkos sub city	Yes	15	29.4%
	No	36	70.5%
	Total	51	100%

There are different forms of the CSOs in Ethiopia among those local based civil society organizations well understanding the problems of the society in the community. As we can see from the Table 5, it was hard for the CSOs to work in order to help women and children in Kirkos Sub-City. About 6 (11.76%) of the respondents said that the barrier to work for right of women and children are high; about 8(15.68%) said that medium; about 12(23.5%) of the respondents said that it is low; and about 25(49%) reported that no hard working. Most of the respondents responded that CSOs are not working hard to help children and women.

Following to this for the question supplied to make sure that civil society organizations working on women and children were changing their outlook toward their job of helping children and women down groups in Kirkos sub city as we can see from the above table 38(74.5%) of the respondents replied that civil societies outlooks are changing from time to time, this means that when government changes workers in the position upgrade or get another best job they leave totally what they work before in the community and forget their concern in their previous place of work . Whereas 13(25.5%) of the respondents replied that time change does not bring any change on civil society workers. So based up on the response the given response indicates that there is great impact of forgetting and leaving the role of civil society organizations working on women and children.

On the one hand, for the question supplied in order to check that whether the civil society organizations are strictly following the health issues of the economically poor women and children, as we can see from the Table 5 the responses of the respondents 19(37.3%) of the respondents replied that the civil society organizations are strictly following the economic problems of the women and children in relation to their health care in Kirkos sub city. About 38(74.5%) of the respondents replied that there is the great problem of supporting women and

economic problem in relation to their health care in the CSOs. So that most of the respondents responded that in Kirkos sub-city there is a problem of supporting women and children with the help of CSOs in the community. As civil servant they have great responsibility to help women and children sensitively in terms of different dimensions. Beside to this CSOs have the right given in order to involve and put their own influence in forming policy according to the drafted Proclamation number 1113/2019.

An attempt was made to know that if there was no any instant that CSOs challenged policy makers to benefit women and children in Kirkos sub-city. Specifically, about 17(33.33%) of the respondents replied “yes” . Likewise, about 34(66.66%) of the respondents replied that no; and most of the respondents response indicated that there is no instant that civil society organizations changed policy to help women and children in Kirkos sub city. Finally, Table 5 presented whether there is a conducive environment for providing work environment for children and women in Kirkos sub-city. In the Table 5, about 15(29.4%) of the respondents replied that “yes” and about 36(70.58%) of the respondents replied “no”. Generally, based upon the respondents report, there was no conducive environment provided by CSOs to women and children of Kirkos sub city.

3.4. Roles and Competences of CSOs working on Women and Children in Kirkos sub-city Administration

Table 6: Competences of CSOs working on Women and Children in Kirkos sub-city Administration

Competencies	Alternative	Quantity	percentage
Civil society organization in kirkos sub city search, examine and justify the appropriateness of competing policy options	Agree	6	11.76%
	Strongly agree	8	15.68%
	Neutral	10	19.6%
	Disagree	7	13.7%
	Strongly disagree	20	39.2%
	Total	51	100%
Enhance the quality of the policy about women and children	Agree	15	29.4%
	Strongly agree	4	7.8%
	Neutral	11	21.6%
	Disagree	3	5.9%
	Strongly disagree	17	33.33%
	Total	51	100%
Provision of training by Civil society organization, to develop the capacity of women and children?	Agree	7	13.7%
	Strongly agree	13	25.5%
	Neutral	10	19.6%
	Disagree	5	9.8%
	Strongly disagree	15	29.4%
	Total	51	100%
Minimizing policy making delay	Agree	12	23.5%
	Strongly agree	10	19.61%
	Neutral	4	7.8%
	Disagree	18	35.29%
	Strongly disagree	7	13.73%
	Total	51	100%
Strengthen government accountability toward women and children	Agree	10	19.6%
	Strongly agree	9	17.6%
	Neutral	2	3.9%
	Disagree	11	21.6%
	Strongly disagree	19	37.3%
	Total	51	100%
Enhance transparency in the policy making about women and children's	Agree	12	23.5%
	Strongly agree	5	9.8%
	Neutral	4	7.84%
	Disagree	17	33.33%
	Strongly disagree	13	25.5%
	Total	51	100%

Strengthening political activism of women and children	Agree	13	25.5
	Strongly agree	6	11.8
	Neutral	19	37.3
	Disagree	12	23.5
	Strongly disagree	0	0
	Total	51	100
Creating favorable institutional Structures in forming favorable policy helping children and women.	Agree	20	39.2%
	Strongly agree	23	45.1%
	Neutral	2	3.9%
	Disagree	2	3.9%
	Strongly disagree	4	7.8%
	Total	51	100%
Provision of training by Civil society organization, to develop the capacity of women and children?	Agree	7	13.7%
	Strongly agree	13	25.5%
	Neutral	10	19.6%
	Disagree	5	9.8%
	Strongly disagree	15	29.4%
	Total	51	100%
Reflect the insight of their view	Agree	10	19.61%
	Strongly agree	8	15.68%
	Neutral	7	13.73%
	Disagree	20	39.23%
	Strongly disagree	6	11.76%
	Total	51	100%
Bridge the human resource gap	Agree	15	29.4%
	Strongly agree	9	17.6%
	Neutral	2	3.9%
	Disagree	6	11.76%
	Strongly disagree	19	37.3%
	Total	51	100%
Empower the voice of Disadvantaged women and children	Agree	6	11.76%
	Strongly agree	8	15.7%
	Neutral	11	21.6%
	Disagree	4	7.8%
	Strongly disagree	22	43.1%
	Total	51	100%

In order to understand the competency of CSOs in influencing policy related to women and children in Kirkos sub city an assessment of key variables were used. This could serve as an instrument to provide policy options to the government. The respondents perceived that if they have appropriateness competency to influence and provide policy options related to

women and children. Table 6 illustrated that about 6(11.76%) agreed while about 8(15.68%) strongly agreed. This indicates that the majorities of the respondents either disagree or strongly disagree on the role of CSOs.

Similarly, the semiannually published magazine of FDRE ECSA expresses those societies, especially professional societies that have knowledge and skill of policy should develop their self by providing idea and input to policies and strategies via conducting multi-purpose and problem solving researches. However, the CSOs are not in position to carry out this responsibility during data collection in the sub-city.

Similarly, CSOs organizations are enhancing the quality of the policy for women and children. According to the results from the Table 6, the majority of the respondents did not take part in the process of state policy formulations. As illustrated in the Table 6, 15(29.4%), 4(7.8%), 11(21.6%), 3(5.9%), and 17(33.33%) were agreed, strongly agreed, neutral, disagreed, strongly disagreed on the level of participation in enhancing policies on women and children, respectively.

Likewise, creating favorable institutional structure for a better policy formulation of civil society organizations in important but the work far is limited among women and children in Kirkos sub-city. Accordingly, about 20(39.2%) agreed, 23(45.1%) strongly agreed ,2(3.9)% neutral 2(3.9)%, disagreed, and 4(7.8)% strongly disagreed on extent of creating favorable environment for better formulations. The result suggest that CSOs in Kirkos Sub-City has no problem of creating favorable institutional structure for better policy forming at least in principle to help women and children.

When the engagement of CSOs in the provision of training for the government officials and public policy formulation of women and children are seen, the competency of the CSOs is limited. Only about 7(13.7%) agreed that there is competency while about 13(25.5%) strongly agreed on the same. Whereas about 10(19.6%), 5(9.8%), and 15(29.4%) felt neutral, disagreed and strongly disagreed on the competency to provide training to the concerned bodies. Therefore, the result indicated that the CSOs have no adequate competency to provide training to the public policy formulators in order to contribute for the betterment of the life of children and women in Kirkos sub-city.

The interview with the representatives of the agency illustrated that most of the time, training is provided by experts in the CSOs who have the skills and knowledge. Women and Children focused CSOs were often not enrolled in the provision of training as they have limited experts in the area. Thus, provision of training was not the major role that was carried out by CSOs in Kirkos Sub-City.

As indicated in the Table 6 CSO workers participation in policy making process. Yet, this delayed the implementation of policy meant for women and children. Participants were asked if their participation minimizes the policy making delay. Accordingly, a significant number of respondents believed that as their participation minimized the delay of policy formulation for women and children. As such, about 12(23.5%) agreed with this view while about 10(19.6%) strongly agreed. A few, 4(7.8%), were neutral. i.e their position was not clear that can be positive or negative. About 18(35.3%) disagreed while 7(13.7%) strongly disagreed on the view that the CSOs' participation minimized the delay of policy implementation meant for women and children.

It was found out that the nature of participation of CSOs determines the time taken in the process of policy making with regarding to women and children. It means that active participation on the process policy making would minimize the delay of understanding and implementing policies. Moreover, participation minimizes time to familiarize with policy intents and resources required for the same.

The study assessed the existing human resource gap on the formulating policy related to women and children in Kirkos Sub-City. Accordingly, it was observed that a significant number of respondents were positive regarding to their roles in resolving the human resource problem for formulation of women and children policy. The result depicted that about 9(17.6%) strongly agreed on this opinion while 7(17.6%) agreed on their participation to address the human resource gaps to formulate policy for women and children. About 2(3.9%) were neutral. The remaining 6(11.8%) disagreed while about 19(37.3%) strongly disagreed on the same opinion. The result suggested that the participation of CSO's to address the human resource gap in the policy formulation process was so weak.

As depicted on Table 6, CSOs in Kirkos Sub-City working on women and children empowerment. The respondents felt that about 8 (15.7%) strongly agreed and about 6(17.76%) agreed that the CSOs address the voice of disadvantaged women and children. While about 11 (21.6%) were neutral in their opinion, about 4(7.8) % and about 22(43.1%) disagreed and strongly disagreed, respectively. The study revealed that the majority of the respondents strongly believed that empowering the voice of the disadvantaged women and children is one of the key roles of CSOs in the Sub-City. Most CSOs focuses on supporting the disadvantaged members of community. They are carrying out officially at policy makers processes. For example, they can lobby the member of the parliament to sensitize and inform

about the needs of the disadvantaged women and children so that the parliamentarians carry it forward.

Furthermore, various government stakeholders were on-board and accountable in Kirkos Sub-City. About 10(19.6%) strongly agreed and about 9(17.6%) agreed that the CSOs' role of strengthening government accountability is important. About 2(3.9%) were neutral. About 11(21.6%) disagreed on the role of strengthening the government accountability system while about 19 (37.3%) strongly disagreed. Therefore, respondents recognized that strengthening government accountability was one of the major roles the CSOs in the Kirkos Sub-City concerning women and children. Likewise, the majority of the respondents believe that their participation was not more transparent enough. Transparency is considered as the background to make government accountable to help women and children in Kirkos sub city.

In some cases, CSOs may engage in the political activism about women and children. In this point the respondents reflected that about 24(22.4%), 17(15.9%), 22(20.6%) and 7(6.5%) strongly agreed, agree, neutral, and disagreed on the attitude towards the role of strengthening political activism about women and children in Kirkos sub city. As such, most of CSOs have experiences of taking an active part in social and political activism of women and children. They have also indicated that there was no problem of political activism in Kirkos sub city.

3.5. The participation of CSOs working women and children within in Kirkos Sub-city

Table 7: Participation of CSOs working in Women and Children in in Kirkos Sub-City Administration

Item	Alternative	quantity	Percentage
1. Informing and mobilizing women and children in the Kirkos sub city level?	High	6	11.8%
	Medium	7	13.7%
	Low	18	35.3%
	Below the level	20	39.2%

	Total	51	100%
2. delegations of authority for women in Kirkos sub city	High	20	39.2%
	Medium	6	11.8%
	Low	14	27.5%
	Below the level	11	21.6%
	Total	51	100%
3. The interest of civil society organization working on women and children in Kirkos	High	18	35.3%
	Medium	12	23.5%
	Low	13	25.5%
	Below the level	8	15.7%
	Total	51	100%
4. Evolving active state policies in support of civil society	High	9	17.7%
	Medium	10	19.6%
	Low	24	47.1%
	Below the level	8	15.7%
	Total	51	100%
5. The degree of improving the life styles of women and children in need in Kirkos sub city?	High	12	23.5%
	Medium	10	19.6%
	Low	26	50.1%
	Below the level	3	5.9%
	Total	51	100%

Table 7 depicted that CSOs in Kirkos Sub-City are informing and mobilizing women and children to use their rights. Accordingly, about 6(11.8%) felt that the participation in this regard was high; about 7(13.7%) perceived medium; about 18(35.3%) said it is low; and the remaining 20(39.2%) of the respondents replied that informing and mobilizing the women and children in Kirkos sub-city CSOs is below expected. The study, thus, showed the CSOs have little efforts to mobilize and inform women and children to aware their rights.

The study came across that the delegation of the power for women is the level in the CSOs. They replied that about 20(39.2%) high, 6(11.8%) medium, 14(27.5%) low, and 11(21.6%) very low levels of delegation of power for women. It shows there is no problem of power delegation for women in Kirkos sub city of Addis Ababa.

The majority of the CSOs have strong interest on improving the life disadvantaged women and children. Accordingly, about 18(35.3%) showed high; about 12(23.5%) showed medium; about 13(25.5%), and about 8(15.7%) showed low and below the level, respectively. Thus, the majority of the respondents have an interest to participate even if their degree of participation is low. To this end, most CSOs have limited involvement in the policy to support women and children in Kirkos Sub-City. This remains a great problem in this concern within the CSOs.

3.6. The challenges of CSOs Working on Women and Children in Kirkos Sub-city Administration

Table 8: Challenges of CSOs working on Women and Children in Kirkos sub-city Administration

Variables	Alternative	Quantity	Percentage
Limiting policies and control of the government	Very high	28	54.9%
	High	10	19.6%
	Medium	2	3.9%
	Low	6	11.8%
	Very low	5	9.8%
	Total	51	100%
Government interference	Very high	22	43.1%
	High	12	23.5%
	Medium	7	13.7%
	Low	3	5.9%
	Very low	7	13.7%
	Total	51	100%
Lack of capacity of the organization	Very high	26	50.1%
	High	10	19.6%
	Medium	4	7.8%
	Very low	5	9.8%
	Low	6	11.8%
	Total	51	100%
Poor institutional arrangement	Very high	11	21.6%
	High	14	27.5%
	Medium	10	19.6%
	Low	11	21.6%
	Very low	5	9.8%
Lack of pressure from society	Very high	29	56.9%
	High	10	19.6%
	Medium	5	9.8%

	Low	3	5.9%
	Very low	4	7.8%
	Total	51	100%
Lack of trust from society.	Very high	12	23.5%
	High	12	23.5%
	Medium	17	33.3%
	Low	3	5.9%
	Very low	7	13.7%
	Total	51	100%
Less institutional work practice	Very high	30	58.8%
	High	7	13.7%
	Medium	7	13.7%
	Low	4	7.8%
	Very low	3	5.9%
	Total	51	100%
Corruption	Very high	28	54.9%
	High	12	23.5%
	Medium	4	7.8%
	Low	3	5.9%
	Very low	4	7.8%
	Total	51	100%
Weakness of academic institutions.	Very high	30	58.8%
	High	10	19.6%
	Medium	6	11.8%
	Low	2	3.9%
	Very low	3	5.9%
	Total	51	100%
Weak mass media	Very high	21	41.2%
	High	12	23.5%
	Medium	7	13.7%
	Low	6	11.8%
	Very low	5	9.8%
	Total	51	100%
Willingness of the government to allow the civil society organization on formulation of policy for women and children	Very high	11	21.6%
	High	10	19.6%
	Medium	10	19.6%
	Low	3	5.9%
	Very low	17	33.3%
	Total	51	100%
Lack of openness of public policy making process	Very high	26	50.1%
	High	10	19.6%
	Medium	4	7.8%

	Low	5	9.8%
	Very low	6	11.8%
	Total	51	100%
The absolute dearth of public debate.	Very high	11	21.6%
	High	10	19.6%
	Medium	10	19.6%
	Low	14	27.5%
	Very low	6	11.8%
	Total	51	100%

Table 8 demonstrates that the various challenges faced by civil society organizations working on women and children. These challenges affected the underperformance of CSOs working on women and children in Kirkos Sub-City. One of the key challenges is the limitation on policies of the government. The majority of the respondents agreed that there is a limited policy, which affected their participation in helping women and children in Kirkos Sub-City. It was reported that the government law is the most challenging obstacle. For example, the 10/90 policy is among the obstacles that limits the income from foreign sources to 10% of total income (ECSA, 2020). Society organizations may not need more money/capital like charity organizations as they are emphasizing to protect the rights and benefits of citizens especially women and children. The CSOs can achieve their plan by generating 10% from foreign source and 90% from internal source. CSOs can protect members' right by making their source from within the boundary of the country. For this reason, the 10/90 policy cannot be raised as a reason for their failure. The process of this policy considered different sources of income, for instance, they can participate on Income Generating Activities, which only belongs to their vision. As long as they do have those sources of income it is not necessary to be in need of external aid. The consistency of CSOs would be determined by their ability to strengthen their capability.

The study showed that the effect of government to control the CSOs working on women and children is observable on their activities. Accordingly, about 28(54.9%) of the respondents believe the extents is very high while about 10(19.6%) high. However, about 2(3.9%) reported medium; about 6 (11.8%) said low; and about 5(9.8%) of the respondents said that the extent is very low. The interference of the government was high. Besides, poor institutional arrangement was observed in Kirkos Sub-City.

In addition, the pressure from the community and ability to meet expectations found to be an obstacle for the CSOs' activities. About 29(56.9%) believe this aspect have very high, and about 10(19.6%) have high impact. While the remaining 5(9.8%), 3(5.9%), and 4(7.8%) of the respondents felt medium, low, and very low, respectively, on the impact of pressure from community on CSOs working on women and children. Likewise, the majority of the respondents reported (Table 8) that the lack of trust as well as the problem of hard working practice in the society was another obstacle on the performances of CSOs working on women and children in Kirkos Sub-City.

When we see the prevalence of corruption in the CSOs, about 28(54.9%) perceived very high level of corruption followed by 12(23.5%) who reported high. While about 4(7.8%) felt medium level of corruption, about 3(5.9%) and 4(7.8%) perceived low and very low levels of corruption among CSOs in Kirkos sub city, respectively. In this connection, the academic performances of the CSOs' staff were another challenge. The survey result indicated that about 30(58.8%) of respondents felt the problem is very high; about 10(19.6%) said high; about 7(13.7%) reported medium, about 6(11.8%) felt low and the remaining 3(5.9%) said very low challenges regarding academic performances of the staff. In other words, weak academic performances have had direct and/or indirect affects on the work of CSOs as the

academic institutions play key roles to produce a well-qualified employees. This was also that case during interviews held with the agency representative.

Another challenge came across was weak mass media arrangement. The roles that mass media could play are high. The result showed that about 21(41.2%) believed that the weakness of mass media was very high while others, 12(23.5%), said high. About 7(13.7%), 6(11.8%), and 5(9.8%) reported medium, low, and very low, respectively. This implies weakness of mass media to aware and influence the community at large affected work of CSOs. Often than not, the CSOs present their insight and idea through mass media but there is limited chance for it. This has also some sorts of connection with, as we found (Table 8), lack or moderate level of openness by CSOs to help women and children in Kirkos Sub-City.

The finding also concurs with pervious findings. For example, Clark, (2000) identified the weakness of the news media and academic institutions are the major contributors to the weakness of CSOs. In the same token, Ali (2015) confirmed that in developing countries mass media enterprises are operating in circumstances of varying degrees of repressive environment, political turmoil and other challenges related to their profession, knowledge gap and experience in their field were some of the obstacles tackling this regard. Operating in such circumstances, may hold back them from promoting social cohesion, disseminating and transmitting the voice of the voiceless in the public faces to support women and children in particular study area such as Kirkos Sub-City.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Discussion on Major Findings

5.1.1. Basic Features of CSOs

Before 1991 burial societies and self-help traditional associations were considered as civil society organizations. The rationale to establish civil society organizations is similar from organization to organization. Membership in a society cannot be transferred to a third party. Societies can arrange their organization by using their own rule. The final decision making body of civil society organizations is the general assembly that they have assigned at the time of establishment. Civil society organizations are governed by the FDRE ECSA proclamation No. 621/2009. The proclamation declares the rights and obligations of the society and other activities. The civil society organizations working on women and children were governed under this proclamation and Ethiopian society organizations are renewed in every two years.

5.1.2. CSOs working on Women and Children

Some civil society organizations, where this study was held, have an experience of participation on the women and children policy making but the Regularity of participation of the civil society organizations is not sufficient. Although, they have an interest to participate, they participate once in a blue moon. Additionally, the weak involvement of civil society organizations is reflected by their deficient experience of challenging the government, when formulating wrong policies about women and children. That is because of many reasons, which are indicated on the challenge section of analysis. Additionally, civil societies in Kirkos sub city a low level of achievement and insignificant focus to helping disadvantaged women and children due to different factors. Some writers pointed out that the proclamation by itself has a limiting impact on the participation of civil society organizations that are

helping women and children. This pointed out that Ethiopia provides less opportunity to the participation of civil society organizations working on women and children.

5.1.3 Contributions of CSOs in helping women and children Kirkos sub-city

Civil societies in Kirkos sub city are playing the role of informing their members regarding to their right, social, political, economic and other important issues to women and children and empowering them to better life survival. The other role of society's organizations is minimizing policy making delay regarding to women and children. A government without the enforcement of other policy making parties may take several times to formulate a single policy on the issues. Additionally, they minimize the human resource problem of the organizations. As we know different societies have different types of peoples with a different level of knowledge. So that, the participation of civil society organizations with this background relieves some load from the government. Furthermore, civil societies in Kirkos sub city empower the voice of disadvantaged women and children. Disadvantaged women and children are those peoples who cannot protect their rights and individuals that are not considered in the public helping concerned bodies. On the other hand, strengthening government accountability and enhancing transparency in empowering and helping disadvantaged women and children are the other face of their roles.

5.1.4. Roles of CSOs in Kirkos Sub-city

Civil society organizations have the role of providing voice for voiceless women and children in many dimensions such as economic, health and educational activities. Currently it is not important to ignore what has been done until today with help of civil society organizations in Kirkos sub city and in the whole country. But while assessing during this in Kirkos sub city there are many things to do on women and children as civil society organization in one sub city. The openings that directed with help of questioner and interview were following the

children and women in sub-city, life style they lead is below the standard something that should upgrade is many children and women under poverty in the sub city without visitor and children without family struggling with live in the area. Beside to this something that should be seen positively in side of government in helping children and women in Kirkos sub city is school feeding and uniform other educational materials and self-clean materials , food and food related supports with all community groups together while the researcher conducting with help of civil society organization working on women and children. Other things that need improvement in civil society organization to pass challenges and to work effectively their role on women and children is hard working, institutional arrangement, mobilization of women and talking about children problems, understanding and timely follow up of women and children in need to help, trying to avoid government illegal interference, supporting, motivating and attracting responsible workers to this sector to help women and children in Kirkos sub city. The analysis of response collected is also indicating those and above listed weakness of civil society organization in performing their role and loss of passing ability to the indicated challenges in Kirkos sub city.

5.1.5. Potential Challenges of CSOs Working on Women and Children in Kirkos Sub-city

As stated on the analysis part of the study, this study divided the purpose of study in to two categories. The first category covers, roles that are raised from within the organization. On the other hand the challenges are caused from beyond the control of the organization. Poor institutional arrangement and less institutional practice of work on women and children related activities are the internally originated problems that hinder civil society organizations from contributing to a better helping of disadvantaged women and children in Kirkos sub city. In the first case, civil society organization has the role of providing voice for voiceless society of a given area of the community in terms of different dimension without internal

external influence. But this role one by other is limited by different factors such as lack of interest and lack of economic, awareness and environmental social influences. Additionally, lack of capacity is another internal obstacle faced by civil society organizations. Limiting policies of government, especially 10/90 policy, is the major external obstacle that hold back Kirkos sub city civil society organizations from contributing help for women and children. Similarly, government interference and lack of pressure from the community can be considered as an obstacle. Weakness of academic institutions, mass media, absence of public debate, lack of willingness of the government and lack of openness to help women and children also destruct the activity of civil society organizations.

5.2. Conclusions

As discussed on the above sections, the study focused on the roles and challenges of civil society organizations working on women and children in Kirkos sub city. For this reason, it has been seen relevant literatures review and documents, and gathered primary data from civil society organizations and women and children affairs office and concerned bodies of women and children charities and societies agency. As a result, the researcher concluded the following points based on the analysis.

The civil society organizations have an experience of weak participation on the policy making process providing benefit for disadvantaged women and children. Accordingly, the organizations registered low achievement on helping disadvantaged women and children in Kirkos sub city of Addis Ababa. Eventually, the investigation noticed that the degree and regularity of participation of civil society organizations in Kirkos sub city is less weak because of that disadvantaged women and children are not satisfactorily empowered and helped in current situation due to different factors on civil society organizations. There are some reasons that have indicated as an impediment. These obstacles have a momentous effect

on the achievement and contribution of civil society organizations to help women and children in Kirkos sub city. Furthermore, the findings of the study, as discussed earlier, were in agreement with some roles of civil society organizations and the obstacles, whereas it differs on some points. Civil society organizations are not actively participating on the public policy formulation process that helps women and children in the society. The participation of civil societies is not guaranteed constitutionally, as indicated on the document review section, the government does not enhance the participation of civil society organizations working on women and children as much as possible.

In addition, the internal and external challenges hamper the involvement and activity of civil society organizations working on women and children to perform their role effectively. Those challenges have impact on the low performance record of civil society organizations working on women and children in Kirkos sub-city. For that matter, recommendation is provided to suggest the major improvement areas. Although the current study was based on small sample participants as well as used a convenience sample for conducting the research, this study makes significant contributions to assist in our understanding to fit over the roles and pass over challenges of civil society organizations to formulate and provide competent and significant help for voiceless women and children in Kirkos sub-city. Also government lack of openness in policy formulation affected the women and children negatively in leading lack of good education, health, shelter and food. Moreover, lack of transparency, good governance, institutional arrangement ,weak mass media harmed the women and children lead to loss of social service and do not kept their right effectively in Kirkos sub city.

5.3. Recommendations

Considering the findings and conclusion part of the study, the researcher forwarded the following recommendations which might provide better understanding about the roles and challenges of civil society organizations working on women and children in Kirkos sub-city, and for contribution of civil society organizations effective power and enhance in the community.

5.3.1. Recommendation for policy

1. The government, especially Kirkos sub city social affairs office need to revise their structural arrangement and include the civil society organization in policy formulation of women and children in Kirkos sub city actively as part of one of their activities.
2. The Kirkos sub city social affairs office need to enhance civil society organizations to provide policy inputs concerning to women and children in Kirkos sub city.
3. The policy 10/90 and 40/60 for the source of fund for foreign and domestic civil society organization should be revised.
4. The policy making process should incorporate the interest of the community and specially should consider the current situation of disadvantaged women and children in Kirkos sub city. The quality of policies should be high by including women and public discussions, Ideas come from different angle and when the community's interest is considered to help women and children that loosed their voice in terms of different dimensions. If the civil society organizations interest is reflected on the policy concerning to women and children the result they will be committed to ensure development of their fit their role and pass over different challenges in Kirkos sub city, and they feel as stakeholder of the women and children in the sub city unless the result will be the reverses. So that, to include the interest of the society participating civil society organizations to help women and children

will be an ideal decision, because they are kin to the majority. this should be done by represented legislative body from the sub city in the parliament

5. The Kirkos sub city government should avoid the limiting policies that hinder the activities of civil society organizations working on women and children. Therefore, there is a need to revise the limitation of policies that hinder and incapacitate civil society organizations working on women and children in Kirkos sub city. This should be done by parliament members of the sub city.
6. Policy advocacy is one of the reasons for the establishment of Kirkos sub city civil society organizations working on women and children, but the researcher become aware of that they are not considered it as their major role. So, it will be necessary if civil society organizations make it as one of their performance measurement criteria.

5.3.2. Recommendation for social work practice

1. The Diaspora, investors and every interested individual in Kirkos sub city should make a strong linkage between civil society organizations working on women and children and other relevant organizations, like mass media and academic institutions sponsors and promotion should be made for above indicated bodies by CSOs.
2. All civil society organizations have the capacity to research women and children problems and can reflect it on the account of all workers in the organization. But as we have seen on the above section the societies are not recognizing part of their activities. So that, societies need to make it part of their activities and it becomes their financial get way and then they can fit their role pass over the challenges discussed above.
3. In general, the current solution on the challenges of civil society organization is determined by the will of the Government. Therefore, the researcher suggests the kirkos sub city government to change its attitude and policy towards civil society organizations

working on women and children and can get or benefit a lot from their roles played in solving the women and children problem in Kirkos sub city.

4. The civil society should develop their attitude towards their roles and try to provide possible potentials to pass over challenges in working with disadvantaged women and children. The society should change attitude toward helping disadvantaged women and children in the Kirkos sub city.

5. Civil society organizations all should work hard to change the life of children and women in terms of building awareness in the society, in speaking voice of voiceless women and children Kirkos sub city

6. Women's affairs, children office, police, justice and other Non-governmental organizations like UNICEF should help disadvantaged women and children in Kirkos sub city.

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Appendix 1: Questionnaire

Section one: Background Questions

Section 1. personal background – Demographics		
S.N↓	QUESTION	DESCRIPTION
1.1	What is your marital status?	1= Married 2= Single 3= Widowed 4= Divorced 5= Separated
1.2	Age group	1= 7-15 3= 19-29 2 =16-18 4= 30and above
1.3	Sex	1 = Male) 2 = Female)
1.4	Educational status	1=Cannot read and write 2= Non-normal education 3=Grade 1-4= Grade 4-8 5=Grade 9-10) 5=Grade 11-12 7= College, university, TVET graduate 8= degree, master, doctor and above

CODE	[][] [][] Eg. [0] [6]	Questionnaire ID. Use only four digits. Get cluster number from the provided list.	[][][][] [][][][]
			Alternatives
City:		Woreda:	
Sub-city:			
Interview date: [dd/mm/yyyy] [/ /]		Start time: [:]	
Finish time: [:]			

Section two: Role Related Questions

S/N↓	Section 2. role related Questions (To be asked to women and children respondents)	
2.1	How hard your organization is working for rights of women and children?	1= high 3= medium 3= low 4= no hard work
2.2	Do you think the role of civil society organization working on women and children varies from time to time in kirkos sub city?	1. Yes 2. No
2.3	Does civil society organization in kirkos sub city strictly follow health care of women and children in need?	1. Yes 2. No
2.4	. The Addis Ababa city administration has made lots of efforts to improve the participation of civil society organization to supply quality education for women and children in kirkos sub city?	.1 Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 5 Disagree 5. Strongly disagree
2.5	. Is there any instance that civil society organization has challenged the government in the formulation of public policy on women and children when the government is doing wrong in kirkos	1. Yes 2. No
2.6	Are there open or good environments to work for women and children in kirkos sub city?	1. Yes 2. No

Section – 3 challenge related questions

s/n	Item	Agree	Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
3.1	Civil society organization in Ethiopia search, examine and justify the appropriateness of competing policy options					
3.2	Enhance the quality of the policy about women and children					
3.3	Creating favourable institutional structures					
3.4	Provision of training by CSOs, to develop the capacity of women and children?					
3.5	Reflect the insight of their view					
3.6	Minimizing policy making delay					
3.7	Bridge the human resource gap					
3.8	Empower the voice of Disadvantaged women and children					
3.9	Strengthen government accountability toward women and children					
3.10	Enhance transparency in the policy making about women and children's					
3.11	Strengthening political activism of women and children					

Section 4 participation related questions

s/n	Item	High	Medium	Low	Below the level
4.1	. Informing and mobilizing women and children in the kirkos sub city level?				
4.2	. Strengthening political activism of women and children				
4.3	delegations of authority for women in kirkos sub city				
4.4	The interest of civil society organization working on women and children in kirkos Evolving active state policies in support of civil society				
4.5	. The degree of improving the life styles of women and children in need in kirkos sub city is				

Section 5. Question related with challenges of civil society organizations

no	Item	Very high	High	moderate	Low	Very low
5.1	1 The limiting policies and regulations of government					
5.2	2 Government Interference					
5.3	3 Lack of interest of Organization					
5.4	4 Lack of capacity of organization					
5.5	5 Poor institutional arrangement					
5.6	6 Lack of pressure from the society					
5.7	7 Lack of trust from the society					
5.8	Of participation					
	8 Less institutional work practice					
5.9						
5.9	Corruption					
5.10	Weakness of the academic Institutions					
5.12	Weak mass media arrangement					
5.13	13 Willingness of the government to allow civil society organization to participation on the formulation of policy on women and children					

5.14	14 Lack of openness of the public policy making process					
5.15	15 How do you contrast the gender equality of women in kirkos sub city with other sub city?					
5.16	The absolute dearth of public Debate					

Appendix 2: Interview Questions

Hello,

My name is Tigist Wondimu and I am a student at m St.Mary's University in the department of Social Work. I am gathering information on the roles and challenges of civil society organization working on women and children in Kirkos Sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The purpose of this interview is to gather information about the roles which civil society organizations are playing in the lives of women and children in Addis Ababa City, Kirkoss sub-city. Therefore, your kind cooperation is very vital to the successful accomplishment of the research. I can assure you that your responses are utilized only for this academic research. You are being asked to participate in this study because of your work relevance to the issues investigated under this study. I will ask you a series of questions that would take about 60 minutes. It is your choice whether or not to take part in this interview. If you are willing to participate, you are still entitled not to answer any question or to stop the interview at any time. If you are not willing to participate, it will not affect you in any way. The information that you will provide me will be kept confidential and your name will not be identified by any means. Before we begin, do you have any questions about the survey? Shall I continue my questions? If "Yes" Continue...

1. How do you see the political environment of civil society organization working on women and children in Kirkos sub city area?

3How the government is enhancing the participation of civil society organizations in working in the areas of women and children in Kirkos sub city?

5. What do you think are the major challenges facing civil society organizations working on women and children in Kirkos sub city?

6. How do you evaluate the major achievements of your organization in addressing the needs and problems of women and children?

8. How your civil society organization generate fund to finance its undertakings in the areas of women and children?

I would like to say thank you for your cooperation!