



National University of Science and Technology

Think in Other Terms



FACULTY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM AND MEDIA STUDIES

An evaluation of the effectiveness of gender-based planning in non-governmental organisations' (NGOs) developmental programs. A case study of four Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in the Western Region of Zimbabwe.

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Abstract

This study was carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of gender based planning in non-governmental organisations' (NGOs) developmental programs. A case study of four Community Based Organisations (CBOs) located in the Western region of Zimbabwe.

The hypothesis of the study is that developmental projects should be implemented with the aspect of gender equality being taken into consideration. However, it has often proved difficult to engage both males and females in the program or projects due to perceptions that both men and women have about gender assigned roles.

The researcher utilised qualitative research method to evaluate the effectiveness of gender based planning in NGO developmental projects. Four Community-based Organisations (CBOs), that is, Asizamani Orphan Care Trust (OCT) in Mangwe District- Matabeleland South, Mathabiswana (OCT) in UMguza District-Matabeleland North, Mpumelelo and Lumene (OCT) in Gwanda- Matabeleland South, were used as case studies that would be used to draw conclusion on the gender-based planning in the development field. Data from the four CBOs communities was collected through in-depth interviews, questionnaires and focus group discussions (FGDs). Purposive sampling was used basing on who would be appropriate for the study. A total number of 104 participants comprising of community leaders, play centre mentors, village caregivers, CBO staff, child committee members, CBOs' Board members and the communities of the four CBOs participated in the study.

The study revealed that communities are yet to accept that both men and women are able to foster development through participating equally in programs. It also revealed that men tend to participate more in high income generating projects while women participate in low income generating projects. Due to such participation, women usually end up with high workload than men. At the end of the research, the researcher came up with recommendations that can be used to encourage participation among men and women in the communities. For development to be attained, both men and women need to work together and neither sex should be disadvantaged by any project that they participate in.