ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPNENT STUDIES (CDS)

URBAN EXPANSION AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT ON THE FARMING COMMUNITY: THE CASE OF MERI

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(Environment and Development)

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Table of Contents

Contents **Page**

Chapter Three: Research Methodology, Some Aspects of Addis Ababa City and Study Area Description.

Chapter Four: Study area and Socio-economic Characterstics of Sample respondents

Chapter FIVE: Effects of Addis Ababa city Expansion on the dislocated farmers

Chapter SIX: Conclusion and Recommendation

List of Tables

List of figures

List of Appendices

1. Annex Tables

2. Acronyms

AACA	Addis Ababa City Administration
AAMPO	Addis Ababa Master Plan Project office
AAU	Addis Ababa University
CPRE	Council for the Protection of Rural England
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
EC	Ethiopian Calendar
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HH	Household Head
HHs	Household Heads
IDP	Internally Displaced People
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OPHCC	Office of the Population and Housing Census Commission
ORAAMP	Office for the Revision of the Addis Ababa Master Plan
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UN	United Nations
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNECA	United Nation Economic Commission for Africa
UNHCR	United Nation High Commission for Refugees
WB	World Bank

3. Explanatory Notes of Ethiopian Words/Terms

Areki	Local gin
Birr	Currency of Ethiopia
Dabo and Jigi	Community association in which rural people come together to work or solve their problem.
Dejazmach	Commander of the gate, a politico-military title
Derg	Military Government that Existed in Ethiopia from 1974-1991.
Kebele	The lowest administrative unit in an urban centre.
Kerte	Local term used for measuring land (1 Kerte = 2500M^2)
Mahber	Christian religious association
Iddir	Neighborhood burial association ; mutual help organization
Iqub	Rotating credit association ; saving groups.
Tella	Local beer
Woredas	Is equivalent to district.

Abstract

The Addis Ababa city administration, under proclamation No.3,1994, established a lease holding system according to which investors can lease land areas for commercial and industrial use . The leased areas are acquired through conversion of agricultural and green land occupied by the farmers living in the surrounding of Addis Ababa. Although the city administration believes that the lease land allocation system boosts the market value and proper exploitation of urban land , most of urban expansion projects tend to aggravate the periphery people's impoverishment .

Throughout its history Addis Ababa city has undergone a horizontal expansion pattern. Present expansion program implemented by the city administration is through intervention projects that are large in scale and size. Meri kebele 16 is one of the periphery areas in the city where large projects of residential expansion are being implemented dislocating the farming community from their land . This study mainly investigates the effects of the expansion of the city on the socio-economy and environment of the dislocated farmers from Meri . To fulfill the above objective, household survey, participatory group discussions, key informants interviews and observation were used to assess the situation. The results of the study indicated that the expansion program implementation was not participatory and have impoverished the farming community. The compensation paid to the dislocated was very low to rehabilitate the farmers and negatively affected the livelihood of the dislocated farming community. Better access to school, electricity and clean water are the few benefits which are acquired as a result of urban expansion. The permanent plant coverage is reducing from time to time which results in soil degradation and in addition as a result of improper waste management the area is getting polluted. Furthermore, the study revealed that women and children are major victims to livelihood crisis. The coping mechanism/strategy adopted by the majority of the dislocated farmers is casual that is daily labor, traditional alcohol selling, small trade and farming. Expansion program that may be proposed on, the periphery in the future needs the participation of the community in planning and implementation; so as to reduce the negative effects of dislocation program on the farmers socio-economy and environment.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Ethiopia has long experience in urban settlement like Aksum, Lalibela and Gonder. However, there was no fixed capital until Menelik II occupied the central part of the country and settled at Addis Ababa. Unplanned settlement and slum characterizes Addis Ababa. This character is highly correlated with the historical background of its establishment. Foreigners were experts who prepared master plan for Addis Ababa during the Italian occupation (1935 – 1941) although it's not put in to effect. However, the Italian extended the settlement pattern and left their marks (Horvaty, 1966).

Until 1956, there was an increased population growth in the city that may be due to change in the economic base created during Italian occupation. After liberation (1941), land was given to royals while the farmers become tenants and large areas of urban land have been also allocated to the ability. After the 1974 Ethiopian revolution, the *Derg* nationalized urban land and extra houses and transferred them to public property. The administration and social changes that Derg introduced had brought significant change on the utilization of urban land. No land was provided legally to individuals for any kind of construction, for the improvement of the city or residence. Inner city becomes densely populated with no improvement in house provision to meet the increasing demand. Squatter settlement and illegal land transaction intensified in the peripheries leading to the extension of Addis Ababa to the periphery (Tegegne, 2000).

The increasing demand for residential land use forced the development administration to adopt self-help housing cooperative system. Accordingly the city outskirts which were occupied by farmers were allotted to new settlement for houseless urban dwellers. This new form of urban land expansion to rural farming from their farm land and property, which was a kind of eviction without compensation (Birke, 1997)

After the overthrow of the *Derg* in 1991, the transitional government of Ethiopia introduced free market economy and recognized the problems Addis Ababa is facing in its horizontal growth. It was agreed to limit its horizontal expansion to the place where it was before 1991 and to give due attention to its vertical growth. This was not, however, practiced because of the following reasons.

I. Vertical growth poses problems to bring change in urban development since the majority of Addis Ababa City dwellers are poor to develop the city and can not afford to construct high – rise dwellings

II. Private investors are attracted to Addis Ababa and nearby area as a potential area for investment because of its accessibility to market and its relatively developed infrastructure.

III.The required development plan of action in renewing the city requires space for resettlement area in the periphery.Addis Ababa City administration (AACA, 2000)

The Federal Democratic Republic Government of Ethiopia has considered the urban space as an important element in the overall strategy of the development of the city. The Addis Ababa City Government Charter proclamation number 361/2003 gave full autonomy to the city Administration. This proclamation was meant to empower the City Administration to make the city a suitable urban space for work and residence fulfilling modern standards, maximizing the achievement of its development objectives and coping with time through self renewal. Accordingly, the city Administration put long and short – term plan to alleviate inner city problems and to work on inner city renewal in line with free market economic policy by creating open space for private investment (AACA, 2000). In the process of creating open space in the inner city, urban displacement and relocation of the occupants to the periphery on agricultural and forest land become a necessary which resulted in dispossession and dislocation of farmers.

According to United Nation Center for Humanitarian Affairs (UNCHA) (in IRIN,2003), Ethiopia though among the least urbanized, is facing a massive urban explosion as families move from rural areas to cities . The CSA's (1994) census report indicates that Addis Ababa had 2,112,737 inhabitants in 1994. Ten years later CSA'S (2004) official projections indicate that there were 2,805,000 inhabitants in the city this means; there has been an increase of more than 32 % over the decade at an annual growth rate of 2.87 %. Consequently, Addis Ababa has been expanding fast in all directions eating up the agricultural and forest lands, except little to the northern part due to geographic barrier of the Entoto mountain . This expansion has influenced the surrounding farming communities, often leading to forced displacement (Chalachew,2006).

The overall trend and picture of Addis Ababa's population and area growth pattern indicates that it is the most accelerated growth rate in the world. This accelerated growth is also

accommodated by the conversion of agricultural and forestland to urban settlement. This on going expansion process captures less the views and interests of farmers who were forced to leave their land and property. Therefore, the effect of these processes of urban expansion on the surrounding farming community needs to be clearly known in order to reduce its negative impacts.

1.2 Statement of the problem

At the beginning of 1995 , there were 27 million internally displaced people(IDP) throughout the world (UNHCR , 1996:4). The problem seems to be expanding since about ten million people annually enter the cycle of forced displacement and relocation mainly due to development projects for urban transport infrastructures and dam constructions. Out of these, urban development projects reportedly entail displacement of some six million people every year (Cernea , 1995: 6)

Displacement due to urban sprawls is more significant in the developing countries than the developed one. This is because the majority of the people in developing countries live highly concentrated in the periphery depending on agriculture with fragmented land holdings. This particularly so in Ethiopia where land remains public property and amount of compensation paid, in case of possible displacement, depends on government decision (Tegegne, 1999)

It is obvious that the expansion of city towards the rural community has an advantage due to high land value, access to the urban services and urban rural development linkages. Despite this opportunity, rural communities around the city face problems of socio–cultural, economic challenges, environmental deterioration and land tenure insecurity. Access to and sustainable use of land for agriculture in urban periphery is now becoming a critical issue for many areas of Ethiopia. This indicates that the residents of the rural community around cities face job lessness, land lessness and low access to social service (Fleke, 2003)

Ethiopia is now espousing privatization and investment to bring change in the economy of the country. Although the need for more investment in the Ethiopians economy is justified, the likely negative impact of investments (displacements of original landholder's loss of livelihood means, deforestation, etc) is part of the real worry. The problems of the rural community in urban periphery arise from exclusions of the original settled from the city centre and the

available services and the pressure of city extension on the productive farm land (Berhanu, 2003)

The urban land lease policy is not very friendly to rural households in general and the poor land holders in particular. The policy has not taken into account the lives of rural peasant living in the vicinity of Addis Ababa. As a result, the implementation of the policy has been marginalizing the rural settled peasant communities. (Berhanu, 2003)

The non–farm based economic sector was not developed to abjure those displaced from farming, most of which are unskilled labor. This indicates that the non – integrative type of urban expansion in general has negative effect on those marginalized rural communities and forces them to live in poverty, food insecurity, degraded environment and hopelessness. This is because forced displacement can destroy communities' previous means of livelihood and introduce new way of life that in most cases is less supportive than the previous. Therefore, the livelihood of the *Meri* area farming community need to be studied so as to identify the social, economic and environmental problems and to propose possible recommendations so as to alleviate or reduce the negative impacts that might occurs as a result of urban expansion in their vicinity. This requires an assessment of the existing socio-economic, institutional and organizational structure and dislocation procedures that deal with people who are affected by the expansion of the city with a view to identify gaps and areas for improvement. There are few researchers, like (feleke,2006,Derege 2007,Feyera ,2005) that carried out their study on the impact of expansion of urban centers effect on the periphery rural community's social and livelihood status. So, this study would give additional knowledge on the impact of urban expansion on the socio-economy of the displaced farmers. Moreover, it tries to examine the impact of expansion on the natural environment of the displaced farmers. Therefore, research that assesses the impact of urban expansion on the socio-economy and natural environment of the dislocated farmers is expected to contribute in coming up with new knowledge, which may reduce the negative effects of displacement.

1.3 General objective

- It examines the socio-economic and environmental effects of urban expansion on the dislocated farmers and it tries to assess about the consequences of urban development projects on the dislocated farmers.

1.4 Specific Objective

I. To identify social, economic and environmental effects of urban expansion on the dislocated farmers.

II. To assess the perception of dislocated farmers towards urban expansion.

III. To depict the livelihood strategies of the dislocated farmers in the study area.

1.5 Research Questions

In order to attain the above stated objectives the following research questions are thoroughly investigated.

I. What social, economic and environmental consequences had occurred due to urban expansion?

II. What is the perception of dislocated community towards urban expansion program?

III. What are the main successes of the expansion program?

IV. What are the key problems caused by the expansion program?

V. What are the main opportunities and key threats of urban expansion to the dislocated people?

VI. What livelihood strategies are adopted by the dislocated farmers?

1.6 Significance of the study

Population growth and urban expansion in less developed countries like Ethiopia are issues given due attention by governments and non-governmental organizations. One of the reasons for this attention is the need to control the negative impacts, such as economic, social, political, and environmental problems caused by urban expansion to the periphery population . One of these problems is the under provision of basic infrastructures. These problems are evident in the capital of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa. The city of Addis Ababa is expanding horizontally to the peripheral areas of Western, Southern, and Eastern parts. This horizontal expansion is mainly due to population growth and different infrastructural developments in the city. The Eastern outskirt of Bole sub-city is selected for this study because the area is found in the Eastern side of the city, where urban expansion is going on and the study area, *Kebele* 16 of the sub-city, is one of the *Kebeles* where expansion of the built-up area is taking place.

This study will be valuable in providing information on the causes of urban expansion and its impact on socio-economic and environmental effect on Addis Ababa in general and the study area in particular. Thus, this study will be helpful for policy makers and managers to evaluate

the different development programs and strategies of the city administration and It may initiate the government and city administration to reassess the existing urban expansion effect on the farming community and take positive mitigating measures that improves the situation.

This study would also provide information for those who are interested in further research undertaking on the subject. This study will also indicate priority areas of intervention for concerned government and non-governmental organizations involved under study.

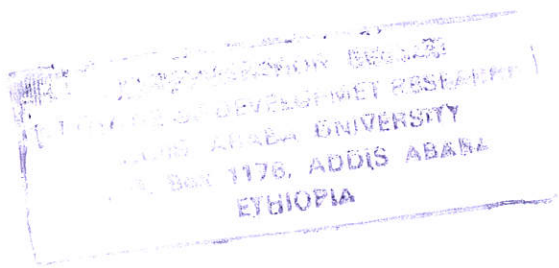
1.7 Scope and Limitation of the study

The geographic area covered by this research was Meri Kebele 16, which is found in Bole sub city of Addis Ababa. Population growth and urban development in the city of Addis Ababa has caused Urban expansion to the periphery which has caused displacement, dislocation and dispossession of the rural farming community in the periphery . The study was based on the sample *Kebele* which is located in the Eastern outskirt of the city in Bole sub-city. The expansion of the city to the outskirts is not only to the Eastern direction, but also to the Southern and Western directions of the city. So, had there been no financial and time constraints, assessing all the expansion areas of the city would have been more important to observe the general picture of urban expansion in Addis Ababa and analyze its socio-economic and environmental impact that have occurred as a result of the urban expansion.

1.8 Organization of the Thesis

The thesis is organized into six chapters. The first chapter introduces statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, the scope and limitations of the study and finally the thesis organization is shown in this chapter. Chapter two deals with review of literature and conceptual background of the study. The third chapter discusses the research methodology that was used in the study. It also describes the sampling procedure used and it shows what kind of data type, data source and tools of data collection were used in addition it also shows the data analysis techniques. Moreover, it describes when and by whom Addis Ababa was established. It also presents Addis Ababa's socio-economic conditions, expansion trends, population growth in different periods, internal migration to Addis Ababa and the land use pattern in the periphery and in addition it also depicts some information about the study area. Chapter four analyzes the socio-economic back ground of the respondents and their awareness level about the expansion program. In addition it analyzes the benefit packages which are promised for the displaced households. Moreover, at the end of this chapter, the response of the community to the beneft packages is

analized. The fifth chapter analyzes the impact of urban expansion on the socio-economy and environment of the study area's displaced community. The final chapter provides the conclusions and recommendations of the study.



CHAPTER TWO
Literature Review and conceptual Model

The following section presents the causes of urban expansion and it also presents the socio-economic and environmental consequences as a result of urban expansion. The last part of this chapter, presents theoretical cases and the two dominant conceptual models that are used for establishing the theoretical argument of this study.

2.1 Causes of Urban Expansion

Urbanization is a worldwide trend. In 1995 some 73 percent of Latin Americans lived in cities making the region roughly as urbanized as Europe and North America. In Asia and Africa one-third of the total population was classified as urban dwellers (UN, 1998).

The expansion of urban to the periphery is derived from two sources namely urban development and urban population increase. The first source is stirred up by the 'economic development projects or industrialization; Space is needed for industry, socio–economic infrastructure, communication, and road networks that require reorganization and redevelopment of the space already inhibited (Cernea, 1995).

This needs for space induces extended urban settlement to rural territory that had been already occupied by rural farming community. Urban growth will then compel displacement, which require intense rehabilitation program.The second reason for urban expansion to the periphery is urban population increment. Natural population growth is a major element in urban growth for all countries, but rural – urban migration contribute even more in many developing countries. Migration contributes fast growth of urban population due to the economic development that attracts people to urban nuclei for commerce, employment and education (Gugler, 1996)

The world population is growing steadily. According to the World Bank, the world population is growing by 200,000 people a day and more than 80 million people every year (WB 2000). Between 1980 and 2000, total world population grew from 4.4 billion to 6 billion. By 2005, at least another billion people were added for a total of more than 7 billion (Masiur 2005; Turkstra and Raithelhuber 2005). In line with this, the UN also reported that "by July 2005, the world population stands at 6.5 billion, about 380 million more than in 2000, or a gain of 76

million annually. By 2050, the world population is expected to reach 9.1 billion" (UN 2005; UNCHS 2001a).

"The increase in the world population has vastly accelerated over the last century. It took the world population millions of years to reach the first billion, then 123 years to get to the second, 33 years to the third, 14 years to the fourth, 13 years to the fifth billion" (Sen 1994; WHO 2000), "and reached a six billion in another 11 years by 1999" (WHO 2000). "During 2005-2050, nine countries are expected to account for half of the world's projected population increase" (UN 2005). In this rapid population growth, urban population is contributing much. Boyle, in explaining the growth of urban population more than the total population, states that: "while the world's population is doubling, the world's urban population is tripling" (Boyle 2004). The most common measure of the rate of urbanization is the annual change in the percentage of the population living in urban areas (Preston 1988).

Every year urban areas gain approximately 67 million people, that is, more than one million people per week. Over the next 30 years virtually, all population growth will take place in urban areas of developing countries which is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.4%, twice the overall annual population growth rate of 1.2% in the developing world (Gilbert 2002; Sunil 2003).

In 1800, only 3% of the world population lived in cities and only one city (Peking) in the world had a population over one million. In 1900, there were 16, the vast majority in industrially advanced countries, and by 2000, there were over 400, of which three-quarters of these are in low and middle-income countries (Ceylan 2000; Paine 2001; Sunil 2003; UNCHS 2002a, cited in Redman and Jones 2004; Montgomery, et al 2004). Cities of 20,000 or more population increased in as much as 132% in the 1800-1850 periods as compared with a total population increase of 29%; increased 193% in 1850-1900 as compared with a total increase of 37%; and increased 239% in 1900-1950 as compared with a total increase of 49% (Breese 1966). The 21st century can be marked by a development, that is, cities are growing to be the homes of almost all of the world's population, if the trend of urbanization continues at the current pace (Minas 2003). According to United Nation Development program UNDP (cited in the WB 2004), by 2015 more than 49% of the population in developing countries is expected to live in urban areas.

In an increasingly urban world, almost half of the world's total population and nearly three-quarters of all westerners live in urban areas. Even though, there are significant variations between individual countries, already 74% of Latin American and Caribbean, 73% of people in Europe, and more than 75% of people in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States live in urban areas. In contrast, Asia and Africa are less than 40% urban (UNFPA 1999).

One of the most significant of all current demographic phenomena and the one that promises to loom even larger in the future is the rapid growth of cities in developing countries. 77% of the urban dwellers of the world in 2025 will reside in less developed regions (UN 1996, cited in Todaro 1997).

As indicted in the above data we can perceive that the world population is increasing fast. People compete for the site first for residence and second for investment depending up on accessibility with in the urban frame work. The structure of local government and its policy may or may not be favorable to the community who are supposed to leave their place of habitual residence to accommodate the increasing investment for the sake of recreational site development (mohan, 1996). Therefore, Urbanization and urban growth has become central problems in the conversion of agricultural land to non – agricultural use.

2.2 Nature of Urban Expansion

Cities keep on growing because of its popularity as a place to live and work, and as a centre of trade, culture, education and birthplace of technological innovation (Oberai, 1993, Carter, 1995,Nuwagaba 1996, Foeken and Mwangi 1998, Adell, 1999). Despite this however, there is no consensus regarding the shape and size of a growing city. Two major arguments are forwarded as to the shape and size of cities. The first argument states that compact cities are important features of sustainable urban development in the future. The compact city has dominated many historic European cities and the European Community was the strongest advocate (Jenks, Burton and Williams 1996:4). A compacting city entails higher density development and helps reduce demand for space and travel distance. Urban residents enjoy lower transport expense and power costs. It also reduces potential farmland encroachment by urban uses and makes most effective use of urban land (Hillman, 1996: 42). The second argument rejects the compact city and argues that compact city is unsustainable and unacceptable since the benefits obtained from compaction do not overweigh the losses to the social, economic and natural environment. Stretton (1996:51) in his study of urban compaction

in Australia argues that loss of urban consolidation is higher than losses from extended urban settlement to the periphery and that solutions lie in reforming transport system rather than imposing compaction to the cities.

There are others who favour neither compaction nor expansion of cities advocating for elements from both views. This argument promotes urban regeneration strategies and new intra-urban environmental initiatives in line with the compact city argument and favours controlled direction of inevitable expansion to the periphery to support a full range of facilities and to the sites that cause the least environmental damage as for the compaction view (Breheny, 1996:32).

Compact city development strategy has more recognition and is recently accepted for social and economic utilization of resources although developing countries rarely exercise compaction. Urban Expansion is mostly uncontrolled that one often sees overcrowding (slum and shanties) and extended unplanned settlement with acute shortage of infrastructure in one part and unutilized or partially developed vacant land on the other part.

2.3 Consequences of Urban Expansion

There is no specific theory to study the effect of urban expansion on rural farming community in the periphery. Scholars in the field of development are rued the issue of urban development a growth from different perspectives. The interaction of urban to rural was described in modernization theories of economic development.

The main paradigm in this regard is the structural transformation model formulated by W. Arthur Lewis in the mid 1950s. The main focus of this model was the transfer of agricultural labor and growth of output and employment to the modern urban industrial Sector through wages that is higher than subsistence agriculture. The theorist postulated that the city offers cost reducing advantages in economic, social and Cultural facilities. However, this structural transformation has historically a great deal of upheaval, conflict, dislocation and human degradation in which the process involves winners and losers .In contrary to this structural transformation theory the dependency theory maintains that cites grow drastically by exploiting and holding back their surrounding regions established economic development in the city is only at the expense of the surrounding areas (Balchin, 2000:58)

The rapid urban expansion in developing countries is usually also cited with unplanned development in the periphery that requires high cost of infrastructure. It is also evident that even in planned activity the development of infrastructure usually does not correspond to the

large tract of land that develops in a low – density pattern. Thus urban expansions subsequently results social, economic and environmental problems to the society.

2.3.1 Social Consequences of Urban expansion

Urban expansion causes displacement dislocation and segregation that result in social fabrics disorder. There is also a possibility of isolation from the city development and sandwiched between the rich creating class difference. This began to accelerate the migration of the disadvantaged groups particularly the farming community who already inhabited the area. Even urban rich or middle class incomers whose income permits to commute perhaps many could be attracted to the liveliness and benefits of the facilities in the centre. Thus the community in the periphery could face problems of survival strategies, solidarity net work, and system of power to which the social and economic activities are linked to their original location (megjia, 1999)

2.3.2 Economic Consequences of Urban Expansion.

In developing countries people are migrating to the urban centers. From the centre, the poor move to the periphery for urban renewal. These areas need provision of infrastructure like road, Power line, water pipes, and drainage line. This requires high development cost draws on the finical capacity of the municipality. In many cases, the municipality can not afforded to provide and people remain deficient of basic menses of services. Because of this most of the residents are exposed to high cost of services to the dislocated rural community in particular and the customer in general. There is also limited work opportunity in such sites. This create an economic challenge on the dislocated and evicted farming community since they loose their means of livelihood (Herington, 1989).

2.3.3 Environmental Consequence of Urban Expansion.

In many of the developing countries urban expansion is at the expense of productive and fertile agricultural farm land and forest. On the other hand, urban expansion is not accompanied by environmental protection system. Urban waste rely on open canals, open drains in the road sides and holes in the ground as regular means of waste disposal particularly in expansion areas. This exposes the dwellers to sanitation related diseases and air pollution. In addition to the farm land, environmental resources such as clean air and water, peace and quite, and access to the countryside are environmental values that the rural farming communities loose due to urban expansion in the periphery (Balchin, 2000)

2.3.3.1 Solid Waste Collection:-

Rapid urbanization in developing countries creates more demand for basic services like solid waste disposal. In many developing country cities, most solid waste is dumped in open sites (Gilbert 2002). When municipal governments do not collect solid waste, poor people often have no choice, but to dispose off their garbage in uncontrolled dumping areas to let it rot where it stands (Ibid). The poorest areas of any city are generally the worst-served by garbage collection service- with heavy consequences for residents. It is estimated that between 30% and 50% of garbage in urban areas of African cities remains uncollected (Mosha 2001). In 2002, "it is reported that, in Addis Ababa city, 290 tones of solid waste was generated every day and of this 65% was collected off while the remaining 35% was not collected (Tegegne 2002), and the solid waste disposal system is not integrated with settlement development and rivers are widely used as disposal sites (Birke 1999).

There are environmental pressure groups to fight such development of city sites to the periphery in developed counties ; for example in England there are national pressure groups like the council for the protection of Rural England (CPRE) , and there is also National Farmers Union (NFU) that seek to protect the farm land against urban encroachment (Hurnington, 1989). In developing countries such social groups are rarely found. Hence, the loss of farm land and forest land with its ecosystem for urban use is free and fast.

2.4 Urban Expansion and The Livelihood strategies in the Urban Periphery

The economies of the developing countries are growing at lower rate than population growth. Especially, fast growing urban population and economic problems have rapidly increased the number of urban poor. Due to lack of alternative means to regular employment, urban poor has several survival strategies. The main strategies are categorized as urban strategies and rural strategies (Foeken and Mwangi 1998: 19). The urban strategy is divided into two urban non-farming strategies and urban farming strategies. The urban non-farming strategies include all income-generating activities outside income derived from agriculture. These are mainly household activities (cooking and washing) and economic activities which include informal enterprises (open air vehicle repair and washing), metal works, carpentry, petty commodity trade, local brew making, prostitution, formal employment, house maid and daily labour. Similarly, urban farming strategies are activities deployed on farm by those who have

access to a piece of land outside or within the city boundaries. "In order to make ends meet, many poor urban households fall back on farming activities, either within the city boundaries or in the rural areas" (Foeken and Mwangi 1998: 19).

"The ability to pursue diversified livelihood strategies is dependent on the basic material and social, tangible and intangible assets that people have in their possession" (Scones 1998:7). From economic point of view assets that is seen as capital from which livelihoods are constructed include natural (land, water and the bio-network), economic/financial (basic infrastructure, cash, credit and saving, tools and technology), human (labour, skill, knowledge, ability and health), and social (institutions, affiliations, social claims and networks) (Scoones 1998:7, Ellis 2000:33-37).
Urban expansion limits the ability of the dislocated farming community to possess asset or capital to diversify livelihood strategies. Livelihood diversification of rural people is dependent on natural capital mainly land and its resources. As urban extends to the periphery and encroaches the rural farmland, this livelihood means is used up

2.5 Theoretical cases

The case study of Meri people, who are found at the eastern outskirt of Addis Ababa is about rural people affected by a development project rather than the more common studies of development displaced people who are moved to a new settlement. Some of the most interesting literature and theoretical debates on planned development were derived from studies of the effects of the construction of big dams on households, which were completely displaced from their land. However, I have sought to relate some of the theoretical debates on development-induced displacement to this case-study of the impact of planned development on Meri people since the models can add considerably to our understanding, of different but related forms of displacement. Since the 1970s, Sustainable Development has become a dominant paradigm guiding development actions with a view to bringing positive change to people's lives. Sustainable development is explained as a beneficial process that carries the idea of economic betterment, greater human dignity, security, justice and equity (IISD, 1992:8)

However, many "development" programs implemented by governments are often in conflict with the interests of local people in many countries (Robertson, 1984:4). Thus, the path to positive change has not been found easy over the past two decades or so. Some countries, communities or affected Population have witnessed serious resource damage and economic

as well as social impoverishment as a result of development practices. Other states have caused impoverishment to their people by forcefully resettling or displacing them. under the name of "development".

The latter problem has led scholars to study the consequence of development under the general theme: "development-induced displacement". As it is stated by Feleke (2006), the negative consequences of involuntary resettlement have been most clearly documented in Africa due to dams constructed on major rivers like Aswan (Nile), Kariba (Zambezi), Akosombo (Volta) and Kaniji (Nigeria). Such studies were made by Adu-Aryee (1993) on the effects of resettlement in Ghana; Brokensha and Scudder (1968) on the effects of resettlement caused by man-made lakes(dams)in Africa; Colson (1971) on the Kariba Dam scheme in Zambia and Zimbabwe; Cernea (1993),(1995),(1996) on involuntary resettlement caused by World Bank financed dam projects in Africa, Chambers (1970) on the impact of the Volta Resettlement project, Lassilly-Jacob (1994) On government-sponsored agricultural schemes that took place in Africa, and Mburugu (1994) On the displacement of people by the Kiambere hydro-electric project in Kenya.

These studies, in one way or another, have revealed the fact that the various infrastructure projects have directly and indirectly disrupted the lives of subsistence farmers, pastoralists, fishermen and people living downstream. These projects also forced rural people to move from their home areas and lose their properties, jobs and, above all, to be separated from family members. when we come to the categorization of development induced population displacement, Some scholars broadly categorize development induced population displacement in Ethiopia into four (Piguet,2004).

This categories include dam construction projects , agricultural development projects , national park conservation and the urban expansion projects . Agricultural development projects are experienced during the imperial period that displaced peasants for large scale state and private farms. The Hydroelectric power dam construction in Ethiopia too brought population displacement during the imperial times and continue relocate people in present days . (see Kassahun , 2001)Moreover the intention to create or enclose national parks and implement urabn expansion projects inflicted displacement on many people (Tadesse ,2004: 433; Feleke , 2004:479-508). However the topic is not yet sufficiently explored when it comes to the impact of urban expansion effect on the displaced peoples socio-economic and their living environment.

Cernea (1995:60-64) himself wrote a few cases on urban population relation based on the Asian experience . He discussed about three projects namely Jakarta Urban Development , Shangai Environmental Improvement and the Yacyrla Dam projects . The Jakarta Urban Development was aimed at upgrading arterial roads , road construction on city's peripheries and improvement of traffic management .

With the Jakarta Urban Development project came the inevitable demand for land so that roads would be constructed . Roads were to be widened in areas with high populatin density . This project was estimated to affect 10,000 households and businesses . Although the road widening, for instance only demanded a narrow strip 2 to 4 meters of land along the project affected communities , it affected the dwelling and job of more than 40,000 persons . In fact all these project affected people need to be relocated. But, even those , who did not undergo relocation , had their house plots or business areas reduced . The poorest inhabitants especially the renters and occupants with out formal titles were the most affected groups. Cernea argues in this case that the basic weakness of this urban development project lies at project design phase that there was no well organized resettlement plan for the displaced people (Cernea1995:61)

Out of the various experiences that have been accumulated from the numerous case studies, two dominant models have emerged to explain the theoretical underpinnings of development-induced displacement. These models, which are discussed below, are now used as pillars for establishing the theoretical argument of this study.

2.5.1 Conceptual Model

a) The Scudder-Colson Stage model

Among the early models for understanding, resettlement is the Scudder–Colson Model. The model emphasis the stress brought by resettlement and attempt to set stage that resettlement involves until the communities will come back to displacement related stress –free life like the pre re-settlement period. The underpinning assumption is that communities undergo the experience of resettlement in the same general way regardless of their socio-economic and cultural background.(Scudder–Colson,1982 in Kassahun ,2001:18)

Nonetheless, scholars challenged the Scudder-Colson model on its universal validity. In addition, the attempt to view society as an organic entity is another gap indicated by researchers. Anthropologists such as Taddesse (1995), Feleke (1999), Kassahun (2001) and many other argue that the model has limited explanatory power for the Ethiopian experience of villagization, periurban population displacement, and population relocation by hydropower

dam projects. These studies indicated that all households were not uniformly affected in the process. There had been variation among individuals as well as households in adaptive response. The Scudder–Colson model fails as well to explain the difference government policies would make in worsening or improving conditions for the displaced people.

Woldeselassie (2004,77) has another important case from his fieldwork in Metekel resettlement site. Instead of the stress emphasized and the five stages proposed by Scudder–Colson model, peasants joined the resettlement scheme with joy. In fact, the secret behind their joy was the false promise given by officials. The promise even led the peasants to sell their properties accumulated over generation. But their joy soon faded away following the disintegration of their social institutions, production system and adaptive mechanisms.

Woldeselassie (2004) called this early phase the first phase that disintegrated the social institutions of resettlers and impoverished their livelihood resources. This first phase is a time when mixing with people from different ethnic, linguistic and religious background created a problem for maintaining pre-settlement functions of social institutions. After looking for the way out from painful initial phases at resettlement site, resettlers reconstructed their disintegrated social institutions. "The rearticulating of social institutions in turn played central role in the process of resettlers' livelihood adaptation, reducing uncertainties in their daily lives and recovering stable livelihood adaptation of resettellers. Hence, the livelihood adaptation of resettlers' has been facilitated and propelled with the re-articulation of social institutions" (Woldeselassie, 2004:89). In general, many scholars expressed their concern over the limited applicability of the model across cultures especially in the Ethiopian experiences.

b)Michael Cernea's IRR model

The Impoverishment Risk Reconstruction Model (IRRM) tries to analyze how displacement due to development projects impoverishes people. According to Cernea(1995:57-58),displacement deprives the displaced in many ways unless the process is properly handled. Physical distance between relocation site and the previous residence are nonetheless assumed to reduce the undesirable effects of impoverishments. The main idea in this sense is that short distance allows the displaced to hold to their prior jobs and maintain social contact with their original neighbor. However, the relocation site for a large group of relocates are not available near by the original site in most cases. This condition pushes the relocation site to the peripheries and makes the relocatees situation severe. According to The Impoverishment Risk Reconstruction Model, the impoverishment effect by development

projects is not limited to tangible economic losses alone. It is manifested in social and cultural disruptions of neighborhood ties and kinship networks. These effects entail non-quantifiable social and economic costs in the form of loss of access to mutual help, child care arrangements and so on. There are eight potential risks of impoverishment that Cernea warns about while relocating people. The first is the obvious risk of landlessness since development projects usually remove people from their lands. Secondly, joblessness is lose of wage employment that include landless laborers, artisans or small businessmen. The other risk is homelessness. This occurs when and where people lose housing or shelter. Homelessness also occurs when compensation for demolished shelter is paid at value of the shelter during property value assessment instead the replacement value assessment. Marginalization is another risk which occurs subsequent to loss of economic power. It also happens when there is a drop in social status and downward slide of resettler's self-confidence. Moreover, displacement causes stress psychological trauma and relocation related illness entail the risk of increased morbidity and mortality. The other three risks are food insecurity, loss of access to common property and finally social disarticulation (Cernea,1997:32)

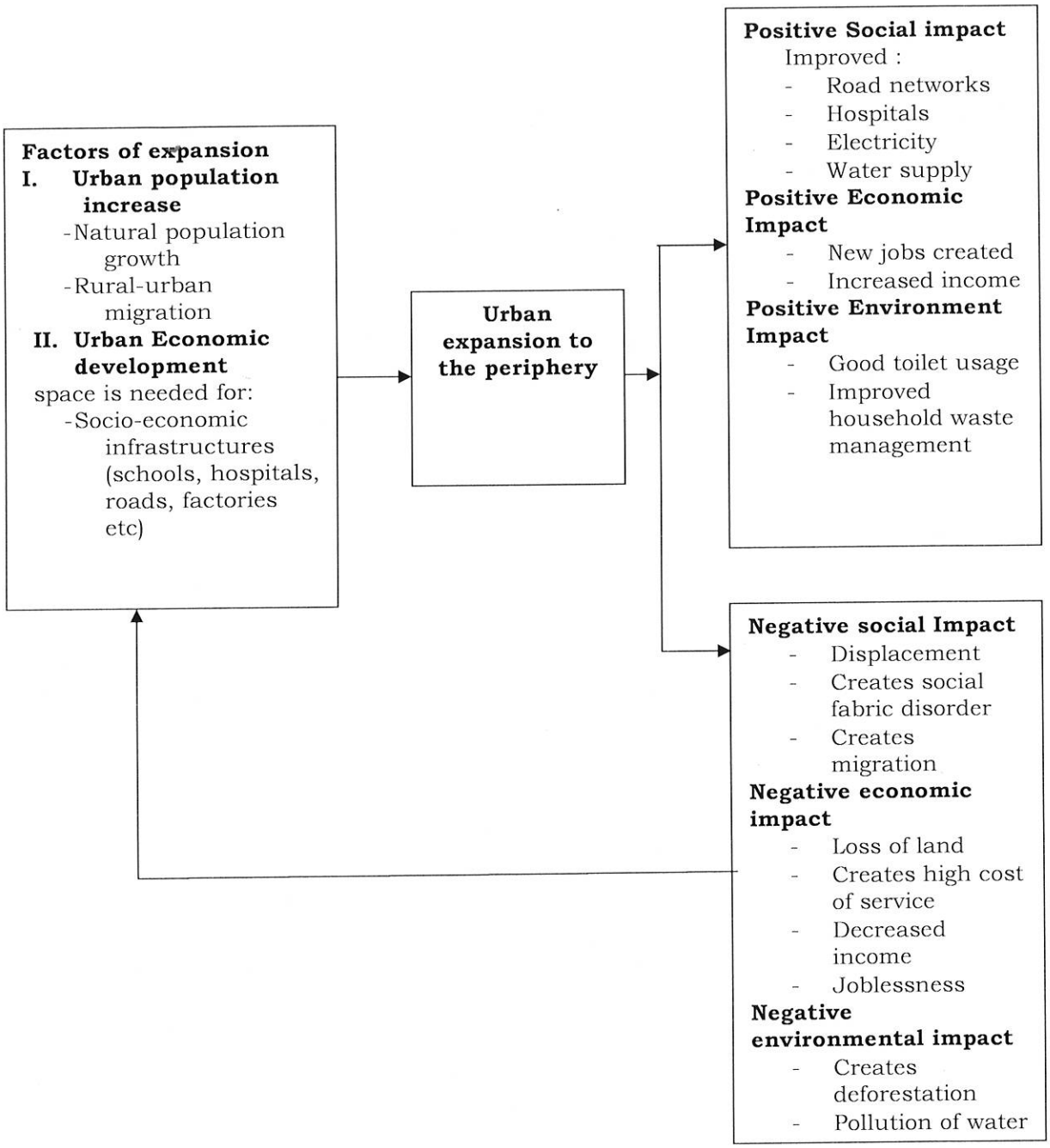


Figure 1: Diagram showing conceptual Framework

Source: Own formulation

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methodology, Some Aspects of Addis Ababa City and Study area description.

This section discusses the research methodology that was used in the study. It also describes the sampling procedure used and it shows what kind of data type, data source and tools of data collection were used in addition it also shows the data analysis techniques. Moreover, it describes when and by whom Addis Ababa was established. It also presents Addis Ababa's socio-economic conditions, expansion trends, population growth in different periods, internal migration to Addis Ababa and the land use pattern in the periphery and in addition it also holds some information about the study area.

3.1 Research Methods

Since my research uses both qualitative and quantitative data types, I found it necessary to employ a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. A purposive sampling of 70 displaced people were made based on age (young /middle/ old), sex (male /female)and income (poor /middle / rich) category, in order to know in more detail about their lives before, and after displacement.

3.1.2 Data type, data source and method of data collection

Both primary and secondary data sources were used in the study. Primary data was collected from 70 purposely selected sample households and 5 purposely selected key informants. The researcher has employed various techniques to collect primary and secondary data to conduct the study.

The primary data collection techniques include the following:

Household survey: structured questions were prepared to be filled by the purposely selected displaced household heads.

Observation: field observation was carried out by the researcher with a view to generate first hand information on the impact of urban expansion on the study kebele's displaced people's socio-economic and environmental condition of their living surrounding. I have tried to observe what jobs are accessible to the displaced farmers; I have also observed the condition of their environment; that is what method of household waste discharging system is used in the area and in addition i observed also the condition of the permanent plant cover and rivers condition

in the study area. Moreover, I observed the condition of the different social services such as school, water, electricity and road networks in the study area.

Focused group Discussion (FGD): was conducted with the displaced households who are not part of the selected respondents for the household survey. For this 24 discussants were purposively selected and organized into 3 groups. I have conducted three separate focus group discussion sessions with the men, women and youth groups.

Key informant Interview: The other source of primary information was the key informant interview which was conducted with two community elders who have rich information about the displacement impact in their vicinity. In addition, two key informants were purposely selected from Meri *kebele 16* officials. One of the key informants was the chairman of the Kebele, while the other was the secretary of the kebele. In addition, one key informant from Bole sub city who was head of the land administration department was selected.

On the other hand, secondary data pertaining to the topic of research, was collected through extensive library research and reading of published and unpublished materials available in reports of the *Meri kebele*, relevant annual reports, the Urban Planning Institute, relevant web documents and published and unpublished sources in the possession of the Addis Ababa city administration and other institutions were used .

3.1.3 Sampling design

Meri has 3 *kebeles* : *kebele* 16, kebele18 and *kebele* 21. I selected *kebele* 16 of Meri , because of the following reasons : it is a site where farmers have already been dispossessed and are still likely to be displaced and the problem is more critical. There were 350 households which were displaced as a result of the urban expansion. So, for the purpose of collecting household data, 20 % of the households from displaced households were purposely selected from Meri *kebele* 16 to obtain information using structured questionnaires. Focus group discussion and key informant interviews were purposely selected from community elders, farmers *kebele* officials, and from the displaced households.

3.1.4 Methods of Data Analysis

The data collected through the aforementioned methods at all levels of the research process was analyzed by making use of the following techniques.

- The data was analyzed, discussed and described using qualitative data analysis through narration and exploratory method of data analysis.
- Since the data type also has quantitative data type (drawn from the household survey) I employed the quantitative data analysis technique. The Quantitative data collected from sample household heads were processed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) and analyzed using descriptive statistics, that is percentages, tables and average. Qualitative data gathered through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, cases, and observation of the researcher were processed manually to complement data from the household surveys.
- Triangulation and crosschecking of the data was also undertaken, so as to have a reliable data

3.2 Historical Background of Addis Ababa

3.2.1 Origin and Physical Characteristics:-

It is not generally agreed as to when Addis Ababa was established as a city, but it became Emperor Menilik`s residence between 1886 and 1891 (Solomon 1985). But many scholars believe that, Addis Ababa was founded in 1886 by Emperor Menilik II (Mathewos 1998; MEDAC 2000; Wubshet 2002). Thus, Addis Ababa has a history of around 124 years by now.

King Menilik II seemed to have followed the system of mobile capitals before the foundation of Addis Ababa. He moved from Ankober to Letche, to Debre Birhan, to Angolala, and then to Entoto (ORAAMP 2000).

According to Fouche Addis Ababa was founded as a result of the politico-military activities of emperor Menelik II. It was when Menelik consolidated his power over regional kings towards the end of the 19th century that he established his first palace in the northern part of the city at Entoto . Menelk is said to have chosen this site because it was hilly and strategically important for military and administrative purposes. It was latter in November 1886 when his wife Queen Taitu , discovered the joy of having natural hot spring in Finfine (Foucher , 1987).The present Filwuha area adjacent to other spectacular strategic sites, that Menelik agreed to move his palace from Entoto to Arat Kilo . (ORAAMP 2000).

Addis Ababa is situated at the geographic center of the country and lies between 8° and 55 ' North and 9° and 05' North Latitude, and between 38° and 40' East and 38° and 50' East Longitude, with an average elevation of 2408 meters above sea level. The highest elevation is

found at Mount Entoto with 2800 meters. The lowest part is the Akaki plain with an altitude of 2200 meters above sea level. Steep slopes with high mountains characterize the upper part of the city, with flat topped plateau; while the lower part is less steeper (Region 14 Environmental Protection Bureau 1997, cited in MEDAC 2000).

The city has a warm temperate and rainy climate. The average monthly maximum temperature ranges between 20.3 degree centigrade in August and 24.3 degree centigrade in May during day time, and the average monthly minimum temperature is 7 degree centigrade and 12 degree centigrade at night. The average annual rainfall amount is 1178 millimeters with variations between 0 millimeters in November and 2780 millimeters in August (Ibid). The city, with a North-South slope, is sub-divided in to several parts by streams. (Ibid).

3.2.2 Socio-Economic Conditions:-

According to the new city charter proclamation No. 311/2003, Article 13/1/A and 66/2/, the Addis Ababa Sub-Cities and Kebeles founding proclamation, the city is divided into 10 Sub-Cities and 203 Kebeles since January 2003 (AACA 2003). Map 1 shows Addis Ababa with boundaries of the Sub-Cities. The city has a total area of 54,000 hectares (Ministry of Federal Affairs 2002).

Table:1 Number of Kebeles, population size and area of Sub-Cities of Addis Ababa

No.	Sub-City	Number of Kebeles	Population Size	Area (Hectares)
1	Arada	17	212,009	1,156.24
2	Addis Ketema	21	255,092	898.00
3	Lideta	17	201,613	1,240.40
4	Kirkos	21	220,991	1,626.40
5	Yeka	25 (4 RK*)	346,484	8,230.40
6	Bole	22 (5 RK*)	308,714	12,393.40
7	Akaki-Kaliti	21 (8 RK*)	181,202	12,613.40
8	Nifas Silk Lafto	21 (3 RK*)	316,108	6,059.40
9	Kolfe-Keranyo	17	428,654	6,510.40
10	Gullele	21	267,381	3,273.40
	Total	**203**	**2,738,248**	**54,001.44**

Source: Compiled from Addis Ababa City Administration (AACA) 2004 (Unpublished Documents) and 2007 Population and Housing census results.
RK* - Shows the number of Rural *Kebeles* (RK) not yet incorporate into urban *Kebele*.

Even though the total number of *Kebeles*, according to the recent administrative division are 203, of which 20 are rural *Kebeles* found in four Sub-Cities (Table 1), currently, however, the number of *Kebeles* are reduced to 99 administrative *Kebeles* (AACA website 2006). The 10 Sub-Cities have an average population size of 294,400 inhabitants. However, the population size vary considerably from a little more than 190,000 in Akaki-Kaliti to more than 300,000 in Gullele, Yeka, Kirkos, and Addis Ketema Sub-Cities. Concerning area of Sub-Cities, it varies from 898 hectares in Addis Ketema (the smallest Sub-City), to more than 12,300 hectares in Bole and Akaki-Kaliti Sub-Cities (Table1). The projected population of Addis Ababa for July 2006 was 2,973,004 (CSA 2006). As the city consists of urban and rural areas, the population density varies between 5 inhabitants per hectare in rural areas up to 632 inhabitants per hectare in slum areas that dominate the spatial structure (Abraham 1996, cited in Dierig 1999).

Five major radiating highways link Addis Ababa with the rest of the country. The only railway line in the country runs between the city and Djibouti. The city also has airline connection with major towns of the country and many other cities around the world. Addis Ababa is thus growing rapidly in terms of population, area, and socio-economic changes. Most of the country's industrial establishments are situated in Addis Ababa. It is the industrial, commercial, and service center of the country. Addis Ababa is a seat for international organizations including the headquarters of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), which was established in 1958, office of the African Union (AU), and many other development and diplomatic community.

The structure and the layout of early Addis Ababa were characterized by a centrally located palace encircled by the camp of different military officials and the rulling elites. Land was allocated following military ranks and the hierarchies in the feudal aristocratic structures. According to this system ,the *Rases* and *Dejazmaches* were allocated large tracts of land around the royal palace followed by palace workers, the clergy, the legations and then the tenants and servants . Therefore, one could not expect professionally designed land allocation and land holding systems to have established during this time (Birike , 1997,12).

An urban land tenure edict was first issued on 27th October 1907.The tenure transformed the temporary possession of land into permanent occupation (Pankhrust ,1968,4). In order to execute this edict, the Addis Ababa Municipality was established a couple of years later and

was responsible for urban land settlement until foreign urban planning practice was introduced during the Italian occupation (1936-1941).

The first Italian plan proposal took effect in 1936 and it imposed plans with 1936 defined functional and ethnically segregated zones for most of the country.The Addis Ababa city plan of 1936 proposed separations between European and native train stations, bus stations and residential areas.The plan was rejected on grounds that it necessitated extensive expropriations and demolition of buildings as well as requiring the building of many structures on the steep slopes of Intoto . (Tuffa ,1995)

However the Italian occupation has left its mark on today's Addis Ababa . Locations like piazza, Merkato and Kassanchis got their name during this period and still play a prominent role in the city's commercial life . In the post-Italian occupation period Emperor Haile Selassie decided to establish a modern beautiful city . Thus in 1956, Architect patrik Abercombie was commissioned to prepare a city plan and he did this by adopting the principles of urban planning he had used for London . He called for the development of new satellite towns around Addis Ababa . These towns were to be located against a green background in the immediate suburbs of Addis Ababa along the major axes of transport (Ibid,1994).

In 1959 another master plan was prepared by Botton Hennessy who stressed the need for having satellite towns ,(Ibid,). Although this was meant to serve for three decades , the plan lacked detailed implementation procedures and tools , so it was overruled by the city officials when it come to implementation .
After the Italians defeat , large areas of urban land were allocated to the nobility as rewards for their services and support . According to a land survey in 1961 for instance, 58 percent of the total urban land was held by 1,768 land owners ,12 percent by Orthodox Church , 9 percent by the royal family and 12.7 percent by government departments and foreign embassies . As a result , a total of 24,950 ordinary people (out of the total 443,720 populations)owned only 7.4 percent of the urban land during the same period (Berhanu, 1987).

A small-scale site clearing and resettlement program was also undertaken in the post Italian occupation period in 1941nwhen the imperial government sought to construct modern building and educational premises at Arat Killo and moved the inhabitants and ressetled them

in Tekle Haymanot and Grand Mosque in Mekato , close to the Merkato business center , have become attractive sites for the poor who have built squatter settlements (Feleke 1996).

These places are currently also most congested and highly crowded parts of the city.
Another important step that was taken during the post-Italian period was the division of the city into ten Woredas .These places still serve as main landmarks of the city , although they were superseded by the creation of kefitegnas since 1974. After the 1974 socialist revolution , Addis Ababa expanded spatially . kebeles were introduced for various settlements . The Addis Ababa metropolitan core area was planned to expand and cover new surrounding areas in kotebe , Keranio, Akaki-Kality and Bole Bulbula . The promotion of housing cooperatives and construction of state-owned apartments and villas in these new sites have been dispossessing rural households from their land and other properties .
After the fall of the socialist government in 1991 , a land lease system was introduced following the issuance of the national lease system (proclamation no.107/1993). However, land allocation according to the lease system was delayed (Birke ,1997).

Despite the fact that several master plans for the city were developed, no adequate urban planning has ever been achieved (Dierig 1999). The master plan currently in use has been formulated in 1986 by the City Administration in cooperation with the Italian Government, was formally approved by the AACA in 1994 (MEDAC 2000). The master plan focuses on various development topics such as population, agriculture, industry, transport, public utilities, housing, and other issues. The master plan was revised by 'ORAAMP' with an aim to transform it in to an effective instrument to deal with the key urban problems and development issues (Ibid).

3.3 Trends and Expansion Profile of Addis Ababa

Urbanization and urban growth of Ethiopia is dominated by a primate city. The 1994 Population and Housing Census indicate that Addis Ababa has 28.4 percent of the national urban population and is twelve times larger than the second largest city, Dire Dawa. According to the Ethiopia Statistical Abstract 2004 projection, Addis Ababa houses 24.73 percent of the national urban population and ten times higher than that of Dire Dawa town. This urban primacy indicates that the city dominates other centres in terms of attracting people for various reasons. This resulted in physical expansion of the city to the rural farming community in the

periphery. Table 2 shows the physical growth of the total municipal areas ofAddis Ababa since 1961.

Table 2: Area covered by Municipal Administration of Addis Ababa

Years	Area in hectares Increment in hectares
1961	21,800
1984	22,200
1994	53,014
2000	53,014
2005	54,000

Sources: Computed from data found from OPHCC (1987: 9); CSA (1995:11, 1999:13, 2004: 24); ORAAMP (1997: 19)

The data reveals that a considerable amount of rural farmland including forest and grazing land have been incorporated to Addis Ababa city administrations for urban land use purpose in the years under consideration. The period between 1984 and 1994 was the time when large areas of land, embracing about 25 peasant associations, were incorporated to the municipal area to get space for residence for the established housing cooperatives ORAAMP (1999:17).

3.3.1 Factors that Brought the Rapid Physical Expansion of Addis Ababa

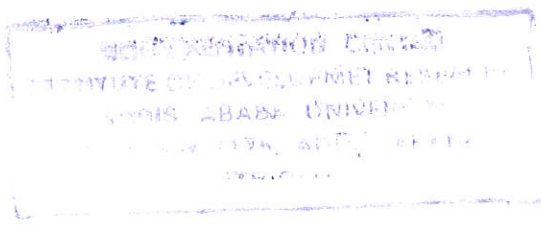
Addis Ababa is established in unplanned manner and shows paradoxical situation in its development and growth (Tegegne 2000b: 70). This paradox is manifested by shortage of facilities and the increasing population, poor creative capacity of the livelihood strategy and weak linkages to the periphery (Tegegne 1999:69, ORAMP 1999: 4).

Addis Ababa is still expanding in different directions. According to key informants, the main causes of the rapid physical expansions of Addis Ababa city to the periphery are categorized as the lack of appropriate urban planning intervention, limited range of function of the city, lack of appropriate policy strategy and lack of stable and capable administrative organization. Addis Ababa throughout its history had experienced different plans prepared in different regime, which were not fully implemented. As discussed in chapter four, until the arrival of the Italians in 1936, the development of the city was largely influenced by its spontaneous growth in all directions at the expense of its periphery (ORAAMP 2002:6).

Even after liberation, no significant changes had been made in urban planning. Of all the plans prepared for the city, the one prepared by the British planner Sir Patrick Abercrombie in 1956 and the Master Plan of Addis Ababa prepared in 1986 have significant impact in managing the horizontal expansion of the city. However, they were not fully implemented due to different economic, social, administrative and political factors. For instance, the 1986 master plan of the city, that proposed interventions in redevelopment, infill and densification of the centre was not implemented due to lack of finance (ORAAMP 1999:9).

The most common planning experience in the settlement pattern was distribution of plots both for residence and investment in the periphery. This has actually aggravated the horizontal expansion of the city. With regard to urban policy, Ethiopia does not have a policy that directs development patterns of the cities. The administration of the cities was based on directives; rules and regulations that only solve particular problems and implement limited alternatives. The lease policy that is concerned with the transferring urban land by lease or contractual bases is a case in point. Leasing urban land is claimed to have many advantages: one of which is to serve as the source of revenue for urban development. However, the lease rate set in Addis Ababa has the tendency of intensifying the physical expansion of the city since prices are high at the core and low at the periphery. The lease price of urban land in core areas ranges from 1,911.97 to 3,719.54 Birr per meter square ,while the lease price at the out skirt is 205.10 Birr per meter square (Sisay 2002: 45).

This variation encouraged investors to lease land in the periphery. Hayat Real Estate and Ropack International, which moved about 15-20 kilometres from the centre, may illustrate this fact. The rise in price in the center also favored middle class squatters and speculators to occupy large tracts of land in the periphery that intensified rapid physical expansion of the city. Addis Ababa, with the highest concentration of basic service facilities per population than other centres in Ethiopia, enjoys a 'privileged position' (Tegenge 2000b: 70). This position with its limited range of function has played an important role in attracting migrants from different areas. The high population concentration intensified the problem of housing. Demand for housing increased at higher rate than its supply encouraging both unplanned settlement and planned urban expansion in the periphery. The former had significant impact in urban sprawl. According to the city administration, out of the total housing units built in the city between 1984 and 1994 about 80 % of them are constructed without plan. This was much contributed



by the emergence and development of squatter settlements that caused rapid urban settlement expansion of the city to the periphery. As population increases in the city, the city administration plans to move to the periphery in search of space for accommodation. In this regard not only residential areas are needed but also space for investors who seek to get land in the city. (Sisay 2002: 41)

According to the 2000 report by the city administration, out of the total investment requested to be invested in the country, Addis Ababa shared 54 percent. To meet the demand, the city administration adopted plot parcelation and distribution at large scale that increased horizontal expansion of the city. Incapable and unstable administrative system is the other reason for the rapid expansion of the city. The city administration was strongly influenced by policies of the government and is subjected to change its structure with political motives of the government. As the change occurred in the management system, there was also reshuffling of human and material resources that took some time to reorganize and commence the system. Unstable and incapable administration system has loose implementing capacity of the existing plan giving a room for the unplanned expansion of the city. Even though plans are formulated, the overall effects of these plans are in significant due to lack of detailed legislation in implementing the plan and administration system capable of enforcing the planning segments. The expansion of Addis Ababa is followed by loss of agricultural land, deforestation, loss of environmental protection and loss of resource (mainly minerals). On the other hand, the degree of the physical expansion of Addis Ababa out paced the provision of basic urban services of the city administration. This was significant as one move from the centre to the periphery. The above factors which are mentioned have potentially influenced the expansion of the city to the periphery. Recently, government had intended to intervene in urban renewal and new provision of urban housing plot to solve the housing problems in the city through new projects at the periphery. (ORAAMP 2002:7).

3.4 Population Growth in Addis Ababa

The attempt to discuss population growth, here is, to understand the impact of population growth as the underlying cause for urban expansion and its impacts on the socio-economic and environmental condition of the city in general and the outskirts in particular. In relation to its population size, Addis Ababa has grown tremendously and has increased many folds since its foundation. Since Addis Ababa is the political, administrative, cultural, and socio-economic center of the country, where most of the country's services, are found, relative to other towns

of the country, it has attracted large number of migrants from rural and other urban areas of the country. The 1994 National Population and Housing Census report indicates that Addis Ababa had 2,112,737 inhabitants (CSA 1994) and 28.4% of the national urban population resided in Addis Ababa. Ten years later, it was projected that there were 2,805,000 inhabitants in the city (CSA 2004a). Again after two years, in 2006 it was projected that, the population of the city has reached to 2,973,004 inhabitants (CSA 2006). This means, there has been an increase of 692, 263 inhabitants over the decade from 1994 to 2004, and an increase of 168,004 inhabitants over two years from 2004 to 2006. Thus, Addis Ababa has experienced highly accelerated population growth through out its history.

Table:3 Population size, and average annual growth rate of Addis Ababa (1886-2007)

Year	Population size	Average annual growth rate (%)
1886	60,000	-
1912	80,000	1.23
1935	100,000	1.04
1941	143,000	6.14
1946	180,000	4.31
1952	317,925	10.95
1961	443,728	3.96
1967	683,530	7.72
1978	1,167,315	5.90
1984	1,423,111	3.13
1994	2,112,737	4.41
2000	2,495,000	2.58
2007	2,738,248	2.10

Source: Compiled and computed from data found in Solomon 1985; MEDAC 2000; Wubshet 2002; CSA Statistical Abstract, the 1994 Population and Housing Census and the 2007 Population and Housing census results.

As Table 3 indicates, in 1886 the population of the city was only 60,000 and in 1912 the population grew to 80,000, and in 1935 the population again grew to 100,000. In 1961, the city had a population of 443,728 (OPHCC 1987). As can be observed from table 3, the growth of the population of Addis Ababa through the years shows irregular pattern. The data revealed that, there was exceptionally high average annual rate of growth between 1941 and 1978. During this time the population of the city increased with an average annual growth rate of more than 7%, out of which "the natural increase accounted for almost 2.4%. The remaining percentage was due to the in-migration from other areas" (Assefa 1993). The high in-migration

to the city was perhaps due to the better expansion of infrastructures which attracted more people for employment opportunities. As Solomon analyzed, "the highly accelerated population growth between 1935 and 1952, seems, due to the changes that began to take place in the economic base of the city under the rule of the Italians" (Solomon 1985).

The decline in the city's population growth observed after 1978 was perhaps due to the political instability that prevailed in the country, which could considerably decreased in-migration to the city. According to official statistics, out of the total population of Addis Ababa, in 1967, 55.7% (CSO 1972, cited in CSA 1999b) and in 1984, 51.5% (OPHCC 1987, cited in CSA 1999b) were migrants; and in 1994 about 46.4% were migrants (CSA 1999b). This shows a decrease of in-migrants through out the years and the percentage of non-migrants had increased from 44.3% in 1967 to 48.5% and 53.3% in 1984 and 1994, respectively. These figures, however, do not mean that the actual number of in-migrants in the city is declining. The decline in percentage shows the proportion of in-migrants in relation to the other causes of population increase, that is, natural increase and boundary reclassification. "In fact, the volume of in-migrants in 1994 has increased over that of 1967 and 1984. The volume of in-migrants which was 974,839 in 1994 was 2.5 times higher than that of 1967 and 1.3 times that of 1984" (MEDAC 2000). Even though, the annual rate of change shows a declining trend, the absolute change shows an increasing trend.

3.4.1 Internal Migration to Addis Ababa

Migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographic unit and another generally involving a change of residence from the place of departure to the place of arrival (UN, 1958) While internal migration, in the sense, is residential mobility from one geographic unit to another with in the same country .

In November 1994, the population of Addis Ababa was 2,112,737 (CSA, 1995), but a decade and five months earlier the population was 1,423,111 (CSA, 1984).The population has increased by 689,626, which is 48.5percent of the 1984 population . This increase was attributable to boundary change, natural increase and internal migration .

Addis Ababa attracts a large number of migrants from all regions in the country. According to the CSA, migrants account for 46.5 percent of the population in the City. Drought and famine, demobilization of soldiers (after the fall of the Dergue regime and the Ethio-Ertitrea conflict during 1998-2000) and displacement of people due to conflicts have increased the level of migration in Addis Ababa. Fore example, 113, 418 migrants flooded Addis Ababa during

Ethio-Eritrea conflict and at the end of 1997 there were 53, 000 migrants in the city (AACA 1997:40).

3.5 Urban Land Use and the Farming Community in the Periphery.

3.5.1 Land Use

The urban land use in the periphery varies from place to place. The land use along the outlet to Bushoftu is dominated by industrial and commercial while those towards Jimma road is dominated by commercial and residential. Similarly, land use along the outlet to Ambo is intermixed (commercial, industrial and residential) while to Sandafa it is dominated by residential (both formal and informal) and government institutions (ORAAMP 1999:3). The land use other than along the outlets is usually dominated by residential, commercial and agriculture. Land use of the city is inefficient, as there are large areas occupied by government and nongovernmental institutions and manufacturing establishments that are not used for the purpose they are taken, but instead are kept fenced as a compound. As one goes from the centre to the periphery there is scattered and extravagant use of spaces and large unused spaces serving as damping waste sites.

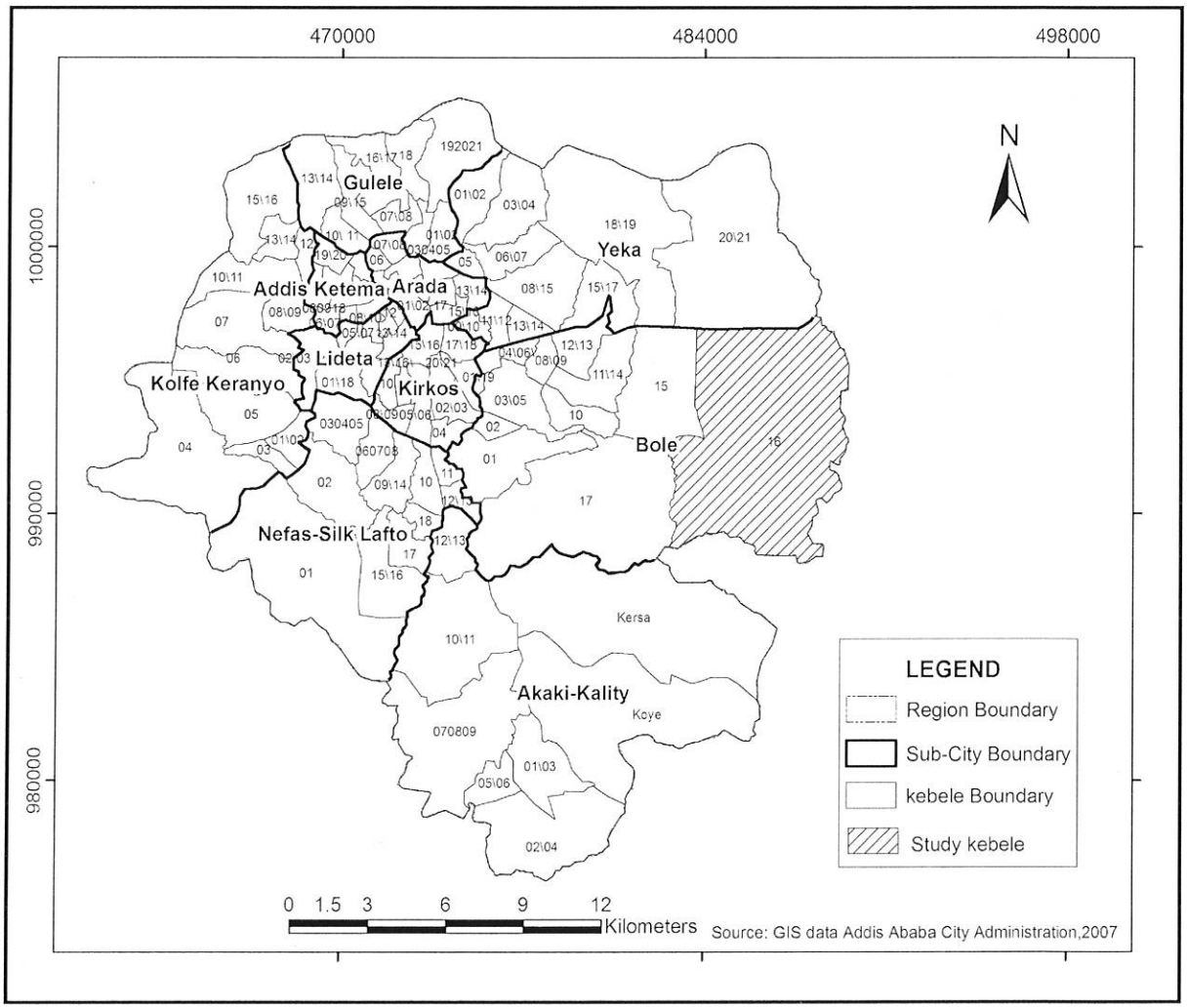
3.6 Description of the study area

According to the new city charter proclamation No. 311/2003, Article 13/1/A and 66/2/, the Addis Ababa Sub-Cities and Kebeles founding proclamation, the city is divided into 10 Sub-Cities and 203 Kebeles since January 2003 (AACA 2003). The study Kebele is located in Bole sub city . According to the Addis Ababa's city administration, the Bole subcity has an area of 119.7 km^2, with a population of 320,389 and it consists of 11 Kebeles . My study kebele is Meri kebele 16which is found in Bole sub city of Addis Ababa .Urban expansion project to the study area was designed and implemented by the city urban expansion project to the study area were designed and implemented by the city administration .The main objectives were to get space for shelter development with in the urban plan (ORAAMP1989 :1).

The city Administration has planned to pay compensation and supposed to rehabilitate the original farming community whose land is taken away by the urban expansion project . The study kebeble is rich in the quarry of stones and gravel that is used for the construction purposes . Meri Kebele 16 is located about 10 km from Lagahar , to the east of the city . It has around 1092 hecars of land that is administated by the kebele. Meri *kebele* 16 shares its boundary in the east with Yeka Bole (18 *kebele*), in the west with CMC (kebele 14, 15) , in

the south it shares its boarded with kebele 21 which is known by the name Lemi and it shares its boarder in the north with Yeka Meri which comprises of two *kebeles* , which are *kebele* 20 and 21. When we come to the water resources the *kebele* mainly have two rivers , namely Beshale and Legegila . Beshale is located in the southeastern part of the *kebele* . While Legegila is located in the western part of the *Kebele*. Besides the rivers the *kebele* used to have few springs which were used for drinking and cooking purposes by the households; while the above mentioned rivers were mainly used as a drinking water for domestic animals. The agro climate of the area is weinadega.

Figure 2: Map showing the location of the Study area.



CHAPTER FOUR

Study area and Socio-economic Characterstics of Sample respondents

Chapter four gives description about the study area's respondents socio-economic characterstics. It also analyzes the socio-economic back ground of the respondents and their awareness level about the expansion program. In addition it analyzes the benefit packages which were promised for the displaced households. Moreover, at the end of this chapter, the response of the community to the beneft packages is analized.

4.1 The Dislocated Farmers in the Study Area

According to the information that was found from Meri *kebele* 16 adminisration office , the total farming community that were affected by the urban expansion program in the study *kebele* were 350 households. From these 350 households some have lost their entire land and the others have lost segments of their land as a result of the urban expansion. As it is depicted in table 4, the average family size of the respondents is 6.4; so, the total number of people who were affected by the urban expansion program would be 2100 persons in total, which is a significant proportion .This urban expansion program took place in the study area starting from 2003G.C up to 2005G.C. The main reason for the expansion program was to solve the problem of shortage of houses in the core and to answer the demand of investor for land . Six years have passed after the urban expansion was started but still people are afraid of future displacements. As one key informant indicated the number of people living in their area is increasing from time to time as a result of in-migration (that is migration from rural areas to the periphery) in search of job and better social services, moreover investors number is increasing at an alarming rate the above two reasons puts the key informant to be afraid of future expansions in his area. .

4.1.1 Socio-Economic Background

4.1.1.2 Socio Economic background of the Respondents

Table 4 depicts the socio-economic characteristics of the sample dislocated respondents by age group , gender , social responsibility , marital status ,educational status and household size.

Table 4: Socio Economic background of the dislocated Respondents

Characteristic		Frequency	Percent
Sex	Male	47	72.3
	Female	18	27.7
	Total	65	100
Age category	18-30	17	26.2
	31-45	21	32.3
	46-60	16	24.6
	>60	11	16.9
	Total	65	100
Marital status	Single	15	23.1
	Married	46	70.8
	Divorced	1	1.5
	Widowed	3	4.6
	Total	65	100
Family size	<5	17	26.2
	5-10	39	60
	>10	9	13.85
	Total	65	100
Social responsibility	Religious leader	1	1.5
	Political leader	5	7.7
	Yager Shimagle	2	3.1
	Ye edir amerar	2	3.1
	None	55	84.6
	Total	65	100
Educational background	Illiterate	29	44.6
	Read and write	10	15.38
	Primary school	19	29.23
	Secondary school	7	10.77
	Total	65	100

Source : Household Survey Data (march ,2009)

As table 4 shows about 83.1 percent of the sampled household heads are economically active ,while 16.92 percent are not. The figures depicts that out of the 65 selected respondents, the male household heads accounts 72.3%, while the female are 27.7%. The age data shows that 26.2% of the respondents age is between 18 and 30 ,while 32.2% of the respondents age fall between 31 and 45, this age category have the highest number of respondents .The third age category consists of respondents whose age is between 46 and 60 and this category covers 24.6%. The fourth age category consists of respondents whose age is greater than 60 and this category covers 16.9% ,which covers the lowest number of respondents . In terms of education , the highest proportion ,which is 44.6% of the displaced household heads are illiterate ;which is very high by the city standard ;which is 16% including rural areas (CSA 1994:121)

As the education data shows 15.38% of the household heads can read and write, 29.23% of the household heads have attended primary education . It is only 10.77% of the respondents that have attended their high school education. Depending on my observation and key informants information, the most commonly used languages in my study area are Afaan Oromo and Amharic. The family size of the respondents range between 1 and 14. The respondents have a minimum of one and a maximum of 14 household members with an average family size of 6.4 per household, which is greater than the national average (5.58). This implies that there is a family burden in the displaced families . Moreover, the family size data also shows that 26.2% of the respondents have a family size that is less than 5 members , while 60% which is the majority of the households have family members between 5 and 10, only 13.85% of the respondents have a family size greater than 10 members . The social participation data shows that 1.5 % of the households are participating in religious leadership , 7.7% of the respondents have a political position in their *kebele* , while those respondents that have "yager Shimagle and Ye Edir officials " each covers 3.1% .The majority of the respondents , which is 84.6% do not have a known social role in their community .

4.1.2 Awareness of dislocated Farmers about the expansion program

As it was indicated in the literature review part, one of the critical factor that leads displaced community to effectively cope with the displacement program is their active participation in the program. In this regard, an attempt was made to examine whether the affected community had been aware of the expansion program going on in their vicinity.

As it was indicated by the key informants from the city administration, the city administration have conducted a series of meetings with the communities with the objective to create awareness of the expansion program in the community.

Despite the information given by the city administration employees, the information obtained from the displaced area's key informants and focus group discussants is in contrary to what the city administration claim. They stated that "yes, persons who says that they are employees of the municipality , came to our farm and asked some people about the farming situation in the area ". After sometime, as the key informant stated it, they were told to stop farming for the expansion program. The following experience by one of my respondent demonstrates the situation. As he stated it:

Case 1: Poor community participation in pre displacement stage.

One morning I went to visit my farmland; as I approached my farm, I saw five people standing on my field and these people were measuring my farm. I was asking myself why they were measuring it. I walked straight to them and I introduced my self and asked them who they are and why they are measuring my farmland. One of them replied, we are municipality employees and we are measuring your land because it is going to be used as a site for the new house construction. I felt as if I was hit by a stick on my head , I tried to oppose them but they were not willing to give me attention.

(Household representative) Meri, March 2009.

The household survey result with regard to the awareness of the urban expansion program in their area is similar to the data obtained by the key informants and focus group discussion. The survey result shows that 59 respondent which is 90.8% of the respondents were not aware of the urban expansion program in their area .Only 6 people (9.2%) of the community members had prior knowledge about the expansion program in their area . As it is indicated in Table 5 this (9.2%) of the respondents, who answered that , they are aware of the urban expansion program in their locality were asked how they get informed about the program. Greater majority (90%) of the respondents answered that they were informed through mass orientation.

Table 5 : Awareness of farmers about expansion before their land Expropriated

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	9.2
No	59	90.8
Total	65	100.0

Source : Survey Data

4.1.3 Benefit Packages promised in Dislocation Program and the Reaction of the Dislocated Farmers

4.1.3 .1 Benefit Packages promised in Dislocation Program

As it is stated in ORAAMP (1983 : 3) , in dislocation situation , the government's promise is to provide the affected farming community with payment compensation for assets used (i.e., for the change in the mode of life, for outputs from the livestock, for housing construction in the new project area), housing plot for residence including quarantine for their livestock and the rehabilitation program packages. Regarding the compensation program , the majority of the respondents agreed that the government have promised to pay compensation in cash In addition , also promised to give them housing plots , to create job opportunities and to provide access to social services .

Table 6: Happiness levels of respondents on the benefit packages at the time it was proposed by the municipality

Response	Frequency	Percen
Compensation /money	25	38.5
Housing plots	15	23.1
I am not happy	4	6.2
compensation and housing plot	17	26.2
All	3	4.61
Access to services	1	1.5
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

As it was shown in Table 6 the government has promised to give compensation money, housing plots , creating job opportunities and it had also promised to provide access to social services . In this regard, the sampled household heads were asked in which of the benefit

packages they were happy about at the time when it was proposed by the city administration . As it is displayed in Table 6, twenty five respondents (38.5%) , which is the highest portion of the respondents, are happy about compensation money, Fifteen household heads(23.1%) are glad about housing plots promise , while seventeen respondents (26.2%) are happy on the combination of the two packages which are compensation money and housing plots . As it is showed in the Table 6, four respondents (6.2%) are not happy on the benefit packages promised at all. In general, using the above data, it can be rated that compensation money , compensation money and housing plots and housing plots were the benefit packages the displaced community were happy about with their descending importance.

As it was found out from the key informants and focus group discussion the cash compensation which was paid to the farmland and grazing land was not the same amount. The cash compensation paid for the dislocated farmers was calculated to be 3.50 Birr per square meter for agricultural farmland and 1.70 Birr per square meter for grazing land. Payment rates for other permanent assets such as building, plants and livestock by-products were not clearly known by the community. The dislocated farmers have selected their own representatives and have send their names to the municipality , so that they have a saying on the amount of compensation to be payed and to determine when to be payed. But, as most of the focus group discussants agree their dislocated community representatives, representation was fruitless .Because it was the municipality that mainly determines the compensation payment while nether the dislocated community representatives nor the dislocated community have any role in the decision. The money was paid to the dislocated farmers in three installments, in a range of six to twelve months, through bank. Each recognized dislocated farmer is supposed to open his or her account, which he /she draws out the money when released. It was indicated that this process has both positive and negative effects on the utilization of the money. Its positive effect was that it introduced them to the use of bank and introduced them to the concept of saving money in bank. It has also negative effects on some of the community members since it made them not to use the money at the time they want. With regard to the utilization of the money, it was argued that very poor household heads used the money for consumption goods and left their family homeless .As the key informants stated, there are also a few others who used the compensation money to buy mini bus, and a few others who invested the compensation money on trade and as a result got rich. Most have exhausted the money for household consumption and construction of residential buildings and currently are in search of different sources of livelihood.

4.1.3.2 Promised and obtained benefits

The benefits promised to and obtained by the dislocated farmers could be classified into three: money , private infrastructure and communal infrastructure . Electric water and telephone are private infrastructure ; while road, school, health institutions and market are communal infrastructure. Resettlement has a positive change and positive influence in terms of access to electric power. It was shown in Annex Table 1 that forty one respondents about 63.1 percent owned private meter, 10.8 percent have a shared meter; while significant number of households , which is 26.2 percent of the dislocated respondents does not have electricity service . As it was found out form the key informants and focus group discussion, before the implementation of the urban expansion program, there were very few houses that had electric supply, while most of the houses in their area did not have electricity service. So, the introduction of urban expansion has brought a positive impact as far as electric supply is concerned. But still concerned bodies have to do their assignment so as to let the entire community to get access to electricity.

Table : 7 Response of HHs whether they Were engaged in productive activity or work during the first 12 months of dislocation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	36	55.4
NO	29	44.6
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

The job opportunities in the dislocated area are scarce, which has decreased from time to time. It is indicated in Table 7, that during the first 12 months of dislocation about 45 percent of the sampled respondents stayed jobless while 55.45 percent of them were engaged in productive activity. At the time of this survey, as it is depicted in Table 8, sampled household heads were requested whether they have job at the time of this survey was conducted. As it is showed in Table 8, out of the total 65 sampled household heads 7 (10.76%) replied that they don't have work while 58 (89.23%) are engaged in different types of work, which are :self-employment , employee of government organization , daily labor, agriculture and employee of non-government organization.

Table :8 Employment status at the time of dislocation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	58	89.23
No	7	10.76
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

As it is indicated in Table 9, of those who have work 34 (52.31%) responded that they do work as a daily laborer while 6 (9.23%) are self employed. Very few displaced people are employees of government and non-government organizations, While 14 (21.54%) of the respondents were employed in farming activity, while 7 respondents (10.76%) do not have job and these people are living using their cash compensation and some of them are supported financially by their relatives and neighbors.

Table :9 Types of employment taken by dislocated household heads at the time when the survey was conducted

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Self-employment	6	9.23
Employee of government organization	2	3.10
Daily labor	34	52.31
Employee of Nongovernment organization	2	3.10
Farming	14	21.54
No job	7	10.76
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

The rehabilitation program package envisaged includes support and provision of different small-scale projects that create work opportunity, organizing the dislocated farmers into cooperative or private limited company; training in different fields to improve employability.

Provision of basic social services and income generating activities as well as empowering the community in decision-making process are important aspects of the package in rehabilitating the dislocated farming community. The effectiveness of the training given to enhance skills and capacity of the community on how to use the benefit packages was assessed in this study. As indicated in Table 10, an overwhelming majority (96.6%) of the sampled household heads responded that they did not get any kind of advice on how to use the compensation money (obtained from farm and grazing land); while only 3.3% did receive the advice.

Table :10 training provided on how to use the compensation money effectively.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	3.3
No	58	96.6
Total	60	100

Source: Survey data

According to the information from key informants and focus group discussions, the government started to provide training to capacitate the dislocated farming community at the beginning, i.e., at the time of dislocation. The main area of training was technical including masonry and carpentry. This training was given for the duration of 3 months. Four people were selected from the displaced community and after they finish the training, these four trainees together with the municipality were supposed to give training for the rest of the displaced community that was not taking the training at first . In order to carry out the second phase of the training, the municipality was supposed to give the necessary resources (financial, material) , but failed to render any resources . As a result, as it is shown in Table 11, only four, (6.2 percent) of the community took the training in carpentry and masonry. The municipality has failed to give the training for 93.8 percent of the displaced people. This means that there is no effective training or advice provided to capacitate the dislocated farming community so as to increase job finding potential.

Table: 11 Participation of dislocated community members, in training organized by the municipality

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Technical training for livelihood means	4	6.2
No Training received	61	93.8
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

4.1.3.3 Response and Attitudes of the Affected Community towards the Benefit Packages

4.1.3.4 Response of the Community

The reaction of the community towards the expansion program was investigated through group discussion with women and youth participants. As the group stated, two weeks from the implementation of dislocation, in the *kebeble* meetings that were organized by the city administration, the community tried to refuse the program clearly.In these meetings , at first the city officials tried to convince the community about the urban expansion program .But when they hear the communities refusal to the urban expansion program ,they start to threat the community by saying "If you refuse to accept the urban expansion program , since the land belongs to the state, the city administration will take away the land by using every means possible . But those of you who refuse to accept the expansion program, will not be entitled to get the benefit packages promised by the government ". In addition the city administration officials were accompanied by armed forces .So we were 'group discussion members' afraid of losing the compensation promised; as a result we were forced to accept the urban expansion program.

The male focus group members indicated that, each member of the community had refused the implementation of the program in their vicinity at the beginning. Latter they were forced to accept the program , because they were scared that they would be evicted from their land without compensation , if they continue with their objection .The reaction of the sampled household heads towards the urban expansion is very similar with the information given by focus group discussion. As it is depicted in Table 12, the majority,43 sampled respondents

(66.2%) objected the expansion program and they were forced to evacuate their land with force. While (29.2 %) of the displaced community had accepted the expansion program without objection. The remaining, 4.6% of the respondents had first objected and latter they were convinced to accept the expansion program.

Table:12 Farmers response towards the expansion program

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Agreed without objection	19	29.2
Objected and forced to leave	43	66.2
First objected but finally convinced to accept	3	4.6
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

4.1.3.5 Attitudes of the Community

To understand the attitude of the dislocated farming community a question related to their satisfaction regarding the benefit packages allotted to them was forwarded. As indicated in Table 13, the majority (63.1%) of the sampled household heads replied that they are dissatisfied with the benefit package allotted to them; about 31 percent replied that they are satisfied with it while 6.2 percent of the respondents replied that they are highly discouraged and dissatisfied with the benefit packages given to them.

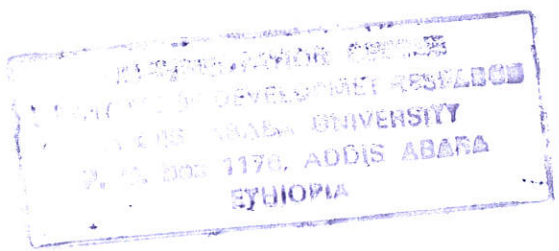


Table: 13 Reaction of dislocated community towards the amount of the benefit Packages given to them

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Satisfied with i	20	30.8
Dissatisfied	41	63.1
Highly discouraged and dissatisfied	4	6.2
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

Their dissatisfaction is expressed in many forms. Most (78.5 %) of the respondents replied, for instance, that they were not satisfied with the location of their new residence as they were not allowed to reconstruct in the area of their preference. Information from the community key informants and focus group discussion also confirmed this opinion. They argued that the area given to the dislocated farmers to construct their residence was not suitable. As the land was located outside the centre on the marginal land or on gorge or steep slopes of the riverside, that is used by the new city dwellers as a waste dump. As the key informant stated, because of the toxic wastes in their new living area, some of their animals die from eating non-edible materials such as plastic and poisoned food items that were thrown by the new settlers. In contrast to the above data mentioned, 21.5 percent of the community as it is depicted in Table 14, are satisfied with the new plot of land that is provided to them to construct their new houses .

Table:14 Response of the dislocated community whether they were able to get housing plot of land on their preference

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14	21.5
No	51	78.5
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

A question was raised to know the response of the households as to whether they are satisfied with their new houses or not. As it is depicted in Table15 the majority of the households (70.8%) are satisfied with their new residence or houses , while 29.2 percent responded that they were not happy with their new houses. Reasons stated for dissatisfaction include no improvement and incomplete housing condition as a result of inadequate compensation money provided for the new house construction. Moreover, disability to cover the cost of living including cost for food is the other reason forwarded for dissatisfaction with their new location.

Table: 15 Response of the dislocated community whether they are satisfied with their new residence or not

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	46	70.8
No	19	29.2
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

People were allowed to file their complaints or disappointment regarding the benefit packages, the complaints were seen by the city administration. As it is showed in Table 16, 44.82% of the displaced community had responded to the question, "Did you apply your disappointment to the concerned institution on the amount of the packages provided**?**" by saying yes. While, 55.17% of the household heads did not file their complaints on the benefit packages provided to them. As most of the participants of the focus group say, most of the people did not file their complaint because they felt that no satisfactory response would be given by the municipality.

Table: 16 Whether application was filed on disappointment on the benefit packages to the concerned institution

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	26	44.82
No	32	55.17
Total	58	100.0

Source: Survey data

As it is shown in Table 17, the response to their complaints were : Sixty five percent of the respondents did get unsatisfactory response, and 26.92% of the respondents were disappointed with the response they have got. Only 7.7 % of the respondents were satisfied with the response they have got.

Table: 17 Percentage of response obtained on the disappointment of the benefit packages.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Satisfactory	2	7.7
Unsatisfactory	17	65.4
Disappointing	7	26.92
Total	26	100.0

Source: Survey data

4.1.4 Community Participation in the Expansion Program

As survey data shows, 61 respondents (93.8% of the households) confirmed that they have representatives on the benefit packages allotment , while 6.2% of the respondents say they have no representatives. (see Annex table 2).In the survey, I have tried to assess the participation of the community in the decision making process, in relation with the urban expansion. As the data shows the participation of the displaced community in the decision making process was insignificant. As one of the key informant stated it , their participation was a mere representation . According to key informants , every detail plan of the expansion program was done at higher level without consulting the community. The municipality wanted to incorporate community representatives only at the implementation phase. As the survey shows, the community was represented through local community institution(Idir), elected community representative and through the *kebele* administration. As Table 18 shows, 48 respondents (73.85% of the households) say that they were represented by a committee elected form the displaced community. The other respondents say that they were represented by local community institution (Idir) (4.6%), and *kebele* administration (21.53%).

Table:18 Participation of the community in decision making process

Response	Frequency	Percent
Through local community institutions	3	4.6
Through elected committee	48	73.85
Through individual interested group	0	0
Through kebele administration	14	21.53
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

Regarding the decision makers in determining the amount of benefit packages to the displaced community, the majority (86.2%) replied that the government body (city administration) was the main decision makers while the remaining proportion (13.8%) replied both government body and the local community representatives (see Annex Table 3). As the data clearly shows the community was not represented in a meaningful way in the urban expansion decision making process. The implementation program lacks participatory development methodologies that can minimize the negative effects of urban expansion on the socio-economic and environment of the dislocated community. Thus, the execution of urban expansion program in the periphery had created mistrust and pain to the dislocated farming community.

CHAPTER FIVE

Effects of Addis Ababa city Expansion on the dislocated farmers

This chapter analyzes the impact of urban expansion on the socio-economy and environment of the study area's displaced community. Therefore, this chapter tries to analyze the effect of urban expansion by analyzing data found from fieldwork. In order to compare urban expansion impact, before and after situation analysis was used.

5.1 The Effects of the Expansion Program Implementation on the Affected Farming Community

The main problems the community in the periphery face as urban expands towards them have been displacement and or dislocation that induce falling incomes, rising cost of living, and inadequate access to basic services such as water and sanitation (UNCHS Habitat, 2001:13). As rural farmers in the periphery abandon their occupation and dislocate, they are subjected to change to the new mode of life. In this regard, an attempt was made to assess the effects of dislocation on the socio-economic, and environmental dimensions of the dislocated farming community .

5.1.1 The Effects of Urban Expansion on the Assets/Capital of the Dislocated Farming Community

Assets are stocks of capital considered as basic building blocks upon which households depend togenerate the means of survival which includes natural, physical, human, financial and socialcapital (Ellis 2000:31). The asset situation of the dislocated farming community has been affectedas discussed below.

5.1.2 Effects on Natural Capital

Natural capital comprises land, water and biological resources. Holding size of these resources begin to decline as urban settlement extended towards the periphery. Agricultural land was taken by the urban settlement, and springs that were sources of drinking water deteriorated due to over utilization and some of them dried up. As I have mentioned earlier, in the study area there are two rivers: which are Legegla and Beshale. These two rivers were used as a drinking water for the domestic animals . Presently since they are polluted by waste generated from houses and factory residue it is not safe for domestic animals to drink from it . As the survey shows, before the introduction of urban expansion in the study area, the total land holding by the 65 respondents was 257 *kerte* of land. At average 3.95 *kerte* of land was

owned by each household before the introduction of urban expansion in Meri *Kebele* 16. After the urban expansion 65 household heads in total have lost 206 *kertes* of land . This means ,the interviewed household heads have lost an average of 3.17 *kerte* of agricultural farmland due to urban expansion .The urban expansion had taken almost all of the previous farm land owned by the respondents and only 0.78 *Kerte at average is left for the respondents after the urban expansion. As the key informants stated it since most of the displaced population have became landless they are forced to abandon farming profession and join other non-farm works* . (See annex table 4 and 5)

With regard to water supply before dislocation , as the key informants indicated there were very few households that had access to tap water , most of the dislocated community were using springs for drinking and cooking purpose . So it can be said that the urban expansion has a positive contribution in this regard. As Table19, shows, 50.8% of the sampled households have their own water meter,13.8% have a shared meter , while 10.8 % of the sampled respondents are buying water from their surrounding. A significant portion of the displaced community (24.6%) does not have access to clean water supply (tap water). Hence there is improvement in the water supply but a lot need to be done to raise the clan water coverage in the area.

Table:19 Percentage of private water meter access due to urban expansion

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	33	50.8
shared	9	13.8
No access	16	24.6
buy	7	10.8
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

5.1.3 Effects on physical Capital

The physical capitals of the dislocated farming community that are related to agriculture such as drainage canals and conservation structures have already gone with land they left out for extended urban expansion. However, the positive influence of the program, as revealed by group discussion, is that buildings were improved and they are now able to have more rooms/compartments for their family than before. As indicated in (annex Table 6,7,8,9) before dislocation time there were 72 thatched roof houses . After dislocation there are only 39 thatched roof houses; this shows that the number of thatched roof houses is reduced by 64.86%. With regard to corrugated iron sheet houses, there is significant increase. Before the implementation of the program, there were a total of 73 corrugated iron sheet rooms owned by the 65 respondents. After dislocation the total number of corrugated iron sheet rooms owned by the 65 respondents have reached to 153. So here, at average each household have increased his or her corrugated iron sheet room by 1.23. At average, currently each household have 2 corrugated iron sheet houses . So we see that there is a decrease in thatched roof houses, while there is an increase in corrugated iron sheet houses.

Regarding the level of satisfaction, Annex Table 10 shows that 70.8 % of the respondents indicated that they were satisfied with their new residence; which was built using the compensation money payed for their previously demolished houses. Only 29.2 percent said they are not satisfied with their residence. Some of the reasons mentioned by the key informants for their dissatisfaction with their residence are: the plot of land given to them for the construction of their new houses is not according to their choice, the compensation money is not sufficient to build houses to their satisfaction and others also says that they are far from social services (Hospital, transport) . The respondents were asked about their road access and as Table 20 shows ,there were only 46.15 respondents that say they have road access , while 53.85 % does not have neither asphalt nor gravel road access.

Table:20 percentage of rood access due to urban expansion

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	30	46.15
No	35	53.85
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

5.1.4 Effects on Human Capital

As we have seen in preceding section of this chapter, the government has promised to Implement rehabilitation program, so as to capacitate the dislocated community. However, in practice the city administration has failed to meet the promise. The city administration has promised to give technical training in masonry, carpentry and plumbing to the dislocated community. But as the survey data shows in Table 11, the rehabilitation program designed by government was not fully put into effect. As Table 11 shows, the skill training was given for only 6.2 percent of the community, while 93.8 percent of the respondents did not get any kind of technical training . So, capacitating the dislocated farming community was left aside. The information obtained from the key informants and the city administration also indicates the same and that the program, which was designed to help farmers improve their human capital through education and practical support, is not implemented. Two reasons were mentioned for the failure of the rehabilitation program. As it was indicated by the key informant from the city administration, the section of the city administration that was responsible to give technical training does not have neither adequate trainers nor training resources .The other reason was ,the pressure from the dislocated farmer side, on the officials of the municipality, to get what was promised to them was very negligible . It was only intense when the city administration workers went to measure their land. Once the land was valued and the farmers are forced to leave the place, they did not come together in organized way to put pressure on the officials and claim what have been promised to them in the rehabilitation program.The majorities of the youth in the dislocated farming community were jobless and are not in a position to put their labor on productive activity; this increases the dimension of the problem. Focus group discussion with the youth indicates that the main problem of the youth was that the dislocation program has excluded them from the benefit packages. As a result, they became jobless and they become dependent on their family; on the age they are supposed to have their own family. The information from city administration key informants indicated that the dislocation program was initially designed to incorporate farmers' children aged 18 and above in the compensation and rehabilitation program but it was not implemented.

5.1.5 Effects on Financial Capital

The dislocated farming communities do not have access to credit and saving facilities. In order to assess the present financial possession of the interviewed household heads, the households have been asked whether they have saved money at bank or somewhere else.

As Table 21 shows, about 58.46 percent reported that they have saved some money at bank or elsewhere while 41.54 percent replied that they have money neither at bank nor somewhere else .

Table 21: Percentage of household response whether they have saved money at bank or elsewhere.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	38	58.46
No	27	41.54
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

Although livestock are less liquid as a form of savings than cash deposit for the rural farming community, they still keep a limited and varying number of cattle, sheep, goat, and poultry . As Table 22 shows, before dislocation time , there were a total of 1564 domestic animals owned by the 65 respondents. The number of domestic animals after dislocation have declined and currently reached to 370 . This means there was 76.34 percent decline in the domestic animals population. Before dislocation there were 326 oxen possessed by the respondents, while currently there are only 74. This means at average each respondent has 1.13 oxen currently . Before dislocation there were 276 cows possessed by the respondents, while currently there are only 86. So we can see that currently each household has 1.32 cows at average . 317 sheep's were present before dislocation , while currently there are only 70 . This implies that 1.07 sheep's are owned at average by each respondents. The number of goats that were owned by the sampled respondents before dislocation time were 162 , now there are only 49 goats .Before dislocation time there were around 483 chickens, while currently there are only 91. The above data shows that there is a general decline on the number of domestic animals after the implementation of the urban expansion program. As the key informants indicated the reasons for the decline in the animal population was decline in grazing land and inadequate space to keep the animals are the main reasons for the decline of the domestic animal population . As the key informants stated, the decline on the number of domestic animals has a negative effect on the income of the dislocated households. Because their income was compensated by money gained from selling these domestic animals and their by-product.

Table:22 Number of domestic animals before and after dislocation

Domestic animals	Total number before dislocation	Total number after dislocation	Percentage decline of domestic animals population after dislocation
Oxen	326	74	77.30
Cows	276	86	68.84
Sheep	317	70	77.91
Goat	162	49	69.75
Chicken	483	91	81.16
Total	1564	370	76.34

Computed from the survey data

It was observed that few households possessed modern housing utensils, sofa and television. As shown in Table 23 , in terms of financial assets the majority (76.9%) of the dislocated farming community has reported that they do not have more assets now than before dislocation while 21.5 percent said that they have more assets now than before dislocation. The idea which is presented here supports (Pankhrust,1992 and Tadesse's, 1995), because as they stated in the dislocation program some may loose while others are gaining .The reasons forwarded for having fewer financial assets now than before displacement included low income that is enough only for consumption and lack of farmland ,were mentioned by the key informants.

Table:23 Percentage of household asset status, whether they have more assets now than that of before displacement.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14	21.5
No	50	76.9
almost the same	1	1.5
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

5.1.6 Effect on Social Capital

Some of the social assets of the dislocated farming community have changed due to urban expansion. As information from community key informants and focus group discussion revealed that the social assets usually manifested through social institutions such as Da*bo* and *Jigi* that brings them to work together were already abandoned. While mutual self–help associations like Iddir,Iqub and Mahber have continued to play their role in the dislocated community.As my community key informant told me there are currently one Iddir and three Iqubs, which are functional in Meri . My key informant took me to one of the Iqubs and I have gathered the following information.

Case 2: Iqub serving as a form of saving and news sharing venue.

The Iqub was collected in *weizero* Aberash's local beer "Thela" pub house. The Iqub was collected twice a month on Saturday .The Iqub was a form of saving association in which the member is supposed to deposite 10 birr at the interval of every two weeks. Every member is supposed to win the Iqub once a year and he collects 240 birr .The Iqub consists of 24 members, including the secretary and chair person. Most members came to pay their weekly contributions and drink local brews with their expense. Besides serving as economic interest, the Iqub is a form of social gathering and entertainment where friends share various public news among themselves.

(Key informant) Meri March 2009.

It was interesting to observe such mutual aid associations serve as one of the social forum for exchanging ideas, it is unfortunate to witness that the attention given by the city administration officials to consult such associations remained minimal.

As the key informant told me there used to be a large Ficus-vasta tree which was used by the community elders to solve community disputes. This Ficus-vasta tree was cut down by the project implementers despite the opposition from the dislocated community. This has created hostile environment between the displaced community and the municipality. A serious social problem that has been emerging following the land disposition, due to the denial of cash compensation, particularly with the youth was deviance and emotional instability. I observed that a number of young people are gambling on roadsides. As I observed some of them are involved in smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol. There is a fear in the dislocated society,

this behavioral deviation could serve as a fertile ground for crime and prostitution in the near future. Community organizations such as cooperatives and farmers associations were abandoned and they are replaced with urban *kebele* administration.

5.1.7 Effects of Dislocation on Education

As indicated in the above sections, the dislocated household heads do not have access to education, as it was indicated 44.6 % of the respondents are illiterate. However, they are now sending their children to school in large number than before dislocation. 83.1 percent of the interviewed household heads are sending their children to school than before dislocation while 15.4 percent do not send children to school and 1.5 % says it is the same (see Table 24).

Table:24 Percentage of household sending their children to school.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	54	83.1
No	10	15.4
it is the same	1	1.5
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

The majority of the respondents that do not send their children to school raised lack of access to school as a main reason, while not affording school fee and children are supporting their family with work at school time are the other reasons (See Annex Table 11).

The reason for sending large number of children to school in increasing number than before dislocation time was a result of increase in awareness about the benefits that could be achieved as a result of education. Besides, they felt the drawbacks of illiteracy on themselves and moreover children are not occupied in productive activity as they used to be before dislocation. The above reasons have helped the dislocated households to send more children to school.

5.1.8 Perception of Farming Community towards Urban Expansion

Discussants in the different focus group discussion seem to have different perception about urban expansion program into their area. Discussants of youth and women approve the expansion program as unavoidable process. They complained and commented only on the

implementation program that the government did not keep its promises and excluded women and children from compensation and rehabilitation programs. To the contrary , male discussants strongly opposed and disproved the expansion program towards the periphery, because it displaced them from their farm and exposed them to unemployed and food insecurity. As it is indicated in Table 12, the majority (66.2%) of the interviewed household heads disproves the expansion program to their area. The minority (29.2%) generally approve the expansion program towards them while 4.6 percent of the respondents have first objected and finally were convinced about the expansion program. On the other hand, high competition for job, increasing loss of identity and culture, loss of mutual trust and understanding among the members of the community were among the negative perceptions of the dislocated farming communities on the urban expansion and dislocation program. The dislocated farming community appeal for the conservation of historical and cultural places is not given attention and the program had failed to protect areas that have social and cultural significance to the community. The following case illustrates the feeling of a member of the community on the expansion program.

Case 3. Experience of a farmer towards urban expansion.

I am 57 years old and married. My ancestors used to live in this area for many generations. I have seen displacement twice in my life time. The first displacement took pace in *Derge* regime under the name of villagization. Now, for the second time, we lost every thing and are dislocated by the urban expansion program. We opposed the program and were forced to accept it .One morning the municipality employees came to measure part of my land to be taken for the expansion program and I was furious and I resist them. As a result, I was imprisoned for two days and was released with a warning. So, when I lose my land I became jobless for a year. Specially the youth are becoming unstable and uncultured. I observed that some of the youth are involved in smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol. I believe the bad behavioral change is the result of urban expansion which is introduced by the new settlers. It is really hard for me to look forward for a bright future.

(Key informant) Meri March 2009.

5.1.9 The Income Situation of the displaced Farming Community

This section presents the situation of income of the dislocated farming community, which resulted from the urban expansion .Urban expansion did affect the income of the farmers , by affecting sources. As it was indicated in the focus group discussion more than 90 % of the

dislocated households were farmers before dislocation. So farming was the main source of income in my study area. Farm activities are very dependent on availability of land. This means if there is no enough land to be cultivated there will be a reduction of income obtained from the farming activity. As has been found out in this study, farmers have lost their land due to urban expansion. The loss of land is followed by loss of agricultural production. Loss of agricultural production means loss of agricultural income. As it is indicated in annex Table 12, forty one (63.07%) confirmed a decline in their income .While only 24 respondents (36.92%) reported that their monthly income is better than before displacement. Information obtained from the survey data shows that the reasons for the decline of the household income are: loss of farm land, lack of regular income and lack of job opportunity are the reasons mentioned . As it is indicated in Table 25, in the study area there were only 3 respondents (4.62%) who used to earn less than 151 *birr* per month before expansion. After expansion this number reached to 14 (21.53%). This means 11 households income has declined after expansion and joined the lower income category of less than 151 birr per month. Twenty-two (33.85%) of the respondents earn between 151and 500 birr per month before expansion and the number of respondents who are in this category had increased to 35 (53.84%). Respondents who used to earn between 501 and 1000 before expansion were 24(36.92%) but this decreased to 6 respondents (9.23%) after expansion. Respondents who used to earn between 1001 and 1500 before expansion were 7 (10.77%) but this decreased 3 respondent (4.61%) after expansion. There were 9 (13.85%) respondents who used to earn greater than 1500 birr per month; but after expansion there is no one in this income category. Before the implement of the expansion program in the study area there were no one with out a monthly income but after expansion 7 (10.76 %) new respondents have joined households with no income group.

Table:25 Household monthly income before and after dislocation

	Monthly income before expansion		Monthly income after expansion	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
<151	3	4.62	14	21.53
151-500	22	33.85	35	53.84
501-1000	24	36.92	6	9.23
1001-1500	7	10.77	3	4.61
>1500	9	13.85	-	-
No income	-	-	7	10.76

Source: Computed from survey data

The figures in Table 25, above show that the proportion of the interviewed household heads is bigger in the lower range of annual income and lower in the higher range of annual income after dislocation. This shows that the change in the mode of life due to urban expansion did not favor the dislocated farming community in improving their income. It did not cerate opportunity for diversified means of livelihood than agriculture. It is learnt that agriculture remains the main source of livelihood for many of the dislocated farming communities. Other than their effort in search of job, some of the interviewed household heads responded that they generate additional incomes from rental farm income elsewhere and income from farm by share cropping arrangements. It was also indicated that rental and remittance are other nonagricultural income source for few respondents. So in general the monthly income of the households in the study area has a declining trend after dislocation.

5.2 Environmental Effect of urban expansion

In this section, I will try to present the effect of urban expansion on the environment. In this regard, the respondents were requested about the presence of trees coverage in the area and 92.3% of the households reported that the area used to have good permanent plant coverage before expansion (See annex Table 13).

The household survey data in Table 26, also supports the above report. There were a total of 1569 Trees and Hops (rhmnus prinoidus) Gesho in the study area owned by 65 respondents before dislocation time. So at average each household had around 24 trees. But as the data shows the number of trees has declined to 681 after expansion. This shows that as a result of the urban expansion around 880 trees had been cut down. So, currently each household at average have only 11 trees. Therefore, there is 56.59 % decline in tree coverage in the study area . According to key informants and group discussion participants, the tree coverage is reducing form time to time as the forest land is destroyed or cleared so as to use the area mainly for new house construction. In addition, people are cutting trees to use it as an input for the house construction and in some cases the dislocated households are cutting trees to sell it and generate income for their household.

Table:26 Number of permanent trees before and after dislocation

permanent plants	Total number before dislocation	Total number after dislocation
Trees	1432	643
Hops (Rhmnus Prinoidus)	137	38
Total	1569	681

Source: Computed from the survey data

Discussion with the focus group indicates that there is neither government nor non-government attempt to preserve green areas , rather these areas are used for the new house construction . Therefore, the problem is exasperating from time to time.

5.2.1 Effect on River

As we have discussed in the above section the study area have two rivers which are Legegila and Beshale . As the Key informants and focus group discussants say these two rivers were clean and were the main source of drinking water for the domestic animals in pre dislocation. After the introduction of urban expansion in the area some residents dispose their west in these rivers. In addition, real state developers are disposing their cement and other residue around the river and with the help of wind and rain these residue comes in contact with the river and contaminate it . Moreover, Beshale is getting contaminated by the factory residue. As a result of the introduction of toxic substances in the rivers , the rivers are currently polluted . As key informants say some animals got sick form drinking water from the contaminated river and to solve this problem the dislocated families that have domestic animals are forced to incur expense to buy tap water for their animals .

House waste disposal system was examined before and after displacement, as Table 27 shows before displacement 12.3 % uses pits as a disposal site, 26.2% uses incinerating , the greater proportion 38.5% discharges by throwing in the open fields. While 13.8% of the respondents throw their waste in the river and 9.2 % uses his garden as a disposing site

Table:27 Percentage of household waste discharging system before displacement

Response	Frequency	Percent
Throwing it in the pit	8	12.3
burning	17	26.2
throw in the field	25	38.5
throw to the river	9	13.8
Garden	6	9.2
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

As the survey data in Table 28, depicts displacement has brought some positive changes in the method of household waste disposal system . Around 28% percent of the respondents dispose their waste in dirt bins which are provided by the municipality. While the greater majority 35.4 % uses incinerating. Still 13.8% of the respondents use open spaces to dispose household waste. Around 14 % and 9.2% of the respondents are still discharging their household waste into rivers and ground holes respectively. As the focus group discussants indicates, some domestic animal have died by ingesting non-edible substances from their grazing area and the community is exposed to repeated coughing as a result of polluted surrounding.

As the data indicates there is some positive change in the household waste disposal system after displacement but still it indicates that a lot need to be done in creating awareness by government or non-government institutions about the environmentally safe method of disposing household waste and additional dust bins need to be provided to the area.

Table:28 Percentage of household waste discharging system after displacement

Response	Frequency	Percent
In waste containers provided by the municipality	18	27.7
Incinerating	23	35.4
Throwing it in open spaces	9	13.8
Throwing it in rivers	9	13.8
put in to hole	6	9.2
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

5.2.2 Toilet usage before and after displacement

As it is depicted in annex Table 14, before displacement , the majority(80%) of the respondents indicated that they were not having their own toilet. While only 20% used to have their own toilet. As annex table 15 shows 24.6%, 7.68%, 41.53%, 6.1%, 20% of the respondents were using under tree, garden area, field, river and proper toilet for excreting waste respectively. As it is depicted in annex 16, the number of respondents who have their own toilet have increased after expansion. Currently 69.2 % of the respondents have their own toilet, while 30.8% of the respondents do not have their own toilet. So, health bureau and other concerned institutions need to create awareness about the benefits of having family toilet. In addition they need to capacitate the displaced financially and technically to construct their own toilet ;so as to create a clean living environment for the displaced community. In general, after displacement , additional 49 % of the displaced household were able to construct his or her own toilet . This can be taken as a good improvement.

5.3 Livelihood Strategy and Coping Mechanism of Dislocated Families

The discussion with the focus group indicated that, before expansion there were poor families among the dislocated community. Though, there had not been significant food and job insecurity. Young people who do not have land of their own can often work on farm either

through contract, share cropping, labor and material exchange with those who are not able to farm because of age or health problem. As implementation of urban expansion program advanced, the farmers were told to stop farming. As it is indicated in Table 7, the majority (55.4%) of the interviewed household heads reported that they were engaged in productive activity during the first 12 months of dislocation . while 44.6 % of them were not employed in any income generating activity. As Table 29, shows, 40% of the respondents during the first 12 months of dislocation time they were engaged in farming ;while 15.38% were employed in non-agriculture job.

Table:29 Percentage of work type during the first 12 months of dislocation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	26	40.0
Non-agriculture	10	15.38
No Job	29	44.6
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

As discussed in the preceding chapters, farmers were exposed to dislocation and forced to change their mode of life. This change in the mode of life was not smooth because enough jobs were not created as promised. This disturbed the coping strategy and income source of the affected community. With the change in the mode of life the dislocated farming community had used different coping strategy depending on the circumstances. At the time of this survey, as it is depicted in Table 9, sampled household heads were requested whether they have job at the time this survey was conducted as it is showed in Table 8, out of the total 65 sampled household heads 7 (10.76%) replied that they don't have work while 58 (89.23%) are engaged in different work categories which are :self-employment , employee of government organization , daily labor and employee of non-government organization and farming.

As indicated in annex Table 17, about 70.8 percent of the interviewed household heads responded that they do not get job easily now compared to the time before dislocation. Only 29.2 percent responded that they get job easily now than before dislocation. As the key informants indicated the reasons for not getting jobs were : the absence of work opportunity that accommodates them, too old to work as a daily laborer, stiff work competition and low

educational level are some of the reasons. Since the majority of the dislocated farming community are illiterate, they had faced a challenge in coping up with the urban way of life. Information from the group discussion revealed that because of competency, dislocated farming community members could not get better job or better income except low paying jobs while the better paying jobs are taken by highly educated new settlers. One of the benefit packages promised by the municipality was giving technical training. So as to increase the chance of getting better jobs . But, as it is depicted above the training was rendered only for 6.2 % of the respondents . As a result the dislocated community's capacity to get job remain minimum. Respondents were requested which gender group has a better job getting opportunity. As Table 30, shows 67.7 percent of the respondents reported that men can easily get job easily than women; while 27.7% says that it is easier for women than men. Only 4.6 percent of the respondents say men and women have equal job getting opportunity.

Table:30 Response on the Perception of which gender group has a better job getting opportunity.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Men	44	67.7
Women	18	27.7
Both equal opportunity	3	4.6
Total	65	100.0

Source: Survey data

5.4 Current Land Use

Presently the land use in the study area is dominated by residential settlement. Plots are mainly used for building new houses. Since 2003 G.C most of the farmland has been taken away from farmers and availed to new settlers to solve the housing problem in the inner city. As a result, a number of new houses are constructed by the new settlers. There is, therefore, a change in land use pattern from agricultural to urban residential settlement. The change in land use pattern in the study areas brought about changes in the mode of life of the rural farming community. This means of livelihood also changed from agriculture to non- agriculture activities. However, the change in the land use pattern does not open enough job opportunity for the dislocated community.

5.5 Job Opportunity and Adopted Livelihood Strategy.

"Job opportunity varies according to skills, education (e.g., for salaried jobs in business or in government), and by gender (e.g., male wage work in construction or mine vs. female opportunities in trading or textile factories)" (Ellis 2000:66). Urban job opportunity that accommodates rural unskilled labor is limited in Africa. For example, in South Africa, employers are particularly selective and rewards higher quality passes with high earnings for high quality of secondary school qualification (Katapa and Swilla 1999:38). In this study, it was found that the employment opportunity of illiterate and inexperienced dislocated farming community is limited and is dependent on the preference of the employers and contractors. This issue was considered in the feasibility study of dislocation of farmers and a package of rehabilitation program was proposed so as to develop dislocates skill. Latter in the implementation phases the package program was not implemented as promised. As a result, the responsibility of finding job in the new mode of life becomes the responsibility of the household head. In this regard, it would be interesting to examine the common livelihood strategies pursued by the dislocated farmer households. Daily labor including guarding, local alcohol making, trading , and agriculture are the main livelihood strategies that were practiced by the dislocated farming community.

Daily Labor

As it is showed in the preceding sections of this paper the main job opportunity that was available for dislocated farming community in the study area is a daily labour. Daily labour is a low paying job because it doesn't require high level of education or sophisticated skill. It involves mainly construction work in which farmers can easily participate. The focus group discussions, however, revealed that it was easy to find daily labor in the beginning but now there is high competition. The dislocated framer and the urban unemployed often compete for loading and unloading of construction materials in the study area. Sometimes the competition for job leads to disagreements and to the extent of fighting among each other; and often solved by the intervention of police. As daily labor requires mainly the use of force, young people are mostly preferred. Young and adult males of the dislocated farming community are usually engaged in daily labor and guarding. The income obtained from this activity ranges from 9 -20 Birr per day .The payment varies depending on the experience and the skill acquired by the daily laborer. If we assume that one worker works for 6 days a week , he/she is entitled to receive a monthly salary of 216- 480 birr. This is not enough money for a family.

The focus group discussants are even afraid that daily labor work opportunity might decline as private house construction ceases in the future.

Local Alcohol Making

The other livelihood strategy adopted by dislocated families is local alcohol making Women and girls are also found to have increasingly involved in local alcohol making. The common alcohols types which are produced and sold in the study area are "Areki and Tella". I was Fortunately to have a woman in the focus group discussion . She told me that the profit that is obtained from local alcohol selling is not satisfactory . As she says they are doing this work not to be totally dependent on their husbands income . As she indicated the profit obtained from alcohol selling ranges from 60-80 birr per month which helps them only subsist consumption.

Small Trade

As it is indicated in the focus group discussion the other livelihood strategy adopted by the dislocated community is to engage him/herself in different trade activities . Few families have opened small shops using the segment of their house as a shop. They sell different commodities such as sugar, Coffee bean, wheat flour, salt ,edible oil, kerosene etc .

Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture

As it is stated in the above section since around 30 % of the dislocated community have left over Agricultural land these people are engaged in farming . As it is indicated by the focus discussion and key informants , even those displaced households that does not have land of their own are engaged in farming using different means. Dislocated families that does not have land rent land on contractual basis and do farming so as to generate household income. The others are working on crop sharing arrangement and few displaced are farming for those who have land but unable to work because of age and illness . As stated in the above section, some households keep breeding, their domestic animals ; to use them as both food and income sources .

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Conclusions

The thesis attempts to assess the effect of urban expansion on Meri *Kebele* 16 . The assessment was made on the socio-economic and environmental effect of expansion on the displaced people from the area.

Addis Ababa is expanding in different directions into the surrounding rural areas with fast physical and population growth. The physical expansion of the built up areas of the city has occurred as a result of both planned and unplanned activities . Addis Ababa grew from small military settlement to a large metropolitan city. Since its establishment, the city has experienced a horizontal physical expansion trend that has caused eviction, displacement, and dislocation of the rural farming community from their farm and grazing land. Recently, the rural farming communities in the periphery of the city have been exposed to displacement and dislocation by the city administration by large-scale expansion and renewal programs. This program had dislocated about 2,100 people from Meri .The urban expansion program was implemented in the study area starting 1996-1998 E.C.

Finding of the study shows that during the implementation of land expropriation, since the communities did not meaningfully participate in planning and the implementation of decision-making process, lack of consultation with the farmers resulted in resistance from the farmers. In order to implement the program, the municipality was forced to use power. This had created hostility towards government officials. The expansion program had expropriated the farmers from their land and homestead at the exchange of money compensation and housing plots. The money compensation has helped them to construct their own houses. However, the compensation money given for farm and grazing land was very low. Moreover, the compensation program implementation was disadvantageous and also excludes the youth whose age is 18 and above. The city administration did not rehabilitate the dislocated community by giving training and creating job opportunity as promised initially. As a result, the displaced community find it very difficult, to adapt to the new way of urban life . The greater majority (70%) of the households are not satisfied by the benefit packages they had received, while 30% of the dislocated community are satisfied with the benefit packages .

Effects on Livelihood of the Dislocated community

The expansion, through expropriating farmers land, destroys other assets of the farmers . The loss of their assets results in decline of their monthly income. Some dislocated household

heads still work on agriculture with limited access to land, some work as daily labor; others are in deteriorating situation as a result of the change in the mode of life. Changes in the mode of life resulted in poor economic conditions that forced some to engage in daily labor, local alcohol making (beverage),and petty trade as alternative source of income. Therefore, the livelihood strategy adopted presently by the dislocated farming community is characterized as survival or necessity. The data depicts some positive aspects of the expansion program. Improved housing condition with more rooms for the family and sending more children to school than before dislocation were among the positive aspects mentioned. However, urban expansion has exposed the dislocated farmers and their family to joblessness, low income and high standard of living. Because of culture and other factors, women are more victims of joblessness. There is also evidence that local institutions such as *Dabo* and *Jigi,* which support the communities that brings them to work together were already abandoned. While mutual self–help associations like *Iddir,Iqub* and Mahber have continued to play their role in the community studied. A serious social problem that has been emerging following the land disposition, due to the denial of cash compensation, particularly with the youth was deviance and emotional instability. Some youth are participating in gambling and drinking excessive alcohol. As the key informants say in order to get money for drinking alcohol and to play gambling, some youths are involved in pickpocket and stealing others property. So, here is a fear in the dislocated society, this behavioral deviation of the youth could serve as a fertile ground for crime in the near future.

Effect on the environment

As the finding shows there were 1569 permanent trees owned by the respondents before expansion program . After the implementation of the expansion program, permanent trees owned by the respondents had declined to 681. There is 56.59 % decline of permanent plants in the study area. There is neither government nor non-government attempt to preserve green areas. Therefore, the problem is exasperating. The two rivers which are owned by the study area, which are named Beshalie and legegila were used as a source of drinking water for the domestic animals before expansion. After expansion these two rivers are polluted by cement, household waste and factory residue. As a result, animals are getting sick when they are drinking water from these two polluted rivers. Before dislocation, household wastes were disposed in an environmentally unfriendly way. Such as deposing in the open pit, burning, throw on the field and using garden area were some of them. But, after expansion some positive changes have been made with regard to household waste disposal system. But still

environmentally unfriendly methods of waste disposal systems are used. Before expansion, the majority(80%) of the respondents indicated that they were not having their own toilet. While only 20% used to have their own toilet. The number of respondents who have their own toilet have increased after expansion which is a good improvement. Generally as the finding shows ,the urban expansion has brought into my study area a decline in household income, joblessness, social and environmental problems with few improvements.

6.2 Recommendation

Based on the findings the following points are put as possible Suggestions.

- Since implementation of the plan lacks consultation with the farmers, farmers were obstacles to the implementation of the program. In order to avoid such problems and to make development sustainable in urban expansion all actors of development especially the farming communities are very important .Therefore, it is recommended to consult the farmers before the implementation of the program . The consultation should be genuine and should ensure the benefits of the affected farmers

- There is failure of fulfilling the promised benefits; such failures may aggravate farmers' opposition to government development activities. Therefore, the government should be able to fulfill all the promised benefits to the farmers.

- Regarding the benefits obtained by the displaced farmers, they are not satisfied with what they have got. The government in collaboration with investors and non-government organization should maximize the benefits of farmers .

- The dislocated farming communities are now engaged in casual activities such as daily labor, urban and peri-urban agriculture, local alcohol making, and small trade which generate low income. The situation compels the need for support in terms of training, access to credit facilities, better infrastructure and market information, access to land and intensive urban agricultural production and improved productivity.

- Since most of the dislocated farmers are illiterate, copping up with the urban life is difficult . So, the government and concerned NGO's should give technical and entrepreneurial skills training so as to raise the productivity and enable the illiterate dislocated farming community to compete and possess the skills necessary to survive. There is also a need to establish a training and education center at the *Kebele* level so as to ensure the continuity of the training to the dislocated community.

- The policies that evict farmers from their land without alternative means and improved capacity to expand their livelihood options and with out creating better economic opportunity need be reconsidered

- Young men and women whose age was 18 and above were not given compensation from the expansion program. The policy need to reconsider these youth group for compensation, so as to create a better socio-economic environment.

- The study area's permanent vegetation coverage is reducing from time to time living the area for soil and environmental degradation. So the government and Concerned NGO's should create awareness about the benefits of permanent plant coverage. In addition the government should protect green areas.

- As a result of poor waste management the two rivers of the area are polluted. The municipalities should give training to the *kebele* community, on proper waste management scheme and it should provide more west containers to the community. In addition, it should restrain factories from disposing their residue into rivers.

- Addis Ababa is growing horizontally since its establishment. This practice has brought socio-economic and environmental problems that outweigh the advantages. It is necessary to change this trend and advocate policies that implement vertical growth of the city.

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Appendices

1. Annex Tables

Table:1 percentage of electricity access due to urban expansion

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	41	63.1
shared	7	10.8
no	17	26.2
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table: 2 Response of HHs whether they have representative in decision making on benefit packages allotment

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	61	93.8
No	4	6.2
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table: 3 Response of HH on the main decision makers in determining the amount of benefit packages to the community

Response	Frequency	Percent
Government body	56	86.2
Both	9	13.8
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table: 4 Farm land owned by dislocated community currently

Response	Frequency	Percent
1 Kerte	6	9.2
2 Kerte	6	9.2
3 Kerte	3	4.6
4 Kerte	4	6.2
8 Kerte	1	1.5
I have nothing	45	69.2
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table: 5 Farm land owned by dislocated community before displacement

Response	Frequency	Percent
1 Kerte	9	13.8
2 Kerte	16	24.6
3 Kerte	15	23.1
4 Kerte	5	7.7
5 Kerte	3	4.6
6 Kerte	5	7.7
7 Kerte	2	3.1
9 Kerte	2	3.1
10 Kerte	7	10.8
Above 10 Kerte	1	1.5
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table: 6 The percentage of thatched roof houses possessed by dislocated community before displacement

Response	Frequency	Percent
1 room	16	24.6
2 room	32	49.23
3 room	9	13.8
4 room	1	1.5
Have no home	7	10.76
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table:7 The percentage of corrugated iron sheet houses possessed by dislocated community before displacement

Response	Frequency	Percent
1 room	12	18.5
2 room	20	30.8
3 room	3	4.6
4 room	3	4.6
Have no home	27	41.5
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table: 8 The percentage of thatched roof houses possessed by dislocated community after displacement

Response	Frequency	Percent
1 room	13	20.0
2 room	5	7.7
3 room	4	6.2
4 room	1	1.5
Have no home	42	64.6
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table: 9 The percentage of corrugated iron sheet houses possessed by dislocated community after displacement.

Response	Frequency	Percent
1 room	10	15.4
2 room	18	27.7
3 room	11	16.9
4 room	13	20.0
5 room	2	3.1
6 room	2	3.1
Have no home	9	13.8
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table:10 percentage of satisfaction with the new residence

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	46	70.8
No	19	29.2
Total	65	100.0

Source : Survey Data

Table: 11 Reason for not sending children's to school

Response	Frequency	Percent
No school near my vicinity	8	12.30
I could not afford school fees for them	1	1.5
They are on work in support of the familiy	1	1.5
No response	55	84.6
Total	65	100.0

Source : Survey Data

Table :12 Response of displaced HH whether their annual income better now than before displacement

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	24	36.92
No	41	63.07
Total	65	100.0

Source : Survey Data

Table : 13 Response about forest cover before the introduction of urbanization in the area

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	60	92.3
No	5	7.7
Total	65	100.0

Source : Survey Data

Table :14 Percentage of respondents that have toilet before expansion

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	13	20
No	52	80
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table :15 percentage household toilet sites before displacement came.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Under the shade of a tree	16	24.6
Garden area	5	7.68
Fild	27	41.53
In to the river	4	6.1
Using proper toilet	13	20
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table :16 Percentage of respondents that have toilet after expansion

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	45	69.2
No	20	30.8
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

Table :17 Response of displaced HH whether they get job easily now than before displacement

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	19	29.2
No	46	70.8
Total	65	100.0

Source : **Survey Data**

2.Questionnaires to be filled by sample household heads

Date (Eth. Calendar) _____
Enumerator Name _____
Starting time _____
Ending time _____

Part I General Information

1. Sex of the household 1. Male ☐ 2.Female ☐
2. Age of the household head _____
3. Social status or responsibility
   1. Religious leader ☐ 2.Political leader ☐
   3. None ☐ 4. Others specify _____
4. Total family size of the household? _____
5. What is you educational level?
   1. Illiterate ☐ 2. Read and Writes ☐ 3. Primary School ☐
   4. Secondary School ☐ 5. others specify _____
6. what is your marital status ?
   1. married ☐ 2. Unmarried ☐ 3. divorced ☐
   4. Widow ☐
7. Please list the age category of your family members.

Age Category (years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Children less than and equal to 10			
Children 11-14			
Adults 15-64			
Elders over 64			

8. Do you have farm /now (currently) 1.Yes ☐ 2.No ☐
9. If your answer is yes to Qn 8 how many hectare (or in local Measure) do you have currently ? _____
Size of farmland before ? _____

10. Do you or any of your family members engaged in any off-farm activity ?
   1. yes ☐ 2. No ☐

11. If your answer is yes to on 10; please mention the type of activity and the amount of money earned?

Types of Activity	Family Member	Amount of money earned annually
.1 Weaving 2. Milling 3. other handcrafts (pottery metal works etc.4 Livestock trade 5. sale of local drinks. Others (specify)_____		

If payments were made in kind, covert them to Birr at the prevailing price.

II. Participation in the Displacement plan and other city development initiatives.

12. Are you aware of the urban expansion program in your vicinity ? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

13. If yes, how?
   1. through mass orientation ☐
   2. through formal training or seminar ☐
   3. Both ☐

14. What was your reaction when you were asked to give part of it or all of your farmland?
1. Agreed without objection ☐
2. Objected and forced to leave ☐
3. First objected but finally convinced to accept ☐

15. Did you participate in decision-making process in the Implementation of displacement program?
1.Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

16. If yes, what were the benefits you obtained from participating in decision-making (multiple answers possible) ?
1. Raise own (his/her) need ☐
2. Express own (his/her) concern/opinion ☐
3. Created access to benefit packages ☐
4. Created opportunity to livelihood means ☐
5. Others specify _____

17. Did you have representative in decision making on benefit packages allotment?
1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

18. If yes, how was it represented?
1. through local community institutions ☐
2. through elected committee ☐
3. Through individual interested group ☐

4. through kebele Administration ☐

19. Who are the main decision makers in determining the amount of benefit packages to the community?

1. Government body (city administration and /or kebele Administration) ☐
2. Local community committee ☐
3. Both ☐

III. Benefit Packages

20. When you were asked to leave your place, what were the benefit packages promised to be allotted to you in displacement (multiple answers possible)?

1. Compensation (money) ☐ 2. Housing plots ☐
3. Access to services ☐ 4. Opportunity of job ☐

21. In which of the packages are you happy about

1. Compensation (money) ☐ 2. housing plots ☐
3. Access to services ☐ 4. Opportunity to job ☐
5. Training to develop skill ☐
6. Others specify _____

22. What was your reaction towards the amount of the benefit packages allotted to you?

1. Satisfied with it ☐ 2. Indifferent ☐
3. Dissatisfied ☐ 4. Highly discouraged and dissatisfied ☐

23. Did you apply your disappointment to the concerned institution on the amount of the packages provided? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

24. If yes, what response did you get?

1. Satisfactory ☐
2. Very satisfactory ☐
3. Unsatisfactory ☐
4. Disappointing ☐

25. Did your get training how to use the packages provided to you, while you move to new way of livelihood /urban life? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

26. If yes, in which of the following training did you participate?

1. Own business development, management and supervision
Yes ☐ No ☐
2. Financial management /saving Yes ☐ No ☐
3. Basic skill training Yes ☐ No ☐
4. Technical training for livelihood means Yes ☐ No ☐

27. Did you get advisory support from any institutions other than kebele Administration ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

28. If yes, describe the institution and on what issues it provided you Advice ?

_____

Impact of displacement/Dislocation due to expansion
Impact on the livelihood

29. What was the effect of the expansion program did you face before its actual implementation (multiple answers possible)?

1. Frustration due to lack of orientation on where and how to live in urban settlement ☐
2. Inadequate attention from the administration in community development activity ☐
3. Inadequate provision of extension services in agricultural production. ☐
4. others, specify _____

30. Were you engaged in productive activity or work during the first 12 months of dislocation?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

31. If yes, what was the major activity?

1. Agriculture ☐ 2. Non-agriculture ☐

32. If your answer for question 30 above is no, what was your livelihood means (multiple answer possible)?

1. Serving in someone's house for food ☐
2. Migrating ☐
3. Farming by renting land ☐
4. Collecting (leaves and fuel wood for selling) ☐

33. Do you get job easily now than before displacement?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

34. If no, what is the reason

_____

35. Have you stayed jobless after displacement?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

36. If your answer for question 35 is yes, for how long? _____ (yrs/ months)

37. Did you have work now? 1. Y☐ 2. N☐

38. If your answer for question 37 yes, what type of work is it?

1. Self-employment ☐
2. Employee of private firm ☐
3. Employee of government organization ☐
4. Employee of non-government ☐
5. Daily labor ☐

39. Do you have other incomes other than your work now (multiple answers possible)?

1. Farm income somewhere else with relatives ☐
2. Rental income ☐
3. Other remittances ☐
4. No income ☐

40. Is your annual income better now than before displacement?
1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
41. If no, what is the reason _____
_____
42. How much is your household gross income now? _____ Birr.
43. How much you earn per year before displacement? _____ Birr.
44. Who are more victims due to lack of job?
1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐
45. What type of job is accessible to you?
1. Daily labor ☐ 2. Guarding ☐
3. Housework (gardening and others) ☐
4. Others specify _____

46. What are the major problems you faced while coping up to the urban life?
1. Lack of knowledge in finance utilization ☐
2. Lack of follow up from the concerned institutions ☐
3. Lack of skill/ knowledge for job opportunity ☐
4. Discrimination by the new settlers ☐
5. Others specify _____
47. **Impact on the Assets**
What was the total possession of the household at dislocation time and what is left for the household at present?

	Before dislocation time	**At present**
1. Land (hectares)	_____	_____
2. Oxen (number)	_____	_____
3. Cows (number)	_____	_____
4. Sheep (number)	_____	_____
5. Goat (number)	_____	_____
6. Poultry (number)	_____	_____
7. Permanent plants (number)		
	_____	_____
Gesho	_____	_____
Others	_____	_____
8. House (room number) Thatched roof	_____	_____
Corrugated iron sheet	_____	_____
9. Others specify	_____	_____

48. How did you accommodate those assets left to you?
1. With in the given plot ☐ 2. With relatives some where else ☐
3. Others specify _____
49. Do you have saved money at bank or somewhere else now?
1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

50. Do you have more assets now than before displacement?
1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

51. If your answer for question 50 is no, what is the reason?
1. Low income only for consumption ☐
2. Lack of saving mechanism ☐
3. Lack of interest to own an asset ☐
52. Did you get compensation for your building in dislocation?
1.Yes ☐ 2.No ☐
53. If no , what source of income did you use for the demolished house reconstruction ?
1. Remittance/ compensated money for other assets ☐
2. Loan from private ☐
3. Loan from bank ☐
4. Gift ☐
5. Others specify _____
54. was it in the area of your preference that you were assigned to construct your residence?
1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
55. Are you satisfied with your new residence (house)
1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
56. If no, what is the reason? _____
57. What do you feel as regards to the condition of your dwelling?
1. satisfied ☐ 2. Indifferent ☐
3. Dissatisfied ☐ 4. Strongly dissatisfied ☐
58. Do you have any intention to leave this area/house?
1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
59. If yes, why do you want to leave /sell your house?
1. unable to pay living expenses including feed ☐
2. In needing money for other reason ☐
3. Dissatisfied with residential area ☐
4. Others specify _____
60. Did your previous neighborhood ties continue in the new settlement?
1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
61. To which of the urban services did you get access due to urban expansion?
1. Rood 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
2. Electricity: Privately owned ☐ shared ☐ Absent ☐
3. Water supply: Private meters ☐ shared ☐ Absent ☐
4. School 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
5. Telephone: 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
6. Clinics and other health institutions 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
7. Market: 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

8. Public transport services 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

9. Municipal waste collection service 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

10. Natural resource conservation/recreation 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

11. Credit service: 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
62. Are you sending your children to school than before?
1. Yes 2. No
63. If No, what was the reason?
1. No school near my vicinity ☐
2. I could not afford school fees for them ☐
3. They are on work in support of the family ☐
64. What were the issues or problems you discuss more among each other on the impact of the urban expansion program?
1. On the changes of life in the area ☐
2. Lack of job ☐
3. High cost of living ☐
4. Others specify _____
65. Are you satisfied with your livelihood strategy now than before Displacement ?
1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
66. If no, for which of the following do you prefer rural farming (multiple answers possible)?
1. For food is secure for my family ☐
2. Simple and cheap life ☐
3. Easy access to diversified livelihood means for family ☐
4. Strong social and cultural ties ☐
5. Others specify _____
67. Do you generally approve or disprove the expansion policy?
1. Approve ☐ 2. Disprove ☐
3. Indifferent ☐ 4. I do not know the policy ☐
68. What negative impact did you observe on the social and cultural aspects of the community?

1. Loss of mutual trust and understanding among the members of the community ☐
2. Increasing loss of identify and culture ☐
3. Disappointment of the members to the livelihood means change that leads to migration ☐
4. High completion for job ☐
5. Others specify _____
69. What do you think are the main successes of the project?
70. What do you think are the key problems caused by the project?
71. What are the main opportunities and key threats to the local people?

3.Guideline for key informants interview

Zone _____ kebele _____
Name of respondent _____ occupation_____
Position if any _____
Age _____ Sex _____ Marital status _____ Religion _____
Level of Education _____

1. Which areas do share boundary with your kebele?

_____

2. What was the status of vegetation coverage, water resources and animal breeding before the introduction of urban expansion?

_____

_____

_____.

3. What is the current status of vegetation coverage, water resources and animal breeding after the implementation of the project?

_____

4. What development institution are there in your area?

_____

5. Which institutions are in support of the displaced community? In which area do they support? (credit, training etc)?

_____

6. What benefits the affected community obtained in case of dislocation/ Displacement? Probe.

- ✓ Community awareness, participation and contribution
- ✓ Material and financial benefits envisaged and
- ✓ Whether the skill and knowledge developed in the community enabled them to run private/ group business ventures (case of any, both positive and negative).

7. What is the present coping mechanisms (livelihood sustenance) of the affected farming community at household level?

- ✓ Alternate means of livelihood and alternate strategies used by the community members and their family.
- ✓ Type of jobs access to dislocated community and their family.

8. Which HH is affected more by the displacement?

- ✓ The young (18-40)
- ✓ Middle aged (41- 60)
- ✓ Old aged 60+

9. What was the reaction of the affected community on the appropriateness of benefit packages provided for the dislocated material and social values?

Compensation (money)
Housing plots
Access to services

Opportunity of job

10. Discuss the changes that occurred in the life of the farming community in the settlement area (positive and negative)?

- ✓ Created favorable environment for sustainable livelihood.
- ✓ Created opportunities and hopes for the community.
- ✓ Social and economic changes.

11. What role could the government and non-government institutions play in improving the life of the local people affected by expansion? (capacity building, social organization and strengthening the available institutions.

12. Does the displacement program in your area caused negative effect on the environment? If so, what are the negative impacts on the environment?

- ✓ Land degradation
- ✓ Deforestation (forest and vegetation)
- ✓ Poor waste management.

13. Does displacement /dislocation scheme considered different aspects of social and economic activities.

- ✓ Areas that have historical and social significance to the community.
- ✓ Interest of the local community in site selection for resettlement
- ✓ Infrastructure (school, hospital) accessibility and conduciveness of the selected site for the people.

14. What social benefits are obtained as a result of urban expansion? (school, hospital, road etc)

15. What negative impacts are brought as a result of the urban expansion?

16. Discuss the general problems, fears, prospects, incentives and other aspects of the dislocated farming community with reference to urban expansion.

17. If similar projects are to be implemented some where, what actions should be replicated? Avoided? Amended? Or started?

Guideline for Focus Group Discussion

Warm-up List the different kinds of development activities that are carried out in your Locality .

1. Discuss on the causes that lead urban expansion to come to your vicinity and level of the community's participation in the planning and implementation of the dislocation program.(i.e was it participatory)

2. Discuss on the reaction of the community on the benefit packages provided, site of the dislocation , appropriateness , fair distribution of it for the community and ways of application and solution in case of displacement .

3. Discuss on the merits and demerits that the rural farming community gained from the urban expansion in terms of social , economic and environmental factors

4. Discuss on the copping mechanisms / or livelihood strategy of the community at the household level and victims of the social group i.e means or

sources of income , opportunity to job , social and cultural influences (neighborhood reaction)

5. Discuss whether the community has built its capacity in adapting urban life and effective utilization of resources (finance ,human and natural)

6. Discuss whether the training and technical support or acquired skill and knowledge enabled the community organize , manage and control own project or private business ventures (if any list down)

7. Discuss whether the dislocated farming community's life improved or deteriorated. Reason out for the changes you come across . Does the new settlement created favorable environment for sustainable livelihood ?

8. Discuss the role government and non-government organizations can play in supporting the vulnerable poor in re-establishing their livelihood.

9. Discuss the factors that contributed to the success or failure of the livelihood strategies of the household.

10. Discuss lessons gained from displacement /dislocation due to urban expansion ; preconditions need to be considered to fully re-establish the dislocated community .

Wrap-up : Discuss on the issues that make the livelihood of the displaced /dislocated community sustainable ; probe for:

- skill development / training and other capacity building .
- Strengthening community institutions

Declaration

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

Declared by:

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