









the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well located. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well matched to the skills of women. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the local context in which a project is implemented. This includes a thorough understanding of the community's needs, values, and culture. It is essential to engage with the community from the very beginning, ensuring that their voices are heard and their input is valued. This process of community engagement is not a one-time event but a continuous one that evolves as the project progresses.

The second part of the paper explores the challenges that often arise in community-based projects. These challenges can range from a lack of resources and funding to a lack of community buy-in and support. It is important to anticipate these challenges and develop strategies to address them proactively. For example, building strong relationships with community leaders and organizations can help to secure the necessary resources and support.

The third part of the paper discusses the importance of monitoring and evaluation in community-based projects. This involves setting clear, measurable goals and objectives at the outset of the project and then regularly tracking progress against these goals. Monitoring and evaluation are not just about assessing the impact of the project but also about learning from the experience and making adjustments as needed. This iterative process is key to the success of any community-based project.

The final part of the paper offers some concluding thoughts and recommendations for future practice. It emphasizes the need for a holistic approach to community-based projects, one that takes into account the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of the community. It also calls for a commitment to transparency and accountability, ensuring that the project is managed in a way that is open and accessible to the community.