



doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcrar.2020.803.005>

Highlighting Initiation of Formal Institution in Alleviating Rural Poverty via View of Rural Households: The Case from Kuyu Woreda, Central Ethiopia

Feleke Yehualashet Motumma*

*Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Wolaita Sodo University,
Ethiopia, P.O.box138*

**Corresponding author*

Abstract

The major objective of this study was highlighting initiation of formal institution in alleviating rural poverty via view of rural households in Kuyu Woreda, Central Ethiopia. In order to achieve this objective, relevant data were collected through document review, focus group discussion and key informants. The generated data were computed through content analysis techniques. The computed data from rural household indicated that the rural households of Kuyu Woreda were losing confidence to live in their place of birth and creating state of leaving their area for better life. Feleke *et al.*, (2018) also confirmed that rural households were feeling unpleasant to their area because poverty is deep rooted in this community. To get out rural households from poverty, different programs were designed by government and non-governmental organization in the study area. Except some, majority of these institutions working in the study area were missed effective and true inclusion of poor of the poor to their program as per of their manual guidance. There was also a mismatch between the people's needs and project intervention due to lack of real community participation in the decision making process and so intervention of organization was around the problem than to the problem in Kuyu Woreda. From this scenario, the researcher recommended that all formal institutions working in the study area should check and improve their implementation strategies to target and get out poor rural households from poverty.

Article Info

*Accepted: 04 February 2020
Available Online: 20 March 2020*

Keywords

Institution, Kuyu Woreda, Rural household, Poverty

Introduction

Background of study and problem justification

Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the world where poverty is relatively worse off than their counterparts in other parts of the world. Thus, 389 million people are inhabited in extreme poverty (\$1.90/day) over sub-Saharan Africa which is 43.4 percent of the global poor.

Some evidence disclosed that, the highest regional poverty rate is in Sub-Saharan Africa, where 42.7 percent of the population is estimated to live below the extreme poverty line, followed by South Asia (18.8 percent) and East Asia (7.2 percent) (Cruz *et al.*, 2015; Ferreira, 2016; ILO, 2016) Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, and Ethiopia were top four countries contributing the 53 of percent poverty to sub-Saharan African (Ncube *et al.*, 2015; Beegle *et al.*,

2016). Among the extremely poor, poverty is clustered in the rural areas. Rural inhabitants of most Sub-Saharan Africa rely on low-productivity, and low-paying jobs in the informal sector for their livelihood (Chuhan-Pole, 2014).

With extremely low per capita gross domestic product and savings rates, most countries of the Sub-Saharan Africa are in dire need of substantial public investment through external assistance to reverse the current poverty trends (UNDP, 2012). Hence, only a few of these programs are government funded, with the majority being supported by the donor community. For instance, McCord and Slater (2009) survey 167 public works programs implemented in 29 Sub-Saharan African countries and find 83 percent of them was donor funded. However, most donors funded programs implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa is unconditional. Garcia and Moore (2012) estimate that three out of four programs put in place since 2000 are unconditional. According to Kalusopa *et al.*, (2012), the primary recourse to unconditional cash transfers likely reflects weak institutional capacities in fragile states and social preferences in wealthier countries. Thus, the region is trapped with poverty more than other region in the world.

Being in above scenario, Ethiopia accepted and approved the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda during the UN- member states' meeting held in New York from September 25 to 27/2015. Subsequently, it integrated the SDGs with Growth and Transformation Plan two. Hence, the Ethiopia has commenced the implementation of the House of Peoples' Representatives (HPR) ratified GTP II which incorporates SDGs. GTP II implementation span covers five years, between 2015/16 to 2019/20. In effect, all developments undertaken by every stakeholder in each development sector are drawn from the GTP II. Under the leadership of the Federal democratic republic of Ethiopia all stakeholders shall remain engaged in implementing GTP II in common (CSA/NPC/, 2017). Hence, poverty alleviation program in Kuyu *Woreda* can be fall to governmental and non-governmental organization. In this article, the researchers were interested to assess initiations of government and non-governmental organization in alleviating poverty via view of rural households in Kuyu *Woreda*.

Objective of the study

The Objective of the study was to assess initiation of formal institution in alleviating rural poverty via view of

rural households in Kuyu *Woreda*, central Oromia regional state, Ethiopia

Materials and Methods

Location of KuyuWoreda

Kuyu *Woreda* is one of the 180 *Woredas* in the Oromia regional state of Ethiopia and also one among 13 *Woreda* in North shewa/selale/. It was established as independent *Woreda* in 1933 E.C. This *Woreda* is about 42 km from Fiche and 155km away from Addis Ababa on the way. The administrative city of Kuyu *Woreda* is GarbaGuracha. Astronomically, it is located between 9°35' and 9°59' N latitude, and between 38°03' and 38°31' E longitude. In relative terms *Woreda* is located North of Ada'abarga and Meta robi, East of Gindeberet, South of Warajarso, south west of HidabuAbote and West of Dagam (ABKW, 2016/17).

Population of KuyuWoreda

Based on the figure published by the central statistical agency estimation in 2015, Kuyu *Woreda* has total population of 152,366 of whom 75,523 are men and 76,843 are women. 123,130 or 80.81 percent of its population are rural dwellers. According to the same source, with an estimated area of 950.75km², Kuyu *Woreda* has an estimated population density of 160.3 people per square kilometer which is proportionate to zone average of 172.2 people per square kilometer. The inhabitants of this *Woreda* is mostly believe in orthodox (92.6 percent), followed by protestant (5.9 percent), traditional believers (1.06 percent), Muslim (0.35 percent), Catholic (0.03 percent), and finally other believers 0.06 percent (ABKW, 2016/17).

Agro-ecological zones of KuyuWoreda

In mountainous countries, topography (altitude, steepness and slope characteristics) plays an important role in agro-ecological zonation. Agro-ecological zonation can be defined as a spatial classification of the landscape into area units with "similar" agricultural and ecological characteristics. There are attributes of such units which determine similarities, such as: (i) comparable agro-climatic conditions for annual cropping, perennial crops, or agro forestry, (ii) similar conditions for livestock raising, (iii) comparable land resource conditions such as soil, water or vegetative parameters, or (iv) similar land management conditions such as raggedness of agricultural land, slope steepness, or topography in general. Such attributes of units

determining similarities can further be distinguished according to actual or potential conditions. The former may be used for determining actual agro-ecological differentiation of farming systems as they persist today. Potential similarities, on the other hand, are concerned more with the assessment of general land capability, or suitability for specific crops (Hurni, 1995; Mesfin, 1990).

In Ethiopia, where the most pronounced mountain system in Africa is found, altitude, steepness and slope characteristics have been recognized as primordial parameters for agro-ecological zonation. Hence, Ethiopian land users have traditionally classified their environment to *Wurch*, *Dega*, *Weynadega*, *Kola* and *Berha* agro-ecological zone (Mesfin 1991; Dejene, 2003). Likely, High and rugged mountain ranges that are flat-topped, deep gorges, hills, and plains characterize the study area. The altitudinal range of the *Woreda* is from 2757m to 1390m above sea level with the highest known mountain peak of Kesi (2757m), Kurfo (2646m) and Fale (2604m). Having this pronounced mountain system, kuyu *Woreda* have three agro-ecological zone i.e. *Dega*, *Weynadega* and *kola* agro-ecological zone (ABKW, 2016/17).

Technique and methods of data collection

Key informants interview

Key informant interviews were held at the most convenient venue for the respondents' and where full concentration was guaranteed. The whys, what and how questions from the interviewees point of view and understanding were emphasized. This is because qualitative interviewing gives insight into what the respondent sees as relevant and important (Bryman, 2008). Accordingly, the researcher politely set the time frame for the interviews while setting appointments. To make the communication easy and understandable, checklist was prepared by English language and translated to *Afan Oromo* language. Hence, inhabitants' experiences, opinions, needs, and constraints was collected and discussed with Key informants.

Focus group discussion

Jamieson and Williams (2007) argue that the philosophical underpinning of the focus group methodology is based on the premise that attitudes and perceptions are not developed in isolation but through interaction with other people. This means, focus group

discussions offer an opportunity for allowing people to probe each other's reasons for holding a certain view. The number of focus group discussions was determined by saturation of ideas. Hence, a total of 3FGDs was conducted. The purpose of the gathering was explained briefly, and a semi-structured discussion lasting 2 to 3 hours followed. It was believed that individuals tend to build confidence between one another during group discussions which should lead to more free expressions. Hence, by probing and using leading questions and following up on the responses, the researcher was able to tap into rich information on the research topic.

Document review

According to Bryman (2009) documents deriving from private sources like companies are likely to be authentic and meaningful in the sense that they are likely to be clear and comprehensive to the researcher. In addition, Yin (2016) states that document reviewing help the researcher in clarifying details such as some concepts. Accordingly, in this research documents were identified and reviewed. The data relevant to the problem was collected from related written material on market, different agricultural office, and library to make the study more power full, credible, and acceptable. These documents included the manual of Productive safety net program (PSNP), Oromia Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSC), Oromo Grassroots Development Initiatives (HUNDEE), Hiwot Integrated Development Association (HIDA), and Sustainable Land Management Program (SLM), census reports, and *Woreda* department planning reports. These documents provided insights for the researcher about problem understudy, and clarified contextual issues surrounding rural poverty. From document review, the researcher gained clarity and became better placed for the study.

Method of data analysis

In designing poverty alleviation projects and allocating subsidies, resources can be used more effectively if the neediest groups are better targeted. Hence, content analysis was used to know Governmental and Non-governmental organization initiative towards poverty alleviation. Content analysis is a method to analyze texts. It can either be used to measure word frequency in documents that is quantitative use, or to get a deeper understanding of the intention and context of a text that is qualitative use (Elo and Kyngas, 2007).

This research is based on the qualitative approach and aims to understand the meaning of text. This is done by identifying patterns and themes within the text by interpreting manifest meaning (Zhang and Wildemuth, 2009). There are two possible approaches that can be used to carry out the analysis: (i) the unstructured approach: The researcher is reading the unit of analysis several times. During the reading, s/he creates themes related to the unit of analysis; and categories the unit of analysis into the themes s/he created. (ii) The structured approach: The researcher decides on pre-determined themes before s/he starts reading the material. During the reading s/he categorizes the unit of analysis into the pre-decided themes. However, if new themes are identified while reading, they can be added (Wildemuth, 2009). The design in this dissertation is the structured approach, since we recognize that we wish to identify activities of major institutions to alleviate poverty in the study area. In due course, target of Governmental and Non-governmental organization to alleviate poverty against real on the ground were carefully assessed.

Content of official documents versus client feedback to the project were analyzed to identify limitation of Governmental and Non-governmental organization to alleviate poverty in KuyuWoreda. Here, document is a text, symbol or other type of message which is documented through, for example, a written text, photograph or protocol (Vaismoradi *et al.*, 2013). Hence, the type of documents the researchers analyzed was selected official document (guidelines) as discussed above.

Ethical consideration

The fieldwork had some ethical challenges. Most people from the selected sites knew that they were poor and that

the suitable way to solve this was monetary capital. They believed that through access to capital they could run animal herding. However, this could not be done due to a lack of capital. At each selected site, some raised a question of how the researcher would help them get financial support. Although no promise was given to them, it was acknowledged that some suggestions from the research were to be given to the local governments and some local NGOs.

At each site, some were wary of the fieldwork results. This appeared when the FGD and the questionnaires were employed. Some raised a question of what was the research for. Others raised a question of what was the benefit of the research. Is it related to politics? Some methods were used to increase trust and avoid suspicion through *ardamari*. They were informed that their attributes such as name and places would not be published in the research findings. For the names of the sites the researcher would use codes to protect them if they were concerned about any harm. Some would say, however, that they would like their names and villages to be published so that other people may know them or so that their village would become better known. The time with the poor was useful. Some would be remunerated for their time in attending the FGD. For others, *Areke and Tella* were given in order to interview them.

Results and Discussions

Mirror image of the respondents to their residence in KuyuWoreda

Before discussing government and non-governmental organization initiative, it is good to see about mirror image of the respondents to their residence in KuyuWoreda.

Table.1 Mirror image of the respondents to their residence

	Option	Frequency	Percent
Mirror image of the respondents to their residence	Highly satisfied	63	17.2
	Fairly satisfied	148	40.3
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	81	22.1
	Slightly dissatisfied	52	14.2
	Highly dissatisfied	23	6.3

The survey respondents were asked to indicate level of satisfaction to their residence they live in. Their prioritization is shown in Table1. It indicate that the respondents were fairly satisfied (40.3 percent) to live in their residence that followed by neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (22.1 percent), highly satisfied (17.2 percent), slightly dissatisfied (14.2 percent) and highly dissatisfied (6.3 percent) in rural part of KuyuWoreda. From this one can indicate that the rural households of KuyuWoreda was losing confidence to live in their place of birth and creating state of leaving the area for better life.

In the same way, key informants said *“the mind set of rural household in KuyuWoreda is moving to Hararghe and Bale to change their life than staying in their birth place. We feel that at least we have to go there temporarily till we harvest good income. Hence, majority of the rural households are living in this scenario in KuyuWoreda”*. The key informants added that *“up to present, including me, most of the households are losing hope on Government and Non-government intervention that can improve our life. We think that poverty is still there although different institution intervention continued in different aspect”* Besides the involvement of the government and non-governmental organization in alleviating poverty, still poverty was there in the in KuyuWoreda. From this all discussion, researcher captured that rural part of KuyuWoreda found unpleasant in the mind of the community and so poverty was deep rooted in this community.

Initiative of Different Institutions towards Poverty Alleviation via View of Rural Households

Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)

Target of the project

The PSNP has been a key driver of poverty reduction, with the immediate direct effect of the transfers reducing the poverty rate (World Bank, 2015). The Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) provides regular food or cash transfers to food insecure households in chronically food insecure Woredas. Households with able-bodied adult members are required to work in exchange for these transfers, while households without able-bodied members receive unconditional “direct support” transfers. The public works activities are planned and carried out in a manner that aims to address the underlying causes of food insecurity. The Program is managed by the Government of Ethiopia and funded by

different development partners, including the World Bank. According to the program, 349 Woredas of Ethiopia was targeted in which KuyuWoreda was considered (World Bank, 2017).

The mechanisms used for targeting eligible households included mainly administrative, and community targeting approaches as indicated in PSNP Program Implementation Manual (PIM). The administrative and community targeting approach take on allocating quotas to *kebeles* by the Woreda, and the *kebele* meeting votes for poorest of the poor. The list drawn by the *kebele* (smallest administrative unit) assembly is submitted to *kebele* cabinet for selection before being presented to the Woreda Food Security Task Force (WFSTF). The Woreda cabinets then filter the beneficiary list before it is submitted to the Regional Bureau (MoARD, 2004).

Limitation of PSNP to poverty alleviation via view of rural households

Targeting

In the process of including poor of the poor in the program, targeting of the poorest missed in KuyuWoreda. While the poorest were targeted as per of the program, it was evident that local factors influencing targeting the real poor. Hence, focus group discussants and key informants revealed that *“the process of poor identification has been chained with nepotism and corruption. Voting for kin and relatives has been prevalent at the kebele level”*. Furthermore, focus group discussants and key informants highlighted that *“the program has taken in some non-chronic food insecure households and there was no attempt made by the authorities to take out these from the program”*. They stress that *“it was due to lack of strong institutionalized mechanism for appeals. Because, non-beneficiaries of the program as a rule appeal to kebeleand Woreda for inclusion in the program, but appeals took long to be processed”*. Focus group discussants recommend as *“strong corrective measures must be taken at community, kebele, and Woreda levels to make the appeal mechanism responsive and efficient”*. From this the researchers understood that the problem was clear and visible as some poorest were not involved in the project as per of the PSNP program.

Public work

In principle, public work site selection is executed by local people participation under the help of experts who

identify problem areas and select the sites. However, focus group discussant and key informants revealed that *“the communities were not involved in both problem identification and site selection in the study area”*. This clearly indicated that community participation was weak in project identification and planning in the study areas. Focus group discussant also noted that *“problem identification and site selection has not been demand driven. For instance, major problem in the Woredais the shortage of potable water and yet this issue was never considered in the program by the authorities. Instead, focus was given to bund construction and check dam construction, which were not priority areas for the community”*. Therefore, it was evident that there was a mismatching between the people’s needs and project intervention due to lack of community participation in the decision making process and so intervention of PSNP was around the problem than to the problem in KuyuWoreda.

Cash transfer

Further concern of group discussant and key informants were about financial payment. They said that *“the amount of cash transfer has been too little and cannot support the consumption level of the households. Moreover, late nature of the payments discards beneficiaries from purchases of food crops during relatively better grain marketing months. In this Woreda cash transfer has been done during hungry season when grain is expensive”*. Therefore, they noted that the timing of payments has not taken into consideration the grain marketing periods of the localities. Thus, it could be concluded that the payment periods were not demand driven of beneficiaries (poorest) in KuyuWoreda.

Client graduation

PSNP is an approach to improve livelihood of the poor. Graduation of beneficiaries from the program was among the measurements which show success of PSNP. However, due to erroneous partial targeting of poor as confirmed above, clients could not build the required asset threshold to graduate from the program. Regarding this, the Key informants were asked about how the client was graduating from the PSNP program. By shaking his head, he forwarded his view by local proverb in *Afan Oromo* saying *“cabaairratbaqaqaa”* meaning that *“Brocken in excess of tear”*. Then he added that *“there was incorrect targeting of poor and graduation as well”*. Similar to above idea, Focus group discussant also revealed that *“graduation was by quota as opposed to the*

official criteria of an income or asset threshold. Graduation was decided by officials and the clients that graduate were not reached food self-sufficient status”. This indicates that PSNP beneficiaries were graduated before reaching status of self-sufficiency in the study area. Hence, poverty was not alleviated as expected in KuyuWoreda.

Oromia Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSC)

Target of the project

The Oromia Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSC) are financial institutions that targeting the poor both in urban and rural areas. The principal form of financial service to the rural poor and disadvantaged in KuyuWoreda is through the financial administered system of Oromia Credit and Saving Share Company. Provision of financial services could be made through saving and credit functions.

The major objective of the Oromia Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSC) is improving the living conditions of rural households through mobilization of saving and provision of credit. Oromia Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSC) of Kuyu branch has programmed objective and criteria to register and provide services to their potential clients. Oromia Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSC) of Kuyu branch has mainly worked credit service to the existing and potential customers. The major pre-condition requirement to accept customers are the customer should never take loan from other institution be honest as well as sincere, the clients have to take loan in group (a group of 10 to 12 people), the proposed plan of activity of the customer and its practice should be legal. More ever, it should be encouraged to be agricultural project.

Limitation of OCSSC to poverty alleviation via view of rural households

Catchment area

The financial institutions played little role in financing development efforts in the rural areas. This is because they are clustered in urban areas and are inaccessible to the rural poor especially in terms of distance. Likely the focus group discussant and key informant said that *“the poorest households especially the one with handicap whose residence is remote was rarely benefited from the Oromia Credit and Saving Share Company in KuyuWoreda”*.

Cash transfer

As stated earlier, group-lending programs have been pre-condition requirement to accept customers. A common characteristic of group lending is that the group obtains the loan under joint burden, so each member is made responsible for repayment of loans of his or her peers. In the process, this hinders the poorest to be beneficiary of the program. Regarding this concept, the focus group discussant made hot debate and concluded that *“most of the poor rural households have been expelled from using the OCSSC program by their peer in the fearing that repayment performance of the poorest is low in the group lending program”*. From this, the researcher understood that rural poor have not been using Oromia Credit and Saving Share Company exhaustively to be out from the poverty in rural areas of KuyuWoreda.

Sustainable Land Management Program (SLM)

Target of the project

Sustainable Land Management is a country wide program framework developed by the government of Ethiopia. Within the national framework, a National Sustainable Land Management Platform has been created to coordinate the activities of current interventions (GTP II). Primary development partners in the National Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Platform include the World Bank, GIZ, DFATD and World Food Program. The development objectives of the project are to reduce land degradation in agricultural landscapes and improve the agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers (GIZ and SLM, 2014)

In addition to GIS techniques and different survey material, community participation was used to carry out community based watershed development planning. The methodology adopts to carry out the community watershed development study is implemented with active participation of the community, integrated; beneficiary focused and follows participatory approach. Likely, after thorough discussion and dialog on natural resource problems and development as well as Sustainable Land Management (SLM) program objectives with the community, the community watershed team members of sites is selected. Accordingly, the community watershed team members of sites is selected from general assembly of community in consideration of the local condition based selection criteria like villages, wealth status, gender and location is used in the area(GIZ and SLM, 2014).

Initiation of SLMP to poverty alleviation via view of rural households

Site selection

With the same scenario under PSNP discussion, Community watershed development site Selection should be also performed by participation of local people and experts to identify appropriate problem areas. However, focus group discussant and key informants revealed that *“the communities have not been involved in both problem identification and site selection in the area. They added that “this process of site selection widen unpleasant feeling of community on bunds ownership built under SLM”*. This hinders the sustainability of SLM project in the interested area and its objective of increasing agricultural productivity. On another side, the researcher identified that Community watershed development site under SLM program is very few. SLM leader also confirmed that the coverage of the SLM is few and only some rural households were benefited from the SLM program.

Public work

Community watershed development site framed under SLM is critical watershed areas in kuyuWoreda. All participants of the community watershed team members work together on SLM projects regardless of how far they are from their homes. This creates dissatisfaction among participants who stay far away from the SLM projects. Likely, focus group discussant and key informant revealed that *“many community watershed team members have been withdrawn from the program because community watershed development site are too far away from their homes”*. These discussions indicate that the poor resident far from the Community watershed development site was left from the program and decrease opportunity to be above poverty threshold in KuyuWoreda.

Resource management

During field work of this study, the researcher observed that bunds were damaged in different SLM intervention site of KuyuWoreda. By shaking his head, one key informant said that *“once community watershed team members construct the bunds, it was up to the owner of the farm or the whole community to maintain the constructed bunds. It then becomes obvious that if the users do not have the capacity to maintain such assets, then it is a waste of resources”*. Thus, the issue of the

sustainability of SLM projects is in question in the study area.

Oromo Grassroots Development Initiatives (HUNDEE)

Target of the project

Oromo Grassroots Development Initiative (HUNDEE) is local non-governmental organization based on the philosophy that poor rural communities should be responsible for their own development. Hence, it has attempted to serve and improve the livelihood of enormous number of poor people in rural and semi-urban settings.

Accordingly, HUNDEE has been committing to solve harmful cultural practices, problems pertaining to women, children, smallholder farmers, and elderly people, economically poor & marginalized segments of the society and so on of its target region (HUNDEE, 2015; Gezahagn,2016).

Limitation of HUNDEE to poverty alleviation via view of rural households

Targeting poor

HUNDEE is the responsible stakeholder to organize, train and facilitate the poor in order to make them play an active role in the economic activity and social activity. In view of that, the focus group discussants were also get encouraging feedback concerning this program in relative to other program that was working against poverty in their area. They gave thanks to the program by reasoning that HUNDEE is giving “*onnachiiftuu*” meaning perduim for the poor during the training. Additionally, focus group discussion members reflect that “*most poor household become aware of their environment and their limitation due to this program.*”

But, contrasting with depth of poverty in the Woreda, only few kebele were covered by this program in the study area” Relatively better do not mean that HUNDEE is perfect in targeting the poor. Accordingly, the Key informants and Focus group discussant revealed that “*female household heads have not been equally invited to community meetings. Nepotism is still being felt as observed in PSNP program. Some poor households were overlooked to be included to the program and overlooked poor households were also not properly assisted to be part of the program*”.

Hiwot Integrated Development Association (HIDA)

Target of the project

Hiwot Integrated Development Association (HIDA) is indigenous non- governmental, organization established in with a view of building self-reliant and self-sufficient community in Ethiopia. Since its establishment, HIDA has targeted to build the capacity and confidence of marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society through participatory and inclusive health, education and livelihood programs interventions. Moreover, HIDA has provided enormous contributions in the fight against HIV/AIDS. It has also contributed to increasing school enrollments through lobbying schools for school fee exemption for highly vulnerable children, facilitated and provided access to social services and assisted marginalized groups to become self-reliable through marketable income generating activities (HIDA,2014).

Limitation of HIDA to poverty alleviation via view of rural households

At grassroots level, the association closely works with community members and community based social service providing institutions, mainly schools, hospitals, health centers, legal service providing institutes, government line offices and Iddirs (HIDA, 2014). Such arrangement helped HIDA to achieve meaningful development changes in the lives of the poor and marginalized community on top of its benefit to innovate development modalities and approaches. Hence, all beneficiaries of the project were poor but not all poor rural household were included in the program. Accordingly, the focus group discussants also revealed that “*the project is lovely and efficient in targeting the poor but many poor households have not been included into the program. Farther more, most rural poor individuals located in remote area were not exposed to the service in the study area. Even they do not know this charity project*”.

As stated earlier, HIDA is indigenous non-governmental, non-profit, secular, legally registered Ethiopian resident’s charity working in Addis Ababa, Oromia and Amhara regions with a view of building self-reliant and self-sufficient community in Ethiopia. HIDA envisages seeing healthy and empowered society in Ethiopia (HIDA, 2014). However, there was inadequate support of the government to make enabling environment for this charity program. On this side, key informants also revealed that “*HIDA was not working at*

full capacity due the bureaucratic procedures and lack of commitment from the government side. Above all the activity of the program was politicized for the government. The government was telling to the community as the program is on the hand of the government to solve the problem of the poor”.

Conclusion and recommendations are as follows:

Housed hold respondents are literally satisfied to their residence area to live in and most rural household were seeking to leave the area for better life. From different discussion researcher captured that rural part of Kuyu Woreda found unpleasant in the mind of the community and so poverty is deep rooted in this community. To solve this problem, different programs were designed by Government and Non-governmental organization in the study area. However majority of these institutions were confronting the rural household deprivation to the level of their problem. From this conclusion, researcher recommended that:

Governmental and Non-governmental organization should establish more training for beneficiaries to upgrade and improve their living standard. So that, it can bring rural poor household together for solving their own problems.

Government should give support price to farmers and motivate them to adopt recommended practices that will reduce poverty among the poor in the study area.

Governmental and Non-governmental organization should Ensure sustainability of income generating activities in respective areas through strong and regular feedback regarding solutions of problems

There is need for a very strong monitoring and evaluation of Governmental and Non-governmental organization so as to make sure that their services reach to the poorest of the poor in the study area. The monitoring and evaluation should be carried out by independent research organizations.

Loaning procedures of formal credit institutions is complicated, it should be simplified to reach poor rural household.

Credit agencies should provide free interests loans to the poor so that poor rural household can be self-reliant

and Address the real problems of the poor in their respective communities.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and thankfulness to different woreda officers, NGO workers DAs, nemurators and all facilitators for their kind contribution to this study. I am very grateful to my family members and friends who accompanied me in the completion of my study.

Hint: This article was generated from the data that was collected in 2017. It may not reflect current status of institutions and rural households' view. However, I strongly believe that any concerned body can learn a lot to help people in need.

References

- Alemneh Dejene. (2003). Integrated Natural Resources Management to Enhance Food Security: The Case for Community-Based Approaches in Ethiopia. Rome: FAO.
- Beegle K, Christiaensen L, Dabalen A, and Gaddis I. (2016). *Poverty In Arising Africa*. Washington: World Bank.
- Bryman. A. (2009). Integrating quantitative and qualitative research: how is it done? Thousand oks, CA: Sage publication. Ltd.
- Central Statistical Agency(CSA). (2017). *Household consumption and expenditure (HCE) survey 2015/16*. Addis Ababa: A central Statistical Agency.
- Chuhan-pole. (2014). Africa's New Economic Landscape. *Brown Journal of World Affairs*, 163-179.
- Cruz, M, Foster J, Quillin, B and Schellekens Ph. (2015). *Ending Extreme Poverty and Sharing Prosperity: Progress and Policies*. World Bank.
- Feleke Yehuwalashet *et al.*, (2018). Profile of Rural Uni-Dimensional and Multi-Dimensional Poverty by Household characteristics: A case of Kuyu Woreda, Central Ethiopia. *International Journal of Advanced Research (IJAR)*, 6, 1318-1329.
- Elo S and Kynga's H (2008). The qualitative content analysis process. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 62(1), 107–115.
- Ferreira, H. (2016). Measuring Global Poverty Past, Present and Future. *Journal of Economic Inequality*, Pp. 141-172.
- Hurni, H., 1995. Agro-ecological belts, three map sheets, scale 1:1 million. Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia,

- and Centre for Development and Environment, Berne
- International Labour Organization. (2016). *World Employment Social Outlook 2016: Transforming jobs to end poverty*. Geneva: International Labour Office.
- Garcia and Moore. (2012). The Cash Dividend : The Rise of Cash Transfer Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Open Knowledge Repository* , 11-29.
- Kalusopa,Dicks and Osei-Boateng. (2012). *SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEMES IN AFRICA*. Ghana: Unique Expressions.
- McCord and Slater. (2009). *Overview of Public Works Programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa*. London: Overseas Development Institute.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD). (2004). *Safety Net Implementation Manual*. Addis Ababa.
- Ncube, Brixiova and Zorobabel ,Bicaba, and Zuzana. (2015). *Can dreams come true? Eliminating extreme poverty in Africa by 2030*. UK: Oxford University.
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP). (2012). *Africa Human Development Report 2012: Towards a Food Secure Future*. New York, USA: Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA).
- Vaismoradi M, Turunen H and Bondas T (2013) Content analysis and thematic analysis: Implications for conducting a qualitative descriptive study. *Nursing & Health Sciences* 15(3): 398–405
- Williams, C (2007). Research Methods. *Journal of Business & Economic Research*, 5(3), 76.
- World Bank. (2017). *Monitoring Global Poverty: Report of the Commission on Global Poverty*. Washington, DC 20433: World Bank.
- World Bank. (2015). *Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia poverty assessments*. 1818 H Street NW, Washington: World Bank.
- Yin.R. (2016). *Qualitative research from start to finish* (2nd ed.). New York: NY: Guilford.
- Zhang Y and Wildemuth BM (2009). Qualitative analysis of content. In: Wildemuth B (ed.) *Applications of Social Research Methods to Questions in Information and Library Science*. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited, pp. 308–319.

How to cite this article:

Feleke Yehuwalashet Motumma. 2020. Highlighting Initiation of Formal Institution in Alleviating Rural Poverty via View of Rural Households: The Case from Kuyu Woreda, Central Ethiopia. *Int.J.Curr.Res.Aca.Rev.* 8(3), 33-42. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcrar.2020.803.005>