



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT
MASTER'S IN PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND POLICY (MPMP)**

***The Socio-Economic Impact of Addis Ababa City Expansion on
Farmers: The Case of Akaki Kaliti Sub City***

**By
Nuredin Nasser**

**JUNE, 2020
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

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A Research Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa
University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Award of
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**Advisor
Jemal Abagisa (PhD)**

**JUNE, 2020
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

Declaration

Hereby, I, Nuredin Nasser Mohammed, whose Identification number is GSD/0314/07 here do declare that this research is original work of my own and it has not been submitted partially or fully to any Universities so far as a partial fulfillment to Masters Degree award.

Declarer's Name Nuredin Nasser Mohammed

Signature _____ Date _____

Advisor's Name: Dr.Jemal Abagisa (PhD)

Signature _____ Date _____

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Nuredin Nasser, entitled: The Socio-economic Impact of Addis Ababa City on Farmers: the Case of Akaki Klity Sub city, and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Public Management and policy complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Approved by Board of Examiners:

Internal Examiner: _____ Signature _____ Date _____

External Examiner: _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Advisor: Dr.Jemal Abagisa (PhD)_ Signature _____ Date _____

Chair of Department or Graduate Program Coordinator

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Acronyms

AACA	Addis Ababa City Administration
CRC	Convention on Right of Children
CSA	Central Statics Authority
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
	Environmental Change
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GEC	Global Environmental Centre
Ha	Hectare
HHs	Household Heads
ICESCR	International Convention on Economic Social and Cultural Rights,
IHDP	Integrated Housing Development Project
IHDP	International Human Development Programme on Global
LDC	Less Development Countries
LEPO	Land and Environmental protection office
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NGO	Non-government Organization
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
ORAAMP	Office for the Revision of the Addis Ababa Master Plan
PUI	Pri-urban Interfac
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Frame Work
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
STEPS	(Social, Technological and Environmental Pathways to Sustainability
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
WB	World Bank
WUDB	Works and Urban Development Bureau

ABSTRACT

Akaki Kaliti Sub-City has been one of the main expansion and industrial areas in Addis Ababa for the last 40 years. Major factors that contribute for the expansion are availability of high industrial areas, proximity to market, and its accessibility to various types of infrastructures such as the road that extends to port Djibouti. However, the expansion of the city has been done at the expense of avoiding agricultural and green lands. This study has been done at peri-urban area of Akaki Kaliti sub-City to analyze the implication on the farming communities due to the expansion being made in the Sub-City. To do so, a primary data from a sample of 135 households was taken who had been displaced from their land due to the city expansion program. In addition, secondary data from various sources were also taken to see its impact in a broader sense. The primary data collected were processed and analyzed, the results showed that the expansion done by the Addis Ababa city Administration for the last few years during its expansion period resulted in the shortage of agricultural land, ownership of land insecurity and losses of assets. Most often, Accessibility of infrastructures, market finances and off-farm opportunities are obtained as a result of being close to urban centers. But this did not fully hold true for farmers living in the peri-urban areas of Akaki Kaliti Sub-City. This is mainly due to shortage of land size and lack of economic options that could absorb them. In addition, rehabilitation mechanisms used by the city municipality, mainly an arrangement of cash compensation for evicted people, was found to be inadequate to replace the resource base, which is land. As a result, most of the families are exposed to further economic, social and cultural impoverishment. Thus, the urban expansion, that was carried out in this manner had brought a significant negative impacts on evicted farmers. Therefore, to ensure sustainable city development, the Addis Ababa Administration should make sound planning prior to displacing farmers living on the border of the urban areas to avoid its negative effects on their lives. These include: arranging appropriate compensation packages and implementing the existing rehabilitation platform.

Keywords: urban expansion, peri-urban, socio-economic impact, displacement

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction:

1.1 Background of the Study

Urban expansion is synonymous with urban sprawl, to connote the extension of urban settlement to the surrounding area whose function is nonagricultural. Urban expansion is a common phenomenon in both developed and developing countries. However, in developing countries urban expansions are known with its negative effect. The major effects contributing for rapid urban expansion in Ethiopia are higher natural population growth, rural to urban migration and spatial urban development (Fekadu, 2015). This expansion has its own negative impact on farmers' socio economic which has different components.

Urbanization is the process of urban expansion may involve both horizontal and vertical expansion of the physical structure of urban areas. It can result in loss of agricultural land, natural beauties, range lands, parks and sceneries (Melesse, 2004). According to the World Urbanization Prospects reported by the United Nations (UN, 2012), from 1965 to 2010, the global population increased from 3.3 billion to 6.9 billion, and the total amount of population will exceed 9.3 billion by 2050. Along with the population growth, more and more people chose to live in urban areas. The percentage of the world's population residing in urban areas increased from 35.5% in 1965 to 51.6% in 2010 and this number will reach at 67% in 2015 (UN, 2012).

Although the level of urbanization in developing countries is low, its rate of urbanization is one of the fastest in the world. Approximately 25% of Africa's population lived in towns and cities in 1975. In 2000, 38% of the continent's population lived in urban areas and to be double by 2050 (Thu, 2010). Conversion of farmland and vegetation land cover into urban built-up areas reduces the amount of lands available for food and crop production. Urban expansion has created high pressure on the agricultural land. Subsequently, it brings negative impacts on socio-economic conditions to the communities. These socio-economic problems are: reduce land quality and agricultural productivity, Soil erosion, deforestation, reduce the amount of open space, desertification (Raddad et al., 2010).

Urbanization and urban growth are considered as a modern way of life which manifests economic growth and development in many countries. That means the level of urbanization and socio-economic status of the inhabitants is correlated in many countries (Tamirat, 2016). Urbanization refers to a growth in the proportion of a population living in urban areas and the further physical expansion of already existing urban centers (Samson, 2009; Alaci, 2010). The level of urbanization in Africa is low (37.1%) when compared with developed countries like Europe (72.7%) and North America (79.1%). However, urbanization in the developing world in general is progressing much faster than in developed countries, which may reach 3% or even 4 % a year (Soubbotina, 2004). The fast rate of urbanization in developing world is attributed to rural-urban migration, economic growth and development, technological change, and rapid population growth (Marshall et al., 2009).

Urban development is occurring in many sub-Saharan Africa cities and rapid urbanization is underway in the East African city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In an effort to address urban poverty and increase homeownership opportunities for low and middle-income residents, the City Administration of Addis Ababa initiated a large-scale housing development project.

Although Ethiopia is the second most populated African country, it is one of continent's least urbanized countries. Only 20.7% of Ethiopian residents live in urban settlements. According to Ethiopian Census of 2017 estimation reported that 3.43 million people lived in Addis Ababa. For 2030, the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency expects more than 4,433,999 residents. Addis Ababa is the largest city in the country and its population growth is due to both in-migration and natural population increase. However, consistent with many African cities, the population fluctuates seasonally as people move between agricultural and urban areas.

Urbanization in Ethiopia faces a number of problems due to sometimes unplanned settlement and slums which characterize some of the larger cities of the country. In Ethiopia, Addis Ababa has this character due to the historical background of its establishment. i.e. lack of the proper planning at the initial point. The settlement pattern practiced in the city was scrambling the conquered land to the feudal chiefs, and garrison of the king following the military hierarchy. This traditional feudal settlement of land holding was practiced over the extended forest and agricultural land around the outskirts of Addis Ababa. The chiefs, Dejazmaches and Rases, were given large forest and farmland around the royal area and they

in turn divided these into plots to their immediate subordinates to settle in the feudal manner and built their own houses on their holdings at the fringes of Addis Ababa. Thus, under this circumstance, the hinterlands of Addis Ababa were occupied in the past by evicting the lands of peasants until the Dereg nationalize (Feyera, 2005).

In Addis Ababa, the reclassification of rural areas in the periphery to urban settlement increased urban physical growth. After 1974, the Derg nationalized urban land and extra houses and transferred them to a public property. According to Feyera (2005), the administration that the 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. Moreover, the inner city became densely populated with no improvement in house provision to meet the increasing demand. Latter, squatter settlement and illegal land trade intensified in the peripheries leading to the extension of Addis Ababa to the periphery. Due to this fact, the livelihood base of farmers increasingly threatened severely by the time. And hence, the farmers were forced to relocate from their place of residence by the urban physical growth (Bekure 1999: 16, Solomon 1985: 39 cited in Feyera, 2005:2-5).

Because of the problem of lack of legal transfer of land to individuals people in the inner city faced the shortage of residences in Addis Ababa during the Derg regime. As a result, the Derg administration tried to implement self-help housing cooperative system to fulfill the rising demand for residential use. Hence, the city outskirts occupied by farmers were allotted to new settlement construction by government. This new form of urban land consumption intensified dislocation of farmers from their farmland, which was a kind of eviction without compensation. As pointed out by Birke (1997) in this system; more than 25 Peasant Associations of rural farming community administered under adjacent Woredas were included under the Addis Ababa Administration under the Derg regime. After the overthrow of the Derg regime in 1991, the Transitional government of Ethiopia decided to limit its expansion to the place where it was before 1991 and to give due attention to its vertical growth. Vertical growth of Addis Ababa was believed to solve the problem. However, again it was believed that it poses problems since the majority of the Addis Ababa city dwellers are poor and cannot afford to construct high-rise dwellings (AACA, 2000:10-12).

On the other hand, Addis Ababa has attracted a large investment in the country. For example, in the first five-year strategic plan of the (FDRE) government (1997-2001) 54 percent of the total private investment applications submitted in the country requested to invest in and around Addis Ababa. This demand is met by converting large tracts of forest and farmland into urban use. The overall trend of Addis Ababa's population and area growth pattern indicates that it is the most accelerated growth rates in the world. This accelerated growth is also accommodated by the conversion of agricultural and forest land to urban settlement. Moreover, Addis Ababa has been encroaching more than 400 hectares of agricultural and forest land into urban administration for urban land use every year. As it has been tried to point out in the above statements, this has an adverse effect on the livelihood, socio-economic situations of peasants who used to live on those places. Because the growth of the city is at the expense of peasants livelihood, land possession and social security (AACA 1997:7).

Currently, Addis Ababa city holds 54,000 hectare it divides into ten administrative sub-cities. Four central sub-cities comprise the oldest portions of the city. The four central sub-cities Addis Ketema, Arada, Kirkos, and Lideta occupy only 8 % (4,320hactar) of the city's total area. Six significantly larger peri urban sub-cities surround these central sub-cities. The outlying sub-cities are Akaki Kitaly, Bole, Kolfe Keranio, Gulele, Nifas Silk Lafto, and Yeka collectively hold 92% of the total area (49,800 ha) of the city. Separating the four central sub-cities from the six surrounding sub-cities highlights changes between the older and newer parts of the city. In Addis Ababa, urban planning and land development are the responsibilities of the City Administration. Twenty-five percent of the city's budget is spent to preparing and servicing land for development

1.2 Background of the area

Addis Ababa city is the economic and political capital of Ethiopia, lies at an altitude of 2408meters above sea level, located at 901'48''N latitude and 38044'24''E longitude CSA (2005). Its average daily temperature is 16°C, means annual precipitation is about 1180 mms and has annual rainfall season starting from June to September. The dry season occurs from January to May. During the dry season, many urban dwellers engage in urban farming. The city has shown extensive physical growth since the past 10 to 20 years. In 1984, the area of the city was

only 224 square-kilometers; and by 2009, its total area was estimated to be 530.14 square kilometers (ORAAMP 1999).

The City Administration is made up of urban and peri-urban areas; and it is divided into ten (10) sub-cities, namely; Addis Ketema, Akaki-kality, Arada, Bole, Gulele, Kirkos, Kolfe-Keranio, Lideta, Nifasilk-Lafto, and Yeka sub-cities (see Figure 2). The population of Addis Ababa in 2011 was 3,040,740 of which 1,448,904 were males and 1,591,836 females (CSA, 2012).

Akaki kality sub-city is one of the largest sub-cities located in South Eastern part of Addis Ababa. It shares boundary with Bole Sub-city in the North, Kirkos and Nifas Silk Lafto Sub-cities in the North West and Oromia regional state in the South. The lowest point 2,050 meters in the Southern periphery and the maximum elevation is 2,331 meters above sea level. The Sub city has 13 woredas and covers total area of 156 km². (Addis Ababa City Land Information Center, 2014). According to the 2007 census, the total population of Akaki Kality Sub city is 195274, which is 6.62% of the entire population of the city. From the total population of 102748 are male and 92,526 are female.

Akaki kality sub city has the one, which is considered as the most industrial sub city of Addis Ababa having many more resettled populations & having great vacant space this sub city accept huge and continues urban expansion in case of road asses to the city out, hence the study focuses on this sub city,

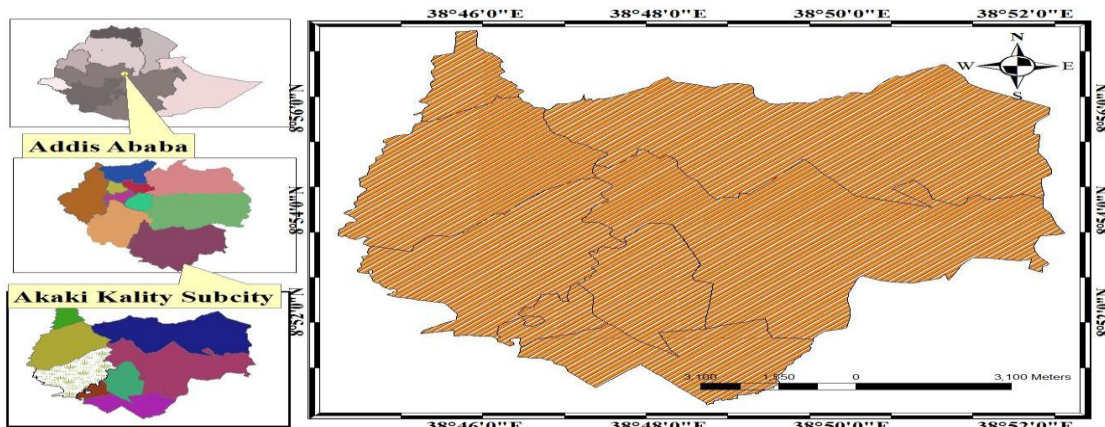


Figure 2: Location map

According to structure plan, Akaki kality is an expansion area 60% of proposed land use in the sub city farms field which include industry, Truck & Rail freight terminal, mixed use buildings, housing development, & treatment plant and services such as hospital, higher education & festival ground as part of Akaki Kality major sub center about 70% of the action area is an open space being used for agriculture. In Akeki kality sub city 11urban weredas, more than half in the expansion area Total population is 195,274 Population density ratio 1: 739 per sq. m Inhabitants Catchment is area 6143.4 hectare Compared to other 9 sub cities Akaki- Kality sub city has the smallest population density as it is an expansion area. Projected population in 2030 is 342524. In Part of the action area of Kality major sub center is inside the Seriti peasant association (But according to the new wereda restructuring it is included wereda10). Based on the existing land use analysis; 60% of the farmland accommodates farmers whose livelihood dependant on agriculture & 20% of the action area comprises of residence & 20% industry area. For ease of implementation, development priority of Kality major center is the vacant farmland and development demand along Debrezeit road may rise the interest in parallel.

Akaki kality sub city is the largest sub-city from all others sub city it cover more than 14,000ha which is nearly 25 percent of the city. the sub city have greater vacant area which is flatten topography attract the investment and suitable for urban expansion settlement which was good for harvest now it gives for condominium building at large ,for privet mixed use by lease ,for cooperatives residents houses building ,for industry area ,for investors warehouses ,and for different privet industries ,government and public institutions and also given for different infrastructures buildings. This giant project clearly shows how the farmers socio-economy adversely affected by Addis Ababa city urban expansion.

According to the livelihood zone analysis of Ethiopia, conducted by Girma Medhin in consultation with FAO, 2011 (FAO, 2011), Akaki kaity sub city or the project area belongs to Livelihood zone 13 characterized early sedentary agriculture and relatively abundant rainfall, rain fed production of a wide-range of highland cereals (teff dominated) and deeply entrenched, traditional crop and livestock husbandry practices under temperate climatic conditions in the highlands, in which long years of extractive forms of production, high population and livestock densities have led to advanced levels of natural resources degradation before the depletion of the natural forest cover to its present precarious level, sale of fire wood and wood for construction as

well as sale of forest products used to contribute significantly to farmers' livelihoods. Farmers in this system are also engaged, to a certain extent, in petty trade to augment their income.

Table 1: Annual output of major crops produced in the project area of before dislocation

Types of crops	Annual estimated production (ton)	Percent Share of production
1. Wheat	6,755	60.3
2. Teff	2,652	23.6
3. Barelly	68	0.6
4. Sorghum	90	0.8
5. Maize	80	0.7
6, others	1546	13,8
Grand total	11,191	100

Source: Akaki -Kality sub city urban agricultural office (2008)

On the other hand, city expansion adversely affect rural farming communities income the farmers and their families has little knowledge or does not know-how to adapt to the situation of urban life most of them are unskilled to compete for urban job opportunity. As a result most of the dislocated farmers & families to be impoverish. Especially, the livelihood of those farming community who have own farm was providing sufficient income from agriculture and dairy production the other source of income they sell plot of land illegally in higher cost to irregular urban settlers without any document even if it is illegal they were get fairs compensation but the government take the land and demolish the properties which exist on illegal land users. Many farmers' families don't learn or not more than elementarily school this also exposed them to economic and social problems that lead to impoverishment. If the expansions of urban settlement continue to the periphery, one can imagine that many rural people will soon face a crisis again in their socio economic values and will be exposed to social and economic deprivations. Therefore, this research will shows the socio economic impact of urban expansion on the dislocated farming community of the Akaki kality city.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Urban expansion is one of the basic problems that affect the living standard and food security of many agrarian economy peoples in developing countries. This invasion process leads to the loss of agricultural farm lands, grazing land, bare land and reduction of crops/food productivity (Fekadu, 2015)

Displacement due to urban expansion is more significant in the developing countries than the developed countries because the majority of the people in developing countries live highly concentrated in the periphery depending on agriculture with fragmented land holdings. This is particularly so in developing countries like Ethiopia where land remains public or government's property and amount of compensation paid, in case of possible displacement, depends on government decision. In many ways urban expansion is a spontaneous phenomenon that leads to spontaneous growth displacing rural farmer community (Tegegne 1999:69). Even the plan displacement so far has its own impact on the economy and social value of the affected farmers. The effect of urban development or expansion on the rural farming community higher because of agriculture is the sources of income like Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is one of the low urbanized countries having 14 percent urbanization level in 1994, which is less than that of other African countries (Tegegne 2000; Yeraswork and Fantu 2003).

Ethiopia is now fully accept privatization and investment to bring change in the economy of the country. "Although the need for more investment in the Ethiopian economy is justified, the likely negative impacts of investments (displacements of original land holders, loss of livelihood means, impacts like deforestation, etc) are part of the real worry" (Berhanu, 2003:8). The problems of the rural community in urban periphery arise from exclusion of the original settlers from the city centre and the available services and the pressure of city extension on the productive farmland (Carter, 1995: 299). Both sources of these problems are observed around Addis Ababa,

Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, is expanding fast in all direction except in the northern part due to geographical features. As a result, it is creating a continuum with suburbs like Burayu to the Northwest, Sabata to the Southwest, Akaki and Dukam to the Southeast and Laga Dadhi to the Northeast. This expansion has influence the surrounding farming communities,

often leading to forced displacement. It is obvious that rural communities surrounding the expanding city has an advantage due to high land value, access to the urban services and urban rural development linkages or the trickledown effect of development. Despite this opportunity, rural communities around the city face problems of socio-cultural, economic challenges, environmental deterioration and land tenure insecurity (Feleke, 2003:2). 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 what Carter (1995:262) stated that the residents of the rural community around cities face joblessness, landlessness, and low access to social services especially women and children.

Addis Ababa is expanding in area coverage and population size, the conversion of peasant farm and grazing lands into urban use by municipality directives is becoming significant. A recent study showed that 14 Peasant Associations with more than 6000 households are to be affected by the expansion of the city (Feleke 2003;2). According to Feleke (2003:26) 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 peasants living in the vicinity of Addis Ababa. As a result, the implementation of the policy has been marginalizing the rural settled peasant communities". The non-farm based economic sector was not developed to absorb those displaced from farming, most of which are unskilled labor.

This indicates that the non- integrative type of urban expansion or development-induced displacement has negative impact on those marginalized rural communities and forces them to live in poverty, food insecure and hopelessness. This is because forced displacement can destroy community's previous means of livelihood and introduce new way of life that in most cases is less supportive than the previous (Mejia 1999:156).Although Addis Ababa City Administration has put in place some benefit package, little is known how displacement and relocation is mediated, the livelihood of the displaced is protected and the nature of the relationship between urban expansion and the periphery. This study focus on the impact of Addis Ababa city expansion on farmers and their families with respect to existing social, economic, institutional and organizational structures and dislocation procedures that dealt with people who are affected by the expansion of the city.

According to the rate of change of land change data indicated that the surrounding farmer community of the Addis Ababa city is prone to displacement and land expropriation due to the horizontal expansion of the city. While land is the highest value and physically fixed asset and hence it is the base of live for farmers and their families in this community, the expansion of the capital city seems to result to a significant Change in their way of life, production, distribution, consumption, and social structure. . Therefore, it is imperative to identify the specific impact of the horizontal urban expansion has on the social and economical value of that community.

The case is worsened mainly due to the absence of any rehabilitation program after dislocating the farmers. the current directive and rules are not addresses all family members even if the given compensation does not cover the loss assets ,social values and there food security of their families more of the given residence plot of land also is not enough for farmers and farmers families to live together as usual in the compound so they are expos to housing problem in the short time furthermore the city administration is very ignorance for others cost such as social and moral values unless giving money compensation. Obviously giving training of money management or entrepreneurs courses helps to coping up the new urban environment but not by this gap already compensated farmers' losses the given little compensated capital by consumption. the other thing which is critical in this study youth violence the farmers families specially youth expose to violence because of not get any skill development training courses that helps to continue their life in the substitution of agriculture while the program included on the directive but not implemented.

The government body that is Addis Ababa city administration does not facilitate job opportunity to absorb those unskilled evicted farmers' families not only these but also most of farmers families out of the school they pushed to work to fulfill their daily mail. Unfortunately the available alternative work for unskilled livelihoods are construction site guard and daily lobar these work mostly in housing constructions which is temporary then fired after finish the project so the youth expose for different crime doing because of these problems youth getting conflict with different parties including government they seems impoverished by stockholders those who are took their land without enough compensation compared with government market selling price or lease price.so resulting impacts on the peri-urban community, not even a single action has been taken so far by the city's administration. As result of this, the life of such groups

is still endanger many researchers have given a baseline for new research work However, they are focused on livelihood of the dislocated farmers .there is no study that characterizes on the socio-economic impact of Addis Ababa city expansion and its impact on dislocating farming households income and assets loss, social and cultural loss, and food insecurity and the cause of conflict in area. Hence, using a onetime data set, this study aims to assess the nature, the socio-economic impact, challenges; and opportunities of urban expansion on dislocated farmers.in the mean time this research create or increase the knowledge on the nature of urban-led displacement and dislocation of peripheral community and implication on their socio economy. Hence, planers, policy makers, administrators, private investors and rehabilitators will be able to consider cause, effects and solutions to the problems associated with urbanization including urban poverty.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General objectives

General objective of the study is to show the socio-economic impact of Addis Ababa city expansion on farmers in the case of Akaki Kality sub city.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- To identify the impact of Addis Ababa city expansion on farmers socio-economic lives in Akaki kaity sub city
- To find the rehabilitation strategies to support the farming community during the city expansion.
- To assess the acceptances of a given compensation program by evicted farming community
- To assess the participation of farmers and their peasant associations, in implemented urban expansions development programs.
- To find the causes of conflict between farmers and investors.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What are the socio-economic impacts of Addis Ababa city expansion on farmers in Akaki kality sub city?

2. What effective rehabilitation strategy is implemented to support the farming communities during the city's expansion?
3. Are the affected farmers accept a given compensation program?
4. How evicted farmers and there peasant associations participate, on implemented urban expansions development programs to solve their problem
5. What are the causes of conflict between farmers and the investors in the sub city?

1.6. Significance of the Study

In the developing countries like Ethiopia, urbanization is one of development issues to be addressed. That is why currently scholars, NGOs, governments, partners and other stakeholders have given a due attention on the theme.

Addis Ababa city is under the fast development and horizontal expansion at these days. This has been studied significantly by various studies. However, there is very limited studies carried so far concerned the impact of this expansion on the livelihood of the peri-urban agricultural community. This study therefore, attempts to fill this gap by identifying the socio economic impacts as well as opportunities that come following horizontal expansion of city on farmers and affected communities generally.

Urban development is occurring in many sub-Saharan Africa cities and rapid urbanization is underway in the East African city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In an effort to address urban poverty and increase homeownership opportunities for low and middle-income residents, the City Administration of Addis Ababa initiated a large-scale housing development project in 2005 and 2012. Thus the community in the periphery could face problems of survival strategies, solidarity network, and systems of power to which the social and economic activities are linked to their original location (Mejia, 1999:183).

Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, is experiencing continuous growth and change. Change is experienced in all dimensions of the city but different parts of the city grow at different rate. Economically, the city is transformed from a predominantly administrative and service center into an industrial and financial center. Particularly, in the last two decades, development activities mainly, construction and industries have been growing very fast (Ayalneh, 2012).

This rapid economic growth and change is responsible for the intense migration of people from other parts of the country into the capital. In addition to this, natural increase is another important factor in population growth of the city. As a result of this population growth, economic development, and other related activities, the city is not in a position to provide services and other amenities. Furthermore, the rapid growth of human population is often identified as one of the main factors for uncontrolled city expansion conversion of rural land increasing sprawl development.

In Ethiopia, there were no satisfactory works on urbanization process that gives solutions to the socioeconomic problems facing the peri urban community particularly on farming communities living on the edge of the cities. The displaced farmers suffered, and faced different economic problems such as migration, separation from their social organizations, unemployment and poverty as well as conflict with the municipality and investors Hence, this study will focus on assessing the effects with rapid urban expansion of the study area in Addis Ababa and its effect on the community in the peri-urban areas of Akaki Kality sub city. The study is significant for policy makers; urban planners and researcher as input in planning and contribution for existing knowledge for sustainable city development without threatening marginal groups of people living on periphery. And also deals on conflict resolution, the new concept and burning current problems of the city such with uncountable value to the community or the urban industry in knowledge and technological transformation with that of socio economic consideration.

1.7. Scope of Study

The study focuses on the Akaki Kality sub city on the socio economic impact of urban expansion project. The thematic scope of this research mainly focuses on investigation of urban expansion impacts on peripheral area farmers, on socio-economy of peri-urban community in Addis Ababa in the case of Akaki Kality sub city. Scope of the study covers Akaki kality sub city expansion area of Addis Ababa city and specifically study was conducted in peri-urban areas of Akaki Kality in case of three extremely large neighborhoods expansion weredas that is wereda 8, wereda 9 and wereda 13. The city of Addis Ababa has been expanding horizontally over the peripheral areas to solve the housing problems of the city population by evading lands that were previously under the rural community, to manage the industrial development. Land use pattern has also been changed from agricultural land use to industrial, to mixed use purposes that is for

lease. Therefore, the study examines the socio economic impact of horizontal urban expansion on the farmers, compensation evaluation; conflict causes resettlement rehabilitation effectiveness and losses of social value of the farmers in the study area of the selected weredas site and the extent of Addis Ababa city expansion.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

Urban expansion to the periphery has caused displacement, dislocation and dispossession of the rural farming community in the periphery. The study was based largely on 135 household heads who were dislocated and those who obtained compensation in cash and housing plot. Therefore, the selected sample household heads may not adequately represent the characteristics of all farmers affected by the urban expansion. In particular, those household heads who did not possess housing plot were not represented in the study. In addition, detail information on household material possession and utilization of incomes were not covered by the study to make comparison of their previous and present possession possible and also the study have limited in the relocate farmers and the resettled community in Akaki Kality sub city.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The report of the study will divided into five chapters:

The first chapter which divides into sub-sections sets an overview part. It also deals with the background information to the research problem, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study, scope of the study, limitation of the study, operational definitions of terms and organization of the study.

The second Chapter focus on reviewing related literatures. It includes a brief description of the literature review such as related theories, theoretical reviews and empirical findings, conceptual framework of the study which served as great help in the identification of the theories and ideas that were explored, such as data subsequently related to the study.

The third chapter divides into sub-sections such as research design and methods (data sources, target population, sampling techniques, data collection methods, reliability and validity and ethical consideration) and analysis of the study.

Chapter Four: Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation applied to describes the expansion program and the farming community in the study area; effects of the expansion program implementation on the farming community; and the current land use and asses rehabilitation strategy of the dislocated farming community with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data and.

Chapter Five: Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations: Finally, this section presents a summary of findings, major conclusions and sets recommendations on impact and the Annexes contain questionnaires used during the sample surveys and a list of key informants.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW LITERATURE

2 Urbanization and Urban growth

This chapter is all about different literatures pertained to the study. Hence, the key words and concepts' definitions, theories of urban expansion and growth, causes of urban expansion, trends of urban expansion, impacts of urban expansion on the socio-economic strategies of urban peripheries, legal and constitutional provisions on impact and compensations to expropriation and theoretical frameworks all have been intensively discussed turn by turn.

2.1 Key Words and Concepts in the Study Domain

1. Urban: in this study context, urban (as opposite to rural) refers to areas characterized by denser population settlement per-unit of land, higher heterogeneity of inhabitants (in terms of ethnic background, religious adherence, livelihood strategies and sources, educational levels etc...), greater organizational complexities as well as higher formal social control.

2. Peri-urban areas: as used in this study context, peri-urban areas are amidst between densely settlement (urban areas) and less densely settlement (rural areas). These are areas partly sharing the characteristics of both urban areas and rural areas then by symbolizing transitional zone from one area (urban or rural) to another.

3. Horizontal urban expansion: it is synonymous with urban sprawl, the expansion of the attentiveness of people or urban settlement to bordering and surrounding areas whose functions and settlements were not similar with urban ones.

4. Agricultural community: refers to that community whose economic base and livelihood sources are directly based on farming or /and rearing of animals under traditional production, distribution and consumption patterns.

5. Livelihood: A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base' (Chambers and Conway,1992:9).

6. Socio-economic: is the most habitually employed definition of it which the researcher agrees is 'A Socio-economic comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources), and activities required for a means of living. Livelihood assets can be understood by the notion of five main capitals:-human capital, social capital, physical capital, natural capital, and financial capital.

7. Natural capital: consists of land, water and biological resources such as trees, pasture and biodiversity.

8. Financial capital: Consists of stocks of money or other savings in liquid form. In this study context, it includes not only financial assets but also it does easily disposable assets such as livestock, which in other senses may be considered as natural capital. It includes income levels, variability over time, and distribution within society of financial savings, access to credit, and debt levels.

9. Physical capital: Is that created by economic production. It includes infrastructure such as roads, irrigation works, electricity, reticulated equipment and housing.

10. Human capital: is constituted by the quantity and quality of labor available. At household level, therefore, it is determined by household size, but also by education, nutrition, skills, capacity and health of household members.

11. Social capital: Any assets such as rights or claims that are derived from membership of a group. This includes the ability to call on friends or kin for help in times of need, support from trade or professional associations (e.g. framers' associations) and political claims on chiefs or politicians to provide assistance. In one way or in another the social capital is a function of power a given individual or group assumes and a kind and a level of the relationship that exists in a given societal structure.

12. Socio-economic Strategies:- Copying mechanism, as also known as, Comprise the range and combination of activities and choices that people undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals. They have to be understood as a dynamic process in which people combine activities to meet their various needs at different times and on different geographical or economical levels, whereas they may even differ within a household. Their direct dependence on asset status and

transforming structures and processes becomes clear through the position they occupy within the framework. A changing asset status may further or hinder other strategies depending on the policies and institutions at work.

13. Expropriation: means the action of government taking away a private property from its owner with legal authority (Proclamation #455/2005). The key element or condition the accessibility of expropriation is the purpose of taking over private property. The basic criteria justifying admissibility of expropriation has been and still is the public purpose and public interest (Proclamation, #455/2005, Muluken, 2009).

14. Compensation: according to Proclamation # 455/2005, compensation is a means of payment for the property that is expropriated by the respective executing body of government both either in cash or kind. The process of compensating for the evicted house hold should include all forms of asset ownership or use right among the affected population and provided a detailed strategy for partial or complete loss of assets.

The urban expansion to its surrounding peripheral area consumes large amount of farmland throughout the world. For instance, due to rapid urbanization china loses close to one million hectares of cultivable farm land each year to accommodate various demands such as construction of roads, industrial buildings, and commercial centers and for residential purposes [Dayong N (2004) 1]. Urban expansion creates numerous challenges that may be beyond the capabilities of the economies of developing nations including the creation of job opportunities and provision of basic needs [Rakodi C (1997) 2]. Unlike the situation in the developed countries at comparable stages of development, the process of urbanization in the Third World Countries appears to be more a function of rural push factors than the urban pull factors [Adem K, Fenta M (2012) 3]. The urban expansion in Ethiopia is believed to capture less the view of neighborhoods that were forced to leave their land and property. Urbanization program in Ethiopia is neither participatory nor supportive to farmers in periphery, and thus has negative impact on people livelihood where women and youth are the major victims. Peri- urban area the peripheries which are administered by the city administration of the area of wereda to which urban settlements are immediately extending to rural settlements and changing the way of life from agriculture to non-agriculture.

Due to diverse land uses, most population of peri-urban areas are original residents, farmers, migrant residents, recreational land users, industrial users, investors and speculators, developers and builders [DFID (2008) 4]. Moreover, the nonfarm based economic sector was not developed to absorb displaced farming communities. Therefore, the non-integrative type of urban development induced displacement disturbs on those marginalized rural communities and forces them to live in poverty, food insecure and hopelessness [OUI (2008)]. Little attention has been given for the peri urban interface, due to they are neither being under the control of urban authorities nor under the control of rural authorities. Yet only a few of people are made rich, while the majority is excluded from the opportunities that peri-urbanisms. Hence, urbanization disproportionately affects the livelihood of poor people by diminishing the natural resource available to them. In order to mitigate the problem, the municipality of the town has so far promoted the option of cash compensation for the development of affected rural people. However, monetary compensation suggested by many people that it is not an appropriate mechanism to rehabilitate an affected people and even the payment of cash are minimal and rate of compensation seems inadequate [Feleke (1999)]. If expansion urban areas and industrial complexes continue in this way, we can expect that large number of displaced household people will soon face considerable problems.

The expansion of urbanization also created numerous opportunities as well as challenges for surrounding farming communities. Urbanization opportunities include employment, access to urban services and urban-rural linkages [OUI (2008) 7]. But rural communities around the city faced economic challenges. If the expansions of urban settlement continue to the surrounding rural areas of Ethiopia, there is high probability that many rural people will soon face a crisis in their livelihood and will be exposed to economic deprivations. Sincerer-urban land is potential areas of interest, there is high probability for arising potential conflicts [Fayera (2005)].

The compensation which is paid for displaced farmers is not fair and insignificant. Monetary compensation is also not best mechanism to rehabilitate evicted farmers. Monetary compensation cannot solve their economic problems. Societies saving habits are also poor. After they collect monetary compensation, they consume that amount and spend on non-planned and non-productive activities.

Their survival strategies are not properly supported by urban administrators. Peri-urban farmers' livelihood only dependent on agricultural before expropriation. After they were evicted from their land, they are hopeless and live in poor economic conditions. Most of the displaced peri urban farmers are living in economic poverty which need due attentions from all stakeholders.

For this, according to Kaganova et al. (2006:35), there are two forms of compensation methods in land acquisitions; these are "land to land" and cash. The agreement either of which to be served need to be done through collective bargaining of stakeholders.

2.2 Theories of Urban Expansion and Growth

As Clark (1996) in urban area, as of economic benefits primacy theory, there are the agglomeration of different economic activities and economies of scale resulting from it. Hence, to improve economic benefits of production, people move to urban area from rural areas and/or even one urban areas to another, rural- urban migration and urban-urban migration. This increment on urban population stimulates urban latexes to grow towards peripheral areas. The urban social production theory on the other hand argues that, urban is more congested and congregate, and even much denser than rural and peripheral regions. Still, the area has higher pulling power of attracting people in to it. This pulling force of urban areas is however the result of continuous social interaction and internet work which resulted finally in to the congregation of large people at smaller unit of land than rural regions.

As sited by Muluken (2009: 13) in history of urban evolution, cites began to exist for many reasons such as defense, trades, political or religious centers. Whatsoever the reason, economic force are likely to reinforce the original impulse (Harvey and Juwsy, 2004).With industrialization, which induced more intensive use of existing buildings, change in the pattern of uses and out ward expansion in the peripheral areas is inevitable (Hall, 2002)

Urbanization is closely linked with modernization, industrialization, and sociological process of decision making. Most of the rapid urban sprawl in developing nations is due to rural-urban migration (Free encyclopedia-2010).

According to UN state report of the world population (2007), urbanization occurs naturally from individual and corporate efforts to reduce time and expense in community and transportation while improving opportunities of jobs, educations, and housing and transportation statuses.

However, major contributing factor is “rural flight”. In rural areas, often on small farms, it is difficult to improve one’s standard of living beyond basic subsistence’s [particularly in developing countries case where rate of population growth outpaces resource production rate].

To such communities, their farm is very much dependent on unpredictable conditions such as drought flood and pestilences. Hence, people make decision to migrate to urban areas “rural flight”. This then contributes to urban pressure towards peri-urban lands.

National wise, according to Tagegne (2001) two most important actors leading urban expansion are in-migration (both rural-urban migration and urban-urban migration) and natural population increase.

According to the UN state of the world population report (2007), sometime in the middle of 2007, the majority of people worldwide will be living in towns or cities for the first time in history. This is referred to as the “arrival of urban millennium” or the “tripping point” as depicted here below.

With regard to trends, it is estimated that 93% of urban growth will occur in developing nations with 80% of urban growth occurring in Asia and Africa. Through this process of development, the report state that, from what it was 30% in 1950s, urban population will be 70% by 2050, globally. Reversely, the rural population becomes 30% by 2050 from what it was 70% in 1950.

Particularly, currently African average level of urbanization is 34% while the Ethiopia’s is 18% which is even very low in Africa. Different studies have projected that the proportion of urban population in Ethiopia will reach 23% by the year 2030 (MEDAC, 2002, CSA, 1994). On the other hand, Ethiopia’s urbanization rate is one of the highest in Africa. The average annual rate of growth from1960-1991 was 4.8 percent and this figure grew to 5.8 percent per-annum from1991-2000. This rate of growth puts Ethiopia among the 23 rapidly urbanizing counters of the world (Tegegne, 2001).

2.3. Impacts of Urban Expansion

Urban expansion may involve both horizontal and vertical types of the expansion. The former refers to the extension of the Physical structure of the urban areas. Such process of urban expansion is a worldwide phenomenon which can be seen in the history of all urban centers as to results in the loss of range posture and agricultural lands and natural beauties(Minwuyelet,2004).

Urbanization and urban growth are considered as a modern way of life and centers of varieties of human opportunities which all can highly contribute to socio-economic growth and development. However, as Tegegne (2000:1) argues, horizontal expansion of urban areas in Ethiopia causes are number of socio-economic problems including tenure right violation. As to Eyob (2010), urban expansion in Ethiopia impedes the livelihood elements and strategies of peri-urban farmers' and hence leads them in to vulnerability compounded from trends, shocks and/ or their combination in a given context. From these scholar findings, we can generalize that, while well planned and managed urban expansion may enhances the common benefits of stakeholders, otherwise, the process leads to high negative externalities particularly to those peri-urban farmers by affecting their livelihood portfolios and strategies.

Hence, whether negative or/and positive it is, urban horizontal expansion obviously has impact on natural, social, human, physical and financial assets (Socio-economic) of the peri-urban community as Cemea (1997) discusses. The world reached a turning point in 2008, for the first time in history that more than half of its human population, 3.3 billion people live in urban areas. Such rapid urban expansion is particularly notable in Africa and Asia where the urban population will double between 2000 and 2010. By 2030, the towns and cities of developing countries will make up 81 percent of urban humanity (UN habitat, 2010). While cities command an increasingly dominant role in the global economy as centers of both production and consumption, rapid urban growth throughout the developing world is seriously outstripping the capacity of most cities to provide adequate services for their citizens. Over the next 30 years, virtually all of the world's population growth is expected to be concentrated in urban areas in the developing world (Cohen, 2006). This growth has a major implication in land use pattern, energy and water consumption as well as socio-economic aspects in household consumption and inequality (GEC, 2009).

The concept of urbanization can be viewed and perceived to mean a lot of thing by different peoples. Most commonly it can be viewed as characteristics of social and economic progress and interaction affecting both population and land use. For instance, physical scientists particularly ecologists define urbanization from stand point of the built-up environment (Haregewoin, 2005). Hence, urbanization has powerful social and physical transformation force throughout the world. It became the driving force for settlement change in periphery area. Urban growth is basically a combination of three basic processes.

First is rural-urban migration: it is a key source of urban growth since the origin of cities. Rural-Urban migration is driven from perceived economic opportunities, insecurity in rural areas, climate or economic problems, etc.

Second is Natural increase: this is a combination of increased fertility and decreased mortality rate. Third is Re-classification of land from rural to urban categories: Many cities are rapidly growing into their fringe, engulfing former villages and farm lands and transforming them into urban development (Redman and Jones, 2004).The rate of natural increase is generally slightly lower in urban than in rural areas. However the principal reason for raising the level of urbanization and city growth are rural-urban migration, geographical expansion of urban areas through annexation and transformation and reclassification of rural village into small urban settlements (Cohen, 2006). On the other hand, the expansion of metropolitan periphery can be caused both by arrival of new migrants and by suburbanization of middle class out of central city. The relative importance of each of various causes of urbanization and sub-urbanization varies both within and between different regions and countries (ibid).

If well managed, city offer important opportunities for economic and social development. They are centers of economic growth, innovation, and employment. Cities provide large efficiency benefits, which result in unprecedented gain in productivity and competitiveness. They are the centre of knowledge, innovation and specialization of production and services. High concentrations of peoples in cities generate more opportunities for interaction and communication, promotes creative thinking, creates knowledge spillovers and develops new idea and technologies (UNHABITAT, 2008). Nevertheless, as cities grow, managing them becomes increasingly complex. Particularly, the speed and sheer of scale of urban transformation in

developing countries presents formidable challenges on surrounding environment, natural resources, health conditions, social cohesion and individual right (Cohen,2006).

The degree as well as type of urbanization in developed and developing countries are contrast sharply. Rapid urbanization is being observed in less developed countries resulted in out ward expansion of urban centers toward the countryside; a phenomenon usually referred to as urban sprawl. This phenomenon occurred at the expense of prime agricultural land (Ermias, 2009).

Unlike the developed world where urbanization process triggered by industrialization, the urbanization process in developing countries is characterized by demographic changes such as rapid natural population growth and rural-urban migration, which in turn stimulate by urban growth. Poor African countries are not often capable of managing rapid urban growth. Planning, land allocation, infrastructure and service are inadequate to cope up such situation. As a result, an increasing part of urban population lives in unplanned, often illegal, shanty-towns with limited access to basic needs and with environmental condition that threaten health (UN HABITAT, 2010).

Ethiopia is characterized by low level of urbanization even by African standard, where only 16% of populations live in urban area. Despite this, it has recorded a relatively high growth rate of urban population (4% annually), double that of rural areas (Teller and Assefa, 2010). The growth of cities presents enormous challenges as well as opportunities for the nation. With little or no industry and manufacturing in rural areas, urban centers are the main areas for non-agricultural production in Ethiopia. However, urban centers in Ethiopia are characterized by massive housing problem around 70-90% of urban population are living in sub-standard housing, low economic activities, growing population, inadequate upgrading, etc. To reduce the problem the government has implemented the project, Integrated Housing Development Programmed (IHDP) where houses are constructed by low cost for medium and low income groups. The goal is to reduce the proportion of slum-dwellers by 50% by 2030 (UN habitat, 2008).

In summary, the use of environmental resources and ecological services in peri-urban interface might be shaped or reshaped by: Local conditions: For instance the competition between urban development and agriculture for land or increasing pressure of extractive activities as a response to the city demand for building materials Regional and national condition: promotion of

industrialization and International condition: the fall price of export crops increasing the migration of impoverished farmers from rural areas to the peri-urban interface in search of alternative livelihood (Jongkroy, 2009). On the other hand, DFID Peri-urban research project summarizes the following major factors considered in changing land-use on peri-urban interface. These are In migration of rural poor who settle in the peri-urban interface Urban poor moving towards the outskirts where rents and land prices are lower Land speculation Industrial location policies: the studies Mandizles and Huli-Dharward indicates that regional strategies aiming at decentralization of industrial development from the main urban centers to protect the pollution and nuisance play a great role in the process of land conversion. This process has implication for poverty and access to healthy, safe and productive environment (DFID, 2009).

Rapid urbanization process is demanding a transformation of land use in surrounding rural area to cater the needs of urban areas (DFID, 2000). Land is the primary asset that can be affected by intense pressures of land conversion process in peri-urban areas. Changes in land use from rural to urban activities affects the physical form of environment as well as economic and social features of peri-urban interface (DFID 1999).

The agricultural land is an important source of new land for industry and service sectors. In most cases, particularly in developing countries, some negative consequences that come with land conversion and displacement is not critically considered. Yet, it can have adverse effects on displaced households in terms of livelihood disruption, and social and cultural consequences (Phuong, 2009).

Administration body of developing countries cities expropriates peasant agricultural land by appropriation of minimum compensation. The compensation given for land and removed asset is not valued based up on the market value. That means in most developing countries, the compensation given is valued based on the legal price called 'state price' in that the price is fixed by the government body which resulted very low compensation (Phuong, 2009). On the other hand, the money received as compensation spends quickly on unplanned expenditure and unproductive goods such as consumer able goods (Fayera, 2005). Moreover, lack of education and skill training prohibit them to obtain non- agricultural jobs especially middle age and older people. In sum, loss of land is equivalent to loss of livelihood (Phuong, 2009)

Basically, poor people living in peri-urban interface develop multi-stranded, risk reducing livelihood Portfolio that enables them to cope with the changes within interface. However, factors such as lack of education, skills and means to access credit facilities to start new income generating activities limit the poor in peri-urban interface. Therefore, the poor usually engage in low paid casual employment, petty trading and other low return activities (DFID, 2008).

Research finding on peri-urban Nyhururu, Kenya indicated that agriculture is still one of the predominant economic sectors in the area although its economic significance is declining.

According to this finding, the reason for declining economic importance of agriculture sector is due to (1) reduction of agricultural land holding size (2) low returns from investments in agriculture mainly due to declining per unit area and high cost of agricultural input coupled with low market prices for the output. In this area due to sale of part of the household land to new developers and land bequests, land available for agriculture has declined rapidly (Mandere et al., 2010).

Due to the decline in economic conditions of agriculture, farming community are not solely based their livelihood on subsistence agriculture. Hence, many farm families have sought alternative pathway of farm development. One alternative pathway is diversification of

agricultural production such as adopting new types of crops/ livestock and increasing focus on quality products in response to market demand as survival strategy (short food supply chain) (Busck et al., 2006). In addition, farmers have shifted from traditional extensive agriculture towards more intensive agricultural farm practice (Mandere et al., 2010).

However, majority of farmers on area lack sufficient land and resources to purchase all the production input necessary in order to effectively exploit the possibilities offered by the proximity to urban markets. In most cases, the process of land conversion plays a key role in transfer of resources (land and financial) from poorer farmer to the richer groups such as larger farmer, developer, speculator, and other people (DFDI, 2009).

Hence, urbanization disproportionately affects the livelihood of poor people by diminishing the natural resources available to them. The rapid conversion of land for non-agricultural purpose is

threatening the dominant agricultural activities that are the main source of livelihood for people who reside in the peri-urban areas (Ampong et al., 2005).

However, planned and sustainable peri-urban development comes up with various opportunities which enhance to reduce poverty. Due to expansion of the business and market centers, infrastructure such as electricity, roads, telephone services, new schools and health centers are easily access by local people (Mandere et al., 2010). These all created new employment opportunities and thereby increase immigration to the city. Particularly, road is the main factors that increase the probability for peri-urban community to engage in business and thereby increase the possibility to increase their income. However, the socio-economic opportunities available on peri-urban areas are determined and depend on the level the type of developers involved and their initiatives. Hence, the processes of peri-urban development that accomplish a reduction in poverty for household in turn depend on the level of infrastructure and availability of high productive jobs opportunity. This in turn depends on the government policy and private developers who will be attracted to the region (ibid).

2.4 Consequence of Urban Expansion

Urban expansion causes displacement, dislocation and segregation that result in social fabrics disorder. People in the extended urban areas “live still partly rural and where many of the residents live in the country but are not socially and economically of it” (Carter, 1995: 303). They usually do not participate in the planning and design of resettlement and dislocation options as well as the distribution of associated costs or benefits.

Since social infrastructure is concentrated in the centre people in the extended area rely on proximity to facilities. This involves long commute for work, market and other basic social needs. Low-income households will continue to live in such sever social constraints in the periphery. 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 network, and systems of power to which the social and economic activities are linked to their original location (Mejia, 1999:183).

In many of the developing countries urban expansion is at the expense of productive and fertile agricultural farmland and forest. Thengvel and Sachithanandan (1998:89) discussed the cases of Madras Metropolitan Area of India; the residential area that was 3,318 hectares in 1964 increased by three fold and became 20,747 hectares in 1991. Egypt lost more than 10 percent of the countries productive farmland to extended urban settlement (Hardoy et. al, 2001, cited by Minwuyelet 2004:18).

On the other hand, urban expansion is not accompanied by environmental protection system. Urban waste rely on open canals, open drains in the road side and holes in the ground as regular means of waste disposal particularly in expansion areas. This exposes the dwellers to sanitation related disease and air pollution. In addition to the farmland, environmental resources such as clean air and water, peace and quiet, access to the countryside and recreational facilities are environmental values that the rural farming communities loose due to urban expansion in the periphery (Balchin et al., 1995: 189).

There are environmental pressure groups to fight such expansion of cities to the periphery in developed countries. For example, in England there are national pressure groups like the Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE), the County Landowners Association (CLA) or National Farmers' Union (NFU) that seek to protect the farmland against urban encroachment (Herington, 1989:37). In developing countries such social groups are rarely found. Hence, the loss of farmland and forestland with its ecosystem for urban use is free and fast.

In developing countries people are migrating to urban centres. From the centre the poor move to the periphery for urban renewal or squatting. These areas need provision of infrastructure like road, power line, water pipes and drainage line. This requires high development cost that draws on the financial capacity of the municipal government. In many cases the municipality cannot afford to provide and people remain deficient of basic means of life. Because of this most of the residents are exposed relatively to high cost of living. There is also limited work opportunity in the area. The challenge is perhaps more intense to the dislocated and evicted farming community since they lose their means of livelihood.

The central aim of the paper is to assess the impact that this legal urban expansion have on livelihood of the dislocated farming community. In other words, the paper deals with the survival strategies that are composed different activities practiced by the dislocated farming communities to cope up with to the change in the mode of life. The livelihood approach adopted by the dislocated farming community in urban settlement is not dependable and is largely based on casual subsistence activity that heavily relied on agriculture. Agricultural opportunity is getting narrower and narrower than before because of rapid urban expansion into the periphery for the purpose of urban residential settlement. Compensation in cash for the land, assets, and provision of housing building plot not more than 500sqm

2.5 Urbanization in Africa

Urbanization is increasing in both developed and developing countries. However, rapid urbanization, particularly the growth of large cities, and the associated problems of unemployment, poverty, inadequate health, poor sanitation, urban slums and environmental degradation pose a formidable challenge in many developing countries. Although urbanization is the driving force for modernization, economic growth and development, there is increasing concern about the effects of expanding cities, principally on human health, livelihoods and the environment (UNCED,1992). Natural population increase (high births than death) and migration are significant factors in the growth of cities in the developing countries. The natural increase is fuelled by improved medical care, better sanitation and improved food supplies, which reduce death rates and cause populations to grow. In many developing countries, it is rural poverty that drives people from the rural areas into the city in search of employment, food, shelter and education.

In Africa, most people move into the urban areas because they are pushed out by factors such as poverty, environmental degradation, religious strife, political persecution, food insecurity and lack of basic infrastructure and services in the rural areas or because they are pulled into the urban areas by the advantages and opportunities of the city including education, electricity, water etc. Even though in many African countries the urban areas offer few jobs for the youth, they are often attracted there by the amenities of urban life (Tarver, 1996). 9

The urban population in Ethiopia is increasing rapidly. Estimated at only 17.3 percent in 2012, Ethiopia's urban population share is one of the lowest in the world, well below the Sub-Saharan

Africa average of 37 percent. But this is set to change dramatically. According to official figures from the Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency, the urban population is projected to nearly triple from 15.2 million in 2012 to 42.3 million in 2037, growing at 3.8 percent a year. Analysis for this report indicates that the rate of urbanization will be even faster, at about 5.4 percent a year. That would mean a tripling of the urban population even earlier by 2034, with 30 percent of the country's people in urban areas by 2028 (World Bank, Ethiopia Economic Update II (2013)).

2.6 Urbanization in Ethiopian

Urbanization and urban growth are considered as a modern way of life manifesting economic growth and development. However, urbanization and urban development in Ethiopia faces a number of socio-economic problems due to its fast pace (Tegenge 2000:1) Ethiopia has long-term experience in urban settlement like Aksum, Lalibela and Gondar. However, there was no fixed capital until Menelik II occupied the southern parts of the country and settled at Fiumne, which latter named it Addis Ababa.

Unplanned settlement and slums characterize Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia (Tegenge 2000:1). This character is highly correlated to the historical background of its establishment. The settlement pattern practiced was parceling the conquered land to the feudal chiefs, and garrison of the king following the military hierarchy. This traditional feudal settlement of land holding was practiced over the extended forest and agricultural land. The chiefs, Dejazmaches and Rases, were given large forest and farmland around the royal area and they in turn divided these into plots to their immediate subordinates to settle in the traditional feudal manner and built their own houses on their extended holdings (Pankhurst 1962:32).

Foreign experts prepared Master Plan for Addis Ababa during the Italian occupation (1935-1941) though it was not put into effect, However, the Italians extended the settlement pattern and left their marks (Horvath 1966:45). Until 1952, there was an increased number of population growth in the city that may be due to change in the economic base created during Italian occupation (Solomon 1986: 38). After liberation, land was given to royals while the farmers became tenants and large areas of urban land have been also allocated to the nobility and the churches. In early 1960s the church owned "12 percent" of the cities or "212 square kilometer" (Pankhurst 1962:52).

The church took not only large areas of urban land but also dominant site of the central land. An unplanned and scattered growth pattern of the city was created because of this unbalanced and unplanned distribution of land. From 1952-1961 the population growth of the city decreased most probably because of the increase of other emerging urban centers in the country (Solomon 1985: 39). Since the late 1960s, Addis Ababa being the seat for the administration of the country, head office of Organization of African Unity (OAU)³ branch offices of the United Nations, head office of the United Nation Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and diplomatic machines and residence had increased in population and physical area. In addition to its natural increase. Addis Ababa has a primate city character with in migration from all regions that added up its population growth. Administrative reclassification of rural areas in the periphery to urban settlement extended urban settlement adding to its physical growth. The combined effects of these factors have brought a significant effect on urbanization and expansion of Addis Ababa (Bekure 1999: 16).

After the 1974 Ethiopian revolution, the Derg nationalized urban land and extra houses and transferred them to a public property. Their management was put under central economic system. The administration and social changes that the 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 became densely populated with no improvement in house provision to meet the increasing demand. Latter squatter settlement and illegal land transaction intensified in the peripheries leading to the extension of Addis Ababa, to the periphery.

The increasing demand for residential use forced the Derg administration to adopt self-help housing cooperative system. Accordingly, the city outskirts occupied by farmers were allotted to new settlement for houseless urban dwellers. This new form of urban land expansion to rural fanning community intensified dislocation of farmers from their farmland and property, which was a kind of eviction without compensation (Birke 1997). It was in this system that more than 25 Peasant Associations (PAs) of rural farming community administered under adjacent Woredas were included under the Addis Ababa Administration. At the end of the 1980s, housing construction with low bank interest set by the system induced many dwellers to construct houses, which contributed to the increase of the value of the urban land.

After the overthrow of the Derg regime 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 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 as indicated in the City Government's five years development strategic plan 1997-2001. Vertical growth poses problems to bring change in urban development since the majority of the Addis Ababa city dwellers are poor to develop the city and cannot afford to construct high-rise dwellings; Private investors are attracted to Addis Ababa and nearby area as a potential area for investment because of its accessibility to market/export and its relatively developed infrastructure; The required development plan of action in renewing the city requires space for resettlement area in the periphery; and Addis Ababa became a chartered city with autonomous administration that need to cover its cost from the income generated from the dwellers through extending private investment and creating work opportunity that requires vast space.

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 82/1997 was revised and replaced by proclamation number 361/2003 that gave full autonomy to the City Administration. This proclamation was meant to empower the Addis Ababa City Administration (AACA) to make the city a suitable urban space for work and residence fulfilling modern standards, maximizing the achievements of its development objectives and coping with time through self-renewal.

Accordingly, the Addis Ababa City Administration put long and short-term plans 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: 10-12). In the process of creating open space in the inner city, urban displacement and relocation of the occupants to the periphery on agricultural and forestland became a necessity which resulted in dispossession and dislocation of farmers.

On the other hand, Addis Ababa has attracted a large investment in the country, For example, in the first five-year strategic plan of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) government (1997-2001) 54 percent of the total private investment applications submitted in the

country requested to invest in and around Addis Ababa (AACA 1997:7). This demand is met by converting large tracts of forest and farmland into urban use.

The overall trend and picture of Addis Ababa's population and area growth pattern indicates that it is the most accelerated growth rates in the world. This accelerated growth is also accommodated by the conversion of agricultural and forest land to urban settlement. Although it is a young city compared to several other urban centers in the country, it has grown from simple military settlement "large number of tents" in 1886 Pankhurst (1962: 35) to large metropolitan city covering about 54,000 hectares today. This indicates that the city has been encroaching more than 400 hectares of agricultural and forest land into urban administration for urban land use every year.

This ongoing expansion process captures less the views 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 the negative impacts.

2.7 Current Government Policy and Guidelines for Urban Redevelopment

The recommended government intervention strategies, as stated in the Addis Ababa city plan 2001-2010(ORAAMP 2002), include:), includes Relocation and resettlement of residents for efficient utilization of potential sites (basic slum areas) and resources; and Bringing balanced and coordinated investment/development in different parts of the city, among others The suggested relocation and resettlement programmes in Addis Ababa, as the literature on urban resettlement states (see for instance, Cernea 1997), can be inescapable as it can be advantageous and the society, en bloc, can be better off through improved environment and enhance opportunities of income and employment that can be realized by involving the private sector and mobilize the potential land value. Nonetheless, it requires establishment of a policy and guideline, which are the necessary prerequisites recommended by the literature, to create an enabling environment for rehabilitation of resettles. In the framework of the suggested strategies, the main objectives of urban redevelopment in Addis Ababa (ORAAMP 2002; Ayalew 2003; Berhanu 2006) are: Arresting the continuous overspread and intensification of inner city decay; Addressing public and private role in the intervention, partnership, and delegation; Improving image and quality of the city center; Using the built-up areas for different purposes other than residence and to

maximize the land value to address the socio-economic disruption of existing settlements; Accommodating as much development activities as possible within the existing built-up area for better density to check sprawl; Using the urban land which is not developed or developed to a very low level for planned urban development; Easing road network problems; and Providing basic infrastructure and public good. Ethiopia to date does not have a comprehensive urban policy that guides the development of its urban centers. Nonetheless, there are different sectorial policies and guidelines. Proclamation No. 455/2005 affirmed the basis and amounts of compensation in displacement and land expropriation.

It is declared as: A landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for his property located on the land and for improvements he made to such land. The amount of compensation shall be determined based on replacement cost of the property. If the compensation is payable to an urban dweller, it may not, in any case, be less than the current cost of constructing a single room low cost house compliant with the standard set by concerned region. Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the value of capital and labor spent on the land. The cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property that could be relocated and maintain its service as before.

In addition to the above property and other compensations, urban land owner whose landholding has been expropriated shall be provided with a plot of land for the construction of a dwelling house and shall be paid a displacement compensation equivalent to the estimated annual rent or annual source of business (for business houses) of the bulldozed dwelling house or business house. The period of notification for dwellers should not be less than 90 days and they should handover within 90 days from date of compensation. Furthermore, the legal compensation procedures for (re) development-affected people should embrace the following: Land shall be the main component of compensation.

Displaces shall be benefited from new development in the area through employment or other means. Relocated persons shall be entitled for fair compensation payments. Compensation shall be full cost of all socio-economic and housing costs (facilities) including owners' fence and trees. Compensation shall cover the cost of relocation and resettlement in a sustainable way. Displaces shall be entitled to fair resettlement method by considering willingness, residence-work places, social and neighborhood relationship and family livelihoods. Resettlement and

rehabilitation compensations shall be provided for displaced people with a means to get better or at least restore their former living standard, earning capacity and production levels.

Expropriation shall be executed only after proper compensation has been fully settled. People should be relocated on site or in surrounding areas as much as possible. Otherwise, people shall be resettled in developed areas where the required infrastructure and social facilities are better provided than (or equivalent to) their former areas. Rental houses shall be provided at reasonable and fair prices for renters who would like to keep on renting and for others the new housing units shall be privatized at fair prices and favorable terms of payment preferentially to present residents. Land compensation should reflect on suitable replacement where the owner can continue his livelihood without gratuitous difficulty. Formalize and improve informal or squatter settlements along with improved provision of land for low-income housing with title deeds and use permits. Value judgment for compensation should be rooted in current market prices and shall take into account all damages incurred on the livelihood of the owner. The guidelines/directives (Addis Ababa City Government 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002,2003 and 2006) reveal compensation conditions as: legal procedures for compensation, legal public house renters' compensation, land replacement, and re-establishment at the resettlement In the main, the city has entertained various urban development schemes, but their success and justice has attracted controversies. Some sources (For instance, Berhanu 2006), revealed that the government appeared not to respect its promises as stated in the legislation paper.

2.8 Socio Economic under Constitutional and Legal Frameworks in Ethiopia

“All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihood has been adversely affected as a result of the state [government development] programs have the right to commensurate monetary or [and] alternative means of compensation with adequate state [government] assistance .FDRE constitution 44(2)As can be bluntly understood, there is national constitutional provisions that state the right of every persons to claim for the unequivocal and commensurate compensation for their property and land when any government-led developmental programs are founded to adversely affect their livelihood that is based on the land.

For most developing nations like Ethiopian, land means all the part and parcel of their livelihood and hence life. For such nations, land is, among many other things, the means to secure the very

basic needs to their lives mainly the food. Therefore, the right to land is equivalently to mean right to food and hence the right to life. Right to life is the Universal fundamental human right.

In relation with this, Ethiopia has ratified different International Covenants and agreements including, but not limited to, the International Convention of Economic, Social, and cultural rights (ICESCR) which protects the right to food (Article 11) as right to life and Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the 1977's additional protocols on Humanitarian law. The FDRE constitution defines all of them as per Article 15.

For an agrarian community, land is also the physical and natural capital through which they ensure the wellbeing of their family such as provision of health and educational services to their children. Therefore, the wellbeing of the agrarian family child, that is human capital dimension of the livelihood, is by large extent dependent on the respecting and protection of their parents' right to land. Hence, through this window, we can see that, right of farmers' to land means the right of their children. In line with this, Ethiopia has ratified Conventions on Right of Children(CRC) Articles 24 &27. And, the FDRE constitution well defines this as per Article 36(1, a & d).

Given the different existing laws, policies and programs, as well provisions of international treaties to which Ethiopia is a signatory, the right to food could be said one of the fundamental rights under the national law. It seems to be therefore, a logical fallacy attempting to ensure the

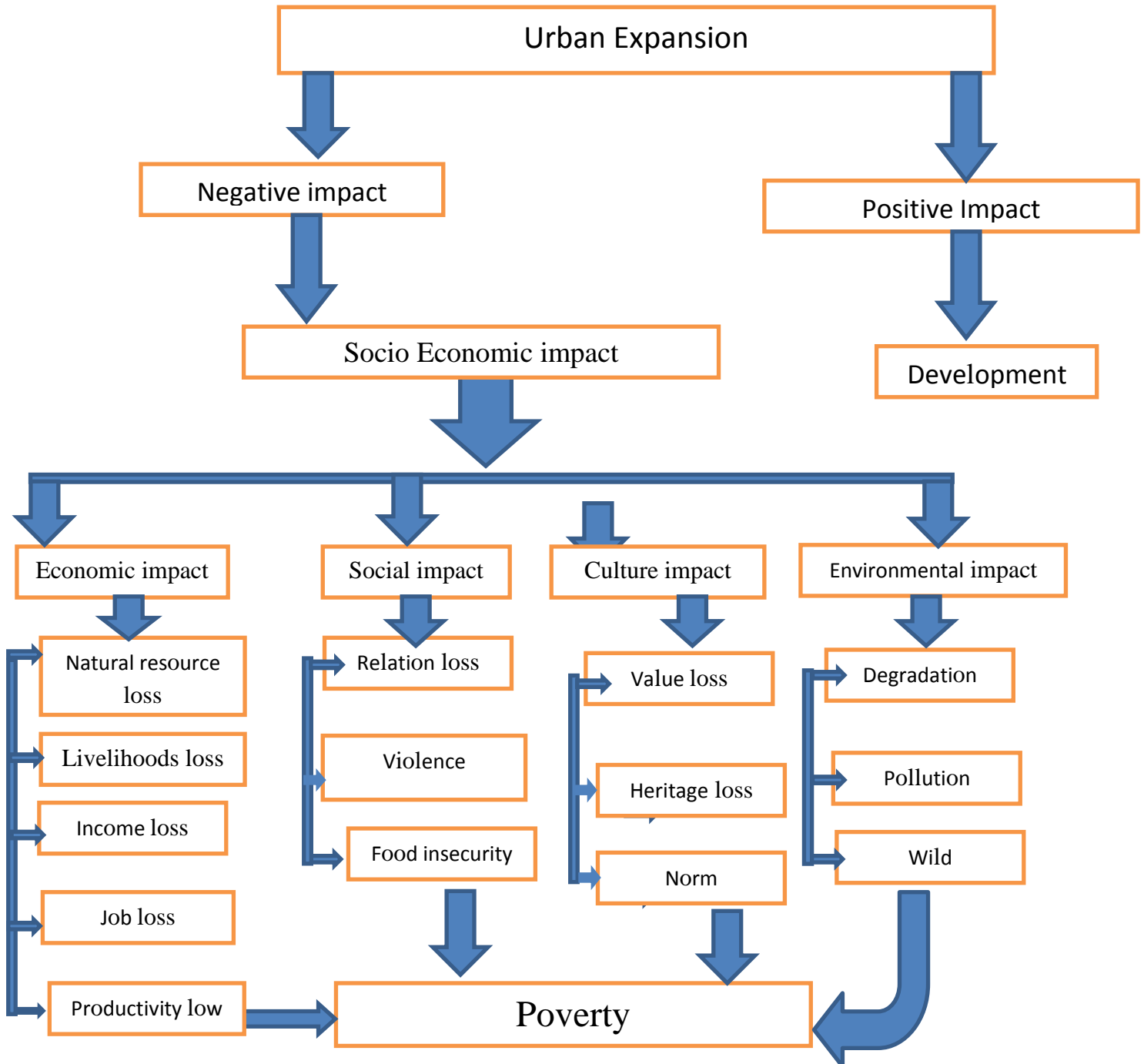
Right to food and food security among agrarian community without maintaining their right to land which is a common denominator to all components of their livelihood.

By the very nature of them, both urbanization and agriculturalist are the two counter competing processes of socio-economic development. Under such conditions, there should be the “rules of games” which maintain the benefit equilibrium among the stakeholders of both processes.

Thus, as it is obliged by International laws to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of its citizen to food and other basic securities, the national is expected to formulate and enforce laws and policies –“rules of games”- which frame-up every development programs and activities in such a way run across their equilibriums

2.9 Conceptual Frame Work

On the following framework (figure.2), it is tried to socio economic impact the general concepts of the study. Specifically, it indicates the direct or indirect relationship of impact of urban expansion on dislocated farmers lives specified impact indicator variables which is economic, social, cultural and environmental condition of farmers and poverty measured by households' socio economic impact factors).



CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

3.1 Method of data collection

3.1.1. Methodology of the Study

In order to make a closer investigation of socio economy impact of urban expansion on farming community's income situation, attitude and perception, data / information was collected from the localities covered by the study by means of structured interviews, and participatory discussions. Accordingly, the required data / information were obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected from household surveys and through participatory approach, which included focus group discussions, key informants interviews and cases of the displaced community. Guidelines / check lists and both open and closed ended questionnaires were used. Secondary data are collected and used from the relevant literature and institutions. Thus, the method of data collection are, deskwork, interview with sample household heads, participatory group discussions and interview of key informants from the community and officials from relevant bureaus and offices.

3.1.2. Document Review

The document involved review of relevant literature and data information including geographical information(GIS) from the Akaki kality Sub -city ,Addis Ababa city Farmers and Urban Agriculture development commission, the Addis Ababa city Land Development Agency, the CSA and the Internet.

3.1.3. Household Survey

The household survey is used to collect quantitative data on specific impact on social and economic attributes related to the process of urban expansion and its implementation. Structured and unstructured questionnaires are developed, pre-tested and used to collect data on economic, social, environmental situation, conflicts over resources due to the expansion and disposition to the income of the peri-urban farmers. The questionnaires / guidelines were prepared on the basis of the list of indicators that cover at least those issues/topics indicated in the objectives of the

study, grouped under: socio-economic impacts, awareness and participation ; compensation Benefit packages Implication and rehabilitation strategy evaluation ; and conflict cause assessment of expansion.

3.1.4. Participatory Approach

Participatory group discussion with men, women, and youth of the affected community were conducted separately to elicit data pertinent to community feelings, perceptions and perspectives on how things have been conducted and should have been conducted.. To this end, three focus group discussions one from each social class (men, women and youth) and three members in each weredas totally 12 members was randomly selected and conducted Besides, broader issues on economic, social, environmental and political impact of urban expansion on the socio-economic of the peri-urban farmers were raised and discussed with the key informants from the community, wereda administration and relevant sectorial offices of the City Administration including Addis Ababa Land Development Agency. Accordingly, three key informants two from the community and one from the wereda administration altogether 8 key informants have been interviewed in each wereda. Furthermore, three key informants have been interviewed from the Addis Ababa City Administration offices of relevant departments. Cases on coping strategy of individual dislocated farmer household heads complemented the issues raised by the key informants. The important aspect of this participatory inquiry is that it helped us explore past problems, assess present situations and anticipate future directions of livelihood strategies of the farmers in the peri-urban areas.

3.1.5. Sampling Methods and Sampling Frame

3.1.5.1. Sampling Methods

To reduce the possible sampling error, both of random sampling and non-random sampling methods were employed. To be specific, a systematic random sampling technique was employed as the random sampling to assure the representativeness of on-target group- households that were subject to land expropriation and thus get displaced. Most of the earlier peri-urban communities were dislocated and went to different distant areas because of the expansion of Addis Ababa city. On the other hand, some of the community were ignored and forced to remain intact at their

original place and became default dwellers of the city which created limitation to employ random sampling technique.

As a result, Hence, I was forced to use purposive or judgmental techniques from non-random sampling method to identify participants of the Focus Group Discussion and informants for the purpose of interviewing them

3.1.5.2. Sampling Frame

The sampling frame to identify respondents was the list of 1323 households who were dislocated (displaced) farmers from their farming land. This list contained wereda10, wereda 9and wereda13 farmers collectively as the names of tuledimtu, koyefeche and kilinto the before expansion implemented and estimated population of each tuledimtu, koyefeche and kilinto of the current sub-city (Table 2). Sub-cities and wereda of dislocation has already taken place by purposely selected for the study. Hence, Akaki kailty Sub-cities and three weredas in these Sub-cities were selected purposely. In each wereda, a list of the affected households was then generated from roasters of wereda administration, to form the sampling frame.

3.1.6. Sample Size

Sample Size and Selection of the Required Samples Standard statistical approach was used to determine the desired sample size According to (Dirribsa and Tassew, 2015 Representative samples from the households of selected area were based on scientific formula at required degree of confidence. Therefore, representative sample of these households have been calculated based on formula for sample size determination and for finite population.) is the following equation.

Where: Sample size $n = \frac{z^2 p q N}{e^2 (N-1) + z^2 p q}$

N =population

n = the desired sample size,

z = the standard normal deviate set at 1.96 which corresponds to the 95 percent confidence level,

P = the proportion of behavior under study set at 50 percent,

q = 1 - p,

e = desired precision of results set at 0.05, and

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.5 \times (1-0.5) \times 1323}{0.08^2 (1323-1) + 1.96^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}$$

$$n = 135$$

A total of 135 sample households (i.e. about 10% of the total dislocated households) were considered for the study. Proportional allocation of the sample was made on the basis of size; a measure of size being the total number of dislocated farmers within each site. The required sample households were then selected randomly within each site.

Table 1 provides sample distribution and the corresponding target population in the study area.

Weredas (merged weredas)	Name of the site	Total number of households Evicted	Sample as a % households given Sample total	Number of sample households
Wereda 13	1.Tuludimtu	205	15.50%	22
	2.Feche	231	17.46%	24
Wereda 9,10	3.Koye	467	35.3%	48
	4.Kilinto Laye	87	6.58%	9
	5.Kilinto Tach	105	7.94%	10
	6.Gelan gura	73	5.51%	7
	7.Kotoma	59	4.46%	6
	8.Gende Dawa	96	7.25%	10
Total		1323	100%	135

Source Akaki kality sub city land management

3.1.7. Data Analysis

Quantitative data collected from sample household heads were processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS). Quantitative and Qualitative data gathered through participatory assessment involving key informant interviews, focus group discussions, cases, and observation and assessment of the researcher were processed both manually and electronically to complement data from the household interviews.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

4.1 Expansion Program and the Farming Community in the Study Area.

The analysis was made based on 135 sample house holds the data collected by questionnaires, focuses group discussion observation conducted interview with municipality officials. Policies and Proclamations which were adopted by government at different time such as Proclamation No. 455/2005 (Expropriation of Landholdings for public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation) which is adopted at national level, Proclamation No. 721/2011 (Urban Lands Lease Holding Proclamation) which was adopted at national level FDRE, Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007 were assessed concerning urban policy and rehabilitation strategies. Reason for eviction of farmers in peri-urban areas as data collected from respondents of sampled subcity' shows; there are different reasons for evictions of peri-urban farmers from their home lands. The demand for peri-urban land is highly increases in fast pace for different purposes such as for manufacturing industries (textile, brewery, flour factories), urban dwellers residential house, condominium house, public projects (roads, telecommunications, banks, elementary and high schools, and health stations), local governmental buildings, private investments projects, non-governmental organization projects, Recreational sites, cooperatives and unions projects and industrial parks. The reason for eviction in focused area of peri-urban farmers in Akaki kaity sub city were summarized and presented in the Table 2.

The foregoing chapters outlined the expansion trends of Addis Ababa and the interaction with its periphery setting a contextual framework for the study. This chapter presents the research findings and discussions focusing on socio-economic impact of city expansion, and assessment of participation and awareness of farmers, compensation and rehabilitation strategy and cause of conflict within farming community in the study area.

4.1.1 Description of the Study Areas

The administrative structure of Addis Ababa has three levels. These are the central city administration, sub-cities and wereda. The city is divided into ten sub-cities and about 110 weredas. The study areas are found in the periphery of city which is Akaki kaliti sub-city selectively (Wereda 9&13 and Wereda 10) which was only one wereda wereda 9 when the

project is implemented and have eight integrated project sites inside after project implement wereda administration is separated because of largeness. As shown in Figure 1. Urban expansion project to the study areas were designed and implemented by the city administration. The main objectives were to get space for shelter development, Industry Park and institutions installation within the urban plan. About 20,000 urban housing plots and 1200 condominium block for 150,000 residence house buildings under construction in this study areas. Similarly, parts of koye feche were also put under urban settlement in the same project that was designed and paid compensation and supposed to rehabilitate the affected farming community. Tuledimtu is the first study area which is already implemented condominium housing project and totally transfer to the house winners, tuledimtu is found in Akaki kality Sub-city, known for its large residential condominium sites. The area is endowed with high supply of crop production presently named wereda 13 and located 25 kilometers from the centre, piyassa, to the south of the city. Previously which had 650 hectares of crop land with a total evicted households is about 150 farmers when administered by Peasant Association before dislocation .Koyefeche is the second large study area above 60,000 condominium housing project is under construction it also on progress to transfer for city dwellers the site found in Akaki kality Sub-city, specifically located south of city. It is presently named wereda 9, and located at about 21 kilometres from the centre of the city piassa. There was a high supply of crop production. It had a total evicted population of about 1925 and 854 hectare of land dislocated when administered by Peasant Association before dislocation with tuledimtu which is now wereda 9 .The third study area is kilinto in the South of the city, which is found in about 20 kilometers from the center. There was a high supply for both crop and vegetable production and .It had a total evicted population of about 470 and 550 hectares of land dislocated which also now wereda 9 it was administered by Peasant Association before dislocation within tuledimtu.



Figure 2 Expansion project site on Farming area

4.1.2 The Dislocated Farming Community in the Study Areas

The total farming community affected by the newly designed urban expansion projects (From 1997-2019) in the sub-city administration is about 2058 households were dislocated from different projects sites but wereda 9 was the took largest portion from all sites in the sub city which were 1323 households or about 11246 people were dislocated from their land but those who obtained replacing housing plot area is only 1188 household heads (Table 4). The difference 135 farmers family not get residence replacement plot area because they are not built their houses in their parents compound only get money compensation, these hold 10.20 percent of the households were not get housing plot even though those who have agricultural land but do not have house in their parents compound in the project area.

Table 2 The dislocated farming households and benefit packages provided in dislocation (1994- 2014)

Werdas	Developm ent Expansion Site	Purpose Of development	Dislocate Farmers H.H	Area taken for project Ha	Farmres Obtaind Housing plot	Farmres not Obtaind Housing plot	years
Werda 13	1.Tulu dimtu	Condominium	205	1069	150	32	2010
	2.Feche	Condominium	231	269	258	12	2013
Werda 9&10	3.Koye	Condominium	467	585	437	17	2013
	4.Kilinto Laye	Industry park	87	121	125	10	2013
	5.Kilinto Tach	Condominium &institution	105	153	168	16	2014
	8.Gelan gura	Condominium	73	192	13	23	2014
	7. Kotoma	Condominium	59	126	21	14	2014
	8.Gende Dawa	Condominium	96	110	17	11	2014
	Total			1323	2625	1188	135

Source: Addis Ababa City Administration Land Development Agency (December 2014).

4.1.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Dislocated Farmers in the Study area

Demographic characteristics of the sample dislocated respondents by age group, gender, marital status, educational status, and total household members are shown in Table 5 below.

Table 3: Population characteristics of sample dislocated household heads

General characteristic		Projects area		Total sample	Percent
		Wereda 9&10	Wereda 13		
Age of respondent	18-30	23	12	35	26
	31-50	36	18	54	40
	51-65	20	11	31	23
	66and above	10	5	15	11
	Total	89	46	135	100
Sex of respondent	Male	64	34	98	73
	Female	25	12	37	27
	Total	89	46	135	100
Marital status	Single	12	6	18	13
	Married	58	30	88	66
	Divorced	9	5	14	10
	Widowed	7	4	11	8
	Separated	4	1	5	3
	Total	89	46	135	100
Level of Education	Illiterate	40	20	61	45
	Read and write	23	11	34	25
	Primary	13	7	20	15
	secondary	10	6	16	12
	College	3	2	4	3
	Total	89	46	135	100
Household members	1-6	49	28	77	57
	7-13	29	13	42	31
	14and above	11	5	16	12
	Total	89	46	135	100

Source: Survey Data

The table shows that about 89 percent of the sampled household heads are economically active while 11 percent are older. The male and female ratio in the sample household head is 73:27. In terms of education the highest proportion (45%) is illiterate which is very high by the city standard; which is 15% percent including rural areas (computed CSA 1994: 121). 15 percent of the household heads can read and write, about 25 percent has reached primary and only 12 percent attended secondary school and 3% only attend the college level. The respondents have a minimum of one and a maximum of 16 household members with an average family size of 8.5 per household, which is higher than the national average (5.58) and that of Addis Ababa (5.1). This indicates that there is a high family burden among the dislocated farming community.

4.2 The Socio-economic impact of urban Expansion on the affected Farming Community.

The main problems of the community in the periphery face as urban expands towards them have been displacement or dislocation that induce falling incomes, rising cost of living, and inadequate access to basic services such as water and sanitation (UNCHS Habitat, 200 I: 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, attempt was made to assess impact of dislocation due in economic, social-cultural, environmental and livelihood dimensions.

4.2.1 The economic impact of Urban Expansion on dislocated Farming Community.

Assets are stocks of capital considered as basic building blocks upon which households depend to generate the means of survival which includes natural, physical, human, financial and social capital (Ellis 2000:3 1). The asset situation of the dislocated farming community has been affected as discussed below.

4.2.1.1 Impact on Natural Capital

Natural capital comprises land, water; and biological resources. These resources became limited as urban settlement extended towards the periphery. Agricultural land was put under construction for urban settlement, and springs that were sources of drinking water deteriorated due to over utilization and some of them dried up. The interviewed of key informant shows that farmers have lost an average of 7.39 hectares of agricultural land due to urban expansion although some

household heads still have farmland. Those groups who still have farm land are used some of the compensated money for renting farm land. With regard to water, the community indicated that they are forced to use polluted water that comes from the heart of the city. This has exposed them to different kinds of water borne diseases.

4.2.1.2. Type of Land loss due to Urban Expansion

As it is indicated in (table 5), the respondents reacted that most of the respondents that is 45% loss arable land and more productive land which is the impact of urban expansion for farmers who are dependent on their land for means of earning their livelihood in one case or the other. From this, grass land vacated high percent which is 24% followed by all type of lands loss respondents who with 18% and only residential lands loss is 13%,.

Table 4: Percentage of household response on type of land loss due to urban expansion

Type of land loss due to urban expansion	Number of respondents	Percent
Agricultural land	60	45
Residential land	18	13
Grass land	33	24
All type of land (agriculture, residential and grass lands)	24	18
Total	135	100

Source Survey data

4.2.1.3 Impact 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. In study area, where the dislocated community had access to basic services such as water, road and electric power, there is remarkable improvement. The data from interviewed household heads is also in line with this; the number of rooms made of corrugated iron sheet has increased now than before dislocation. The average

number of improved rooms reported was three per household. On the other hand, thatched roof possession, which was common to all of the interviewed household heads was reduced and is now only owned as additional house by 3 percent of them (see Annex table 6). This indicates that they have reduced thatched roofed buildings and increased corrugated iron sheet residential buildings. As regards to the level of satisfaction, Annex Table 6 shows that about 76 percent of the interviewed household heads responded that they were satisfied with their new dwellings. Only 16 percent said they are dissatisfied while 8 percent said they are indifferent. Physical assets such as roads are absent in most residential areas of the dislocated farming community at present. As indicated in previous section, more than 78 percent of the respondents indicated that they have limited access to most of the social services with the exception of electric power.

Table 5: Percentage of household Response satisfied with their new dwellings

Response satisfied with their new dwellings	No of HHs responded	Percent
Yes	102	76
No	22	16
Indifference	11	8
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

4.2.1.4 Impacts on Human Capital

The rehabilitation program designed by government was not put into effect and the issues of capacitating the dislocated farming community was left aside. The information obtained from the key informants from 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, but is not implemented. Two factors were brought to the force to explain the phenomenon.

First, the section that was supposed to do the rehabilitation program under city administration was not organized in human and material resources to implement the program. Second, those who are involved in the dislocation and compensation program were burdened by the work they have already started in both inner and outer city displacement program. Especially, they

concentrate on the inner city that put pressure on the government officials and left aside the rehabilitation program meant for the dislocated farming community. The pressure from the dislocated farmer side, on the officials of the municipality, to get what was promised to them was very low. 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 giving a different dimension to the problem. Focus group discussion with the youth in all areas revealed that the main problem raised was the problem of job opportunity and the dislocation program that has excluded them and made them dependent on their family at the age they could have their own house and family if they were in the farming occupation. Those who have family but do not have farmland were not included in the compensation program. The information from city administration key informants indicated that the promised compensation and rehabilitation program was to give top priority to the farmers' children aged 18 and above but it was not effective. The youth in a discussion underlined that the plot on which they already resided were either given to somebody or made out of plan leaving their hope and future floating without direction.

The job opportunities in the dislocated area are scarce except the ongoing construction, which has decreased from time to time. It is indicated that about 75 percent of the sampled respondents stayed jobless in the last five years (see Annex Table 7). At the time of this survey, out of the total 135 sampled household heads 53 (40%) replied that they don't have work. Of those who have work 74 (55%) responded that they work as a daily laborer while 8 (5%) are self-employed

Table 6: Percentages of sampled household heads by employment type

Current Occupation	No of HHs	Percent
Self employed	8	5
Unemployed	53	40
Daily labor	74	55
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

In fact daily labor appeared to be the most accessible job to the most (55%) of the respondents (see Annex Table 7) while only 40 percent of the respondents have not been working even as a daily labor at the time of this survey (Table 7 above).

4.2.1.5 Impact on Financial Capital

The dislocated farming communities do not have access to credit and saving facilities. The assessment of the present financial possession of the interviewed household heads showed that, about 14 percent deposited some money at bank or elsewhere while 86 percent replied that they have no money neither at bank nor somewhere else (Table 8).

Table 7: Percentage of household save money at bank or elsewhere.

Response on saved money	No of HHs responded	Percent
Yes	19	14
No	116	86
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

From the saver they reported that about 50 percent of them keep those assets by themselves on their plots with in the given plot while 20 percent of them said they keep with their relatives somewhere else only 30 percent keep on bank. It was observed that few households possessed television and sofa. Three respondents at tuiudimtu have reported that they have bought used Bajaj and cars (taxi).

Table 8: Percentage of household assets now and before dislocation

Response more assets now than before dislocation	No of HHs responded	Percent
Yes	16	12
No	119	88
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

As shown in Annex Table 9, in terms of financial assets the majority (88%) of the dislocated farming community has reported that they do not have more assets now than before dislocation while 12 percent said that they have more assets now than before dislocation. The reasons forwarded for having fewer financial assets now than before displacement included low income that is enough only for consumption (75%), lack of saving mechanism (17%), and lack of interest to own asset (8%) this shows the farmers capita significantly decreases and they expose to poverty.

Table 10: Percentage of household on causes of not saving more assets now

Response not saving more assets now	No of HHs responded	Percent
enough only for consumption	101	75
lack of saving mechanism	23	17
lack of interest to own asset	11	8
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

Even though livestock are less liquid as a form of savings than cash deposit for the rural farming community, but they lost their cattle totally by urbanization some of them still keep a limited and varying number of cattle, sheep, and goat, poultry and drought animals. Out of the total 135 interviewed household only 34 have cattle which is only 26 percent.

Table 11: Percentage of household Responses on their cattle loss

Response totally lost their cattle	No of HHs responded	Percent
Yes loss	99	74.
Not loss	34	26
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

Case 1: Urban expansion impact on the house holds’ human capital

“We were rural residents before; but now we have become “Urban”. With this, we cannot deny that our residence has changed from the traditional wide “Gojo” to modern, but narrower building, my wife no more travels longer distance to fetch water, nor she worries to burn fire to light. Moreover, our child no more travels long distance to school, nor we do to health service need. But money matters to day more than before. As you can see, no farm is around my house, no herd of cattle in it, and no shade of trees in front of it. So, where do think we can afford money for such utilities? Nowhere! Some power full individuals can do that and even more. They eat their choice, they wear what they need and educate their children in a chosen private schools. Sending children to the school is the second thing to us, and going there is too to them. Today, we can’t afford to such services. , Everyone starts a morning with a search of his/her daily bread than education. Indeed, we tried to enroll them in September in public schools with a cost of all what we have at hand or with credit. Gradually, we find them dropping the school because we have not secured their educational materials. A few complete their grades, excluding, they have brought no difference in life through their education. And we do not ask them “why” as we know the very reason (My key informant from Tuludimtu project site, May2020).

4.2.1.6 Impact on Social Capital

Social assets of the dislocated farming community affected because of urban expansion 91 percent of the respondent say yes for the interruption of social relation and they accept the impact of the expansion they have changed their life style due to urban expansion only 12% respondents say not affect.

Table 12 Percentage of household heads response of social relation affect

Response on social relation affect	No of HHs responded	Percent
Yes affected	123	91
Not affected	12	9
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

Information from community key informants and focus group discussion revealed that the social assets usually manifested through social institutions such as Dabo and Jigi that brings them to work together were already abandoned. Other institutions like Ekub (money contribution for security in case of death of oxen and fire hazard or disaster on property) and Jigi Farada (horse owner groupings in support of each other to own horse for transport and for horse race ceremony during festivals) were also abandoned. The only social institution that did not vanish was Iddir, security in the case of death. Similarly, the society's original social groupings among in the rural life such as in coffee ceremony were limited to a few households because of dispersion of the kind and relatives in different location. Regarding the social relation of the dislocated farming community with their neighbors at resettlement areas, the situation does not look smooth because of the life style the dislocated farming communities follow. The dislocated farming communities live with their animals and use animal by-product as energy source. This life style was not accepted by the urban settlers resulting in conflicting of interest among them. This difference was significant in all study area where urban settlement and segregation among settlers was intensive. Community organizations such as cooperatives and farmers associations were abandoned and replaced with urban wereda administration,

4.2.1.7 Impact of Dislocation on Education

As indicated in the above sections, the dislocated farming community did not have access to education. However, they are sending their children to school in large number now than before dislocation. Seventy one percent of the interviewed household heads are sending their children to school than before dislocation while 15 percent do not send children to school and 14 percent has no child (see Table 13 below).

Table 13: Percentage of household heads response whether they are sending children to school.

Response sending children to school.	No of HHs responded	Percent
Yes	96	71
No	20	15
No children	19	14
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

The reason for not sending to school was lack of access to school at large (Annex Table 13). The reason for sending large number of children to school than before dislocation is due to an increase in awareness about the importance of education among the dislocated farming community. Besides, they felt the effect of illiteracy on themselves and children are not occupied in productive activity as before dislocation. This helped parents to send more children to school.

4.2.1.8 Perception of Farming Community towards Urban Expansion

Discussants that were on the different group discussion seem to have different perception towards the urban expansion program into their area. Discussants of youth and women approve the expansion program because they believe that urban expansion is an inevitable process. They complained and commented only on the implementation program, the government did not keep its promises and excluded women and children from compensation and rehabilitation programs. On the other hand, male discussants strongly opposed and disproved the expansion program towards the periphery for it displaced them from their farm and exposed them to food insecurity and jobless. In confirmation with the above, information from the survey data revealed that the minority (15%) of the interviewed household heads accept the expansion program to their area. The majority (82%) generally not accept the expansion program towards them while two percent are indifferent.

Table 14: Percentage of household Response on acceptance of the expansion program

Response on acceptances of the expansion program	No of HHs responded	Percent
Accept expansion	20	15
No Accept expansion	111	82
indifference	4	3
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

On the other hand, high competition for job, loss of mutual trust and understanding among the members of the community, increasing loss of identity and culture, significant livelihood crises that affect the dignity, and disappointment of the members to the changes in the means of

livelihood that led them to migration in that order of importance were among the negative perceptions of the dislocated farming communities on the urban expansion and dislocation program. The dislocated farming communities are also of the opinion that the program failed to protect areas that have historical, social, cultural significance and environmental values to the community.

Case 2. Perceptions of the dislocated farming communities on the urban expansion

"I am 31 and married. I learnt and get to know displacement or dislocation. This is not our first time. Now, for the second time, we lost everything by the first phase urban expansion program and we resist the second phase because of not solve our complain on the previous phase but the government warn rather than accept and solve the problem finally they arrest those compliant group for one month and bulldoze our home and after clearing the area released us from prison and they are dislocated by force. Even if we resisted the compensation program but they were forced to accept and the government warn to bulldoze our home. Still our children become emotional, unstable and uncultured. I observe some of them are smoking, gambling and drinking a lot. We lost our social institution and respect that protect the young.

4.2.1.9 The Income Situation of the Dislocated Farming Community

This section presents the situation of income of the dislocated farming community, which resulted from the ongoing process of change of mode of life. Income is the output of livelihood process that comprises both cash and material welfare of the household developing from the contribution of the livelihood activities (Ellis 2000:11).The majority (87%) of the interviewed household heads have reporte that their annual income is worse than before displacement while the remaining proportion (13%) said that their annual income is better now than before displacement. income shared to the landowner (those whose income is still agriculture), lack of access to farmland and high standard of living. Regardless of their report of low income at present, their response on income level shows declining after dislocation (See Table 15 below).

Table 15: Percentage of household heads by income class before and after dislocation

Income class Birr /annum	Before Displacement			Current after displacement		
	No Of HHs	Percent	Cumulative Percent	No Of HHs	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0-10,000	3	2	2	71	52	52
10,001 - 20,000	11	8	10	23	17	69
20,001 - 30,000	18	13	23	25	18	87
30,001 - 40,000	79	59	82	13	10	97
Greater than 40,000	24	18	100	3	3	100
Total	135	100	100	135	100	100

Source: Survey data

Table 15 show 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. 87 percent of the interviewed household heads earn income below or equal to a monthly income of Birr 1667 per month before dislocation. From the table above we can see that of the total interviewed household heads 84 members reported that their income declined to below or equal to Burr 1500 per month and the other declined to Birr 2083 per month.

Generally, the income of the dislocated household heads of the farming community is negatively affected by urban expansion. 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 create opportunity for diversified means of livelihood than agriculture either. The present livelihood strategy that is based on casual activities will cease up eventually as time goes on. 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 at least one of the following; farm income elsewhere and income from farm by crop sharing arrangements. It was also indicated that those who get income from farming either way are still dependent on agriculture and few has the chance of getting such income from outside. Rental and remittance are other non-agricultural activities consisting income source for few respondents. As the expansion of Addis Ababa

continues to the periphery claiming more grazing and farmland for urban settlement the dislocated farming community seem to have a dark future.

4.3. Community Awareness and participation on urban Expansion Program

In the literature review, awareness and participation of the community in development is the bases for its sustainability. In this regard, an attempt was made to assess whether the affected community had been aware of the expansion program going on in their area and about the change in their mode of life. Key informants from the city administration indicated that the communities in each project area have conducted series of meetings and were made aware of the expansion program. They stated that the wereda and Peasant Association leaderships have played vital role in organizing the community meetings and discussions. The informant from community focus groups and key informants from communities is contrary to that of key informants from the city. They stated that, first some group came, told them that they are studying the farming situation of the area and interviewed those whom they encounter in the village. The community took normal agricultural survey. After some time they were told to stop farming for the expansion program in a meeting held in their respective weredas.

Table 16: Percentages of sampled household heads (HHs) by means of awareness/ information

Respondents on awareness	No of HH Respond	Percent
Aware before	20	15
Not aware before	115	85
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

Household survey result with regard to awareness of the urban expansion program in their vicinity is similar to that of community focus group discussions and key informants. The result indicated that the majority (85%) of the sampled household heads were not aware of the urban expansion program in their vicinity while relatively considerable minority (15%) replied that they were aware of the urban expansion program in their vicinity. Those who replied that they are aware of the urban expansion program in their vicinity were asked how they obtained the

information. An overwhelming majority (about 95%) of the respondents replied that they got the information through mass orientation (see Table 17 below).

Table 17: Percentages of sampled household heads (HHs) by means of awareness/information

Means of awareness/information	No of HH Respond	Percent
Through mass orientation	128	95
Through formal training or seminar	7	5
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

The case of wereda 13(tuludimtu) and wereda 9(koyefeche) farmers are the extreme one. A study on the displacement of both site the farmers displaced for condominium house Development and Industry Park there is no consultation of the affected community in the program. As a result displaced community panicked in the last decision and reacted aggressively. This indicates that the farming community does not have information on the expansion program.

4.3.1 Community Participation in the Expansion Program

Participation of the community in decision-making process was negligible. According to key Informants the programs are planned and prepared at higher level of the city administration. The community is represented on the implementation program either through the sub city and wereda administration or community elected committee. The different focus group discussants also argued that the community has symbolic representation in decision-making process and even in the process of implementation. On the other hand, the survey data from the interviewed household heads does not confirm the participation of the community even in the implementation of the decision making process. About 11 percent of the respondents replied 'yes' for the question whether they participated in decision-making process and in the implementation of the dislocation program but the majority (89%) respond not participate on the program (Table 18).

Table 18: Household response to participation in decision making

Response to participation in decision making	No HHS responded	Percent
Yes	15	11
No	120	89
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

The respondents were also asked on whether they have representative in decision-making on benefit packages allotment. The majority (92%) of the respondents said that they had representative (Annex Table 18). About 59 percent of the respondents who had representative replied that they were represented through elected committee (see Table 19).

Table 19: Percentages of household heads by mode of representation

Mode of representation	No of HHS	Percent
Through local community institutions	26	19
Through elected committee	79	59
Through wereda Administration	16	12
Through individual interested group	3	2
Not accept representative	11	8
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

Regarding the decision makers in determining the amount of benefit packages to the community, the majority (98%) replied that the government body (city/wereda administration) was the main decision makers while the remaining proportion (2%) replied both government body and the local community representatives (see Annex table 20).

There was no evidence for the local community representatives as the main decision makers. The implementation program lacks participatory development methodologies that can minimize the negative impact of urban expansion on the means of livelihood of the dislocated farming community. Thus the execution of urban expansion program in the periphery had created

hardship and pain to the dislocated farming community, which in turn threaten the sustainability of any form of urban development undertakings (Feleke 20004:495).

Table 20 Household response to decision makers in determining the amount of benefit packages

Response on representatives decision makers on benefit packages	No HHs responded	Percent
Yes	3	2
No	132	98
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

4.4. Compensation Packages in Dislocation Program and the Reaction of the Dislocated Farming Community

4.4.1 Compensation Packages Envisaged in Dislocation Program

According to ORAAMP (1989: 3), the government promise 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 great majority (in some areas all) of the sampled household heads agree that the government promised to provide compensation in cash and made other promises such as opportunity to job, housing plots, training and access to services in that order of importance (see Table 21 below).

Table 21: Benefit packages promised and obtained due to dislocation

Category label	Promised		Obtained	
	Count	Percent of cases	Count	Percent of cases
Compensation money	135	100	120	89
Housing plots	122	90	85	70
Access to services	122	90	77	63
Opportunity to job	124	92	13	10
training	124	92	57	46

Source: Survey data

Household responses vary in terms of benefit obtained. The data shows those who are obtained compensation in cash and housing plots were 89 and 70 percent respectively.

Community focus group discussion and key informants have the opinion that this variation had occurred due to by not give the plot of land for youth even if they are farmers and get land from their families but not built house on their family compound they did not get residence plot of land only get the land cost . Others claim it was given to them (conflicting of interest among the displaced farmers as they compete for the plots). It appears that many of the focus group discussants are confused and worried with what is going to happen to them in the future. What is more revealing about variation in the compensation scheme is considerable minority (11%) responded that they did not get compensation for their building (see Annex Table 21). Of these respondents about 17 percent replied that they used remittance while about 63 percent replied that they got gift in cash from relatives and the rest 20 percent said that they used own reserve and loan for the reconstruction of their home (Annex Table 22).

Table 22: Responded that they did not get compensation for their building

Respondent getting of money for new building	No HHs responded	percent
Remittances	2	17
Relatives gift	9	63
Owen save	4	20
Total	15	100

Source: Survey data

It was noted that cash compensation effected for the dislocated farmers was calculated to be Birr 63.60 per square meter for agricultural farmland and Birr 62.80 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 (see Table 23 below).

Table 23: Land Compensation payment per m² on directive 455/2003

No	Time/Period	Compensation payment Per m ²	
		Agriculture land	Grazing land
1	Before 2001 E.C	3.74	-
2	From July 1/2001----March 30/2003 E.C	11.895	6.42
3	From April 1/2001----October 11/2006 E.C	18.507	9.25
4	From October 12/2006---- October 30/2007 E.C	20.76	14.3
5	From November 1/2007---- October 30/2008 E.C	29.32	17.65
6	From November 1/2008---- October 30/2009 E.C	33.5	25
7	From November 1/2009---- October 30/2010 E.C	54.54	51.78
8	From November 1/2010 up to now	63.6	62.8

Source: Survey data

The Municipality determines all payments on directive 455/2003 while the community does not have agree on the amount and time of payment. 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 has his /her own account which he is/he 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 helped them not to spend the money at a time. 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 while there are also some others who got rich and involved in business work owning Bajaj, taxi, dump trucks and Isuzu. Most have exhausted the money for consumption and construction of residential buildings and currently are in search of different sources of livelihood. The re-locations did not have access to basic social services before dislocation. Still do not have road, which is basic to the movement of people in search of job. Except for electricity and water for which people contributed to get access, most of the respondents indicated that they have limited access to most of the social services Resettlement has a positive change and positive influence in terms of access to electric power and water supply to the new

resettle village. About 79 percent owned private meter, 16 percent shared private meter, and only 5 percent are without access to electric power.

4.4.2 Reaction and Attitudes of the Affected Community towards the Benefit Packages

4.4.2.1 Reaction of the Community

The reaction of the community towards the expansion program was assessed through group discussion the group stated that, in wereda meetings, the community refused the program. They further stated that officials from the city administration including the city mayor accompanied by armed force came to persuade the community and warned the people that ' if somebody refuses the program, he/she will be evicted from the land which is government's property without any compensation'. Everybody kept quiet and was forced to accept whatever the program was supposed to provide for them. The male focus group members indicated that each member of the Community has objected the implementation of the expansion program at the beginning. Soon after, most of the community members tried to accept the program the reaction of the sampled household heads towards urban expansion is similar to the information from focus group discussions. The majority (93%) of the respondents mentioned that they first objected but finally forced -in fear of losing the envisaged benefit packages from the city administration-to accept the program while 7 percent objected to the last day till their assets are bulldozed by the city administration (see Table 24 below).

Table 24 household heads view towards the expansion program

Reaction	N0 of HHs	percent
Objected and forced to leave	10	7
objected but finally accepted	125	93
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

4.4.2.2 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 Annex Table25, the majority (86%) of the sampled household heads replied that they are dissatisfied with the benefit package allotted to them; about 2 percent replied that they are

satisfied with it while only 9 percent of the respondents replied that they are highly discouraged and dissatisfied. The rest about 3 percent said that they are indifferent their dissatisfaction is expressed in many forms.

Table 25: Percentages of household heads by level of satisfaction

Category label level of satisfaction	No of HHs	Percent
Satisfactory	3	2
Unsatisfactory	116	86
Indifference	4	3
Disappointing	12	9
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

Most (81%) 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 according to 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 outside the center on the marginal land or on gorge or steep slopes of the river side used by the new city dwellers as a waste dump. They stated that because of the wastes in their area, their animals die from eating non-edible materials such as plastic and poisoned food items. Inability to cover the cost of living including cost for food is the other reason forwarded for dissatisfaction with their new location. The remaining 19 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the location of their residence (see Annex Table 26).

Table 26: Percentages of household heads satisfaction of the new location

Category label level of satisfaction	Plot location		House quality	
	No of HHs	Percent	No of HHs	Percent
Satisfy	3	19	76	56
dissatisfy	132	81	59	44
Total	135	100	135	100

Source: Survey data

However, the majority (56%) of the sampled households replied that they were satisfied with their new house or building compared to their previous house while 44 percent replied that they were not satisfied with their new house (Annex Table 26). Reasons stated for dissatisfaction include no improvement and incomplete housing condition.

Table 27 below shows out of the benefit packages provided to the dislocated household heads the (38%) of them were happy about the housing plot, 6 percent were happy about in getting compensation money, eight percent were happy about services including and 9 percent satisfy on job opportunity and the rest (61%) were not happy about any element of the program. The women focus group especially emphasized the importance of housing plot.

Table 27: Choice of household heads to the benefit packages provided

Benefit category	satisfaction		dissatisfaction		Disappoint at all		Total	
	No of HHs	Percent	No of HHs	Percent	No of HHs	Percent	No of HHs	Percent
Compensation money	8	6	117	87	10	7	135	100
Housing Plot	51	38	77	56	7	5	135	100
Access to service	61	45	59	44	15	11	135	100
Job opportunity	3	2	127	94	5	4	135	100
Any element	4	3	82	61	49	36	135	100

Source Survey data

People were free to file their complaints or disappointment regarding the benefit packages. Thus 23 percent of the sample household heads applied their complaint to the concerned institution. On the other hand, the focus group discussions revealed that those who did not apply their complaint held their grievance assuming that they may not get favorable solution. Of those who applied their complaint, an overwhelming majority (57%) replied that they got unsatisfactory response.

Case 3: Participation, Compensation, Satisfaction and grievances against it

First of all, there was an attempt not to give any compensation. And we strived not to leave without any compensation for about three consecutive years. Throughout these all periods, we had been bargaining for 150 meter square plot of the land and other proportional compensations

or an equivalent land of farming and appropriate compensations for property and a temporary relief as another alternative. But later on, the city administration took our land through a forceful execution. No a community member had been consulted and asked on the interest. For example, I have been a representative of tuludimtu farmers' leader and I had been bargaining on behalf of my represent. During the execution of the expropriation, I had resisted and hence get imprisoned and my house had been demolished while I was in prison and the land had been expropriated and given to private settler. I had been appealing to a court no matter how my issue had been ignored. Nor I got resolution through an ombudsman. The same was truth for the rest farmers. Thus, we had given up because we are powerless. The above case is an evidence for this. More examples for this, we had been visiting the office of the sub city and city mayor on each day. But those who have power like wealthy, like officials visit the office at most once or through their representatives, if not. "who do think is respectable and acceptable?" Besides, we continued to claim for compensation based on regularity. However, no enough property compensation had been given like for our forests, houses and other physical belongings. Only an arbitrary estimation had been made and given based on the good will of the city's administration and its leaders. Even not all of the deserved farmers had been lucky of the said money compensation. Let alone other thing, we are not lucky enough even for better school, better health institutions, clean water and other amenities. Hence then of our land expropriation, no one appeared to be concerned with our issue (My key informant from "tuludimtu", March 2019).

4.5 Cause of Conflict between farmers with investors

The investors are the main stockholder of the urban development program they must be participate on community support program in the study area same of dislocation program for private and government institution and industry so the industry and institutions must involve and give opportunity for the evicted farmers and their family on project but from the beginning both parties star conflict each other because the investor pay high price for land early but the government don't relocate the farmers with sufficient compensation and not prepare residence land plot timely by this case farmer not leave the land when the investors came to start the project so the conflict is happen.

Table 28: Percentages of household response happening of conflict evicted farmers with investor

Response happening of conflict	No HHs responded	Percent
Yes	88	65
Same time	31	23
No	16	12
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

According to the respondent majority the respondent which is 88% of the respondents approve the happening of the conflict in the dislocation area only 12 percent of respondent not approve the conflict happening. On my observation the conflict increases time to time the farmers families start to asking to get prior on the entire government and privet project especially on government house project. The farmers and their families have high residence house problem to solve this problem asking to the city administration to give the condominium residence house repeatedly but not get good response so the farming community get conflict with the government body which work on the project site. The key informant group discussion government accepts the problem and start to solve the problem of farming community house problem furthermore it starts improve same directive to participate and prepare new benefit packages proposal to the farming community on development program but not implemented still.

Table 29: Percentages of household heads by level of satisfaction for complaint application

Response participation of investors	No HHs responded	Percent
Yes participate	4	3
Not participate	131	97
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

The participation of investors on community support program very low as shown in the table the majority of the respondents which is (97%) describe there is no supportive activity from investors only 3% of the respondent say yes they are participate on community support initiatives

so it shows the relationship of the investors and the evicted community not good in the time of my observation the dispute of those group are happened because of loading and unloading of materials it seems violence because the price ask to unload the materials is very high and the youth forbid to unload by owners worker finally solve the conflict by police interfere. The other mentioned conflict cause by key informant group is the government lease selling price is very high but the payment to the dislocated farmers extremely low as shown below on table 28

Table 30: comparison of lease selling price and dislocation compensation payment

No	Time/Period	Compensation Per m ²		Lease price Avg	
		Agriculture land	Grazing land	Max price	Min price
1	Before 2001 E.C	3.74	-	250	172
2	From July 1/2001----March 30/2003 E.C	11.895	6.42	2000	500
3	From April 1/2001----October 11/2006 E.C	18.507	9.25	10000	3500
4	From October 12/2006---- October 30/2007 E.C	20.76	14.3	12000	4000
5	From November 1/2007---- October 30/2008 E.C	29.32	17.65	13000	5000
6	From November 1/2008---- October 30/2009 E.C	33.5	25	14000	6000
7	From November 1/2009---- October 30/2010 E.C	54.54	51.78	15000	7000
8	From November 1/2010 up to now	63.6	62.8	16000	8500

Source: Survey data

According to the table the price offer by government for agriculture land is extremely low the difference is visible and significant compare to ruler lease sealing price all of the respondents including the key informants agree government must share the income for evicted farmers and their families facilitate or built infrastructure largely not only these but also permanently support the dislocated farmers whose cannot work to coping up the changed life.

4. 6 Rehabilitation Strategy and Coping Mechanism of Dislocated Families

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. The package also includes provision of basic social needs in resettlement area. 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 was assessed in this study. As indicated in Table 31 below, an overwhelming majority (92%) of the sampled household heads responded that they did not get any kind of training only (8%) get not organized training. The proportion of household heads who responded that they have got training is insignificant. Eighty five percent of those who get training responded that they have got basic skill training of attitudinal change (see Annex Table 31).

Table 31: Percentage of household heads response whether training obtained

HHs Response training obtained	No of Respondents	Percent
Yes	14	92
No	11	8
Total	135	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, of dislocation. The main area of training was technical including sewing. Driving vehicles, and masonry and carpentry work for 10-15 household members who live on farm work as laborer and for those who work with their family in each wereda. One or two of the trained members, by chance, participated in the youth focus group discussion in wereda 9 and all of them said that they did not get job in the field of their training. Some of the reasons mentioned were: the training given was theoretical than practical and designed for short term (3-6) months; lack of economic background to practice the training; lack of access to work in the trained profession in the area; lack of finance to move to other areas to work in the trained profession; and lack of support and basic skill to create own private business. The group discussion further indicated that the rest of the dislocated community members did not get the training for unknown reasons. This means that there is no effective training or advice provided to capacitate the dislocated farming community other than mass orientation at the wereda meeting on the last day of dislocation.

4.6.1 Engagement of the dislocated farming community in productive activity

The discussants in a focus group discussion are in consensus that in the past though there were poor among the dislocated farming community, they had no problem of food and job insecurity. Those young who do not have land often work on farm either through contract, crop share, labor and material exchange with those who want to and unable to work. As implementation of urban expansion program advanced the farmers were told to stop farming, though overwhelming majority (98%) of the interviewed household heads reported that they were still engaged in productive activity during 12 months of dislocation (Annex Table 32). The major activities of the interviewed household heads engaged in agriculture see table 32 below.

Table 32: Engagement of the dislocated farming in productive activity early dislocation time

Activities engaged	No of HHs Responded	Percent
Agriculture	132	98
Non-agriculture	3	2
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

Those who did not engage themselves in productive activities during early dislocation time responded that they relied on collecting leaves and fire wood for selling (53%), serving in someone's house (20%), consuming the saved money (13%), migrated in search of job opportunity (7%) and depended on remittance (7%) for their livelihood.

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 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.

About 90 percent of the interviewed household heads responded that they do not get job easily now compared to the time before dislocation. Only 10 percent responded that they get job easily now than before dislocation. As shown in Table 33, reasons for not getting jobs were the absence

of work opportunity that accommodates them (72%), too old to work as a daily labor which is available in the area (13%), and did not search for job because of competition (15%).

Table 33: Percentage of household heads response for the reasons not to get job easily now

Reasons for joblessness	No of HHs	Percent
No work that accommodate	90	66
I did not search job	20	15
Aged	17	13
Getting job easily	8	6
Total	135	100

Source: Survey data

The results of the study with regard to access to job by education level showed that out of those who got access to job opportunity 52 percent were literate while 48 percent were illiterate see Table 34. Since the majority of the dislocated farming community is 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 casual work. The dislocated farmers also did not get training that enhance the chance of getting employment and develop their productivity.

The gender dimension of employment shows that job is easily accessible to male household heads respondents (54 %) than female household heads respondents (Table 34). Similarly, the majority (67%) of the interviewed household heads responded that women are the major victims due to lack of job while 16 percent referred men as the major victims. Another 17 percent mentioned that both male and female is equally victim of job unavailability.

Table 34: Job opportunities by education level and gender

Do you get job easily now than before dislocation	Illiterate		Literate		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No of HHs	%	No of HHs	%	No of HHs	%	No of HHs	%	No of HHs	%	No of HHs	%
Yes	23	38	15	45	38	40.6	67	68	4	11	71	52.45
No	37	62	19	55	56	59.3	32	32	33	89	65	47.55
Total	60	100	34	100	94	100	98	100	37	100	135	100

Source: Survey data

4.7 Current Land Use

The current land use in the study area is dominated by residential settlement. Plots are mainly used for building. The study areas accommodate the largest housing projects of the Municipality. The Urban Works and Development Bureau (AWDB) has planned to parcel about 150,000 housing plots for residential construction in this sub-city project Tuledimtu, koye feche and kilinto alone. This has been under way since 2005. Therefore the change in land use pattern in the study areas brought about changes in the mode of life of the rural farming community. Their means livelihood also changed from agriculture to non-agriculture activities. However, the change in the land use pattern has opened little work opportunity for those dislocated farmers.

Case 4: Urban expansion impacts, Copying Strategy and farmers' belief on it.

In rural life, you eat from a farm, you drink from a home; you gain income from what you have accumulated & dress and educate your children. You feed your family where you accumulated from throughout the season no matter how no rain and no milk. In urban you buy everything. You worry for a lunch at a breakfast; you worry for a dinner at a lunch. Farmers are new for urban life and haven't managed it. We had been given money as compensation, for one thing it was not our interest on it since it ends faster than our livestock does, our farm produces and other assets. Secondly, the given money itself was not proportional to what we lost. But we had no alternatives except taking what we had been given. Our families followed each of their ways as we did. Some of us bought the smallest plots in rural areas and continued our life at diminish; some to urban centers and started guardsmen, labor work, some smaller business as merchants, and some remained at their origins. And our children's life looks like that of ours. Comparatively, those who had better wealth and power before the coming of urbanization get better off along with their families. Those who escaped to rural also well. On the other hand, those who had no power even before together with those remained at their 200 meter square sized plots and penetrated in to urban centers, of course majority of the community, have become destitute. "They are urban made poor". Their children followed the steps of their parents and even some have become to engage in vandalism, crooking, streets, begging, and no one even knows where some others are. Our former wealth and privileges have become a history at now (My key informant of the "May 2020).

4.8 The incomes approach as a Necessity.

Necessity refers to the involuntary approaches adopted by dislocated farming community due to the eviction from access to land, loss and desertion of previous assets (Ellis 2000:55). In literature the implication of this approach is considered as negative. The result is 'a last resort rather than an attractive alternative to livelihood' (Ghosh and Bharadwaj, 1992: 154, as quoted by Ellis2000:56). In this respect, the livelihood strategy adopted by the dislocated farming community now in the study area can be characterized as survival or necessity rather than having a choice from different alternatives.

The data from interview of the household shows that the major means of livelihood of the dislocated farming community is casual work. This types of work in which they are engaged however are decreasing from time to time. In addition, the dislocated farming communities have no means and capacity to adapt to a new way of life and create in an alternative means of livelihood for themselves. They are not also organized either to have their own private business venture or engage in urban agriculture. The survival strategies of the dislocated farming community in the study areas have similarities in most cases with slight difference in some aspects. The difference is mainly influenced by the availability of natural resource and social services in particular. To this end, tulidimtu is relatively in a better position in access to social service and level of development than the other three study areas. Besides, as indicated above, the area is endowed with mineral (grave) for construction and there are many quarry sites around the dislocated farmers. This has relatively created an opportunity for dislocated farming community.

The livelihood adapted by the dislocated farming community differs by age and gender. Some of the adult males work on the quarry; other work on farm by contracting land and or sharecropping while few have their own private business. Elderly household heads do not have work; some subsist on rental and few share cropping. Male youth work on the construction site and are better acquainted with urban way of life than the rest of the community members. However, the farming communities have their own fear of their future livelihood, as the quarry is almost to be exhausted in the vicinity.

Generally, women farmers are in difficulty to get work. Those who are married are housewife and are economically dependent on the income of their husbands. The following case illustrates the feeling of a married woman about her livelihood deprivation due to urban expansion.

Case 5: women farmers are dependent in difficulty to get work "My name is Gadise, aged 34 and illiterate. I have three children and husband. We have 6 household members. Out of these only I and my husband works as daily laborers and sometimes engages in some business in the town. Before dislocation, all the household members could work on our farm, I, as a woman, had my own income independently working on the homestead and on farm. Now all has gone with our land. My family and I became dependent. I forced to work as daily laborers even if it is hard to me but I cannot work continuous because I am tired for next day work so I stop the work because of two reasons. First, I really cannot cope with the situation. Second, I am married and I am not accustomed to work as daily laborers both socially and culturally. Urban life is good, but what to do for livelihood is a problem. I was working on productive activity, but now I become dependent on my husband. I have no alternative. The circumstance made me a housewife or a housemaid; I work as housemaid and wait for what my husband brings. Now I am dependent on my husband's income more than ever". Gadise Dislocated Farmer (May2020).

4.9 Job Opportunity Approach as a Necessity

"Job opportunity varies according to skills, (e.g., in trading, vehicle repair, brick making), 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). According to some other literatures, 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. Latter in the implementation phases the package program was neglected. Therefore, the responsibility for searching opportunity in the new mode of life

has rested on the individual household heads. In this regard, it would be interesting to examine the common livelihood strategies pursued by the dislocated farmer households. Daily labour including guarding, food making, local alcohol making, water vending, and urban and peri-urban agriculture are the main livelihood strategies that were practiced by the dislocated farming community.

1. Daily Labor

The preceding sections of this paper described the main job opportunity that was available for dislocated farming community in the study area is a daily labor. Daily labor is a low paying job because it doesn't demand high level of education or skill. It involves mainly construction work in which farmers can easily participate. The focus group discussions however revealed that daily labor is also becoming competitive. The dislocated farmer and the urban unemployed often compete for loading and unloading of construction materials in the study areas. The competition usually leads to disagreements and to the extent of fighting among each other; and often solved by the intervention of police and wereda administration. 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 120-150 Birr per day that varies for non-professional and experienced worker in some profession on construction. With this condition if one works 18 days per month her /his monthly income will be 2000-3000 Birr which is not beyond subsistence. It is worth here to mention that the most available work, daily labor, is in short supply as the construction in the study areas are almost saturated.

2. Food preparing

In the study area, women have lower opportunity to jobs than male. Women and young girls of the dislocated farming community usually work on food and local alcohol making (Tella and Areqi). They rarely work as daily laborer. In the project sites, food making has become the most important work and means of livelihood for women and girls. Food making on construction working site need some capital even if it works on the field by constructing simple shed or by begging site owners to use freely temporary site stores to reduce the rent cost. It is also getting more difficult than before because of shortage of money because the labor use credit to pay at the weekend and needed additional money. The following case illustrates how women household

heads of the dislocated farming community cop up with the urban life by making food for site workers in the absence of other urban job opportunity.

Case 6: dislocated farming women try to cop up the urban life

First, promise me not to disclose my name. [I promised]. I am widowed, 45 and illiterate. I have seven household members. Now, I am getting worried more than ever. The money given to me as compensation was finished as we reconstructed our house. I lost my farmland due to urban expansion. As a result, we lost our crops and all by products, our trees and their leaves. What happened to me is a livelihood crisis. My daughter and I started making food preparing on construction site as a source of income as I could not work as daily laborer. Before dislocation, I make food for home use only. Now it became our means of livelihood. We collect the raw materials (onion, tomato, potato and so on and water) from the market. My daughter helps me after school and on weekends by collecting fuel from the waste. I was work fourth to fifty Enjera a day depending on availability of the market. I wake up in early for making Engera every day. The profit is good but it need more money because of worker payment scheduled by one or by two week and more some workers fire form work they not willing to pay and some of them took the money and change working site by this case I cannot afford the situation and I left out the work with lost my money. Dislocated farmer, in tuledimtu, (March 2020).

3. Local Alcohol Making

Women and girls are also found to have increasingly involved in local alcohol making. The common alcohol making in the study area are distilling Areki and Tella-Iocal brewery. This is also casual because the customers are daily workers who work on the construction in the area. So demand for these local drinks is highly associated with availability of construction in the area. In group discussions women engaged in this activity complained that the income is very much low. They get about 1000-2000 birr per month which allows them only subsist consumption.

4. Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture

Urban agriculture is practiced in koye feche in some pocket areas where since there is open land. In all the study areas, the majority of the dislocated farmers commonly practice peri- urban agriculture as means of livelihood and income earning. About 39 to 46 percent of the interviewed household heads keep farm animals to secure food and source of income for the family. The following Table 35 shows the type of animal possessed by farmers.

Table 35: Percentage of household heads by possessed animal type

Type	No of HHS	Percent	Average
Oxen	33	24	2
Cows	27	20	1
Sheep	19	14	3
Goats	22	16	4
Poultry	58	43	5
Donkey	41	30	2

Source: survey data

All these animals are kept on rummage around. It is not difficult to explain that still agriculture contributes significantly to the household income and food security and provides employment opportunity to some of the dislocated household heads. Despite this potential, the sector, in the context of the periphery of Addis Ababa, suffers from lack of recognition as a component of urban economy and from the absence of technical support mainly agricultural extension service. The agricultural activity practiced by this dislocated farming community is simple cereal crop production with poor farm management practice. The income from this sector has become subsistence that is less than 80000 birr per year for those who produce enough before dislocation.

4. Water Vending

In all study areas, water vending is the other means of livelihood for some of the households. About 38 percent of the interviewed household heads owned an average of two donkeys or one horse as a means of income and these animals are considered as financial assets to maintain livelihood security. Those owners of a donkey and horse cart work transport construction materials for site and vending water for those sites with minimum of five to eight trips per day and earn two to three hundreds Birr per day at fifty birr per trip which could make 2000 to 3000 Birr per month if they are able to work 20 days a month.

Generally, the livelihood strategy adopted by dislocated farming community is casual and agriculture. As urban settlement intensified into these areas, these strategies are getting less dependable. At present, the dislocated farmers are attempting to send their children to school to

improve their human capital. It seems that this positive aspect of urban expansion towards them also does not continue as these temporal livelihoods brought to an end.

4.10 Role of Government and Non-Government Organizations

There is no community development support in the dislocated farming community before two or three years but now government start same benefit package for dislocated farmers which mainly focuses on supportive strategies there is three types of strategies the first is direct support which is monthly payment as a pension to the dislocated farmers those who cannot work because of aged and illness with minimum 1000 and maximum 3500 Birr per month the second supportive strategies are create job opportunity for farmers families those who can work need support by preparing working place and facilitating working capital (money lone and giving technical training support. The third supportive strategies for those who have capital needs to invest and consult them and prepare business proposal and feasibility study and prepare land for them these support strategies seems good start but not enough it must be including all farmers families. The dislocated farming communities are dispossessed of their economic and social fabrics due to urban expansion. They are left with their knowledge and experience to adapt to the change in the mode of life. This is a challenge to improve the level of education and skill of the illiterate farming community who experienced only in rural farming occupation. First of all, they are not acquainted with urban work; and even if they want to engage in these activities they are supposed to compete with urban un-employed job seekers.

Secondly, they did not get the necessary capacity to improve their own source of income. There is training needs for individuals, both technical and basic education).

Thirdly, there is no feasible productive development undertaking in the vicinity of dislocated farming community. Thus these dislocated farmers are in need of development program that provides them skill through learning by doing. Finally, the farming community lost their tradition, which embrace social and cultural institutions meant for supporting each other in case of economic and social problems. These institutions used to help them also develop skills that pass to the young generation through practical exercise in their endeavors. Hence, there is a need to support re-build these institutions.

The involvement of the community in the urban development activity would contribute to its sustainability; reduce the effects of urban expansion on the livelihood. Similar to the study results by Berhanu, 2003: 8; Feleke, 2004:506, this study also showed that regarding planned expansion of Addis Ababa, the municipality was concerned with only availing land in the periphery to solve urban problems but marginalize the peri-urban farming community.

The gap is very significant in the area of capacity building. Enabling the dislocated farmer household heads and their family to cope with their problems and rebuild sustainable livelihood is very crucial. Especially, women and children are relatively victims of losing means of livelihood due to urban expansion. On the other hand, children were totally excluded from the benefit packages envisaged in dislocation. Children aged 18 and above who could be able to have their own plot for house construction and make their own family as other farmers in the farming community are totally deprived of this chance. The municipality also did not put the promised rehabilitation program into practice. These problems need intervention of the government organizations to reconsider the implementation program and think of a genuine way of integrating the community in future urban development. The dislocated farmers argue that they should not be evicted from their farming occupation, and land without their will and consent. They underlined that the only asset they inherited from their fathers is land on which other social, economic, physical and financial assets are built. Because of this, they need basic skill to build their capacity to create their own means of Living. Access to sustainable livelihood is a basic human right. Civic organizations have a moral duty and obligation to advocate and lobby for the respect of the right and access to a decent life of the women, men and children of the communities dislocated by the urban expansion programs of Addis Ababa.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Addis Ababa city is expanding with higher rate and this acceleration of the expansion is the highest in Akaki kality sub-city owing to the natural and artificial factors. Urbanization, in its overt feature, is the way by which a given society is shaped and reshaped with better socio-economic development. Conversely, urbanization has the shadow feature which is the negative impact it has on the community towards whom it reached. This study has assessed such impacts the horizontal urban expansion had brought on the farmers socio-economy of the peri-urban agricultural community in Addis Ababa city by taking the case of Akaki kality sub-city's this research having employing the descriptive research methods, the researcher collected data based on survey on 135 households, whose farming land had been expropriated and hence whose socio-economy had been adversely affected. The Key informants' narrations, different stakeholders' focus group discussion, the researcher's participatory observation and documentary resources were tools to collect data. With the application of both quantitative and qualitative analysis approaches, this research arrived to conclude and recommend as follows:

5.2 Conclusion

Addis Ababa city's expansion, despite of the community's awareness of the expansion via orientations and warnings by the city administration, the farming community was not made participant on the decisions about the kinds and amount of compensations and related benefits to them for the farming land expropriated from them, for the property they lost and also for their socio-economy interruption and the resulting impacts on their family

Policies and proclamations concerning expropriation process and rehabilitation mechanism of dislocated farmers were amended at different time. However, it did no touch the core problems of peri-urban farmers and did not protect the interest of those farmers. Even, implementation policies and proclamation is also poor. During urban planning and designing, concerned stakeholder (peri-urban farmers) did not participate. Farmers' economic livelihood and their

survival strategies are not considered while designing urban plans and programs. Due to this fact, urban programs and practice are neither participatory nor integrative process that negatively affects the economic livelihood of peri-urban farming communities.

Land Expropriation process in Addis Ababa city seems to be emotional activities and its implementation is supported by coercive police force and mostly resulted in a crises. This indicates preconditions and necessarily conditions before land expropriation were not carried out. Reasonable and on-time public consultations were not done. If there is a good public consultation on-time, peri-urban farmers will take necessarily measures and self-preparation will be made. So they will ready to take any risk associated with land expropriation. Not only public consultation, municipality should work on grievance handling mechanism. When societies repeatedly submit complaints without justified and reasonable response, they will be hopeless, mistrust and endanger the image of government. Municipalities are not doing enough on rehabilitation and future survival strategies, mechanism to reduce and handle grievances, providing sufficient and updated information, capacity building and mutual benefits and collaboration with peri-urban farmers.

Majority however stayed at their residence which was limited to allotted plot and engaged in different works like petty trading, daily labor and guardsmen. Accordingly the respondent even if they forced to left their land they did not get the compensation timely so they get conflict with investors and government bodies . The reasons for poor output of the newly strategies included among others, poor training driven skills and lower educational sourced knowledge the households had on how to develop and manage money, low experience the households had about urban mode of live and expose to impoverishment early because of inadequate institutional follow-up and support.

Generally, economic livelihood of peri-urban farmers are overlooked and they are forgotten part of communities by municipalities. Their complaints and grievances are not properly handled and solution mechanism is not properly designed. Eviction through expropriation of land without considering their future survival strategies, only monetary compensation, practiced in city after compensation no one can follow and support those farmers

5.2 Recommendations

- The Federal government of Ethiopia and Addis Ababa city administration reconsiders the compensation and rehabilitation directive, procedure and rules, and also timely update assets valuation systems, including location value and current property costs.
- Addis Ababa city administration also considers those peoples whom are affected by the expansion but not covered by the compensation program such as women and children current rehabilitation mechanism and procedure is not a guarantee for future survival strategies of peri-urban farmers
- The land expropriation process should follow standardized and legally justified procedure. Municipality should notify targeted peri urban farmers in advance, and then public consultation take place, to mutual agreement then proceeds to property valuation. Finally, provide training and rehabilitate evicted farmers. Proper grievance handling mechanism should be applied urban expansion program implemented so far indicated that the communities are not consulted and involved in planning and implementation.
- To make development sustainable in urban expansion all actors of development especially the farming communities are very crucial. Thus consensus, awareness and participation of the farming community in the forgoing programs and decision making should be given first priority before implementation of the program.
- To reduce the conflict of farmers and investors the city administration prepares sufficient compensation packages for farmers without delay of payment. The delay of payment which is the main causes of the conflict between the farmers and the investor or developers..
- Farmers are exposed to joblessness and forced to depend on vulnerable livelihood that tend to add up to their poverty and food insecurity. This necessitates to improve compensation and more comprehensive approach to development including the promotion of a more diversified economic development in the periphery; where non-farm activities will be promoted; infrastructure development will be enhanced; and favorable conditions will be created for the better integration of the dislocated farmers into the new way of life in urban settlement
- Municipality should provide necessary support (training, finance and improve capacity), provide updated information The dislocated farming communities are now engaged in

casual activities such as daily labor ,urban and peri-urban agriculture, local alcohol making, water vending and food making, which generate low income. This underlines provide sufficient compensation packages and 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.

- Urban agriculture development, technical and entrepreneurial skills are needed to raise the productivity and enable the illiterate dislocated farming community to compete and possess the skills necessary to survive. Thus policies that ensure access to the rehabilitation benefits especially for women and children that enable them control and utilize the environment for improved livelihood will lead to reduction in levels of general poverty and create basis for sustainable livelihood. More attention needs to be put on creating and improving the opportunity of work for women and children. There is also a need to re-establish an office that coordinate technical support (training and education) to dislocated farming community and create stable economic environment.
- Social and economic development in these areas is low the policies that evict farmers from their land without alternative means and improved capacity to expand their livelihood options and without creating better economic opportunity need be reconsidered.
- Urban expansion destroy socio-economy or assets and reduce income of the household through such actions as implementing horizontal expansion policy, low compensation rate, evicting farmers from their socio-economy relations without considering their future prospects, and ignoring their capacity to reestablish their socio-economy relations in urban life; and devoid of agricultural extension service in the periphery.

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4. Did you participate in decision making process in the implementation of expropriation Program?

A. Yes B. No

5. If “Yes”, what’re benefits you obtained because of participation?

A. Raised own interest

B. Expressed own opinion no

C. Created access to benefit packages

D. Created opportunity to livelihood means

E. Nothing

F. Other specify _____

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

A. Yes B. No

7. If “Yes” how did that represent?

A. Through community institution

B. Through elected community

C. Through individual interested group

D. Through wereda administration

E. other specify _____

8. Who were the main decision makers in determining the amount of benefit packages?

A. Government body C. Both

B. Local community committee D. Other specify

9. Do you, generally, support or oppose expansions policy and process of the city?

A. Strongly support

B. Support with conditions

C. Strongly oppose

10. What conditions do you consider while supporting, if your response for question is “B”?

A. Participatory and willingness based

B. Promissory and institutional based

C. Both

D. Others, specify _____

III. Benefit of expansion for peri-urban community?

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

- A. Farming on land D. Forestry
B. Raising cattle E. all
C. Fodder production F. others specify _____

2. What are benefit packages had you been promised to be allotted to you as compensation when You're asked to leave the land?(multiple answer possible)

- A. Money compensation B. housing plots
C. access to services D. Job opportunities
E. training to develop skill
F. Other specify _____

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

- A. Money compensation B. Housing plots
D. Job opportunities C. access to service
E. Training to develop skill F. All
G. other specify _____

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

- A. Satisfied B. Indifferent C. Dissatisfied

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

- A. Yes B. No

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

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

7. Did you get any training how to use the benefit packages provided to you while you move to new way of livelihood/urban life?

- A. Yes B. No

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

- Yes No
A. private business development, management and supervision
B. Financial management saving

C. Basic entrepreneurship

D. Technical training for livelihood means

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

A. Yes B. No

10. Do you think that you become the user of non-pre-existing services because of urbanization?

A. Yes B. No

11. If "Yes" which of the following up

	Yes	No
A. Road	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Water supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. School	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Clinic and other health institution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Credit service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Other, specify _____		

V

IV. Impact of urban expansion on the income of peri-urban agricultural communities and their coping mechanisms.

A-Impacts on their livelihood

1. What was the effect of the expansion programs you faced before its actual implantation?

- A. Frustration because of lack of orientation on where and how to live in urban settlement
- B. In adequate attention from the administration in community development activity
- C. In adequate provision of new skills and knowledge on newly urban form of the life
- D. All

E. other, specify _____

2. What was average annual total income you used to get before expropriation in ETB?

- A. above 40,000
- D. 10,001-20,000.

- B. 30,001-40,000 E. 1000-10,000
 C. 20,001-30,000 F. Less than 1000

3. What is an average annual total income you are gaining these days in ETB?

- A. above 40,000 D. 10,001-20,000
 B. 30,001-40,000 E. 1000-10,000
 C. 20,001-30,000 F. Less than 1000

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

Before Now

- A. land (in ha)
 B. Oxen (#)
 C. Cows(#)
 D. Sheep (#)
 E. Goat (#)
 F. Poultry (#)
 G. Horse (#)
 H. Monkey(#)
 I. Mule(#)
 J. Forest (Permanent) plants (in ETB estimation)
 K. House (in room #)

L. Others specify and in ETB estimates) _____

5. How was your social relationship and value within your community before your land expropriation/ displacement?

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

6. What is your social relationship and value now?

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

7. Do you agree that urban expansion in to your area is advantageous to your family members (parents, daughters and boys)?

- A. Strongly agree C. Disagree
 B. Agree D. Strongly disagree

8. Explain for any of your choice for question no7?

9. Which group of “Male” or “Female” is more disadvantages because of urban expansion in to your vicinity?

- A. Male B. Female

10. Provide reason for your choice for question number “9” above? _____

B. Coping Mechanisms

1. Were you engaged in any of productive (income means) activities just right after the dispossession/ displacement of your land?

- A. Yes B. No

2. If “Yes” is your choice for question no.”1” above, in which of the following activity did you engage?

- A. agricultural B. Non-agricultural

3. If your response for question number “2” above is “B”, in which of these you engaged yourself?

- A. Raising own business
 B. Serving in some one’s house
 C. Migration to far areas of urban l
 D. Migration to far areas of rural
 E. Daily labor in the city
 F. Begging

G. Others specify _____

4. Do you believe that you get jobs or works easily these days than before?

- A. Yes B. No

5. If “No” is your response for question ≠ 4 above, why? _____

6. Do you have a job (work) now?

A. Yes B. No

7. If "Yes" what type of job (work) it is?

A. Self employer

B. Employed in government organization

C. Employed in private business

D. Daily labor

E. Other, Specify _____

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

A. Yes B. No

9. If "Yes", which of these?

A. Rental income

B. Remittances

C. farm land income from else where

D. Supplementary small and micro enterprises

E. Other, specify _____

10. What did your family decided to do as an individual or group after land expropriation (dispossession)?

A. Raised common business

B. Followed each of their livelihood strategies

C. Disintegrated

D. Other, specify _____

11. Do you believe that the way they turned on become favorable to them to secure their livelihood?

A. Yes B. No

13. What do you think is major problems you and your family faced while coping up with (to) the urban type of livelihood strategies?

A. Lack of knowledge in financial utilization

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

C. Lack of skill (knowledge) for job opportunity

D. Discrimination by the new settlers

E. Others, specify _____

13. Who is, as to you, a responsive body to improve the current status of your livelihood?

- A. Government D. Private settlers
B. Philanthropies (NGOs) E. All
C. Private investors

14. Is there any conflict between evicted farmers and investors ?

- A. Yes B. No C. Same times

15.If you answer yes what is the cause?

- A. Late compensation payment
B. Not giving job opportunity
C. Lack of awareness
D. Dissatisfactions of the compensation
E. Other _____

14. What do you think as better to be done to improve your livelihood status?

Appendix 2: An Interview guideline to Planers and Implementers as well as Managers

Part I:- Background of Respondent

1. Address _____
- Sub city _____
- kebele _____
2. Lever of education _____
3. Your position in this organization _____
4. Year of services in this organization _____

Part II

Questionnaire about City Expansion

5. What do planning deals with urban expansion?
6. Is the city expansion rate going with planning?
7. What do think is/are the reason if your response is” no” for question number six above?
8. Have the pre- settlers been made participant of planning and implementation programs?
9. What factors, do you believe, are causes for expansion?
10. What benefits and compensations have been given so far or promised to peri-urban Agricultural community whose livelihood is affected by urban expansion?
11. Do you believe the given or promised benefits compensations are faire enough to farmers while considering farmers’ economic back ground, living cost and land productivity?
12. If your response is “no” for question number twelve above, what has so far been planned to improve the beneficiary ship of pre-farmers from the city expansion?
13. Have the dislocated and dispossessed community been given any training, orientation and Institutional supports in such a way that they can easily sustain their livelihood in newly Changed urban way of life?
14. As well known, land is a base up on which life and livelihood of agricultural community Families’ depend. Hence, if this base is affected, then the lives of all children, parents and their wellbeing get affected directly. As this is the case, therefore, land is equivalently the means to assure the wellbeing and prevalence of fundamental rights of the citizens to life. Do you believe that urbanization has taken place in Akaki kality sub-city, particularly, in the “tulukimtu” of “koyefech”, “kilinto”,?
15. As a government institution, what is your organization’s role to internalize negative externalities of urbanization on that peri-urban community livelihood?

Appendix 3: Guideline for Focus Group Discussion

Warm-up:- For some people urbanization is said to be the better way of life and hence they advocate for it; however, it becomes opposite to others and hence they appear strongly against it. In whose side are you ? And why?

1. What factors do you think have contributed for urban expansion in this locality?
2. Had you been made participate for planning in urban expansion program and their implementation?
3. Had you discussed on the issues of compensation and benefit packages?
4. And did you agree on a given (promised) compensation?
5. What are the set or kind of compensations you agreed and why?
6. What advantages and disadvantages you believe are the result of urban expansion towards your localities specially interims of social and economic aspects?
7. Discuss the copying mechanisms or livelihood strategy of the community at house hold levels and victims of social groups i.e. newly means or sources of income, job opportunity, social and cultural influences (neighborhood reaction).
8. Discuss whether former agricultural practitioners of the today urban areas have secured their newly livelihood and adapted the urban way of life through resource utilization.
9. Discuss whether the technical trainings, orientations or institutional follow-up are being made to you by any of government, NGOs, privates or their Joints to assist you and your family adapt with, participate in and benefit from urban expansion programs and urbanization.
10. Who is, to you, the responsive body to day to reduce the negative impacts of urbanization on your livelihood and to take first action of rehabilitation of your livelihood strategies and means?