

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**Urban Expansion and Its Socio-Economic Impacts on the Livelihood  
of the Farming Community in Sululta**

**BY**  
**BEKA GIRMA**

**APRIL 2016**

**ADDIS ABABA**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF ADDIS  
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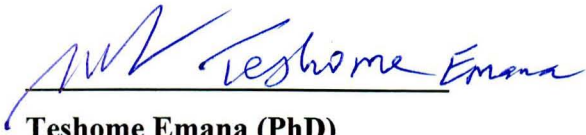


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### **Certification**

I the undersigned certify that the thesis entitled “Urban Expansion and Its Socio-Economic Impacts on the Livelihood of the Farming Community in Sululta” which is submitted to the school of graduate studies of Addis Ababa University to award a degree of Master of Arts in Social Anthropology is the original work of Beka Girma Tafesse.



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**Beka Girma,**  
**April 2016**

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## **Glossary**

**Adde/ Weizero:** title for a woman equivalent to the English word 'Ms'

**Jigi/Debo:** is a labor sharing culture among households where habitually close relatives and neighbors participate

**Kebele:** the smallest administrative unit

**Mahiber:** local community organization

**Obbo/ Ato:** title for a man equivalent to the English word 'Mr'

**Teff:** indigenous grain with the scientific name *Eragrostis tef* widely cultivated in Ethiopia.

**Tela:** a mild local alcoholic drink

**Woreda:** administrative unit that is one level higher than kebele

## **Abstract**

The main aim of this study is to identify the wide-ranging impact of urbanization on the farming community of Sululta, which is located 23 km north of Addis Ababa. Social, cultural and economic impacts which are brought about by urban development are explored. In addition, the study also explores how the local farmers adapt to and resist the urban expansion.

In order to accomplish the objective of the study, thirty farmers were interviewed unstructured and semi-structured interviews; other seventy farmers were also consulted through survey questionnaire in the course of the study. Furthermore, concerned government authorities from Sululta Municipality were also sources of information for this study.

The results of the study show that urban expansion in Sululta is taking place at accelerated rate and also at the expense of local farmers' livelihood. It was found out that there was a gap between policy contents and implementation, which resulted in negative consequences on the livelihood of farming community.

Sululta is facing a major social, cultural and economic change as a result of urban expansion, industrialization, residential development and other formal and informal businesses. Accordingly, local farmers' livelihood, social relations and cultural practices are at risk. Thus, local farmers consulted for this study had developed dissatisfied feeling towards the urban development in the area, and lost sense of belongingness to the development program. The study recommended that, unless the urban expansion of the area is managed properly, the impact on local farmers' livelihood will be dangerous.

## **Introduction**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

There is no precise definition of the term urbanization; rather it has been defined differently in various countries and by various disciplines (Tettey 2005: 2). Throughout the history of urban studies, different researchers and scholars define urbanization in several ways. Urbanization can be defined in terms of demography, physical expansion of cities over non-urban area, economic development, industrial development, etc. Almost all of the definitions of urbanization revolve around these issues. For instance, Samson (2009) and Alaci (2010) define urbanization as a process by which rural areas become urbanized as a result of economic development and industrialization. They also argue that urbanization occurs when the population of a given urban setting exceeds its carrying capacity and cause the desire for physical expansion over non-urban area. This definition reveals that demography, physical expansion, economic and industrial development are the core issues for the development of the new as well as already existing urban centers'.

The process of urbanization has gone on throughout history and remains prominent feature of our century. Today, the issue of urbanization is one of the top agendas in the course of socio-cultural, political and economic development both in developed and developing countries. Many reports and literature show that developing countries are on rapid phase of urbanization comparing to developed countries. According to Marshall, et al. (2009) this rapid urban growth in developing nations is encouraged by different factors including rural–urban migration, social, cultural, economic and technological change and rapid population growth. Such rapid urban growth and consequential change has its own positive as well as negative consequences on the countrys' development. Alaci (2010) argues that well planned and managed urban growth can serve as a positive development factor. The benefit of well planned and managed urban development is evident and can be measured in terms of creating job opportunities and infrastructural development such as road, telecommunication, electricity, etc. For instance, the construction of infrastructure such as road and establishment of factories plays an important role in creating large scale job opportunities. In contrast, unplanned urbanization as in most developing countries, can harmfully affect the natural environment as well as livelihoods in newly

establishing urban centers. Nowadays, such unplanned urbanization is affecting local people and their environment in different parts of Ethiopia. Unplanned urbanization could be attributed to changes occurring in land use, water resources management, waste management, and increasing competition between agricultural and residential use of land. As a result, urbanization could bring a dramatic increase in the concentration of poverty, food insecurity, displacement and environmental degradation in newly establishing urban zones (UN-Habitat 2010:2). Comparing with Europe (73%) and North America (80%), Africa is still the least urbanized continent with 40% of urban share. However, urbanization in the developing world in general is progressing much faster than in developed countries, at the rate of 3% to 4% a year (UN-WUP: 2014). For instance, having 19% of urban population, Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in the world. Nevertheless, given the 2.5% (Admit et al. 2015: 13) of total annual population growth rate, high rate of rural-urban migration and increase in the number of urban centers, the rate of urbanization in Ethiopia is increasing more than ever before. Furthermore, the country's urban population is expected to grow at 3.98% and by 2050 about 42.1% of its total population is expected to live in urban centers (UN-Habitat 2010:4-6).

The above prediction shows that, in Ethiopia, urban areas are growing at elevated rate than ever before. This rapid urbanization is accelerated by multi-factors such as rural-urban migration, natural population growth, economic growth, and favorable government policy. Among these factors, government intervention through favorable policy is one of the key factors in promoting urban expansion (Leulseged et al, 2011: 4). In addition, the country's relative economic growth in the last decade which attracted both domestic and foreign investors is another important factor that facilitates high rate of urban expansion in the country. The escalation of domestic and foreign investment is playing an important role in changing non-urban area to urban center through installation of factories, recreation centers and other infrastructure. The development of these businesses has enormous influences in converting large amount of non-urban land in to urban center. In this circumstance, investment is a business entity with a goal of establishing large scale business that encourage already existed economic development through high level of production and taxation. Thus, investors' owned large scale businesses are a base for economic development which finally leads to urban expansion. Investors can have enough capital but land. In this context, an investor is someone who needs land for better use. The presence of investors'

along with their large scale business organizations is, thus among the factors that exert influence on previously non-urban or less urban areas to become urban centers. In other words, areas formerly considered as rural are shifting into urban center along with all other social, cultural and economic change. Nowadays, this is an issue in Oromia special zone around Addis Ababa. In towns such as Sululta, Burayu, Sebeta, Gelan, Sendafa, etc non-urban agricultural areas are now changing into urban and industry zones. For instance, the study conducted by Henok shows that Gelan town was emerged as a result of industrialization process and the town has displayed a rapid and swift of urbanization in the last six years. According to the study, increasing number of investors coming to the area, government intention to rectify improper land use around Addis Ababa and the desire to provide better social services and infrastructure facilities are the three basic reasons for the establishment of Gelan town at the end of 2008 (Henok 2014: 16). The same is true for the study area of this paper. Urban expansion in Sululta area is quite new development resulting from the different factors mentioned above. In Sululta town there are several recently established large scale business organizations. The establishment of these organizations played a crucial role in changing the overall pattern of the area including the shift from rural to urban. Among these business organizations, Textile Factory, Sport & Recreation, Flower Farm, School and Real Estate are some of those established on large areas of land. In other words, these organizations occupied land size ranging from five to hundreds of hectares. Almost all of the land currently occupied by these business organizations was farmers' possessions and was main farm land. Thus, the introduction of such large scale business organizations is one of the major factors contributing to urban expansion as well as expropriation of farm land that affects farmers' livelihood. Such changes brought positive as well as negative impacts on farmers' socio-cultural and economic livelihood.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Historically speaking, urban centers in Ethiopia are emerged along major trade routes, military centers and worshipping areas. Through time, however, these two major causal factors are replaced by multi-dimensional factors. Nowadays, the main causes for the emergence of urban center include natural population growth, rural-urban migration, introduction of industry zones and the expansion of major cities into their outskirts. Likewise, the emergence of Sululta as an

urban center is a recent phenomenon resulted from the introduction of factories and other large scale business organizations which lined the development of urban infrastructure transformed the area from rural to urban setting. Factories, entertainment centers, hotels, flower farms and other large scale business organizations are attracted to Sululta mainly because of the areas favorable climate and its proximity to the capital. However, the establishment of these business organizations is not the only causal factor for urban development in Suluta. Rural-urban migration and natural population growth are also other contributing factors for the growth and expansion of urbanization in the area.

The transformation from rural to urban of any given area has its own positive as well as negative impacts on the communities' livelihood. The word livelihood is used in different ways, but for the purpose of this study, the following definition is implemented: A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. Livelihood incorporates not only current pattern of consumption but also long and short-term objectives to avoid hardship or compromising future standard of living. Livelihood is one of easily affected element of a given community whenever change happens negatively. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (DFID 2001).” Local farmers' livelihood in the study area suffers a lot as a result of urban expansion which displaced them from their former possession.

Displacement is one of the factors that affect communities' livelihood. Displacement leads to social, cultural, economic and political crisis. According to UNHCR internally displaced persons are: Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (UNHCR 2008:28). Furthermore (Terminski 2012:9) classified the types of displacement in to three, namely environmentally related displacement, conflict induced displacement and development related displacement. Displacement in the study area can be categorized under development related displacement since the local farmers are asking to give away their possession in the name

of development projects that include infrastructure development, industrial development, energy development and real estate development. This reveals that the process of urban development has the potential for causing displacement. There is an attempt by government and policy makers to re-establish development induced displaced farmers' through cash compensation. However, in most cases such cash compensation remains either inadequate or unsatisfactory. For instance, Siciliano argues that the process of determining and implementing compensation are illogical, ad-hoc and lacking clearness and created widespread social and political tensions more importantly exposing the rural migrants for getting risk of increasing social vulnerability to unemployment and food insecurity (Siciliano 2012:7-12).

When humanitarian action in urban area is designed, it is obvious that the link between displaced person and urbanization has to be considered. However, this relation is currently unexplored and poorly understood in the study area. Internal displacement and urbanization are tightly interconnected, yet the link between them is seldom analyzed. Internally displaced persons that live in cities are typically bearing the supplementary risks and burdens related to their position as forced migrant such as lack of identification card, access to social services and unemployment. For internally displaced farmers of Sululta, who used to earn their income from agriculture, urban expansion and industrialization is a big problem. Through the process of urbanization and industrialization, these farmers are forced to give up their holding. This brought a wide-ranging impact on their lives because these people are losing not only their holding but also their way of subsistence, cultural practices, customs, and sense of belongingness to Sululta area at large.

Urban expansion disrupts social values and cultural practices of the study area. As a result, local farmers are at risk of conserving their cultural, social and economic values which are disintegrated. Unusual practices and social evils such as prostitution, drug trafficking and robberies are becoming common and normal practices. However, this does not totally mean that urban development brings nothing positive to the study area. Establishment of schools, health centers, banks and other infrastructures are some of the changes that can be considered as positive outcome of urban development. Thus, the entire story gives the impression that the urban development has both positive and negative outcome. Different studies have been done in other towns of Oromia special zone, for instance, the study by Teshome on Sebeta (2007) and

Laga Tafo (2012), the study by Kenate on Galan, Lagatafo and Burayyu (2013) and the study by Henok on Gelan (2014). However, one can understand that there appear no precise studies at this level of study regarding impact of urban development in Sululta. Therefore, having the above rationale, the present study aims to investigate the socio-economic dilemma facing farmers' in Sululta town as a result of urbanization.

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The general objective of this study is to explore the socio-cultural and economic impacts of urbanization on farmers' livelihood in Sululta town.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objective**

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the wide-ranging impacts of urbanization on local farmers.
2. To explore the mechanisms used by local farmers to cope with the new urban life.
3. To know the degree the local people participation in the decision making of urban development activities.
4. To examine the extent of tenure security in landholdings and the legitimacy of claiming adequate compensation.
5. To suggest possible recommendation for the problems.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This study has significance in many ways. First and foremost, it reveals the enormous problems behind urbanization in the study area. Second, exposing the reality on the ground, it creates awareness on how to protect the local people social, cultural, economic and the overall livelihood that suffered a lot from urban expansion and other development related activities. Third, it is also believed that the result of the study can serve as an input and assist policy makers to revisit current policy. Finally, the study can be a support for potential researchers to conduct further studies on the issue.

## **1.5 Research Approach**

Owing to the flexible nature of the problem under study, both qualitative and quantitative approaches are chosen. Mixed method is a technique of combining quantitative and qualitative research techniques, methods, approaches, concepts or language into a single study (Johnson and Onwuegbuzie 2004: 14-26). Creswell and Clark (2007) pointed that conducting mixed methods research is not easy. Mixed methods studies are a challenge because they are perceived as requiring more work and financial resources and they take more time. A key feature of mixed method is its methodological pluralism, which frequently results in research which provides broader perspectives than those offered by mono-method designs. Besides, this approach helps to grasp the awareness, thoughts and perspective of informants towards the contemporary social, cultural and economic transformation in the study area. The overall purpose and central premise of mixed methods is that the use of quantitative and qualitative approaches, in combination, may provide a better understanding of research problems and complex phenomena than either approach alone.

## **1.6 Data Collection Method**

This study set both primary and secondary sources into use. The collections of the primary data were employed mainly in the form of an interview, observation and case study of selected participants. Data from secondary sources were also gathered from books, articles, journals, thesis and booklets.

### **1.6.1 Primary Data**

In order to obtain appropriate and adequate information, I conducted interviews with all concerned bodies including local farmers who are the main focus of this study. To support the data gathered through interview, case study, survey and observation techniques were also used.

**1.6.1.1 Interview:** the study employed both unstructured and semi-structured interview with affected local farmers and other concerned authority. These include men, women and youth whose landholdings have been expropriated as a result of urban expansion.

Informants' selection criteria were based on availability sampling. The particular focus of the interview include, the common understanding of local farmers towards urban development, the major positive and negative impacts of urbanization, local farmers reaction to land expropriation, how government is supporting local people, etc. Informants were picked up from different places and during different occasions. These places include municipal and kebele administration compounds, informants work place and market place. Accordingly, a total of 30 informants composed of twelve men, ten women and eight youths of which 3 male and 5 female were interviewed. This strategy of selection was preferred since it helps the researcher to understand the impact of urban expansion from different perspective on different social groups. Other concerned administration experts from Sululta municipal, bureau of investment, bureau of urban land management as well as bureau of agriculture were part of the interview.

**Key Informant Interviews:** Key informant interviews were also carried out to strength the information obtained through other methods. Key informant interviews were held with community representatives, administration experts and officials. The interview questions presented to the key informants mainly focused on the local communities' feelings and opinions regarding ongoing urban expansion in the area.

**1.6.1.2 Case Study:** five extensive case studies were conducted with different local farmers. Case study was held with farmers whose livelihoods are either preserved or devastated by urban expansion after identifying them through direct field observation. Thus informants' selection criteria for case study were purposive. A case study is quite important tool in social science research as it helps to understand issues under discussion in gravity. A case study is an empirical inquiry that investigates complex and contemporary societal phenomena in depth. According to Yin (2003) the other advantage of case study is that, it allows the researcher to use a variety of data sources and research methods. Thus, case study advances the diversity of other data collection methods such as interviews, observations and questionnaires in a single research.

**1.6.1.3 Survey:** Survey method is another data collection method used in this study. The questionnaire was used since it enabled the researcher to obtain refined response from respondents. This questionnaire consisting of forty one questions and distributed for seventy randomly selected informants. The contents of the survey focused on local farmers opinions and feelings on the advantages and disadvantages of urban expansion, participation in decision making, compensation, etc. Before distributing to respondents, a pilot test carried out on seven local farmers to test the relevance and clarity of the questions. For the better understanding of the subject matter, questions were translated into Afaan Oromo which is the official language of the study area.

**1.6.1.4 Direct Field Observation:** observation is another important method used along with other methods. Observation assists in gathering information and exploring realities on the ground. In explaining the importance of observation in social science research Bernard forwarded that, interviewing is a great way to learn about attitudes and values, but when you want to know what people actually do, there is no substitute for observing them or studying the physical traces their behavior leaves behind (Bernard 2006:413). Thus, it is always important to observe people in their natural setting since it helps the researcher to observe realities being an insider than being a researcher. Hence, I observed different livelihood strategies adopted by local farmers to survive in urban setting, how people are being treated or served at municipal and kebele administrations. For instance, I witnessed when local farmers visited the same administration office for more than a month to deal with a single case. As a result, farmers are subjected to lose both their time and their money. In addition to this, farmers who benefitted from or more devastated by urban expansion are also identified through direct observation method. Such observation was utilized in selecting informants in other methods such as interview and case study.

## **1.6.2 Secondary Data**

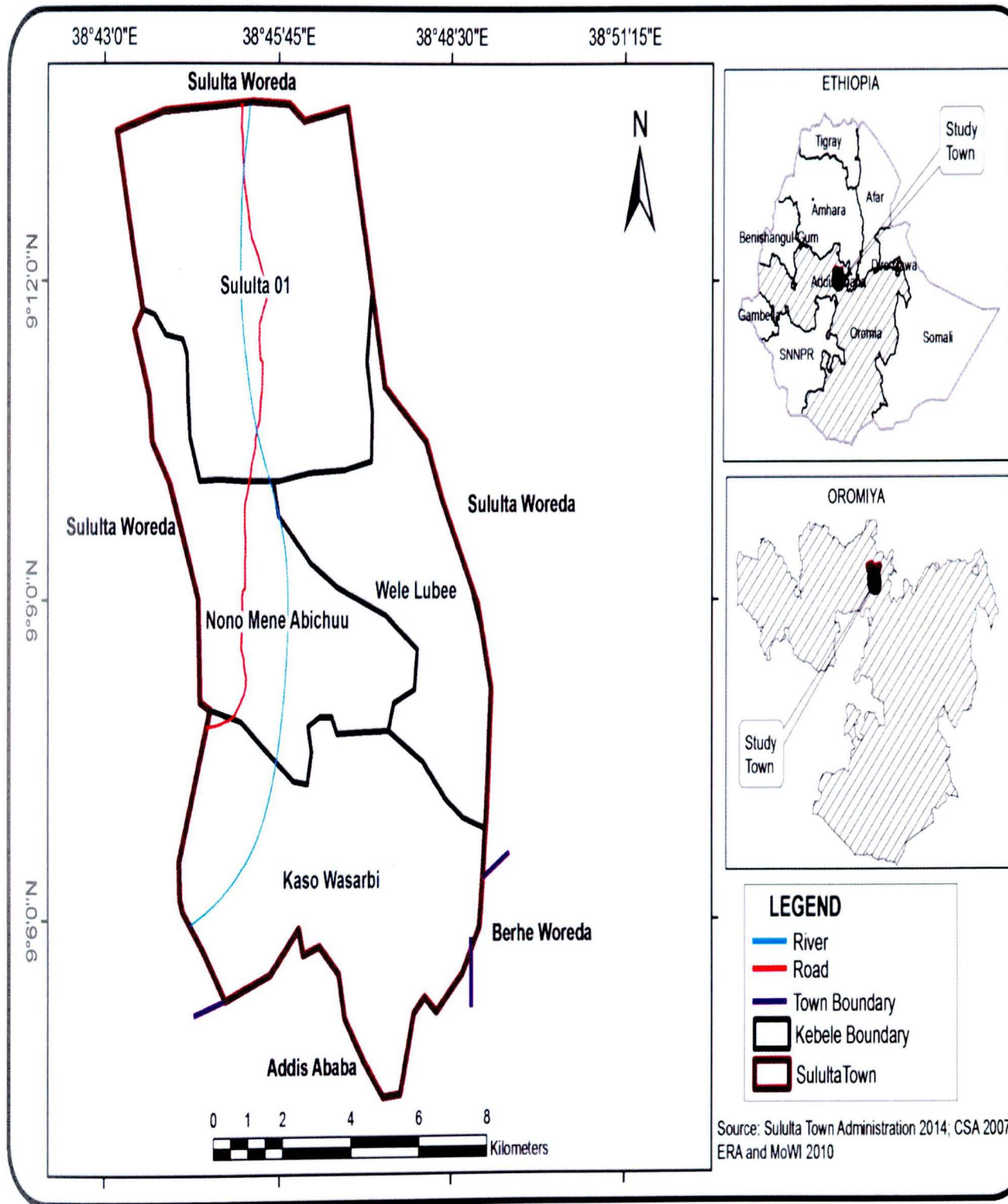
All relevant materials such as books, journals, articles, periodicals, journals, both published and unpublished research are used for better theoretical breakdown.

## 1.7 Description of the Study Area

Sululta is located in Oromia Regional State. It is one of the eight towns of Oromia special zone bordering Addis Ababa. Sululta is located at 23 KM north of Addis Ababa. It is situated between  $09^{\circ} 17'84''\text{N}$  and  $038^{\circ} 7'579''\text{E}$  possessing an elevation between 2600 - 3230 meters above sea level. According to Sululta town socio-economic profile hand book, the town was established in 1937 EC. Currently, the town has four kebeles namely Sululta 01, Abbichu, Wasarbii and Lubee with a total land size of 4,470.50 hectares.

According to the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency (CSA, 2007) report, the total population of Sululta was 129,322 of which 64,597 are men and 64,725 are women. The 2007 National Population and Housing Census were conducted before the establishment of Sululta as a municipal with the incorporation of three kebeles into Sululta. Thus, the number of population counted in the year 2007 represent the total population of Sululta woreda than population of Sululta town. Due to the reform, the population of Sululta was recounted in the year 2014. According to the new census, the total population of the town is 37,988 of which male are 18,394 (48.4%) and female are 19,594 (51.6%). In terms of ethnic group, the Oromo ethnic constitute a lion share (73%) of Sululta population. However, there are also other ethnic groups living in the town, Amhara 20.8%, Tigre 9%, Gurage 2.5%, Silte, 0.2%, Gamo 2.5% and the remaining 0.1% of the population is from various ethnic groups (Sululta town socio-economic profile handbook 2014:10).

Figure 1.1 Map of Sululta town



Source: Sululta socio-economic profile handbook (2014)

The main sources of Sululta farmers livelihood is animal husbandry and small-scale agriculture. Unlike other farmers in Oromiya special zone towns nearby Addis Ababa, Sululta farmers are known by fodder production that leads the area to become famous in animal products such as milk and beef. One can find this fact in Sululta socio-economic profile handbook (2014), which mentioned the town as ‘spring of milk’. This makes Sululta the main supplier of fodder and milk production to the capital city, Addis Ababa. However, there is also some small scale farming which includes wheat, barley and maize.

**Table 1.1 Total number of animals in Sululta town**

No	Types of animal	Number of animal
1	Cows and oxen	15,561
2	Sheep	10,657
3	Goat	52
4	Horse	1,005
5	Donkey	2,517
6	Chicken	9,090
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38,882</b>

**Source: Sululta socio-economic profile handbook (2014)**

Religion is another socio-cultural feature of the area. Majority of Sululta town inhabitants are followers of Orthodox Christianity. According to the information from Sululta town socio-economic profile handbook (2014), about 86.7% of the populations are followers of Orthodox Christianity. However, during my field observation I have observed many individuals who claim themselves as followers of Oromo indigenous religion called ‘Waqeffana’. There are also other religions such as Protestants, Catholics, and Islam. The following figure shows the distribution of religion among Sululta inhabitants.

**Table 1.2 Religious distribution of Sululta**

<b>Type of Religions</b>	<b>Practitioners in percentage</b>
Orthodox	86.7%
Protestants	7.2%
Islam	5.80%
Catholics	0.10%
Others	0.20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Sululta socio-economic profile handbook (2014)**

There are a number of socio-cultural practices such as Dabo' or 'Jigi', mahiber or Iddir, Iqub, etc among farmers' of Sululta. According to my informants, the 'Dabo' or 'Jigi' constitute an important element of such socio-cultural practices. It is a cooperation system in which a group of people come together to perform one's heavy task, which would be difficult at individual level. The system rotates among the members benefiting all members. The 'Iqub is also another tradition practicing by farmers in Sululta. Iqub is the traditional saving system in which members collect money from each individual at regular point of time and then rotate the money among members. According to my informants, such traditional practices are losing ground from time to time as a result of urban development and subsequent land expropriation and displacement.

## Chapter Two

### Literature Review

#### 2.1 Concepts of Urbanization

As mentioned earlier, there is no single definition for the term urbanization. The meaning and definition of urbanization differs from scholars to scholars as well as from country to country. This reveals the fact that any urban study should take care of rigorous comparison of the subject matter cross nationally. According to Macura, there are about thirty definitions of urbanization, however none of them are very concise and this is the main reason that makes both the study and international comparisons of urbanization difficult (Macura 1961: 427-431). Majority of the definitions of urbanization shares some common elements for the origin and expansion of urbanization. This includes population growth, migration, industrialization and economic development. These are the common issues we come across in defining urbanization as well. Peng et al, (2012) argue that in terms of demography, the term urbanization denotes the redistribution of populations from rural to urban settlements over time. Thus, economic development that includes infrastructure, industrial development and highly concentrated and heterogeneous population as opposed to small, more sparse and less differentiated rural population are the fundamental features that define urbanization (Peng, et al. 2012:2).

There are different views and theories of urbanization. Greater part of them traced their arguments to the above mentioned issues as a fundamental factor for the origin and expansion of urbanization. Now, let us discuss four of such theories, which provide both earlier and recent explanations for why and how urbanization occurs, especially in developing countries like Ethiopia.

**Self-generated theory:** This theory is based on the idea that urbanization requires two preconditions to occur; first, the generation of surplus products that sustain people in non-agricultural activities and second, the achievement of a level of social development that allows large communities to be socially viable and stable (Childe 1950:9-15). According to Wheatley these changes took place all together in the Neolithic period when the first cities emerge in the

Middle East (Wheatley 1971:255). In terms of demography, self-generated theory focuses on the rural-urban population shift as the foundation of urbanization. However, it identifies industrialization as the basic driver behind the development of rural population to urban areas for factory jobs. This theory in general accounts for the endogenous conditions that facilitate the shift from rural to urban in light of the close relationship between industrialization and urbanization.

Modernization theory: In this theory, the term modernization is used to explain the transition from traditional society to modern society. In this context, the term traditional society refers to small scale and kinship based society. And the term modern society refers to large scale and professional based society. Modernization theory presents the idea that by introducing modern methods of production like the use of advanced technology for industry the underdeveloped countries will experience strengthening in their economies and this will lead them to development (Tettey 2005:15). Looking at urbanization through the lens of modernization, first, the present state of urbanization in any given society is set by its initial state at the beginning of modernization. Secondly, technology is fundamentally more important than a society's social organization in shaping urbanization. Finally, the path and pattern of urbanization within and between developed and developing countries are most likely to converge through cultural diffusion, despite breeding inevitable social disequilibria (Kasarda and Crenshaw 1991:467-470). This shows that technology and industrialization-based economic growth are the key way to urbanization. However, the nature of technology or industry according to modernization theory must be based western principles. This is the core idea of modernization theory which says developing countries will achieve their goals only if they will follow the path of western developed countries thought and technology. These assumptions became the predictive elements in how modernization theory would view subsequent developing-country urbanization as being driven by industrialization, technological progress, information penetration and cultural diffusion (Smith 1996:150).

In discussing the relationship between urbanization and demography, this theory argues that improvement in social services and other infrastructures such as modern education, better housing and better health service will lead to decrease in mortality rate by increasing birth rate.

Modernization theory also argues that, a modern urban institution has enormous contribution on rural-urban migration that leads to the development of urban centers. Urban areas contain modernizing institutions such as schools, factories, entertainment, media and advanced medical care. These institutions then serve as a pull factor for the rural dwellers (urban pull), encouraging them to migrate into the urban areas. Examples of such attractions are there in both developed and developing countries. Factories in England attracted a large number of migrants from rural areas to settle in cities with the advent of the industrial revolution which began in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. The development of fuel powered tractors in the early 20th century led to the migration of cotton plantation workers from the south of the United States (rural-push) to take up jobs in places located in the North East and the Midwest. Moreover “rural push” has caused a large scale rural to urban migration in the recent years in the developing countries.

Dependency theory: this theory asserts that developing countries are poor because of their unequal relationship with developed countries; it is not because they didn't follow the path of developed countries thought and technology. They argue that developed countries are using the developing countries as a source of input (raw material supplier) for their factories. This unequal relationship is facilitated by capitalism. This is due to first; capitalism is a unique form of social organization that forms a uniquely capitalist development pattern. Second, capitalism requires a certain social structure, which is characterized by unequal exchange, uneven development and individual social inequality. Finally, social organization, technology and population dynamics are endogenous factors in development and urbanization that can easily constrained by capitalist economic system (Timberlake 1987:102-115). The spread of capitalism in the developing world is the most recent stage in the development of capitalism as a world economic system that resulted in the accumulation wealth and the rise of world-system of nations.

Dependency theory also suggests that underdevelopment is a result of the plunder and exploitation of peripheral economies by economic and political groups in core areas (Hette 1990:204). The core, consisting of industrialized nations, dominates over the periphery which consists of the third world. The third world urban development is, thus, conditioned by the developed world (Tetty 2005:22). View from the dependency perspective, the origin and expansion rate of urbanization in developing countries, is a major spatial outcome of global

capitalism and its own spatial organization. This is an inherently uneven process leading to geographic disparities between urban and rural areas and between cities, particularly so if taking into account the unequal conditions at the start of urbanization. Empirical studies, whether explicitly from this theoretical perspective or not, have borne out the serious undesirable consequences of rapid urbanization in developing countries such as rural-urban imbalance, irregular city hierarchy, housing segregation and income inequality both within and across nations (Chen and Parish 1996:95-100).

Urban bias view of urbanization: It emphasizes on state policy as the main driving force for urban development. The urban bias view asserts that state policy plays an important role in shaping urban development in developing countries. For instance, Lipton argues that state policies favor the urban areas while objectively harming the rural areas, for instance through over taxing the rural dwellers (Lipton 1977:13-20). The state favors urban areas can be seen and measured by the concentration of facilities and favorable conditions in the urban areas. Governments in the developing countries likely invest domestic capital on the provision of infrastructure in the urban areas while a larger proportion of the population is found in the rural areas. Developing countries like Ethiopia whose only about 19% of its population live in urban areas with good development facilities and 83% of its rural population with the worst development facilities can be the best example. Such a situation will lead to the creation of a high standard of living in the urban areas by creating an enormous disparity between the urban and the rural areas. As a result, the rural dwellers tend to migrate to the urban areas to take advantage of the favorable policies (Tettey 2005:24).

When we look at the nature of urban expansion in the study area, it is an outcome of different factors such as natural population growth, rural-urban migration and expansion of industries. Thus, the self-generated theory which assumes rural-urban migration and industrialization as a fundamental cause of urbanization is a relevant theory for urban expansion in the study area.

## **2.2 Historical and Current Trend of World Urbanization**

According to Alaci (2010), urbanization is not a recent phenomenon; demographic and geographic transformation from scattered rural settlements to agglomerated urban settlements

happened to human life at least five thousand years ago. For the exact location of urbanization, many literatures refer to the middle and near east in the vicinity of today's Iraq, which is believed to be the origin of earliest form of urban life at around 3500 BC. On the other hand, the oldest urban communities known in history began approximately 6000 years ago and later emerged with Maya culture in Mexico and in the river basins of China and India (Peng et al, 2012:2). But, due to lack of advanced technology in the above two centuries', the range of world's urban population remained low. The mid of 19<sup>th</sup> century marked the turning point of the history of human urban settlement, from what it was three percent in 1800 (Clark 1998:85-95), the world urban population was increased to forty seven percent in 2000 and expected to reach sixty five percent in 2030 with annual average growth rate of 1.8 percent where ninety percent of urban growth is expected to occur in developing countries (United Nations Report: 2004). The global acceleration of urban agglomeration in the nineteenth century makes urbanization one of the most frequently studied features of the contemporary world generally by social scientists.

Urbanization in the first half of the twentieth century occurred most rapidly and extensively in Europe, North America and Oceania. The number of European and American large cities increased at elevated rate while urbanization proceeded very slowly in much of the rest of the world (Davis 1965:40-53). This rapid urbanization in Europe, North America and Oceania was facilitated by the 18<sup>th</sup> century European industrial revolution and the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century of American industrialization. In this countries', high demand of labor by factories and a rise in commercial activities created the desired opportunities in the urban areas. This situation encouraged the population to migrate from rural areas to the urban areas for employment and this created high population density in the urban centers (Tettey 2005:56).

Although there was no clear trend in overall urban growth in developing countries due to inconsistent definition of urban and the lack of quality in their census data, the urbanization of the developing world began to accelerate in late twentieth century (Timberlake 1987:109). According to UN report (2002) being the least urbanized continent in the world, Africa had only forty percent of urban population in the year 2000. However, the rate of urban development is higher in developing countries than in developed countries since 1950. According to Amis (1990), Africa is the least urbanized but most rapidly urbanizing region of the world. He also

shows that in 1960, there were 7 cities in Africa with over 500,000 populations and by 1980, it had increased to 14. This fact shows that Africa is on the very rapid phase of urbanization. The current developing world urban growth rate in general and that of Africa in particular exceed the urban growth rate happened in Europe or America during their industrial revolution era (Okpala 1987:139-45). With regard to particular cities, rates of population growth range from less than 1 percent per annum in places like New York, to more than 6 percent per annum in many African cities like Nairobi, Lagos, and Lusaka. This is another indication that developing countries' are fast urbanizing. In Asia and Latin America, many cities are growing at rates of about 5 percent per annum (Tettey 2005:8). The transition from the twentieth to the present century marked a new and more striking era of global urbanization. In 2008 the world crossed that a long-awaited demographic watershed of half of the people on earth living in urban areas (Soja and Kanai 2007:113-122).

### **2.3 African Urbanization**

Many scholars classify the history of African urbanization into pre colonial, colonial and post colonial period. According to Carlton it is this classification which creates heterogeneity in African urbanization (Carlton 2009: 266). This shows the fact that Africa's urban development is a product of different historical events. However, urbanization in Africa has been widely misconceived as having been the result of colonization. Such misunderstanding assumes that Africa did not have enough organizational capability to build towns' and other urban requirements before the arrival of European colonizer. Nevertheless, urbanization in Africa started long before the arrival of the Europeans in the 1400s. According to Chandler, urbanization appeared in northern Africa as early as 3200 BC and later extended to the rest of the continent. These urban centers were located along the trade routes used by the Arab traders who brought wares from the Middle and Far East to trade with Africans, mostly from the forest regions. Some of these urban centers include Alexandria in present day Egypt, Tripoli in Libya, Fez in Morocco, Timbuktu in Mali, Kumasi in Ghana and Kano in Nigeria (Chandler 1994:3-14). Ethiopian oldest urban centers including Axum, Gonder and Harar are examples of such urban centers. Although there were urban establishments before the arrival of European colonizer, the arrival of European colonizer opened a new chapter for African urbanization.

European colonizers improved urban development in Africa through infrastructural development such as transportation networks, ports and administrative headquarters. The Europeans arrived first along the coast of West Africa in an effort to break the trade monopoly of the Arabs with the West African coast (Tettey 2005:9). On arrival, they also established trading posts along the coast for their business activities, and for the easy transportation of commodities to their mother countries. Administration was another need that led to the development of urban areas in Africa by Europeans. The Europeans, in order to control the interior of their colonies, established centers for the political control of the colonies.

Post-colonial period is a period of rapid urban development in Africa. This rapid growth of urbanization in post colonial period was encouraged different factors such as rural-urban migration. Another cause for rapid urban development in the post colonial period was natural population increase. It has been estimated that 40-50% of population growth in cities in the developing world is due to natural increase (Aryeetey 1997:185-193). As a result of improved medical technology, mortality rates have fallen resulting in increased life expectancy rates while fertility and birth rates continue to be high. However, urbanization in Africa both in the pre and post colonial period has occurred with no concurrent proportional changes in social transformation though there is limited research that correlates urbanization with modernization, industrialization and socio-economic development (Satterthwaite 2003:179–190). Today, while Africa is the least urbanized continent in the world, it is experiencing the highest urban growth and the most rapid rate of urbanization. Between 1950 and 2005 the urban inhabitants in Africa grew by an average annual rate of 4.3% from about 33 million to 353 million persons (Yousif 2005:55-59). Even though the annual growth rate has declined to 3.36 per cent per year from 2005 to 2010, African urban areas grew 1.7 times faster than the urban growth rate of the world in the same years (UN ECA 2014:2). As in most developing countries, urbanizing Africa will face serious challenges, especially as policy structures adjust slowly. At the national level, integration of capital markets often occurs more slowly than labor market integration, which is facilitated by migration. Investment in infrastructure is sadly inadequate, institutional development lags, and the fiscal base is weakened by centralized processes. Urban management and planning needs to be strengthened to help cities plan ahead and avoid congestion, pollution, and the emergence of urban slums; but the track record of most African countries in this arena is

poor so far. For this reason, the issue of urban management is at the core of the continent's development challenge (Henderson 2005: 1543-50).

## **2.4 Causes and Consequences of Urbanization**

It is generally acknowledged that migration, population growth, economic development and industrialization are the main driving factors for urban expansion. For instance, Tegege (2000) argues that the two most important factors that lead to urban expansion are in-migration (both rural-urban migration and urban-urban migration) and natural population increase. In addition, Tettey (2005) argues that urbanization in developing countries is largely due to rural – urban migration. All of these causal factors have their own origin and they directly or indirectly contribute to the expansion of urban center over non-urban areas.

Migration is the main cause of urban expansion both in developed and developing countries. According to Dutt and Parai, migration is a result of urban pull which was the chief cause of urbanization in Europe and the United States (Dutt and Parai 1994:78). The same is true for developing countries. For instance, it has been said that rural–urban migration accounted for about 50% of urbanization in West Africa (Tettey 2005:27). In many developing countries, it is rural poverty that drives people from the rural areas into the city in search of better life. In Africa, most people move into the urban areas because they are ‘pushed’ out by factors such as displacement, poverty, environmental degradation, religious strife, political persecution, food insecurity and lack of basic infrastructure and services in the rural areas or because they are ‘pulled’ into the urban areas by the advantages and opportunities of the city including employment, education, electricity, shelter, water etc. In this aspect the existence of relatively improved facilities and infrastructures in urban areas are the root causes of rural-urban migration. For instance, factories needed more labor and a rise in commercial activities created the needed opportunities in the urban areas. Population then moved from the rural areas to the urban areas for employment (Tettey 2005:157). Urban modern way of life is also another contributing factor for rural-urban migration by attracting people into urban areas. Ultimately, rural-urban migration together with natural increase leads high to population which is directly associated with urban land expansion towards the peripheral rural farmland in need of space for construction of

residential houses, industrial and commercial enterprises and infrastructure that leads to the conversion of extensive arable land (Muluwork 2014:26).

Natural population growth is another significant factor in the expansion of cities and urban centers. The natural increase is fuelled by improved medical care, better sanitation and improved food supplies, which reduce death rates and cause populations to grow. As a result of improved medical technology, mortality rates have fallen resulting in increased life expectancy rates while fertility and birth rates continue to be high. According to Wertz (1973) urban centers have been the main recipients of the new improvements in mortality rate because they are the places where the medical facilities, scientific techniques as well as expert personnel are located and where the largest number of people can be reached at the least cost. At this level, we need to understand the correlation between increases in population and urban land expansion. When population growth exceeds the carrying capacity of a city, the only solution would be spatial expansion over non-urban neighboring areas. Finally the result will be what we call urban expansion.

Economic growth is also one of the contributing factors for urban expansion. Technology and industrialization-based economic growth become engines of urban growth. Urbanization is the outcome of economic developments that lead to urban concentration and growth of large cities (UNCED 1992:71). The large scale industries in urban areas provide greater number of job opportunity. Then we will find more and more moving to city or urban area to fill the gap created.

Regardless of its versatile advantage, there is increasing concern about the effects of expanding cities, principally on human health, livelihoods and the environment. The implications of rapid urbanization and demographic trends for employment, food security, water supply, shelter and sanitation, especially the disposal of wastes (solid and liquid) that the cities produce are overwhelming. In developing countries, the dramatic effects of rapid urbanization are very clear in the cities and peri-urban areas. As the cities expand, the main zone of direct impact is the peri-urban area, and those living in the peri-urban border face new challenges in meeting their needs and accommodating the by-products of the urban populations. Although, cities serve as 'engines' of growth in most developing countries by providing opportunities for employment, education,

knowledge and technology transfer and ready markets for industrial and agricultural products, high urban populations place enormous stress on natural resources and imposes 'ecological footprints' on the peri-urban areas. For example, urbanization leads to the outward expansion of cities and results in changes in land use whereby urban residents buy up major agricultural land for residential or commercial purposes. The conversion of farm lands and watersheds for residential purposes has negative consequences on food security, water supply as well as the health of the people, both in the cities and in the peri-urban areas.

In addition, cities affect human health in many ways. In this context, problems of emission reduction, supply of clean drinking water, sewage and rubbish disposal, food security and poverty reduction are the most important. Vulnerability of the urban population to natural disasters and diseases, especially HIV/AIDS and atmospheric pollution has also been recognized. Although, data about pollution levels are fragmentary, the air and water quality in many cities threatens the health of millions of city residents (UNEP: 1994).

## **2.5 Urban Expansion in the Ethiopian Context**

As discussed earlier, urbanization in Ethiopia is a collective result of different incident such as trade routes or worshipping areas. Specifically, many literatures traced the origin of urbanization in modern Ethiopia to the reign of Menelik II (Teshome 2007:23). In Ethiopia, there are several criteria that differentiate between urban and non-urban centers this include population size, population density, administrative or political boundaries and economic function. However, population size and administrative center or municipal are currently the key criteria to define urban area. Based on this measurement, there are five levels/grades of urban centers in Ethiopia; small Towns with population from 2000 to 20,000, medium towns with population of 20,001 to 50,000, large towns with population of 50,001 to 100,000, cities with population of 100,001 to 1,000,000 and metropolitans with population over one million (Ministry of Urban Development and Construction 2012: 28-29).

Regardless of its long history of urbanization and typical urban directives, Ethiopia remains less urbanized country even by African standard. Only 19% of Ethiopian population is currently living in urban areas (Zerihun et. al 2015: 13). However, with regard to current trend of

urbanization, developing country in general and Ethiopia in particular are the fastest urbanizing regions of the world (UN WUP: 2014). High rate of unemployment, high number of informal sector, poverty, and regional distribution of urban center etc. are some of the major obstacle facing Ethiopia's urban development. For instance, Tsegaye (2011) argues that Ethiopia's urban regional distribution is unbalanced, urbanization in Ethiopia is uneven and there is unbalanced growth of towns. By default the regional pattern of urbanization in Ethiopia is already unbalanced. The level of urbanization varies regionally, ranging from nearly 100 % in Addis Ababa to 8.7 % in SNNPR. The urban structure has uneven character in size and amorphous in functions (Tsegaye 2011:3).

Ethiopia's rapid urban expansion is an outcome of different factors such as rural-urban migration, natural population growth, economic development and the desire of claiming more land by urban center. Urban center high scale land consumption and the desire for more land is the major cause of urban expansion in Ethiopia. The 2014 Addis Ababa- Oromia special zone joint master plan which ended in conflict and loss of civilian lives can be typical example. Indeed almost all of the Oromia regional state special zone towns are under high pressure of Addis Ababa's spatial urban expansion. Previously agricultural areas are now converted to commercial and residential center. In this case, physical expansion of urban center is reducing grazing and agricultural land which is becoming the source of social, economic and political crisis (Tegegne 2000:1). This condition, thus directly hit the agricultural community of the area. Urban expansion in Ethiopia impedes the livelihood elements and strategies of peri-urban farmers' and hence leads them in to vulnerability compounded from trends, shocks and/or their combination in a given context. Thus, the issue of sustainability is still the fundamental question to Ethiopia's urban development.

Rural-urban migration is another important contributing factor to high rates of urban expansion occurring in Ethiopia. Rural migrants' come to urban areas with the hope of better job opportunity. This idea comes from the belief that urban area is a place where the cheap rural labor gets demand and good value. In other words, it means labor was being shifted from locations where it is extremely cheap to place where it is expensive and more valued. However, when we look at the experience of many developing countries like Ethiopia, we get the opposite

stories. Todaro (1981) argues that rates of rural–urban migration have greatly exceeded rates of urban job creation and swamped the absorptive capacity of both job sector and urban social services. This fact shows that migration can no longer be causally viewed by economists as a beneficent process necessary to solve problems of growing urban labor demand. In support of this, Todaro argues that migration remains a major factor contributing to the phenomenon of urban surplus labor; a force that continues to exacerbate already serious urban unemployment problems caused by the growing economic and structural imbalances between urban and rural areas. The rural-urban migration in this case tends to bloat the urban labor supply while depleting the rural countryside of valuable human capital. On the demand side, urban job creation is generally more difficult to accomplish than rural job creation because of the need for substantial complementary resource inputs for most jobs in the industrial sector. The impact of migration on the African development process is much more pervasive than its obvious exacerbation of urban unemployment and underemployment (Todaro 1981:89-101).

Finally, economic growth and industrialization is another engine for urban development in Ethiopia especially in it's newly rising urban centers. Almost all of newly rising urban centers are a product of industrial development and economic growth of the country in the last decade. For instance, according to Henok (2014), urban expansion in Gelan area which is a very recent phenomenon is mainly the result of industrialization (Henok 2014:2). Ethiopia is now hosting a large number of agricultural and industrial investments than ever before. This is due to different reasons such as cheap land for investment, cheap human power and high degree of incentives for investors. For instance, the minimum capital required from a foreign investor investing jointly with domestic investor(s) was reduced from US\$ 500,000 to US\$ 300,000 in 1996. In addition, the requirement of US\$ 125,000 for foreign investors to deposit in a blocked account was removed (See investment proclamation no. 37/1996). Making it the cheapest coast of obtaining land for investment this figure was reduced to USD \$200, 000 for a single investment project (see investment proclamation no. 270/2012). The high investment incentive such as 2 to 6 years tax holiday is also another attracton. The country's relative stable peace and security comparing with neighboring east African countries has also its own contribution in attracting investment. The establishment of factories in less urban area is changing such places in to absolute urban

center. So, economic growth and industrial expansion can be considered as the major driving factor for urban development. This holds true for urban expansion in Sululta town. The town was radically changed from urban fringe to urban center after the arrival of factories and other large scale investments’.

## **2.6 Urban Expansion and Special Zone of Oromia Regional State Surrounding Finfinne**

The Special Zone of Oromia Surrounding Finfinne is a newly established administrative zone under the Oromia Regional State. According to Kenate, the main reason for the establishment of the zone is to check the horizontal sprawl of Finfinne or Addis Ababa city (Kenate 2013:115). Currently the zone has 6 districts (Akaki, Barak, Mulo, Sululta, Sabata-Hawas and Walmara) and 8 municipal towns (Burayu, Dukem, Gelan, Holota, Lagatafo, Sandafa, Sebeta and Sululta). Geographically speaking, the zone lies between 8<sup>0</sup>34’ – 9<sup>0</sup>32’ north latitude and 38<sup>0</sup>25’ – 39<sup>0</sup>08’ east longitude. The zone is found at the average altitude of 2400 meters above sea level (the altitude ranges from 1500 to 3440 meters above sea level). This zone has a spatial coverage of 497,846 hectares. The zone is also found in the central highlands with temperature climate ranging from cool to moderate. The mean annual cool temperature (11<sup>o</sup>c - 16<sup>o</sup>c) covers 60 per cent of the zone. About 38 per cent of the zone has a mean annual temperature of 16<sup>o</sup>c - 21<sup>o</sup>c and the remaining 2 per cent especially in the southern part of the zone has a temperature amount of 21<sup>o</sup>c - 26<sup>o</sup>c (OWWDSE 2011:12). The special zone of Oromia is rich in terms of natural resources. However, due to an increase in demands for cropland, residential, industrial, woods for construction and firewood as a result of population growth, this type of forests have almost been lost. Currently, only, Entoto forest and some limited areas of the zone remain with very few limited natural forest coverage.

Due to its proximity to the capital, the zone remains strategic area for variety of investments such as real estates, hotels, flower farms and other small and large scale industries. Land in Oromia special zone is highly demanded by different category of people than ever. The growing size of population in the capital demands land for settlement and to carry out their daily business routines. To this end, both domestic and foreign investors are very much interested to flock to the zone. The land use and economic activities in the area is changing owing to increasing

investments by the private sector. As regard to specialization in land use by investors, the southern part of the zone is preferred for manufacturing industries, while the north, northwest and northeast are preferred for Agro-based industries and recreational facilities. In fact, all the towns have a kind of mixed residential and commercial land uses though their dominant land use specialization is given weight (Kenate 2013:233).

**Table 2.1 Proposed Role of the Towns in the special zone Oromia surrounding Finfinne**

<b>Town</b>	<b>Investment Trend</b>	<b>Proposed Role</b>
Holota	Dairy farm	Agro based industries, recreation
Sululta	Hotel, tourism	Agro based industries, recreation
Burayyu	Agro industry	Agro based industries, recreation
Sabbata	Mixed	Agro based industries, Manufacturing and storage
Galan	Manufacturing	Manufacturing and storage
Dukam	Mixed	Manufacturing and storage
Lagatafo	Manufacturing and food processing	Storage(dry), Agro-based industry and real-estate

**Source: OWWDSE, 2011. Extracted from Kenate (2013)**

The above table explicitly shows that the former agricultural and open spaces (grazing land) is transforming to residential, commercial or industrial and other uses. In this process, land, the major livelihood asset on which farmers depend, is acquired by the administration for public use with compensation payments. The community that has been residing there for generations is also forced to change its social and economic setup. Compelled by the federal or regional governments' policy of land expropriation for investment and development underway, the natural resources and the environment at large is rapidly deteriorating.

## **2.7 Land Tenure Policy in Ethiopia**

According to the definition provided by FAO, land tenure refers to the relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, among people, as individuals or groups with respect to land (FAO

2002:7). In other words, land tenure is the manner in which rights in land are held. The institutions that govern access to and use of land and the security of land tenure range from temporary to exclusive, traditional or registered and protected by a legal title, and have a significant impact on sustainable use of land. All countries across the world have their own land tenure policy that fits to their social, cultural, economic and political system. Land is the very basic social, political and economic asset of people in every country either developed or developing one. Likewise, in Ethiopia, the most important portion of property is land. It has already been repeatedly mentioned that in Ethiopia land is an important asset in all aspects. This important asset was treated differently under different ruling system of the country, ones nationalized and the other time privatized. In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the church was a holder of large tracts of land. Emperors of different eras made the grants to churches and monasteries so that the latter would be supported from the income. This kind of land tenure system and other property related issues of imperial-feudal structure came to end in 1974 with the rise of military government of Derg. The land tenure policy of Ethiopia experienced several changes and amendments in the past political system. The pattern of Ethiopian land tenure policy and farmers' property rights have dependent mainly on the policy exercised by three different political regimes since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century namely, the feudal, the Derg and the current regimes (Shimelles et. al, 2009:13). The very dynamic nature of land tenure policy during these regimes makes access to land an important issue for the majority of Ethiopian people who, one way or the other, depend on agricultural production for their income and survival. Land tenure issues therefore continue to be one of the central political and economic issues.

The feudal land tenure system is determined by birth and family line within the royal family. In this tenure system, land is claimed according to ones family line. The land tenure system during emperor Minilik and Hailesillasié can be typical example. This is largely because of the similarity of their feudalistic birth and kinship based ruling system. The types of land tenure policy of feudal regime are differentiated as communal (Rist), grant land (Gult), private land (Gebbar), Church land (Samon) and state land (Mengist). This classification is made by the feudal ruling class and can be change or modify only by the ruling class according to their own will. During feudal period, access to land is determined by ones family background and kinship

line. Thus, it was the most difficult time for majority of Ethiopian people who are not from the line of the royal family. This situation forced majority of the Ethiopian people to serve the land lords as daily laborers in exchange with crop (Teka et al, 2013: 944-951). Land lords are people mainly from the background of the royal family or top government officials and known business man. During imperial-feudal period almost all of the country's land where in the hands of land lords. According to Shimelles et al, (2009) the feudal period was a time when more than seventy percent of the fertile land was owned by only one percent of the property owner of the entire population in Ethiopia. The imperial-feudal land tenure policy which was the worst and unfair land policy in the history of Ethiopia ended when the regime was overthrown by the military government of Derg in 1975.

The 1975 revolution brought another chapter of Ethiopian land tenure policy. The military government of Derg who came to power by defeating the imperial rule started to implement land policy directly opposed to the feudal-imperial system. The first measure taken by the Derg government was the nationalization of land. Land became the property of the state (see rural lands proclamation of 1975). According to this proclamation renting, selling, or operating land on the basis of sharecrop is strictly forbidden and the only possible way for transferring land was either back to the state or through inheritance within the family. Through radical redistribution of all land to the peasants' Derg succeeded in abolishing the feudal-imperial land tenure policy in general and its principles of land lords in particular. This nationalization of land was mainly marked by its popular name 'land to tiller' slogan. Land to the tiller was the rallying cry of the student and opposition movement, which eventually overcome and collapsed the imperial regime. The 1975 radical land reform successfully accomplished its nationalization objective and was much-admired at the time as it seemed that the question of land in general and rural land in particular had got an adequate answer. However, due to mismanagement and under utilization of natural resource, the level of poverty and food insecurity has been worsened and failed to subside, despite fundamental changes in the land tenure system. Together with other internal and external political crisis, the Derg government and some of its land tenure policy came into end in 1991. However, the nationalization policy of land which was first implemented by Derg was accepted by the current government and it is still among the running land tenure policies of Ethiopia.

The downfall of Derg regime in 1991 marked the foundation of the current government. Because of the contrasting nature of socialist-capitalist ideology, the current government redefined almost all of policies, rules and regulations of the country with the exception of nationalization of land previously implemented by the Derg regime. The only difference between Derg and the current government nationalization policy of land is that, the current government land policy unlike Derg is enshrined in the constitution (Girma 2011: 17). Hence, the 1995 FDRE constitution stated that all land is owned by the government and people of Ethiopia (See FDRE constitution article 40). Though land is nationalized, the government has assured that the landholding rights to be used by the landholder for an indefinite period of time and has guaranteed protection of landholders from eviction. The 1997/89 Rural land Administration Proclamation enacted vesting regional governments with the power of rural land administration by legislation of their own regional land administration proclamations based on the national one. The right of each region to administer land and other natural resources by enacting their own rural land administration proclamation is obtained from the current Ethiopian national constitution.

With the current accelerated rate of urban expansion and expropriation of land particularly farming land, the usufruct and holding rights are at risk. Thousands of hectares of farming land are expropriated every year in favor of urban expansion or investment. This action is violating the legally provided farmers usufruct of land. This is a serious issue that needs great improvement. Unless, the farming community will face a serious of problem that arises from shortage of land which in turn leads to wide-range of social, economic and political crisis.

## **2.8 Socio-Cultural Practices of Ethiopia**

Ethiopia is known by its diverse traditional socio-economic and cultural practices. These traditional practices existed in Ethiopia for centuries. According to Ruben and Heras, Ethiopian traditional socio-economic and cultural practices are indigenous and long rooted in the culture of the society (Ruben and Heras 2012: 7). According to Veerakumaran, there are three traditional forms of socio-economic and cultural practices in the country, namely Idir, Iqub and Dabo (Veerakumaran 2007:6). Idir, Iqub and Dabo are useful and promotional traditions and have been practiced by all Ethiopian people for centuries.

Idir is one of the traditional practices operating almost in all parts of Ethiopia, urban and rural. Idir mainly stands for performing burial ceremonies, to condolence, and also to offer assist financially and labor with the deceased family member to overcome difficulties arise due to occurrence of death in member's family. The main objective for the establishment of Idir is to help a family in case of bereavement. Such a family requires personal, material and financial support from all of the Idir members based on the rules and regulations stated in the bylaw of the traditional society (Idir). If a person is going to get this assistance he has to fulfill the membership criteria set by the traditional society. The member's participation is very high in Idir because its foundation is based on the willingness of each and every member (Veerakumaran 2007:7).

Iqub is other form of traditional saving practices in Ethiopia. It is a traditional saving association where voluntarily formed members make regular contributions to a revolving loan fund (Ruben and Heras 2012: 7). The formation of "Iqub" is based on classes of people who have identical earning or income. Ekub is somewhat is similar to the modern saving and credit services. However, unlike modern saving and credit services, it does not bear interest on the money collected from members. Many people consider Iqub as a means of solution to their financial problems. To minimize risk in Iqub, personal guarantee should be given by payee to the member when he/she takes the money from the Iqub association.

Dabo is a kind of traditional mutual help group in Ethiopia. Dabo is mainly formed at the rural areas where most of the people are farmers (Clark 2000:18). It is a system of farmer's cooperation during the time of farming, weeding, harvesting, thrashing, and house construction etc. Debo represents an informal system of farmers' cooperation for labour exchange during farming activities, based on equivalent labor or material contributions by each farmer (Ruben and Heras 2012: 7). Thus, it is a mechanism by which all members are helping each other on turn basis. Since each type of work is being done in time, it has a potential to ease ones heavy duty.

Generally, these three traditional socio-economic and cultural practices which are the values and customs of our society are degrading from time to time because of different reasons. In Sululta, which is the main focus this study, these practices are at risk because of urban expansion followed by displacement of local farmers from their original habitat.

## **2.9 Socio-Cultural and Economic Impact of Urban Expansion**

The development plans in newly establishing urban areas has enormous impact on the socio-cultural and economic lives of formerly existing population. Such development endeavor has affected socio-cultural lives through cultural violation and physical displacement of local people from their original residential environment. Displacement of local people from their usual environment and the incorporation of new cultural elements in to the existing culture are the two major factors that deconstruct local people socio-cultural institution and its components such as language, marriage system, religious practices and other indigenous cultural practices. For instance, Anduamlak noted that the expansion of Addis Ababa city over nearby towns resulted in cultural change such as marriage practice and work sharing practices among the original inhabitants (Anduamlak 2009:198-205). When rural areas are subjugated by urban system the newly emerging urban centers are transformed into ambiguous hole in terms of socio-cultural features. Economically speaking, urban expansion has also a massive impact on local people livelihood. Loss of agricultural land can be best example of urban expansion economic impact. Newly establishing urban areas are characterized by geographic disadvantage in terms of loss in farm lands during urban expansion process that forced local farmers' to give away their key livelihood assets. According to Robinson, loss of farmlands of the peri-urban farmers due to urban expansion is uprooting from ownership increases the risk of landlessness, joblessness and food insecurity that people will fall into temporary or constant malnutrition (Robinson 2003:17).

According to Narain (2010) the major difference between rural and urban population is that, the former refers to homogenous, kinship based small scale population while the latter is more of heterogeneous, professional based large scale population. Urban profession is quite diverse ranging from farming to technical and industrial professions. Urban expansion in this context is a bridge that brings the heterogonous urban socio-cultural features together with the homogenous rural socio-cultural features. When this change reaches its peak, it abandons the rural way of lives infavour of the new urban culture. This action brought various socio-cultural features and resulted in the creation of new cultural practices. The heterogeneity of social actors constructs a dynamic nature, in which social forms and arrangements are created, modified and discarded and typically the strap line of such combination leads to unequal social, cultural and economic dominance of the outsiders mostly on the local inhabitants. In other words, it means typical rural

social, cultural and economic features steadily modify into a new form of urbanism (Pradoto 2012:15-26).

As discussed earlier, urban development refers to redefining the existing use of land for better use. In view of this, government and policy makers are taking land from farmers and giving it to investors for a massive industrial plantation purpose and other mega projects. At this level, the new development endeavors has brought multidimensional economic impact. At first place it expropriated land, which is the exclusive economic asset for local farmers. Second, the newly established commercial or business activity clashes with the former economic activity over land share and finally this will lead local farmers to give up the former way of livelihood and compel them to engage in various non-farms economic activities (Mandere et al, 2010:72-75). Nowadays, this is practically happening in Sululta town. Emerging urban area like Sululta which is a complete result of development endeavors is a place of commercial opportunity for many actors. Such area is currently serving as a passage of supplies, services and information required by both urban and rural population. Out of various emerging economic activities in newly rising urban areas, some groups: industry owners, skilled urban migrants, formal and informal business runners etc. may benefit from such changes and development process while most of original inhabitants mainly farmers' are disadvantageous because of lack of capital, professions and skills required by the new urban system. Thus, local farmers' are the first disadvantageous group in the process of transformation of rural landscape into urban center. For areas that are currently changing from rural to urban, agriculture is the economic foundation. However, the urban development endeavor in these areas is forcing the locals to give up their former economic activity by expropriating fertile agricultural land. This incident left local farmers' without land and in most cases without any means of survival. The whole story gives the impression that urban development is taking place at the expense of local people, especially farmers.

### **2.10 Impact of Urban Expansion on Farmers Productivity**

As clearly mentioned earlier, urban expansion has both positive and negative consequences on the overall livelihood of small scale farmers'. Infrastructural development and social service such as road, water supply, health services etc that come along with urbanization is considered as positive outcome. For instance, the presence road facility can help farmers to access market and

sell their products at reasonable price. On the other hand, land expropriation and displacement which is the direct outcome of urbanization is among the negative side of urban expansion. Urban areas physical expansion over nearby less urbanized agricultural areas certainly covers some farm land and this brings change in land importance (Hardoy et al, 2001:7-8). In other words, land is converted from agricultural to non agricultural uses. The conversion of farm land into urban use is taking place for different purpose. According to Webrwela, the invasion of the suburbs by urban land uses is often done through the extension of housing estates, building along arterial roads and by location of new industries which are excluded from compact urban area such as cemeteries, factories and so on (Webrwela 1992:217-218). Nowadays, conversion of farm land into urban use is common in developing countries than in developed countries. This is due to the elevated rate of urban expansion in developing countries like Ethiopia. For instance, in Ethiopia thousands hectares of fertile agricultural land was expropriated in favor of urban development or given to industries and factories over the last decade. The expropriation of farm land for urban use has a number of serious social, political and economic consequences both at household and at national level. This includes; environmental pollution, accretion of informal sector, joblessness, food insecurity and decrease in small scale farmers' harvest.

Out of the above mentioned adverse impacts of urban expansion on small scale farmers' and rural environment, decrease in crop production and resulting food insecurity is the most visible impact especially in agricultural economy like Ethiopia. Ethiopia is predominantly agricultural economy in which more than 80 percent of its population directly depends on farming, which is characterized by rain-fed production and small parceled land holding (Getnet and Mehrab 2010: 21). This implies that majority of Ethiopian farmers are operating farm on fragmented small plot of land. The current Rural Development Policy and Strategy (RDPS) and the Food Security Strategy (FSS) assume that small scale farmers' production and productivity will be improved through the distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers, tools, and pesticides; provision of improved extension services; construction of small-scale irrigation schemes; minimization of post-harvest losses; and development of livestock resources through improved feed and veterinary services and increased use of improved breed and livestock products. In addition, the strategy intends to address the issues of the proper use of land, expanding rural infrastructure

(health, education, access to safe water, and rural roads), improving smallholders' access to the rural financial system, and developing and strengthening rural institutions. However, with the current incredible expropriation of farm land, the focus on improved technology and infrastructure development alone cannot assure productivity of small scale farmers.

At the expense of small scale agriculture, millions of hectares of land were expropriated in favor of large scale agriculture mainly owned by foreign investors. For instance, according to MoFED report, about one million hectares of land was transferred to foreign investors' on lease contract in the last five years and planning to increase this figure to more than three million hectares in the next years<sup>1</sup> (MoFED, 2010:54). This shows the fact that small scale farmers' are under high pressure from different sides including pressure from urban expansion and acquisition of outsized farm land by investors'. This course of action inevitably leads to fragmentation of small scale farm which directly leads to decrease in local farmers' production level. For instance, according to Negatu (2005), in the 2000 cropping season, 87.4 % of rural households operated less than 2 hectares; whereas 64.5 % of them cultivated farms less than one hectare; while 40.6 % operated land sizes of 0.5 hectare and less. Such small farms are fragmented on average into 2.3 plots. Another study by Nega et al (2003) also shows that landholding is one of the factors that constrain farm income and the level of household food security. Despite a few technical and other types of supports from government and other development partners, the production level and household food security among Ethiopian small scale farmers' is still at the bottom. And this is mainly because of the current incredible farm land expropriation in the country. Food and income insecurity which is the direct cause of expropriation and urban expansion is then fueled rural-urban migration, joblessness and other related problems. For instance, when there is no enough farming land, migration will be the only opportunity to farming people to engage in nonfarm activities, which are often located in urban centers.

Unplanned and irregular acquisition of agricultural land in many developing countries including Ethiopia is creating favorable condition for urban areas to expand haphazardly and at the time

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<sup>1</sup> The data shows size of investment land allocated for foreign investors from the year 2005-2010. Although additional data for 2011-2015 is available, in the documents of MoFED it was difficult for me to access because of bureaucracy reason.

creating multi-dimensional crisis discussed above such as food insecurity and local farmers' economic stagnation. Sululta town which is the core area of this study can be typical example. Farmers' in the area are seriously affected and exposed to several social and economic crisis due to land expropriation and the resulting economic and production cutback. This forced local farmers to engage themselves in non-farm activities as well as to migrate to urban centers.

### **2.11 Development Induced Displacement**

As discussed earlier, 21<sup>st</sup> century is known to us as an era of global urbanization. It is a time when more than half of world population is living in urban areas. Urban expansion is now everywhere in the world, both in developed and developing countries. As the name explains, urban expansion refers to the process of urbanizing previously non-urban land. This land in many cases is rural agricultural land which is the main and sometimes the only asset of rural farmers. Thus, there is a direct relationship between urban expansion or development and people displacement from their possession. Displacement refers to both physical relocation (through partial or complete loss of residential land, shelter, or other structures) and economic displacement (partial or complete loss of land, assets, or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of development-induced land acquisition or restriction of land use (IFC 2012:1). Terminski classified the type of people displacement into three; disaster related displacement; development related displacement and conflict induced displacement (Terminski 2012:9). Disaster related displacement is a type of displacement occurs as a result of manmade or natural disaster such as fire accident or earth quake that push people to leave their environment. Conflict related displacement is another type of displacement that occurs as a result of disputes or war between groups of people or countries and forced people to leave. The third type of displacement is development related displacement that happens when land is needed for development purpose and people are forced to give away land.

According to international finance corporation (2012) development-induced displacement refers to displacement resulting from development projects, such as dams, irrigation projects, highways, urban developments, mining, and conservation of nature (IFC 2012:5). Therefore, development related displacement is an outcome of redefining the land use for better productivity.

Urbanization is one the major causes of development induced displacement; this is because of the land consuming nature of urbanization. Issues such as population growth, economic development and rising infrastructure necessities are escalating pressures on land use change especially in developing countries where there is high rate of urban expansion. Displacement in general and development induced displacement in particular is the most hardship occurrence for local people which resulted in social, cultural, political and economic crisis. This includes reductions of arable lands, migration, identity crisis, difference of economic growth between cities and countryside and etc (Liu et al, 2005:2). Such problem is more severe when it's applied to small scale farmers. According to Maxwell et al, (1998) pushing out of relatively self-reliant small scale holding farmers without replacement by any economic system that guarantees community or individual survival is the negative consequences of urbanization in terms of loss of agricultural land. Because of this, Maxwell says that the loss of agricultural livelihoods leads to the rapid growth of a semi-proletarian in the informal economy that often grows only by absorbing more participants without an accompanying increase in overall economic output in the peri-urban areas. Nowadays, many developing countries are experiencing an exceptional rate of urbanization. This makes loss of agricultural land to urbanization (displacement) severe in low and middle income than high-income countries. This is largely because of absence of good land use management many developing countries. For instance, according to Fazal, about 476,000 hectares of land are lost per year for built up area in low and middle income nations of the world (Fazal 2000:133). This implies that whenever rapid industrial development and urbanization is taking place without proper land use management, the potential possibility for the transformation of more and more land away from agricultural use is inevitable. However, land constitutes one of the most critical factors of production in subsistence farm based rural households. Its significance stems from the role it plays as a primary source of food, feed, access to credit, and social legitimacy and entitlement to development intervention by different actors. Hence, lack of access to land can easily make life complicated; and increase vulnerability to poverty and food insecurity (Muluwork 2014:28).

## **Chapter Three**

### **3 The Wide-Ranging Impact of Urbanization**

#### **3.1 Urban Expansion Impacts on the Livelihoods of Farming Community in Sululta**

In this study, farmers or farming community refers to a persons or a group of person who make their livelihood from small scale agro-pastoral practices such as plough, small irrigation, animal husbandry etc. This description tells that the economy of community under study is extremely agro-pastoral way of subsistence. The socio-cultural life of this community is traditional, collective and kinship based. At this point, it is essential to look at the opposing nature of urban expansion and local farmers' socio-cultural and economic life. Urban expansion is land consuming process as compared to farming. In the literature part, it is mentioned that urban area expands on previously non urban or rural areas which is the core place for farming community. In this regard, urban expansion directly affects farmers' economy by redusing the size of farming land. Likewise, city life is more of modern and individualistic, but farmers' way of life is traditional, collective and kinship based. Therefore, urban expansion towards farming communities brings wide-range of impacts as it completely opposed to their life style. This holds true for farming communities of Sululta who are suffering from the rapid urban expansion into their region. According to my informants, the impact of urban expansion in the area is enormous and multi-dimensional ranging from moral and psychological to socio-cultural and economic sufferings. In the interest of the scope of this study, more attention was given to the socio-cultural and economic impacts of urban expansion on farming communities as presented below.

#### **3.2 Impacts of Urban Expansion on Farmers' Cultural Practices**

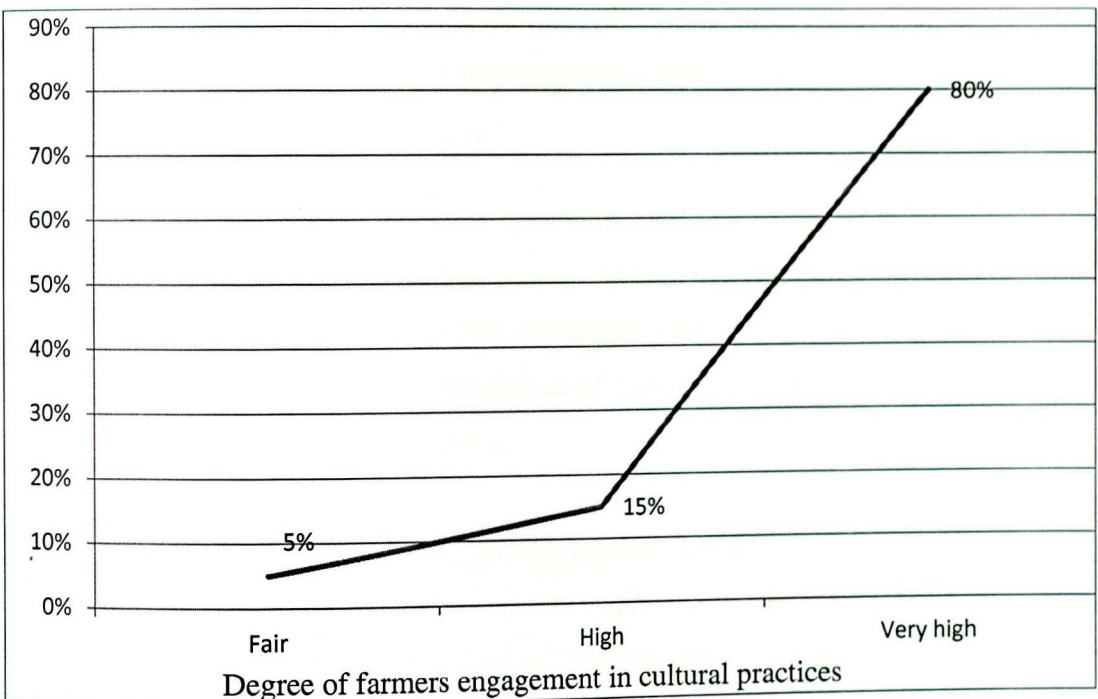
As clearly mentioned above, urban expansion has a tremendous impact on the previously existing communities' cultural practices. The degree of urban expansion impact on cultural practices differs from one social group to another and this could happen within social groups that live in the same area. The extent of the impact is high in the case of farming communities. This is largely because of the unprotected nature of local farmers cultural practices that arise from lack of scientific means of cultural preservation. For instance, in Sululta area all cultural

practices are orally transmitted from one generation to the next. There is no existing institution or authority that stands for preservation and recording of the areas rich cultural practices. During my field work stay, I have visited Sululta Culture and Tourism Bureau to gather some of the written documents regarding the areas cultural practices. The intention of my visit was to distinguish between living and those extinct cultural practices. I have decided to do so because I had a belief that culture and tourism has enough sources on both living and extinct cultural practices. Unfortunately, my expectation goes below the ground. An officer in the Sululta town Culture and Tourism Bureau replied to my request saying 'we have no document that explains the area's cultural practice!' The day I visited the office was one of the most unsatisfactory moments of my field stay.

Thus, urban expansion can affect farming communities' cultural practices using such gaps and through different ways. First, urban expansion and its modern, individualistic, and professional based relationships has a potential to demolish farmers' cultural practices which is established on traditional and kinship based relationship. Second, urban expansion destroys cultural practices through expropriation and displacement of farmers from their original habitat. We have repeatedly discussed that urban areas are expanding over previously non-urban or in most cases over agricultural areas. This directly leads to expropriation of land which in turn brings displacement. Displacement in this context refers to the process of enforcing out of the rural communities from their habitat for urban economic development (Dhru: 2010:12). Displacement is the most hardship occurrence for local people which resulted in social, cultural, political and economic crisis. When people are forced to leave their habitat, the overall social and cultural element of the people inevitably disperse. Thus, the higher people are displaced, the higher they lost their culture. For instance, according to data gathered through survey more than fifty percent of informants' point out displacement as the main cause for the decline of cultural practices in Sululta. This reveals land is where local people develop, maintain and perform their cultural practices; it is where they worship and make rituals. Therefore, loss of land for this community means not only loss of property or income but also loss of everything including cultural practices. Hence, by expropriating such priceless asset, urban expansion is destroying farming communities' cultural practices.

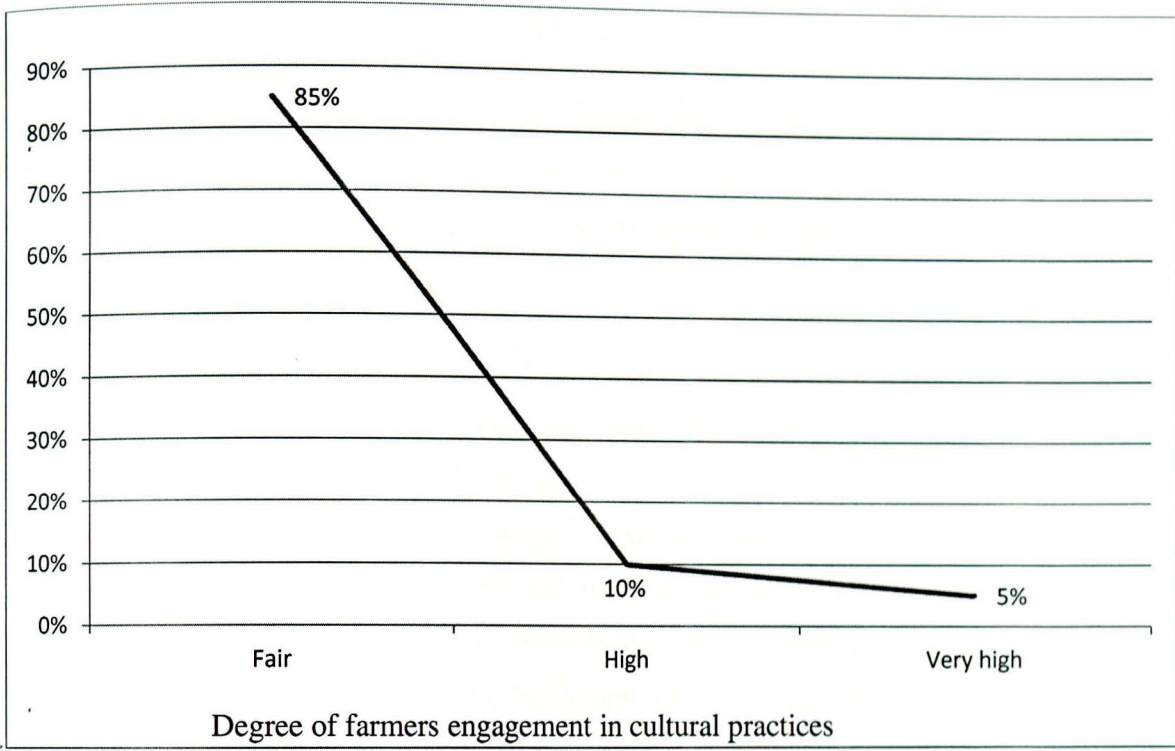
For better understanding of the impact of urbanization on farmers cultural practices, I have classified farmers engagement in cultural practices such as Dabo, Idir and Iqub in to three categories fair, good and very good, in the pre and post urban expansion period. Accordingly, farmers' engagements in cultural practice before urban expansion vary from high to very high. However, being one of the adversely affected elements of the community, this figure is changed to fair category after the urban expansion. In particular, the data collected through questionnaire show that 80% of informants had a very high engagements in cultural practices before the urban expansion. However, after urban expansion this figure changed to the opposite. Now, only 5% and 10% of informants responded to have very high and high engagements in cultural practices, respectively. The rest or 85% of informants responded to have 'fair' category of engagement in cultural practices as shown in figure 3.1 and 3.2 below.

**Figure 3.1: The degree of farmers' engagement in cultural practices before urban expansion**



Source: Researcher Field Survey 2015

**Figure 3.2: The degree of farmers' engagement in cultural practices after the urban expansion**



**Source: Researcher Field Survey 2015**

As the above figures illustrate, the farmer's cultural practice is one of the highly affected areas of social element by urban expansion. To enhance my understanding of the matter, I have directed some comprehensive questions to my key informants. *Obbo Danno*, is 68 years old man and one of my key informants, he explained the degree of destruction caused by urban expansion on his communities cultural practices as follows;

*Dubbiin dubbi lafaa qofa miti, kan dhabne lafa keenya qofa miti, firoota, hiriyootaq olla keeyna waliin wal dhabne jirra.*

The issue is not only about loss of land, but also loss of neighbors, relatives and friends.

*Jireenya malitu jira jette ilma ko, firrif ollaan garaa gara mancha'e, walgaafachun, mabara waliin nyachuf dhugun dur hafe, jireenya hara jireeyna hin jedhin.*

Neighbors and relatives are come apart. My son! What kind of life is here after? Asking one another, eating and drinking together is just a matter of past. Today's life is not a life, do not call it life.

His expression shows how much the social and cultural life of the community is affected by urban expansion and how much immense the crisis is. Another 14 years old youth told me the following interesting case which I found to be the typical example for demolition of cultural practices.

*Wanni hedduun jijjirame jira. Taphni aadaa kan akka iyya hoyye ille hafe jira sababni isaa namootni warri haaraa dhufan gibbin isani hundi balbala sibilaan cufama, itti olsenani sirbun hin danda'amu. Kanaafu wanni hedduun akka durii miti.*

A lot has been changed. We are no more involved in cultural practices like *eya hoye*. It is difficult to access the compound of new settlers fenced by iron. So things are completely different from the earlier period.

Social relationship is another well affected element by urban expansion. Social relationship and cultural practices are one of the very interrelated elements of society. The change in social relationship either in time or space can simply lead to change in cultural practices. Cultural practice requires the good will and smooth relationship of the society. The presence of healthy social relationship is thus the base for cultural practices. When people split apart and dispersed from their living environment, cultural practice is unlikely to happen. According to my informants the impact of urban expansion forced them not only to abandon their cultural practices but also to ignore their social relationship. My female informant and former secretary of 'ye *Mariam Mahiber*' react to this problem as follows;

Do you have women association/s in your area at the moment? If yes how many? She replies with long laugh that puzzled me but set in motion for my next question. I proceed asking, why you laugh?

Is there any problem with my question? Now she speaks out; *Lakki malin siitti kolfa kan na kofalchise gaffi keeti. Mabara mali odessita enkuwan mabara dhugu mabari maal akka ta'e irranfane jirra. Maabara enyu walin dhugna? Warsha walin dhugna? Silaa ollan buqqa'e bade inni jirus siraatti sardama ganama hoji seena galgala gala sanbatalle hin boqotu.*

I am not laughing to you but to your question. What association you asking me? We are about to forget the existence of the name 'association', let alone having it. My neighbors are displaced, very few of them survived in their former habitat. Those remained in their former habitat are quite busy even during holidays. With whom do you think I form association, with factories? What is left is only a factory.

From this conversation one can easily understand how much urban expansion and the resulting displacement is devastating the communities' cultural and social life. There are also many other cultural practices possessed by Sululta farmers in the former time but declining as a result of urban expansion. These are socially, culturally and economically useful practices. For instance, 'ekub' which is equivalent to modern saving system, 'dabo or jigi which is a typical example and equivalent to group work to ease one burden are a few of them. About 95% of my informants confirmed this reality. Therefore, one can come to the decision that these communities are subjected to such a great loss of cultural practices and all of its values as the result of urban expansion.

### **3.3 Urban Expansion Impacts on Farmers' Income**

Economy is another greatly affected aspect of this community by urban expansion. According to both primary and secondary sources, in earlier times the main source of income for Sululta area farmers was agriculture. The data gathered from informants proves that, in the pre urban expansion time almost all of them are used to generate income from agricultural activities

including; fodder production, plough, poultry, dairy farm and etc. After the urban expansion in to the area, majority of them are forced to engage in non-agricultural activities such as daily laborer, store keeper in different factories, guard and etc. According to one of my informants whom I met at his work place while serving as a guard in a private company in Sululta town, a decade ago only a few people were engaging in non-agricultural activities like this. To the extreme reverse, this day only a few people in are fully engaging in agricultural activities in the area. My informant's response also shows, this shift from agricultural to non-agricultural activity has a tremendous impact on the amount of their income. This is further revealed by 36 years old very friendly and cooperative informant currently working as store keeper in one private factory. He explains the issue as follows;

*Dur lafa kiyyarra qarshi heddun argadha ture. Garbu nan qota, hoolota gabbiseen gurgura, hooka nan gurgura ka biraa illee. Gabii kiya siritti beku badhus, heddun argacha ture. Hara gabii homaa hin qabu jechu nan danda'a. Jiatti qarshii 700 qofan argadha. Ishinu mana itu hin gahin dhumti!*

I used to earn a lot from my land; I used to plough barley, fattening sheep, sell fodder and etc all this was my means of income. Although I don't know the exact amount of my income, I am sure I used to earn much more than today. Today I am earning ETB 700 per month which is just hand to mouth!

For the better understanding of the impact of urban expansion on the economy of this community, I measured fifteen volunteer household asset possession and annual income (in estimation) in the pre and post expansion through questionnaire as described below.

**Table 3.1 Farmers' asset possession and income in the pre and post urban expansion**

<b>Informants Code</b>	<b>Asset before expansion</b>	<b>Asset after expansion</b>	<b>Amount of expropriated land in hectar</b>
1	1.4 ha of land, 26 livestock 1 house	0.5 ha of Land, 11 livestock 1 house	0.9
2	1 ha of land, 15 livestock 1 house	0.3 ha of land, 6 livestock 1 house	0.7
3	1.5 ha of land, 31 livestock 2 house	0.5 ha of land, 10 livestock 1 house	1
4	1.6 ha of land, 30 livestock 1 house	0.4 ha of land, 9 livestock 1 house	1.2
5	1.5 ha of land, 29 livestock 1 house	0.7 ha of land, 10 livestock 1 house	0.8
6	1.3 ha of land, 34 livestock 1 house	0.4 ha of land, 13 livestock 1 house	0.9
7	3 ha of land, 24 livestock 2 house	1 ha of land, 31 livestock 1 house	2
8	2.1 ha of land, 29 livestock 1 house	1.4 ha of land, 8 livestock 1 house	0.7
9	1 ha of land, 13 livestock 1 house	0.2 ha of land, None 1 house	0.8
10	1.5 ha of land, 22 livestock 1 house	0.4 ha of land, 7 livestock 1 house	1.1
11	1 ha of land, 21 livestock 1 house	0.4 ha of land, 13 livestock 1 house	0.6
12	1 ha of land, 21 livestock 1 house	0.4 ha of land, 13 livestock 1 house	0.6
13	1 ha of land, 12 livestock 1 house	0.2 ha of land, 4 livestock 2 house	0.8
14	1.5 ha of land, 20 livestock 1 house	0.4 ha of land, 22 livestock 1 house	1.1
15	2 ha of land, 23 livestock 1 house	1 ha of land, 20 livestock 1 house	1

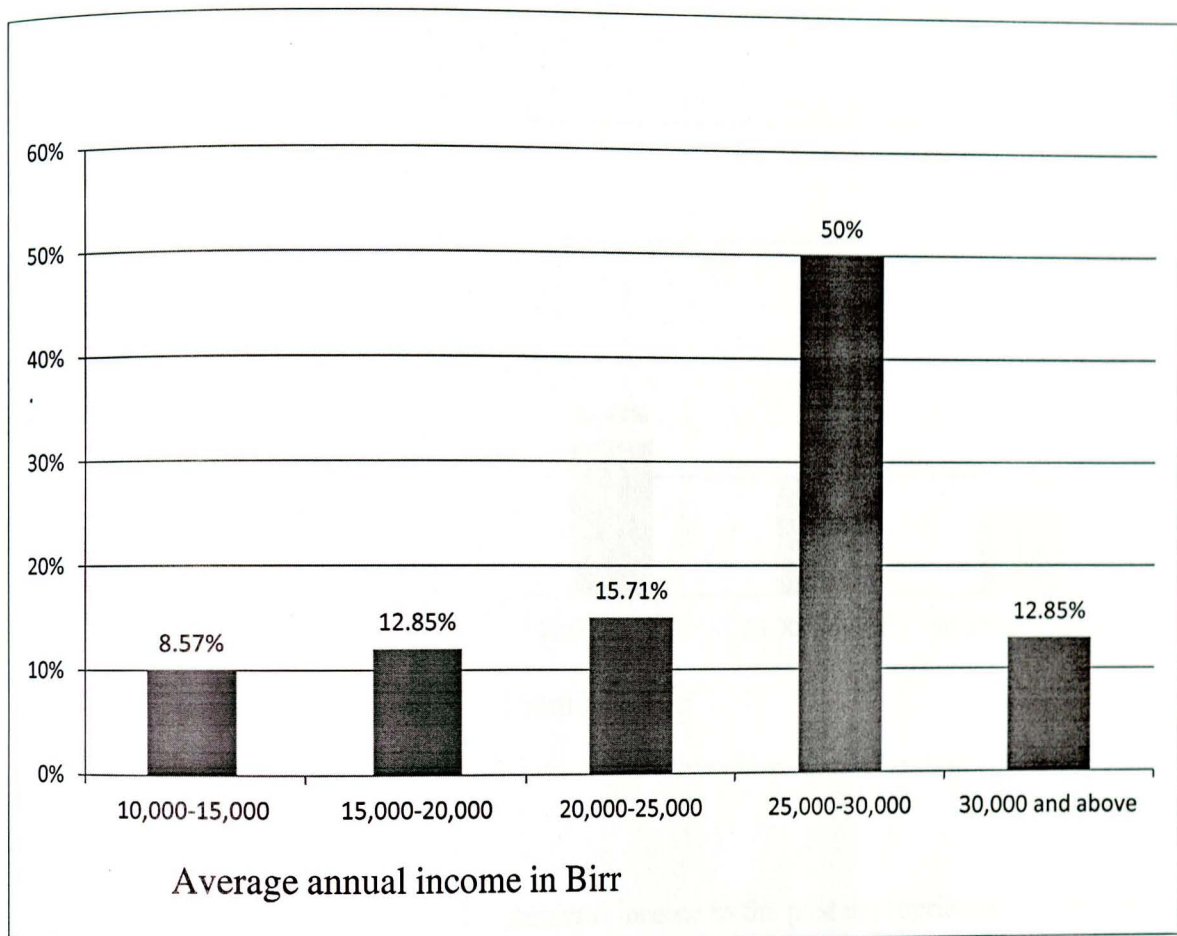
**Source: Survey Questionnaire 2015**

In this particular analysis emphasis is laid on land resource. This is because of subsistence of local farmers livelihood based on land. In this context, the term "livelihood based on land"

represent activities such as cropping and grazing of livestock as well as the harvesting of natural resources. As we have discussed earlier, the whole livelihood of this community depends on agro-pastoral activities which essentially require enough land to take place. Therefore, when they lost more and more land they were also forced to lose other assets such as livestock. In other words, loss of one asset can cause loss in another asset. Before the land expropriation, the total land asset for fifteen informants was 22.4 hectares. After expropriation, this number was declined to 14.2 hectares. As we can see in the above table, the average holding of land before expropriation was 1.49 hectares per household, in the post expropriation, this number was almost declined by half and only an average of 0.95 hectares of land were possessed per household. Furthermore, when we look at individual level, 9 farmers' possess land less than 0.5 hectare which is against the land tenure policy of the Oromia Regional State. The 2007/130 proclamation states that "maintaining the existing farm plot size as it is, the holding size for the future shall not be less than 0.5 hectares for annual crop and 0.25 hectares for perennial crop" (See proclamation no. 130/2007). According to this proclamation, the minimum amount of land possessed per household is 0.75 hectare. However, in the above data there are lots of farmers possessed lands less than 0.75 hectares. Therefore, the expropriation system in the study area is against the regional as well as the country's land tenure law. Regarding livestock, only informants number 7 and 15 show increase in possession. Before land expropriation the total numbers of livestock possessed by all informants' included in the above Table 3.1 were 481 which is an average of 24 livestock per household. After expropriations, this number changed and the total number of livestock possessed by these informants' was declined to 239 less than half of what they had, with an average of 12 livestock per household. Although housing seems less affected part of the assets, a few informants are subjected to loss of one of their house as a result of land expropriation. Having such impact in mind I have also tried to analyze the impact of loss of the above mentioned assets on cash income. This is one of the most important variable for analysing the impact of urban expansion in increasing or decreasing the income level of households. However, farming households usually face difficulty of estimating the amount of income they are getting in months or even in years. They rather estimate the amount of produce they get which can be converted to monetary value. Thus, this approach was used in this study.

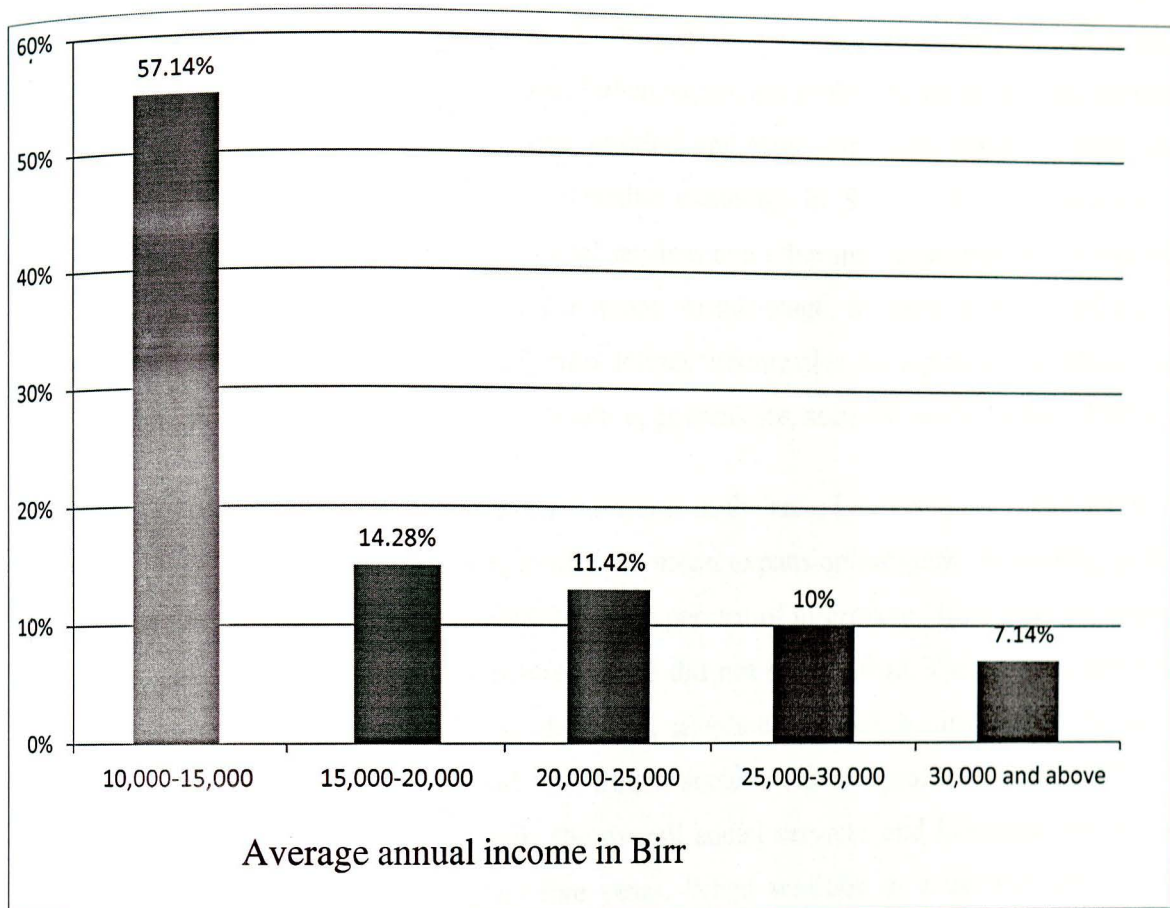
According to the data gained through questionnaire, seventy informants responded that loss in other asset such as land and livestock also reduced their cash income as described below;

**Figure 3.3 Local farmers' average annual income *before* urban expansion**



Source: Researcher Field Survey 2015

**Figure 3.4 Local farmers' average annual income after urban expansion**



**Source: Researcher Field Survey 2015**

The above 3.3 and 3.4 figures show that farmers' income in the post expropriation was radically declined compared to the income level in pre expropriation period. According to informants, a decline in income affected their livelihood in different ways. This include change in consumption behavior, health, education, shelter or housing, etc The amount of annual income used to gain in the pre expropriation period can be relatively considered as a good income comparing with the country's household income level. The expropriation of farmers' livelihood asset such as land, house and livestock radically changed the degree of income in general and reduced annual cash income almost by half. As a result, local farmers are responded that, they are incapable of feeding their children and incapable of covering other life expenses such as school and health fee.

### **3.4 Some of the Positive Impacts of Urban Expansion on the Farming Community**

So far, we have seen the devastating impacts of urbanization on social life, cultural practices and economies of farming communities in Sululta. Urban expansion problems are multi-dimensional and they are causing enormous social, cultural, political and economic crisis. However, there are also some visible urban expansion led constructive outcomes in Sululta. These constructive outcomes entirely refer to the provision of social services and other infrastructures which did not exist in the area before the urban expansion program. At this stage, we need to recall definition of urbanization provided by Yachan (2005) who defines urbanization as 'a positive development factor, capable of enhancing access to infrastructure, governance, security, etc' (Yachan: 2005).

To identify the urban development led positive impacts in the area; I assessed the social services and infrastructure development before and after the urban expansion program. According to the data gathered through questionnaires, more than 80% percent of informants' have now get access to different social services and infrastructures which did not exist before. These social services and infrastructures include water supply, electricity, telephone, school, health service, banking service, recreational service, paved road, etc. Suluta socio-economic profile handbook (2014) proves this fact. According the handbook, the overall social services and infrastructure of the town was increased by 50% in the last five years. When we look at education service for instance, nowadays there are about 20 private owned KG and primary school, 12 governments owned primary and secondary school in Sululta town. Most of these schools especially preparatory schools are established recently or after the urban development program into the town. The establishment of these schools' played a vital role in increasing students' access to modern education and the total education coverage of the town. At present, out of 37,988 people living in Sululta town 24,438 or 64.3% are literate people who can read and write. While 8957 or 23.6% are illiterate and the remaining 4,593 or 12% are those below school age (See Sululta socio-economic profile 2014). Similar positive outcomes of urban development also found in other service sectors. Some of them are presented as follow;

**Table 3.2 Services and infrastructures developments**

No	Services & Infrastructures	Number of Infrastructure and Year of Establishment						
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
1	Health center	3	3	-	-	7	-	13
2	Water line	-	-	17k m	-	-	-	17km
3	Electric line	5km	10 km	34.4 km	3.75 km	-	-	52.9km
4	Bus station	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
5	Youth recreation center	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
6	Asphalt road	-	-	-	16km	-	-	16km
7	Gravel road	57km	60 km	52.5 km	38km	20.5km	45.9km	273.9 km
8	Coble stone road	-	1km	1km	0.55km	0.1km	2.7km	5.25km
9	Ditch	4km	5.6 km	20.5 km	3.4km	1.2km	5.7km	22.4km
10	Culvert	15	30	17	7	-	27	96
11	Bridge	-	2	3	4	1	-	10

**Source: Suluta Socio-Economic Profile 2014.**

The above table tells us the social services and infrastructures of the town are recent phenomena and growing from time to time. For instance, the number of health center is increased from what it was only 3 in 2009 to 13 at the present. The same is true for electricity line which increased from 5 km in 2009 to more than 50 km now. However, in comparison with livelihood crisis such as displacement, homelessness and food insecurity prevailed in the study area it is difficult to consider the growth of infrastructure and services as positive factors. Thus, in any development endeavor priority must be given to community's basic needs. Sustaining livelihood must come first. People should get job opportunities, enough income, food and shelter, etc. In the absence of these basic needs, the growth and expansion of the above infrastructure and service become useless.

## Chapter Four

### 4. Farmers' Adaptive Strategies

#### 4.1 Farmers' Livelihood Alternatives in the Post Expropriation Periods

In the previous chapter we have discussed two opposing consequences of urban expansion in newly establishing urban areas. On one side, urban expansion is characterized as positive factor that brings better social services and infrastructure for local people. On the other side, urban expansion is identified as a potential cause for several socio-economic crises including displacement and change in occupation. We have also discussed that, one of the rigorous impacts of urban expansion is its capacity to alter previously existing community's livelihoods and other socio-cultural structures. The process of urban development program which is land consuming process in its nature can impose several changes on the livelihood of the communities who formerly possessed the land. When we relate this fact to the farming community in Sululta town, one can easily understand the changes occurring to farmers' livelihood when land is gulped down by urban expansion. The change in livelihood has rigorous multidimensional outcomes since it is directly linked to the social and economic life of communities under study. As we have said in chapter one, Sululta town has favorable topography and weather condition. This circumstance makes majority of its residents to choose agriculture and other agriculture related activities as primary livelihood approach. Thus, in former days most parts of the area were occupied by farmers who practice agro-pastoral activities. The main agricultural productions of the area include barley, wheat, maize, fodder and animal products such as meat and milk. And, these products were the main sources of income for local farmers. However, after the land expropriation along with urban expansion, a lot of changes have been made to the livelihood of these communities.

The population of Sululta before a couple of decades was agrarian and can be classified as agro-pastoral based livelihood. To the opposite, Sululta socio-economic profile (2014) shows that, out of 37,988 total populations, 33% are currently practicing agricultural activities. Such implausible occupational change according to my informants is due to new development intervention,

obviously urban development. As a result, the former homogenous farming community is now turned to the most heterogeneous community in terms of occupation. Farmers are dispersed over diverse activities as a means of income. These activities include daily laborers, factory workers, guard person and according to my informants street beggars' which is the heartbreaking point of the story.

The data gathered through questionnaire shows that, before the urban expansion program and expropriation of land, agriculture was the main source of livelihood for more than 95% of the communities in Sululta. The data also shows that, the community has been entirely practicing diverse agricultural activities including plough, fodder, poultry and animal husbandry. However after urban expansion and expropriation of land, the situation changed drastically. Out of the total 70 respondents' who were practicing agriculture, now only 32 respondents' or 45.7 % of them are left with the former occupation. During interview time, I found that all farmers' who lost their original occupation are subjected to such loss forcefully and none of them are happy with their current occupation or means of livelihood. These informants also responded that, they give up their forefather's means of livelihood vigorously when they are forced to give away their holding. This is taking place through expropriation without due process of law. According to some informants, they still wish to go back to agriculture if they get enough land and favorable condition. The implication at this point indicates that the process of urban expansion in the newly establishing urban areas led to loss in agricultural livelihood assets that were previously used as the main source of income. This would force farmers to change their field of occupation to other alternative sources of income.

**Table 4.1 Occupational category of informants before urban expansion**

No.	Type of activities	No. of practitioners	Percentage
1	Farming	13	18.57%
2	Animal husbandry	6	8.57%
3	Fodder	14	20%
4	Poultry	3	4.28%
5	Farming + Animal husbandry	7	10%
6	Farming and fodder	9	12.85%
7	Animal husbandry and fodder	11	15.71
8	Poultry and fodder	4	5.71%
9	Farming + Merchant	2	2.85
10	Farming + Employees	1	1.42%
11	Daily laborer	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Survey Questionnaire, 2015

**Table 4.2 Occupational category of informants after urban expansion**

No.	Type of activities	No. of practitioners	Percentage
1	Farming	3	4.28%
2	Animal husbandry	1	1.42%
3	Fodder	5	7.14%
4	Poultry	3	4.28%
5	Farming + Animal husbandry	4	5.71%
6	Farming and fodder	7	10%
7	Animal husbandry and fodder	4	5.71%
8	Poultry and fodder	5	7.14%
9	Merchant (smale scale trade)	8	11.42%
10	Employees in government and private organization	9	12.85%
11	Daily laborer	21	30%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Survey Questionnaire 2015

As one can understand from the above tables (4.1 and 4.2) the livelihood of informants which was entirely agriculture based is now radically changed and distributed over diverse non agricultural activities such as merchant, employee (in government and private organizations), daily laborers and, etc. Dispossession of farm land for urban expansion is exclusively responsible of change in livelihood. When more and more farm land is reserved for urban development projects, there will be shortage of land for agriculture. Then, shortage of farm land in turn leads local farmers to shift their livelihood to non-agriculture activities. These non-agriculture income generating activities include daily labor, trade and employment in government and private sectors either as permanent or temporary workers. This is the fact one can observe from the above tables. The table shows that in the pre urban expansion period, 67 out of the total 70 informants were engaging in agricultural business, while the other 3 informants were engaging in both. However, in the post urban expansion into the area, this figure is entirely changed. Now, only 32 (45.7%) of the informants are practicing agriculture related business, while the remaining 38 (54.3%) of informants are distributed over different non-agricultural activities with a lion share of daily laborers. Informants who are still in agricultural business are farmers who own a plot of land over left from expropriation. Out of the above mentioned non-agricultural occupations (See Table 4.2), the number of daily laborers is higher than any other occupations. According to my informants, daily labor is easy to find comparing to other types of jobs. Because of lack of modern education and skills required by urban setting, it is difficult for local farmers to get other type of jobs. Thus, daily labor remains the main alternative for this community. During my field observation, I find that the daily labor job is considered as substandard job by communities in the study area. My informants also told me that, sometimes they are considered as 'inferior' by other people just for engaging in daily labor. Here, we can say that change in livelihood can easily bring or lead to change in social status such as inferiority or superiority. In addition, change in livelihood can also bring change in income positively or negatively. The change made to farmers' income following change in livelihood in the study area is negative. This impact is serious among informants who are currently engaging in the jobs such as guards, factory workers and daily laborers. These informants confirmed that their current income is incredibly low compared to the income before land dispossession.

## 4.2 Farmers' Beliefs towards the Newly Adopted Livelihood Strategies

In order to access farmers' beliefs and level of satisfaction with the newly adopted livelihood, I have interviewed both informants' (those who give up their former livelihood and those who are still practicing). The result gained shows that those who gave up their former livelihood are unhappy with their current situation. Some of the main reasons for their unhappiness include decrease in income, strange working hours, and lack of skills required by urban setting which directly or indirectly makes the process of job opportunities difficult. Ato Gutu is one of my key informants who expressed the problem under discussion. He is one of the informants who gave up agricultural practices because of urban expansion. Currently he is working for a private bank as a guard. The first time I met him on the gate of the bank, he was very busy with gate entrance checking and he gave me an appointment for Sunday. The only day he would be free. As per our appointment, I met him on Sunday in the afternoon for discussions and interviews at his home. Ato Gutu was a farmer who used to practice agriculture mainly fodder production and animal husbandry but turned to non-agricultural activity after the expropriation of his land. He expressed what happened to his life and his thought about his current livelihood approach as follows;

### Case 4.1

As per our appointment, I met him Sunday in the afternoon in his residential compound. My first question to Ato Gutu was 'the type of livelihood activity he used to practice, the amount of income he used to earn and under what circumstance he gave up his former livelihood'. After a long breath; *ani qote bulaan ture, irra caalaa gurgurta margaa, horii horsisu fi gabbisuun jiracha ture. Galiin kiyya yeroo sanatti jian yoo xiqqate qarshii 2000 gadi miti marga, annanif hoola gabbise gurgurachaa ture qonna xiqqo ille nan qaban ture. Lafa kiyya giddittin gadhise, mangistin limatidhaaf barbaada naan jedhan. Mangistidhaan mormun hin danda'amu?*

I was a farmer, mainly used to practice fodder production and animal husbandry. I have also used to practice a few plough. My income during that time was at least 2000 birr per month. I gave up

my former possession vigorously; I have told that government needs the land for development purpose. It difficult to combat the government, finally I have accepted the request.

My next question; what is your job now? How did you manage to get the job? How much you are earning nowadays? He keeps responding; *amma zebegna baanki dha, hojii magaalaa kessa argachuun bayye ulfata. Zetenegna kifli wanan qabuuf isaan dorgomen argadhe. Gabiin kiyya ji'an qarshii 1050 cicite qarshiin 785 harka na ga'a.*

Now I am working for a bank as a guard person, getting job in town is difficult I got this job because I have attended secondary school (9<sup>th</sup> grade). I am earning a monthly gross salary of 1050 birr of which 785 birr is my net income.

I proceed to my last question; how you compare between your former job and the new one? And what are the main changes you faced? Ato Gutu speaks anxiously; *silumaayu hojii jette hin waamin, jiruu durif amma gama kaminiyyu wal madaalsisu hin yaalin. Dur asheeta nyatna kanutti tole dhugna har'a arganne nyatna yoo dhabne ni bulla. Jireeyni kallatti hundan jijjiramte, kan nyatne bulluf kan keessa jirannu hin qabnu. Gara fuuldurattis wanna taanu hin beeknu, waaqa qofatu beeka*

Do not try to compare between past and present in any aspect. In the past I used eat fresh food from my field, I used to eat and drink whatever I want. Today, we eat if we are lucky! Life is radically changed; we are scared of our basic needs. We do not know what will happen to our life in the future, God alone knows.

In an effort to understand the subject matter under different social setting I extended the question to 17 years old girl. The problem she faced as a result of change in her livelihood and the mechanism she adopted to cope with is described below;

I am only 17. I have no father and mother, both passed away three years ago as a result of car accident. My family holding was the only source of income for me and for three of my brothers. We used to sell fodder and raise animals. Our holding was expropriated in 2006 (EC). In return we received a compensation of 72000 ETB which equally divided among four of us. My share was 18000 ETB and having the money I moved to town to engage in small business. Now I am selling tea, coffee, soft drink, Tella (locally made beverage) and breakfast under temporary shelter alongside of the road. The business is not easy especially it is difficult to compete with people who are in the business for years and acquired work experience. Life is a bit difficult now but thanks to God I am living.

Now it seems easy to understand how farmers' livelihood is affected by development interventions and how much local people suffered in all directions. Having this in mind, let us see what has been done from government side to support the affected farmers' livelihood by urban development program in Sululta town.

#### **4.3 Government Approach to Support Mechanisms**

It is obvious that affected livelihoods should be provided with some sort of support from government in both developed and developing countries. This is commonly known practice among governments of the world mostly for those who are victims of manmade and natural disasters such as war, displacement, earthquake and flood disaster respectively. In Ethiopia there are several national and international conventions that provide citizens rights. These conventions include provision of basic needs such as food and shelter, financial support and resettlement to safe location. Despite the presence of these wonderful conventions, the main problem in Ethiopia is the degree of its utilization. In order to know the government approach to support displaced farmers' current livelihood, I made interviews with both displaced farmers' and concerned government officials in Sululta town. The findings of both side interviews were contradictory

and what I heard from the officials is absolutely different from the realities on the ground. My first interview on this issue was with Mr. Tesfaye who is currently working for Sululta bureau of economic and social security. My first question to the officer was whether he knew the displacement of farmers' from their holding and the resulted change in their livelihood from agriculture to diverse non-agriculture activities. His answer was short and simple, 'yes I know'! Then I wanted to know if he could mention any measures taken by his organization to support affected farmers at least during their livelihood transition from agriculture to non-agriculture. Now, his answer is not short like the previous one, he forwarded a lot of sentences;

It is our aim and objective to protect and look after our people. This is a government formed by the community itself. That's why we call it 'democratic government'. So, we are doing our best to protect our people from any kind of suffer. For instance, we are organizing them in cooperative, and we are providing them with different kind of financial support including large scale loan and safety net program. In addition, the small and micro enterprise program is another area in which we are improving the livelihood of our people.

The officer concluded his extended speech saying; thus I can surely tell you that these people are living far better than before and this is the result of appropriate ruling system. Having this response on my field note, I directed my interview to the displaced farmers. What I observed and heard from affected farmers' is absolutely different from what I heard from government authorities. According to these informants, the above mentioned provision of aid and other types of supports are partially a counterfeit and they did not witness all types of livelihood support listed by the authorities. They also told me that, rather than helping them, the system is now becoming obstacle in their day to day activities by denying them just little help. One informant explicitly said, 'government authorities in Sululta town are my only problem and they are fully responsible for my suffering'. I met this informant in front of the kebele administration office. He was there to ask for an identification card that allows him to live in the kebele and around. He was migrated to Sululta town from Chancho area after being displaced by Derba cement factory expansion. He told me that six months ago he did the same request to kebele authorities and in

turn they promised him to come back after six months. The reason is that one has to live in the kebele area at least for six months to get an identity card. However, after six months, the answer from the kebele still remains fruitless. There are several similar cases I was informed by informants on the unsupportive approaches of kebele officials. All of the 22 informants interviewed under this issue are not happy with government approach to support their current livelihood and they do not agree with the information I gathered from the authorities. Instead of government organization, these people would like to extend their gratitude and thanks to non-government organization. They confirmed that 'we are living under the shade of NGOs'. According to informants, NGOs' such as GTIZ, Rescue International, I Plan and USAID are serving them in several areas such as health, education, credit service and capacity building training service.

So, there are contradictory responses and feelings between authorities and local farmers on government support mechanisms. However, the reality on the ground goes more with what I have informed by affected farmers. I have discovered this fact mainly through observing local farmers day to day activities and living condition. The result of my observation shows that almost all local farmers are living in the state of stress, frustration and hopelessness. Lack of support, lack of adequate and on time response to their crisis is the sole cause of frustration and hopelessness. Furthermore, to see the lack of government support let us see the following opinion forwarded by one of my most Knowledgeable informant,

The entire government policy is now focused on achieving the ambitious growth and transformation program goals. As the pace of projects increases so will the potential for implementation to disrupt livelihoods, cause displacement, aggravate local conflicts and perhaps lead to attacks on development projects themselves.

## Chapter Five

### 5. Farmers' Awareness and Participation in Decision Making

#### 5.1 Farmers' Participation in Decision Making before the Implementation of Urban Development Program

Community participation has an important role for the success of any development endeavor. Obviously, one of the key characteristics of developmental State is its participatory strategy. Compared to other regimes in the past, the current government of Ethiopia is said to be democratic, participatory and based on the will of the people. Furthermore, the federal as well as Oromia Regional State land policy clearly states that “the expropriation of land for public purpose should not only be determined by the state. The state should carry out its responsibility in consultation with the local community and decide to expropriate land for public use through community participation and expropriation held only after on time and adequate compensation payments either in kind or in cash” (See proclamation no. 56/2002). Therefore, according to this proclamation, community participation and decision making is the core issue in the urban development and land expropriation process. This implies that community participation is an integral part of development planning and implementation. However, what happened in the study area is a bit different. The implementation of urban development is taking place without local people willing and participation. Their possessions are expropriated without their involvement, agreement and in some cases even without their physical presence. As shown below, majority of the informants have no any participation in the development process going on in the area.

**Table 5.1 Degree farmers' participation in the urban development process**

Degree of participation and knowledge of the development process	Number of informants	Percentage
- Participated	7	10%
- Not participated	63	90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Survey Questionnaire 2015**

As the above table shows, out of 70 informants, 63 (90%) of them do not have any participation in the urban development process and land expropriation program taking place in their locality. They do not know the exact purpose for which the land was taken. In addition to this, they also reported that the government does not give them enough time to prepare themselves for the action. According to some informants, their holding was expropriated while they are away from home. Only 7 (10%) of informants are participated in the development process. This figure in general shows that, the urban expansion and land expropriation in the study area is taking place without participation of the majority. According to one of my informants, 'this is the main reason making the local people to mistrust the system and eradicating sense of belongingness to the development endeavor'. Obbo Wakwaya is one of my key informants whose land was taken while he was away from home. He explains the situation as follows.

**Case 5.1**

I met Obbo Wakwaya in the compound of Sululta town land management bureau while waiting for office hour to present his case to authorities. At the time he seemed very annoyed and nervous. I approach him as if I was strange to the area and looking for someone to ask direction. I started saying, good morning! He remains silent! I kept my request despite his silence, "Do you know what time the officers will come to office? Now he replies with loud sound *taa'i anis eegan jira sa'ati kam aka galan hin*

*beeku*. Have a sit; I don't know what time they come. I am also waiting for them. This short response opens way for the great discussion I am looking for. After a couple of minutes I managed to begin another question, why are you here? He replies in short words *Dhimman qaba* which means I have a business. Although his response seems the response that doesn't require further words from my side, I kept saying what kind of issue? This is the moment I managed to read his inner feeling and why he is visiting the office.

*Ani jaarsa, homaa hin qabu, kanin qabu lafa kiyya qofa. Waggaa saddet dura lafa mato bamato narraa fudhatani lafa sanaf qarshii 30,000 qofa naaf kennan. Amma immo ani firri najalaa due bo'a deme otoon jiru lafa ishee hafterra karaa irra baasan. Ilaali dubbi mootummaa kanaa, bakka ani hin jiretti na dhaane.*

I am an old man; I have nothing but the land. Eight years ago one hectare of was taken away and I got a compensation of only 30,000 birr for that land. Now, while I was away from home to ask relatives, they expropriated the remaining land for road construction. Look at our government work prowling possession without owner's presence.

There are many of cases like Obbo Wakwaya and for such individuals the crisis of land expropriation is not limited to loss of possessions but also hurt them morally and psychologically. According to these informants, this is largely because of the fact that expropriation was held behind them. The action on the whole is illegal and it opposes the country's land expropriation procedures specially proclamation number 455/2005 which clearly states "when a land is needed for better purpose, a *woreda* or urban administration must notify the land holder in writing, indicating the time when the land has to be vacated and the amount of compensation to be paid". In order to testify what I heard from informants, on the degree of participation and decision in urban development program, I interviewed some government bodies. Because of their unwillingness to give any piece of information on the issue under

discussion, almost all of my efforts ended fruitless. However, at the end I managed to get some deficient response from one of the experts in Sululta town land management bureau. According to the officer, what I heard from local farmers is totally wrong. He said that no land was expropriated without prior notice no land was expropriated in the absence of the holder. I asked him whether they had any regular duration of time used to notify farmers before the final expropriation action. He responded with full confidence saying 'yes indeed, we have duration of time at least from two to five months. This includes gathering information on the current use of the land, time for estimation and decision on compensation going to serve and finally expropriation time'. Our good discussion with the officer unfortunately turned into interference when I asked him why some farmers were in the compound with cases of land expropriation. His answer to my question was simple and short – 'ask them!' From these contradictory cases, I have understood that although policies are well established to bring sustainable urban development as well as to protect individual interests, their implementation is still low. Farmers are losing their possession without their participation in decision making and willing to do so. The policies that can protect farmers' right and interests in urban development program are not properly implemented in the study area.

## **5.2 Farmers' Reaction to Urban development and Land Expropriation**

As discussed above, majority of the informants are subjected to land expropriation in the way that distresses their rights and interests. Thus, it is important to analyze their feeling and reaction towards the land expropriation. According to the data gathered through interviews, these feelings and reactions vary from a simple oral complaint expression to forceful physical intervention with police and other concerned security forces. In the interviews, I found detention cases and other types of persuasion mechanisms. In order to fully access farmers' reaction and feeling towards land expropriation, I have classified the type of reactions in to three: those who agreed without opposition, those who opposed but persuaded through bargaining and those who opposed but left forcefully. The responses of informants are presented as follows:

**Table 5.2 Farmers' reaction to land expropriation**

<b>Farmers reaction</b>	<b>No. of informants</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Agreed without opposition	4	13.33%
Opposed but persuaded through bargaining	7	23.33%
Opposed but left forcefully	11	36.67%
No response	8	26.67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Survey Interview 2015**

The above table shows that only 4 (13.33%) of informants left their possession without opposition. In other words, the expropriation program was held without the willingness of the majority. Different kind of coercion and force was used to persuade the majorities. As Table 5.2 shows, 7 (23.33%) informants are at first opposed but persuaded through different kind coercions. These coercions according to my informants include intimidation from *kebele* administration and other local authorities, exclusion from social services, pressure from religious leaders and etc. Looking from the point of view of individual rights, the method used to persuade farmers is a violation of basic rights. The remaining 11 or 1/3rd of informants are those who opposed the expropriation but left their possession forcefully. For instance, direct clash with police force, detention, etc. At this level of understanding, the above mentioned violation of basic rights sounds very well. According to the data gathered through interviews, there are several detention cases and I also witness sign of torture on bodies of informants especially among youth informants. Obbo Asfaw and his elder son Fekadu are among the informants who opposed to land expropriation but forced to leave. They suffer because of their approach towards the expropriation program. The cases of these two informants are presented below;

Case 5.2

Obbo Asfaw's farming land was expropriated three times first in 1999, 2000 and 2002 E.C. Obbo Asfaw responds, *lafa sia sadii narraa fudhatan, jalqaba bara zetena zetengi itti ane bara hulet shi achi boda helet shi huleti. Bara zetena zetegni lafa ke irra*

*karaatu baha nan jedhani qarshii 35250 na kafalan. Qarshiin sun beqi hin turre, achi deebiani waggaa tokko booda lafti kee kun lafa bashannanaaf barbaadama naan jedhan. Yoggu kana qarshiin dura na kaffalame gahaa miti waan ta'ef lafa magalaadha yoo naaf hin laatne qarshii hin barbaadu jedhen. Achi boda walitti mufanne. Dhuma irra garuu jarsummadhan na gaafatan lafti katama keessa hin jiru birrii fudhu nan jedhan, amarachi malin qabare birri 45500 fudhe.*

The first expropriation was held for road construction while the second and the third were held for expansion of private recreation center. In 1999 (EC) I received a cash compensation of birr 35250 which was unfair price. After a year in 2000 (EC) they asked me to give up another plot of land but I opposed to the request mainly because of the 1999 unfair compensation. Instead of cash compensation I have asked for equivalent land in the downtown but my request left fruitless. This time disagreement appears between us. However, through different mechanisms and processes our disagreement was solved and I persuaded to be paid 45500 birr.

*After a few break Obbo Asfaw keeps speaking, jarri kanan dhaabdere, waga lama booda bara hulet shi huleti ammas lafa gooddachu dhufte. Yeroo kana anis bayyen tabasacha'e ijollenis tabasachaate, mootuma walin lola guddaa kessa seenne. Yeroo heddu mastenkekyaa nuuf kennani homaa didne, achi booda gaaf takka polisi fidani dhufan ilmi koo angafaa Fekadun polisi irrattokkose. Nu lamanu nu hidhan ani ji'a sadiin hidhame ilmi koo waggaa lama hidhame. Garuu lafa keegna oolfachuu hin dandeegne!*

They didn't stop seeking for our holding, two years later in 2002 (EC) they came back for another share of land. This time I got

nervous and my children too, we entered to a serious of conflict with government bodies. They warned us several time, but we refused. One day they came with police forces, disagreement escalate, then my elder son fired at police. They took both of us to prison; I stayed in prison for three months and my son for two years. Despite this, we failed to save our holding from expropriation.

I also extended my question to Obbo Asfaw's elder son Fekadu. He expressed his regret and the misery happened to his life as follow:

### Case 5.3

*Maal godhu kan darbe darbera, garu wanti na gadisiisu lafa abba  
kiyyaratti dhaname badii tokko malee gidira hanga sana arguu  
kiyya qofa.*

I can't do anything all are matter of past, the tragic thing is that I suffer a lot and subjected to all those torture on my father's holding.

According to the above two cases, the main reason behind farmers' resistance or opposition to expropriation program includes frequency of expropriation, unfair amount of compensation and fear of failure.

## **5.3 Concerns in Land Tenure Security and Compensation**

### **5.3.1 Concern in Land Tenure Security**

It has already been repeatedly mentioned that in Ethiopia land is an important asset in all aspects. We have also discussed that this important asset was treated differently under different ruling system of the country. The feudal land lord system came to end in 1974 with the rise of Derg. The Derg government made several changes to the countries land tenure including nationalization of land and abolishing land lords. However, the Derg and its land tenure policy

came to end with the coming of EPRDF in 1991. The collapse of Derg brought another chapter to the country's tenure system in one way or another. Immediately after the fall of Derg, both the option of privatization of land ownership and the continuation of some form of state ownership were hot issue (Rahmato 2004:12). However, in November 1991 the transitional government of Ethiopia declared the continuation of state ownership of land. Although a lot has been changed, this action marked the similarity between the transitional government and Derg policy. Moreover, the FDRE Constitution (1995/40) approved the state ownership of land in Ethiopia. In its effort towards decentralization of power, the current regime formulated a proclamation that allows regional governments to administer their respective land. Hence, the (1997/89) FDRE land proclamation transfers the authority for land administration, including right to distribute land, to the regional governments and vests them with the power over the assignment of holding rights and the execution of distribution of holdings. Even though it is difficult to get the clear boundaries of such division of power between regional and federal government over land administration, it is generally accepted that land in Ethiopia is administered by both organs. Accordingly, several regional governments have made land proclamation to formulate their land policies, among them: Tigray Region (1997, amended 2002), Amhara Region (2000), Oromia Region (2002) and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (2003). The adopted regional government land policy varies from region to region with regard to lease, inheritance rights and redistribution of land. This difference in regional legislation causes variation of tenure security across the country, in particular on the issues such as inheritance, redistribution and expropriation of land. The land policy of Oromia Regional State which is the subject of this study will be discussed next.

Like any other regional states, Oromia region has also its own land tenure policy. The region's first land tenure policy was issued in 2002. The 2002 land proclamation with its amended version of (no. 70/2003) allows the region to decide on land rights and expropriation of land when the land is needed for better public purpose. Specifically, article 6 of this proclamation states that, peasant and farmers have the right to use their holding for life and can transfer it to family member. However, if the land under discussion is needed for a better public purpose, the state has a right to expropriate the land after adequate compensation for the holder. Improper

implementation of land policy together with other problems gave rise to the region's new land proclamation in 2007.

The (2007) land administration proclamation is similar with the (2002/2003) proclamation in many aspects. However, there are also so many things that make the new proclamation different from the previous one. For instance, in the case of inheritance, article 9 of the 2007 proclamation denies landholders' transfer of land to their (children) if their children have other means of income. The proclamation also incorporated a new policy element that allows government institutions, NGOs, private investors and other social institutions the right to access to land (see article 5). Furthermore, this proclamation provides women equal rights with men in holding as well as access to land. Like the land proclamation of 2002/2003, the new proclamation re-confirmed the power to expropriate land and determination of compensation to remain in the hands of regional authorities particularly in the hands of woreda and kebele administration. Therefore, in the study area land expropriation is taking place under the joint responsibility of the Sululta town land administration bureau and the kebele administration. However, the policy basics mentioned in land proclamation (2002/2003/2007) such as community participation during expropriation, adequate and proper compensation, inheritance rights and etc are still under question.

### **5.3.2 Decision Making in Compensation and Benefit Package**

The term compensation refers to remuneration for the loss or damage sustained by the owner of the property taken or injured for the public use (Francis et al, 2011). Furthermore, the federal proclamation no.455/2005 defines compensation as "payment to be made in cash or in kind or in both to a person for his property situated on expropriated land". In Ethiopia, land expropriation and compensation has been practiced over centuries. However, the purpose of expropriation and the amount and kind of compensation varies throughout these periods. In the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, most of public holding was expropriated at the interest of the royal families sometimes at no compensation in return. For instance, Richard Pankhurst, citing a contemporary English traveler of the time, Charles Johnston, relates that when Sahel Sellassie, King of Shoa (1813-1847) erected his palace at Ankobar, many people had been evicted from their land so that their

land could be used for the palace construction. The Englishman was greatly interested in the matter and made careful investigation about the fate of the peasants. He particularly wanted to know whether "any injustice had marked this course." His informants all agreed that ample compensation had been given by the king to the peasants (Pankhurst 1968: 140). Although it lacks permanent rules and regulations at administration level, this period can be considered as a beginning point of land expropriation and compensation system in Ethiopia. Independent and permanent system of compensation in response to expropriation of individual property started during emperor Menelik. According to Daniel (2013), Ethiopia experienced large amount of land expropriation during the reign of Emperor Menelik. For instance, Addis Ababa Djibouti railway with 781 km distance can be the best example (Daniel 2013:135). Compensation rules and regulation adopted by emperor Menelik to safeguard private property had been continued by his successors, mainly, by Emperor Haile Sellassie until it came to end in 1974. Starting from 1974 a lot has changed to the system of expropriation of land and compensation comparing to the imperialists time. As repeatedly discussed, the first important measure taken by the military government of Derg was nationalization of all land. The same is true for land expropriation and method of compensation. Unlike the imperial system, the military government determined compensation of both urban and rural land to be made in kind, that is land to land. Military government ways land expropriation and compensation system was came in to end in 1991 with the coming of the current government.

Like the past regimes, the current regime also adopts its own land tenure policy, expropriation and compensation system. The policies, rules and regulations are routinely under amendment and never stable. For instance, the ultimate administration of land ones in the hand of federal government, other time in the hands of regional governments and so on. The proclamations ratified by the federal government either contradict or overlap with its regional governments proclamations. One can find this reality in the work of Girma (2011), in his study titled 'issues of expropriation: the law and the practice in Oromia' he mentioned that Oromia Regional State [the region that possess scores of the countries both rural and urban land] uses legislation governing 'expropriation of land for public purposes and payment of compensation' adopted by federal government rather than adopting its own counterpart. From this statement, one can easily understand that the federal legislation is directly ruling and accountable for rural land in Oromia

region. However, it is clearly asserted that there is no federal rural land to be administered by the federal government. Opening the way for further complexity and confusion, proclamation no.456/2005 asserts that, 'the federal law can be applied to any rural land in Ethiopia. Such confusion also revolves on the issues of who have to decide the way land is expropriated and compensation is paid. The absence of regional land expropriation and compensation regulations has resulted in the lack of standardized valuation of compensation procedures which are causing different valuations by different land taking agencies that resulting in different compensation values for similar lands (Girma 2011: 77) .

Valuation of compensation in Ethiopia is different from other countries. Unlike other countries where the issue of compensation is decided by courts, in Ethiopia, compensation is decided by the land administration body. Once the valuation committee finalizes its assessment, it reports the results to the Woreda and the latter communicates this to the evicted person and to the implementing agency. Due to the Oromia Regional State dependence on federal policies, valuation of compensation in the study area is similar with the federal valuation of compensation. The 2005/445 federal land expropriation and valuation of compensation proclamation states that, "where the land to be expropriated is located in rural area [urban fringe], the property situated thereon shall be valued by a committee of not more than five experts having the relevant qualification and to be designated by the woreda administration". Similar to this proclamation, the valuation of compensation in Sululta area is carried out by a committee consisting not more than five individuals. Committee arrangement and all other process of the valuation and decision concerning compensation entirely belong to the Sululta land administration authority. According to an officer in Sululta land administration bureau who was principally interviewed for this issue said that, "the issue of land expropriation and evaluation of compensation is not limited to a single person. It is a collective decision and agreement of a committee together with dispossessed person. Thus, the committee consists of 3-5 individuals including concerned engineer, one or two government officials most of the time from land management bureau, kebele leader and the evicted person. An interview was also held with local farmers on the structure of the compensation valuation committee and the whole process of the valuation. Accordingly, the local farmers did not deny the structure of the committee. What they did not agree with was the word of the officer which says "valuation of

compensation is a collective decision and agreement". Local farmers argue that all decisions in land expropriation and evaluation of compensation are in the hands of the authorities, our position is tolerating and utilizing their order whatever it is. The implication here gives the impression that government authorities cover a lion share position in decision making of the valuation without consent of the local people. This is further confirmed by the contradictory interviews results and information gathered from both government officials and affected farmers. The government officials told me that the agreement reached during discussion on the issue of compensation was fully at the interest of farmers and farmers were happy with the compensation they are provided. Government officials also asserted that if farmers felt discontented with the decision, they were given the right to appeal to concerned body. Thus, the process is free, fair and democratic in the eyes of these officials. On the other hand, displaced farmers reacted to this opinion saying,

Nothing takes place at our own will, regarding expropriation and compensation. Government is always decision maker, our role is just to accept whatever it is or it will be. They didn't even listen to us during our appeal. This is because government means everything, money, police, court and etc. we are nothing.

One of my informants presented the severity of the situation as follows:

I have received a bid letter from bureau of land management just two months after my possession was expropriated. When I told the news to friends and relatives who got their compensation through such process, many advices me not to go and attend what they are going to say. This is obviously based on their own experience. The secret behind is that whether you attend the meeting or not the amount and type of the compensation is already decided by authorities! Your voice will not bring any change to the decision, neither your appeal.

When we look at the calculation of compensation, it is based on unfair logic. This is, 'the amount of crop used to gain from the expropriated land multiplied by the average price of crop in the last

five years multiplied by ten years'. This calculation was emanated from the federal expropriation and compensation laws and adopted not only by Oromia Regional State but also by all other regional states in the country. Therefore, it is considered as the compensation valuation system ruling all over the country. This evaluation system has several limitations which is affecting interests of local farmers. To analyze these limitations, let us see compensation paid for farmer number 1 (See appendix III) for 4500 m<sup>2</sup> of land. Based on the above calculation it will be;

The average sum of crops used to gain in the last five years × the average sum of price in the last five years × 10.

$$12.72 \text{ quintal} \times 600 = 7636.3 \times 10 = 76,363$$

The compensation was made for a farmer named Adde Gete Bayu who lost 4500 m<sup>2</sup> of land for road construction in 2006 E.C (See appendix III). This procedure has a lot of limitations. First, the idea of 'five years average' market price is unfair. It is obvious that price of crop in Ethiopia is increasing from time to time. Based on this fact, the price of any given crop will be definitely higher in the next ten years than today's price. However, the compensation law is serving local farmers at the average price of the last five years multiplied by the next ten years. This practice has resulted in very low amount of compensation and it seems 'sanctioning the farmers to produce their crop at yesterday price than taking advantage of tomorrow prices'. The second limitation of the compensation law is its ten years term. Earlier we have discussed that farmers and pastoralists have the right to use land for lifetime as well as transfer to their children or other family member even after death. This means, they use the land for life time not for 10 years as provided by the compensation law. Therefore, the amount of compensation served on the basis of 10 years term is again unfair under any circumstance. The third limitation of the compensation is that, there is no division between types of crops; all crops are generalized under the same price. For instance, 600 Birr per quintal for all types of crops and 18 Birr for a bundle of fodder (See appendix III). This compensation was served without any consideration of type and size of the crops and fodder respectively. However, there is a great price difference between different crops. For instance, the price of *teff* is different from the price of maize. Without such consideration local farmers were paid and are paying the same price for different types of crops. The

implication here gives the idea that the amount of compensation served for evicted farmers is not fair and also not enough to recover the shocked livelihood of local farmers. Lack of support and follow up on how to use the already served scanty money make the problem more complex. Thus, the system of valuation of compensation in Ethiopia in general and in the study area in particular is unfair and it remains an issue that needs great reform. Finally, the problematic nature of the system leads majority of farmers to raise questions, appeals and grievances on the evaluation of compensation which will be discussed next.

### **5.3.3 Appeals and Grievances**

Having the above inappropriate and unfair system of land expropriation and ways of valuation of compensation, it is not surprising to hear appeals and grievance cases. Starting from (1960) as stated in the Ethiopian civil code, government provides the right to present appeal for every person not satisfied with the amount of compensation including at court level. Proclamation 455/2005 of the federal land expropriation and compensation also states that “where the holder of an expropriated urban landholding is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation, he may lodge his complaint to the administrative organ established by the urban administration to hear grievances related to urban landholdings.” Based on this provision, if the owner or holder has a grievance on the amount of the compensation, he/she may petition to the administrative “compensation grievance hearing committee” established within the woreda or municipality. The compensation grievance hearing committee, after investigating the matter may either affirm the amount or order re-evaluation of assets. If the person is dissatisfied with the decision of the grievance hearing committee, he may appeal to regular appellate court or municipal appellate court within 30 days from the date of the decision. Most of the complaints and appeals of farmers emerge from either the low amount of compensation or improper measurement of expropriated land. Improper measurement has to do with errors made by surveyors when they measure the land area. However, most of appeals and grievances of farmers in Sululta is limited to only amount of served cash compensation. According to informants, appeals and grievances related to improper measurement of land is unacceptable by the administration or committee.

Comprising the above mentioned rights of presenting appeals and grievances, almost all of the informants interviewed under this topic are less interested, hopeless and unwilling to present their cases further. A lot of efforts have been made to investigate the intention behind this. The result shows that lack of knowledge to follow the judicial process, intimidation from government side and being hopelessness towards future life are some of the main reasons preventing local farmers from presenting their cases further. Farmers are suspicious about the practical implementation of the law. For instance, one of my informants said "I don't think they are going to read my petition, I also don't think they know the existence of laws that protect the right of farmers. The law is on the paper, the officers are on their seat and we are here with our problem!" This expression sounds enough to understand how much local farmers are suspicious about laws, policies and regulation ruling land related issues.

The number of informants who got response to their appeal is quite few compared to those still ongoing and those who didn't get any response. In particular, out of 22 interviewees, only 4 are satisfied with the response to their appeal while 15 interviewees got response but remain discontented. The remaining 3 never got response from the committee. Three interviewees with latter case explained that "every time we came to the bureau we are sent back with appointment, we came from far away spending both time and money. We are about to lose our hope. It is something intentionally done to make us tired of following the case". There are also intimidation cases reported by informants, most probably from government side. Let us see the following one.

#### Case 5.4

Every day I go to the bureau of land management, the guards refused me to enter; they say there is a meeting and no one is in office, you can come another time. I have realized the problem later on when I repeatedly received such command from the guards on the gate. Telling another reason to the guards on the gate, one day I managed to enter the compound. Then I proceed to the concerned office in the compound. Surprisingly, the first person I got in the office was the officer whom I have been told to be out of the town! The officer got nervous when he saw me in front of his

office! He immediately calls one of the guards and asked how I get inside. Asking apology for his mistake, the guard ordered me to leave, but I refused. Later on I have sent back to come after 6 days. However, prior to my appointment day I received verbal and actual intimidations!' finally I gave up everything. It is difficult to argue with government.

These situations show that farmers' problem in the study area is not a single problem; rather it is deep rooted and multidimensional ranging from absence of basic needs up to loss of livelihood asset.

## Chapter Six

### 6. Conclusion and the Way Forward

#### 6.1 Conclusion

Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of our generation. We all are in the era of urbanization than ever before. Urbanization is increasing at accelerated rate in developing countries than in developed countries. Likewise, urban areas in Ethiopia are expanding and over spilling into the newly establishing urban areas located in between urban and urban fringe. For instance, Sululta town is changed from rural to urban center within a decade. Urbanization has both positive and negative consequences on human life. The positive and negative side of urbanization is determined by approaches, policies and regulations towards a given urban development. Well planned and well managed urban development can bring about positive outcome. This type of urbanization has several advantages. It enhances the areas infrastructure such as road, water supply and health center. It attracts and facilitates industrial development which directly leads to economic development. Reversely, unplanned urban development has a potential to cause enormous negative impact on human life. As we have seen in the study area, these negative impacts include displacement, joblessness, food insecurity, homelessness and etc. The farming communities in Sululta town are victims of these negative impacts of unplanned urbanization taking place in their locality. They lost their original way of life particularly agricultural practices. Local farmers are dispersed from their original habitat. As a result, their livelihood was demolished in all aspects socially, culturally and economically. From Socio-cultural point of view, their social relationships and other cultural practices are violated, dishonored and even abandoned. Economically, their income is diminished comparing to what they used to earn before the urban expansion. Despite such multi-dimensional negative impact, there are some positive outcomes emerged along with urban development in to the area. This includes infrastructure development and better social services such as road, electricity, water supply, health services, financial services and etc. This improvement and positive outcomes can be tangible evidence for the planning and management side of urbanization that well planned urbanization program can bring sustainable development with disturbing the existing livelihood.

In order to cope with the new urban life, local farmers have adapted different strategies. The first of such strategies include changing occupation from agriculture to non-agriculture. As a result local farmers are dispersed over different non agricultural activities such daily labor, trade and employees both in government and private companies. However, because of lack of modern education, many of them failed to get access to job opportunity in urban setting which required professional and skilled man power. This situation forced most of the local farmers to choose daily labor than the two above mentioned occupations'. Young people and people with old age who cannot engage in daily labor also adapt begging as living strategies. Women on the other side also adapt their own living strategies such as selling of fruits, tea and coffee, maidservant job such as cleaning service in factories, hotels and private houses. Evicted farmers of both sexes are unhappy with their current livelihood strategy both in terms of satisfaction and income. The income they are earning from their current occupation is far less than what they used to gain from their fields. The problem of farmer's livelihood in post expropriation or displacement was escalated by absence of enough and necessary support from government and concerned organizations.

Local people have no or little participation in the overall development process of the study area. Some people have no idea about what is going on in their locality at all. Despite the countries land tenure policy which clearly states notification time prior to land expropriation, farmers' holding is expropriated without any prior notification and in some cases land is expropriated in the physical absence of the holders. As a result, majority of farmers in the study area gave up their holding through forceful mechanisms such as intimidations and sanctions. This kind of expropriation system, as shown in the case studies, causes unnecessary conflict between security forces and local people. In this case, the land expropriation system in the study area is not in respect of local farmers' land use and holding rights provided by law. The same holds true in the cases compensation and other package benefits for expropriated land. The land tenure policy of Ethiopia in general and that of the study area in particular issued that adequate compensation must be paid to an evicted person for both movable and non-movable properties damaged as a result of the expropriation within specified period of time. The policy also states that the evicted person has the right to appeal if he/she is not satisfied with provided compensation. However, compensation method in Sululta town is different from what has been provided for in the

proclamation. Local farmers' are not getting enough and fair compensation for their expropriated properties. In addition to this, their right to present appeal and grievance is under pressure of local administration and many cases of appeals and grievances remain fruitless because such pressure which include oral and physical intimidation. This situation as shown in the study causes less fear and suspension among farmers' in presenting their appeal and grievances on compensation issues. Therefore, most of compensation process (from estimation to final payment) in the area is taking place without consent of evicted farmers', the action which against the law of the country.

Generally speaking, the development process in Sululta area is going at the expense of local people specially farmers who are the most vulnerable part of the society. Farmers suffered a lot in the name of urban development. Thousands gave up their holding, original occupation, and dispersed over different activities. As a result, agrarian livelihood is highly exploited in several ways. Many of the working systems are not only against the right and interest of farmers, but also rules, regulations and laws of the country.

## **6.2 What should be done to reduce the Adverse Impacts the Urban Expansion has on Farming Community's Livelihood?**

As part of development endeavor, urbanization must be the program in which all parties are advantageous. Urban development shouldn't be implemented at the expense of local lives under any circumstances. However, this study has shown that urban development in the study area is going on at the expense of local farmers and devastating their socio-cultural and economic interests. Therefore, the following intervention mechanisms are suggested for all concerned bodies to improve policies, regulations as well as implementation of urban development program in Sululta town in the way it addresses the right and interest of local farmers.

1. Even though local farmers have legal and constitutional rights that allowed them to participate and became part of any development action in their region, local administration had not make the farming community to participate in such issues like urban expansion program from its beginning to implementation. Local people are the

owner of both good and bad things that will happen in their vicinity. Therefore, any development effort will not go anywhere without local people consent and participation. For this fact, urban expansion program in the study area should consider the right, interest and overall participation of local farmers'.

2. As repeatedly mentioned in the study, local farmers have a constitutional right to land. However, whenever their holding is expropriated for the public interest then, these farmers have a legal right to claim for commensurate compensation for property lost and a livelihood interrupted. However, the study had shown that the compensation offered to this community was neither considered the farmers interest, nor was it commensurate, but it was very much subjective to arbitrary decisions by a few local administration. Thus, farmers' rights were violated and their livelihood remains unsecured. So, compensation to this community should be based on the rules and regulations provided by law.
3. The study had analyzed the current working system of the study area when it acts against the regions rule of law in expropriation, compensation and other urban development issues. For instance, local farmers are subjected to accidental expropriation and displacement despite the countries land tenure policy which granted farmers the right to know about the expropriation prior to its implementation. In this case, government officials must be aware of rules and regulations and conduct accordingly. In addition, when compensation is paid for expropriated land, it shouldn't be in the interest local officials as revealed in the study. Compensation must fit the need and interest of local farmers' both in amount and in kind. This means, if cash compensation is not farmers interest, they must provide with another option such as resettlement. But, if the money compensation is only option, then it should be effected after the provision of trainings and other capacity building services to this farming community on how to use money, how to lead, manage and adopt themselves to the new urban life.
4. Given the different laws, policies and programs, as well provisions of international treaties to which Ethiopia is a signatory, the right to basic needs such as shelter, food or

job could be said one of the fundamental rights under the national law. It seems to be therefore, a logical fallacy attempting to ensure the right to shelter, food security and job opportunity among agrarian community without maintaining their right to land which is a common denominator to all components of their livelihood. Conversely, this study examined that there was no solid and formal laws and regulations in the study area which operates expropriation and compensation which is making the farmers case get worse. Thus, as it is obliged by international laws to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of its citizen to food and other basic securities, the government had better to formulate and enforce laws and policies which setup urban development programs and activities run across their equilibriums then by ensuring equality among the development stakeholders.

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## Appendix I

### 1.1 A questionnaire guide prepared to collect data from farmers.

#### Part I. Background of the respondents

1. Town \_\_\_\_\_

2. Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

3. Age \_\_\_\_\_

4. Sex:    A. Male        B. Female

5. Level of education:

A. Illiterate            D. Junior (7-8)

B. Read and Write    E. Secondary (9-12)

C. Primary (1-6)      F. Tertiary

6. Family size:

A. Male        B. Female        C. Both

#### Part II: Participation in expansion program

1. Were you aware of the urban expansion program in your area?

A. Yes

B. No

2. If "Yes", how?

A. Through public orientation

B. Through official training

C. Both

D. Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you participate in decision making process in the implementation of urban expropriation program?

- A. Yes
- B. No

4. If "Yes", what were the benefits you obtained because of participation?

- A. Raised own interest
- B. Expressed own opinion
- C. Created access to benefit packages
- D. Created opportunity to means of livelihood
- E. Nothing
- F. Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did you have your representatives in decision making on benefit packages allotments?

- A. Yes
- B. No

6. If "Yes" how was the representation made?

- A. Through community institution
- B. Through elected community
- C. Through individual interested group
- D. Through Kebele administration
- E. Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

7. Who were the main decision makers in determining the amount of benefit packages to the community?

- A. Government body
- B. Local community committee
- C. Both
- D. Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

8. Do you generally support or oppose expansions policy and process of the town?

- A. Strongly support
- B. Support with conditions
- C. Strongly oppose
- D. Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

9. What conditions did you consider while supporting, if your response for question number "8" above is "B"?

- A. Participatory and willingness based
- B. Promissory and institutional based
- C. Both
- D. Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

10. What conditions did you consider while strongly opposing, if your response for question number

Number "9" above is "C"?

- A. Expressing grievances and appeals through participation
- B. No participation at all
- C. Both
- D. Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Part III: Benefit of expansion for farming community?**

1. What was the base of your livelihood before the coming of urbanization?

- A. Farming on land
- B. Raising cattle
- C. Fodder production
- D. Forestry
- E. All
- F. Others specify \_\_\_\_\_

2. What benefit packages had you been promised when you were asked to leave the land?  
(Multiple answer possible)

- A. Cash compensation
- B. Housing plots
- C. Access to services
- D. Job opportunities
- E. Training to develop skill
- F. No promise
- G. Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which of the benefit packages did you get at last?

- A. Cash compensation
- B. Housing plots
- C. Access to service
- D. Job opportunities
- E. Training to develop skill
- F. All
- G. None
- H. Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

4. What was your reaction to the kind and amount of compensation (benefits) you received?

- A. Satisfied
- B. Indifferent
- C. Dissatisfied
- D. Other Specify \_\_\_\_\_

5. If your answer is "C" for the above question, did you apply to a concerned body?

- A. Yes
- B. No

6. If "Yes" what response did you get?

- A. Very satisfactory
- B. Unsatisfactory
- C. Satisfactory
- D. Very unsatisfactory

7. Did you get any training on how to use the benefit packages provided to you?

- A. Yes
- B. No

8. If "Yes" in which of the following trainings did you participate?

- A. Private business development, management and supervision
- B. Financial management
- C. Basic entrepreneurship
- D. Technical training for means of livelihood

9. Did you get any advisory support from any institutions after displacement or/and dispossession?

- A. Yes
- B. No

10. Do you think that you become the user of new services because of urbanization?

- A. Yes
- B. No

11. If "Yes" which ones?

- A. Road
- B. Electricity
- C. Water supply
- D. School

- E. Market
- F. Clinic and other health institution
- G. Telephone
- H. Credit service
- I. Recreation
- J. All
- K. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Part IV: Impact of urban expansion on the livelihood of peri-urban agricultural community and their coping mechanisms.**

➤ **Impacts on Farmers'**

1. What was the effect of the expansion programs you faced before their actual implementation?
  - A. Frustration because of lack of orientation on where and how to live in urban settlement
  - B. Inadequate attention from the administration in community development activity
  - C. Inadequate provision of new skills and knowledge on urban way of life
  - D. All
  - E. other, specify \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What was your major means of income before land expropriation?
  - A. Agricultural
  - B. Non agricultural
  - C. Both
  
3. What was the average annual income you used to get before land expropriation?
  - A. 10,000-15,000 birr
  - B. 15,000-20,000 birr
  - C. 20,000-25,000 birr
  - D. 25,000-30,000 birr
  - E. 30,000-& above birr

4. What is the average annual income you are gaining after land expropriation?

- A. 10,000-15,000 birr
- B. 15,000-20,000 birr
- C. 20,000-25,000 birr
- D. 25,000-30,000 birr
- E. 30,000 & above birr

5. What was the total asset possession of the household before and after expropriation/displacement/ dispossession?

**Before    Now**

A. land (in ha)	___	___
B. Oxen (#)	___	___
C. Cows (#)	___	___
D. Sheep (#)	___	___
E. Poultry (#)	___	___
F. Horse (#)	___	___
G. Monkey (#)	___	___
H. House (in room #)	___	___
I. Others _____		

6. What was the degree of your cultural practice and social relationship within your community before your land expropriation/ displacement?

- A. Very high
- B. High
- C. Moderate
- D. Low
- E. Very low

7. What is your cultural practice and social relationship now?

- A. Very high
- B. High
- C. Moderate
- D. Low
- E. Very low

8. Which group in your family are more disadvantages because of urban expansion in to your vicinity?

- A. Male
- B. Female
- C. Youth

9. Provide a reason for any of your choice for question number "8" above?

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### ➤ Coping Mechanisms

1. What was your major means of income after land expropriation?

- A. Agricultural
- B. Non agricultural

2. If your response for question number "1" above is "B", in which of these activities have you engaged yourself?

- A. Raising own business
- B. Serving in some one's house
- C. Migration to far areas of urban centers
- D. Employees in government or private institution
- E. Daily labor in the city
- F. Begging
- G. Others specify \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you believe that you get jobs easily these days than before?

A. Yes

B. No

4. If "No" is your response for question number "3" above, why?

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5. Do you have a job now?

A. Yes

B. No

6. If "Yes" what type of job is it?

A. Self employed

B. Employed in government organization

C. Employed in private business

D. Daily labor

E. Other, Specify \_\_\_\_\_

7. Do you have any other source of income today?

A. Yes

B. No

8. If "Yes", which of these?

A. Income from house rent

B. Remittances

C. Farm land income from else where

D. Supplementary small and micro enterprises

E. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

9. What did your family decide to do after land expropriation?

A. Raise common business

B. Follow each of their livelihood strategy

C. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

10. Did you succeed in your decision?

A. Yes

B. No

11. What do you think are the major problems you and your family faced while coping up with the urban livelihood strategies?

A. Lack of knowledge in financial utilization

B. Lack of due follow- up from the concerned institutions

C. Lack of skill (knowledge) for job opportunity

D. Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

12. In your opinion, who is responsible to improve the current status of your livelihood?

A. Government

B. NGOs'

C. Investors

D. Me and my family

E. All

13. What better ways are there?

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## 1.2 An interview guide prepared to collect data from farmers.

### Part I. Background of the respondents

1. Town \_\_\_\_\_

2. Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

3. Age \_\_\_\_\_

4. Sex:    A. Male        B. Female

5. Level of education:

- A. Illiterate
- B. Read and Write
- C. Primary (1-6)
- D. Junior (7-8)
- E. Secondary (9-12)
- F. Tertiary

6. Family size:

- A. Male
- B. Female
- C. Both

**Part II Interview question**

1. How do you perceive urban development in Sululta?
2. What is the major positive or negative impact of urban development on your livelihood?
3. What was your reaction when you were asked to give away your possession as a result of urban expansion?
4. How do you find to adapt a new livelihood?
5. Explain if there is any support you get from government in adapting the new livelihood?
6. Is there any change on the degree of your cultural practice and social relation before and after urban expansion in your locality?

**1.3 An Interview guideline prepared to collect data from government officials**

**Part I: Background of Respondent**

1. Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_  
Kebele \_\_\_\_\_
2. Level of education \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your position in this organization \_\_\_\_\_
4. Year of services in this organization \_\_\_\_\_

## Part II: Interview question

1. What do planning deals with urban expansion?
2. Is the city expansion rate going as per the plan?
3. What do you think is/are the reason if your response is "no" for question number 2?
4. Have the pre- settlers been made participant of planning and implementation programs?
5. What factors do you believe, are causes for urban expansion?
6. What benefits and compensations have been given so far or promised to agricultural community whose livelihood is affected by urban expansion?
7. Do you believe the given or promised benefits compensations are enough to farmers while considering farmers economic back ground, living cost and land productivity?
8. If your response is "no" for question number 7, what has so far been planned to improve the beneficiary ship of farmers from the city expansion?
9. Have the dislocated and dispossessed community been given any training, orientation and Institutional supports in such a way that they can easily sustain their livelihood in newly Changed urban way of life?
10. As a government body, what is your organization's role to minimize negative impacts of urbanization on farming community livelihood?

**Appendix II: List of investments and investors in Sululta town**

No	Name of Investors	Type of Investment	Land cover (ha)	Year (E.C)
1	Aba Oliy Ahimad	Agro Industry	0.34	24/3/01
2	Ababaw Asfaw	Hotel	0.13	28/1/2001
3	Abarra Hunde	Hotel	0.20	27/5/2000
4	Abarra Mosisa	Super Market	0.07	10/4/1999
5	Abasha Qana PLC	Nursery School	0.40	15/5/01
6	Abebe Baqala	Hotel	0.20	19/8/98
7	ABBARCL Petroleum	Gas Station	2.00	22/5/04
8	Abbay Danyawu	Commercial Center	0.20	22/11/95
9	Abbi Katama	Hotel & Recreation	0.22	24/3/09
10	Abdulaziz Umar	Commercial Center	0.23	6/8/2000
11	Abebe Kebede	Commercial Center	0.50	21/6/03
12	Abraha Giday	Depot	0.13	3/8/1999
13	Abraham Warqina	Recreation	1.00	3/3/2002
14	Adanu PLC	Hotel	0.44	5/5/1998
15	Adanu PLC	Dairy Farm	0.50	20/5/97
16	Adam Seidu	Hotel	0.08	30/6/2004
17	Adana Hagos	Depot	0.13	3/8/1999
18	Addunya Galatu	Commercial Center	0.15	26/9/01
19	Adunya Galatu	Slaughter House	0.30	27/2/01
20	Alam Atakilti	Depot	0.13	1/7/2002

21	Alamayahu Agafari	Hotel & Recreation	0.20	14/3/01
22	Alamu Lagassa	Textile Factory	0.60	30/1/02
23	Alamu Dame	Pastry	0.10	28/7/01
24	Alganash Tufa	Recreation Center	0.15	13/3/2000
25	Allied Chemical PLC	Factory	1.00	17/7/01
26	Almaz H/Waldi	Hotel	0.12	23/11/99
27	Almtsahay Mokonon	Hotel	0.15	12/10/1999
28	Amarech Askala	Commercial Center	0.25	17/06/01
29	Amsala Addis	Hotel & Recreation	0.70	19/07/98
30	Asmara Kibirat	Hotel	0.16	18/9/2000
31	Asafa Gazahany	Dairy Farm	0.40	20/10/2000
32	Asaffa Ayala	Depot	0.13	3/8/1999
33	Asaffa Gizacho	Hotel & Recreation	0.08	19/10/01
34	Asagadach Dajane	Textile Factory	4.10	9/3/2002
35	Asagadach Mashasha	Poultry Farm	2.50	X
36	Asfaw Mekasha	Hotel & Restaurant	0.20	2/3/1989
37	Asrat Kabbada	Recreation	0.25	19/12/00
38	Asteer Iddossaa	Hotel	0.45	30/7/98
39	Aster Takala	Hotel	0.14	25/7/98
40	Athlete Qananisa Baqala	Sport & Recreation	57.4	28/07/01
41	Athlete Qananisa Baqala	Resort	2.00	21/08/03
42	Athlete Baqana Dassalany	Recreation	0.20	9/4/2001
43	Ayinalam Lama	Super Market	0.12	11/2/2002
44	Aynalam Wandimu	Mixed	0.15	29/3/96
45	Ayalach kabade	Super Market	0.19	22/2/200
46	Baca Damise	Hotel	0.10	17/11/2000
47	Balay Asfaw	Super Market	0.11	1/11/2001
48	Balay Industiri PLC	Bottled Water Factory	2.00	10/10/2000
49	Balayinah Zawidu	Workshop	0.45	30/3/98

50	Balachaw Wala	Super Market	0.10	26/4/03
51	Biranu Adinow	Commercial Center	0.94	27/2/01
52	Biranu Diribaa	Recreation	0.30	7/2/2001
53	Birhan Yilma	Depot	0.30	14/01/2005
54	Birhanu G/Tsadiq	Commercial Center	0.20	30/10/03
55	Bogala Takkasta	4 - Star Hotel & Resort	0.20	4/13/2001
56	Bontu Dadhi	Commercial Center	0.30	10/8/2001
57	Burtikan Admasu	Commercial Center	0.45	11/4/1998
58	Burtukan Alamayo	Factory	0.50	6/12/1997
59	Burtukan Baqala	Hotel	0.35	24/8/98
60	Buzu'alam Mosisa	Commercial Center	0.40	17/12/02
61	Balaynash Sahilee	Textile Factory	0.50	13/12/02
62	Chanco Flower	Flower Farm	30.00	25/01/98
63	China Africa Overseas Leather products S.C	Leather Factory	9.00	7/4/2002
64	Danye Araga	Commercial Center	0.30	22/6/03
65	Dafara Abeto	Hotel	0.15	2/13/1998
66	Dani'el Damise	Hotel & Recreation	0.50	14/6/92
67	Daraje Bayana	Edible Oil Factory	0.13	4/4/1998
68	Dawit Habtamu	Commercial Center	0.10	21/11/01
69	Dhaka Bora PLC	Hotel & Recreation	0.20	17/10/01
70	Dhuguma Guta	Recreation Center	0.40	22/5/2000
71	Dr. Baqala Dabale	Hotel	0.15	3/8/1998
72	Dr. Dajane Gamachu	Clinic	0.10	19/5/03
73	Dr. Fisiha Asfaw	Agro Industry	0.90	15/10/99
74	Dr. Hayilu Warqu	Hotel & Recreation	0.35	24/7/96
75	Dr. Hayilu Warqu	Agro Industry	0.66	24/4/96
76	Dr. Masfiin Salamon	Hotel	0.45	15/11/2000
77	Dr. Minwuyelat Muse	Depot	0.16	13/10/99

78	Elemtuu Inegrated Milk Processing	Agro Processing	2.00	19/1/2001
79	Elsabet Baqala	Dairy Farm	2.00	20/3/2000
80	Elsabeet Hunanyaw	Workshop	0.30	28/10/02
81	Fantansh Cala	Commercial Center	0.50	17/7/01
82	Fayisa Rabale	Hotel	0.20	17/10/01
83	Fayisa Ababa	Commercial Center	0.20	25/11/99
84	Firu-Juice International PLC	Candy & Gum Factory	0.90	4/13/2000
85	French Ducks Form PLC	Meat Processing	0.50	X
86	G/Hiwot G/Tsadiq	Super Market & Hotel	0.11	2/3/1998
87	G/Igzahiber G/Mikael	Agro Industry	0.20	16/12/98
88	Ganat Mangistu	Nursery School	0.30	26/7/03
89	Ganat Warqu	Dairy Farm	0.20	26/9/97
90	Getacho Damise	Workshop	0.30	29/10/01
91	Getachoo Makowanit	Lodge	0.40	1/11/2001
92	Getinat Umar	Depot	0.10	13/5/03
93	Getu Alamayo	Store & Office	0.10	26/1/04
94	Gemahalo Marble PLC	Marble Factory	0.20	30/05/2004
95	Girma Damilow	Workshop & Pension	0.44	14/11/97
96	Girma Tafari	Commercial Center	0.20	21/4/2002
97	Girma Tamasgen	Recreation Center	0.15	17/10/01
98	Girma Yadesa	Commercial Center	0.20	28/1/02
99	Gombore PLC	Commercial Center	0.30	10/12/2002
00	Great Abisiniya	Bottled Water Factory	4.63	25/11/2000
01	Green Furniture Manufacturing PLC	Furniture Factory	0.50	5/8/2001
02	H/Mariyama Dambu	Agro Processing	0.30	16/5/03
03	Habitamu Nigatu	Commercial Center	0.18	7/2/2001
04	Habte Hambisa	Flour Factory	0.20	23/5/88

05	Habte Hambisa	Motel & Fuel Station	0.63	18/12/2000
06	Hagos Lagasa	Industry (Work Shop)	1.00	21/3/99
07	Haragawayin Nagash	Hotel & Recreation	0.15	23/7/97
08	Hayat Milk & Milk Processing	Dairy Farm	0.70	8/7/1997
09	Hayilakiros G/kidan	Depot	0.13	3/8/1999
10	Hayimanot Mangistu	Biscuit Factory	0.20	26/2/02
11	Hayimanot Mangasha	Depot	0.10	13/5/03
12	Henok Getacho	Depot	0.20	7/8/1997
13	Henok Yared	Dairy Farm	0.53	
14	Imabet yasin	Edible Oil Processing	0.25	4/12/1998
15	Ingochaa Food Complex PLC	Industry Center	0.60	25/5/03
16	Ishetu Kabada	Bus Body Assembly	1.00	25/7/98
17	Ishetu Mohamed	Mixed Use	0.20	22/06/01
18	Ethiopia W/Tsadiq	Hotel	0.30	2/13/2002
19	Jambo Impex PLC	Depot	0.23	11/9/2002
20	JESAB & His Family	Depot	0.455	16/5/98
21	JJ Kotari	Flower Factory	30.00	-
22	Kasa Iskindir	Hotel & Resort	1.24	9/6/1996
23	Kababush Tasfaye	Recreation Center	0.43	14/12/2000
24	Kal Soap & Detergent Factory	Agro Industry	0.60	1/12/1998
25	KB PLC	Workshop	0.57	3/8/1999
26	Kibii Badhane	Commercial Center	0.20	14/02/01
27	Kids Link	KG School	12.00	28/9/2000
28	Kifile Bulo	Apple Farm	1.00	7/11/2002
29	Kifile Tafara	Hotel & Recreation	0.23	24/12/98
30	Kolole Kibabawu	Commercial Center	0.21	17/5/02
31	Lawayi Alemayehu	Resort	0.27	13/12/2001
32	Lemlam Yigzaw	Super Market	0.10	7/6/2003
33	Leyan Comfort PLC	Manufacturing Plant	0.30	X

34	Li'ulsagad Dasalany	Pharmacy	0.05	18/4/2000
35	Mahidar Ayimiro	Commercial Center	0.31	6/7/1997
36	Maria Genially & Fahimi Ramadan	Recreational Center	0.15	25/6/02
37	Marqos & Hibist	Dairy Farm	0.05	27/10/03
38	Matiyas PLC	Plastic Factory	0.70	4/5/2003
39	Manbara W/Gorgis	Commercial Center	0.20	8/3/2002
40	Masarat Ragasa	Commercial Center	0.20	28/01/01
41	Masarat W/Tsadiq	KG School	0.15	28/11/2000
42	Masfin Mazgabau	Super Market	0.26	28/1/01
43	Masfin Eliyas & His Sons'	Clinic	0.40	11/2/2001
44	MECAB PLC	Motel Service	0.50	20/11/97
45	Mifitan Abdo	Bottled Water Factory	0.96	12/8/2002
46	Mikiyas Asrat	Commercial Center	0.30	4/4/2002
47	Mintasinot Cane	Hotel & Recreation	0.70	19/5/2002
48	Mokonin Bayana	Commercial Center	0.10	18/3/2002
49	Mulgeta Dasalaw	Candy Factory	0.99	17/11/2000
50	Mulubiran Kasa	Hotel	0.25	7/10/1997
51	Mulugeta Gabayahu	Hotel	0.20	11/1/2003
52	Mulumabet Yirgalam	Commercial Bldg	0.30	18/5/04
53	Muluqan Tadasa	Edible Oil Processing	0.13	4/4/1998
54	Mustefa and Sons PLC	Commercial Center	0.30	17/12/02
55	Nasir Yishak	Milk Processing	0.50	24/12/95
56	Natnael Agro Industry PLC	Agro Industry	1.80	15/3/99
57	Nigatu Tola	Commercial Center	0.18	7/2/2001
58	Nigiru Kibrati	Depot	0.72	18/2/02
59	Niguse Yadate	Commercial Center	0.10	3/3/2002
60	Nile Petroleum Co.Ltd	Petroleum Distribution	1.00	5/9/2003
61	Oromia Water works	Steel Pipe Mill Plant	100.00	17/11/01

162	Kasahn Abaru	Agro Industry	5.00	2/297
163	Rahel Ababa & Sisay Ababa	Depot	0.15	21/2/2000
164	Root Academy	Nursery school	0.20	12/2/2001
165	Rut Yadesa	Hotel	0.40	12/1/2001
166	Rut Yadesa	Business Center	0.50	14/12/2000
167	Sayiman Ariya	Hotel	0.21	3/5/2003
168	Salah Abadir	Workshop	0.21	12/7/1998
169	Salamon Ragasa	Hotel	0.21	10/6/1998
170	Samu'el Bishaw	Petroleum Distribution	0.30	24/5/03
171	Samuel Lama	Pension	0.15	28/1/01
172	Samu'el Xaso	Furniture Factory	0.16	7/2/2004
173	Sasahu Kifle	Hotel	0.18	2/13/1998
174	Satelayit Park PLC	Recreation	1.10	X
175	Selam Wandimaganyahu	Guest House	0.30	22/10/03
176	Selamawit Getahun	Hotel & Recreation	0.34	8/11/1997
177	Selamta Farm PLC	Eco Tourism	6.50	20/8/02
178	Sets General Trading PLC	Aluminum Profile MFG	1.00	11/5/2004
179	Shitahun Warqat	Hotel & Recreation	0.32	23/3/01
180	Shitaye Baqala	Workshop	0.44	21/6/03
181	Silashi H/Mariyam	Workshop	0.50	19/03/98
182	Simanyish Nagash	Plastic Factory	0.14	14/11/02
183	Sitina Juhara	Commercial Center	0.30	22/11/02
184	Solomon Diriba	Recreation	0.57	14/12/2000
185	Sosina Baqala	Super Market & Snack	0.11	2/3/1998
186	SOS Real Estate Development	Real Estate	0.50	26/5/02
187	Sr. Mulalem Girma	Commercial Center	0.20	20/2/01
188	Surafel G/Tsadiq	Boarding School	1.50	2/4/2000
189	Tamiru Fayisa	Primary School	1.50	27/9/04
190	Taye Mitike	Hotel	0.60	13/11/96

191	Tadasa Dabale	Water Bottling	2.00	16/6/02
192	Tadasa Balayi	Hotel	0.30	23/3/01
193	Tasfaye Mamoo	Depot	0.15	7/10/1990
194	Tafari Sima	Commercial Center	0.30	25/8/2001
195	Tagal Ishetu	Commercial Center	0.15	5/13/2002
196	Tamaz Food processing PLC	Commercial Center	0.50	2/13/2003
197	Tasfaye Mamo	super Market	0.16	10/1/1999
198	Tasfaayee Mulata	Super Market	0.19	14/3/03
199	Tasfaye Warqu	Hotel & Restaurant	0.09	21/1/97
200	Tasfahun Abay	Depot	0.13	3/8/1999
201	Tewodiros Mangiste	Food Processing Factory	0.30	25/2/98
202	Tewodiros Taye	Commercial Center	0.09	23/5/03
203	Tibabu Workiye	Entertainment	0.30	1/10/2003
204	Tibrah Abraha	Bldg Materials Trading	0.76	19/7/98
205	Tigist Mokonon	Hotel	0.20	17/2/91
206	Tsadiqu Kibrat	Commercial Center	0.49	10/10/1998
207	Tsige Shikur	Hotel	0.21	20/5/97
208	Tsige Warqu	Hotel & Recreation	0.14	3/9/1997
209	Gamta Salale S.C	Agro processing	2.00	23/11/02
210	Vision Aluminium PLC	Factory	0.27	14/04/96
211	Washiliny Mangasha	Recreation Center	0.12	19/10/2000
212	Adbi Boru S.C	Fodder Processing	0.10	8/12/2002
213	Tuxunyi PLC	Depot	0.10	24/10/00
214	Woserbi Real Estate PLC	Real Estate	10.00	16/11/01
215	Sululta Butchery PLC	Commercial Center	0.13	18/6/02
216	Wandimagany Yilma	Dairy Farming	0.15	15/01/04
217	Waqjira Galata	Agro Industry	1.00	15/6/03
218	Xibabe Birahanu	Commercial Center	0.10	3/3/2002
219	Yafonteks Industry PLC	Textile Factory	2.50	6/1/2001

220	Yaya Africa Athletics Village PLC	Athletics Center	5.84	2/2/2002
221	Yashume Mulata	Super Market	0.30	4/4/2002
222	Yeshe Tsagaye	Hotel	0.15	23/7/2000
223	Yetinayet Baharu	Hotel	0.20	30/6/02
224	Yeshe Emebet Tesema	Hotel & Recreation	0.20	5/6/2004
225	Yeshe Ethiopia PLC	Gas Station	0.30	10/5/2003
226	Yeshe Yilma	Hotel	0.20	14/2/01
227	YBP Petroleum S.C	Gas Station	2.00	X
228	Yetingeta Mulgeta	Hotel & Recreation	0.25	18/12/00
229	Yetim Trading PLC	Depot	0.50	6/8/2000
230	Yirgalem Zawude	Hotel	0.10	17/10/01
231	Yisaq Abdulahi (NOC)	3 Star Hotel & Gas Station	0.32	4/10/2004
232	Yodit Kabada	Hotel	0.90	7/9/2001
233	Yosef G/Hiywot	Shoe Factory	0.21	2/7/1997
234	Zalalam Adunya	Workshop	0.30	29/10/2001
235	Zanabach Asras	Depot	0.15	5/7/1998
<b>Total</b>			<b>371.1 (ha)</b>	

**Appendix III: Sample list of farmers dispossessed and compensation paid from 2004-2006 (EC)**

Farmers name	Land size in M <sup>2</sup>	Purpose of expropriation	Amount of crop used to gain from land	Average Price of crop in Birr	Compensation paid in Birr	
					For 1 year	For 10 years
Gete Bayu	4500	Road construction	12.72 quintals	600	7636.3	76363.4
Shukare Galashee	3682.83	Sululta TVET	184.1415 bel of fodder	18	3314.547	33145.47
Dajane Fikadu	1800	High school project	5.04 quintals	600	3024	30240
Mokonin Tola	4146.1	Sululta TVET	207.305 bel of fodder	18	3731.49	37314.9
Italam Kabada	3160	Fuel station	158 bel of fodder	18	2844	28440
Ararso Dagafa	3592	Not mentioned	10.05 quintals	600	6034.56	60345.6
Chaltu Hordofa	6979	Residential site	19.54 quintals	600	11724.72	117247.2
Alamu Ejersa	6449	Residential site	18.05 quintals	600	10834.32	108343.2
Urgee Sambata	5130	Residential site	14.364 quintals	600	8618.4	86184
Warquu Asaffa	4174.08	Concrete manufacturing	11.68 quintals	600	7012.454	70124.544
Badada Kabada	3178.45	Concrete manufacturing	8.89 quintals	600	5339.796	53397.96
Eshet Kabada	3890	Residential site	10.892 quintals	600	6535.2	65352

Shibire Marami	4184.5	Residential site	11.71 quintals	600	7029.96	70299.6
Dhabi Abarra	3071	Resort	8.5988 quintals	600	515928	51592.8
Raggasa Jatani	4225	Recreation center	211.25 bel of fodder	18	3802.5	38025
Bashadu Nadhi	2311	Water project	115.55 bel of fodder	18	2079.9	20799
Alami Badhane	1938.39	Concrete manufacturing	5.42 quintals	600	3256.5	32565
Wasane Yadate	2721	Concrete manufacturing	7.61 quintals	600	4571.28	45712.8
Ababach Jima	1339	Concrete manufacturing	3.75 quintals	600	2249.52	22495.2
Daraje Dingu	1865	Concrete manufacturing	5.22 quintals	600	3133.2	31332
Ejersa Yadate	13691.4	Land given to Suluta TVET	684.57 bel of fodder	18	12322.26	123222.6
Eshetu Gurme	4146.1	Land given to Sululta TVET	207.305 bel of fodder	18	3731.49	37314.9
Tola Badhadha	2262	Land given to Sululta TVET	113.1 bel of fodder	18	2035.8	20358
Dinqa Dagafa	2190.35	Not mentioned	6.13 quintals	600	3679.788	36797.88
Mitiku Baqala	2509	Not mentioned	7 quintals	600	4215.12	42151.2
Boki Galatu	1380	Not mentioned	3.86 quintals	600	2318.4	23184
Boson Yilma	1865	Not mentioned	5.22 quintals	600	3133.2	31332
Afrase Bulto	1751	Residential site	4.9 quintals	600	2941.68	29416.8
Nagash Dibaba	1832.5	Sululta town water project	91.6 bel of fodder	18	1649.24	16492.4

Ababa Alamu	1832.5	Sululta town water project	91.6 bel of fodder	18	1649.24	16492.4
Balcha Badhane	550.48	Green area project	27.5 bel of fodder	18	495.43	4954.3
Baqala Hordofa	450	Stadium project	22.5 bel of fodder	18	405	4050
Diriba Alamu	1831	Flower farm	5.12 quintals	600	3076.08	30760.8
Fikadu Cala	1354	Investment	3.8 quintals	600	2274.72	22747.2
Dagafu Wakjira	754	Rose flower farm	2.11 quintals	600	1266.72	12667.2
Dirriba Kotu	1076	Flower farm	3 quintals	600	1807.68	18076.8
Agonafir Birhanu	1076	Flower farm	3 quintals	600	1807.68	18076.8
Tsagaye Tekle	7500	Market place	21 quintals	600	12600	126000
Hayle kabada	2000	Market place	5.6 quintals	600	3360	33600
Alamitu H/maryam	1872	Not mentioned	5.24 quintals	600	3144.96	31449.6
Tadasa Hunde	1152.5	Green area	57.6 bel of fodder	18	1037.26	10372.6
Abara Dadhi	397.31	Green area	19.9 bel of fodder	18	357.58	3575.8
Girma Dadhi	807.89	Green area	40.4 bel of fodder	18	272.1	2721
Mitiku Tolosa	1440	Investment	4 quintals	600	2419.2	24192
Ababu Abdi	1100	flower farm	3.08 quintals	600	1848	18480
Dagi Gurmshe	736	Investment	36.8 bel of fodder	18	662.4	6624

Hordofa Kotu	1076	Investment	3 quintals	600	1807.68	18076.8
Dhabi Abara	3071	Residential site	8.56 quintals	600	515928	51952.8
Dawit Anbessa	1995.79	Investment	5.6 quintals	600	3352.93	33529.3

**Note:** Bel is a local unit of measurement for fodder.