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MA THESIS

**THE CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF URBAN POVERTY REDUCTION AT
WOLKITE TOWN, GURAGHE ZONE**

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**CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF URBAN POVERTY REDUCTION
AT WELKITE TOWN, GURAGHE ZONE.**

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of Governance And Development Studies,
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Masters of Degree in Developmental Planning and Management

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I, the undersigned declare that this research is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of materials used for this thesis has been duly acknowledged.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Kinfe Degif Muzir was born in April 5, 1987 in Cheha jato Kebele, Cheha Woreda Gurage Zone, central Ethiopia regional state. He attended his Elementary school at Jato primary school from 1991-1998 and Secondary School at Gubre Abafransua secondary school from 1999-2000 and preparatory School at wolkite Yaberus Secondary and Preparatory School from 2001-2002 respectively. He joined Diredawa University in 2003 and received his B.Sc. Political science and international relation in 2005. He finally joined Wolkite University in 2011 to pursue his Master's degree in Development planning and management.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DFID	Department for International Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HDI	Human Development Index
PPS	Proportionate to Population Size
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNNPRS	Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ZOFED	Guraghe Zone Finance and Economic Development

ABSTRACT

Today the concern of urban poverty is a common agenda and a serious issue of the globe. Particularly, it is the serious problem in developing country. In Ethiopia, poverty is the critical development challenges facing the country. The general objective of this study is to examine and explain the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction at welkite town, guraghe zone. The specific objectives of the study are assessing the socioeconomic factors contributing to urban poverty; explain the challenges of urban poverty reduction at the wolkite town evaluate the effectiveness of current poverty reduction strategies and identify community-led initiatives and their impact in the study area. To answer the study objectives, data were collected by a structured questionnaire from 396 respondents' selected using simple random sampling technique and analyzed by statistical software packages such as STATA and Microsoft Excel. Thus, depending on the study the primary socio-economic factors contributing to urban poverty in wolkite town, the challenges and prospects of poverty reduction in the town, local government policies impact poverty alleviation efforts, effectiveness of community participation at poverty reduction in the town, barriers that are residents face in accessing basic services such as healthcare, sanitation, and housing and what type of successful poverty reduction strategies were implemented at the town was analyzed. Budget allocation and implementation also needs to reconsider for the support of urban poor's for creating opportunities to turnout from poverty line. Unusual assumptions for being poor should be considered in policy implementation and the advantage of community and non-governmental organizations participation at urban poverty reduction activities probably impacted the success of the task, lack of accessible and quality education and, dependency on few opportunities that are implemented by government, lack of job opportunities specially for youths, lack of infrastructure to support small and medium enterprises etc. were the major factors contributed for urban poverty . Because of the seriousness of the problem measures like improve housing and transportation infrastructure to address the high housing, strengthen healthcare services to improve healthcare accessibility, boost government and community collaboration, support food security and livelihood programs to combat food insecurity and Promote sustainable development practices to address concerns over the sustainability of poverty reduction programs.

Key words: environmental protection, binary logistic regression.

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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) now aim for all people to be free of poverty and hunger by 2030 (Beegle et al., 2016 and SDG Center for Africa (SDGC/A), 2019). Despite the fact that the world's poor people are concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia (UNDP,2019), Sub-Saharan Africa has the worst situation, with 41 percent of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day and the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) in the world at 0.537.(UNDP, 2018). By all accepted metrics of poverty, Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries according to various study findings (UNDP Ethiopia, 2018; UNDP, 2018). Ethiopia's HDI rating is 0.463, which is lower than the average of Sub-Saharan African nations (0.537) and even lower than the low human developed countries (0.50), according to the 2019 UNDP human development report.

Poverty is described in different ways. Historically, the concept of poverty mainly evolve around income and consumption which remains the core of the concept today (Ludi and Bird, 2007). It has evolved from the 19th century idea about subsistence needs 'what a person needs to survive. During mid-20th century, conceptualization of poverty is considered lacking basic needs', extending the subsistence idea by also including basic facilities and services such as healthcare, sanitation, and education, to the late 20th century understanding of poverty as relative deprivation, including income and other resources, as well as social conditions: (Ibid). Even though poverty was defined by one dimensional measure, such as income. As a result of Conceptual evolution in understanding poverty, it was realized that only one indicator alone can capture the multiple aspects that constitute poverty.

The multidimensional poverty encompasses a number of elements that contribute to poor people's deprivation, including bad health, a lack of education, an inadequate living standard, and a lack of income, disempowerment, terrible working conditions, and the fear of violence (Arjun 2013). One of the striking features of the spatial distribution of development process in underdeveloped countries is the speed with which urbanization is taking place. Currently an

estimated one third of all urban residents are poor, which represents one quarter of the world's total poor (Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula, 2007).

The general knowledge and understanding of poverty has increased enormously over the past decade through poverty assessments, city level studies, academic research and other analytical work. Many studies of poverty are carried out at the national level. The poverty assessments typically include a rich analysis of poverty at country level, but say little about the dynamics of urban poverty. In those where information has been disaggregated, typically the breakdown is for urban and rural or at the state level. This level of disaggregation, however, does not tell much about what is happening within cities or details on the issues for the urban poor which are necessary foundations for policy formulation (Judy 2008).

Most researchers addressed urban poverty in the African context, citing the special significance of the continent's colonial history. Rural-urban migration has been fueled by high concentration in cities of health, education, and other public facilities that are rarely found in rural areas. Yet inadequate industrial growth has driven increasing proportions of the population--up to 70 percent to the informal sector economy. During post-colonial factors also lie behind today's urban problems, particularly weak local government and the over centralization of state power that has contributed to rampant corruption (Akin 2005). To create a conceptual framework for action, it is first necessary to understand that colonial powers tried to integrate African economies that were essentially peasant-based into the global capitalist economy. Most African scholars emphasized the importance of kinship, which determines all the critical factors of production.

One of the sub-Saharan countries in Africa, Ethiopia has an estimated 35 million people who are subjected to abject poverty. This is roughly around 44 percent of the current population. Over 12 million of these people are severely affected by food insecurity. The majority live in rural areas, and their major means of survival is their involvement in agriculture. It should also be noted that around 80 percent of Ethiopians depend on agriculture as their primary means of livelihood. The severe arid condition caused by lack of rainfall, as well as civil disputes, tends to increase the number of people who are affected by poverty (ibid). Increased rates of poverty, food insecurity, and water scarcity are just few of the many negative effects of climate change to pastoralists and small-scale farmers in Ethiopia. While it is true that Ethiopia is no longer a stranger to climate

variability, considering the fact that it has suffered from droughts that caused famine and hunger in the past, there is still a great chance that the climate changes will make the lives of poor Ethiopians even more difficult. This dominant feature is clearly evident in the development dynamics of Ethiopia.

Although Ethiopia has been the home of one of the ancient civilization of the world, its socio economic and political basis and physical characteristics have not been able to establish a strong urban culture. Even today Ethiopia represents one of the least urbanized countries of the world with less than 14 percent of its population living in urban areas (CSA 94). The reality in present day Ethiopia as well as in the past has been for a steady flow of human and material resources from rural to urban areas. Cities do not give much that would help the development gap between rural and urban areas.

A majority of the population in low and middle-income countries now resides in urban areas. This urbanization, despite lower urban poverty levels compared to rural areas, has led to a surge of rural poor into cities. As a result, the urban poor are growing faster than the overall population (Ravallion et al. 2009). Thus, poverty reduction strategies designed for rural areas must adapt to urban contexts (Gentilini 2015). For example, Ethiopia, after 13 years of its rural public works programme (PSNP), launched its urban counterpart, the UPSNP (Urban Productive Safety Nets Program), in 2018. However, there is a notable gap in research on urban versus rural anti-poverty strategies. Cities have higher rates of wage labor participation and less seasonality in labor demand than rural areas. Urban households may join public works at the expense of private sector work, thereby reducing income gains from participating in the program. Additionally, if public works crowd out labor supply to the private sector, private sector wages may go up (Imbert and Papp 2015). The rise in wages could have more negative effects on private sector employment in urban labor markets, which are likely more competitive than rural labor markets, where employers often have market power (Muralidharan et al. 2023). Methodologically, estimating these effects is challenging due to cities' interconnectedness via transport, causing local labor market effects to spill over across neighborhoods in ways that are not only based on geographical proximity.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Many writers define poverty in various ways based on the objective they want to achieve. Stating alternatively, there is no comprehensive and generally accepted definition of poverty. In most studies, the concept of poverty is closely related to measurement approach used in their study. Nevertheless, poverty is a multidimensional issue which describes a variety of interrelated and reinforcing deprivations (UN- High Commission for Human Right, 2012). It can also be understood from the perspectives of income and capability poverty (JICA, 2011). The income dimension focus on income and consumption while the capability dimension of poverty focus on political, socio-cultural, economic, human, and protective capabilities. Thus, poverty is a multifaceted problem to human being which requires different measures. WB (2021) and GIZ (2015) documented that Ethiopia is Africa's second most populous country with rapid economic growth and abundant resources in the one hand and an entrenched poverty on the other hand. Poverty is one of the major problems of Ethiopia, and the percentage of people living with poverty is substantial. It is one of the poorest countries in the world with a lowest per capita

income as a result of prolonged war, drought, and other natural disasters such as floods, earthquake, locust and the recent political instability. The share of population living under poverty was 30% in 2012 although it was declined to 24% in 2016 (WB 2021). Moreover, UNDP (2018) indicated that headcount poverty was dropped to 23.5% in 2015. Therefore, both of the evidences suggested that more than 20 million people of the country are living with poverty.

As poverty is a deep-rooted problem of the country, poverty reduction becomes the most important objective of policy makers. For instance, during the sustainable development and poverty reduction program (SDPRP), the main objective of the government was poverty reduction along with macroeconomic stability (MOFED, 2002). Moreover, the Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia was focused poverty reduction as the main objective of the government (NPC, 2015). To achieve the poverty reduction objective, various strategies were forwarded by governments such as encouraging the growth of agriculture sector, micro and small enterprises, infrastructure development, credit access and many others. In addition, this study was posited that the financial behavior of households has significant implication for the poverty reduction of households by influencing financial behavior such as spending, saving, borrowing and pricing behaviors (United Nations, 1993).

This study was focused mainly on the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction at welkite town, and assesses what are the major challenges in order to tackle urban poverty at the study area, which mechanisms were employed at the town administration for reducing the number of urban poor's, what are the role or contribution of the societies at the town for poverty reduction and the like issues were addressed.

Urban problems along with infrastructure developments were also fueled sub urbanization trends in developing nations through the trend for core cities inside nations tend to continue to become ever denser. According to Cheru (2005) in Ethiopia most of urban population now lives in shanty towns, which as seen as breeding grounds, for social problems such as crime, drug, addiction alcoholism, poverty and unemployment. Therefore, this study was conducted to address the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction at wolkite town on the livelihood of urban dwellers and the roles governmental institutions in the rehabilitation and support to the urban poor's.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General objective

General objective of study was to investigate the realities of the urban poor's and explain the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction at Wolkite town Gurage Zone.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

1. To assess the socioeconomic factors contributing to urban poverty reduction.
2. To examine the challenges of urban poverty reduction at the Wolkite town.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness government strategies on basic needs of the urban poor.
4. To explain the role of Community-Led Initiatives and their impact on poverty reduction.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are the primary socio-economic factors contributing to urban poverty in Wolkite Town?
2. What are the challenges and prospects of poverty reduction in the town?
3. How do local government policies impact poverty alleviation efforts in Wolkite Town?
4. How can community participation enhance the effectiveness of urban poverty reduction programs?
5. What barriers do residents face in accessing basic services such as healthcare, sanitation, and housing?
6. What successful poverty reduction strategies have been implemented in similar urban contexts, and how can they be adapted to Wolkite Town?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The issue of urban poverty is multifaceted and it has numerous effects on the livelihood assets of urban dwellers in the case of building up town for industry and housing.

This study was focused on the investigation of the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction at wolkite town on the urban residents' livelihood and affected people in relation to the local urban government intervention strategy and programs for the promotion of creating sustainable livelihood. To this end, the finding of the research have paramount significance for urban development administrators, experts, decision makers, researchers, and academicians in making informed decision based on realities on the ground.

This study also used to conduct further research to address the concern of urban poverty and create safe and quality urban livelihood for those who lived in urban area. Then also, serves as to

understand current or now environmental problems that is infrastructure for the urban residents and helps administrators and municipality employees of the town to take the information about the challenges and prospects of urban poverty and conducted problems. Hence, the study was significant for urban administrators and researcher as input in planning and contribution for existing knowledge for sustainable town development and provides information for those who will like to conduct detailed and reliable studies on the challenges and prospects of urban poverty on the livelihood of urban residents at the study area.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Thematically, the study was focused on the challenges and prospects of urban poverty. The scope of the study was geographically bounded to Wolkite town administration, which is the administrative center of Gurage Administration Zone, in SNNPR Regional State. Thus, the study deals with the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction which exists on socio-economic conditions of the livelihoods.

Considering whole population in the study area is too expensive in terms of resources (time, materials, finance and other logistics). Therefore, the research was delimited to four kebeles of the Wolkite town, those practiced wide spread urban expansions and large numbers of societies are existed.

1.7 Expected Limitations of the Study

It is hard to imagine for a study of this kind could possibly be without limits. The fact that this study is planned to be conducted in Welkite town, which was the capital of Guraghe zone, raises the key question of representation for a bigger image. Hence, it is probable that the result may not necessarily represent the reality for the entire districts of Guraghe zone. Even though the issue of urban poverty is extremely different; the study would only be limited to assess the challenges and prospects on urban poverty reduction on welkite town and to identify the major factors and its possible interventions. The study was also limited only in Guraghe Zone welkite town and sectorial staffs working in the area. When undertaking the study, there were expected limitations that may face. Therefore, the study was mainly focused on assessing the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction and its existing condition at the study area. As a result of this fact, the problems related to accessing the respondents according to the sample size might challenge the data collection process.

Moreover, there were other expected limitations; especially at financial, time and resource and lack of enough skill knowledge or experienced respondents in some issues of the study, then also accessing of the respondents for the study were also among the problems for the research. Though, the researcher was used additional facilitators which help in the data collection process to ease the task and the resource scarcities were managed by efficient utilization of finance and time. The political condition of the town was another problem during data collection.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The study was organized into five chapters as follows. The first chapter introduces the reader with the study. It highlights the challenges and prospects of urban poverty and the objectives that are intended to be achieved. It was focused on the statement of the problem, research questions, general as well as specific objectives of the study, significance of the study and delimitation or scope of the study and operational definition of terms. Chapter two was provided relevant review literatures and conceptual frame work for study area components whereas Chapter three presents the methodology of the research, research design and the back ground or description of the study site expansion. Chapter four focused on data presentation, analysis and interpretation. Finally chapter five was summarizing the main finding of the research, the conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURES

2.1 The Concept of Urban and Urbanization

Today, some 56% of the world's population – 4.4 billion inhabitants – lives in cities. This trend is expected to continue, with the urban population more than doubling its current size by 2050, at which point nearly 7 of 10 people will live in cities. With more than 80% of global GDP generated in cities, urbanization can contribute to sustainable growth through increased productivity and innovation if managed well.

However, the speed and scale of urbanization brings challenges, such as meeting accelerated demand for affordable housing, viable infrastructure including transport systems, basic services, and jobs, particularly for the nearly 1 billion urban poor who live in informal settlements to be near opportunities. Rising conflicts contribute to pressure on cities as more than 50% of forcibly displaced people live in urban areas. In the face of the diverse urban definitions, international reporting and comparisons of urban populations does elicit a degree of conformity, but the differences can be misleading. In most countries with size criteria, the minimum size ranges from 1,000 to 5,000. Extremes, however, include Sweden where a built-up area with at least 200 households, with gaps of no more than 200 meters between them, is defined as urban; and Mali, where the censuses up to 1987 used a cut-off of 5,000, the 1998 census used a cut-off of 30,000 and the 2009 census used a cut-off of 40,000.

Urbanization, in conventional terms, refers to the process through which society is transformed from one that is predominantly rural in economy, culture and lifestyle, to one that is predominantly urban. Typically, it is defined as the simple proportion of a nation's population residing in areas that are classified by national census authorities as urban areas (United Nations, 1996). It implies that general increase in population number who moves from rural to urban areas because of finding of good wage work and sustainable living condition.

Urbanization is primarily the outcome of (net) migration from rural to urban areas. The expansion of urban boundaries and the formation of new urban centers (mostly the reclassification of what were previously villages as they grow or develop to meet national urban criteria) also contribute to urbanization, but it should be kept in mind that migration is also an

important driver behind the formation of new urban centers and the spatial expansion of old ones (Gordon & David, 2014).

Urbanization is being accelerated in the world with developing countries the major contributors. World urban population is expected to increase by 2.5 billion people in 2050 with Africa and Asia contributing about 90%. This process limits availability of farmland in peri-urban villages which causes the farm households to seek employments in the urban labor market for a living. When livelihoods forced to shift from rural to urban, some farm households might enhance their assets easily while others might be worse off than when they live in the rural setting and become susceptible to poverty. Yet, the attention in policy as well as the academia has been on migrants to urban (United Nations, 2012 cited in Tsegaye, 2014, p.2).

Africa is urbanizing fast. Its rate of urbanization soared from 15 percent in 1960 to 40 percent in 2010, and is projected to reach 60 percent in 2050 (UN Habitat 2010). Different literature suggests that the link between urbanization and industrialization may not be universal. Urbanization in Africa especially in Sub-Saharan Africa may have been generated by development of natural resource exports rather than by improvements in manufacturing productivity.

Urban areas in many developing countries are expanding rapidly by incorporating nearby subsistence farming communities. The areas around urban areas (periphery) are inevitably transformed to urban center because, if the urban areas are planned around the periphery, it must be expand. This has a direct effect on the consumption and production behaviors of the farm households but empirical evidence is sparse (Tsegaye, 2014).

Therefore, the difference between urban and urbanization is that urban means the area/place where the peoples move to settle, hope of a higher standard of living and measure by population size, density and administrative level, but also extending to indicators of what could be considered urban employment (e.g. non-agricultural workers), facilities (e.g. higher-level schools), infrastructure (e.g. street lighting). Whereas urbanization is the process through which society is transformed from one that is predominantly rural in economy, culture and lifestyle, to one that is predominantly urban.

2.1.1 Urban poverty in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia the urbanization process has been accelerating in the last ten years: the officially defined urban population grew from 11,958,476 in 2005 to 20,202,815 (19.8% of the total

population) in 2016, and the estimated annual rate of change between 2010 and 2015 was 4.89%. The official Ethiopian definition of ‘urban’ is ‘localities of 2,000 or more inhabitants’ but many ‘mini-urban’ localities with fewer inhabitants have urban infrastructure and buildings, and the urbanization of rural areas is proceeding apace (Bevan, 2016).

According to several studies that are done by scholars suggest limited intra-urban spatial concentration of monetary and non-monetary poverty in line with the prevailing view that Ethiopian urban centers display integrated residential structures where the poor live side-by-side with the non-poor. However, 75 percent of the urban population suffers from some form of non-monetary deprivation with respect to their living conditions, lacking either access to improved water supply or sanitation or living in overcrowded spaces (Elisa Muzzini, 2008). Major towns perform better than small or medium towns with respect to access to improved water supply and electricity; yet, they are not spared from challenges. First, overcrowding and lack of tenure security are pressing issues in major towns, and are highly correlated with urban poverty. Second, major towns fare as badly as small/medium towns as far as access to improved sanitation is concerned. A peculiar feature of the demographic profile of urban families is the high percentage of female-led families, which represent a remarkable 33 percent of the urban population. The high percentage of female-led families with dependents and the low education attainment of female heads raise particular concerns over the income-generating opportunities available to female headed households (Elisa Muzzini, 2008).

2.2 Overview of Urban Poverty in Ethiopia

Urban poverty is one of the most serious problems in Ethiopia today. Tesfaye (2006) argues that the inadequacy of urban development efforts for over the last three decades has further exasperated urban poverty in Ethiopia. According to Meheret (2002), weak urban governance and management structure, poorly staffed and underfinanced municipal administration, obsolete local tariff revenue structure, critical shortage of trained personnel and declining urban services are manifestations of poor urban development which contributed to the urban poverty in Ethiopia. Urban poverty in Ethiopia is therefore, reflected in the forms of beggary and prostitution, growing number of homeless and street children and increasing trend in youth and adult unemployment (Ibid). Poverty is the defining characteristics of developing countries in general and sub-Saharan African countries in particular. In these countries, both the urban and rural people exist in poverty of varying magnitudes. Collier (2007) argues that poverty in Africa

is, among other things, attributed to low level of education, corruption and poor governance. The large scale rural-urban migration as a result of severe natural and manmade disasters in the former has also contributed to the increase in poverty in urban centers of African countries (Haile, 2007).

Ethiopia, a country with a population of more than 112 million in eastern Africa, is one of the poorest countries in the world by any standard. Though empirical studies indicate that rural poverty is more severe in terms of both intensity and scope, rising inequality and an increasing number of poor in urban areas are concerns of the Government as most of the policy efforts. World Bank (2010) underscores that urban poverty alleviation is getting more attention of the government after 2005 when the government recognized that urban poverty is an equally important issue that calls for appropriate policy intervention. Ethiopian development strategies for a long time focused on rural areas. The most important development strategy of Ethiopia namely, Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI), concentrated on supporting small holder agriculture and development through rural economy (World Bank, 2010). The rural emphasis in poverty alleviation strategies emanated from the belief that poverty alleviation activities should focus on places where large number of the poor live. This belief seems to undermine the fact that poverty is multidimensional problem that touches all parts of a society in both urban and rural areas. The implicit assumption that greater economic opportunities available in urban areas would more easily bring about poverty alleviation in cities is also inappropriate. Empirical studies indicate that the urban poor are more vulnerable to economic problems than the rural poor because of their greater reliance on market both for income generation and to procure basic goods and services World Bank (2016).

2.2.1 Poverty Alleviation strategies in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has implemented the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) approach and produced a strategy called Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Policy (SDPRP). The country also strives to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations. Whereas policies and strategies are formulated at national level and countrywide sector programs are designed, their implementation is fully delegated to regional authorities (ECA, 2019). Poverty alleviation strategies in Ethiopia need to protect the poor from destitution, sharp fluctuations in income and social insecurity. As the urban unemployed are highly vulnerable to poverty, government strategies should focus on employment creation and income generation

initiatives (Bevan, 2000). Since employment creation is tantamount to achieving the objectives of sustained growth and poverty alleviation measures that simultaneously address urban poverty issues and employment promotion are important areas of government policies and strategies. In urban areas, poverty manifests itself in various ways. Government strategies should therefore have a multidimensional impact in fighting poverty. The basic needs approach to poverty alleviation (focusing on food, shelter, clothing and other basic needs) can be integrated with income generating and job creation opportunities as a strategy to fight urban poverty from multiple angles. The level of urban poverty in Ethiopia is 37% currently and is estimated to be growing at 5.5% per year. Out of the estimated total urban population of about 11 million, nearly 4.1 million live in a state of poverty and misery (MoFED, 2002).

The low level of education and skill development has contributed to the urban unemployment in Ethiopia. Despite recent efforts, the skill base in urban Ethiopia is still limited by the accumulation of unskilled workers who might not be able to be employed in the higher productivity sectors (World Bank, 2010). This implies that government urban poverty alleviation strategies need to target the real poor in terms of skill development and focus on building capacities of the poor to help them come out of absolute poverty. Multiple factors contribute to the urban poverty in Ethiopia. Careful identification and analysis of these factors definitely helps in looking for appropriate policy and strategy to deal with the problem.

2.3 Rapid Growth of Urban Population and Unemployment in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, urban poverty is aggravated by the high rate of urban population growth. While the population growth rate at national level is 2.6%, urban population is growing at the rate of 8% (Zegeye, 2009). Natural population growth and rural-urban migration are the main causes of rising urban population in Ethiopia. CSA (2002) underscores that the rural urban migration is a result to the scarcity of land as compared to the growing rural population and the need for employment and income generating opportunities to support rural livelihood. The rapid growth of urban population in Ethiopia has a clear implication to both urban unemployment and housing problems which are the focuses of this paper. In the absence of sufficient employment and income generating opportunities in urban areas, fast and unchecked growth of urban population adds fuel to the already high unemployment in cities and aggravates urban poverty. Urban shelter as one of the basic needs is also affected by rapid growth of urban population. Major cities in

Ethiopia are more seriously affected by housing related poverty as the housing development and supply in such cities is not commensurate with an alarmingly growing urban population and resultant demand for residential houses. Chronic urban poverty in Ethiopia is mainly caused by unemployment and consequential lack of income to cover the costs of basic needs for survival. According to CSA (1994), urban unemployment in Ethiopia has increased from 7.9% in 1984 to 30% in 2004 which is a significant increase of close to four times over the 20 years period. Asmamaw (2004) further highlights that urban residents in the youth age category (15-29 years) are more vulnerable to urban unemployment in Ethiopia. The paradox here is that the most productive age group of the urban society is unemployed and is dependent on families. It can therefore be argued that employment creation and income generation in urban areas has a direct impact on urban poverty reduction.

2.4 Characteristics and Challenges of Urban Poverty

Poverty has many dimensions ranging from Income poverty, Education and health poverty, Tenure security, Financial Insecurity, Personal insecurity and social and political exclusion or dis-empowerment Entrapped in all of the above dimensions, we know that urban poverty is an ‘issue’ that needs to be addressed. We also know that the development community needs to ‘tackle’ this issue together with the citizens, but we also know that this development community is struck with challenges in even ‘understanding’ urban poverty (Nidhi, 2013).

Below is just a list of some of the aspects that make urban poverty a unique challenge for the development community and needs a re-oriented approach to address urban poverty issues on ground.

Urban poverty can be temporary or persistent. Poverty is a dynamic condition people may move in and out of it, for example, due to major macroeconomic shocks.

Urban areas also cover wide extremes of wealth and poverty. To have a common benchmark comparing urban poverty in different country, states or cities is just not possible. Also important, and relevant in the context of “urban”, is that the chronically poor are also spatially differentiated with, for example, different problems associated with residency in inner cities, urban peripheries and smaller towns

Conflict and security in urban areas also differ much from those in the rural setup. Societal relationship is much different in urban areas (if at all) and outside influences are much greater.

Violent Civic Conflicts, gangs, organized crime, terror and riots are much more of a problem in urban areas as a result aspect of urban policing and security models differ.

In recently settled urban areas, informal ties and reciprocities are likely to be more fragile. This is because, in a more mobile context, the ties that bind take time to settle. Informal safety may well be weaker. Poverty targeting, which so many cash transfer programs rely on, will be more complicated due to a greater mobility of residence. Access to urban health services requires the development of new relationship networks.

Access to services may appear enhanced in urban areas, but often their quality is uneven and the competition for them is intense. Poor urban dwellers have to deal with high levels of pollutants, toxicity and traffic-related injuries. And diet-related, non-communicable diseases tend to be a bigger problem in urban areas because of the availability of street foods.

Urban hazards are likely to hit harder because of population densities, so disaster-proofing urban planning and infrastructure is vital in promoting urban resilience.

The urban poor tend to buy a bigger share of their food than rural dwellers, hence their hunger and malnutrition is more dependent on growing and volatile food price levels. Information communication technologies have a higher penetration rate in urban areas, offering all kinds of opportunities and risks for development processes and programs (Ibid).

2.5 Context of Urban Poverty

There are a number of common misconceptions about urban poverty. It is important to correct these, and then to establish some basic premises about urban poverty:

Urban poverty is not necessarily an indication of economic failure. Urban poverty can to some extent reflect active rural urban migration. This is because cities offer better opportunities for individuals to improve their welfare. Indeed, cities have historically served poor people as platforms for upward mobility. Efficient urban development can play a major part in combating national poverty, both by giving migrants the chance for a better life and even more importantly, from a country perspective by providing a marketplace where diversified industries and services become the engine of thriving national income growth. However, realizing the potential gains of rural migration to urban areas depends on how well cities and towns manage growth, provide good governance, and deliver services for households and private-sector enterprises.

Internal migration is not a major variable explaining urban poverty. Controlling migration is not a valid policy response to urban poverty. Studies of internal migration in many countries reveal

that migrants are not necessarily among the poorest members of their original or receiving communities. Moreover, migration to cities from rural areas accounts for less than half of urban growth. In many countries, most urban growth is a result of two factors: natural population increases within cities, and the incorporation of formerly rural areas at the urban periphery. There are no simple relationships between migration and poverty. Policies that aim to restrict internal migration hurt the poor and the overall labor market and are usually ineffective (Haan 1999 and 2000). Urban conditions cannot be generalized across types of urban areas. Cities of different sizes tend to have different problems. Recent United Nations analysis of health indicators and of housing and basic services in large cities (more than 1 million population), small cities, and towns in 43 countries over the past two decades shows that welfare has been deteriorating for the residents of large cities and particularly of fast-growing ones in almost every region (Brockerhoff and Brennan 1998).

The urban poor comprise different groups with diverse needs and levels and types of vulnerability. These differences may be traced to factors such as gender, physical or mental disability, ethnic or racial background, and household structure; they also relate to the nature of the poverty itself (for example, long-term or temporary).

Urban poverty can be temporary or persistent. Poverty is a dynamic condition people may move in and out of it, for example, due to major macroeconomic shocks. The economic crisis in East Asia in 1998, for instance, hit urban households especially hard, as demand for wage labor slackened and prices rose. The informal sector and the casual laborers are particularly vulnerable in times of economic recession.

Increasingly, however, poverty in cities is found to be an entrenched, multigenerational reality for households that find their social and economic advancement limited even when household members have acquired basic education.

2.6 Urbanization in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia the urbanization process has been accelerating in the last ten years: the officially defined urban population grew from 11,958,476 in 2005 to 20,202,815 (19.8% of the total population) in 2016, and the estimated annual rate of change between 2010 and 2015 was 4.89%. The official Ethiopian definition of ‘urban’ is ‘localities of 2,000 or more inhabitants’ but many ‘mini-urban’ localities with fewer inhabitants have urban infrastructure and buildings, and the urbanization of rural areas is proceeding apace (Bevan, 2016).

Looking at Ethiopia's landscape at any point in time there is a continuum of 'urbanity' from the tiny 'towns' emerging around kebele public buildings to the rapidly expanding city of Addis Ababa. A close look at the WIDE data for 2010-13 shows that all the communities had all recently been involved in two urbanization-related processes: urbanization involving the construction of 'urban' infrastructure and buildings within the kebele boundaries; and thickening rural-urban linkages. In addition in eight of the twenty communities rural land had recently been lost as a result of urban expansion or 'creep' of bordering towns, and in six others losses were likely in the not-too-distant future (Bevan, 2016, p.3).

2.7 The Effects of Urbanization on Urban Poverty

Poverty is a global socio-economic phenomenon. It is always a problem in all countries includes developing countries and developed countries, but there is no overall concept of poverty because this concept relates to the socio-economic development situation of each specific country. Furthermore, it is complex to determine the causes of poverty and what helps reduce poverty. Considering the relationship between GDP and poverty has been made with the widespread belief that income growth is a critical precondition for reducing poverty. We all recognize that faster economic growth results in increased faster poverty reduction. However, this depends on the corresponding elasticity. If it is low, combining both economic growth and some policy redistribution may be required for poverty reduction (Bourguignon, 2002). In addition, poverty is affected by many other important factors such as the distribution of income among different population classes, institutions, and governance (Ravallion et al., 2007). The world urbanization has a level of over 50% (Liddle, 2017). People recognize that economic growth and urbanization are mutually reinforcing. Economic and other activities transform and shift from rural to urban sectors while urbanization is occurring. The urbanization trend is associated with the concentration of economic activities, production, and productivity. The progressed to high income with urbanization happens in almost country (Turok & McGranahan, 2013). Therefore, urbanization is a positive factor, not only economic growth but also poverty reduction. The experiences of the countries are generally consistent with the notion that a greater proportion of the particular urban population performs a good role in poverty reduction, by simply giving new chances for migrants to go out of rural areas and from poverty. (UN-HABITAT, 2012). However, the increase in the level of urbanization contributes at first to the reduction of poverty, but later the increase comes back again (Liddle, 2017; Martinez-Vazquez et al., 2009).

2.8 The Role of Government institutions in Urban Expansion

According to Ellis (1998), Livelihood coping mechanism comprises the range and combination of activities and choices that people undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals. They have to be understood as a dynamic process in which people combine activities to meet their various needs at different times and on different geographical or economical levels, whereas they may even differ within a household. When considering livelihood strategies and issues connected to the sustainable livelihood strategy in general, it is important to recognize that people compete (for jobs, markets, natural resources, etc.), which makes it difficult for everyone to achieve simultaneous improvements in livelihoods

In response to urban expansion over the peripheral area, government can take various measures to mitigate the problem. Enhanced skill development for the people on interface to engage in establishment of cottage industries is a key role to improve their livelihood and economic status. It is obvious that most people on urban areas are engaged in informal sectors such as petty trading, daily labor, carpets and other construction activities. Therefore, skill development and trainings on this sector increase productivity, quality, diversity and occupational safety and hence, lead to reduces poverty (DFDI, 2008).

Zemenfes (2014) stated that land expropriation often results in the loss of assets and livelihood of the affected parties. Hence it needs resettlement and rehabilitation support based on the extent and severity of the expropriation. World Bank (2004) recommends that providing replacement land or cash compensation will be enough if the total land loss of the expropriated farmer is less than 20 percent of the total land holding. However, if the total land loss is more than 20 percent of the total land holding the type of compensation should include other rehabilitation packages in addition to the land replacement or the cash compensation. The World Bank adds that, if more than 80 percent of the total land holding is subject to expropriation the remaining 20 percent should also be compensated because it is no longer economically viable (World Bank, 2004).

Therefore, the government institutions are responsible to provide different facilities which are education, health and infrastructure (road, water, light etc...) rather than only giving compensation (unfair) because like lack of education, skills and means to access to credit facilities are factors that limit the opportunities of the poor on the urban to start new income generating activities.

2.9 Operational Definition of Terms

Urban: urban area is characterized by higher population density and people living their economy not depend on agriculture or the presence of urban characteristics e.g., paved streets, electric lighting, water supply, etc. (UNDP, 2016).

Urbanization: is the gradual shift of relative populations from rural to urban areas. Levels of urbanization are measured crudely by the percentage of population residing in urban areas, and the rate of urbanization as the percentage increase in urban population (UNDESA, 2014). The sources of urban population growth include: rural to urban migration; natural increases in the population already residing in urban areas, and the urbanization of rural and peri-urban settlements. From a demographic perspective, urbanization has a people-centered focus (McGranahan & Satterthwaite, 2014).

Urban expansion: refers to an increase in the built-up area of a settlement or collection of settlements (e.g. at the national level). This often accompanies an increase in urban population size (i.e. urban growth). But urban growth can happen without expansion in contexts of increasing habitation density; conversely urban expansion can occur without urban growth where de-densification happens – e.g. suburbanisation ((Fox & Goodfellow, 2016: 6).

Challenge: (the situation of being faced with) something that needs great mental or physical effort in order to be done successfully and therefore tests a person's ability. Something that by its nature or character serves as a call to make a special effort, a demand to explain, justify, or difficulty in an undertaking that is stimulating to one engaged in it (IGI GLOBAL).

Prospect: the possibility or likelihood of some future event occurring (Cambridge Dictionary)

Livelihood: A person's livelihood refers to their "means of securing the basic necessities of life". Livelihood is defined as a set of activities essential to everyday life that are conducted over one's life span. Such activities could include securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, and clothing (Wikipedia).

Poverty: is the state of having few material possessions or little income. Poverty is a state or situation in which a person or a group of people don't have enough money or the basic things they need to live. Poverty means that a person doesn't make enough money from their job to meet their basic needs. People and families who are poor may not have a good place to live, clean water, healthy food, or medical care (The Economic Times; 2023).

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

The study was conducted at Gurage Zone, Central Ethiopia, wolkite town which is located between 7° 76' and 8°45' N latitude and 37°46' and 38°71' E longitude (Guraghe Zone) and 070 10'08" north latitude and 370 37' 50" east longitude (wolkite town), (Fig 1).The zone is divided into 13 districts and two town administrations (at Butajira and Wolkite).There are 403 rural and 20 urban kebeles (the smallest administrative units with a population of 5,000 on average) in the zone. About 84% of the populations live in the rural areas. The study area is located in the Southern Nations Nationalities Peoples' Regional State (SNNPRS, 2007), more specifically in Guraghe Zone Gurage is a zone in central Region of Ethiopia. The zone is home to the Gurage people, Qebena and Mareqo ethnic groups. Gurage is bordered on the southeast by Hadiya and Yem special woreda, on the west, north and east by the Oromia region, and on the southeast by Silt'e. Its highest point is Mount Zebidar. Welkite is the administrative Centre of the zone; Butajira is the largest city in this zone and the former administrative center. Based on the 2011 Census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), Gurage has a total population of 8 million with an area of 50,023 square kilometer. The six largest ethnic groups reported in Gurage Zone were the Gurage people (82%), the Mareqo or Libido (4.28%), the Amhara (3.36%), the Kebena (3.34%), the Silt'e people (2.71%), and the Oromo (1.69%); all other ethnic groups made up 2.62% of the population. Gurage languages are spoken as a first language by 80.54% of the population, 5.28% spoke Amharic, 4.09% spoke Libido, 3.2% spoke Kebena, 2.98% spoke Silt'e, and 1.06% spoke Oromo; the remaining 2.85% spoke all other primary languages reported. The majority of the inhabitants were reported as Muslim, with 51.02% of the population reporting that belief, while 41.91% practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, 5.79% were Protestants, and 1.12% Catholic. According to a May 24, 2004 World Bank memorandum, 3% of the inhabitants of Gurage have access to electricity, this zone has a road density of 95.4 kilometers per 1000 square kilometers, the average rural household has 0.5 hectare of land (compared to the national average of 1.01 hectare of land and an average of 0.89 for the SNNPR) the equivalent of 0.2 heads of livestock. 18.9% of the population is in non-farm

related jobs, compared to the national average of 25% and a Regional average of 32%. 79% of all eligible children are enrolled in primary school, and 12% in secondary schools. 18% of the zone is exposed to malaria, and 38% to Tsetse fly. The memorandum gave this zone a drought risk rating of 319.

3.1.1 Map of the study Area

Geographical Location of Regions in Ethiopia



Figure 3.1 Map of regions in Ethiopia

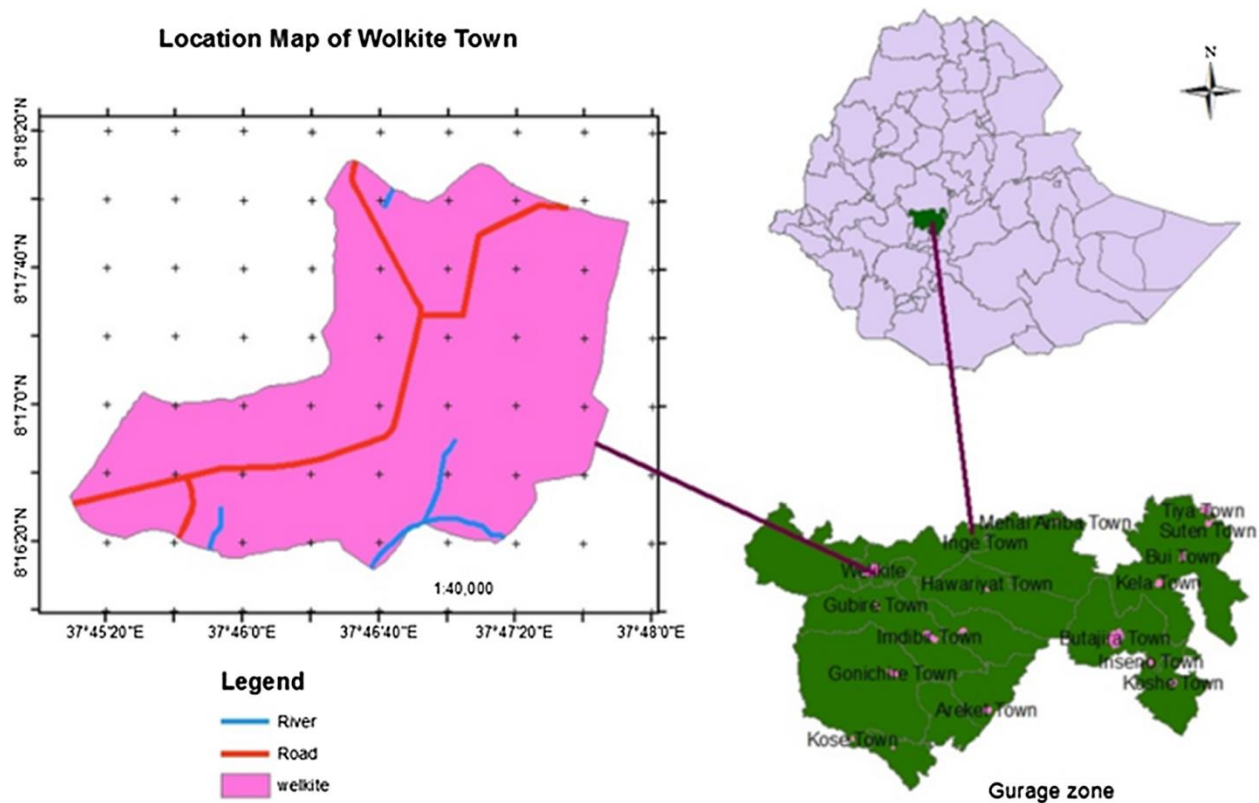


Figure 3.2: Wolkite town map

Source: From Wikipedia Regional Maps of Ethiopia, 2023

3.2 Research Design

This study was employed a cross – sectional survey research design. The study chooses cross – sectional design because it is the most popular form of survey design used in social science research (Creswell, 2012). In a cross – sectional survey design, the researcher was collected data at one point in time. Due to this fact the study was conducted in the four kebeles at one time without any experimental procedure by simply gathering the information using survey questionnaire to describe the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction that prevail in the town. This design has the advantage of measuring current attitudes or practices, to determine individual opinions about policy issue, help to identify important beliefs and attitudes of individuals. It also provides gather information in short period of time such as the time required for administering the survey and collecting the information. On the other hand, a cross – sectional study can examine current attitudes, beliefs, opinions, or practices. Survey studies are useful to select and study a sample from a large population and generalize results obtained from sample to population. The principal advantage of survey studies is that they provide information

on large groups of people, with very little effort, and in a cost effective manner. Survey allows researchers to assess a wider variety of behaviors and other phenomena that can be studied in a typical naturalistic observation study (Kothari, 2004).

3.3 Research Approach

As Singh (2006) pointed out method is a style of conducting a research work which is determined by the nature of the problem. This study was utilized both quantitative and qualitative approaches to assess the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction in Wolkite town. This method helps to counterbalance the weakness of one method with the strength of the other method. As Dawson (2007) stated many researchers believe that combining of both qualitative and quantitative methods is a good way of approaching research as it enables us to overcome the weaknesses in both qualitative and quantitative research. Due to this, survey method is selected and used to collect the quantitative data, while for the qualitative data interview and focus group discussion were employed (Skordoulis, 2004).

A survey, according to Kothari (2004), is a method of securing information concerning an existing phenomenon from all or selected number of respondents of the concerned universe, while interview facilitates to have or to get in-depth data on the overall challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction in the town. Furthermore, the qualitative information was used to provide greater clarity and understanding and to support the information obtained from the quantitative survey response (Creswell, 2003). Therefore, these methods are selected with the assumption that they help to obtain precise information concerning the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction at Wolkite town administration.

3.4. Target Population

The targets Population of this study were household residents of Wolkite town. According to Wolkite Town Administration Municipal Office, 2019, there are a total of 39,339 households in the four selected kebeles of the town, namely, Meneharia, Ediget Chora, Addis Hiwot and EdigetBer. It is from this population that sample size was derived. Moreover, in order to consolidate the study was included employees of different offices such as urban development and housing office, municipal office, administrative office, communication office, health office, trade and industry, water and sewerage office, etc.

3.5. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size Determination

3.5.1. Sampling Techniques

In this study multiple stages sampling techniques was employed. First, purposive sampling technique was employed to select only four kebeles, because it was unmanageable and difficult to conduct the study in-depth in all Kebeles. Moreover, the second stage cluster sampling technique was implemented to select households considering the four kebeles as clusters, but to allocate and fix their numbers; proportionate stratified sampling technique was employed. Because each kebele was sampled independently as an independent sub population, every household in the same kebele has equal chance to be selected, and adequate representation of minority sub groups of interest could be ensured by proportionate stratification. And also, it increases efficiency of estimators of overall population parameters by choice of the cluster that is heterogeneous over the sampling units within each kebele and makes the survey easier to administer operationally. On the basis of this, proportional allocation rule (the most common) on the sampled data was implemented considering gender, age, and academic status of the households. The third stage, after fixing the number of households from each kebele, the next one was selection of the specific households. This was done using systematic sampling technique, because in order to cover the area and the distribution fairly.

Moreover, offices such as urban development and housing, health office, trade and industry, water and sewerage office, Municipal office, and administration office also selected purposely. These offices were chosen, because of the availability of large number of customers used these public institutions. Furthermore, purposive sampling technique for interview and focus group discussion was employed. During selection of individuals for an interview age, educational status, social status etc. was taken in to consideration relevant to the subject under consideration. For the purpose of focus group discussion, a group, which consists of 12 members from the four Kebele were selected based on their knowledge and experience in the subject under investigation. In the overall sampling of the households, gender and age composition was given due attention during the sample time in order to make the sample representative and for cross section of society. Since experience and abilities are needed to understand issues of the challenges of urban poverty reduction, age was taken in to consideration in time of identifying

respondents. Moreover, gender of the respondents also taken in to account in order to see how the urban poverty issue affects gender.

3.5.2. Sample Size Determination

From the target population (the households) of 39,339, a sample of 396 households was determined using a simplified formula for proportion (Yamane, 1967 cited in Engida&Zeytu, 2017) to calculate the sample size for the study at 95% confidence interval and 5% level of precision or marginal error.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where: N= total population size

n= sample size

e=margin of error

$$n = \frac{39339}{1 + 39339(0.05)^2}$$

$$395.97 \approx 396$$

$$n = 396$$

Sample determination for each kebele has been obtained using proportional allocation rule as:

$\frac{n_{KH}}{NKH} = \frac{n}{N}$ where n_{KH} = sample size of households from each kebele and NKH = Total number of

households of that kebele. Regarding to the sample households from all the four kebeles, systematic sampling technique was employed accordingly and summarized in Table 3.1 given below.

Table 3. 1 : Households and their Samples distribution in the four kebeles

No	Sample Kebele	Total Number of People	Sample People		Total Sample
			M	F	
1	Addis Hiwot	10,132	76	26	102
2	Ediget Ber	7,975	59	21	80
3	Menaherya	12,091	91	31	122
4	Ediget Chora	9,141	68	24	92
	Total	39,339	294	102	396

Source: own survey data, 2024

3.6. Sources of Data

As aforementioned the researcher was already set to implement quantitative and qualitative research methods. So data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were from sample survey, key informants“ in-depth interview, focus group discussion and direct personal observation. Secondary sources like data and factual information from various published materials, official documents such as the constitution and legal instruments, reports, statistical documents will be referred.

3.7. Data Collection Instruments

The methods of data collection depend on the nature, the objective, and the method of data analysis and the scope of the study. The availability of data, finance, time, personal and other facility also influence the selection of method was used for the study. The main instruments of primary data collection were questionnaire, key informant interview and observation. Secondary data such as project reports, seminar papers, report and information at town level, institutional and official documents recorded on the challenges of urban poverty of the sample Kebeles were reviewed and collected.

3.7.1. Primary Sources

A. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is quite popular method of data collection tool to obtain primary information from large sample within limited cost and time (Kothari, 2004). Thus, questionnaire was used in order to obtain primary data from the sample group concerning the prospects and challenges of urban poverty. The researcher was prepared questionnaires as the main data gathering tools because questionnaires are believed to be better to get large amount of data from respondents relatively in short period of time with least expenditure. Structured questions which included both Close and open-ended type of questions were prepared; the close-ended prepared in the form of Likert-scale (1-strongly disagree; 2- disagree; 3- agree & 4- strongly agree) model for sample household and open-ended questionnaire was added to capture the opinion of the respondents on points that sought further clarification. Questionnaires for sample survey were prepared based on the objectives, related literature reviews and the conceptual frameworks develop for this study. Questionnaire for sample respondents was prepared in English, but for easy communication purpose translated into the local language (Amharic Language) and the information was collected from respondents by the help of enumerators. The questionnaires were more of structured type and semi-structured questions are incorporated. Prior to the conduct of the study, the prepared questionnaire were implemented for the pilot testing. After the pilot study, the questionnaire was refined and finalized based on the inputs from the pilot survey, which would be administered to 30 randomly selected and were not included in the actual study.

B. Key Informants' Interview

Key informants interview was conducted regarding the major challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction that encountered the town administration, municipal office, and urban development and housing office in Wolkite town. The challenges and prospects, interaction and institutional structure and its impact on urban development were the main part of the interview. The main key interviewees of the study were purposely selected and attempt was made to have knowledgeable respondents from various sectors who are supposed to give answers on the challenges and prospects of poverty reduction issues at the town. Accordingly, two from urban development office, two from municipal office, two from administrative office, two from health office, one from education and one from trade and industry office, totally ten in number would

selected. Their number in each institution was determined depending on the importance and relevance of information they provides.

C. Focus Group Discussion: Since the ultimate targets of challenges and prospects of urban poverty are residents, they were addressed through focus group discussions. Within Four kebele, an individual group which consists of 8 members was taking. Individuals from municipal office, administrative office, urban development and housing office, trade and industry office, idir leader, and youth association also included in the discussion to give their ideas on the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction in the town. This instrument of data collection would be used to crosscheck and to triangulate the data collected from the other sources. Data triangulation was used to overcome the limitations and biases that steam from using single method and thereby increasing the reliability of the finding.

3.7.2. Secondary Sources

Secondary sources like data and information from various published and unpublished materials, official documents such as the constitution and legal instruments were referred. Moreover, reports and statistical documents were used in this study.

3.8. Methods of Data Analysis

Data presentation and analysis are one of the core points in this study and was handled as follows. Data was collected through the above-motioned tools would be organized and analyzed by using statistical tools such as percentages, tables, figures and multiple response analysis. Qualitative analysis was also applied to elaborate the data collects through interview and document reviews. Hence, both quantitative and qualitative approaches were analyzed accordingly in the research. Attempts were also make to triangulate some works on poverty in the country with the data and information that came from the sample households and key informants.

3.9. Ethical Considerations

Taking the severity of the ethical considerations in mind, this study was done with the highest importance placed on ethics, confidentiality, and secrecy. Confidentiality and secrecy of the respondents will emphasize to protect their privacy and dignity. Moreover, permission to administer questionnaires and conduct interviews for research purposes will see from the relevant authorities. Respondents would be informed of privacy and confidentiality. Thus, the researcher clearly present the purpose of the study and how confidentiality and anonymity of the participants will be protected; informing them that involvement in the study was voluntary; and was free from any intended risk; and their names and the names of their places will be kept anonymous.

CHAPETR FOUR

4. RESULT AND DESCUSION

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data gathered from both primary and secondary sources. The focus of this analysis is on the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction in Wolkite Town, located in the Gurage Zone. The results are organized into four sections.

The first section examines the socioeconomic factors contributing to urban poverty. The second section outlines the challenges associated with urban poverty reduction in Wolkite Town. The third section evaluates the effectiveness of current poverty reduction strategies. Finally, the fourth section discusses community-led initiatives and their impact on poverty alleviation.

To gather relevant information for this study, a questionnaire consisting of 110 closed and open-ended questions was administered. These questionnaires were distributed to residents, employees, and town managers within the selected sample of Wolkite Town. Remarkably, a 100% response rate was achieved, with all questionnaires returned. The data from these completed questionnaires, along with responses from interviews, were analyzed and interpreted. The findings are presented in the following sections.

4.1. The socioeconomic factors contributing to urban poverty

4.1.1. The general characteristics of the respondents of the study in terms of their age, sex and educational status.

Table: 4. 1 : The general characteristics of the respondents of the study in terms of their age, sex and educational status

No	Item	Parameters	Respondents	Percentage
	Sex	Male	239	60.4%
		Female	157	39.6%
	Age group	18 – 35	135	34.09%
		36 -45	174	43.93%
		Above 45	87	21.97%
	Educational status	Secondary	58	14.65%
		Certificate	95	24%
		Diploma	130	32.83%
		Degree	98	24.75%
		Master degree	15	3.79%

Source: Own survey, 2024

Table 4.1 presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents in the study.

Gender Distribution: According to table 4.1 item 1, the data reveals that 60.4% of respondents are male, while 39.6% are female. This indicates that the majority of kebele heads are male, suggesting a gender imbalance in managerial positions.

Age Distribution: Item 2 the same table 4.1 shows the age distribution of the respondents, with 34.09% in the age group of 18-35 years, 43.93% in the 36-45 age group, and 21.97% above 45 years. Therefore, it can be concluded that the majority of kebele heads are primarily from the 36-45 age group, indicating that this group is most represented in leadership roles.

Educational Attainment: Item 3 the same table 4.1 reveals the educational qualifications of the respondents. Among them, 14.65% have completed secondary education, 24% hold certificates, 32.83% possess diplomas, 24.75% have bachelor's degrees, and only 3.79% have attained a master's degree. This distribution suggests that the kebele managers are generally well-qualified and possess the necessary skills and knowledge for their positions.

4.1.2. The major socioeconomic factors contributing to urban poverty

Table: 4. 2: The major socioeconomic factors contributing to urban poverty

NO	Question	Options	Respondents	Percentage
1	Do you think lack of access to education contributes to urban poverty?	Yes	360	90.90%
		No	36	9.09%
2	Is unemployment a significant issue in your community?	Yes	298	75.25%
		No	98	24.75%
3	Do you believe that housing costs are too high for most residents?	Yes	245	61.87%
		No	151	38.13%
4	Is there adequate public transportation in your area?	Yes	6	1.51%
		No	390	98.45%
5	Do you feel that healthcare services are accessible to all residents?	Yes	180	45.45%
		No	216	54.55%
6	Is there a lack of job opportunities for youth in your community?	Yes	311	78.53%
		No	85	21.46%
7	Do you think that local government programs effectively address poverty?	Yes	155	39.14%
		No	241	60.86%
8	Are food prices a major concern for your household?	Yes	348	87%

		No	48	13%
9	Is there community support for those living in poverty?	Yes	176	44.44%
		No	220	55.56%

Source: Own survey, 2024

In the analysis of socioeconomic factors contributing to urban poverty, data from Table 4.2 reveals significant insights. Item 1 in table 4.2 indicates that 90.90% of respondents believe that a lack of access to education is a contributing factor to urban poverty, while only 9.09% disagree. This overwhelmingly positive response underscores the critical role that educational opportunities play in alleviating poverty. Education not only equips individuals with skills necessary for higher-paying jobs but also enhances overall community well-being.

Item 2 in table 4.2 highlights that 75.25% of participants' view unemployment as a significant issue in Wolkite town, with 24.75% expressing the opposite opinion. This indicates a strong consensus regarding the detrimental effects of unemployment on the local economy. The high unemployment rate is indicative of low economic growth, which correlates with increased underemployment. Many individuals may find themselves in jobs that do not provide sufficient income to meet basic living standards, perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

Item 3 of table 4.2 analysis: Housing Costs; According to Item 3 of the survey, a significant majority of respondents, 61.87%, indicated that they believe housing costs are prohibitively high for most residents. Conversely, only 38.13% of respondents disagreed, suggesting that a notable portion of the population feels the burden of housing expenses. The high cost of housing has far-reaching implications, as many individuals are forced to abandon long-distance employment opportunities. This is largely due to the combined pressures of commuting expenses and the overall cost of living, which can hinder their financial stability and career progression.

Item 4 of the same table analysis transportation Expenses reveals that an overwhelming 98.45% of respondents reported that transportation costs consume a substantial portion of their income, contributing significantly to their ongoing financial challenges. In stark contrast, only 1.51% of respondents indicated that transportation expenses do not heavily impact their finances. Notably,

those in the latter group primarily consist of government employees and public service officials, who may benefit from subsidized transportation options or other financial supports. This disparity highlights the critical role that transportation costs play in perpetuating poverty among the general population, as high expenses can limit access to job opportunities and necessary services.

Item 5 of the same table in the survey, 54.55% of respondents reported that healthcare services are not accessible. Many individuals highlighted the scarcity of clinics, necessitating travel to distant facilities, which raises the opportunity costs for households seeking medical assistance. Additionally, respondents indicated that these clinics frequently lack essential medications and equipment. The living conditions in many dwellings are characterized by overcrowding and inadequate sunlight exposure, contributing to poor health outcomes. Improper waste management practices prevail, as residents often lack the knowledge to dispose of food scraps and garbage properly, leading to environmental pollution. Consequently, nearly all slum inhabitants suffer from various diseases or pestilences. Conversely, 45.45% of respondents, primarily from the middle class, affirmed that they have access to healthcare services, enabling them to address their health issues more effectively.

In item no. 6 in the same table, a significant 78.53% of respondents indicated a lack of job opportunities for youth in Wolkite town, identifying it as a critical socioeconomic factor contributing to urban poverty. The absence of industries, ineffective enterprise policies, inadequate infrastructure, and poor governance were noted as underlying causes. In contrast, 21.46% of respondents expressed a more optimistic view. This disparity suggests that low economic growth is closely associated with the scarcity of job opportunities, resulting in insufficient income for many households to maintain an adequate standard of living.

Item 7, in table 4.2, regarding local government initiatives, 60.86% of respondents expressed skepticism about the effectiveness of these programs in addressing poverty, while 39.14% believed that local government efforts are beneficial. This finding highlights a significant divide in public perception, indicating that many residents feel unsupported by existing local policies aimed at alleviating poverty.

From table 4.2, item no.8 in relation to food security, an overwhelming 90.90% of respondents identified rising food prices as a major concern for their households. A participant from a focused group discussion remarked, “Earlier, we did not face much difficulty buying daily goods. We could buy food and clothes for our family with our income, but now the scenario has changed. The prices of food and commodities have increased so much that we are struggling to meet our daily food needs with our daily income.” Only 13% of respondents disagreed with the assertion that food prices are a significant issue, underscoring the economic pressures faced by many families.

Item 9, in table 4.2, when asked about community support for individuals living in poverty, 44.44% of respondents believed such support exists, citing a few NGOs, particularly the Missionaries of Charity. However, 55.56% felt that community support is lacking. This indicates a perceived gap in social safety nets for vulnerable populations, which could exacerbate the challenges of urban poverty

Finally, the data reveals critical insights into the socioeconomic challenges faced by residents of Wolkite town. Addressing urban poverty in Wolkite requires a multifaceted approach that includes improving educational access, creating job opportunities, reducing living costs, and enhancing community support systems. By focusing on these critical areas, stakeholders can foster a more equitable environment that empowers residents and promotes long-term economic resilience.

4.2. Challenges associated with urban poverty reduction in Wolkite Town.

Urban poverty remains one of the most pressing issues faced by Wolkite Town, as the rapid pace of urbanization has contributed to the expansion of informal settlements, unemployment, and social inequality. Despite various interventions aimed at alleviating poverty, several challenges persist that hinder effective poverty reduction. These challenges can be categorized into economic, social, infrastructural, institutional, and environmental factors.

The capacity of local government institutions to address urban poverty effectively is limited due to insufficient funding, a lack of skilled personnel, and inefficiencies in program implementation.

Poor coordination among stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community groups, further impedes the success of poverty reduction initiatives.

The responses were measured using a Likert scale, which categorized opinions into five levels: Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree, and Strongly Agree. Questionnaire items focused on the challenges associated with urban poverty reduction in Wolkite Town. Each item includes a statement that respondents can rate based on their level of agreement or disagreement. To analyses the data were coded as follows;

1 = strongly disagree, **2** = Disagree, **3** = Neutral, **4** = Agree, **5** = Strongly agree

Table: 4. 3: Challenges associated with urban poverty reduction in Wolkite Town

No.	Question	Options	No Respondents	Percentage
1	Access to Basic Services "I believe that access to basic services (such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare) is adequate for all residents in Wolkite Town."	Strongly Disagree	80	20.20%
		Disagree	158	39.9%
		Neutral	48	12.12%
		Agree	50	12.62%
		Strongly Agree	-	
2	Employment Opportunities "There are sufficient employment opportunities available for low-income individuals in Wolkite Town."	Strongly Disagree	150	37.9%
		Disagree	140	35.35%
		Neutral	60	15.15%
		Agree	40	10.10%
		Strongly Agree	6	1.51%
3	Government Support for Poverty Reduction	Strongly Disagree	20	5.05%

	"The local government provides adequate support and resources for poverty reduction initiatives in Wolkite Town."	Disagree	89	22.47%
		Neutral	150	37.9%
		Agree	91	22.98%
		Strongly Agree	46	11.62%
4	Community Participation in Development Programs "Residents of Wolkite Town actively participate in community development programs aimed at reducing urban poverty."	Strongly Disagree	46	11.62%
		Disagree	40	10.10%
		Neutral	187	47.22%
		Agree	73	18.43%
		Strongly Agree	50	12.63%

Source: Own survey, 2024

In the analysis of Challenges associated with urban poverty reduction in Wolkite Town, data from Table 4.3 item 1 reveals significant insights. Item 1 indicates that the survey results regarding access to basic services in Wolkite Town reveal a significant level of dissatisfaction among residents.

4.2.1. Access to Basic Services

Out of 396 respondents, the data indicates that 20.20% strongly disagree with the statement that access to clean water, sanitation, and healthcare is adequate, while an additional 39.9% express disagreement. This suggests that over half of the respondents (60.1%) do not perceive the availability of these essential services to be satisfactory.

The rising cost of living, driven by inflation and the increasing demand for housing, food, and other essential commodities, poses a significant challenge for poverty reduction. Urban residents, particularly those with low incomes, struggle to afford basic necessities, which perpetuate their vulnerability and financial insecurity.

Conversely, only 12.62% of respondents agree with the statement and an even smaller percentage (12.12%) remain neutral. Notably, there were no respondents who strongly agreed with the assertion, emphasizing a clear lack of confidence in the adequacy of basic services in the town.

These findings highlight a critical concern regarding public health and quality of life in Wolkite Town. The high percentage of disagreement points to potential systemic issues in service delivery, which may require urgent attention from local authorities.

Addressing these deficiencies is essential not only for improving residents' well-being but also for fostering trust in public services.

In summary, the data from this survey underscores a pressing need for improvements in access to essential services within Wolkite Town, as a substantial majority of the population feels underserved in this regard. Further qualitative research may be needed to understand the specific barriers residents face in accessing these services.

Item 2 table 4.3.; the analysis of employment opportunities for low-income individuals in Wolkite Town, based on a survey of 396 respondents, reveals a predominantly negative perception of the availability of such opportunities.

One of the primary challenges in Wolkite Town is the lack of sufficient employment opportunities. As the population grows due to migration from rural areas, the local economy struggles to generate enough jobs to accommodate the labor force. Many residents are forced to rely on informal employment, which is often unstable, poorly paid, and lack social protection measures such as health insurance or pensions.

According to the data collected, 37.9% of respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that sufficient employment opportunities exist for low-income individuals, while 35.35% disagreed. Together, these groups constitute over 73% of the respondents expressing skepticism about the employment landscape in Wolkite Town. In contrast, only 10.10% of respondents agreed with the statement, and a mere 1.51% strongly agreed, indicating a significant minority who view the situation more positively.

Additionally, 15.15% of participants remained neutral, suggesting some ambivalence or uncertainty regarding the availability of employment opportunities. This neutrality could indicate a lack of awareness about job options or experiences that have not led to strong opinions.

Overall, the data suggests a significant perception among low-income individuals that employment opportunities in Wolkite Town are insufficient. This finding warrants further investigation into the barriers that may be contributing to this negative perception, such as economic conditions, educational opportunities, or social factors affecting job accessibility. Addressing these issues could be critical for enhancing employment opportunities for this demographic in the region.

Item 3 in table 4.3 Analysis of government support for poverty reduction in Wolkite Town. This analysis examines the perceptions of residents regarding local government support for poverty reduction initiatives in Wolkite Town, based on survey data collected from 396 respondents. The results indicate a diverse range of opinions on the effectiveness of government initiatives.

4.2.2. Government support for poverty reduction

The capacity of local government institutions to address urban poverty effectively is limited due to insufficient funding, a lack of skilled personnel, and inefficiencies in program implementation. Poor coordination among stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community groups, further impedes the success of poverty reduction initiatives.

According to table 4.3 data result Interpretation

The data according to table 4.3 reveals that over half of the respondents (approximately 62.52%) either disagreed or felt indifferent about the adequacy of government support, as indicated by the combined percentages of Strongly Disagree, Disagree, and Neutral categories. This suggests a critical perspective among the community regarding the effectiveness and sufficiency of government-led poverty reduction strategies.

Conversely, the combined percentage of those who agreed (34.60%) indicates that while there is some recognition of the government's efforts, it is not overwhelming. The presence of a large

neutral segment may highlight a lack of awareness or understanding of the initiatives in place, which could be an area for further investigation by local authorities.

In summary, according to figure 4.2 the survey findings reflect a mixed sentiment toward government support for poverty reduction in Wolkite Town. This presents an opportunity for policymakers to engage with the community to better understand their needs and perceptions, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs. Future initiatives could benefit from improved communication strategies and increased transparency regarding the resources allocated for poverty reduction, potentially fostering greater community support and involvement.

In table 4.3 item no. 4 in the same table; the analysis of community participation in development programs in Wolkite Town reveals diverse perceptions among residents regarding their involvement in initiatives aimed at reducing urban poverty. Based on a sample of 396 respondents, the data collected using a Likert scale indicates the following distribution of opinions:

4.2.3. Community participation in development programs

Most of the respondents were neutral about community participation in development program. One significant causes of this situation happen due to the limited awareness and understanding among community members about the development programs. Many residents are not adequately informed about the objectives, benefits, and processes involved in these initiatives. This lack of information leads to apathy and disengagement, preventing meaningful participation.

The other major causes were a prevalent distrust between community members and local authorities further exacerbates the challenge of participation. Many residents feel that their voices are not valued, leading to skepticism about the intentions behind development programs. This distrust can result in low turnout for community meetings and a reluctance to engage in collaborative efforts.

Resource limitations also hinder effective community participation. Many development programs in Wolkite Town lack adequate funding and support, which restricts the ability to

organize participatory events and activities. This scarcity of resources can lead to superficial engagement rather than genuine involvement.

According to table 4.3 data result Interpretation

The analysis of community participation in development programs in Wolkite Town, based on a Likert scale survey, reveals varied perceptions among respondents regarding the level of involvement in programs aimed at reducing urban poverty. Out of the 396 respondents, 11.62% strongly disagreed with the statement that residents actively participate in these programs, and 10.10% disagreed, suggesting that a portion of the population feels disengaged or dissatisfied with the current state of community participation.

However, a significant proportion, 47.22%, remained neutral, indicating uncertainty or lack of clear opinion on the matter. This neutral response could reflect either a lack of awareness of the programs or an acknowledgment of mixed experiences among the community members. On the other hand, 18.43% of the respondents agreed, and 12.63% strongly agreed, suggesting that nearly a third of the participants perceive active involvement in the development initiatives and feel positively about their impact in reducing urban poverty.

The distribution of responses suggests that while a portion of residents are engaged and see the value in these development efforts, a large proportion remains neutral or uninvolved. This indicates that there may be barriers to wider participation, such as limited access to information, inadequate outreach by local authorities, or a lack of trust in the programs' effectiveness. Furthermore, the 21.72% who disagreed or strongly disagreed points to a potential need for improving the inclusivity and relevance of these programs to better meet the needs of the entire community.

In conclusion, while there is a noticeable portion of the population actively participating or at least perceiving positive impacts from community development programs in Wolkite Town, significant challenges remain in engaging a more substantial and broader segment of the population. Efforts should be focused on addressing the reasons behind the neutral and negative responses, possibly by improving communication, transparency, and community empowerment to enhance participation and, ultimately, the effectiveness of these urban poverty reduction programs.

4.3. Evaluate effectiveness of current poverty reduction strategies at Wolkite town

Here are five Likert scale interview questions that evaluate the effectiveness of current poverty reduction strategies in Wolkite town. These questions aim to gather responses on participants' perceptions and opinions regarding the success of these strategies: Each item includes a statement that respondents can rate based on their level of agreement or disagreement. To analyses the data were coded as follows;

1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree

Table: 4.4: Challenges associated with urban poverty reduction in Wolkite Town

No.	Question	Options	No Respondents	Percentage
1	Effectiveness of Government Policies "The current government policies and programs aimed at reducing poverty in Wolkite town are effective in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations."	Strongly Disagree	80	20.20%
		Disagree	100	25.25%
		Neutral	56	14.14%
		Agree	120	30.30%
		Strongly Agree	44	11.11%
2	Impact of Local Economic Development Programs "Local economic development programs (e.g., microfinance, entrepreneurship support, job training) have significantly improved the economic well-being of low-income households in Wolkite town."	Strongly Disagree	10	2.52%
		Disagree	20	5.05%
		Neutral	80	20.20%
		Agree	230	58.08%
		Strongly Agree	46	11.61%

3	Accessibility of Poverty Reduction Resources "The resources provided by the government and NGOs for poverty reduction (e.g., financial aid, education, healthcare) are easily accessible to those in need in Wolkite town."	Strongly Disagree	30	7.57%
		Disagree	65	16.41%
		Neutral	90	22.72%
		Agree	198	50%
		Strongly Agree	13	3.3%
4	Sustainability of Poverty Reduction Programs "The poverty reduction strategies implemented in Wolkite town are sustainable and have long-term positive effects on the local community."	Strongly Disagree	92	23.23%
		Disagree	108	27.27%
		Neutral	30	7.6%
		Agree	116	29.3%
		Strongly Agree	50	12.63%
5	Community Participation and Ownership "The local community in Wolkite town is actively involved in the planning and implementation of poverty reduction strategies, ensuring that these efforts are relevant and effective."	Strongly Disagree	15	3.8%
		Disagree	21	5.3%
		Neutral	64	16,17%
		Agree	212	53.54%
		Strongly Agree	84	21.21%

Source: Own survey, 2024

In item no. 1 in table 4.4 the Analysis of Government Policies on Poverty Reduction in Wolkite Town. This analysis evaluates the effectiveness of current government policies and programs

aimed at reducing poverty in Wolkite Town, focusing on their ability to address the needs of the most vulnerable populations. A survey was conducted with 396 respondents using a Likert scale to gauge their perceptions of these policies.

4.3.1. Effectiveness of government policies

According to the above table 4.4 results indicate a significant level of dissatisfaction among respondents. Specifically, 20.20% of respondents strongly disagreed with the effectiveness of the policies, while 25.25% indicated they disagreed. This combined total of 45.45% of respondents expressing disagreement suggests a critical view of the government's approach to poverty alleviation.

Conversely, a smaller portion of the respondents, 30.30%, agreed that the policies were effective and only 11.11% strongly agreed. The 14.14% of respondents who remained neutral indicate a lack of strong opinion on the matter, which may reflect uncertainty or insufficient information regarding the policies.

The data suggests that while a minority believes the policies are effective, a substantial majority expresses skepticism. This disparity highlights the need for further investigation into the specific factors contributing to the perceived ineffectiveness of these programs.

Potential areas for improvement could include better targeting of resources, increased community involvement in policy formation, and enhanced communication regarding the benefits and objectives of existing programs.

In conclusion, the analysis reveals a critical need for the government to reassess its strategies and engage more effectively with the communities it aims to serve, ensuring that the policies are not only well-designed but also well-implemented and understood by the populations they intend to benefit.

In item no. 2 in table 4.4 the impact of local economic development programs, such as microfinance, entrepreneurship support, and job training, on the economic well-being of low-income households in Wolkite Town can be assessed through survey data collected from 396 respondents. The results, measured on a Likert scale, reveal diverse perceptions regarding the effectiveness of these programs. According to the data:

4.3.2. Impact of local economic development programs

As of table 4.4 findings indicate that a substantial majority of respondents (69.69%) agree or strongly agree that local economic development programs have positively influenced their economic circumstances. Specifically, 58.08% of respondents expressed agreement, while an additional 11.61% strongly endorsed the effectiveness of these initiatives.

Conversely, the proportion of respondents who expressed disagreement (7.57%) is relatively low; suggesting that skepticism regarding the programs' impact is minimal among the surveyed population. Moreover, a significant neutral response rate (20.20%) indicates that some respondents remain uncertain or ambivalent about the outcomes of these programs.

The strong agreement among the majority signifies that local economic development programs are perceived as beneficial, potentially leading to increased income stability and improved quality of life for low-income households. However, the neutral responses highlight an opportunity for further engagement and education about these programs, as well as a potential need for targeted improvements.

To enhance the effectiveness of future initiatives, it may be beneficial to conduct qualitative research to explore the specific aspects of the programs that respondents find most impactful or lacking. Understanding the nuances of participant experiences can inform better program design and implementation, ultimately fostering greater economic empowerment within the community.

In conclusion, while the data reflects a positive sentiment toward local economic development programs in Wolkite Town, addressing the neutral responses and gaining deeper insights into participant experiences will be critical for maximizing the impact of these initiatives.

In item no. 3 in table 4.5, analysis of accessibility of poverty reduction resources in Wolkite Town. The survey conducted on the accessibility of poverty reduction resources in Wolkite Town yielded the following results from a total of 396 respondents:

4.3.3. Accessibility of poverty reduction resources

According to table 4.4 the majority of respondents (50%) indicated that they agree with the statement regarding the accessibility of resources provided by the government and NGOs for

poverty reduction. This suggests that a significant portion of the community perceives these resources as available and helpful in addressing poverty-related challenges.

Conversely, a combined total of 23.98% of respondents (7.57% strongly disagreeing and 16.41% disagreeing) expressed dissatisfaction with the accessibility of these resources. This indicates that there is a notable minority who feel that the available support is insufficient or difficult to access.

The neutral response rate of 22.72% suggests that some respondents may lack sufficient information or experience regarding the resources available, reflecting either uncertainty or indifference towards their accessibility.

Overall, while the data indicates a favorable perception of resource accessibility among half of the respondents, the significant percentage of negative and neutral responses points to underlying issues that may need further examination.

Addressing the concerns of those who disagree or feel neutral could enhance the effectiveness of poverty reduction initiatives in Wolkite Town. Future research could focus on identifying specific barriers to access and developing strategies to improve the reach and effectiveness of these essential services.

In item no. 4 in table 4.4 Analysis of Survey Responses on the Sustainability of Poverty Reduction Programs in Wolkite Town. In a survey conducted with 396 respondents on the sustainability of poverty reduction strategies in Wolkite town, the results indicate a varied perception among community members.

4.3.4. Sustainability of poverty reduction programs

A significant percentage of respondent's expresses skepticism about the sustainability of these programs. This division indicates a lack of consensus on their effectiveness, which can undermine community trust and participation. The disagreement suggests that there may be specific concerns, such as inadequate program design, insufficient resources, or lack of community involvement. These issues could hinder the long-term success of poverty reduction initiatives.

According to table 4.4 the data reveals that a significant portion of respondents, 23.23%, strongly disagreed with the statement that these programs are sustainable and have long-term positive effects. Additionally, 27.27% of respondents disagreed, suggesting a substantial level of skepticism regarding the effectiveness of the current strategies.

Conversely, a notable 29.3% of respondents expressed agreement with the sustainability of these programs, while 12.63% strongly agreed, indicating that a portion of the community perceives these initiatives positively. Meanwhile, 7.6% of respondents remained neutral, reflecting a lack of strong opinion or uncertainty about the programs' long-term impact.

These findings highlight a divided opinion within the community regarding the effectiveness and sustainability of poverty reduction efforts. The substantial percentage of respondents who disagreed with the sustainability assertion suggests that there may be underlying issues or concerns that need to be addressed to enhance the effectiveness of these programs. Further qualitative research could be beneficial to understand the specific factors contributing to the skepticism and to identify areas for improvement.

In conclusion, while there is a portion of the community that recognizes the potential positive impacts of the poverty reduction programs, the significant level of disagreement underscores the need for a critical evaluation of these strategies. Ensuring community involvement and addressing concerns raised by respondents may enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of future initiatives.

In item no. 5 in table 4.7 the data on community participation and ownership in Wolkite town regarding poverty reduction strategies reveals insightful trends. Out of a total of 396 respondents, the distribution of responses on a Likert scale indicates varying levels of agreement with the statement that the local community is actively involved in planning and implementing these strategies.

4.3.5. Community participation and ownership

As presented table 4.4 the majority of respondents (approximately 74.75%) expressed agreement with the community's involvement, as indicated by the combined percentages of those who agreed (53.54%) and those who strongly agreed (21.21%). This suggests that a significant portion of the population perceives their community as engaged in poverty reduction efforts, which is a positive indicator for the relevance and effectiveness of such initiatives.

Conversely, only a small fraction of respondents (9.1%) expressed disagreement, highlighting that the perception of community engagement is predominantly favorable. The neutral responses (16.17%) may indicate individuals who are either unsure of their stance or feel that involvement has not been sufficiently communicated.

In summary, the data suggests that the residents of Wolkite town largely perceive their community as an active participant in the planning and implementation of poverty reduction strategies. This level of engagement is crucial for the success of such initiatives, as it fosters a sense of ownership among community members, potentially enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of poverty alleviation efforts.

Future strategies could benefit from addressing the concerns of the small percentage of respondents expressing disagreement and encouraging those with neutral positions to engage more actively in community discussions.

4.4. Identify community-led initiatives and their impact

The researcher prepared a Likert scale interview questions related to community-led initiatives and their impact in Wolkite Town. These questions aim to gather quantitative data on perceptions regarding community engagement, impact, accessibility, and sustainability of initiatives, which can then be analyzed to derive meaningful insights for the research. Here are four major main aspects of research prepared interview question prepared as followed table 5:

Table: 4. 5: Challenges associated with urban poverty reduction in Wolkite Town

No.	Question	Options	No Respondents	Percentage
1	Effectiveness of Community Participation	Strongly Disagree	15	3.8%

	"To what extent do you believe that community members actively participate in the planning and implementation of local initiatives?"	Disagree	63	15.90%
		Neutral	30	7.57%
		Agree	200	50.50%
		Strongly Agree	88	22.2%
2	Perceived Impact on Community Well-being "How much do you think the community-led initiatives have positively impacted the well-being of residents in Wolkite Town?"	Not at All	7	1.76%
		A Little	13	3.3%
		Moderately	89	22.47%
		Very Much	217	54.79%
		Extremely	80	20.20%
3	Accessibility of Resources "How accessible do you find the resources and support provided by community-led initiatives for all members of the community?"	Very Difficult	48	12.12%
		Difficult	166	41.9%
		Neutral	53	13.38%
		Easy	91	22.97%
		Very Easy	38	9.59%
4	Sustainability of Initiatives "To what extent do you believe that the community-led initiatives in Wolkite Town are sustainable in the long term?"	Not Sustainable	46	11.62%
		Slightly	40	10.10%
		Moderately	187	47.22%
		Very Susta.	73	18.43%
		Extremely Sustainable	50	12.62%

Source: Own survey, 2024

Based on the above table the data was analyzed evaluate the effectiveness of community participation based on a survey conducted among 396 respondents. The survey utilized a Likert scale, allowing participants to express their level of agreement with statements related to community participation.

In item no. 1 in table 4.5 the analysis of identify community-led initiatives and their impact. The results indicate the following distribution of responses:

4.4.1. Effectiveness of community participation

The strong inclination towards supporting community participation suggests that residents feel empowered and see their contributions as impactful. This sense of empowerment can lead to increased motivation and commitment to local projects.

According to table 4.5 the majority of respondents (72.7%) expressed positive sentiments towards community participation, with 50.5% agreeing and 22.2% strongly agreeing with the effectiveness of community involvement. This suggests a strong inclination among the community members towards recognizing the benefits of participation.

Negative Responses (Disagree and Strongly Disagree): A total of 19.7% of respondents indicated a lack of support for community participation. This includes 3.8% who strongly disagreed and 15.9% who disagreed. Understanding the reasons behind these negative perceptions could provide valuable insights for improving community engagement strategies.

Neutral Responses: 7.57% of respondents were neutral, indicating ambivalence towards community participation. This group may require further engagement to clarify the benefits and address any concerns they may have.

Positive Responses (Agree and Strongly Agree): The combined positive response rate of 72.7% highlights a significant majority that acknowledges the importance of community participation. This strong agreement can be leveraged to promote further initiatives and encourage even greater.

In conclusion the survey results indicate that community participation is viewed positively by a significant majority of respondents. However, the 19.7% of participants who disagreed or

strongly disagreed should not be overlooked; their perspectives could provide critical insights for enhancing community engagement efforts involvement.

In item no. 2 in table 4.5 perceived impact on community well-being. The responses were measured using a Likert scale, allowing participants to express the extent of their perceptions ranging from "not at all" to "extremely." The distribution of responses is summarized as follows in pie chart:

4.4.2. Perceived impact on community well-being

Based on table 4.5 data interpretation as follow: low perception of impact: a small proportion of respondents (1.76% and 3.3%) indicated that the perceived impact on community well-being is either "not at all" or "a little." This suggests that there is a minimal perception of negative or negligible impact among a few participants.

Moderate Perception: Approximately 22.47% of respondents rated the impact as "moderately." This indicates a segment of the population that recognizes some positive effects on community well-being but does not consider them overwhelmingly significant.

High Perception of Impact: A significant majority (54.79%) rated the impact as "very much." This indicates a strong recognition of the positive contributions to community well-being, suggesting that many respondents feel the benefits are substantial.

Extreme Perception: Furthermore, 20.20% of respondents rated the impact as "extremely." This highlights a notable portion of the community that perceives the effects on well-being as profoundly beneficial.

In Conclusion the findings reveal a predominantly positive perception of the impact on community well-being among respondents. With over three-quarters (75.99%) indicating a "very much" or "extremely" positive impact, it can be inferred that community initiatives or factors contributing to well-being are largely viewed favorably.

In item no. 3 in table 4.5 analysis examines the accessibility of resources as reported by 396 respondents using a Likert scale. The responses were categorized into five levels: Very Difficult, Difficult, Neutral, Easy, and Very Easy. The insights derived from these responses provide a

comprehensive understanding of perceived accessibility among the participants. The following percentages reflect the respondents' perceptions of resource accessibility:

4.4.3. Analysis of accessibility of resource

This research aims to analyze the accessibility of resources in Wolkite Town, focusing on the perceptions of local respondents. Understanding these perceptions is crucial for identifying barriers and enhancing the effective utilization of resources. Conduct semi-structured interviews with a diverse group of respondents, including local residents, community leaders, and service providers. This approach allows for in-depth insights into individual experiences and perceptions.

According to table 4.5 interpretations of the results are overall accessibility perception; the majority of respondents (54.02%) reported that accessing resources is either "Difficult" (41.9%) or "Very Difficult" (12.12%). This indicates a significant barrier to resource accessibility, suggesting that improvements may be necessary to enhance user experience and satisfaction.

Neutral Responses a noteworthy 13.38% of respondents chose "Neutral." This group may represent individuals who have mixed experiences or who may not have sufficient knowledge about resource accessibility. Their insights could provide valuable qualitative information if explored further.

Positive Perception only 32.56% of respondents indicated that resource accessibility is "Easy" (22.97%) or "Very Easy" (9.59%). This suggests that the positive experiences are less prevalent compared to the negative ones.

Conclusion the analysis highlights significant barriers to resource accessibility as perceived by the respondents. Addressing these issues is vital for improving overall satisfaction and ensuring that resources are effectively utilized.

In item no. 4 in table 4.5 analysis of sustainability initiatives survey results the responses from 396 participants regarding the sustainability of various initiatives. Using a Likert scale, respondents rated their perceptions of sustainability, categorized as Not Sustainable, Slightly sustainable, moderately sustainable, very sustainable, and extremely sustainable. The following percentages reflect the respondents' perceptions of resource accessibility:

4.4.4. Sustainability of initiatives

According to table 4.5 interpretation of result overall sustainability perception: A significant portion of respondents (47.22%) rated the initiatives as Moderately Sustainable, indicating a general awareness of sustainability but also reflecting potential gaps in effectiveness or long-term viability. The combined percentage of respondents who rated the initiatives as Very Sustainable and Extremely Sustainable (31.05%) suggests a positive outlook among a substantial minority, indicating that while many perceive initiatives as moderately sustainable, there is a notable segment that sees them as highly sustainable.

Areas for Improvement: A total of 21.72% of respondents rated the initiatives as either Not Sustainable or Slightly Sustainable. This highlights a critical area for improvement, suggesting that certain initiatives may not be meeting their sustainability goals or are not perceived as effective by the community.

Potential Strategies: Given that nearly half of the respondents view the initiatives as moderately effective, there is an opportunity to enhance communication and education around sustainable practices to elevate perceptions. Engaging stakeholders, gathering feedback, and implementing changes based on the insights from the Not Sustainable and Slightly Sustainable groups may help to improve overall sustainability ratings.

Summary of the analysis of the sustainability initiatives reveals a mixed perception among respondents. While a majority views the initiatives as moderately sustainable, there remain a significant proportion of respondents who express doubts about their effectiveness. Addressing these concerns through targeted strategies could enhance the sustainability of future initiatives and improve overall community satisfaction.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION

5.1. CONCLUSION

Urban poverty is a multifaceted issue influenced by socioeconomic, infrastructural, and governance factors. The study conducted in Wolkite Town in the Gurage Zone offers a detailed exploration of these dimensions, utilizing primary and secondary data. The analysis reveals significant patterns and insights into the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction. This document synthesizes the key findings with scientifically grounded interpretations to support robust conclusions and recommendations.

Socioeconomic factors contributing to urban poverty researcher assessed according to the demographic characteristics of respondents highlighted distinct trends: Gender Imbalance: The survey indicated that 60.4% of respondents were male, suggesting a gender disparity in managerial and decision-making roles. Addressing this imbalance may foster inclusivity in leadership and poverty reduction efforts. Age and Educational Attainment: The predominant age group of respondents (36-45 years) aligns with active employment years, emphasizing the importance of creating sustainable job opportunities. Educational data shows 56.83% of respondents possess diplomas or higher qualifications, indicating a potential workforce that could drive economic growth if effectively mobilized.

Analysis of Socio economic Challenges there were four major problems according to analysis. Education Access: A striking 90.90% of respondents identified lack of educational access as a contributor to urban poverty. Education equips individuals with skills crucial for socioeconomic mobility. Employment Deficiency: High unemployment rates (75.25%) point to inadequate job opportunities, a critical barrier to poverty alleviation. Strategic initiatives to enhance employment, especially for youth, are imperative. Housing and Transportation: High housing costs (61.87%) and insufficient public transportation (98.45%) exacerbate financial pressures on residents. These factors not only limit mobility but also hinder economic activities. Healthcare

Accessibility: The inaccessibility of healthcare services for 54.55% of respondents underscores the need for improved medical infrastructure to enhance public health outcomes.

Challenges in urban poverty reduction strategies according to the study the effectiveness of existing poverty reduction strategies was examined there were four key findings include: the first thing was Basic Services: Over 60% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with access to clean water, sanitation, and healthcare. This highlights systemic deficiencies requiring immediate policy intervention. The second were employment initiatives: Skepticism about sufficient employment opportunities (73%) underscores the need for diversified economic policies. The third were government support: While 34.6% acknowledged government efforts in poverty reduction, 62.52% were neutral or critical, reflecting a gap in policy impact and communication. The fourth one was community participation: Engagement in development programs showed mixed results, with 47.22% neutrality indicating limited awareness or trust.

In Wolkite town effectiveness of poverty reduction strategies revealed according to the study: Policy Effectiveness: Only 41.41% of respondents viewed government policies positively, suggesting the need for better implementation and stakeholder engagement. Local Economic Development: Programs like microfinance and job training were well-received (69.69% positive responses), indicating their potential for scaling up. Resource Accessibility: While 50% found resources accessible, nearly 24% faced barriers, pointing to unequal distribution and access challenges. Sustainability Concerns: Mixed perceptions about the sustainability of initiatives (47.22% moderately sustainable) indicate room for improvement in long-term planning.

Community-led initiatives and impact community participation emerged as a vital component of effective poverty reduction. In Wolkite town active engagement: a combined 72.7% positive sentiment toward community participation underscores its importance in fostering ownership and relevance of initiatives. Perceived impact: over 75% of respondents acknowledged the substantial positive impact of community-led efforts on well-being, signaling the potential of grassroots initiatives. Accessibility and sustainability: accessibility to resources remains a challenge for 54% of respondents, while sustainability ratings (47.22% moderate, 31.05% positive) highlight the need for robust strategies to maintain long-term impact.

5.2. Policy Recommendations

Policy recommendations for addressing urban poverty in Wolkite town, Gurage zone to effectively tackle the challenges and harness the prospects of urban poverty reduction in Wolkite Town, the following policy recommendations are proposed:

Enhance access to quality education address the 90.9% of respondents identifying lack of education as a key factor in urban poverty. Actions to reduce implement affordable and inclusive educational programs targeting low-income households. Establish vocational training centers to equip youth and adults with market-relevant skills. Partner with NGOs and private institutions to fund scholarships and infrastructural improvements in schools.

Develop employment opportunities to mitigate the high unemployment rate (75.25%) and lack of youth job opportunities (78.53%). Actions: Foster public-private partnerships to attract industries and create job opportunities in Wolkite Town. Promote entrepreneurship through microfinance programs and capacity-building workshops. Develop infrastructure to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and local markets.

Improve housing and transportation infrastructure to address the high housing costs (61.87%) and inadequate public transportation (98.45%). Implement affordable housing policies and encourage public-private housing projects. Expand and modernize public transportation networks to improve accessibility and reduce commuting costs. Introduce subsidies or incentives for low-income families to access affordable housing.

Strengthen healthcare services to improve healthcare accessibility for the 54.55% of respondents indicating inadequate medical services. Take actions: Establish additional healthcare facilities equipped with essential medications and equipment. Implement mobile health clinics for underserved areas. Develop community awareness programs on public health and sanitation.

Boost government and community collaboration the objective address the perceived ineffectiveness of local government initiatives (60.86% negative perception). Increase transparency and community involvement in the planning and implementation of poverty reduction programs. Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure accountability

and effectiveness of initiatives. Facilitate regular dialogues between community members and government officials to align strategies with local needs.

Support food security and livelihood programs to combat food insecurity reported by 87% of respondents. To fill this gap, develop agricultural programs that support urban farming and access to affordable food markets. Collaborate with NGOs to establish food banks and nutrition programs. Provide subsidies for essential commodities to reduce the financial burden on low-income households.

Promote sustainable development practices to address concerns over the sustainability of poverty reduction programs (21.72% rating initiatives as not sustainable). As a measurement incorporate long-term sustainability goals into all poverty reduction initiatives. Leverage renewable energy and eco-friendly technologies in urban development projects. Encourage community ownership and participation to enhance the longevity and impact of programs.

By implementing these recommendations, stakeholders can address the multifaceted challenges of urban poverty in Wolkite Town while fostering inclusive and sustainable growth. Collaborative efforts between government, private sectors, and local communities are essential to ensure these policies yield tangible benefits for the population.

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Appendix 1

Home Assessment Questionnaire

Full name of respondent

Position _____

Education level _____

Gender; Male or Female Age _____

Qualitative interview questions tailored to explore the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction in Wolkite Town, Gurage Zone:

Purpose of the interviewee

The main purpose of this study is the realities of the urban poor's and explains the challenges and prospects of urban poverty reduction at Wolkite town Gurage Zone. Knowing people's reflection and reaction regarding the main objective of this research. You are being invited to take part in a research project. Please take some time to read the information presented here, which will explain the details of this research. This interview will be recorded with a voice recorder and a notebook. It is still acceptable if you wish not to be recorded and in such a case the researcher will make use of note taking. These questions cover a range of topics related to urban poverty, including demographics, economic factors, access to services, community support, health, and perceptions of poverty.

Home Assessment Questionnaire

Demographic Information

1. What is your age?

(A) 18-25

(B) 26-35

(C) 36-45

(D) 46-55

(E) 56 and above

2. What is your gender?

(A) Male

(B) Female

(C) Other

3. What is your highest level of education?

(A) No formal education

(B) Primary

(C) Secondary

(D) Diploma

(E) Degree

(F) Postgraduate

4. What is your current employment status?

(A) Employed

(B) Unemployed

(C) Self-employed

(D) Student

(E) Retired

5. What is your household size?

(A) 1-2

(B) 3-4

(C) 5-6

(D) 7 or more

Economic Factors

6. What is your primary source of income?

(A) Salary

(B) Business

(C) Agriculture

(D) Remittances

(E) Other (please specify): _____

7. What is your average monthly income?

(A) Less than 1,000 ETB

(B) 1,000-3,000 ETB

(C) 3,001-5,000 ETB

(D) More than 5,000 ETB

8. Do you feel your income is sufficient to cover basic needs?

(A) Yes

(B) No

9. What percentage of your income is spent on housing?

(A) Less than 20%

(B) 20%-30%

(C) 31%-50%

(E) More than 50%

10. What types of housing do you live in?

(A) Owned

(B) Rented

(C) Informal settlement

Access to Services

11. How would you rate your access to clean drinking water?

(A) Excellent

(B) Good

(C) Fair

(D) Poor

12. How often do you face water shortages?

(A) Never

(B) Occasionally

(C) Frequently

(D) Always

13. Is sanitation available in your area?

(A) Yes

(B) No

14. How would you rate the quality of healthcare services in your area?

(A) Excellent

(B) Good

(C) Fair

(D) Poor

15. How far is the nearest healthcare facility from your home?

(A) Less than 1 km

(B) 1-3 km

(C) More than 3 km

Employment and Economic Opportunities

16. Are there sufficient job opportunities in your community?

(A) Yes

(B) No

17. Have you participated in any job training programs?

(A) Yes

(B) No

18. Do you feel that local government programs effectively address employment issues?

(A) Yes

(B) No

19. What barriers do you face in accessing employment opportunities?

(A) Lack of skills

(B) Lack of information

(C) Transportation issues

(D) Other (please specify): _____

20. Do you think microfinance or entrepreneurship programs are available to you?

(A) Yes

(B) No

Community Support and Social Networks

21. Do you feel supported by your community in times of need?

(A) Yes

(B) No

22. Are there community organizations that provide support for poverty alleviation?

(B) Yes

(C) No

23. Have you participated in community-led initiatives for poverty reduction?

(A) Yes

(B) No

24. How often do you interact with your neighbors?

(A) Daily

(B) Weekly

(C) Monthly

(D) Rarely

25. Do you believe community participation is important for poverty reduction?

(A) Yes

(B) No

Perceptions of Poverty

26. How would you define poverty?

(A) Lack of income

(B) Lack of access to services

(C) Social exclusion

(D) Other (please specify): _____

27. Do you think urban poverty is increasing in Wolkite Town?

(A) Yes

(B) No

28. What do you believe are the main causes of urban poverty in your area?

(A) Unemployment

(B) Lack of education

(C) High cost of living

(D) Other (please specify): _____

29. How do you perceive local government efforts to reduce urban poverty?

(A) Effective

(B) Somewhat effective

(C) Ineffective

30. What changes would you suggest to improve urban poverty reduction efforts?

(A) Improved access to education

(B) More job opportunities

(C) Better healthcare services

(D) Other (please specify): _____

Housing and Living Conditions

31. How would you rate your living conditions?

(A) Excellent

(B) Good

(C) Fair

(D) Poor

32. Do you have access to electricity?

(A) Yes

(B) No

33. How often do you experience power outages?

(A) Rarely

(B) Occasionally

(C) Frequently

34. Is your housing structure durable?

(A) Yes

(B) No

35. Do you feel safe in your neighborhood?

(A) Yes

(B) No

Health and Well-being

36. How would you rate your health status?

(A) Excellent

(B) Good

(C) Fair

(D) Poor

37. Do you have access to regular medical check-ups?

(A) Yes

(B) No

38. How often do you face health issues related to living conditions?

(A) Rarely

(B) Occasionally

(C) Frequently

39. Do you believe that health services are affordable in your area?

(A) Yes

(B) No

40. What is your primary concern regarding health services?

(A) Cost

(B) Availability

(C) Quality

(D) Other (please specify): _____

Social and Cultural Factors

41. Do traditional practices affect your economic opportunities?

(A) Yes

(B) No

42. How do cultural beliefs influence your views on poverty?

(A) Positively

(B) Negatively

(C) No influence

43. Do you participate in cultural or social events in your community?

(A) Yes

(B) No

44. Do you think social cohesion in your community is strong?

(A) Yes

(B) No

45. What role do you think culture plays in poverty reduction?

(A) Significant

(B) Somewhat significant

(C) Not significant

Final Thoughts

46. What do you believe is the most urgent issue related to urban poverty in Wolkite Town?

(A) Unemployment

(B) Education

(C) Healthcare

(D) Other (please specify): _____

47. What initiatives would you like to see implemented to address urban poverty?

(A) Job creation programs

(B) Educational programs

(C) Health services

(D) Other (please specify): _____

48. How often do you engage in discussions about poverty with your peers?

(A) Frequently

(B) Occasionally

(C) Rarely

(D) Never

49. Would you be willing to participate in programs aimed at reducing urban poverty?

(A) Yes

(B) No

50. Any additional comments or suggestions regarding poverty reduction efforts in Wolkite Town?

"Thank you once again for the opportunity to discuss my research; I truly appreciate your time and insights."

reduction efforts?

Community and Support Systems

1. How do social networks and community organizations impact poverty reduction in Wolkite Town?
2. Are there any local initiatives or programs that you believe are effectively addressing urban poverty? Why or why not?

Prospects for Improvement

1. What do you think are the most promising strategies for reducing urban poverty in Wolkite Town?
2. How can local government and community leader's better support poverty reduction efforts?
3. What role do you believe education and skill development play in improving economic opportunities for the poor?

Future Outlook

1. How optimistic are you about the future prospects for poverty reduction in Wolkite Town?
2. What changes would you like to see in the next few years that could improve the situation for those living in poverty?

Closing Thoughts

1. Is there anything else you would like to add about your experiences or thoughts on urban poverty in Wolkite Town?

Appendix 3

Amharic Interview Questionnaires for Selected Community representatives

በወልቂጤ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በገቨርናንስ ትምህርት ክፍል ለማስተርስ ዲግሪ ማሟያ "በወልቂጤ ከተማ የድህነት ቅነሳ ተግዳሮቶች እና መልካም አጋጣሚዎች" ዙርያ ለሚሰራ ጥናት የሚረዳ ለከተማው የተለያዩ ሀላፊዎች የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ

የስራ ድርሻ:-

የትምህርት ደረጃ:-

ጾታ:- ወንድ ----- ሴት -----

የጥናቱ መሰረታዊ አላማ በከተማው የሚኖሩ በኢኮኖሚ ዝቅተኛ የሆኑ ማህበረሰቦች ያሉበት የኑሮ ደረጃ እውነታ በጥናት መዳሰስ እና በከተማው የድህነት ቅነሳ ተግባር ላይ የሚስተዋሉ ተግዳሮቶች እና መልካም አጋጣሚዎች በጥናት ማረጋገጥ ነው። ፍቃደኛ ሆነው ይህንን መጠይቅ ስለሞሉልኝ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ።

1. በወልቂጤ ከተማ የአሁን ቆይታዎ ምን ይመስላል? ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በከተማው ኖረዋል? ቀድሞ ከነበረው ጋር ሲነጻጸር አሁን ላይ ምን አይነት ለውጦችን ተመልክተዋል?
 2. የከተማ ድህነትን ከወልቂጤ ከተማ አንጻር እንዴት ይገልጹታል? ወልቂጤ ላይ ለከተማ ድህነት ዋነኛ ምክንያቶች ናቸው የሚሏቸው ምክንያቶች ምንድናቸው?
 3. የማህበረሰቡ መሰረታዊ ፍላጎቶች የሚባሉት የጤና፣የትምህርትና የመኖሪያ ቤት አገልግሎቶች ተደራሽነት ላይ የሚያጋጥሙ ችግሮች ምንድናቸው?
 4. በከተማው የሚገኙ ድሆች ከድህነት ለመውጣት የአካባቢያዊ ኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታ ተፅዕኖው ምን ያህል ነው?
 5. በወልቂጤ ከተማ የከተማ ድህነትን ለመቀነስ/ተደራሽ ለማድረግ የመንግስት ፖሊሲ ምን አይነት ሚና አለው?
- በግል እይታዎ በከተማው ለድህነት ቅነሳ ተግዳሮቶች ናቸው ብለው የሚጠቅሷቸው ነገሮች ካሉ ይጥቀሱ
6. የከተማው ነዋሪዎች ማህበራዊ መስተጋብር/ትስስር (በሐይማኖት፣በእድር፣በእቁብ....) በከተማው ድህነት ቅነሳ ላይ አስተዋፅዖቻቸው ምን ያህል ነው?

7. በከተማው በድህነት ቅነሳ ላይ የሚሰሩ ከተማዊ አደረጃጀቶች/ፕሮግራሞች አሉ ወይ? -ካሉ በድህነት ቅነሳው ላይ ውጤታማ ተግባር ያከናውናሉ ብለው ያስባሉ?
 8. በወልቂጤ ከተማ ድህነት ቅነሳ ላይ ተስፋ ሰጪ ስትራቴጂዎች ሊባሉ የሚችሉት ምንድናቸው? የማ/ሰቡ ተወካዮችና የታችኛው አመራር አካላት በድህነት ቅነሳ ስራ ላይ ምን አይነት ተጽዕኖ መፍጠር ይችላሉ?
 9. ትምህርትና ሙያዊ እድገት ማሻሻል የድሆችን የኢኮኖሚ ተጠቃሚነት በማሳደግ ላይ የሚኖረው ሚና ምንድነው ብለው ያስባሉ?
 10. በወልቂጤ ከተማ ድህነት ቅነሳ ላይ ወደፊት በሚኖሩ መልካም አጋጣሚዎች ምን አይነት እይታ አለዎት?
 11. በድህነት ከሚኖሩት ጋር በተያያዘ በከተማው በቀጣይ ባሉት ጥቂት አመታት ምን አይነት ለውጦችን ማየት ይፈልጋሉ?
- ከመጠይቆቹ ባሻገር በወልቂጤ ከተማ የከተማ ድህነት ቅነሳ ዙሪያ ሌላ የሚጨምሩት ሃሳብ ካለ