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COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

RURAL URBAN LINKAGES AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ANKESHA WEREDA, AWI ZONE, ETHIOPIA

BY:

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List of Acronyms /Abbreviations

CSA Central Statistical Authority

GDP Gross Domestic Product

FDRE Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

GTP Growth and Transformation Plan

ILO International Labor Organization

MoFED Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

PASDP Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development Program

LED Local Economic Development

RUL Rural Urban Linkage

SDPRP Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

UNDP United Nations Development Program

URRAPUniversal Rural Road Access Program

Abstract

This study sought to examine the nature of rural urban linkages and its effect on local economic development in Ankesha wereda, Awi Zone Ethiopia. This study aims that mutual development of both urban and rural area requires sustainable local economic development.

The literature review focused on local economic development in the context of the rural-urban interface including an analysis of the aims of local economic development, the processes of local economic development, and the enablers of local economic development. The data were gathered mainly through in-depth interviews with local economic development actors including farmers, traders, small-scale manufacturers, and questionnaires with local authoritiesin both rural and urban areas .
Out of 165 sampled participants 135 interviews (112 farmers, 13 traders, and 10 small-scale manufacturersworkers) and also 30questionnaires (local authorities) wereconducted .

The study used mixed method approach more of qualitative research than quantitative research and also random sampling technique was mainly used to select the research subjects
The findings of the study show that the rural urban linkage was very week and there is limited mutual development between both spatial units, this resulted week local economic development in this study area .
Finally this study recommended that, it needs to develop marketing relationships between local economic development actors including farmers, traders, and small scale manufacturers, to encourage the flow of reliable market information. It is important to develop an integrated local economic development program coordinating stakeholders from both urban and rural areas, starting with design through to implementation and

evaluation, improve the provision of physical infrastructures such as rural feeder roads and better and more reliable power supplies would facilitate the flow of resources between urban and rural area and also needs to increase levels of production by facilitating the access of farmers to affordable modern agricultural inputs, and favorable rural microfinance. Mainly access of transport would strengthen the rural urban linkage and local economic development.

Key words: *local economic development, rural development, urban development,rural urban linkage, agriculture, industries, marketing,trade,Ethiopia,Amhara,Awi,Ankeshawereda*

CAPTOR ONE

1. Introduction

1.1. Back ground of the study

In present times urban and regional development planers attention is to the mutual development of both urban and rural areas. Urban and rural areas are interlinked through the flows of people, capital, goods and services, employment, information and technology between the two areas (Okpala 2003). The rural-urban linkage approaches to development focuses on the mutual development of both urban and rural areas (Douglass 1998). This indicates both areas interdependent through the flow of resources and other linkages. Urban areas provide markets for agricultural and rural commodities and rural areas provide agricultural surpluses to the urban area (Akkoyunlu 2015). The strong linkages between both areas influence local economic development.

Rural-urban linkages can be spatial linkages (flows of people, finance, goods and services, information and wastes); sectoral linkages (interdependence between agriculture, industry and services); and physical linkages expressed through infrastructural, transport, and communication linkages (Walo, 2016).

In economic terms, rural–urban linkages are usually distinguished as consumption linkages (demand for final products), production linkages (backward or forward supply of inputs among businesses and labor), and financial (linkages (Von Braun 2007)

Strong rural-urban linkages facilitated by infrastructure can improve the living conditions and employment opportunities of both rural and urban populations. Domestic trade and the adequacy and efficiency of infrastructure are the backbones of mutually beneficial rural-urban relationships (Walo, 2016)

The study of rural-urban linkages and LED involves vertical and horizontal linkages between and among individuals and the LED processes. Vertical linkages refer to relationships between producers and its buyers (Dekker 2003).

The study argues that a rural-urban linkage has potential to promote strong LED by contributing to the well-being and livelihoods of the residents of both urban and rural areas. Rural-urban linkages enhance sustainable (LED) as the linkages channel resources from producers to consumers creating economic benefits for the (locality). These linkages also have a potential to stimulate diversification of economic activities in rural areas, particularly when they are in a geographic proximity. However, relevant development policies are required to achieve this success that encourages all actors including the private sectors to contribute their share to stimulate LED. Strong rural-urban linkages could foster development along a broad spatial continuum with backward and forward linkages rather than treating rural and urban areas in isolation (Von Braun 2007). Agriculture and rural development also have the potential to create jobs in cities through value-added services. Rural and urban areas are thus economically, socially and environmentally interdependent and the linkages between them are essential for economic growth and sustainable development (Tacoli 2004).

The current LED approach in Ethiopia focuses only on urban areas and overlooks the elements of the rural sector in LED processes (FDRE & UNDP 2012). Therefore the objective of this study was to understand the nature of rural-urban linkage and its implication to local economic development and also specifically to determine nature of rural urban linkage and its effect on LED, to indicate current livelihood strategies and possible options and opportunities for both rural and urban people to have effective RUL and LED, to create a platform for stakeholders to coordinate their efforts for the

improvement of RUL and LED and to know role of strategic policy and programme that can help by facilitating both social and physical infrastructures and encourage institutions to improve LUR and LED. The study investigated the infrastructural, institutional and trade barriers to effective links between rural urban regions and its effect on local economic development. It also identified FDRE strategic policy and programme interventions that can help create infrastructure and encourage local governments to motivate dynamic links between rural and urban regions. Furthermore, the study addressed how rural urban linkages promote sustainable local economic development in both spatial areas.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The Ethiopian economic development is determined by development shared between urban and rural areas. It has been indicated that urban and rural development is an implication of the economic development strategies of a country. Rural urban linkages are important for sustainable local economic development. The strong linkages between urban and rural can improve the living conditions and employment opportunities of entire population (Tacoli, 2003).

In Ethiopia, rural households undertake a significant proportion of their economic transactions in local market towns, where they purchase, their needed agricultural inputs and consumption goods (including food) and sell of their crops and livestock (Dercon 2005). These types of linkage provide low socio-economic development in both rural and small-size urban areas that stimulates LED processes. The government of Ethiopia has failed to take concrete action to facilitate mutual development between urban and rural areas (Walo, 2016).

In Ethiopia, the development policy and planning has been either urban-biased or rural-biased until the recent time (Tegegne 2001). These unbalanced urban-rural linkages policies and strategies limited the socio-economic interaction of the two areas, which in turn, adversely affected LED processes. Rural urban linkage in Ethiopia is weak, of course since 2002E.C the Ethiopian government has been crafted development policy frameworks to end poverty and improve sustainable development in both areas. These crafted polices include PASDEP, (2015/16-2019/20) Growth and Transformation Plans (GTP1 and GTP2, but there is limited successive development from two spatial units in a meaningful way. The development policies and strategies, underlines the need to exploit the benefits of linking agriculture and manufacturing for local economic development. PASDEP policy adopted the need to strengthen rural-urban linkages as one of the key pillars of development and aimed to enable the linkages for a strong local economic development (walo, 2016). But there is no well-developed agro industrial sector in Ethiopia to produce agricultural productions to limit households demand for consumptions in both settlement areas.

Previous research Tegegne (2001) pointed out that the magnitude and strength of rural-urban linkages in Ethiopia are also not clearly recognized. The capacities of both

areas in supplying the necessary products to each other are also limited. Furthermore, Zewdu & Malek (2010) posit that the main reason for the poor rural-urban linkages in Ethiopia is the subsistence nature of agriculture coupled with the fragile nature of the market, lack of efficient domestic transport, and absence of competitive whole sale and retail agricultural inputs impacting the flows of goods and services between the two areas.

Tegegn (2001) studied flows of agriculture and industrial goods, labor and finance, and some aspects of sectoral linkages between agricultural and industrial products as well as public service linkages but gave inadequate attention to the flows of ideas, information and diffusion of innovation that could greatly affect the interdependence

The growth of agricultural sector depends on access to urban markets and industrial inputs while the industrial sectors of the urban areas require raw materials from the rural sector (Tegegne 2001)

In Ethiopia the significance of rural-urban linkages for LED, remains weak (Zewdu & Malek (2010)). In Amhara region specifically in Awi zone there is no focus on rural – urban linkage and local economic development. A balanced rural urban development is very interesting for regional as well as country development. This paper analyzed factors that affect linkages between rural and urban areas and evaluated the roles of local institutions on LED processes and also assessed the current livelihoods economic strategies and their implications on rural urban linkages and local economic development in Ankesha wereda Awi zone, Ethiopia.

1.3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 General objective

The main objective of the research is to investigate the nature of rural-urban linkage and its implication to local economic development

1.3.2 Specific Objective

Based on the above general objective, the following specific objectives of the study are :

- To determine nature of rural -urban linkage and its effect on LED in wereda
- To indicate current livelihood strategies and possible options and opportunities for both rural and urban people to have effective RUL and LED
- To assess the nature of social and physical infrastructures facilities to improve LUR and LED

1.4. Research Questions

The research answers the following major questions:

- What is the nature of rural urn linkages and local economic development in wereda
- What are the factors affecting the existing rural-urban linkages and LED in the study area?
- What is nature of flow of agricultural productions ,manufacturing goods people and market information between urban and rural areas
- What is the nature of rural-urban linkages for LED processes?
- What role do stake holders play in LED processes?

1.5. Significances of the study

The significance of the study is to provide a framework for strengthening RUL for local development. The findings of this research should benefit all stakeholders in providing clear and comprehensive understanding about current situation of RUL and it gives different options for those concerned bodies about sustainable local economic development. The research also helps the urban municipalities and government authorities to identify gaps, weakness and areas of inefficiency so as to improve the strong rural urban inter relationship and there economic development. Furthermore, this research helps concerned (responsible) bodies offering relevant role in facilitating

and providing important infrastructures to take active actions in the current and future plan for local economic development in this wereda.

1.6. Scope

The scope of this research will mainly focuses to determine nature of current rural urban linkages and local economic development in spatial or geographic scope of Ankesha wereda authorized as political administrative boundary in Awi zone

1.7. Limitations of the study

The main limitations faced by the researcher to conduct this research was lack of time, finance ,ability constraints and also lack of willingness from government authority officers and farmers to provide relevant information .

1.8. Organization of the Study

The research work was designed to have structure of three bodies: Under the first body important components of research activities like approval, acknowledgement, list of tables and list of figures were presented. The second body of research work consisted of four main parts/sections. Based on their logical order, introduction under part I, literature review part II, research methodologies under part III, data analysis and presentation, conclusion and recommendation under part IV.

Part I (introduction part) of this main body there are general introduction which is about background of the study and study area, problem statement, hypothesis of the study and objective of the study, scope, limitations and significance of the study as well as organization of the paper. Part II about review of related literature and also under part III Research methodologies like research design, sources of data and methods of data collection, analysis and presentation were covered. Part IV about data analysis and presentation, conclusion and recommendations believed to promote the identified gaps; weakness and areas of inefficiency so as to improve the strong relation between rural and urban areas and local economic development were forward.

CHAPTOR TWO

2. Review of Related literature

The literature review focused on Rural- Urban Linkages (RUL) in the context of the rural-urban interface including an analysis of the aims of RUL and local economic development (LED). It deals the issues under investigation in this study. It is divided into two major parts. The first part focuses on the conceptual and theoretical frame work of literature, while the other part concentrates on empirical frame work of literature.

2.1. Conceptual and definitional issues of literature

This section attempts to conceptualize issues that are: how we understand the concept of rural-urban linkages and local economic development. The conceptual frame work can sourced from two geographic units that are urban and rural areas. The rural urban linkages and local economic development can be expressed by different researchers, theories and models.

2.1.1. Concept of Urban-Rural linkages

Rural urban linkages are manifested in several ways: Economic aspects, environmental aspects, and social relations that develop through exchange of goods and finance. These manifestations directly or indirectly influence means of livelihood of the rural and urban population. The linkages are forward consumption linkages, backward production and forward production linkages (Ranis 1990 cited in Tegegn 2001). Forward consumption linkages results from the expenditure of farm incomes on locally produced consumer goods and services. (Rondinelli 1984 cited in Tegegn 2001) argued that mutual development of the two spatial units is essential for development of both units. Strong rural-urban linkages could foster development along a broad spatial continuum with backward and forward linkages rather than treating rural and urban areas in isolation (Von Braun 2007). Urban industrial expansion in few selected growth centers with the hope of the spread affects for modernizing rural areas (Tegegn 2001).

The economic aspects of the linkage are associated with livelihoods diversification and production systems. In this case, agricultural raw materials flow from rural to urban areas while industrial goods and services flow from urban areas to rural. Moreover, urban areas facilitate extractive processes in rural areas and rural areas facilitate manufacturing in

urban areas, the processes necessary for enhancing livelihood diversification. Hence, selling of goods and services produced in one settlement to another marks the trading and commercial relationships between towns and the surrounding rural areas as towns provide access to markets and serve as means of livelihood for the rural communities (Tostensen, 2004).

The rural-urban linkages and flows allowed by the proximity of urban markets to rural production to domestic markets. Its phases have been described as rural urban interaction follows: 1. rural households earn higher incomes from the production of agricultural goods for non-local markets, and increase their demand for consumer goods; 2. this leads to the creation of non-farm jobs and employment diversification, especially in small towns close to agricultural production areas; 3. which in turn absorbs surplus rural labor, raises demands for agricultural produce and again boosts agricultural productivity and rural incomes (Tacoli, 1998 cited in Walo, 2016).

2.1.2. Concept of Local Economy Development (LED)

Local economic development (LED) has recently become one of the major contemporary development approaches in developing countries. The concept of LED is defined as a bottom up, territorial, decentralized (Rogerson 2009). LED is a cumulative economic growth resulting in surplus value being created by enterprises, savings accumulation by households and increased appropriation of tax revenues by both local and central governments (Kadmiel 2014).

LED is characterized as a locally owned approach which enables local stakeholders to understand their economy, identify the needs, mobilize resources internally and externally and jointly take actions aimed at improving the local economy to realize its full potential. The purpose of LED is to promote local economic growth and create jobs which contribute to poverty reduction (Kadmiel 2014).

Tegegn (2005) focused on LED as a process fostering partnership to manage existing resources, creating jobs and stimulating the economy. Blakely (1994) identifies LED as a process which brings local governments and other key stakeholders to work together in their localities to stimulate and maintain business activity to stimulate local employment.

The World Bank (2003) has defined LED as a process by which the public sector, business and non- governmental sectors partner and work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation to ultimately improve the quality of life of the citizens.

The International Labor Organization (ILO, cited in Kadmiel 2014) defined LED as a "participatory development process that encourages partnership arrangements between the main private and public stakeholders of a defined territory, enabling the joint design and implementation of a common development strategy by making use of the local resources and competitive advantage in a global context, with the final objective of creating decent jobs and flow of stimulating economic activity" ILO 2006:

Hindson (2007 cited in Kadmiel 2014)) "LED approaches" to mean "initiatives that encourage local actors within defined sub national territories to get together to analyze their economies, identify what needs to be done, mobilize local and external resources and take joint actions aimed at stimulating economic growth, increasing the number of jobs, increasing income and taxes, and by these means, reducing poverty and exclusion in ways that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable."

(Kadmiel 2014), effective LED in the rural economies is centered on building and connecting the commodity value chains, improving agricultural productivity and marketing, and developing rural agro-industrial enterprises. (Kadmiel 2014 invest in key institutional and infrastructural developments which act as the precursors of business activity and development, most of the rural economies are severely underdeveloped and lack the basic infrastructure (feeder roads, water, and electricity) necessary for them to attract investment.

The (World Bank (2005) identifies five critical stages of LED development which have become the standard: 1. organizing the effort which includes bringing together public, private and community sectors to work together, and establishing a home for operating LED within the organizational and institutional framework 2.Undertaking local economic assessments: demographic, economic, investment, infrastructure and social analysis 3. formulating a LED strategy including creating a vision, developing goals and specific objectives 4.Strategy implementation including defining responsibilities, targets, budget and human resource requirements; 5. Reviewing strategy through regular monitoring

and evaluations, this provides the business standard for doing LED. (The (World Bank (2005) Locality development involves improvements to the state of the natural and built environment: basic roads, power, water and other specialized economic infrastructure: irrigation, grain silos, warehousing, market places and transportation systems.

According to Helmsing (2005: 29), LED is defined as: a process in which partnerships between local governments, community-based groups and the private sector are established to manage existing resources to create jobs and stimulate the economy of a well-defined territory. It emphasizes local control, using the potentials of human, institutional and physical resources. Local economic development initiatives mobilize actors, organizations and resources; develop new institutions and local systems through dialogue and strategic actions. Similarly, (Birkholzer (2005) defined LED by adopting two analytical perspectives in economic- descriptive and political. From a descriptive perspective, LED tends to cover all economic activities which happen at local and regional level and or have any impact on the localities. Based on this perspective, the locality is seen as an economic actor in its own right. In traditional economic thinking, however, the locality exists more or less only as a place or space where other economic actors like enterprises, industries, investors, authorities, etc compete and use or exploit their natural and human resources. However, from a local economy view point, the localities, i.e., the villages, towns, cities and regions are understood as 'living organisms or 'communities '. Helmsing (2005) provided three categories of Local Economic Development: i) community based economic development; ii) business or enterprise development; iii) and locality development. Specifically, community-based economic development composes stimulation of the local economy through household participation in various economic activities. Community members act in the local economy in three ways: as consumers, as micro-entrepreneurs and as workers, (Helmsing, 2005).

2. 2. Theoretical literature

2. 2.1. Growth Pole Theory

The growth pole theory is based on the belief that governments of developing countries can induce economic growth and welfare by investing heavily in capital-intensive industries in large urban centers or regional capitals. This growth is supposed to spread to the rural areas in a process of regional development (Rondinelli, 1985; Unwin, 1989 cited in Germán Adell, 1999). The growth pole theory has been related to "top-down planning" where a centralized planning system, in response to external demand and innovation impulses, heavily invests in "high technology" urban industrial development (Germán Adell, 1999). The growth pole theory is underpinned by the belief that "free market forces" provide conditions for development through the existence of the so-called "trickle-down effect" that is meant to put together various economic forces, creating a virtuous cycle that spreads economic growth from urban to rural areas (Tebark 2018).

2.2.2. Internal growth theory,

The structure of the economy evolves because of' internal processes in the region, such as the application of technology to a local resource *(Tebark 2018)*.

The internal growth theory, recognizes ' the existence of inter regional trade postulates that trade results from economic changes generated within a region. Whereas the internal growth theory begins with a self sufficient subsistence economy in which it initiates the local economic change (Tebark 2018). By improving road network and by making technological advances in the local the internal growth theory holds that a'trade between rural and urban becomes possible. Local economy grows through the local application of technology (Tebark 2018).

2.2.3. Core-periphery model of' development

The concentration of the economy in the urban area results from rural areas economic development and growth of small scale manufacturing industries and high scale manufacturing industries. Based on network of transport between its surrounding industries and agricultural raw materials an urban development has four major stages which goes on part with the development for sustainable LED (Friedmann, 1966). Out of this stages pre industrial stage is related with this research objective. Pre-industrial stage is characterized as urban system and development emerges from agricultural society with localized economies and small scale settlement structure (Friedmann, 1966). Each element in this stage fairly isolated, dispersed and characterized by low mobility among its surrounding areas.

2.2.4. Douglass model

The roles played by towns with their rural hinterlands, arguing that economic growth and modernization required a surplus transfer from the agricultural sector to industry, Douglass' networked model (Douglass, 1998a), of focusing the theoretical attention on rural-urban linkages, The five types of flows identified by Douglass are people, production, commodities, capital and information. Each having multiple components and impacts, they also feature different spatial linkages patterns and variable benefits to rural and urban areas. The underlying hypothesis is that, assuming that objectives of a more even pattern of development are to be achieved; the flows must lead towards a virtuous cycle of localized (regional) linkages. Thus, the policy strategy should be oriented towards improving the chances for reciprocal benefits to accrue from the flows (Douglass, 1998a *cited in Tebark L.2018)*

Douglass has also strongly argued in favor of a new paradigm for rural regional development that integrates the realities and the potential of rural-urban linkages in the process of regional development policy formulation: Rather than trying to make a single large city into an omnibus centre for a vast region, the network concept is based on a clustering of many settlements, each with its own specialization and localized hinterland relationships. (Douglass 1998a).

Douglass' networked model considered fundamental the fact that the secondary cities, while having an adequate size to perform decentralized activities, had to be a part of a network of similar cities and of smaller ones, in order to produce the desired "diffusion"

to the rural areas. The model recognizes the need to upgrade infrastructure both at rural and urban level to achieve the necessary connectivity of the network, but it also gives strong emphasis to local roads among major centers, villages and towns within the region. Upgrading local infrastructure services available to households is a key factor, the quality of regional daily life being considered a key for economic growth (Douglass, 1998a).

2.2.5. "Virtuous circle" model

It is based in an efficient interaction of rural-urban linkages and flows, allowed by the proximity of urban markets to bring the rural production to domestic and external markets. Its phases have been described as follows: 1. rural households earn higher incomes from the production of agricultural goods for non-local markets, and increase their demand for consumer goods; 2. this leads to the creation of non-farm jobs and employment diversification, especially in small towns close to agricultural production areas; 3. which in turn absorbs surplus rural labor, raises demands for agricultural produce and again boosts agricultural productivity and rural incomes (Tacoli, 1998)

The 'virtuous circle' model of local/regional economic development considers urban centers, through their provisioning of markets and services, to be the engines of agricultural growth for rural areas. Growth in the agricultural sector is then translated into an increase in non-farm employment and an increased demand for both agricultural and manufactured goods and services (Tebarek 2018)

2.3 Empirical Literature

3.3.1. Nature of Rural -Urban linkages and Local Economic development in Ethiopia

Rural-urban linkages are important for poverty alleviation and sustainable rural development and urbanization. Strong linkages can improve the living conditions and employment opportunities of both rural and urban population (Tacoli, 2003).

In Ethiopia, the development policy and planning has been either urban-biased or rural-biased until the recent time (Tegegne 2001). These unbalanced urban-rural linkages policies and strategies limited the socio-economic interaction of the two areas, which in turn, adversely affected LED processes. At a theoretical level, the development

policy of Ethiopia acknowledges the significance of rural-urban linkages for poverty reduction.

2.3.2. Role of Rural-urban Linkages in Local Economic development

The strong rural-urban linkages integrates spatial linkages (flows of people, finance, goods and services, information and wastes); sectoral linkages (interdependence between agriculture, industry and services); and physical linkages expressed through infrastructural, transport, and communication linkages among both areas (Von Braun 2007) .In economic terms, rural– urban linkages also significant; for consumption linkages (demand for final products), production linkages (backward or forward supply of inputs among businesses and labor), and financial linkages (for example, rents extracted by urban landlords, remittances by migrants, rural savings channeled through urban institutions). While backward linkages encompass the distribution of inputs, forward linkages include the processing of outputs (Getenet, 2006).

Strong rural-urban linkages facilitated by infrastructure can improve the living conditions and employment opportunities of both rural and urban populations. Domestic trade and the adequacy and efficiency of infrastructure are the backbones of mutually beneficial rural-urban relationships. The flows of people, goods, finance, and information, as well as other social transactions that are central to socio-cultural and economic transformation, influence both rural and urban change, and influence resource use and management (Tacoli 2003). Rural urban linkages stimulate diversification of rural economies and rural livelihood strategies, and transform agriculture (Meaza 2013). Strong rural urban linkage integrates rural and urban development and accelerates local economic development because successful rural development stimulates and supports urban development, and urban development is a key impetus to rural development (Chulu 2015). The rural-urban linkages play a central role in the various aspects development of both urban and rural areas. Strong rural-urban linkages maximize growth and reduce poverty by taking full advantage of the synergies provided through market integration, labour mobility, and access to income-earning opportunities between urban and rural areas MoFED 2005). It also underlined the important role of improving infrastructure (rural access roads, telecommunication,

and rural electrification), and development of small-scale credit markets as key instruments to facilitate rural-urban linkage.

(Urban and rural areas have been defined based on various criteria, including population size and density, economic activity, administrative functions, and infrastructural development. Administration and demography are the two major criteria for a successful rural and urban linkage (Tacoli et al., 2015 *cited in walo, 2016*).

When formalized and promoted by government policies, rural-urban linkages have the potential to promote strong LED by contributing to the well-being and livelihoods of the residents and providing an exit out of poverty (Trutmann, & Aster, 2007 *cited in walo, 2016*). Strong rural-urban linkages enhance sustainable LED as the linkages channel resources from producers to consumers, creating economic benefits for the residents (Akkoyunlu, 2013). These linkages have also the potential to stimulate diversification of economic activities in rural areas, particularly when they are in geographic proximity (Meaza, 2013).

Livelihood diversification assists capital and asset accumulation (Dorward et al., 2009), whereby farm households with farm assets have access to urban networks in which they can re-invest profits from urban-based activities in agricultural production, and vice versa. This diversification, therefore, is an important element of the "virtuous circle" of rural urban economic development, where the role of infrastructure linking producers to domestic and external market is significant. Rural-urban linkages are influenced by factors including institutional (market and financial), infrastructure, development policy, and accessibility of farmland (Akkoyunlu, 2013). Market institutions influence the income of households, especially when some actors, such as traders, are able to enforce market-controlling mechanisms favoring access for specific groups at the expense of others. The capacity of both urban and rural areas to satisfy the production-consumption demands of their people helps to determine the strength of the linkages. Physical infrastructure (such as roads) and information communication technology play central roles in bridging the rural urban divide by facilitating linkages between the agricultural and non-agriculture sectors of the economy (Sietchiping et al., 2014). Development policy can influence rural-urban linkages by creating favorable conditions for strengthening the linkages by providing for infrastructure and the

developing small urban centers and their surroundings (Akkoyunlu, 2013). In Ethiopia, small and intermediately sized urban centers serve as markets and service centers for local agricultural producers and also as administrative centers (Fitsum, 2013). They also occupy a space in the middle of the rural-urban continuum where both urban and rural characteristics prevail (Tacoli, 2003).

2.3.3. Problems for weak rural Urban Linkages in Ethiopia

The lack of a clearly defined policy framework to strengthen rural-urban economic linkages across Ethiopia contributes to the weak rural-urban linkages (Zewdu & Malek, 2010). The significance of the rural urban linkages in LED processes (MoWUD, 2009), the specific roles of urban centers and their relationships with their hinterlands are not articulated in the development policy of the country.

2.3.4. Role of transport facilities on rural urban linkages and LED

Transportation is a key sector in revolutionizing the socio-economic environment from global to local perspectives. Transportation is playing key role in connecting isolated urban and rural areas within short span of time. Infrastructure connecting urban with other urban and rural areas widens an area of influence. Rural productions are transported, information is exchanged, and people to people communications is enhanced. Getnet (2010) highlighted transport for rural-urban linkage in Ethiopia is manifested in four different ways which are:

- Flow of goods: rural areas provide food, labor, and raw materials for demands of population and economic activities.
- Flow of information: involves information to urban areas about productions, raw materials, markets and prices in rural areas. Information is also about manufacturing and processing industries in urban centers including markets and prices indicating importance of information link between urban-urban and urban-rural.
- Flow of capital: involves remittances from migrants to relatives and communities, urban-based investments in rural areas, and credit from urban-based financial institutions to rural areas.
- Flow of people: takes place in the form of migrations that involves movement of people from urban to other urban areas or from urban to rural areas.

Urban-Urban and Urban-Rural Linkages in Urban areas in Ethiopia are dependent on rural resources for their livelihood, goods and services. Exchange of goods and services between urban and rural areas is facilitated by transportation and communication infrastructure that creates access to urban and rural markets. The transport facility makes interaction on rural areas give raw materials and labor to urban areas and in turn take finished industrial products and services from urban centers fostering urban-urban interaction usually in a way that small urban centers receive high order services from bigger centers (Walo 2016).

2.3.5. Role of Local Government on LED

The local governments in Ethiopia are empowered to prepare and decide on economic and social service plans for its territorial area. Local governments' fiscal authority is defined by regional governments. Local governments are assigned certain tax bases though many of them suffer from vertical imbalance forcing them to rely on regional government to cover the bulk of their expenditure requirements. Local governments have a wide range of expenditure responsibilities including local police, local roads, utilities, water and sewerage, street lighting, and sanitation (Tegegne 2007).

The process of devolution of power in Ethiopian local governments has been supported and facilitated by a number of crucial national and regional economic and development strategies, policies and programs.

(Tegegne 2007).Ethiopian Cities' responsibilities are delineated in to two types of functions categorized by state and municipal services: These are the provision of state services which mainly associated with economic, social and political national objectives of the country aiming to bring equitable growth including education, health, justice, transport management, economic affairs and security services. Whereas municipal services provision which do focus on local based initiatives with some extent of regional coordination related to urban roads, drainage, waste collection and disposal, abattoir, vital registration, water, streetlight, fire protection, and sanitation are notable examples in all cities.

MoFED (2012), Local Economic Development Programme, Local economic development by its nature has a multi-actor, multi-sector; territory based and localized development approach of complementing sectoral and macro-economic development

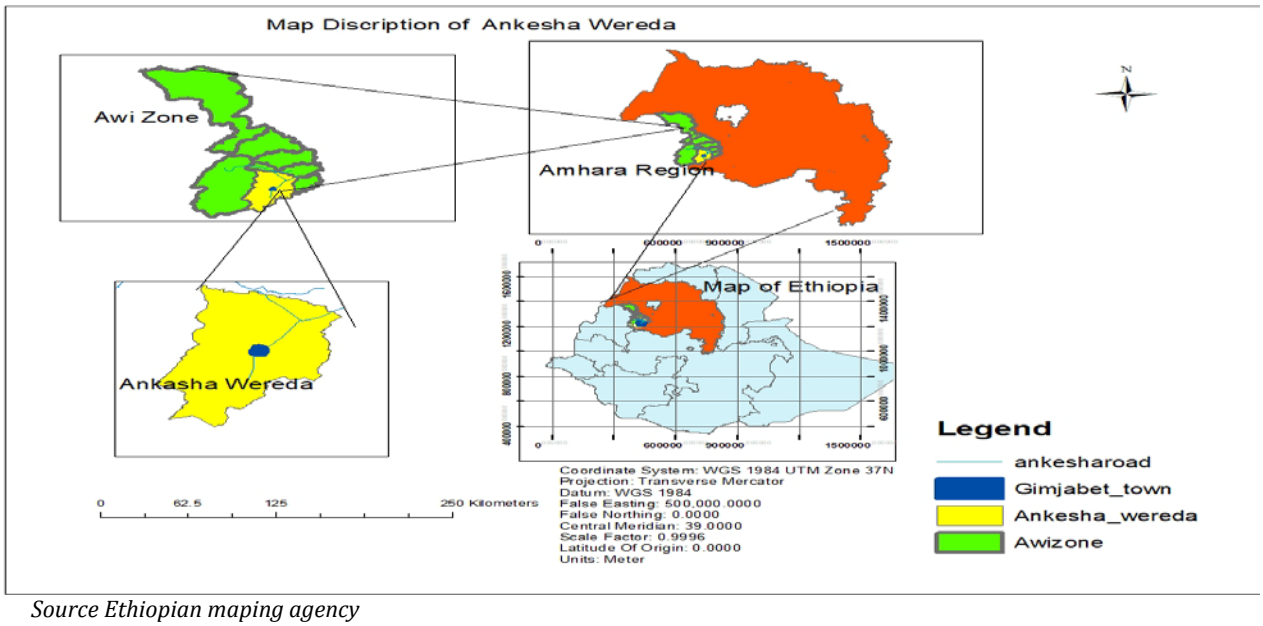
approaches through combating local poverty and unemployment. The UNDP/MoFED local economic development had a huge potential for local economies to grow and could also be used as a means of achieving the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) of the country.

CHAPTOR THREE

3.1. Descriptions of study area

This part of the section provides background of Ankesha wreda from the point of view of physical, socio-economic and institutional perspectives. This wereda is located farthest from Addis Ababa at 455k.m and from Bahir Dar at 98k.m. Its absolute location ranges between 10° 850'N latitude and 36° 883' longitude and it is elevated above sealable 2240m, and which shows that it experiences Dega and Woyina Dega agro-climatic condition.

Topography and Climate of Ankesha, the physical relief of an area is distributed by different structures: sloppy (steep slope), rugged (ups and downs), plain, mountain, gorges, plateaus and river valleys. Much of the land of the wereda is plain. Since it is closely located in the north central massif highlands of the country where heavy rain fall during summer season is experienced, it has five rainy months in one year, from May to September. Annual range of rainfall for Ankesha ranges from 1300- 2200 mm. Its annual temperature range varies from 12°-27°



Source Ethiopian maping agency

Figure 1

Natural Resources in this area are known with its natural and manmade forests, wild animals some of them are (Apes, Gorillas, Baboons, Antelopes, foxes, Tigers) and different birds. The important natural resources endowments in this wereda were; Lake Tirba, lake zengena, Fuddi Mountain, and Tikur wuha fall. Rivers in this wereda are potential for irrigation. Name of the river that use for irrigation are Dandiny, Ayu, kulanty and Tikur wuha in different sights (kebeles).

Figure 2 potential of rivers for irrigation in wereda

In terms of its soil types, wereda dominated by loam, alluvial, sandy, clay and silt. This wereda includes 54 rural (kebeles) and one urban administration (divided by 3 kebeles). The majority of the community is agrarian or farmers (about 92 percent reside in the rural areas. Of the rest, 8 percent lived in Gimjabet town. Wereda has 199,826 total populations, 183,446 people who live in rural areas and 16,380, settled in urban areas (CSA 2007).

There was small market center (Hamusit) in the Tulta where small-scale traders collect different agricultural productions from the farmers and trade the commodities in the nearby secondary market center (Gimjabet. The wereda is known for the production of food crops like, maize, wheat, barley, sorghum, teff; potato , onion and oil seeds like; nigger seeds (nuugi), linseed, groundnut, sesame, peanut, rape seed as well as coffee. The area is also known by animal rearing.

3.2. **Nature and characteristics of sampled rural Areas**

Figure 3 Physiographic characteristics and economic activity of Aysa kebele

Ayisa is one of 55 kebeles in wereda which is located at list 20 k. m in west of Gimjabet town. Its physiographic feature is distributed by mountain, plateau, hills, gorges and valise

Its economical activities are animal raring and cereal crop production. About 3430house holds are inhabited in this wereda. Natural resource endowment in these kebele is arboreal animals

1. Physiographic characteristics economic activity of Tenkosha kebele

Tenkosha also one of 55 kebeles in wereda which is located at least 15 k. m in west of Gimjabet town. Its physiographic feature is distributed by plateau, hill, river gorge and plain

Its economical activities are animal raring and cereal crop production. Irrigation farming is mostly practiced in wereda. About 3120house holds are inhabited in this wereda. Natural resource endowment in this kebele is tikur wuha fall

2. Physiographic characteristics of Tulta kebele

Tulta also one of 55 kebeles in wereda which is located at list 18 k. m in north West of Gimjabet town. Its physiographic feature is distributed by mountain, plateau, hill, river gorge and plain

Its economical activities are animal raring and cereal crop production. . About 3200house holds are inhabited in this wereda. In this wereda there is small town called

Hamusit, it uses as market center in kebele and its neighboring kebeles. Natural resource in this kebele is Fudi Mountain.

3. Physiographic characteristics of Dimama kebele

Dimama also one of 55 kebeles in wereda which is located at least 15 k.m in south west of Gimjabet town. Its physiographic feature is distributed by plateau, river gorge and plain. Its economical activities are animal raring and cereal crop production. About 3254 households inhabited in this kebele

3.3. Research approach and Design

The researcher used mixed method approach more of qualitative research than quantitative research because the interactions between actors in LED processes. These actors have different views of their own on how to conceptualize LED and this is well captured through in-depth interviews.

Considering the diverse range of interplay between participants in LED the study used cross sectional survey sampling method. The key actors between the two areas were farm households, traders, small-scale manufacturers and governmental institution stake holders.

3.4. Research Methods

This study employed both qualitative and quantitative case study method that involves an empirical investigation of a particular contemporary phenomenon within its real life context using multiple sources, (Brown 2010). The researcher collected primary data related to the nature of rural urban linkage and its effect on LED.

3.4.1. Over view of population for sample

Ankehsa Wereda has 199826 total populations, out of total population 183,446 people who live in rural areas and 16380, settled in urban areas. Because of financial and time

constraints the researcher collected data from 4 rural kebele administrations and from urban 2 kebele administrations.

3.4.2. Sample size

Because of financial and time constraints it is not possible to collect data from the entire population of the study area. Hence the researcher used two stage sampling technique. In the first stage 4 rural kebele administrations and 2 urban kebele administrations were selected using purposive sampling technique

In the second stage to determine sample from each selected kabeles the researcher used sample size determination formula as follows (Cochran, 1963 $n=\frac{Z^2pq}{e^2}$

Where n=the sample size

z=the value of standard at given confidence level

p=the proportion in the target

q= 1-p

e=statistical significance (acceptable error)

The researcher is used 93 percent level of confidence the corresponding standard normal deviate z=1.81 and the desired level of significance is 0.07. From the target of population number 50% is recommended to use .The value of p is 0.5 in which case (n) will be the maximum the sample will yield at least the desired precision. Thus $n=\frac{1.81^2(0.5)(1\_0.5)}{0.07^2}=\frac{(3.276)(0.5)(0.5)}{0.0049}$=167, the sample size is determined by the following (Cochran, 1963). Formula i.e. $fn=\frac{n}{1+\frac{n}{N}}=\frac{167}{1+\frac{167}{19124}}=\frac{167}{1.0087}=165$

Table 1 Sample size of households

No	Sampled areas	Number of Household	sample proportion of each kebeles	sampling system
1	Tenkosha	3120	$3120\times\frac{165}{19124}=27$	random sampling
2	Dimama	3254	$3254\times\frac{165}{19124}=28$	random sampling
3	Ayisa	3430	$3430\times\frac{165}{19124}=30$	random sampling

4	Tulta	3200	$3200 \times \frac{165}{19124} = 28$	random sampling
Total target population in rural		13004	$13004 \times \frac{165}{19124} = 112$	
Sampled urban kebeles				
1	Gimjabet town kebele 01	3498	$3498 \times \frac{165}{19124} = 32$	purposive sampling
2	Gimjabet town kebele02	2622	$3200 \times \frac{165}{19124} = 23$	Purposive sampling
Total target population in urban		6120	$6120 \times \frac{165}{19124} = 53$	
Total target population in both		19124	$19124 \times \frac{165}{19124} = 165$	

Source, CSA (2007)

The total samples used in this study are 165 of which 112 households' heads randomly from purposively sampled rural kebeles and also 53 participants are selected purposively from urban kebeles. From 53 sampled participants in urban kebeles, 13 traders and 10 small scale manufacturers were conducted on interview and also 30 governmental institution stake holders were conducted by questioners.

3.4.3. Sources data

The data for the study collected from primary and secondary sources, the primary information collected by using both qualitative and quantitative approaches .The data were collected from different stakeholders (such as traders , farmers, small scale manufacturers and government organizations authoritarians Secondary data sourced from different year report of kebele administrations, municipal administration, and agricultural office documents were supported the primary data.

3.4.4. Instruments to collect data

The instruments the researcher used to collect data were structured questionnaire and interview, and field observation. SPSS software used to analyze such collected data.

More over the data mainly gathered through in depth interviews from local economic development actors including farmers, traders and small-scale manufacturers both in town and its surrounding rural areas.

Questionnaires: - Open ended and close ended questionnaires were prepared to the responsible bodies. The questionnaire primarily prepared in English and translated into

the local language Agewugna and Amharic, for the purpose of avoiding ambiguity meaning and concepts of the questions for respondents.

Field observation: - The researcher used observation by using check list. It aimed on understanding the infrastructures facilities and geographical features which affects to make strong relationship between both urban and areas, and this which helps the researcher to reduce complexities and even to make the research work more fruitful.

Interview: - interview also helps the researcher to cheek and compare responses on farmer households on the same questions to be raised. In-depth interview uses partly because of its ability to gather information from non-literate research participants

3.5. **Operational frame work of this research**

Table 2 Operational frame work

Research objective	Concept	Determinants	method of data collection	method of data analysis
To determine nature of rural urban linkage and its effect on LED in wereda	Feature of LED	Infrastructural barriers	interviews and questionnaires	Descriptive statistics
To indicate current livelihood strategies and possible options and opportunities for both rural and urban people to have effective RUL and LED	Characteristics of households economic strategies	Agricultural and trade barriers	interviews and questionnaires	Descriptive statistics
To identify the nature of social and physical infrastructures facilities to improve LUR and LED	Physical and social facilities for LED	Role of stake holders	interviews and questionnaires	Descriptive statistics

3.6. Methods of Data Analysis and Presentation

Data was collected through both primary and secondary data sources, which were analyzed and interpreted in accordance with the nature of the data and response replied by the respondents. To analyze the raw data acquired from each respondent, researcher used quantitative methods of descriptive statistical techniques. Before analyzing the data, raw data were processed (edited and organized) to generate relevant information. Purposively collected qualitative data were analyzed using

thematic analysis. Finally, the findings of the study presented in tables, histogram and figures as well.

CHAPTOR FOUR

4.1 Findings and Discussions

This chapter presents the main findings analysis on basis of data collected from primary and secondary sources: key informants interview, focus on field interview and survey

questionnaire. Both qualitative and quantitative data were categorized and developed in to themes.

4.2. Demographic characteristics of participants

The demographic characteristics examined in this study were; sex age, marital status, education level, and employment. In order to have diversified understanding on the issue under discussion, it is important to provide the demographic characteristics of participants as grouped indicated in table below

Table.3 Demographic characteristics of questionnaires respondents

Case		Questionnaires participants	%
sex	Male	18	60%
	Female	12	40%
	Total	30	100%
Age	< 25	-	-
	26-35	14	47%
	36-45	11	37%
	>45	5	16%
	Total	30	100%
Marital status	Married	18	60%
	Single	12	40%
	Total	30	100%
Level of Education	< Grade 8	-	-
	Grade 8-12	-	-
	Diploma	7	23%
	Degree	19	63%
	Masters	4	14%
	Total	30	100%
Total		30	100%

Source developed by Researcher 2019

From the targeted questionnaire respondents the highest number of participants were males and from targeted interview respondents highest number of participants also male. Totally about 115(70%) were males and 50(30%) females from total of 165 sampled population. All of participants were adult members of the household comprises with varying age, marital status, education level and occupations.

4.3. Respondents Rate

The researcher collected data about nature of rural urban linkage and its effect on local economic development using interview and questionnaire.

From 112 the rural household interviewers 17 householders were not give relevant information, from purposively selected 13 traders100% of them were responded and also purposively selected 10 small manufacturers were responded. Generally the target population for interview were 135, out of them 118(respondents provided the required information for study.

The questionnaire was distributed for 30 local government officials in urban areas. 100% of distributed questionnaire was collected without any defect made

4.4. **Nature of Rural Urban linkages and its effect on LED**

Urban areas are dependent on rural resources for their livelihood, goods and services. However urban also provide services for their rural surroundings. Exchange of goods and services between urban and surrounding rural areas are facilitated by transportation infrastructures that create access to urban and rural markets (Tegegn2007). Rural and urban areas linked through the flow of people, commodities, finance, and information among others. Therefore, nature of rural urban linkage in this study area were determined based on following factors such as transport facilities, market based relation between rural and urban areas, house holder's economic position among both spatial units and role of local governments on LED

4.4.1. Role of transport facilities on rural urban linkage and LED

Transportation service from Ankesha weredas administrative area (Gimjabet town) extends to different directions. Currently 3 destinations from Gimjabet are served within different distance. Shortest distance is 14k.m between Gimjabaet town and kosober town, Long distances is 35k.m from Gimjabet town to Chagni town .These roads also connects some rural areas with Gimjabet town.

Ankesha wereda administrative center (Gimjabet town) located at a cross road connecting towns such as kosober, Azena Ayo and chagni. These three direction highways were gravel-surfaced. There was no asphalt-surfaced road in wereda.

Rural productions and people to people communications in wereda were transported only this three directions of high way. Getnet (2010) highlighted transport facilities are base for rural-urban linkage and it plays key role in connecting isolated urban and rural areas within short span of time.

The rural productions transport, information exchange, and people to people communications was week in this wereda . Table 7 shows scale of flow of agricultural

production, flow of market information and peoples from rural to urban and provision of road transport.

Table 4 Respondents responses to access to transport net work

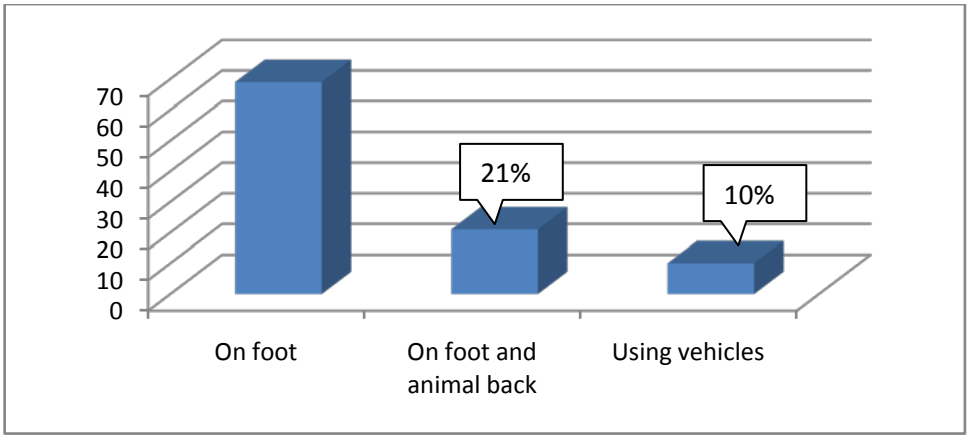
No.	Road	Item	Frequency	%
1	Gravel covered road	Faire	26	17.6%
		Un faire	122	82.4%
		Total	148	100.0%
2	Asphalt covered road	Faire	0	0%
		Un faire	148	100%
		Total	148	100%
3	Non vehicle road	Faire	130	87.8%
		Un faire	18	12.2%
		Total	148	100.0%

The above data indicates that road transport ways were not comfortable for vehicle transport. About 88% respondent's reaction shows that most of transport network in wereda was non vehicle road way. The existed road ways were gravel covered they are no asphalt covered roads.

Figure 8 , Road connects Gimjabet town with Kosober town

The observed data shows that majority of road net work in wereda was non vehicle road net work and uncomfortable gravel road net works. This resulted for weak flow of labor, agricultural commodities, and financial and industrial goods and services in both urban rural areas. (Baker 1992) discussed transport problem between urban and rural areas limits flow of agricultural raw materials from rural to urban areas while industrial goods and services flow from urban areas to rural. There for, due to these factors there was inefficient rural urban economic interaction in these study areas. This week rural urban interaction affected week rural households earn income from the production of agricultural goods to urban markets in this study area.

69%



Source, developed by Researcher 2019

Road problem and inadequate transport access, affected rural resident's income from trade in this study areas. Majority of rural residents in wereda depends on the use of traditional modes of transport like on foot , back loading and animal back transport which causes for slow, burdens and time consuming .

Most of the sampled household informed that rural dwellers transporting to urban market center were used on foot mode of transport. About (69%) of the sample households went to Gimjabet town on their foot. The average time to arrive the town by this transport mode was taken about 3 hour. Those who travelled on foot took them maximum of 4 hours from Aysia kebele and minimum of 2 hours from Tenkosha kebele. Such long hours of travel have its own impact on their production and rural urban linkage.

Figure 4, Mode of transport on foot

About 21% of respondents also replied that they used donkeys to transport productions from home to town as well as from the town to their home. The average time to reach the town on animal back of transport mode also took 3 hour. This long hour traveling affects market based rural urban linkage and LED in wereda

Figure 5, on foot and animal back transport

From sampled population urban reside respondents only like traders and small scale manufacturers said that they have car transport system when they move to other neighbor urban centers to purchase market items from whole sellers and they used car transport for other social problems. Therefore, this suggests that the lack of transport network between urban and rural areas affected their revenue from trade and strength of their linkages in this study area. This also implies that there is limited role of transport to strength rural urban interaction and local economic development in this scope.

4.4.2. Role of Marketing on RUL&LED

Marketing linkage is back bone for strength of rural-urban linkage and sustainable local economic development. Marketing linkage is flows of agricultural and manufacturing goods between urban and rural areas (Tegegne, 2007). However, marketing linkage between the agricultural producers and urban consumers is mostly provided through a network of traders or rural vendors'. There for, access of market center, marketing infrastructures and supply of market items provides strong rural urban linkage and LED.

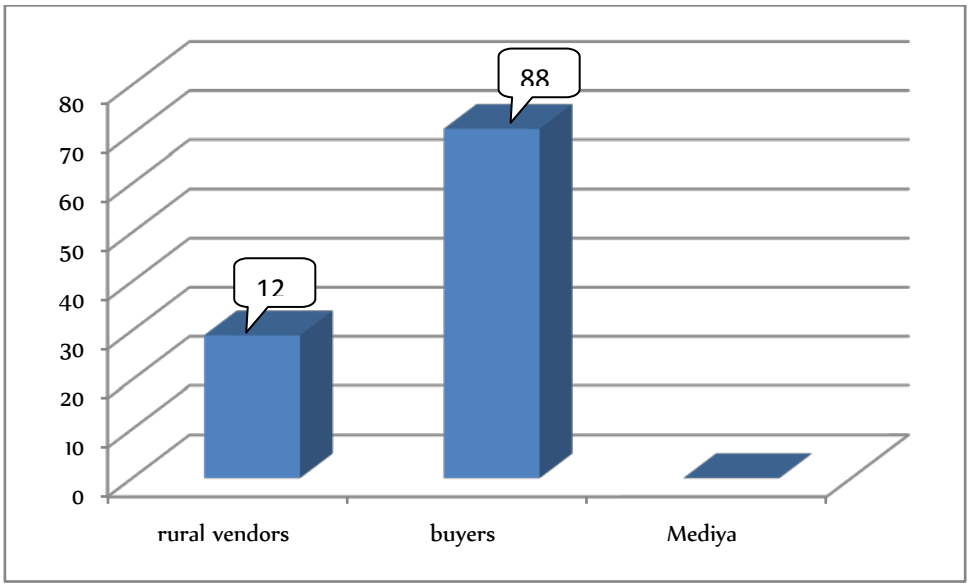
Table 5 Market centers in wereda

Market centers	Frequency	Percent
Hamusit small village market center	63	66.3
Azena town market center	12	12.6
Gimjabet town market center	20	21.1
Total	95	100.0

The low availability of physical infrastructure and lack of affordability of transport are not crucially connecting producer areas to local urban centre. In these study area rural house holders marketing place was rural small village town market center. Majority of rural house holders were used to sell their products and buy some consumption goods from Hamusit small village market center mainly for sampled kebels. This small urban area serves as market center and service centers for rural dwellers or local agricultural producers.

Local economic development in this wereda was influenced by factors like accessibility of market centers for periodic marketing practice and marketing

infrastructures (Dorward et al., 2009). Due to this there was weak market relation between rural and urban dwellers that is majority rural peoples marking center is Hamusit small rural village town for those sampled rural kebeles rather than Gimjabet town. People who settled in this small town are not modernized; their living stile was like rural (farmer) life. Almost of people in this village town were farmers and rural vendors. Therefore trading in this small market was between rural to rural but not rural to urban people interactions. Based physical infrastructures problem and distance of their living area only 39 % of respondents was used Gimjabet town for marketing. This indicates that there was limited marketing role to strength rural urban linkage and LED in wereda. Physical infrastructure (such as roads) and marketing net work can play role for facilitating linkages between the agricultural and non-agriculture sectors of the economy (Sietchiping et al., 2014). But this was dream for this study area.



Information on market stimulates livelihood strategies and strengthens rural-urban linkages. Agricultural marketing has a number of problems for rural-urban linkages in the study areas. Lack of market information was main problem of effective marketing of agricultural producers in waereda. Marketing information and communication supports producers to manage their products with location, times, types of products and quantity they supply to sell, prices for products and any other information made beneficial decisions with consumers (Douglass, 1998a). Gathered data indicates that about 88% of sampled households argued they have lack of information on market prices before they go to market, they have got information during they sell to buyers in

market. This is the main problem for rural house holders to get effective marketing service. The sources of information about prices of their product items supplies were traders in towns, and sometimes rural vendors. This information gap discourages rural producers marketing income. Local government still didn't see this problem how much rural agriculture producers were disturbed when they supply their item to market. This suggests that responsible body's low attention about feature of market information and its infrastructures facilities, there was low marketing role for sustainable LED in this wereda. According to Internal growth theory (Rostow model) local economic development can sustain when rural producers have market income satisfaction and become in agriculture economic development. However, in this wereda there was low support of rural agriculture producers marketing and their level of economic development for LED

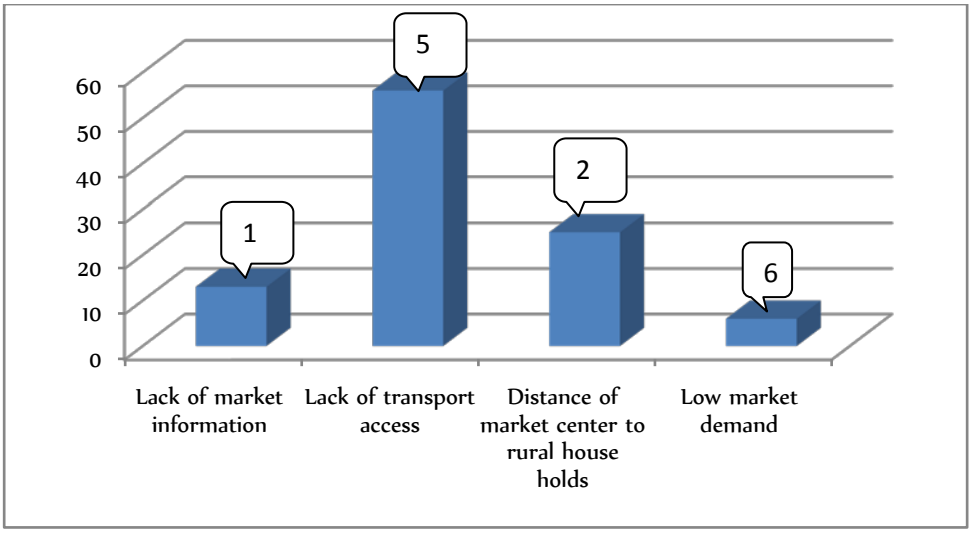
Table 6 Frequency of farmer's sale their production

Frequency of sell	Frequency	%
I can't sell in a month	27	28.42
Ones in a month	31	32.63
Twice in a month	35	36.84
Three time in a month	13	13.68
Weekly in month	6	6.31
Total	95	100.0

Source developed by Researcher 2019

As shown in Table 12, the frequency for sell of the sample rural households to visit Gimjabet town generally ranges from 4 times in a month to they never visit in a month. About 37% of the respondents can go to the town to sell their production twice in a month, however around 33% of the rural sampled population sell at least once in a month. While 28% of sampled rural households were never sell their production in a month. It was only 6% rural house holders who sell their production weekly. This is not a good indicator of the rural-urban linkage in relation to their livelihoods. Off course they can got marketing service from rural small village town, this was not rural urban market linkage as researcher's interpretation, according to this analysis rural -urban relation was based on Gimjabet town and rural area. Off course this rural to rural market relation may force for LED, but there is no any influence (result) of this type market relation on LED in this study area.

Problems of marketing linkage between urban and rural dwellers



According to (Douglass, 1998a) local economic growth is result of upgraded access of infrastructures (especially local road) to develop rural and urban economy. Virtual cycled (net worked) transfer of agricultural and an industrial product from both rural and urban settlements provides balanced economic development between them, this is key factor for sustainable LED in wereda.

Sampled armers from the surrounding area visits market (Gimjabet town) to sell crops, livestock/livestock products and vegetable products . The degree of farmers marketing frequency among rural districts varies based on their distance from market center, physiographical and infrastructural factors. As the sampled respondents agreed lack of transport access, lack of market information and distance of market centers were the major factors which hinders rural urban linkages in werda. For instance, from the sampled rural house holders 69% them were disturbed by lack of road transport access. Lack of market information and distance of market center also affects them effectively linkage with urban dwellers. According to (Meaza, 2013) rural urban linkage is potential to stimulate diversification of economic activities in rural areas, particularly when they are in geographic proximity. While in this study area especially people who reside in Aysa and Dimama from sampled kebeles were affected by geographic proximity (distance of market center) from their living areas. Those people can finish at least 4 hours arriving Gimjabet town. Sampled trader and small scale manufactures were also agreed lack of transport facility affects their marketing linkage with rural households. There was luck of customers for traders and manufacturers and demand of

food crop production in the town. Based on this data we can understand unsatisfied marketing and week rural urban linkage in wereda.

4.4.3. Effect of livelihoods strategies on RUL and LED

4.4.3.1 Rural livelihoods economic activities and rural-urban linkages

It is obvious rural people depend on a mixed productive activity, mainly farming and livestock raring in Ethiopia. Like that agriculture is the most common economic activity of the rural population in Wereda. The farming system in this Wereda was mixed farming, which are both crop productions and animal rearing

Table 7 Major economic activities in rural areas

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Farming	86	90.52	90.52
Rural vendor	14	14.73	14.73
Labor	12	12.63	12.63
Total	95	100.0	100.0

Source developed by Researcher 2019

The sampled rural population's reaction shows that their economic activity was based on agricultural farming activity. As we have seen from table 14, about 91% rural house holders agree that their economic activity was farming.

Figure 6, Farming activity

Agricultural production activity dominated rural households which produce more than 90% of agricultural output cropped land.

The major cereal crops produced in the Wereda based on their amount production from the highest to the lowest were 'Teff', Barley Wheat, Maize , Vegetable, potato , oilseeds , and fruits are common .This crop and vegetable producers identified the type of crop that is mostly produced in their own district as following list of crop type and its rank indicated.

Table 8 Types and amount of crops production in sampled kebeles

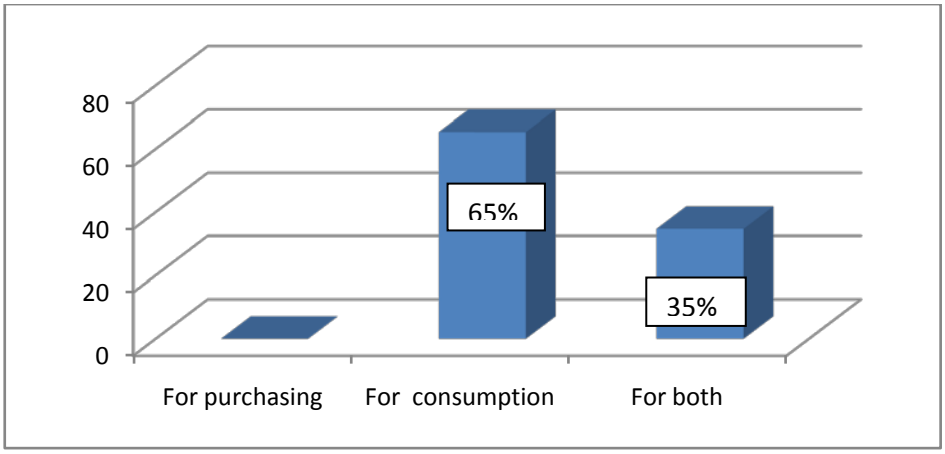
Sampled	types of crop	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th

Tenkosha	Teff			✓			
	Barley	✓					
	Wheat					✓	
	Maize				✓		
	potato		✓				
	Oilseeds						✓
Dimama	Teff	✓					
	Barley		✓				
	Wheat					✓	
	Maize				✓		
	potato						✓
	Oilseeds			✓			
Ayisa	Teff		✓				
	Barley					✓	
	Wheat	✓					
	Maize			✓			
	potato				✓		
	Oilseeds						✓
Tulta	Teff		✓				
	Barley	✓					
	Wheat				✓		
	Maize					✓	
	potato			✓			
	Oilseeds						✓

Source developed by Researcher 2019

Sampled farmers were asked to indicate more harvesting type of crop though their farming activity. Table 15 shows that the sample rural households produce different types of crops. All sampled respondents can produce cereals (Teff, Barley, Wheat, Maize potato, and oil seeds).Off course according to their production amount there is difference from sight to sight. For exapmle teff is mostly produced in Dimama sight and also barley highly produced in Tekosha and Tulata. Ayisa sight is known for wheat production in wereda. Such type crop production indicates existence of potential for a surplus production in wereda and it may produce strong market rural-urban linkage. But this agricultural productions market cased flow from urban to rural was blocked by in sufficient transport access.

Purpose of agricultural production



Source, developed by Researcher 2019

The performance of agricultural production in this wereda was continued to be weak yield gain of food crops. According to (World Bank, 2004) there were multiplicity of factors which hinders performance of agricultural producers such as ; lack of irrigation investment, weak rural limited modern varieties, lack of mechanization, weak rural infrastructure and skills, poor market linkages and weak purchasing power make agriculture more risky and reduce production in this wereda. Continuing environmental degradation, and low levels of investment in agricultural infrastructure aggravated surplus production in wereda . Majority of sampled rural house holders decision indicates that purposes of agricultural production in werda was for household consumption; sometimes they used the crops as source of income. Mainly potato and oilseeds were produced for the purpose of sell. This type rural economy hinders the strength of rural urban linkages and LED. According to (Hobson (2012),the effective LED builds the rural economies by connecting the commodity value chains, improving agricultural productivity , marketing, and developing rural agro-industrial enterprises. In this study area local economic development stake holders were passive to develop surplus agricultural production.

Table 9 Factors for deficit of agricultural production

Main problems	Frequency	Percent
Lack of fertilizer access	64	67.4
Modern farming problem	0	0
Lack of extension officers support	25	26.3
Lack of soil fertility	23	24.2
Total	95	100.0

Source developed by Researcher 2019

The surplus agricultural production among farmers was faced by different constraints. Key constraints to agricultural productivity in wereda include low availability of fertilizer use due to the lack of scientific fertilizers. As to table 17 shows, about 67% of sampled informants said that lack of fertilizers access in wereda was the major factor s for surplus agricultural production. The lack of extensions support and soil fertility was the second problems which faces improvement of agricultural production in wereda. There for, if there is lack of surplus agricultural production, supply of food crops to urban dwellers become low, this implies that week rural economic linkage with urban dwellers. Enabling farmers by technically and materially support and investment in road infrastructure and related transport services as well as soil fertility could have a significant impact on agricultural production and rural development. According to (Chulu 2015) rural development is a key impetus to urban development. There for Strong rural urban economic linkage integrates rural and urban development and accelerates local economic development because successful rural development stimulates and supports urban development.

Table 10 Geographic factors for rural urban market linkage

Geographic features	Frequency	Percent
Rivers gorge	36	37.8
River flooding and swampy road	48	50.5
Hills distribution	28	29.5
Total	95	100.0

Source developed by Researcher 2019

Off course during this time government had given priority to construction of rural roads in Ethiopia. Still this wereda didn't have a chance to construct its rural road from this strategic policy program frame work and Universal Rural Road Access Program (URRAP) investment in Ethiopia. Without help (support)of federal government and URRAP local government cant construct rural road specially undulating topography, sharp slope, swampy nature of roads , flooding rivers , hilly streams (upper river gorges) were challenged to construct roads. However due to this physiological, economic and technical constraints the investment to develop road in this area was lower. Rural dwellers marketing and social communication mainly during periods of rains season already become to stop. These geographic futures strongly affected rural urban linkage and local economic development in this scope. When researcher

communicated with sampled rural respondents, river flooding and swamped road were the first factor for rural urban linkage mainly in summer season

Figure 12 Features of road and transport problems

Secondly the river gorge and hill also affects road transport in wereda, specialty these geographic land forms disturbs when people use on foot animal back transport mode.

There for, nature physiographic structure strongly affected construction of road, this is major consequence for experience of week marketing among rural dwellers. From this discussion researcher suggests that because of physiographic nature there was limited rural urban linkage in wereda.

4.4.3.2. Urban livelihoods Economic activity and rural-urban linkages

Trade was primary occupation for Gimjabet town residents and also government sector service and small scale manufacturing activities are other income sources for them.

Table 11 Economic activities of urban livelihoods

Item	Frequency	Percent
Trading activity	33	62
Government sectors service profession	8	16
Small scale manufacturing activity	7	13
Daily labor	5	9

Total	53	100.0

The above table indicates that greater than 62% of householders in the town were engaged the income source from trading activity. The majority of urban dwellers economic engagement on trading activity shows that a town is a marketing centre for agricultural production and industrial goods in wereda. Industrial goods produced outside wereda and imported from Bahir Dar and Addis Ababa. Gimjabet town is central place for import of manufactured industrial goods to wereda and export agricultural raw materials from wereda. According to central place theory Gimjabet town was market center for small scale manufacturers and agricultural producers in its surrounding areas. The small scale manufacturing producers sell their products to small town in wereda and to neighboring towns outside wereda like Azena, Ayuo and kosober towns.

According to (Friedmann, 1966) model, Gimjabet town represents stage of pre-industrial urban. It characterizes agricultural society with localized economies and small scale manufacturer's settlement structure. Majority of house holder's economy in Gimjabet town was dependent on agricultural production resource. Almost of retailers (traders) trading activity in the town were engaged on agricultural product , like grain trading , livestock and livestock product trading , cultural alcohol drink(Tella&Areke) trading and other cultural food trading activity. There were few numbers of whole sellers who import industrial manufactured goods from Bahir Dar and Addis Ababa cities but majority retailers trading products (items) were localized resources. Off course developing local product resources is effort for sustainable local economic development. But in this wereda because of limited access of infrastructures local products were not well developed. This is type trading activity passively stimulated local economic development in wereda

Table 12 Role of Gimjabet town to modernize its hinter lands

Item	Frequency	%
Agree	11	20.8

Disagree	30	56.6
Neutral	12	22.6
Total	53	100.0

Source, developed by Researcher 2019

According to Perroux's growth pole theory, an urban industrial expansion to surrounding hinterlands affects modernizing rural areas and it creates a virtuous cycle to spreads economic growth from urban to rural areas. Therefore, urban area plays the great role to modernize rural areas economically socially and cultural aspects. Based on information gathered from sampled informants about 57% of them agree that there was a little ability of Gimjabet town to modernize its surrounding rural areas. There is a week role of this town to generate different job opportunities to its surrounding areas. In this town rather than small scale manufacturing industries, there is no high scale manufacturing industries providing job opportunities for both rural and urban reside un employers. This also affected financial linkage of rural urban dwellers and luck of job opportunities.

Constructing high scale manufacturing industry is key instrument to LED in this wereda. According to (Unwin, 1989) it positively affect strong financial linkage between urban and rural areas, increases employment, rising of purchasing power, and trading activities may become attractive . Absence of manufacturing industry specially resulted for large number of unemployment in wereda. Because of this daily labors were migrated to industrialized towns (Bahir Dar and Addis Ababa). Most of the time daily laborer who migrated from wereda was rural dwellers. This indicates unbalanced development between urban and rural areas. According to growth pole theory unbalanced growth among both geographically associated urban and rural areas negatively determines local economic development.

4.5. Nature of trading and its effect on RUL&LED

Table 13 trading

Item	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Whole seller	2	15.4	15.4
Retailer	4	30.8	30.8
Grain trader	4	30.8	30.8
Livestock trader	1	7.7	7.7

Butter trader	1	7.7	7.7
Lazier trader	1	7.7	7.7
Total	13	100.0	100.0

Source, developed by Researcher 2019

Among the sampled urban traders 34% of respondents replied that traders in the town were retailers (small shop owners) selling consumer goods. There are little numbers of whole sellers in the town; most of traders in town were engaged in retail trade activity. They purchased items from neighbor town whole sellers and surrounding farmers. The customers for the retailers were both the urban and rural dwellers. The other trading activity that practice in the town was grain trading. About 32% of the grain trade respondents indicated that they purchased their product from the surrounding farmers. Therefore, farmers who produce food crops in wereda sell to grain traders in the town. This exhibits rural-urban linkage. There are also skin traders in town, they were owned privately in the town. They collect skins from the urban dwellers and surrounding rural areas. The town is a collecting center and export to Addis Ababa Leather factory. The other traders who were engaged in selling and buying of livestock and livestock products were settled in this town. They are retailer type traders. They buy their livestock from the surrounding rural areas and sell to both the urban and rural dwellers. This trading also produces rural-urban linkage in the study area. Therefore, this interpretations' finding is that there are varied trading activity in the town, but this various type trading practices were not have effective influences for sustainable LED in wereda

Table 14 factors for trading

No.	Case	Item	Frequency	%
1	Low access of physical infrastructural	Agree	13	100%
		Disagree	0	0%
		Total	13	100%
2	Shortage of trading items supply	Agree	7	53%
		Disagree	6	47%
		Total	13	100%
3	Low marketing demand	Agree	9	69%
		Disagree	4	31%
		Total	13	100%
4	Low potential of working capital	Agree	5	38%
		Disagree	8	62%
		Total	13	100%
	Lack of periodic marketing	Agree	13	0%

		Disagree	0	0%
		Total	13	100%
5	Problem of trade network	Agree	10	77%
		Disagree	3	23%
		Total	13	100%

Source developed by Researcher 2019

Trading activity is mainly affected by physical infrastructural problems like lack road transport net work, economic infrastructures such as electricity, water, and telephone are critical factors for establishment of trading activities in this study area. Whereas majority of respondent's argument is that infrastructural factors were main factors of trading in this wereda. Lack of trading items supply was another problem for effective trading flow in this area. Absence of periodic marketing practice and low trade network limited agricultural products supply and demand of manufactured goods in wereda . The marketing days in Gimjabet town was Saturday at the same time market days in Hamusit and other neighboring towns like Azena, and kosober also saturday. This was affected retailers and rural vendor trader's effectiveness from their trading activity. If marketing days were different days from neighboring towns there may be market centers access for those traders and supply and demand my become equilibrium in the town. Therefore, due to above disused factors trading in Gimjabet town was under development or traders were unsatisfactory from their activity. This indicates that low contribution of trading economic activity for LED in the town.

4.6. Manufacturing industry and LED

The wereda`s economy is mostly sourced from agricultural based industry but not from manufacturing industries. Because of absence high scale manufacturing industries there is no any revenue which sourced from this like industries. Of course there are small scale manufacturing industries like wood work, metal work, jewelry pottery and cottage textile. These type industries were not effectively developed as effort for local economic development in this wereda.

Table 15 factors for small scale manufacturing industry

No.	Determinants	Item	Frequency	%
1	Low support of wereda micro and small enterprise office	Agree	8	80%
		Disagree	2	20%
		Total	10	100%
2	Low demand on production and low effective marketing	Agree	10	100%
		Disagree	0	0%
		Total	10	100%

	practices			
3	Luck of infrastructure for this sector	Agree	7	70%
		Disagree	3	30%
		Total	10	100%
4	raw material shortages	Agree	7	70%
		Disagree	3	30%
		Total	10	100
	lack of working capital	Agree	10	100%
		Disagree	0	0%
		Total	10	100%

Source developed by Researcher 2019

The major obstacles facing small scale manufacturing industries workers in study area were low financial and skill support of wereda micro and small enterprise office. This affected for presence of irregular supply of raw materials and a shortage of suitable working premises in this sector. The lack of working premises was also found to present difficulties faced with insignificant capital. The problems of raw material shortages and effective marketing practices also faced small manufacturing industries resulted in the failure of these businesses to expand in wereda. Therefore, absence of market demand, shortage of supply of raw materials and lack of working capital were cited as major constraint for these type industries in wereda. Therefore, manufacturing industry sectors contribution for local economic development in this study area had automatically in sufficient effort.

4.7. Role of local government on LED

Local government can play an important role in facilitating positive interactions between rural inhabitants and urban markets. More specifically, local governments play an important role in promoting local economic development as part of their efforts to enhance local economic development

Table 16 Role of local government on LED

No	Determinants	Agree		Disagree		total	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
1	Facilitating social and physical infrastructures	34	23%	114	77%	148	100%
2	Coordinating responsible stake holders to LED	28	19%	120	81%	148	100%
3	Constructing manufacturing industries	0	0	30	100%	30	100%
4	Encourages resource endowment for LED	12	40%	18	60%	30	100%
5	Facilitating job opportunities	65	44%	83	56%	148	100%

6	Facilitating market net-work b/n rural and urban areas	14	10%	134	90%	148	100%
7	Inviting investors to wereda	0	0	30	100%	30	100%

Source developed by Researcher 2019

According to (Tegegne 2007) local governments have wide range responsibilities including local roads, utilities, water and sewerage, street lighting, and other public utilities. The main responsibilities of local government are facilitating social and physical infrastructures in its municipality. About 77% of sampled respondent's decision shows that there was low local governments ability to address social and physical infrastructure facilities in wereda. The main problem what local government stile didn`t see in wereda are transport facilities like rural road construction, and bridge construction on rivers .These two problems strongly disturbed rural dwellers marketing , students education , health care and other social and political service from urban areas .According to Ramesh B. (2005:16) sustainable local development needs proper mobilization of economic, social and financial resources at local level. In this study area there was poor mobilization of peoples from rural to urban. To survive these problems and to get different social, economic and political services from urban, rural dwellers used traditional mode of transport system by constructing traditional bridge on the rivers.

Figure 8 Traditional Bridge

Traditional ambulance system

Because absence of transportation and modern ambulance service majority of rural dwellers used this traditional ambulance system or hors back to go to clinic and hospital when they have accidence of health problem.

According to (Friedmann, 1966) model sustainable LED is handled by urban and rural economic, social and political development at the same level. In this study area there

was house holder's economic inequalities between those two spatial units, this created urban based economic development. Because of this LED is still under development.

The other crazy role of local government to contribute LED is that poor work to invite investors in wereda. 100% of respondents agreed that because of lack of physical infrastructure access investors didn't want to come to invest in wereda. Local governments should have responsibilities of enabling stakeholders in different sector and the civil society so that they play their appropriate roles to facilitate physical and social infrastructures to attract werda for investors and to LED. According to World Bank (2003) defined LED as a process by which the public sector and non-governmental sectors partner and work collectively create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation to ultimately improve the quality of life of the citizens. In this study about 81 % of respondents were not satisfied the local governments role on coordinating private and civil servants to have their mandate on LED. This indicates that there was a week local government's role on capacity building of LED actors. This poor participatory or partnership work between private and public stakeholders stimulated down ward economic development in this defined area..

The other important sources those may force for LED in wereda but which didn't seen by local governments were different natural resource endowments that are use for truism or for other services. There are different natural resource endowments in wereda like that of M.t fuddi with different wild animals this resource can attract tourists, Lake Tirba and Lake Zengena and Tikur wuha fall may can income gainer resources from tourists.

Figure 10 Natural resource endowments in wereda

About 60% of respondents argued that these attractive resource endowments are not cared by local government. LED is cumulative result of income sectors economic activity, there for culture and tourism sector is one which plays the great role on LED. According to Helmsing (2005: 29), local governments, community-based groups and the private sector should manage existing physical resources to create jobs and stimulate

LED in defined territory. However culture and tourism sectors in this wereda were sleep to encourage the existed attractive natural resource endowments.

From sampled respondents 56% of them were Saied there was no access of job opportunity in werda. As to their decision most productive aged peoples in werda were unemployed. It is known that if there are large numbers of unemployment dwellers in a given place economic development may become under developing, this is suggested by number of economic development writes in the world. Therefore, the existed large number of unemployment people in wereda affected sustainable economic development

CHAPTOR FIVE

Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

The objective of the study was to understand the nature of rural-urban linkage and its implication to local economic development. This research study was tried to determine rural -urban linkage and its effect on LED and also assessed livelihoods economic strategies to have effective RUL and LED in this study area. The nature of rural urban linkage was determined based on transport facilities, nature of livelihoods strategies in both spatial unit and marketing network.

The transport facilities in this wereda was negatively affected flow of marketing, people, agricultural production and some consumption manufactured goods between urban and rural areas. This week rural urban linkage affected mutual development of both spatial units. The linkages in this wereda were not well forward consumption linkages, backward production and forward production linkages (Ranis 1990). However, rural urban economic linkages in the study area was unable to generate effective and strong resource cycles between rural and urban areas due to factors such as lack of physical infrastructure and lack access to market center between the two settlements .Positive mutual relationship between urban and rural areas is vital for LED(Solomon M., 2003)

The low access of market center, marketing infrastructures and supply of market items affected the existence of week rural urban linkage and LED in this wereda. According to (Rostow model) local economic development can sustain when rural producers have market income satisfaction and become in agriculture economic

development. However, in this wereda there was low support of rural agriculture producers marketing and their level of economic development for LED.

The strategies of current livelihoods economic activity in this wereda was characterized by insufficient or subsistence type production. rural reside householders production is for consumption but not for purchasing and also majority of urban dweller house holders were retailers and small scale manufacturing workers. The absence of surplus production in rural areas contributed to the low marketing linkage. Generally rural population suffers low productivity, lack of market information flow, lack of transport infrastructure and week purchasing power in wereda. The majority of rural residents cannot afford to buy processed or semi processed urban products such as oil, sugar, and agricultural inputs and other basic consumption goods (Zewdu & Malek, 2010 cited in Walo 2016). Local government is main responsible stake holder to facilitate social and physical infrastructures in its municipality (Tegegne 2007). In this study area lack of local government's guidance of different LED stake holders and strategic direction remained week rural urban linkage in wereda. Local governments and other key stakeholders work together in their localities to stimulate and maintain business activity to stimulate local economy (Blakely (1994). LED by its nature has a multi actor, multi sector; territory based and localized development approach through combating local poverty and

Absences of Gimjabet town's specific roles to modernize agro industry of its surrounding hinterlands also made week rural urban linkage. The wereda administration stake holder's distinct agro industrial development plan and unenviable rural urban householders market linkage hinders strengthens of rural urban linkage and LED. Tegegn (2001) studied, flows of agriculture and industrial goods, labor and finance, and some aspects of sectoral linkages between agricultural and industrial products as well as public service provides strong linkages but inadequate attention to the flows of ideas, information and diffusion of innovation that could greatly affect the interdependence. The low employment opportunities in Gimjabet town also contributed to the low level of income both in urban and rural areas.

5.2 Recommendations

This study concluded that rural urban linkages are challenged by factors related to infrastructure, production capacity, lack of guidance and coordinated planning, and low

purchasing power of most of rural residents. The absence of employment opportunities in the urban area contributes to the low level of income. The subsistence nature of production in the rural areas lags the rural areas' capacity to meet the demands of the urban residents. The potential linkages between Gimjabet town and its hinterlands were challenged by a lack of reliable market information between the farmers and traders. As a result, rural urban linkages in wereda were in unsatisfied due to multiple inefficiencies. Therefore, based on the observations made the following recommendations made in order to promote the existing rural-urban linkages and LED in wereda

- Develop active marketing relationships between LED actors; including farmers, traders, and small scale manufacturers, to encourage the flow of reliable market information. This could strengthen urban-rural linkages, and generate a stronger local economy.
- Increase surplus agricultural production by facilitating the access of farmers to affordable modern agricultural inputs.
- Support small sale manufacturing industry workers insufficient supply of raw materials and their work capital shortage to generate strong local economies.
- It is important to develop an integrated LED program by coordinating stakeholders from both urban and rural areas, starting with design through to implementation and evaluation.
- Establishing better institutional arrangements, such as a well developed marketing structure, could also strengthen the linkages.
- Improving the provision of physical infrastructures such as rural feeder roads and better facilitate the flow of resources between urban and rural area.
- Expand the the existing small scale manufacturing industries which are found in the town and invite different investors to construct new industries to create more job opportunity for unemployed people the both spatial units .
- local government should have following responsibilities, plan and coordinate LED strategies within the framework of FDRE strategic policy , ensure that social and economic development are prioritised , promote marketing, purchasing and production activities, identify new market opportunities, identify resource opportunities for financing LED and fcilitate LED forums and strength partnerships with other key stakeholders.

- Care and attract the existed natural resource endowments and introduce them to tourists.

Overall, the distinction of rural and urban economic linkage and sustainable LED could become strength as a result of better transport access and better flow market information and improved surplus agricultural production in rural areas and improved physical and social infrastructures in both areas.

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APPENDICES

This research is part of the study programmed for Master's program for urban and Regional Planning, University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The purpose of the research is to carry out field assessment of how rural urban linkages affect the local economic development in the study area.

I ask your permission to answer the given equations from given alternatives which will be used only for this particular study.

The information obtained will be treated confidential and shall only be used for the purpose of this academic research.

Background information

Date: ……

Age: ……Sex: ……

Level of Education: High school ☐ Diploma☐ Degree ☐ ☐ Masters

- Don`t write your name

Part I Questionnaires

A. Research questionnaires for local government institution authoritarians

1. There is effective role of transport access to strength rural urban linkage in wereda. A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
2. What type of transport road ways most accessible in this wereda? A. asphalt covered road B. gravel covered road C. non vehicle road
3. Access of asphalt covered road used for comfortable transport in wereda. A. fair B. unfair
4. Gravel covered roads are mostly distributed in wereda . fair B. unfair
5. Majority of rural dweller peoples uses non vehicle road to move from rural to urban. A. fair B. unfair
6. The strong flows of agricultural productions, manufactured goods, and market net work between urban and rural areas leads to strength local economic development in wereda A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
7. The potential of rural urban networked linkage affects local economic development in wereda. A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
8. Infrastructural and trade barriers hinders local economic development and effective links between rural and urban areas A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
9. Urban municipals and local institutions played the role on local economic development in wereda? A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
10. The current livelihood strategies in both rural and urban area have effective role to strength rural urban linkage and LED A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
11. Is there a natural resource endowment in wereda that force for local economic development A. yes B. no
12. Responsible stake holders prevents the existed natural resource endowments and facilitate them for tourist attraction A. agree B. disagree C. neutral

13. Gimjabet town has great role to its rural hinterlands to modernize and surplus transfer from agricultural sector to industry. A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
14. local governments have effective role to coordinate responsible stake holders to use their efforts for LED in wereda A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
15. The stakeholders have coordination to improve rural urban linkage and wellbeing of communities in both settlements. A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
16. local government have effective role for facilitating physical infrastructures to strength rural urban linkages and local economic development in wereda A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
17. Absence of manufacturing industry affected economic development in wereda. A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
18. Is there large number of unemployed people in this wereda? A. yes B. no
19. What is your income source in this urban area? A, crevice in government office B, trading C, small scale manufacturing D , please write if you have another income ----
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20. Local government played a great role for facilitating job opportunities to unemployed peoples in wereda. agree B. disagree C. neutral
21. There was invited investors and also local government facilitated opportunities to invite other investors to invest their products in wereda A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
22. How do you measure nature of rural urn linkages and local economic development in wereda? ----------
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23. What are the factors affecting the existing rural-urban linkages and LED in the study area? ----------
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24. what are features of cooperation between urban and rural local authorities --------
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25. What framework of action needs to be strength rural-urban linkages for a strong local development?----------

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B, Questionnaires for agricultural officers

1. Your officers ability to support farmers agriculture have increased agricultural productions in wereda A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
2. Wereda agricultural bureau played the role on agricultural production to increase in rural areas. A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
3. Is there enough supply of scientific fertilizers in wereda? A. yes B. No
4. Supporting potential of wereda`s agriculture bureau affects surplus agricultural development. A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
5. Effective rural urban linkage improves agricultural productivity and market net work in wereda. A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
6. The flow of agricultural productions information between supporters and farmers have economic development in wereda A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
7. The wereda agricultural bureau encourages agricultural production by facilitating scientific fertilizers for farmers A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
8. The agricultural production stakeholders are strongly participate and use their efforts to increase production A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
9. Are there natural resource endowments in wereda that can force for local economic development? A, yes B, No
10. Gimjabet town has great role to its rural hinterlands to modernize and surplus transfer from the agricultural sector to industry. A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
11. Ethiopian agricultural based development strategic policy helps by facilitating agricultural infrastructures and encouraged institutions to improve rural economy development A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
12. The current livelihood strategies in both rural and urban people have effect to local economic development. A, agree B, disagree C, neutral

13. local government have effective role for facilitating physical infrastructures to develop rural urban linkages and local economic development in wereda A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
14. There is role of FDRE strategic policy and programme for facilitating both social and physical infrastructures and encourage institutions to improve dynamic links between rural and urban areas A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
15. What type transport road ways most accessible in this wereda A. asphalt covered road B. gravel covered road C non vehicle road
16. Access of asphalt covered road used for comfortable transport in wereda A. fair B. unfair
17. Gravel covered roads are mostly distributed in wereda A. fair B. unfair
18. Majority of rural dweller peoples uses non vehicle road to move from rural to urban. fair B. unfair
19. Local government have effective role to coordinate responsible stake holders to use their efforts for LED process in wereda A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
20. Is there large number of unemployed people in this wereda? A. yes B. no

Part II Interview questions

This research is part of the study programmed for Master's program for urban and Regional Planning, University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The purpose of the research is to carry out field assessment of how rural urban linkages affect the local economic development in the study area.

I ask your permission to record the interview which will be used only for this particular study.

The information obtained will be treated confidential and shall only be used for the purpose of this academic research.

Interviewee background information

Date: ……

Age: ……Sex: ……

Level of Education:

No education Non-formal education Elementary education ☐

Junior education High school Diploma Degree ☐

A. Interview questions for farmers

1. what is your economic activity a, Farming b, rural vendor c. laborer d, trader
2. Please give me your rank which one you produce more Local government

Type of crop	Given rank						
	1st	2n	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
Teff							
Wheat							
Barley							
Maize							
potato							
Bean							
Oil seeds							

3. For what purpose do you produce the above listed productions? a, for consumption b. for commercial c. for both
4. From where market center do you sell your productions

a. Gimjabet town market b. Hamusit small market c. Azena town market

5. How often do you sell your production? a, weakly in a month b. twice in a month c. once in a month d. never in a month
6. What types of production do you supply to market? a, food crop b, vegetation c, fruits d, livestock

7. How do you transport your agricultural productions to market? a, On may foot b. using donkey/horse back c. using vehicles
8. What type transport road ways most accessible in this wereda a. asphalt covered road b. gravel covered road c, Non vehicle road
9. Access of asphalt covered road used for you comfortable transport in wereda a. fair b. unfair
10. Gravel covered roads are mostly distributed in wereda. a, fair b. unfair
11. Majority of rural dweller peoples uses non vehicle road to move from rural to urban. a, fair b. unfair
12. Is farthest of your living area from market center affect exchange of your productions and manufactured goods for consumption a. yes b. no
13. What Geographic factors affect your transportation? a, Rivers gorge b, River flooding and swampy road c, Hills distribution, d, Mountain
14. In what extent urban-rural linkage supports your economic development. a. very good b. good c. satisfactory d. poor
15. Which fertilizer type you use to increase your agriculture productions a, Natural fertilizer b. scientific (urea and dup) fertilizer c. we didn't use fertilizer
16. Luck of transport access from rural to urban hinder flow of agricultural productions, manufactured goods market net work in wereda. A, agree B, disagree C, neutral
17. From your experience what are some of the difficulties the farmers faced in marketing linkage with urban house holders in wereda a. luck of transport access b. luck of periodic market centers d. luck of surplus production
18. Where do you get information about price and other market-related issues of your products? a. from media , c. from rural vendors , d. from buyers during I sell
19. To which buyer do you normally sell your productions? a. village vendors b. retailers in small towns c. traders in Gimjabet
20. local government have effective role for facilitating physical infrastructures to strength rural urban linkages and local economic development in wereda A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
21. Local government have effective role to coordinate responsible stake holders to use their efforts for LED process in wereda A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
22. Is there large number of unemployed people in your district? A. yes B. no

23. What problems exist to hinder your economic development----------
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24. Do agricultural extenuation employers support your agricultural production system?----------how----------
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B. For traders

1. What type of trader you are? a, whole seller b. retailer c. grain trader d. batter trader e. skin trader f. livestock trader
2. Who are better costumer for your trading a. farmers b. students c. urban settled people d, all are my customers
3. Have you potential of your trading income for your economic development a. yes b. no

   If your answer in no please gives me those problems which affect you're effective trading ----------
   ---
4. Do you agree presence of strong urban-rural linkage support your economic development and trading a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
5. local government have role to facilitate physical infrastructures to strength trading activity b/n farmers and merchants a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
6. There is effective flow of market information, and agricultural products b/n traders and farmers a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
7. The practice of periodic marketing in small towns encourages flow of market information, and agricultural products b/n traders and farmers in wereda a, agree b. neutral c. disagree
8. Luck of transport access from rural to urban hinder flow of agricultural productions, manufactured goods market information's in wereda. a, agree b. neutral c. disagree
9. What type transport road ways most accessible in this wereda a. asphalt covered road b. gravel covered road c, Non vehicle road
10. Access of asphalt covered road used for comfortable transport in wereda a. fair b. unfair
11. Gravel covered roads are mostly distributed in wereda. a, fair b. unfair

12. Majority of rural dweller peoples uses non vehicle road to move from rural to urban. a, fair b. unfair
13. From your experience what are some of the difficulties the farmers face marketing in wereda a. lack of transport ,b. luck of surplus production c. distance of their living area from market center d. lack of information about marketing
14. Do you agree luck of transport access and low practice of periodic market in small towns negatively affects flow of market information, and agricultural products b/n traders and farmers? a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
15. Transport facilities in wereda provide the flow agricultural productions and information effectively. agree b. neutral c. disagree
16. luck of small markets in d/t districts can affect economic development in wereda a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
17. There is the infrastructural, institutional and trade access to local economic development and effective links between rural and urban regions? a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
18. From your experiences local government have effective role for facilitating physical infrastructures to develop rural urban linkages and local economic development in wereda? a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
19. Local government have effective role to coordinate responsible stake holders to use their efforts for LED process in wereda A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
20. Is there large number of unemployed people in this wereda? A. yes B. no
21. Have you effective market net work with your trading items consumers? A. yes B. no

C. For small-scale manufacturers

1. What type of manufacturer you are? A, food or drink beverage or other high scale manufacturing industry worker b, small scale wood worker c, cottage textile profession d, small scale metal worker e, pottery f, Jeweler
2. Who are customer of your production A, Urban settled people b. rural settled people c. both are my customers
3. There is demand of your manufactured production in area? a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
4. Wereda micro and small enterprise office supports you by giving some training on your production skills? a. agree b. neutral c. disagree

5. Wereda Micro and small enterprise office supports you by facilitating your productions market linkage with different demanders? a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
6. Rural reside peoples have demand on your production? a. agree b. neutral c. disagree . If your answer is disagree please give me causes ----------
7. Luck of transport access from rural to urban hinders rural settled peoples demand on your productions? a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
8. What type transport road ways most accessible in this wereda a. asphalt covered road b. gravel covered road c, Non vehicle road
9. Access of asphalt covered road used for you comfortable transport in wereda a. fair b. unfair
10. Gravel covered roads are mostly distributed in wereda. a, fair b. unfair
11. Majority of rural dweller peoples uses non vehicle road to move from rural to urban. a, fair b. unfair
12. Do you agree presence of strong urban-rural linkage support your economic development and encourages demand of your production in wereda? a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
13. Do you agree Luck of urban centers in wereda affected your productions demand a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
14. Luck physical infrastructures access in wereda influenced supply of raw materials to your production? a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
15. Week local economic development affected customers demand on your production a. agree b. neutral c. disagree
16. From your experiences local government have effective role for facilitating physical infrastructures to develop rural urban linkages and local economic development in wereda? A. agree B. neutral C. disagree
17. Local government have effective role to coordinate responsible stake holders to use their efforts for LED process in wereda A. agree B. disagree C. neutral
18. Is there large number of unemployed people in this wereda? A. yes B. no
19. Have you effective market net work with your product consumers? A. yes B. no