

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

URBAN EXPANSION AND THE NEIGHBOURHOODS: The
Case of Bishoftu Town, East Shewa Zone, Oromia Regional
State

By: Adem Kedir

Advisor: Fenta Mendafo (PhD)

June 2010

Addis Ababa



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

URBAN EXPANSION AND THE NEIGHBOURHOODS: The
Case of Bishoftu Town, East Shewa Zone, Oromia Regional
State

By: Adem Kedir

A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Addis Ababa
University, Faculty of Business and Economics, Department of Public
Administration and Development Management in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of Master's of Arts in Public
Administration

June 2010
Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

URBAN EXPANSION AND THE NEIGHBOURHOODS: The
Case of Bishoftu Town, East Shewa Zone, Oromia Regional
State

By: Adem Kedir

Public Administration and Development Management

APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

Fenta Mendafo (PhD)



Signature



Date

Mulugeta Abebe (PhD)



Signature



Date

Acknowledgement

Above all, my deepest thank goes to Almighty Allah for always he is with me in all my day to day undertakings and giving me strength to complete my study. I am also very glad to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to Dr. Fenta Mendafo for his invaluable, constructive and enduring comments, criticism and professional advice from the inception to the completion of this thesis.

I'm also indebted to thanks Ato Dadi Wodajo, Bishoftu Town Planning and Management Head and Ato Chalchisa Debel Deputy director of Oromia Urban Planning Institute for their support and provision with necessary materials and information. I also like to express my deep appreciation and thanks to individuals who work in Bishoftu Urban Land Level and Use for their cooperation in providing me the necessary data concerning the dislocated farming community.

My special thanks also goes to my father Ato Kedir Boke and my mother Adde Fatuma Ware for their blessing and moral support in all my deeds. I am also deeply indebted to my brothers Gelato Kedir, Amana Kedir, Hussein Kedir and Abdullah Kedir for their moral and financial support and covering my other duties in our family

In addition, I would like to deeply thank Ato Ahmed Tussa State Minister of Trade and Industry who is my close relative for his guidance and ideal and moral support on the whole processes of my study.

Besides, I also owed special debt to my friends and relatives who have been beside me throughout my work by providing me both material and moral support. Specifically, I would like to deeply thank my friends; Ato Guttata Goshu, Mustefa Aman, Ali Mohammed, Ahmed Kelil, Chala Deyessa, Demeke Chimdessa and others whose names are not listed here for their constructive suggestions, comments and professional criticism on my work. Last, but not least my warmest thanks goes to W/t Urge Temesgen for her stationary materials support and W/t Senait Atelaw for her beautifying the layout of the paper and neat print.

Adem Kedir

June 2010

Contents	Pages
Acknowledgement.....	i
Table of contents.....	ii
List of Figures.....	iv
List of boxes.....	iv
List of Tables.....	v
List of Abbreviations.....	vi
Abstract.....	vii

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction	1
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3. Objectives Of the Study	5
1.4. Research Questions.....	6
1.5. Significance of the Study	6
1.6. The Scope, Limitations and Challenges of the Study	7
1.7. Research Methodology	8
1.7.1. Sampling Techniques	10
1.8. Organization of the Study	11

CHAPTER TWO

A Review of the Literature on Urban Expansion

Introduction	12
2.1. Conceptual Definitions of Related Terminologies	12
2.2. Overview and Dimensions of Urban Expansion in the Third World Countries.....	17
2.3. Theories of Urban Expansion	20
2.4. Causes, Forms and Consequences of Urban Expansion	22
2.4.1. Causes of Urban Expansion	22
2.4.2. Forms of Urban Expansion.....	23
2.4.3. Consequences of Urban Expansion.....	25
2.5. Effects of Urban Expansion on Neighboring Rural Farmers.....	28

2.5.1. Positive Effects	28
2.5.2. Negative Effects	29
2.6. Rural- Urban Linkage	31
2.6.1. The Rural – Urban Linkages in Ethiopia.....	32
2.7. Conclision.....	36
CHAPTER THREE	
Introduction.....	38
3. Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Urban Expansion and the Neighborhoods .	38
3.1. General Back Ground of the Study Area.....	38
3.1. 1. Location and Population of Bishoftu Town	38
3.1.2. Brief History of Bishoftu Town.....	39
3.2. Expansion of Bishoftu Town Vs the Rural Neighboring Analysis.....	43
3.2.1. Policies and Processes of Urban Expansion in Oromia National Regional State (ONRS).....	45
3.3. Data of Urban Expansion and Community Awareness and Participation	48
3.4. Compensations and Benefit Mechanisms	53
3.4.1. The criteria used to calculate the value of land dispossessed.....	57
3.4.2. Reaction and Attitudes of the Dislocated Farming Community Towards Compensation and Benefit Mechanisms Implemented.....	59
3.5. Consequences of Bishoftu Town’s Expansion on Rural Neighborhoods.....	60
3.5.1. Consequences of Urban Expansion on the Asset ownership of Neighboring Farmers..65	65
3.5.2. Consequences of Urban Expansion and Dislocation on Socio-Cultural Aspects of the Community	69
3.6. Perception of Farming Community towards Urban Expansion	73
3.7. Conclusion	76
CHAPTER FOUR	
4. Conclusion and Recommendations	77
4.1. Conclusions.....	77
4.3. Recommendations.....	81
References	
Appendices	

List of Figures

Pages

Figure3.1: urban land taken but left idle for three years-----69

List of boxes

Pages

Box3.1: Opinion of ordinary resident on the absence of awareness and participation in the expansion and dislocation program of Bishoftu Town-----51

Box3.2: Changes of urban expansion and Displacement on Social Interaction of the communities-----71

Box3.3: Problems of Social Tie and lack of financial utilization know how Faced by Dislocated Households-----72

Box3.4: Impacts of Urban Expansion on Historical Sites-----75

List of Tables

Pages

Table3.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents -----	44
Table3.2: The dislocated farming households for Bishoftu's Expansion and land size taken since 2005-----	52
Table3.3: Major purposes of urban expansion and displacement program in Bishoftu Town----	53
Table3.4: List of benefits packages envisaged for compensation-----	54
Table3.5: Annual cash compensation paid for farmland since 2005-----	55
Table3.6: Satisfaction levels of study subjects towards compensation provided -----	56
Table3.7: Criteria used to calculate the value of dispossessed assets from farmers -----	58
Table3.8: Measure taken by dislocated farmers to improve the compensation -----	60
Table3.9: Annual income of the dislocated farming community before dislocation-----	62
Table3.10: Challenges and consequences of dislocation faced by respondents-----	63
Table3.11: level of current income satisfaction of participants -----	64
Table3.12: Other sources of finance used by respondents during resettlement -----	67
Table3.13: assets possessed by households before and after displacement -----	68
Table3.14: Rural Neighbourhood's preference for current settlement-----	70
Table3.15: summary of the socio-cultural consequences of urban expansion faced by RNH----	73
Table3.16: Perception and Reaction of Neighbouring Rural Communities towards Urban Expansion-----	74

Abbreviations:

- BoUFED: Bureau Of Urban Finance And Economic Development
- BSPPP: Bishoftu Structural Plan Preparation Project
- CSA: Central Statistical Authority
- CSO: central statistical office
- FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia
- Ha: hectare
- HHs: House Holds
- MoFED: Ministry Of Finance And Economic Development
- NGO: Non Government Organization
- NPHC: National Population and Housing Census
- NUPI: National Urban Planning Institute
- OPHCC: Office of Housing And Census Commission
- ORS: Oromia Regional State
- OUPI: Oromia Urban Planning Institute
- RNH: Rural Neighborhood
- RUL: Rural Urban Linkages
- SSA: Sub Saharan Africa
- SES: Socio-Economic Systems
- TDBM: Technical Department Of Bishoftu Municipality
- CPRE: Council for the protection of rural England
- CLA: County landowners association
- NFU: National farmers union

Abstract

In this contemporary world, urban expansion is a common phenomenon in both developed and developing countries. In developed countries, it is associated with economic advancement and urban centres are seen as engine of growth enhancing rural development by creating market for agricultural products and providing agricultural inputs for more productivity. However, in developing countries both the causes and consequences of urban expansion are mixed involving both positive and negative aspects. Ethiopia, being one of the developing countries, is not exceptional to the urban expansion phenomena occurred in other developing countries. The major factors contributing for rapid urban expansion in Ethiopia are higher natural population growth, rural to urban migration and spatial urban development. Bishoftu Town is one of the most expanding Towns in the country. It has geographic coverage of 3280 hectares in 1984; it grew to 4520 hectares in 2005 and currently it occupies 9511 hectares of spatial coverage. This study aimed at examining the expansion of Bishoftu Town and overall consequences on neighbouring farmers, particularly on displaced farmers. This study has employed case study method backed by tools such as open-ended interview guided questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions. There were 1480 displaced farmers since 2005 from which the sample size of 148 (10 percent) was taken. Since the dislocated farming community are sparsely populated, the researcher has employed snow-ball sampling technique for its ability to address the respondents by creating network. The result of the study indicated that urban expansion program around Bishoftu was not participatory, people were not given awareness, and the dislocated households did not have opportunity to bargain in the determination of the amount and kinds of compensation and calculating the value of assets. The compensation package provided so far did not capacitate the dislocated farming community around the Town. The study reveals that, the community were not given technical training and other advisory services and as a result consuming the money paid the farmers are falling into poverty. Urban expansion, displacement and compensation program that may be proposed in the future needs to adequately aware and involve the community and compensation should be revised both in kind and amount involving skill development and other training and follow up after dislocation.

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

In this contemporary world, urban expansion is a common phenomenon in both developed and developing countries. However, in the developed nations, the phenomena of urban expansion and development have been associated with economic development. In this regard, in these countries, urban growth is vital for economic and social developments and hence Cities are seen as 'engines of growth adding value to rural products, providing services to regional markets and attracting manufacturing industries and service investment (Tegegn, 2002:65).

Tegegn, (2002) further stated that, Urbanization and Industrialization had close relationship in developed nations. For these countries urbanization has been synonymous with technological advancement, economic development and social transformation that triggered and diffused change and dynamism in the whole socio-cultural conditions of the society. In the developed countries, urbanization was a forerunner of the rise in living standard and at the same time one of its consequences. Third World urbanization on the other hand, diverges significantly from that of economically advanced nations. 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.

However, in most developing countries urban expansion process is usually a mixed blessing having both negative and positive outcome on the neighborhoods. On one hand, cities of certain size are engines of economic development and efficient provision of public services. In this respect, urbanization plays a crucial role in development efforts by affecting individual's attitude and practices. On the other hand, 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, 1997)

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century's constitute a period in which Ethiopia entered an important new phase of urban development. The political and economic developments of this period greatly impacted the status of urbanization in the country.

Menlik's territorial expansion was accompanied by establishment of garrisons (military forts) which aimed at the setting-up of new administrative systems. Many of the garrisons that were established all over the newly acquired territories gradually evolved into urban areas (Towns) although some of them survived for short period of time (Akalu, 1973; Pankrhust, 1965).

In addition to the aforementioned internal political developments, the introduction of motor vehicles, the improvements of communications and the introduction of railway significantly impacted the process of urbanization of the country. Particularly, the introduction of the Ethio - Djibouti Railway was a major development of the period that stimulated the country's foreign and domestic trade and resulted in the formulation of a number of Towns along the line. The construction of this Rail way line took place between the years 1894 and 1917. The rail way provided the first modern link between Ethiopia and the outside world. It became the main artery of foreign trade and the line became Ethiopians umbilical cord with civilization (Lipsky, 1962). It also gave birth along the railway line, to new Towns such as Dire Dawa, Adama, Mojo, Bishoftu, Dukam and Aqaqi (Bahiru, 1991; Markakis, 2006).

The major factors contributing for rapid urban expansion in Ethiopia are higher natural population growth, increased rural to urban migration and internal urban growth. This in turn challenges Urban Administration in providing adequate basic services and enhancing urban economic development. In this regard, in Ethiopia, currently Municipal Governments could not cope up with this trend in a meaningful extent with major urban service demands and population growth (Dereje, 2000:18).

In the early 1960s, urbanization rate in the country was 6 percent. According to the 1994 National Population Census, the country's population reached 54,939,000 out of which only 8,219,000 or 14.96 percent constituted urban population. Despite these facts, in Ethiopia there are indicators of accelerated urban expansion. In 2000, the total population of the country reached 66,755,800, of which 17.6 percent were urban residents. The average growth rate of urban and rural population in 1995 was 5.6 percent and 2.7 percent respectively and the projection for the years 1995 - 2000 has been indicated at the rate of 7 percent and 2.9 percent respectively (Rakodi, 1997; CSA, 1997).

According to National Housing and Population Census, the country's population reached 73,918,505 out of which 83.83 percent are rural and 16.12 percent are urban residents respectively (CSA, 2007:21).

In the early 20th century as a result of more relative stability on Urban Policy and politics in the country and the construction of Ethio-Djibouti railway-line, new types of Towns emerged along the major communication routes. Accordingly Bishoftu Town was established around 1902 as a center of posting for Ethio- Djibouti rail way line. The Town is located at distance of 47 kilometers south-east of Addis Ababa (Bishoftu Town Administration, 2001:1).

The first master plan of the Town was prepared in 1954 and the revision has been made in 1978, 1992 and 2009 respectively. The Town gradually expanded from starting center to small Town and in 1984 it had 3280 hectares of land. After a decade the area of the Town had grown to 4520 hectares. At present, the Town occupies over 9,511 hectares of land coverage (Ibid)

This expansion is believed to capture less the view of neighborhoods that were forced to leave their land and property. Therefore, the consequences of these ongoing trends of urban expansion on the surrounding need to be studied to reduce the negative impacts and thereby to maintain their well being.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

As many international urban expansion experiences have proven, in the processes of urban development and growth, it is always the neighboring poor that are highly affected. During the process of urban expansion the loss of dwellings, assets and the uprooting from an existing pattern of living cause a high further impoverishment of the neighborhoods. In addition, though the economic effects of urban growth have positive effects for the majority of urban dwellers, serious negative effects will occur for a much of nearby farmers and poor (Nebiyu, 2000:8).

Nebiyu (2000) further explained that the relocation of households and economic units deprives those affected either of the living units or employment or a combination of these losses. In addition, according to Cernea (1992) the most significant problem that is associated with urban

expansion and displacement is not only the loss of shelter but also the loss of employment, land and land related income sources.

In many ways urban expansion is a spontaneous phenomenon that leads to spontaneous growth displacing neighboring rural farming communities (Tegegn 1999:69). Tegegn (1999) further stated that even planned displacement has its own effect on the livelihood of the displaced farmers. The effect of urban development or expansion on the rural farming communities, where agriculture is the mainstay of livelihood like Ethiopia, is a least studied area.

In Ethiopia, urban economy was not developed to absorb those displaced rural communities in general and farmers in particular, most of which are unskilled labor. This indicates that the development-induced displacement has negative effects on the socio-economic and cultural aspects of rural communities and forces them to live in poverty, food insecurity; hopelessness and loss of asset ownership. 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). In addition, 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.

Furthermore, in Bishoftu Town because of the abundance of water bodies and ground water, there are acres after acres of flower farms, industry, developed urban horticultural, poultry and dairy farms within the confines of the Town. This trend is not only expected to continue, but expand its coverage to the neighboring areas of the Town (OUPI, 2009).

The researcher, while developing interest and selecting areas of the study observed that from Cities and Towns nearby Addis Ababa, Bishoftu is one of the rapidly expanding Towns followed by Dukem due to its investment, tourism attraction and comfortable for residence due to its location proximity to the capital city of the country and is located on the pathway to Adama. The researcher also observed that farming land around Bishoftu Town is getting less and less due to this urban sprawl which in turn may force the displacement of neighboring farmers whose livelihood is primarily agriculture.

Generally, the rural communities have little knowledge and know-how to cope up with the situation of urban living conditions since majority of rural neighboring farming communities are uneducated and unskilled to compete for urban job opportunities. As a result, most of the dislocated households could be exposed to impoverishment. Specifically, those farming community who possess their own farming land that provides them sufficient livelihood can be exposed to economic and social problems that lead them to impoverishment. Therefore, research that assesses the effect of urban expansion on the rural community is expected to play an important role in designing sound strategy and policy so as to maintain the socio-economic and cultural well being of the neighboring community.

1.3. Objectives Of the Study

A. General Objective

This study examines the overall consequences of expansion of Bishoftu Town on the rural community and thereby to forward administrative and institutional suggestions to protect the wellbeing of the Town's neighborhoods in general and rural farming community in particular.

B. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are:

1. To assess the consequences of urban expansion on rural farmers around Bishoftu Town
2. To analyze the attitude and perceptions of rural community towards urban expansion and benefits and compensation mechanisms
3. To investigate and asses legal grounds of compensation system for displaced neighborhoods
4. To assess whether there is community participation in determining the households to be displaced and amount of compensation to be made
5. To assess the current living condition of displaced neighboring rural farming communities
6. To make possible suggestions and recommendations that would enable the concerned Town Managers and other concerned body to solve problems and realize prospects in relation to its neighborhoods

1.4. Research Questions

In line with the above objectives; the following questions are designed to answer them:

1. What are the basic and major consequences of Bishoftu Town's growth and expansion on the rural community?
2. What are the legal grounds used in the process of urban expansion, displacement and benefit and compensation mechanisms?
3. What is the state and perception of the neighborhoods towards urban expansion and benefit and compensation for displacement?
4. Is there participatory legal system for compensation and its implementation?
5. What is the current state of farmers living condition after displacement?

1.5. Significance of the Study

Urban expansion in developing countries like Ethiopia is more pronounced and given due attention by state managers, scholars and by other stakeholders for different reasons. One of the ground reasons for this could be the need to reduce the negative impacts of urban expansion in economic, social and environmental effects to attain development and symbiotic integration of rural and urban life that enlarges socio-economic development of the community.

Recently urban expansion for development investment and resettlement is broadly observed in the major Cities and Towns of the country in general and in Bishoftu Town in particular. If urban expansion is inevitable, due to induced development or socio-economic factors of the society, it must be considered in a manner that protects the welfare of the neighborhoods that are affected. "If this is not done, then some people will share or enjoy in gains, while others will share only in the pains of urban expansion program.

Despite the fact that there have been various researches undertaken on urbanization, urban growth and development and urban rural-linkages, the studies conducted on the consequences of urban expansion on the neighborhoods are limited.

Hence, it is believed that there is a gap to explain and clarify the effects of urban expansion on the neighboring communities. This study is therefore hoped to fill this gap.

Better understanding and knowledge of the nature and state of displaced and dislocation of the neighboring communities in and around Bishoftu Town due to urban expansion could give clues about the nature of urban development.

Furthermore, the study examines the current life condition of the displaced neighboring farming community at household level will provide genuine and constructive information (inputs) for policy makers, urban planning experts, urban managers and others to evaluate their development programs.

Finally, this research is believed to indicate possible areas of intervention that call government and non-government institutions and thereby paves the way for more research to be conducted in this area.

1.6. The Scope, Limitations and Challenges of the Study

The theoretical aspect of urban expansion goes across several disciplines and it is therefore, multidimensional aspect. Besides this, urban expansion covers the spatial increase of urban land size, national population growth of urban dwellers, increase in rural urban migration and overall urban growth and development.

As a result the research is limited only to explore and investigate the relationship between urban expansion for settlement, investment and infrastructural construction and its consequences on the socio-cultural and economic aspects of the rural farming neighborhoods.

In the same fashion, the neighborhood is a wider sector of the society that encompasses a community occupying near by the Town who are engaged in different agricultural activities. These are pastoralists, farmers cultivating a variety of crops and daily laborers in the rural areas. In this regard, the research is limited to investigating and analyzing only main aspects of urban expansion and its consequences on the dislocated neighboring rural farming communities.

With respect to geography, the study was intended to consider Bishoftu Town which is surrounded by five neighboring rural kebeles such as 'Shibo Gibbi' previously called 'Gabore', 'Lemlem Sefer', 'Qajima', (now divided into 'Kurkura' 01 and 'Kurkura' 02), 'Ayer Hail', and

'Ettebe Sefer'. From these neighboring areas, the study was confined to Lemlem and Kurkura 01 and Kurkura 02 rural kebeles on which highest expansion of the Town was observed for their comfortable topography.

Furthermore, since the rural communities in general and rural farmers in particular are settled in a scattered manner and some of the displaced farmers have been resettled in other area, the researcher is forced to consider small sample size.

Finally, because of time and other resource constraints, the research is also limited to the period since 2005 to 2009, in terms of time coverage. The specific limitations and challenges faced in the course of the study were the following:

- Fear and misgiving from participants due to the fact that the study was conducted on the eve of 4th National and Regional Election of the country
- The dislocated farmers were not willing to tell the exact figures of the compensation paid
- Due to casual occupation of the dislocated farming communities at present, it was not possible to get figures of current annual income of the dislocated households for comparison against level of income before displacement
- Due to farmers fear, it was not possible to take the video and sound record of the respondents during focus group discussions.
- Data of urban expansion, displacement and benefit and mechanisms designed and implemented were not properly recorded by the Municipality

1.7. Research Methodology

This research is intended to study the impacts of urban expansion on the neighborhoods. The impact is strong when the Town expands for settlement, investment, market centers, building industries and infrastructural construction purposes which in turn force the Town's Administration to displace and compensate the neighboring rural communities.

For undertaking this research, a case study is chosen as an overall approach for its ability to incorporate different methods and techniques in the collection and analysis of data that focuses on the various issues of the study.

In addition, searching for explanation in a scientific way requires the identification of phenomena and relationships. Furthermore, discovering regularities in relationships between events is a prerequisite for deducing theories. However, the stable regularities are rare for this kind of study which is of social science studies.

The case study is believed to be appropriate for such studies as it consists of mainly how and why questions of the study, behavioral real events which are not possible to control and contemporary and complex social phenomenon whose boundary is not clear (Yin, 1991:14).

The study units or population used as a reference in this study were mainly the neighboring farmers of Bishoftu Town. Bishoftu Town was taken as a case because of many reasons. Bishoftu and the surrounding area is one of the attractive areas of the countries in a number of ways. It is located in one of the fertile zone of the county's highlands. Bishoftu area is known not only for its fertility but also for its beautiful scenery or surroundings and topography and attractive natural lakes. It is one of the rapidly growing Towns in the country for its comfortable topography and weather condition and attractive natural beauty of the Town to invest, work and settlements. It is also located on the main trade rout with access to standardized asphalt road and all weather gravel roads branching out from the main road. It is also located at 47 kilometers to the south east of Addis Ababa which is the capital city of the country.

In addition, the proximity of Bishoftu Town to other satellite Towns such as 'Mojo', 'Dukem', 'Dirre', 'Galan', and 'Adama' City which is a trade center of Oromia Regional State and others at 50 or less kilometers distance have contributed for its rapid expansion that in turn attracted the attention of the researcher.

Sources and Techniques of Data Collection

For undertaking this research, data was obtained both from primary and secondary sources. Primary data have been collected from selected Town's Administrators, displaced farmers, and community. In addition, from secondary sources, different published and unpublished documents like journals, books, magazines, websites, research findings, policy documents and manuals and other relevant materials have been reviewed.

To obtain sufficient information from the selected sources, the researcher employed different data collection tools. For collecting data from primary sources the key informant interview, questionnaires and focus group discussions were major techniques used. In line with this, semi-structured interview questions were designed and conducted with concerned study units. Direct face to face interview was conducted with the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of the Town, head of Urban Land Use and Environmental Protection Department, Head of Urban Work Management. In addition, from Urban Land Protection and Use Processing Department three surveyors and Head of Urban Planning were interviewed.

Besides, semi-structured interview guided questionnaires were designed and distributed to displaced farmers around Bishoftu Town from the selected neighboring areas. The interview guided questionnaires were employed due to the fact that most of the displaced farming communities are not literate and could not properly address the questions by themselves. To avoid language barrier the questionnaires were read and filled by a researcher himself and local enumerators.

1.7.1. Sampling Techniques

The Town has nine Kebeles and it is surrounded by five rural neighboring areas, such as ‘Shibo Gibbi’ previously called ‘Gabore’, ‘Lemlem Sefer’, ‘Qajima’, (now divided into ‘Kurkura’ 01 and ‘Kurkura’ 02), ‘Ayer Hail’, and ‘Ettebe Sefer’. From these the Town’s rapid expansion is highly prevalent to the west of the Town to Lemlem Sefer which is currently included as 01 kebele and to the south west direction to ‘Qajima’ Sefer (‘Kurkura’ 01 and ‘Kurkura’ 02).

The researcher has made an attempt to take representative sample of households from these dislocated neighboring rural farmers from. In this regard, the researcher purposively selected two neighboring areas, i.e. Lemlem Sefer and ‘Qajima’ Sefer (‘Kurkura’ 01 and ‘Kurkura’ 02). This is due to the fact that the majority of farming communities were displaced from these two surroundings. In each neighbor, a list of the displaced households was then generated from roasters of the Town Administration, to form the sampling frame.

From the two selected neighbors there were about 1480 displaced farmers recorded in the list from which a sample of 148 households (i.e. about 10 percent of the total dislocated households)

were considered for the study. These selected households (displaced farmers) were addressed using snowball sampling techniques due to the fact that the dislocated farming communities were sparsely populated. However, the researcher did not address all the selected study participants from this group due to the fact that the first collected 97 responses were nearly identical.

In addition, from community leaders and displaced farmers, a total of 8 individuals were randomly selected with whom detailed focus group discussion were conducted. Finally, from 16 individuals at different positions in the Town's Administration 10 were randomly selected and due to work load two individuals were not addressed.

Because of the nature of the study, the researcher employed mainly qualitative methods to present, analyze and interpret the data collected. In addition, Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version '15.0' has been used for analyzing the gathered information. Simple statistical tools like Tables, Figure, and Percentage have been used in the analysis of data and presentation of findings.

1.8. Organization of the Study

The study is organized into four chapters. The first chapter introduced the background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, the scope, limitations and challenges of the study and the methodology used.

Chapter two, deals with review of related literature where urban expansion and its consequences are discussed. The third chapter described urban expansion and the neighboring communities setting up the historical background, expansion trends, Town's characteristics, population and demographic aspects, and urban land use and the farming communities in the periphery of Bishoftu Town. Chapter three also dealt with the findings of the research covering descriptive and qualitative analysis of the data. The chapter stated the expansion program and the farming communities in the study area; effects of urban expansion and dislocation on farming community; and the current income of the displaced farmers as compared with previous level of annual income. The report is based on the results of the analysis of these data. The final chapter presented conclusions and possible recommendations for proper intervention and policy to solve problems identified.

CHAPTER TWO

A Review of the Literature on Urban Expansion

Introduction

Urban expansion is a multi-directional and dynamic aspect. This is due to the fact that its causes, forms and consequences are varying across continents, countries and even within a given country's localities.

Accordingly, in this chapter, the highlights of urban expansion, its dimensions, and the Theories of urban expansion are dealt with. In addition, from related literatures, causes, forms and consequences of urban expansion are reviewed and incorporated in this chapter.

Finally, the chapter dealt with overview of rural-urban linkages (RUL) in general and the context of Ethiopia in particular.

2.1. Conceptual Definitions of Related Terminologies

Urbanization is literally known as the ratio of urban population to rural population of the state. Urbanization is defined as the continuous process of change of population from rural to urban (Bekure, 1999). In addition, Todaro (1995) defined urbanization as the growth of the urban centres both in economy and population. Unfortunately, urbanization in Africa, in general in Ethiopia in particular does not go along with an increased economic growth. That is why the World Bank called urbanization in Africa as urbanization without growth. According to the Ciparisse (2003), urbanization defined as "the process of development of Towns and Cities where population growth and population flow typically result in rapid acceleration in the size of the urban areas". This later definition of urbanization is more comprehensive and it fits the purpose of the study.

Urban expansion, which is synonymous with urban sprawl, is the extension of the attentiveness of people or urban settlement to the surrounding area whose functions are non-agricultural.

Urban development sometimes called urban growth mainly emphasizes economic change as a city passes different stages of growth namely, urbanization and sub-urbanization, and re-

urbanization or de-urbanization (Balchin, et. al. 2000). But development means different things to different people. Our very concern with the meaning of development is that focuses primarily on the economic, social and institutional mechanisms needed to bring improvements in standards of living for the mass that holds core values; sustenance, self esteem and freedom (Todaro, 1993).

Urban periphery is an open countryside including peri-urban areas largely occupied by Agricultural communities in rural settlement pattern to which urban settlement expands. **Peri-urban** in this study can be defined as the peripheries which are administered by the city administration or Woreda Administration of the regions of Kebele /Peasant Associations to which urban settlements are immediately extending to rural settlements and changing the mode of life of, the community from agriculture to non-agriculture. **Peri-** mean around, about, near (Clark 1985). Peri-urban can be synonymously used as **urban fringe**, which is an area where urban development impinges on agricultural land.

A **rural settlement** is the name given to all villages of scattered or dispersed settlements where most of agricultural communities inhabit. **Agricultural communities** are inhabitants of rural settlements that are mainly engaged in agriculture both crop and livestock production as well as forestry, fisheries and the development of land and water resource (Ciparise, 2003).

As urban expands towards the periphery, the community living in the periphery is directly or indirectly affected by displacement, dislocation or dispossession. This became a subject of an international issue for the first time in the last decades (Cohen 1998:1). The concept of **displacement** has been understood as both external and internal. The former indicates refugees who cross international borders seeking international support while the latter indicates “internal refugees within their own country who rely upon their own government for the civil and human rights” (Hampton, 1998).

According to the United Nations, displacement is defined as “persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or in order to avoid, in particular, the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence,

violation of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally reorganized boarder” (Hampton, 1998).

This is a general definition, therefore, we can give the operational definition for **rural farming displacement** due to urban expansion as ‘persons or group of persons who are forced to leave their lands or homes or their possessions’ as a result of extended urban settlement towards their territory (area) that affects their livelihood. Displacement induces **dislocation** or forced movement of people from their original home or places of habitual residence for resettlement that could be within their original area. Development induced displacement or dislocation results from different development interventions. Although the cause of this forced displacement varies from country to country, type of development that induces dislocation was that related to the utilization of land and water (Mathur, 1995).

In the literature, the implication of dislocation indicated as impact and effect. **Impact** is the direct output of the activity at macro level while **effect** is the result on the ultimate user or people level. We can adopt the second category to discover facts about the effect of urban expansion on the livelihood of the dislocated community at household level.

Primacy is a condition where there is disproportionate concentration of people and urban function. It depicts a situation where the biggest share of a country’s wealth is accumulated in the largest or capital city of the country. In the literature Rank-Size rule and Central Place Theory are used to determine the growth of city to primacy, which are first in the rank of city sizes. According to the Rank-Size rule the primate city will be more than twice the size of the second largest city; according to Central Place Theory it will be three times the size of the second largest city. The two concepts are not incompatible with the growth of cities in the Third World countries because the entry of these large cities is not seen as marking any shift of power and resources to the periphery to maintain rank classification (Carter, 1995).

Urbanization: The demographic definition

As noted above, the standard definition of the level of urbanization used by demographers is the share of people living in urban areas, and the rate of urbanization is the annual percentage increase in this level. A high rate of urbanization generally reflects rapid rural to urban

migration. If a country or region's rate of urbanization is 1 per cent, then even if its total population is not changing, the urban population will also increase by 1 per cent. Alternatively, if the total population is increasing by 2 percent, then urban population will increase by 3 per cent.

Unfortunately, different countries define urban areas in different ways and change their definitions from time to time. Montgomery (2008) provides an overview of some of the problems surrounding the statistical classification of urban and rural populations in the UN Population Division's database. Despite these problems, the UN database is by far the best for cross-country comparisons, national databases often being plagued by even worse inconsistencies and even less comparability to the data of other countries.

In virtually all countries, the definition of urban ensures that settlements with populations over 20,000 and densities over 1,000 people per square kilometre are considered urban (McGranahan et al., 2005; Satterthwaite, 2007). The varying definitions mainly affect small settlements and less densely populated areas. In the 2001 revision of the United Nations report on urbanization prospects, 109 of the 228 countries covered used administrative criteria, with 89 using them as the sole criteria (United Nations 2002, cited in McGranahan et al., 2005). Population size or density criteria were used by 96 countries, with 46 using them as the sole criteria. The cut-off points varied considerably, but in most cases population size criteria fell between 1,000 and 5,000 people and density criteria fell between 400 and 1,000 people per square kilometre.

However, the variations in urban criteria can make it difficult to compare urbanization levels between countries and regions and changes in the criteria of 'urban' used by large countries such as India and China can have a significant impact on global aggregates.

Urbanization and urban expansion

When considering the consequences of urbanization on food prices, it is also important not to conflate urbanization with urban expansion. As with urban population growth, urbanization can contribute to the expansion of urban built-over land, and some of this urban expansion is likely to cover land that would otherwise be used to grow food. On the other hand, although urbanization increases the arable land covered by urban construction, it also reduces the arable land covered by rural construction. Even more importantly, urban expansion is not merely

occurring because of urbanization and population growth, but also because of declining urban densities. Indeed, urban densities globally are declining at an estimated annual rate of Urbanization level and Population growth. As such, it would be misleading to ascribe the effects of urban expansion on urbanization. Since urbanization almost invariably involves the movement of people from less to more dense settlements, ascribing the effects of declining settlement density to urbanization would be doubly misleading.

Urbanization and Income Growth

Urbanization and income growth frequently occur at the same time, but are nonetheless separate processes. Income growth is frequently linked to changes in the economic structure of a country (such as a shift in employment from agriculture to manufacturing), which may encourage urbanization, but income growth may also occur in societies that are already predominantly urban, and when incomes grow in the Cities this frequently spills over into income growth in rural areas as well.

Urbanization and Cultural Change

Urbanization has long been associated with a range of cultural and behavioural shifts. However, income changes, changes in economic structure, and changes in population size can all be expected to have an impact on cultural mores as well. It is an unenviable task to attempt to attribute individual cultural changes to these different underlying causes, and to ascertain to what extent a specific cultural change is caused by one of these factors rather than another. We shall not pursue the issue of cultural change and urbanization further in this paper except to look at dietary change, something that does lend itself reasonably easily to quantitative analysis. Other than this, however, we merely note that before ascribing the effects of cultural change to urbanization, it is important to consider the specific mechanisms through which urbanization is believed to be having these effects, and to be clear both about the underlying assumptions as well as about the policy implications if these assumptions are correct.

2.2. Overview and Dimensions of Urban Expansion in the Third World

Countries

The current pace of urbanization began in Europe at the time of the Industrial Revolution and gradually spread to other parts of the world. Until mid 20th century, urbanization was seen as a process that was largely restricted to the core regions of mercantilist, industrial capitalist and monopoly capitalist systems, where it produced high levels of urban development across large parts of Europe and North America (David, 1996).

The pace and extent of urbanization varies considerably among countries and regions (Gibert and Gugler, 1985). Accordingly, Africa and Asia were almost wholly rural in 1950s (David, 1996). But significant urban development began to affect some parts of the Middle East and Africa between 1950s and 1970s. The urbanization process in developed countries was gradual and related to social and economic conditions improvement, while urbanization in the Third World Countries is a sudden explosion caused mainly by rural-urban migration and without significant development of industrialization (Ibid).

The level of urbanization varies significantly even among the region of developing world. In 1990 Latin America was 73 percent urbanized compared to the developed world and is projected to be 85 percent urban in 2025. Whereas in Asia and Africa much smaller proportion of the population live in urban areas but these regions are urbanizing faster than Latin America (UN, 1990).

In addition, the rapid natural population growth in Third World Countries, particularly since World War II is unique in human history. The rate of urban growth and the sheer increase in the size of urban population had no parallel. However, the rate of urbanization in developing countries was similar between 1950s and 1970s to the rate that characterized the urban transition in Europe 75 years earlier (Gugler, 1988). The proportion as well as the total number of people who live in towns and cities is increasing at the global scale. Each year some 312 million or more people are added to urban areas. In 1950s, around 25 percent of the world's population lived in towns and cities, and it was estimated to be about 75 percent by 2010 (David, 1996).

From 1950s to 1970s the cities of the developing world absorbed over 35.3 percent of global population increase and about 53.4 percent between 1975 and 2000. At the end of 20th century, the urban population of developing countries was close to 41 percent of the total population, compared to less than 16 percent in 1950. In general, the urban population in developing countries increased almost eight folds, compared to an increase of 2.4 percent in the developed countries (George, 1988).

The factors that are used to define urbanization are varied; these variations portray vantage points. The demographic strand is dominant in defining urbanization, i.e. using the number of people living in a settlement to define urban-rural category (Devas and Rakodi, 1993 and UN, 2000). But fundamentally, urbanization involves socio-cultural, economic, legal or administrative and spatial factors despite the degree of emphasis given to each factor varies with the background of professionals dealing with urban issues (Kamete, 2001).

However, there is agreement on the two-way concepts of urban expansion process, that it involves increase in the proportion of people living and working in dense settlements and dwellers changes' in social structures and styles of life (Friedman, 1966). The two fold aspects of urban expansion are upheld by analysts who categorize ideological problems of the city into two-“those concerning the organization of space, the social and technical division of territory, and [...] those which flow from the production, distribution, and collective consumption...” (Castells, 1978).

The problem with variations in conceptual frameworks about “urbanization” and “urban” complicate the way in which problems associated with these processes could be tackled. The number based definition of urbanization poses a problem on what the threshold of population size should be to define urban centre (Ibid).

In line with this urban expansion area is a term that is not clear yet. It may be at the urban fringe or an area continuum beyond the jurisdiction of urban centre. Initially, spatial expansion of urban areas was not considered as part of the urbanization issue (Kasadra and Crenshaw, 1991); it was rather termed urban sprawl. The social and spatial development patterns in these areas however defined and exhibit a combination of new and old values. The suburbs of the early and mid 20th

century, which were mainly residential areas, have given way to what is termed as the “edge city”. The edge city is a suburb in which business activities, employment centres, commercial and cultural facilities are brought together with residential functions (Marcuse and Van kem Pen, 2000:15).

Numerous dimensions of urbanization have attracted the attention of social scientists in the past. A few of these dimensions such as the proportion of population living in the urban areas, are easily grasped and usually generate little controversy, while others, such as urban primacy involve several complex notions that defy simple definition of the concept urbanization. Despite these differing degrees of complexity, research on the Third World Urbanization has at one time or another touched the following few dimensions (Kasadra and Crenshaw, 1991:469-470).

Definitions of urban places involve many concepts such as complex division of labour, density, size and characteristics of the built environment. However, most analysts rely on population size within boundary area that separate urban places from rural areas. In addition, since the country’s national definition of urban areas vary, many now use the United States definition of urban localities (20,000+) and cities (100,000+) to standardize comparisons of urban development across nations both in developed and developing countries (UNECA, 1968 quoted by Kasadra and Crenshaw, 1991:470).

Furthermore, the level of urbanization has been associated with numerous positive societal outcomes such as technological innovation, economic progress and high standards of living (Teune, 1988 and Brand Shaw and Faser, 1989). Level of urbanization has also been linked to; societal, environmental problems and perceived mismatches between population distribution and economic development (Dogan and Kasadra 1988a, b, Timberlake, 1985a, quoted by Kasadra and Crenshaw, 1991).

The above discussions implies that urban expansion does not have similar causes, forms, definitions and consequences across countries of the world and even varies within a country and localities. Therefore, it is possible to deduce that the causes, forms, definitions and consequences of urban expansion and its rate are not similar in developed and developing countries.

2.3. Theories of Urban Expansion

Urban growth could be 'generative' or 'parasitic'. In this sense, it is probable that in most developed countries, urban growth is generative in that it stimulates economic growth and create 'surplus' in the wider urban area or region, whereas in developing countries urban growth was parasitic in their development (i.e. surplus were extracted from surrounding regions) but it is now becoming largely generative (Paul, et. al, 2000:48).

With regard to generative process of urban expansion, explanations in the developed world are provided by the central place theory, urban base theory and Keynesian theory while in less developed countries explanation for urban expansion is given by the modernization theory. But in the context of parasitic process an explanation of urban growth is offered by the dependency theory (Lloyd-Evans, 1999).

In central place theory, the term "central place" has meant "urban centre." Initially the theory sought to account for these urban centres. It consisted of a series of assertions and definitions, logical consequences which are a hierarchical ranking of urban centres and associated market areas and transportation networks (William, 1970).

In addition, Christaller, (1993) also hypothesized that the distribution of centralized services accounts for the spacing, size and functional patterns of urban centres.

This theory stood on the assumption that urban settlements locate on a uniform plane, centralized service centres would be distributed regularly within a systematic pattern. Hence, the main function of each town would be to supply goods and services to the countryside town and country being interdependent (Paul, et al. 2000:48-49).

According to Paul, (2000) however, the central place theory is criticized as it is dependent upon the evolution of settlement on a uniform plane-Christaller ignored variable topography.

Unlike the central place theory, which was concerned with the distribution of products from an urban centre to its hinterland, the urban base theory involves a consideration of demand from anywhere outside the boundaries of the settlement (Paul, et al. 2000:53).

The theory assumes that once the underlying economic, technological and social structure of a country has stabilized, the basic-non-basic ratio or (the ratio of the production of goods and services for export to the output of products for distribution solely to the urban areas), of an urban area and the ratio of these activities (separately or combined) to the total population remain constant. If there is injection of basic employment into the town, eventually non basic employment will have to increase to meet the higher local demand for goods and services, and the total dependent population will also increase (Linda, 2005).

In addition, the theory further assumes that once the underlying economic, technological and social structure of a country has stabilized, the ratio of basic- to- non- basic activities do not change (Linda, 2005). The theory also suggested that if an urban area loses some production of goods and services for exporting purpose, less non-basic employment will be needed and the population of urban residents will decline (Paul, et al. 2000).

The Keynesian Model essentially concerned with economic growth of an urban area that is expressed in monetary terms. It involves the assessment of the effect of circular flow of money upon total income and circular flow of money between producers and consumers, export earnings and import expenditures, investment, savings and public spending and taxation (Linda, 2005).

The theory also postulates that the increase in urban income might or might not be associated with a subsequent increase in urban population but it would probably have an effect, possibly substantial on the built urban environment (Ibid).

The other theory which is applicable to developing countries as well as to the developed world is Dependency Theory. This theory maintains that –under laissez-faire-cities grow parasitically by exploiting and holding back their neighbours or surroundings. Myrdal (1957) suggested that economic growth follows the principle of cumulative causation, whereby-once established in a city-economic development promotes further local development-the spread effect, but this is only at expense of urban neighbours in general and land owners in particular-the back wash effect (Paul, et al, 2000).

With reference to developing countries, dependency theory is very much based on the contention that in relative terms the poor countries of the world are getting poorer and poorer, not so much because of their separation from advanced capitalist countries, but, because of their closer association. Frank, (1967) stated that this interdependency is attributable to the developing countries joining the global economic system at the bottom and being held in a dependent position by cities in the developed world and even within developing countries themselves (Potter and Llyod-Evans, 1998).

As an alternative to dependency theory, modernization theory suggests that urban growth is primarily generative rather than parasitic. It is rather based on the observation that developing countries are characterized by a traditional, indigenous and under developed sector. The innovating, westernized and modernized sector in these countries, and urban growth eventually trickles down to poorer regions-even though economic activity and wealth are initially concentrated or polarized in major cities (potter, 1992).

Furthermore, since the Modernization theory implies that urban growth occurs in a hierarchical sequence from the largest urban places to the smallest, Hudson (1969) argued that the trickling-down process could be applied to the central place system, whereas Rostow, (1960) saw cities as the 'engines' of growth for a country as a whole.

Finally, from the above mentioned five major theories of urban expansion, depending on the level of relevance and applicability, the researcher is intended to use the Dependency theory of urban expansion as a base for this study. This is due to the fact that for the welfare of a given country, urban centres and rural areas in general and neighbouring country side to the city in particular should reinforce each other.

2.4. Causes, Forms and Consequences of Urban Expansion

2.4.1. Causes of Urban Expansion

Worldwide, urban systems are expanding into lands that are valuable for agricultural and forest production and impinging on the health and resilience of socio-ecological systems (SES). These land use changes produce current benefits at the cost of eliminating future options for ecosystem goods and services (Farber, et al. 2006).

Urbanization in worldwide has resulted in cities that are rapidly growing and expanding to be able to host their increasing population and this expansion is termed as urban sprawl. The expansion of urban to the neighbouring rural environment is caused by two major factors, namely spatial urban growth and increase in urban population due to high birth rate and rural to urban migration. The first source of urban expansion-urban development is induced by the economic advancement, urban clearance and/ or industrialization (UN, 2004:4).

Hence, places or sites that are adjacent to urban areas might be needed for social, economic, industrial and communication, road construction and for other infrastructure and investment that may in turn need resettlement and displacement of the neighbouring rural farming community. This displacement and relocation requires the city government to provide compensation and rehabilitation (Cernea, 1991:41-42).

In addition, the natural population growth in the urban area is the largest cause of urban expansion. In 1990s, the world population was projected to be about 5.8 billion, and the UN estimation was 6.4 at the end of the decade. The world population is projected to be 8.5 billion by the year 2015 from which 84 percent will be residents in developing countries and hence the rate of urban population growth in developing countries is very high as compared to developed countries (Todaro, 1997).

Besides the natural population growth in the urban areas, the rural to urban migration contributes much for the pace of rapid urban expansion in many developing countries (Batchin, et al, 2004:41). The rural to urban migration is due to push and pull factors. The push factor is the rural living condition which remains to be subsistence for a long period of time whereas the pull factor includes urban economic advancement, better opportunities for employment, education and overall better life. In this regard, research findings revealed that Africa shows the highest urban population growth with rapid urban expansion (Fueken and Mwangi, 1998:18-20).

2.4.2. Forms of Urban Expansion

Cities keep on growing because of its population growth as a place to live in and work, and as a centre of trade, culture, education and technological innovation (Foeken and Mwangi 1998, and

Adell, 1999). Despite this, there is no consensus regarding the shape and size of a growing city. Two major arguments are forwarded as to the shape and size of cities.

Urban expansion occurs substantially in different forms across countries and even within countries themselves. In any given city, new urban expansion can take place with the same densities (persons per square kilometre) as those prevailing in existing built-up areas, or with increased densities, or with reduced densities. It can also take place through the redevelopment of built-up areas at higher densities, through infill of the remaining open spaces in already built-up areas, or through new "Greenfield" development in areas previously in non-urban use. New Greenfield development can either be contiguous with existing built-up areas or can "leapfrog" away from them, leaving swaths of undeveloped land that separate it from existing built-up areas. It can encroach upon wetlands, watersheds, forests, and other sensitive environments that need to be protected, as well as upon farms, fields, and orchards surrounding the city. And it can thus reduce, maintain or increase open space in and around the city (Foeken and Mwangi 1998, and Adell, 1999).

The first argument states that compact cities are important features of sustainable urban development in the future. The compact city has dominated many historic European cities and the European Community was the strongest advocate. A compacting city entails higher density development and helps reduce demand for space and travel distance. Urban residents enjoy lower transport expense and power costs. It also reduces potential farmland encroachment by urban uses and makes most effective use of urban land (Jenks, Burton and Williams 1996; Hillman, 1996).

The second argument rejects the compact city and argues that compact city is unsustainable and unacceptable since the benefits obtained from compaction do not outweigh the losses to the social, economic and natural environment. Stretton (1996) in his study of urban compaction in Australia argues that loss of urban consolidation is higher than losses from extended urban settlement to the periphery.

Accordingly the solutions lie in reforming transport system rather than imposing compaction to the cities. There are others who favour neither compaction nor expansion of cities rather

advocating for elements from both views. This argument promotes urban regeneration strategies and new intra-urban environmental initiatives in line with the compact city argument and favours controlled direction of inevitable expansion to the periphery to support a full range of facilities and to the sites that cause the least environmental damage as for the compaction view of urban expansion (Breheny, 1996 as quoted by Feyyera, 2005).

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

2.4.3. Consequences of Urban Expansion

Rapid urbanization is presently taking place in developing countries in general and in countries with the lowest levels of economic development in particular. Consequently, dramatic urbanization over the past two or three decades has been concentrated in these countries, where the urban population has been expanding at rates that are twice the observed rate in the countryside (World Bank, 1987:1).

Urban expansion and the attendant's social and environmental changes it introduces remain to be a topic of popular debate and active policy formulation. Hence, there is no specific theory to study the consequences of urban expansion on rural farming community in the urban neighbours. However, Scholars in the field of development studies have argued the issues of urban development and growth from different perspectives. Accordingly, the interaction of urban to rural was described in modernization theories of economic development. The main paradigm in this regard is the structural transformation model formulated in the mid 1950s. The main focus of this model was the transfer of agricultural labour and growth of output and employment to the modern urban industrial sector through wages that is higher than subsistence agriculture (Burchell, 1998 and Barnett, 1995).

Other theorists stated that the city offers cost reducing advantages in economic, social and cultural amenities. However, this structural transformation has historically a great deal of

upheaval, conflict, dislocation and human degradation in which the process involves winners and losers (Ibid).

In contrary to this structural transformation theory the dependency theory maintains that cities grow parasitically by exploiting and holding back their surrounding regions. Established economic development in the city is only takes place at the expense of the surrounding areas (Balchin, et. al. 2000).

The rapid urban expansion in developing countries is usually associated with unplanned development in the periphery that requires high cost of infrastructure. It is also evident that even in planned activity the development of infrastructure usually does not correspond to the large tract of land that develops in a low-density pattern. Thus urban expansion consequently results social, environmental and economic problems to the society (Ibid).

Social Consequence of Urban Expansion

Urban expansion results in displacement, dislocation and segregation of urban neighbours in general and neighbouring farmers in particular that result in social makeup disorder. People in the extended urban areas “live still partly rural and where many of the residents live in the country side but are not socially and economically of it”. 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 or travel for work, market and other basic social needs. Specifically, low-income households will continue to live in such sever social constraints in the periphery (Carter, 1995).

According to Mejia, (1999) there is also a possibility of urban neighbours isolation from the city development and sandwiched between the rich creating class differences. 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 surviyal strategies,

solidarity network, and systems of power to which the social and economic activities are linked to their original location.

Environmental Consequence of Urban Expansion

In many of the developing countries urban expansion is at the expense of productive and fertile agricultural farmland and forest. Thengvel and Sachithanandan (1998) 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 country's productive farmland to extended urban settlement (Hardoy et. al, 2001, cited by Minwuyelet 2004).

On the other hand, urban expansion is not accompanied by environmental protection system. Urban waste relay 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).

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. Whereas 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 (Herington, 1989)

Economic Consequence of Urban Expansion

In developing countries people are migrating from rural areas to urban centres and from the centre the poor also 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 (Todaro, 1989).

According to Todaro (1989), there is also limited work opportunity in the area. The challenge is more intense to the dislocated and evicted farming community since they lose their means of livelihood.

2.5. Effects of Urban Expansion on Neighboring Rural Farmers

Long list of research findings revealed that urban expansion has many effects-both positive and negative on the neighbouring communities in general and farmers in particular (Tegegn G/Egziabiher and Daniel Solomon, Setterwaite and Tacoli, 2003 and Kamete, et al, 2001)

2.5.1. Positive Effects

Urban centres have positive impacts on the development of rural neighbourhoods in different ways. Throughout worlds urban centres are surrounded by farmers who are engaged in agricultural production for both local consumption and for exporting purpose. In this regard, urban centres serve as a network to different international, national and local market which is a prerequisite to increasing rural agriculture incomes. The proximity of urban centres to the rural areas also minimize the risks of perishable products to produce timely to market areas and to get affordable facilities like transportation (Satterthwaite and Tacoli, 2003:13).

Tegegn, (1997) and other related practical findings approved that people who live surrounding urban centres can have access to both private and public services such as health, education, banking, post, telephone, whole sale and retail sell services and sales of manufactured goods and urban centres also serve as administrative centre for central government offices for their branch in the regional urban area.

The views of Kamete Tostensen and Tvedten, (2001) assured that people who live around urban centres because of their proximity, have a better access to employment and modern way of living than far rural dwellers. In addition, urban areas are employment centres through the developments of small and micro scale enterprises.

2.5.2. Negative Effects

Urban centres nearby rural areas are prerequisite to increasing rural agriculture incomes. The proximity of urban areas to the rural areas also minimize the risks of perishable products to produce timely to market areas and to get affordable facilities like transportation (Satterthwaite and Tacoli, 2003:13).

Tegegn, (1997) and other related practical findings approved that people who live surrounding urban centers can have access to both private and public services such as health, education, banking, post, telephone, whole sale and retail sell services and sales of manufactured goods and urban centers also serve as administrative center for central government offices for their branch in the regional urban area.

The views of Kamete Tostensen and Tvedten, (2001) assured that people who live around urban centers because of their proximity, have a better access to employment and modern way of living than far rural dwellers. In addition, urban areas are employment centres through the developments of small and micro scale enterprises.

In spite of positive contributions urban centres also poses negative consequences on rural neighbouring community in general and farmers in particular. These negative consequences are specifically prevalent during displacement of farmers from their original homeland as result of urban expansion. This is because of the fact that as the urban population increases cities must grow spatially to their Rural-urban areas to accommodate more people (Ibid).

Inline-with this, scholars like Kamete, Tostensen and Tvedten (2001), stated that the proportion of worlds urban population is increased from 30 percent in 1980 to 47 percent in 2000. They also added that urbanization is a gradually accelerated process especially in the developing countries. Likewise, in Ethiopia urbanization increased from 5 percent in 1950 to 18 percent in 2000 on average 4.95 percent growth per year. Furthermore, it is estimated that by the year 2025, the worlds, Africa's and Ethiopia's urban population growth rate estimated to reach 50, 52 and 32 percent respectively (Samson, 2004).

As pointed out by Dayong, (2004) uneven urban expansion will occupy a considerable valuable farmland around urban centers, which in turn causes contradiction and conflicts with the farmers who are displaced from their farmland urbanization negatively affects the peri-urban areas in moneywise. As urban centers expanded by occupying fertile farmland and displacing farmers cause to reduce number of farming community and leads to more migration to the urban centers.

In addition, Abebe et al., (2002) also pointed out that the towns and cities in developing countries are growing at an unprecedented rate because of rural urban migration and urban population growth rate. As the population living in cities is growing the procuring cities require that an enormous amount of land which has been used for agriculture.

The expansion of urban centers 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, 2004).

In developing countries, it is also estimated that in the year 1990 and 2000 approximately 14 million of hectares (475, 000 hectares per annum) of rural farm land will be converted to urban uses. As a result a huge number of farmers will be forced to leave their farmland (Drescher, 2002).

In Ethiopia, land taking by regional governments for expansion of cities and towns is raising rapidly due to rapid outward expansion of cities which in turn results in changes in land use whereby the federal and regional agencies and the municipality are expropriating agricultural lands for public purposes. In addition, the federal laws on rural land expropriation and compensation, have been drafted by the agencies that are taking the land seem to disfavor those who are losing their farmland (Solomon et al, 2006).

Dayong, (2004) stated that the farmers in the peri-urban areas do not have other income sources rather than farming. Their lands serve them as a base of their livelihood since the farmland is the only employment insurance that they depend on. Hence, the farmers who lost their farmland will become totally unemployed.

Consequently, farmers with large family size will be exposed to unemployment and poverty for the reason that they are not well educated and skilled. It is understandable that people without basic qualifications and are unable to compete and get job in the labor market.

2.6. Rural- Urban Linkage

Rural-urban interactions are important elements of the livelihood strategies of both rural and urban households, either in the form of flows of people (migration), natural resources, products, goods and services, information and money, or in the form of income diversification such as urban agriculture and non-farm rural employment. However, mostly rural and urban development has been considered in isolation in most developing countries. Their inherent linkage with each other's development is less considered or reduced to only market linkages. Although market linkages play significant role, Rural-Urban Linkage (RUL) is beyond this linear kind of assumption and it encompasses many complex interactions and processes. Rather it is important to recognize the close relation between urban and rural systems. This is due to fact that efforts and initiatives in one area, when properly conceived and planned, can have a positive spillover effects in the other (Tacoli, 2002).

'Rural' and 'urban' areas are parts of a continuous regional, national, and international landscape and are interrelated through complex economic, social, political and environmental forces. Rural development is increasingly taking place within a global urban matrix. Cities, through revolutionary advances in transportation and communications are also changing in form and make-up. These new forms are no longer represented by the image of the metropolis as a single urban node surrounded by the countryside, rather by a more decentralized and vastly more complex system of rural-urban linkages. Rather than considering the rural and urban areas in isolation, they are more accurately part of emerging networks of rural-urban linkages within which flows of people, finance, production inputs, consumer goods, waste materials, technology, information, and decision-making array in constellation over space (Douglass, 1998).

According to Lubo (1996), rural studies of the 1960s and the 1970s have slightly touched the influence of urban culture on country side; those of the 1980s and 1990s have focused on the spatial aspects of the rural areas only.

True Parkins' findings seem plausible especially in developing countries where the interdependency between the rural and the urban milieu is an uninterrupted social phenomenon. There is a great movement of people from rural to urban and from urban to rural areas and in the process there is mutual influence. Although there is strong conviction that urban areas exert more influence on rural areas, the expanding means of communication, the rapid flow of industrial and agricultural products between these areas by no means make the urban- rural interaction one dimensional; rather such interactions facilitate the mutual interdependence at all levels- social, political, economic and ideological (Parkin, 1978 as quoted by Andreason, 1990).

From a policy perspective, facilitating these interactions is essential for economic growth. But industrialization is unachievable without sufficient increases in agricultural productivity, enabling farmers to release family labor to staff growing factories in the cities, while also maintaining food production at home. For agriculture to grow rapidly, farmers must have access to inputs, repair services, competitive output markets and processing industries. These emerge most economically in small cities and rural towns (Rondinelli, 1988).

2.6.1. The Rural – Urban Linkages in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is least urbanized, even compared to other developing countries and even within African countries. In the late 1980s, only about 11 percent of the population lived in urban areas which have at least 2,000 residents. There were hundreds of communities with 2,000 to 5,000 people, but these were primarily extensions of rural villages without urban or administrative functions. Thus, the level of urbanization would be even lower if one used strict urban structural criteria. Ethiopia's relative lack of urbanization is the result of the country's history of agricultural self-sufficiency, which has reinforced rural peasant life. The slow pace of urban development continued until the 1935 Italian occupation. Urban growth was fairly rapid during and after the Italian occupation of 1936-41. Urbanization accelerated during the 1960s, when the average annual growth rate was about 6.3 percent. Urban growth was especially evident in the northern half of Ethiopia, where most of the major towns are located (Bjeren, 1985).

Urbanization in its modern sense is a new phenomenon in Ethiopia. Though the process of urban development has been marked by a great deal of discontinuity, historical evidences show that the

long history of Ethiopia was not without some form of urban episodes. The first systems of towns were developed during the time of Axumite civilization in small part of the northern high lands of contemporary Ethiopia. But this system disappeared during the time when the Axum was destroyed (Ibid).

Much of the urban history of Ethiopia following the Axumite period was characterized by the absence of fixed urban centers. This has resulted from the political nomadic that prevailed in the country until Menelik II was able to built Addis Ababa as the permanent seat of the government at the end of the 19th century (Akalu, 1966 and Horvath, 1969, in Kebede, 1994). In addition, factors such as physical, socio-economic and political situation of the country have hampered the emergence, growth and development of urban centers in Ethiopia during the long history of the country (Kebede, 1994).

At the end of the 19th century and particularly in the early 20th century, Ethiopia became urbanized rapidly due to the interplay of a variety of new forces. According to Horvath (1970:82), the first of these began at the end of the 19th century, at the time when the expansion of the Shewan hegemony over much of Ethiopia resulted in the establishment of a series of garrison towns. These towns performed political and military functions especially in Southern Ethiopia. The next important factors for the emergence of new small towns were the construction of the Addis Ababa – Djibouti railway. Following the construction of this railway many small towns such as Akaki, Dukam, Debre Zeit and Nazareth emerged.

The Italian invasion (1936-1941) had also a great impact on the spread of urbanization in Ethiopia. The development of infrastructure to link the rural areas to the nearest towns, the construction of other facilities such as health centers, schools, communications and the allotment of free urban land for settlement without personal links to individual landowners fostered the migration of rural population to urban areas. The most important contribution made by Italians to modern Ethiopian urbanization was the establishment of an urban market with monetary remuneration for services. The allotment of free urban land and the monetary remuneration for services attracted many non-agricultural specialists from the rural areas to the new towns (Bjeren, 1985 and Assefa, 1993).

Although the pace of urbanization was very swift during the Italian occupation, the growth rate observed during the occupation was not sustained due to the devastation caused by the war. The disordering following liberation, shortage of capital and technical skills, the return of the town lands to their original owners, and eviction of the new residents contributed to a decline of urbanization. However, many towns flourished slowly during the late 40s and 50s and more rapidly during the 60s, as they never have before in Ethiopia (Assefa, 1993; Horvath 1970; Bjerer, 1985).

According to Bjerer (1985) and Kebede (1994) this has happened due to the following reasons:

1. The achievement of a higher degree of government centralization by Emperor Haile Selassie's administration;
2. The expansion of trade and transport after the establishment of Imperial High Way Authority and International financing of its road building operations;
3. Small commercial towns emerged with the main function of trade and transport rather than administration and security; and
4. The development of an industrial zone around Addis Ababa and the emergence of railway towns such as Bishoftu, Akaki, Mojo and Nazareth.

In line with this, current trends in flows of natural resources, people, goods, money and information and patterns of occupational diversification as well as level of poverty and environmental degradation in Ethiopia reflect a dynamic process of ecological, economic, social and cultural transformation that needs to be better understood and guided towards better direction using the changing situation as an opportunity. The high rate of urbanization, which is among the highest in the world though important, can have disastrous consequences on the already fragile economy and environment, unless properly managed (Tacoli 2002)

Therefore, particularly under the current situation of high population growth and declining returns from agricultural activities for smaller farmers and increased cost of life resulted in food insecurity and serious environmental degradation in the country. It is also argued that strengthening rural-urban linkages can play an increasingly significant role in local economies and in the livelihoods of large numbers of people (Tacoli, 2002).

After Nigeria, Ethiopia is the second most populated country in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA). Of the estimated 73 million people living in Ethiopia in 2007, roughly 84 percent live in rural areas and derive their income primarily from agriculture based activities. The remaining 16 percent of the population live in the urban, highland areas which comprise 35 percent of Ethiopia's territory. Most urban inhabitants live in small cities, and in comparison to other Sub-Saharan African countries, Ethiopia's urbanization rate is low.

Due to this low urbanization rate, the economic weight of cities in Ethiopia remains low in comparison to other countries. In 2006/07, output of non-agricultural sectors (much of which is concentrated in Ethiopia's urban areas) contributed 54 percent to GDP whereas non-agricultural sectors contributed 85 percent in SSA as a whole, and 75 percent of GDP in low income countries in 2005 (Arndt et al. 2009, and MoFED 2005).

According to Mesfin (1970), development of many Ethiopian towns passed three historical stages. First towns emerged around rural markets. The push factor therefore was economic. Secondly, some towns mushroomed to make rural administration effective and smooth where in the politics played a significant role. Third, introduction of technology that was characterized by complex specialized and advanced economic system into Ethiopia gave birth for many small towns and cities.

According to Akalu (1973), the emergence of Ethiopian towns is related to the rise of "political capitals" in the late 19th century. Thus, the expansion of Ethiopian administration especially since the time of Menelik II, serve as the beginning of the urbanization process. Unlike Mesfin, Akalu has the view of the emergence of Ethiopian Towns follows two stages: the geographical expansion of Ethiopian which is internal factors and externally the construction of Ethio-Djibouti railway line.

According Akalu, (1973) the external factor had more significance than the internal as it is proved to be an important urban tentacle. For instance, after the completion of the railway line by 1917, of the thirty four railway stations, fifteen rapidly changed into important Towns, one of them being Bishoftu Town. Thus, these new Towns began to serve as special centers for rural-urban interaction.

Urbanization policy cannot simply be treated as an isolated problem of cities and towns. The regional impacts of urbanization need to be examined as well (Ramchandren, 1989). Now days it is known that there is a need to pursue a mutual development of the urban and rural areas together. The mutual developments of urban and rural areas are manifested through urban-rural linkages. Such relationship is designated as a virtuous circle of rural and urban development and forms the bases for regional development strategies followed by many governments in both developing and developed world (Lloyd-Evans, 1992).

Rural-urban linkages study in Ethiopia is limited. Among the few studies Baker (1986), found that small towns in northern Ethiopia served only as regional markets. In assessing the growth and functions of small urban centers in Ethiopia, he noted that these centers provide important ranges of economic and social services although the utilization of services found to be problematic due to poor accessibility. Baker's study was focused on small urban centers and does not deal with linkages.

From the above related literatures it is possible to infer that rural-urban linkage is multi-dimensional interactions between rural and urban areas and it is crucial concept since the development of the two areas could not be achieved in isolation. It is useful in maintaining the win-win relations between the two areas. However, the implementation of this concept in Ethiopia is limited both in scope and history. Had the rural-urban linkages been applied and studied well, the neighboring rural farming communities would have not been negatively affected as a result of urban expansion and dislocation.

2.7. Conclusion

Urban expansion across the world and even within a given country differs due to the fact that its causes, forms and consequences are varying. The phenomenon of urban expansion started in Europe during Industrial Revolution. However, till 1950s most of African and Asian countries were wholly rural and the pace of urbanization is a recent happening in these countries.

The urbanization process in developed was gradual and related to social and economic development, but in the third world countries it was sudden explosion caused by mainly rural-

urban migration, and urban population growth without industrial, social and economic development.

In addition, the level of urbanization varies significantly even among the regions of developing countries themselves. Though third world level of urbanization is lower as compared to developed countries, these regions are urbanizing faster.

Furthermore, urban expansion could not be explained using single theory. Hence, there are five theories dealing with urbanization. These are Central place Theory, Keynesian (Monetary), Urban Base, Dependency and Modernization Theory. These theories are not equally applicable to all countries of the world. In this regard, the Dependency and Modernization theories are more applicable to developing countries.

Finally, the literature reveals that it is the design and implementation of proper Rural-Urban linkage (RUL) that could maintain the harmonious relations between urban and rural areas. Hence, it is believed that Rural-urban linkages are parts of continuous regional, national and international landscape and are interrelated through complex economic, social, political and environmental forces. In Ethiopia, the application of rural-urban linkage is both recent and little researched.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Urban Expansion and the Neighborhoods

Introduction

This chapter dealt with overview of the study area, data presentation, analysis and interpretation. The information made available for this purpose was collected using different techniques such as; questionnaire, interview and focus group discussions. Besides, different secondary sources (both published and unpublished) were accessed. The chapter deals with background of the study area; policy issues on urban expansion in Oromia National Regional State, compensation and benefit mechanisms and discussions of urban expansion and its consequences on the neighboring rural farmers under different headings.

3.1. General Back Ground of the Study Area

3.1. 1. Location and Population of Bishoftu Town

Bishoftu Town is located in East Shewa zone which is one of the 18 zones found in Oromia Regional State and geographically it occupies the central part of the region. The zone is organized in to 10 districts and Adama is the capital city of the zone. In the region there are important urban centres both at Oromia and the country level which includes Bishoftu Town (OUPI, 2009).

Bishoftu Town is also located at a distance of 47 km from Addis Ababa at south east Along Addis Ababa-Djibouti road. Although it is a Woreda administrative centre, Bishoftu Town is the fourth largest urban centre in Oromia Region in its population size, next to Adama, Jimma and Shashemene and indeed one of few Towns in the country with a threshold population of over 100,000 (Ibid).

The geographic coverage of Bishoftu Town was 3280 hectares in 1984 and grown to 4520 hectares in the year 2005. Because of many lakes, vast military camps, many research and educational institutions, industrial establishments and developed urban agricultures such as Genesis Farm, ELFORA, Poultry and LEMA milk producers association within the Town, its area is believed to be much larger than implied by its population size. Hence, according to the institute's assessment, Bishoftu Town currently occupies geographic area of about 9511 hectares (OUPI, Ibid).

According to sample surveys conducted by CSO, Bishoftu had a population sizes of 21,220 and 27,747 in the year 1967 and 1970 respectively. Between the two periods, the Town experienced a high rate of population growth, about 5.36 percent per annum. The population of the Town had grown to 55655 and 73372 in the years 1984 and 1994 respectively. According to the 2007 census, Bishoftu Town had a population size of 100,114 (CSA 2007).

3.1.2. Brief History of Bishoftu Town

In the early 20th century as a result of more relative stability on Urban Policy and politics in the country and the construction of Ethio-Djibouti railway-line, new types of Towns emerged along the major communication routes. Accordingly, Bishoftu Town was established around 1902 as a center of posting for Ethio- Djibouti rail way. (Bishoftu Town Administration, 2001:1)

On the other hand, according to Oromia Urban Planning Institute annual report, before Italian aggression (1945-1950) Emperor Haile Sellasie who was the then government of the country had given the name 'Debre Zeit' (OUPI, 2009).

The area of present day Bishoftu Town and its surroundings was known as 'Ada'aa'. 'Bishoftu' is an 'Oromo' term and in some studies it is indicated that the term literally means '**ugly**' or '**stinking**'. According to the same sources, there are two arguments as to why this term was applied to the Town. One group argues that it was because of the physical feature of the land surrounding the lakes that made them to give this name (they are sloppy around their shore). The others relate its ugliness to the stinking nature of the water of Lake Bishoftu (OUPI, 2009).

According to the natives of the Town, however, the name was derived from the watery feature of the area (the existence of many lakes surrounding the Town). But the name Bishoftu was later changed by the order of Emperor Haile Sellasie I. The reason why Emperor Haile Sellasie gave a new name to the town was due to the topographical similarities between Debre Zeit (Mounts of Olives of the Bible) and Bishoftu. The new name was introduced on the inaugural ceremony of the church of Rufael in 1947 (NUPI, 1999).

Previously Bishoftu Town had 15 Kebeles. However, currently the Town has reduced these kebeles into nine and four Sub-Cities for administrative convenience. The Town is surrounded by five neighboring rural kebeles from different directions. These are 'Shibo Gibbi' - Italian barbed wire enclosure, formerly called 'Gabore' from north, 'Lemlem Sefer' - as opposed to 'Daraq Sefer' of the second Railway station from west, 'Qajima' which was named after an Ada'aa balabat on whose land the church of 'Qajima Geogis' was built in 1843 from south-west. 'Ayer Hail' - later called 'Harar Meda' Organization from east 'Katta' ('Katta Warra Ganu') from north east and Ettebe means one who cleanse) from south (Bishoftu Town Administration, 2001).

The Town of Bishoftu owed its birth to the construction of the Addis Ababa - Djibouti railway line. Before the arrival of the railway line, the area of present day Bishoftu and its surroundings was known collectively as 'Ada'aa'. Ada'aa was inhabited by different branches of Tulama Oromo such as the Abichu, Ada'aa, Liban, etc. The construction of the railway line reached the present Bishoftu between the years 1913 and mid 1914. The site where today's bus station situated was named "Bishoftu Station" which gradually became the name of the settlement around the station and of the Town later (NUPI, 1999:34).

The first settlers were those engaged in the construction of the railway line. It is said that they were five French men and some Ethiopian co-workers. Immediately after the first settlers left the station, other workers who built the houses, which are currently used for residential, and office purpose succeeded them. These houses became the first houses to be constructed at the present urban centre before the introduction of the railway transportation system (Bishoftu City Administration, 2005)

After the establishment of the railway station and the coming of the railway workers as permanent residents in the station, those Ethiopian labourers working with the French began to build their houses that gradually increased the number of houses and residents living in the town. The demand for food supply by the new settlers facilitated the creation of economic link with the surrounding rural people who began to provide the settlers with locally made food. Gradually, the food suppliers started to live nearby the Town's settlers instead of moving to and from their homes. Therefore, this event marked the beginning of a permanent settlement by non-railway employees (Ibid).

In addition, the establishment of the railway increased the growth of the Town and the expansion of trade along the railway line. As trade expanded, there occurred an increase in population due to the influx of merchants who opened shops and small inns in Bishoftu.

Bishoftu Town during Italian Occupation

Prior to the Italian occupation Bishoftu was divided in two cluster settlements. The first settlement was at 'Aroge Kidame' consisting of the residences of the governor, the landlords and some farmers who constructed their houses so as to provide some services for them. The second settlement was around the station consisting of the railway station itself, warehouses, shops, residences of merchants and railway workers with a relatively more modern houses and buildings than 'Aroge Kidame' (Ibid).

The Italian occupation (1936-1941) had a considerable effect on Bishoftu like many other towns in the country. Since the area was widely known for its beautiful lakes ('Hora Arsadi', 'Bishoftu', 'Chelkeleka', 'Kuruftu', 'Hora Magarissa' and 'Hora Bora'), strategic location and suitability for recreation, the Italians were attracted easily by this Town. Due to its strategic location the Bishoftu Town has served both as checkpoint and garrison Town for the Italians (Ibid).

Therefore, the Italians had improved the telephone and telegraph lines along the main road that linked with various Towns along the road to the east. The Italian had also continued to develop the Town by granted free land to new non-agricultural settlers such as carpenters, black smiths,

weavers and people with variety of occupation by providing them with urban services including post office and electricity (Ibid).

Bishoftu Town after Italian Occupation

The organization of municipalities whose main function was to facilitate and promote the growth of the Towns in Ethiopia emerged during the period of post-independence. Before 1943 the dwellers in the present urban centre of Bishoftu were living by paying tribute to the landlords. After its establishment, the municipal administration started to establish different facilities and services for the public (OUPI, 2009).

Accordingly, in 1945 the municipality opened the first school called Atse Lebne Dingel primary school. Moreover, the municipality was able to facilitate the establishment of two high schools, namely Harar Meda Secondary School, with a major support of the Imperial Air Force and Princess Tenagne Work Secondary School in the year 1968 in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (TDBM, 1998).

In addition, the other phenomenon that enhanced the growth of Bishoftu town was the establishment of Imperial Air Force in 1947. Since its establishment, the Imperial Air Force started to function both as Training School and Head Office. The establishment of the Air force with its full personnel had encouraged some businessmen to be engaged in recreational and other services. Accordingly, some private hotels and shops were established following this event (Ibid).

Moreover, the state began to build standardized residential construction for higher officials of the Air Force. Among these, Hora Ras Hotel was established in 1947 mainly for the recreation of the staff members of the Air Force. The establishment of the Imperial Air Force in Bishoftu had resulted in the pull factor of a large number of skilled and unskilled workers from different parts of the country (Ibid).

Furthermore, the establishment of Air Born Training School and the Anti Aircraft Base in 1962 and 1978 respectively contributed a lot to the growth of the Town. It was in 1967 that the Town gained banking service for the first time. The Town was supplied with Telephone service in

1964. Prior to this period telephone service was available only at the railway station and the Imperial Air force (NUPI, 1999 and TDBM, 1998).

Bishoftu Town is one of the most expanding Towns in Ethiopia in general and in Oromia Regional State in particular. The Town's expansion and its consequences on rural neighbouring farming communities were discussed as follows.

3.2. Expansion of Bishoftu Town Vs the Rural Neighboring Analysis

The total farming communities affected by the newly designed Bishoftu's expansion projects from 2005-2009 are 1480 households. From these, about 1098 households were given urban housing plots and others are still waiting for. Demographic characteristics of the sample of dislocated respondents by current residence; gender; marital status and educational status were presented as follows.

Table3.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

General Background of respondents		Specific socio-economic characteristics	Number of respondents	Percent
Current residence	rural	male	51	76.1
		female	16	23.9
	urban	male	27	90
		female	3	10
Marital status		Single	3	3.1
		Married	83	83.5
		Divorced	2	2.1
		Widowed	8	8.2
		Separated	3	3.1
Educational level		Non-literate	69	71.1
		Read and write	8	8.2
		Primary Education	14	14.4
		Junior secondary Education	3	3.1
		Secondary Education	3	3.1
Total			97	100

Source: Field work, May 2010

The demographic backgrounds of the selected respondents have varying demographic backgrounds. The Table reveals that about 80.4 percent of the respondents are male while the remaining 19.6 percent are female. This indicates that from the dislocated farming community, some households are female headed.

With regard to current residences of the respondents, the Table indicates that overwhelming number of the dislocated farming communities are still living in the rural areas. The Table describes that 69.1 percent of the respondents are rural residents while 19.6 are residing in the urban settlement area.

The Table 3.2 also reveals that the dislocated households are of varying marital status. However, the overwhelming number (83.4 percent) of the households are married that may imply they have a family to manage. In addition, 8.2 percent are widowed, and the remaining 3.1 each and 2.1 Percent are single, separated, and divorced respectively.

With respect to educational backgrounds of the respondents, the Table shows that 71.1 percent of households are not literate, 8.2 can read and write and 14.4 percent have attended primary school whose livelihoods rely on agriculture. Finally, it is only about 3.1 percent of households who have attended junior secondary and secondary school respectively. This implies that majority of displaced rural neighbouring farming communities are illiterate who could not compete for job opportunities other than farming.

3.2.1. Policies and Processes of Urban Expansion in Oromia National Regional State (ONRS)

In Ethiopia policy specialization (designing policy for different sectors such as Urban Policy, Agriculture and Rural Development Policy, Education Policy, and others) is a recent observable fact. However, still policy categories are large enough requiring more specialization. Consequently, the country lacks policy on urban expansion other than Proclamations and Directives. Here, Proclamation No. 455/2005 and regulation No.135/2007 are the two legal grounds designed in relation to landholding, displacement program of and compensation mechanisms of urban centres in the country (FDRE, 2007).

The above stated legal grounds were designed in response to the fact that these days' urban centres of the country are growing and the urban dwellers are also increasing and thereby land redevelopment for residence, infrastructure, investment and other services became a vital issue. In doing so the Municipality should pay the necessary compensation for a landholder whose land is to be dispossessed and for the properties situated on the land and for permanent improvement made for the land (Ibid).

According to Proclamation No. 455/2005 legislation, a rural landholder whose land has been permanently dispossessed, in addition to the compensation paid for properties dispossessed and

land improvements, a household should be entitled displacement compensation. The proclamation stated that displacement compensation for rural landholding should be equivalent to ten times the average annual income he/she secured during the past five years preceding the expansion program (FDRE, 2005).

The proclamation further stated that a rural landholder, whose land is dispossessed for specified period of time (provisional expropriation), in addition to the compensation paid for land dispossessed, shall be paid until repossession of the land compensation for lost assets based on average annual income secured during the preceding five years (Ibid).

The proclamation also indicated that the valuation of land and other assets dispossessed should be carried out by certified private or public institutions or individual consultants on the basis of valuation formula adopted at federal level. Besides, it is indicated that the displaced household should leave the land within 90 days (minimum duration to be given) from the day on which the compensation is paid (Ibid).

However, the facts observed in this particular study area were extremely contradictory. In addressing whether distinction was made between urban and rural landholders' and compensation for permanent and provisional displacement, the questions were forwarded to study population. All the respondents stated that no special attention was given to rural landholders whose land dispossession is permanent. The focus group discussion also indicated that the calculation of the values of land and other assets situated on the land was made by employees of the Municipality (Ibid).

In addition to identifying and analysing policy issues and process of urban expansion in Oromia National Regional State (ONRS), an attempt has also been made to access different policy documents and manuals related to urban issues. Oromia National Regional State (ONRS) has designed and implemented Proclamation No. 65/2003 by which the local urban governance was established. The Proclamation was designed to establish urban institution that facilitates urban spaces for development, work and residence in the region (ONRS, 2003).

In addition, the region has designed and implemented Proclamations and directives adopted from Proclamations and Directives prepared at federal level. For instance, recently, the region has

designed Proclamation No.147/2007 which provides the establishment of Oromia Bureau of Land and Environmental Protection. This was to ensure proper administration and regulation of urban and rural land and preparation of land use planning in the region (ONRS, 2009).

In this regard, the analyses of the above Proclamations revealed that due attention is given to institutional establishment and their power and duties in the affairs of urban centres in the region. However, these proclamations did not clearly and adequately state the issues of rural neighbourhoods while promoting urban expansion in the region.

However, the Directive No. 99/2007 designed by Oromia Bureau of Urban Works and Development stated that Municipalities in the region should plan and prepare land for different purposes depending on the request and the process should be transparent to the residence of a particular Municipality. In addition, the directive stated that the land should not be given without the consent of the community from which the land is to be taken (Oromia Urban Works and Development Bureau, 2007).

The survey data gathered from displaced households and focus group discussion indicated that the implementation of urban expansion is contradictory with the above stated legal grounds. All the respondents (100 percent) stated that no household was willingly dislocated from his land. The key informants also agreed that the majority of the displaced farming communities resisted leaving their land in the beginning. The informants said that some farmers were convinced later on the eve of dislocation.

From these facts it is possible to deduce that there is implementation gaps observed in urban expansion and dislocation program of Oromia National Regional State (ONRS) in general and Bishoftu Town in particular. This is due to the fact that farmer's preference was not money in exchange with their land dispossessed as a result of urban expansion. The proclamation designed at federal level did not clearly address the processes of urban expansion and dislocation in the context of different regions. This is due to the fact that land value for Towns nearby Addis Ababa, which is capital City of the country is not equivalent with land values of remote Towns.

In addition, the Proclamations and Directives designed by Oromia National Regional State (ONRS), found to be more ambiguous than that of Proclamations and related Directives designed

at federal level. For instance, the Proclamation No. 455/2005 sub-article 9 stated that the valuation of property situated on the land to be expropriated shall be carried out by certified private or public institutions or individual consultants on the valuation formula adopted at national level (FDRE, 2005).

Despite this, the researcher came to know that the criteria for calculating the assets to be dispossessed is determined at regional level and the actual valuation is done at Woreda level by Agriculture and Rural Development Bureaus-Ada'aa Woreda Agriculture and Rural Land Administration Bureau in collaboration with the Municipality in the case of Bishoftu Town.

Furthermore, the proclamation stated that if the Municipality decided to expropriate landholder, it shall notify the landholder, in writing, indicating the time when the land has to be vacated and the compensation to be paid. According to sub- article 4(1) of the Proclamation the notification period to be given shall be provided by Directive, provided that it may not, in any way, be less than 90 days. In this particular study area, the facts found indicate that the expansion and displacement program was not implemented as per this provision. This is due to the fact that most of the dislocated households stated that they were suddenly commanded to leave their land without their consent (FDRE, 2005).

3.3. Data of Urban Expansion and Community Awareness and Participation

The reviewed literatures reveal that in any development program, community awareness and participation is a central issue so as to insure its sustainability. With respect to this an attempt has been made to assess whether the dislocated farming community had been aware and participated in the process of urban expansion and determination of the kind and amount of benefit and compensation provided for the assets dispossessed as a result of urban expansion.

Key informants from the Town Administration indicated that there have been work done to create awareness and involve the community in general and the farming community who were direct victim of urban expansion in particular. According to Town's Administration, this has been played by Ada'aa Woreda Rural and Agricultural Development Bureau by conducting meeting and discussions with farmers in the expansion areas.

From this fact it is possible to infer that Ada'aa Woreda being responsible for rural land administration, it should have not been involved in the management of urban land. This is due to the fact that land management and use in urban areas is not similar to that of rural. In the urban areas there will be no extra lands as in the rural areas and as a result needs careful management by urban planners, surveyors and other experts in the area of urban management. The Municipality is also more responsible and knowledgeable about urban land management, so that it should check for free sites within urban areas before displacing the communities.

However, the information gathered from focus group is extremely contrary to the response of key informant from the Municipality. The group in the discussion stated that there were Kebele leaders and other people serving as intermediary between farming communities and the Municipality visiting the areas. The dislocated rural farmers also stated that they have informally heard the rumour that the Town is expanding and the Municipality is planning to displace the community in the near future. However, the group stated that no government body formally conducted meeting and discussion with them and after sometime they were told to stop farming and leave their land in a small meeting held in the respective Kebeles.

The household survey result with regard to awareness and participation of the urban expansion program, dislocation and compensation and benefits mechanisms implementation process in their neighbourhood is similar to that of community focus group discussions. The result indicated that the majority (88 households or 90.7 percent) of the sampled household heads were not aware of the urban expansion program in their surrounding area and they were suddenly told to leave their original home while relatively considerable minority (9.3 percent) replied that they were aware of the urban expansion program in their vicinity.

In line with this, the majority of the surveyed households stated that since we were not properly given awareness and we were not participated in the program of urban expansion we aggressively resisted and we, finally were forced to leave the land and receive the compensation determined by the Regional State.

Those who replied that they were aware of the urban expansion program in their vicinity were asked how they obtained the information. Most of those who were aware have got information through oral followed by meeting and public orientation respectively.

Inline with this, even the ordinary residents of the Town while directing the researcher to the place where the dislocated farming communities are settled, stated the following.

Box1: Opinion of ordinary resident on the absence of awareness and participation in the expansion and dislocation program of Bishoftu Town

I am a taxi driver. Though the study you are undertaking may not directly concern me, since I am a resident of Bishoftu Town, there are a lot of things that I feel. When this Town began expanding to the neighbourhoods, the Municipality dislocated farming community suddenly and in mass. As to me there should have been studies conducted by Municipality before dislocation. For instance, giving awareness concerning where to live after displacement, on what livelihood they are going to rely on, how to cope up with urban life, financial utilization know how, and other non- agricultural skills provisions. Since these have not been done, neighbouring farmers who were displaced from their land after collecting compensation paid for their assets they have lost, they have been enjoying the whole day in the Town not with their respective family, but with friends with whom they drink alcohol. In the morning they came out being normal and descent. However, in the afternoon and in the mid night when they come back to their respective home they did not behave well. In those days, since they have money, they used to invite whoever drinks with them saying “keberri melsi” meaning paying for all people drinking in a particular bar or restaurant assuming that the money will not be consumed up. Not only these, on those days they had a mentality that they were the only rich. However, since money is dew, consuming all the money now they are fallen in to poverty. When I say these all it is not to blame displaced farmers, but it is to indicate that it would have been better if different training, awareness and participation of farming community had been provided. Please my brother I am talking to you much stopping my car since I feel the pain of the dislocated farming community. Therefore, if this research could make any change for the future and / or solutions for the past go ahead and be strong and you will get more subtle and secrets. Consequently, I believe you will be discharging your responsibility as a citizen.

Source: Field work, May 2010

With regard to questions raised to assess numbers of households displaced and land size taken by the Town each year, the data taken from the Town’s Administration will be discussed as follows.

Table3.2: The number of dislocated farming households for Bishoftu’s Expansion and land Size Taken Since 2005

Year of dislocation	Total Dislocated Farmers	Area taken for Development in hectares
2005	34	14
2006	846	1,953.5
2007	417	1146.6
2008	160	623.2
2009	*	*
Total	1457	3737.3

N.B: * —→ Not recorded

Source: Bishoftu Town Administration

The above Table shows that the highest expansion taken place in the year 2006 taking into account both variables such as area taken by the expansion program, and number of households dislocated. The second highest trends of urban expansion taken place in the year 2007 followed by the trends in the year 2008 and the least expansion was evidenced in the year 2005.

In line with this the key informants from the Municipality stated that the expansion of the Town was extremely high in the year 2006. According to the informants, the trend was enhanced by the request of the people for residence and investment around the Bishoftu Town. In addition, in 2008, Oromia Regional State selected Bishoftu Town as centre of Tourism in the region considering its proximity to Addis Ababa, the capital city of the country, presence of many beautiful lakes, green areas and its comfortable topography and weather condition.

According to the informants, the trend was continued being induced by the same reasons. However, the information gathered from the key informants indicated that the least urban expansion trend was observed in the year 2005 due to low request from investors and work load created by the then national election. The informants stated that there were problems of stability in the country in general and in Bishoftu Town in particular caused by the then national election. Therefore, due to lack of confidence in this respect the request for land for residence and investment was low.

On the other hand, the informants stated that Bishoftu's expansion is coming down due to the fact that the need for settlement in the Town is now somehow satisfied and other neighbouring Town like Dukem are absorbing investors and new residents. However, respondents from focus group discussion stated that the Municipality is still commanding farming community to leave their land. For instance the information given by the group indicated that from farming communities living around 'Babogaya' lake about 922 households are already told to leave in the near future. Considering these evidences and other scenario of urban expansion in the country it is impossible to conclude that Bishoftu's expansion rate is getting lower.

In addition, an attempt has also been made to assess the purposes of expansion and dislocation in the selected study area. The data revealed that more sites were needed for investment followed by residence purpose. Therefore, it is possible to infer from this fact that Bishoftu's expansion is enhanced by investment and residence need which inturn implies that the Town is attractive enough for these two purposes. The following Table depicts this fact.

Table3.3: Major purposes of urban expansion and displacement program in Bishoftu Town

Purpose of dislocation	Number of respondents	Percent
Investment	51	52.6
Settlement	38	39.2
Industry	4	4.1
Market centre	2	2.1
Government office	1	1.0
Road construction	1	1.0
Total	97	100.0

Source: Field work, May, 2010

3.4. Compensations and Benefit Mechanisms

According to Proclamation No. 455/2005, the government's promise is not only providing compensation for dispossessed assets to restore their livelihood after dislocation. The proclamation further states that neighbouring farming community shall be entitled payment of compensation for land, buildings, trees and others (Federal Negaret Gazeta, 2005).

In line with this, the survey data indicated that the majority responded that the Municipality promised compensation and benefit packages such as cash payments, job opportunities, urban housing plots, access to services and organizing the affected households to engage in business and other activities to improve their living condition.

However, the dislocated farming households who participated in the study stated that they did not actually enjoy all the promised lists of compensation and benefit packages. In addition, though all the respondents received cash compensation, they argued that the payment was not made on time, the promise of urban housing land was fulfilled up to 74.2 percent and job opportunity and access to basic services have not been seen yet. This implies that the displaced communities were disappointed by the Municipality.

Table3.4: List of benefit packages envisaged for compensation

Packages of benefits	Promised N (%)	Actually obtained N (%)
Cash payment	97(100)	96(98)
Housing land	97(100)	72(74.2)
Job opportunities	97(100)	0(0)
Access to services(pure water, electricity, road, clinics, etc)	97(100)	0(0)

Source: Bishoftu Town Administration, 2009

The study participants from dislocated Neighbouring farmers stated that the Municipality has promised us access to job opportunities and basic services other than the cash payment and urban housing plots. However, they argued that the Municipality has disappointed them and the promises were only for the sake of convincing the community to leave their land. In this regard, the focus group discussants stated that the extreme disappointment is the failure by the Municipality to provide infrastructures like road, electricity, pure water and clinics in the new resident areas.

Furthermore, the survey data and the focus group discussion indicated that the majority of the dislocated farming community members were satisfied with none of the compensation made so far. Contrary to this, the focus group discussions stated that there were very few individuals who

were eager to get money and were happy during the dislocation. However, due to lack of financial utilization know how and time value of money, those individuals are now in poverty since they exhaustively consumed all the compensation unwisely.

The key informant stated that not conflicting this. The key informant from Municipality argued that there are few individuals who are in a better living condition after dislocation engaging in different business activities and better farming by contracting land. The Municipality has spent a total of 58,768,756 Ethiopian Birr only for land compensation since 2005-2009. (See Table below)

Table3.5: Annual cash compensation paid for farmland since 2005

Year of displacement	Total annual compensation paid
2005	298, 314
2006	25, 224, 716
2007	19, 535, 428
2008	13, 710, 298
2009	*
Total	58,768,756

N.B.: * not calculated

Source: Bishoftu Town Administration, May 2010

With regard to level of satisfaction towards the compensation provided, the responses vary from household to household. The following Table shows different level of satisfaction of dislocated farming households towards benefits provided.

Table3.6: Satisfaction levels of study subjects towards compensation provided.

Level of satisfaction	Number of respondents	Percent
Strongly satisfied	0	0
Just satisfied	13	13.4
Indifferent	15	15.5
Dissatisfied	40	41.2
Strongly dissatisfied	29	29.9
Total	97	100

Source: Field work, May 2010

As indicated in Table3.6, the majority of the affected farming communities were not satisfied with the compensation provided. As it can be inferred from focus group discussion, this dissatisfaction emanated from improper calculation of the value of assets dispossessed in general and calculation of the value of their land in particular.

In this regard, the cash compensation made was calculated based on the size of the land and the amount of the products-(teff and wheat) per annum from one hectare. Hence, those affected (dislocated in the year 2005/06), their land was calculated to be Birr 6.5 per square meter, for those displaced in the year 2007/08, the calculation for their land was 10 Birr per square meter while it was 18 Birr per square meter for those displaced in the year 2009 . In all cases the payment is made assuming the annual agricultural outputs of ten consecutive years.

However, the focus group discussion indicated that the Municipality after displacing the farming community, it resales 1 square meter of land by Birr 800 for 40 years on contract bases for investment and industry construction. The groups further complain that the Municipality did not consider the current living cost. This indicates that the value of land is steadily appreciating over time and cost of living is also becoming more expensive

Besides this, the calculation for other assets like buildings, trees, and others is made by bureau of Agricultural and Rural Development Bureau using the criteria set by Oromia Regional State in collaboration with Oromia Urban Planning Institute. However, the survey data reveals that the

communities are not aware of the criteria and calculation of the value of the dispossessed assets and they have no say on the amount and kinds of the compensation. As a result, the focus group discussion members agree that no one is aware of and satisfied with the criteria used for calculating the dispossessed assets. From this fact it is possible to infer that the mechanisms and criteria used by the Municipality for the calculation of asset's value lacks transparency.

The payment was made by the Bureau of Urban Finance and Economic Development (BoUFED) to the dislocated households on cash. This negatively affected today's life of the community since they had no financial utilization know how before. However, there are few individuals who received the cash compensation on time and engaged in other productive activities like, farming by contracting land from other farmers who were not dislocated while others engaged in business. According to the focus group discussions these few individuals who engaged in other activities after dislocation were those who have education and had financial utilization know how.

3.4.1. The criteria used to calculate the value of land dispossessed

Majority of the dislocated households and focus groups from them argued that the community was neglected and all the criteria of calculating the value of assets, time of dislocation and place of resettlement were determined by the Municipality.

On the other hand, some of the key informants from the Town stated that there was small beginning to involve the community in the process of Bishoftu's expansion. However, a few of them stated that it was challenging to think of community participation for most of the decisions were made by Oromia Regional State. In this regard, they further stated that the criteria to determine the value of assets like land, building and tree was predetermined at state level. For instance, the following Table shows the criteria used to calculate the value of dispossessed assets in terms of agricultural outputs set by Oromia Regional State and implemented by Ada'aa Woreda Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Table3.7: Criteria used to calculate the value of dispossessed assets from

Outputs	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		5 years average	
	YPH	PPQ	YPH	PPQ	YPH	PPQ	YPH	PPQ	YPH	PPQ	YPH	PPQ
'Teff'	16	355	23	520	23	1100	24	1000	26	1100	22.4	815
Wheat	32	230	48	285	48	650	54	600	57	500	47.8	453
'Shinbura'	22	335	36	383	36	700	36	550	37	500	33.4	493.6
Chick Pea	12	453	25	505	31	1000	36	800	37	850	28.2	721.6
Barely	24	238	43	270	36	600	40	600	36	600	35.8	461.6
Pea	15	347	31	400	24	600	30	600	27	630	25.4	515.4
Bean	16	215	29	310	24	500	29	450	30	450	25.6	385
Haricot bean	7	156	25	195	27	600	22	400	32	400	22.6	248.2
'Guwaya'	11	170	30	200	25	400	30	250	40	270	27.2	258
Total											268.4	4451.4
Average											29.45	488.74

Source: Ada'aa Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Bureau

N.B: YPH → yield per hectare

PPQ → price per quintal

However, the key informants stated that from the outputs listed in the above Table, the calculation of the value of land is determined by considering only wheat and 'teff' production for 5 years. This shows that these criteria may not benefit and/or harm all victims equally. This is due to the fact that all farmers do not produce the same outputs and market values of all agricultural products are not similar. Some farmers who produce outputs whose value is less than the market value of wheat and 'teff' are beneficiary.

3.4.2. Reaction and Attitudes of the Dislocated Farming Community Towards

Compensation and Benefit Mechanisms Implemented

Inline with this, an attempt has been made to assess the perception and reaction of the victims towards the compensation through both group discussions and the survey of dislocated farmers. The information gathered from these study units indicated that in respective Kebele meetings the majority of the community refused the program of urban expansion.

With this regard, the units stated that on the eve of dislocation, some of the Town Managers and kebele leaders came with investors to the site accompanied by Woreda police force to persuade the community and warned the households saying that “if anybody refuses to leave, he or she will be displaced or dispossessed from the land which is governments property with no compensation”. Hence, the majority of the community kept silent and forced to leave their assets and accepted whatever amount and kinds of compensation determined by the Municipality.

However, the key informants from the Municipality stated that before dislocating the community series of meetings were conducted and except few most of them were convinced.

To assess the attitudes of the dislocated farming community, questions related to their level of satisfaction towards the compensation packages provided to them were forwarded. According to the survey data gathered from the dislocated households, all the sample population perceived that they did not receive compensation that corresponds to their expectation. However, the reaction of the farmers was not similar. The following Table depicts the reaction of the dislocated farmers towards the benefit packages provided.

Table3.8: Measure Taken By Dislocated Farmers to Improve the Compensation

Measure taken by dislocated farmers to improve the compensation	Number of respondents	percent
Silently left due to fear and tension created by the Municipality	74	76.3
Complaint to the Municipality	20	20.6
Complain to higher level government (Woreda court)	3	3.1
Total	97	100

Source: Field work, May 2010

3.5. Consequences of Bishoftu Town's Expansion and Dislocation on Rural Neighborhoods

As stated in the literature, there are theorists who argue that urban expansion offers cost reduction advantages in economic, social and cultural amenities for the neighbourhoods. However, historically the process of structural transformation has a great deal of upheaval, conflicts, dislocations, human degradation and poverty which involves winners and losers (Buschell, 1998 and Baenett, 1995).

However, contrary to other theorists, proponents of dependency theory of urban expansion stated that cities grow parasitically by exploiting and holding back their surroundings. Hence, established economic development in the Town could only take place at the expense of the neighbourhoods (Bachin, et al, 2000).

In addition, according to Dependency Theory of urbanization, the dislocation of neighbouring farmers as a result of urban expansion interrupts their original livelihoods and their socio-cultural make up which in turn is subjected to the challenges of new ways of life. In line with this, an attempt was made to assess consequences of urban expansion and dislocation on victim's social, economic, cultural and other aspects since the implementation of the program.

Inline with this, significant number of heads of the dislocated farming community stated that due to poor utilization of money –using the money only for immediate consumption and they left their family homeless. While very few individuals engaged in business buying ‘Bajaj’ and taxi. But most of the dislocated households exhaustively consumed their money for home consumption and building home for residence and they are currently running their life by engaging in daily labour work, while others are still looking for new means of income if any.’

Even though, there were numerous challenging negative effects of urban expansion faced by the community, the survey data and the focus group discussion indicated that there were few individuals who applied the grievances to higher government levels. In this regard, it is only 20.6 percent of the surveyed households who applied their cases to the Municipality and all the applicants replied that they were not satisfied with the responses of the concerned body.

The data obtained from the key informants from the Municipality indicated that the Town’s Administration had a plan to provide a training so as to empower the dislocated farming communities with skills that would enable them sustain their life after dislocation. In this regard, the Municipality intended to provide support and provision of small scale projects that would create job opportunities for dislocated farming communities, organizing the victims of urban expansion into association there by to engage in new way of life –urban working condition. The plan also includes provision of basic social needs in the settlement of the dislocated farmers.

The key informants from Bishoftu Town Administration further stated that, the plan of the Municipality could not be implemented due to limitations like; financial, lack of educated and committed man power in the area, farmers suspecting after collecting the compensation thinking that the training packages and other technical advisory services will not make them beneficial.

The survey data and the information gathered from focus group discussions were also similar to the data gathered from key informants of the Municipality. Hence, no respondents responded that they have got training and other technical and advisory services from neither government nor other non-government institutions.

With regard to life before dislocation, the information gathered from focus group discussions and survey of the dislocated farming households indicated that they used to live more prosperous life before displacement.

Table3.9: Annual income of the dislocated farming community before dislocation

Annual income brackets before dislocation	Number of respondents	Percent
1001-2000	1	1
2001-5000	28	28.9
5001-10,000	42	43.3
Above 10,000	26	26.8
Total	97	100

Source: Field work, May 2010

In addition, the survey data collected from study population indicated that the figure stated in the above Table is only the annual output obtained from agricultural products, particularly ‘teff’ and wheat. They stated that beside these there were other agricultural products like; livestock, (such as goats, poultry, sheep, and pack animals), spices, and other agricultural outputs which were overlooked during dislocation.

However, immediately after the dislocation, the community faced different challenges. The following Table summarizes the challenges and consequences faced by the dislocated households. (See Table below)

Table3.10: Challenges and consequences of dislocation faced by respondents :

Time of challenges and where engaged after dislocation	Types of challenges	Number of respondents	Percent
Challenges during dislocation	-Lack of awareness - political fear and tension	74	76.3
	Farmers receiving less attention from the Municipality	20	20.6
	Disagreement with Municipality	3	3.1
Immediately After dislocation	Lack of financial utilization know how	71	73.2
	Absence of follow up from Municipality	22	22.7
	Lack of skill and education to look for job opportunities	4	4.1
Employment after dislocation	Agriculture	64	66
	non-agricultural	5	5.2
	Jobless	28	28.9
Total		97	100

Source: Field work, May 2010

The above Table indicates that, the process of Bishoftu's expansion, dislocation and compensation was not conducted smoothly in a sense that there have been challenges faced by the affected community. In this regard, the focus group discussion indicated that, most of the victims could not bargain against urbanization and calculation of the value of assets dispossessed due to tension created by the Municipality and leaders of the Kebele representatives. In addition, the group stated that due to lack of due attention to be given for the community from displacing organ some of the community engaged in disagreement with the Municipality.

Besides this, the information gathered from key informants of the Town, focus group discussions and the survey of dislocated community revealed that most of the dislocated households faced

problem in utilizing money paid for them. The group and the key informants firmly stated that this effect has been due to the fact that the victims have no knowledge of financial utilization know how. In addition the group stated that the victims also lack follow up after dislocation and lacks the necessary qualifications to look for job opportunities in the Town.

Hence, majority of the dislocated farmers (66 percent) were forced to engage in agriculture either on their land left in other remote areas or by contracting farming land from farmers who were not displaced. Due to failure to compete for jobs 28 percent of the households immediately became jobless and it is only 5.2 percent of them who are engaged in business.

According to the survey information, most (39.2 percent) of the dislocated households stated that it took them 1-6 months to get new means of income after dislocation. In addition, others (7.2percent) stated that they stayed jobless for a year and as evidenced from the information gathered there are others who did not engage in any business till now.

Currently from the dislocated households, 63.9 percent of the participants stated that they have means of income and 35.1 percent of the respondents are jobless. The following Table explains level of their satisfaction with current income in comparison with previous level of income.

Table3.11: Level of Current Income Satisfaction of dislocated Neighbouring Rural Farmers

Comparison of current annual income with income before dislocation	Number of respondents	Percent
Equivalent	8	8.2
Less	45	46.4
Extremely less	44	45.4
Total	97	100

Source: Field work, May 2010

From the above Table, it is possible to infer that the surveyed households are not satisfied with current level of income. In this regard, the focus group discussions stated that current level of income is by far lower as compared to previous level of income due to different reasons such as

increased cost of life, lack of adequate farming land after dislocation, difficulty to cope up with new way of life and appreciated value of the land. In this regard, the majority of the surveyed dislocated households (90.7 percent) stated that our current level of income and living condition is not promising due to the fact that they do not have permanent source of income. Hence, a researcher was unable to quantitatively compare current annual income of the dislocated rural farming communities against previous level of income.

3.5.1. Consequences of Urban Expansion Dislocation on the Asset ownership of Neighboring Farmers

According to Ellis (2000), assets are inventory or stocks of capital which are basic corner stone on which the livelihoods of the community rely on to sustain their life. These may include; land, buildings, trees, and financial, human and social capital. An attempt has been made to assess the asset ownership status of the dislocated farming community. Accordingly, some visible consequences will be presented as follows.

Income Related Consequences

In line with this, questions were designed and addressed by the dislocated households through survey and focus group discussions to assess changes in the asset ownership and economic welfare after dislocation. The two groups stated that due to lack of adequate land to farm on, increased cost of living, difficulty to cope up with urban way of life and lack of other permanent source of income, the economic status of the dislocated farming community is extremely less as compared to income level before dislocation.

The empirical evidence collected from dislocated farmers indicated that current economic status is not comparable with previous living condition. The majority of the respondents from the dislocated households (96.9 percent) stated that their current income level is extremely less. The households further stated that the basic cause of this economic change is as the result of dislocation with inadequate compensation. In this regard, 84.6 percent of the sample population responded that the compensation packages in general and money payment in particular was not sufficient.

For the question raised to identify the assets which were least compensated, 64.9 percent of the respondents stated that the compensation made for farming land was the least followed by trees and building and 11.3 percent of respondents stressed that all assets were not fairly compensated. In line with this, the information gathered from focus group discussions shows that specifically land was the least compensated followed by trees like eucalyptus and building.

However, the key informants stated that the compensation packages provided were sufficient. Specifically three respondents stressed that the Municipality has provided compensation packages in general and cash compensation in particular considering current cost of life and future value of assets and increased agricultural productivity. These respondents further stated that the problem is not a question of adequacy of compensation but utilization. Hence, since most of the farmers did not experience owning more money at a time as paid for their assets, they did not think of time value of money and most of them may have consumed it unwisely.

However, the key informants indicated that this unwise use of money was caused by resistance from dislocated households not to save their money in the bank. This indicates that the community did not develop confidence on the dislocating body and they were full of fear and suspicion and that is why they collected their money in cash.

In addition, an attempt has been made to analyse what other income source the dislocated households have been using to resettle after displacement given that the compensation was not adequate. Here, 67 percent of the respondents stated that they did not use other income sources other than remittance, while others stated that they received loan from banks, relatives and individuals and others used income from other farm land. The following Table depicts income sources that have been used by dislocated farmers to sustain their life after displacement. This implies that the community would have not been forced to borrow money if they were not displaced from their land.

Table3.12: Other Sources of Finance Used by Respondents during Resettlement

Source of finance	Number of respondents	Percent
Remittance only	65	67
loan from bank	4	4.1
Loan from individuals	9	9.3
Loan from relatives	8	8.2
Income from other farm land	11	11.4
Total	97	100

Source: Field work, May 2010

In addition, the information gathered from surveyed households and focus group discussions indicated that urban expansion and displacement influenced the amount and number of assets including domestic animals owned by the displaced farming communities. In this regard, majority (94 percents) of the respondents from sample households reported that they are possessing less than owned before displacement. The reasons given include: lack of adequate farming land, lack of other permanent sources of income and lack of grazing land for domestic animals. The following Table presents changes in the assets ownership as a result of urban expansion and displacement program in Bishoftu Town. (See Table below)

Table3.13: Assets possessed by households before and after displacement

Types of assets possessed	Before Dislocation	N (%)	After Dislocation	N (%)
Land	1 acre to 1 hectare	8(8.2)	1 acre to 1 hectare	31(32)
	1-2 hectares	42(43.3)	1-2 hectares	56(57.7)
	2-4 hectares	44(45.4)	2-4 hectares	8(8.2)
	>4 hectares	3(3.1)	>4 hectares	0
	I do not have any land	0(0)	I do not have any land	2(2.1)
Cattle	1-10	2(2.1)	1-5	19(19.6)
	11-20	62(63.92)	6-10	72(74.2)
	21-30	28(28.8)	0	0
	I do not have any land	5(5.15)	I do not have any land	6(6.2)
Sheep	1-5	23(23.7)	1-5	61(62.9)
	6-10	40(41.2)	6-10	4(4.1)
	11-20	13(13.4)	11-15	1(1)
	I do not have	21(21.6)	I do not have	31(32)
Goats	1-5	11(11.3)	1-5	10(10.3)
	6-10	3(3.1)	6-10	1(1)
	11-15	2(2.1)	11-15	1(1)
	I do not have	81(83.5)	I do not have	85(87.6)
Poultry	1-10	24(24.7)	1-10	36(37.1)
	11-20	19(19.6)	11-20	4(4.1)
	20-30	2(2.1)	0	0
	>30	2(2.1)	0	0
	I do not have	50(51.5)	I do not have	57(58.8)
House or Building	1	84(86.6)	1	89(91.8)
	2	12(12.4)	2	7(7.2)
	>2	1(1)	>2	1(1)

Source: Field work, May 2010

Furthermore, the focus group discussions participants stated that there is unwise use of urban land. They indicated that there are ample of hectares taken from neighboring farmers, but left idle for more than two years. Among the respondents one household indicated that his land was taken before three years ago which is still left idle. (See Figure below)



Figure3.1: urban land taken but left idle for three years

Source: Field work, May 2010

3.5.2. Consequences of Urban Expansion and Dislocation on Socio-Cultural Aspects of the Community

It is stated in the literature that urban expansion results in displacement, dislocation and segregation of urban neighbours in general and neighbouring farmers in particular that result in social makeup disorder (Carter, 1995). The participants from dislocated farmers stated that urban expansion also affected their preferences of residence area after dislocation. In this regard, 53.6 percent of households which is overwhelming number stated that their current residence is not as per their interest rather it was decided by the Municipality. The rest of the respondents were left in their original home since they were dislocated for residence purpose. This shows that farmers who were displaced from the land that was needed for the purpose of investment, industry, market centre, and urban agriculture zones were forced to resettle in a residential area without their preference and in the absence of infrastructure like; water, electricity and road. (See Table below)

Table3.14: Rural Neighbourhood's Preferences for current settlement

Settlement preference	Number of respondents	Percent
Settled with preference	44	45.4
Settled without preference	53	54.6
Total	97	100

Source: Field work, May 2010

The expansion of the Town and dislocation challenged the socio-cultural make up of the community. According to the sample of the dislocated farmers and the focus group discussions, farming community around Bishoftu Town faced challenges on their well known, socio-cultural assets which were evidenced in traditional social institutions. These traditional institutions include 'Debo' and 'Jige' which bring them together in work and on different celebrations like horse riding on New Year and holidays.

According to the information gathered from the displaced farming community, these social and traditional interactions were challenged due to the fact that after dislocation life became difficult and people begin to live individual life. The respondents stated that sense of belongingness and resource sharing which have been practiced for long period of time are now being fade away. In this regard the following case taken from focus group discussion may reflect the feelings of the dislocated farming community towards their abandoned traditional institutions, and socio-cultural cohesions.

Box Two: Changes of urban expansion and Displacement on Social Interaction of the communities

"Now I am 72 years old and what currently satisfies my need is not money or other modern wealth rather I prefer to preserve my culture and previous social interactions and way of life which I have inherited from my forefathers. I hope this will represent the intention of people like me who were dislocated from their original home. If you say why, there is a proverb said by Oromo people which is like this "a man is qualified to be a man by a man, but a foolish woman said I now the best." Oh! People since we have been dislocated, if we go to visit our relatives home we do not sit together discussing more ,and even people do not open the door quickly as before. It is not only these, the difference created on money sharing detached husband and wife and brothers conflicted. My best example is my neighbours. Generally, even families who did not actually conflicted, lost previous strong social tie."

Source: Field work, May 2010

In addition, the focus group stated that urban neighbours in general and dislocated farmers in particular are left only with two social asset institutions, i.e., 'Idir' and 'Ekub'.

The information gathered from focus group discussions further indicated that the social interactions of the displaced farming communities with their respective neighbours at new residence area is not as smooth as before. Particularly, households who are now settled in the urban area do not have healthy relationship with previous urban settlers. This is due to the fact that new settlers do not need to completely loose their domestic animals like cattle, equines, sheep and others while old residents of the Town do not have these assets due to limited land for grazing and limited class rooms for breeding. (See the following box)

Box Three: Problems of Social Tie and lack of financial utilization know how Faced by Dislocated Households

Now, I am 58 years old woman and I have 12 children. I and my husband have been enjoying smooth family love together for a long period of time consistently. Making our relation ship as role model, our children too have been having smooth and healthy interactions and respect with one another.

However, now my husband has lost his previous life and health and we do not know where he is living. This is caused by the compensation paid for us when our farmland taken by the Municipality. The Municipality paid us 121,000 on cash base and it was he who collected it. After he received the money if he went out in the morning, he used to come back in the mid night drinking alcohol the whole day. Continuing in this way, he exhaustively consumed the money after one and half a year with out doing some thing for us. After that he lost hope and he went out and he has not come back yet.

In line with this my comment to the Municipality is that since they knew that cash money is the most liquid and could be easily consumed up, the Municipality would have been better if it facilitated for all dislocated farmers either to save their money in the bank and /or engage in productive activities individually or in association.

Source: Field work, May 2010

The reviewed literatures also stated that there are long list of research findings which revealed that urban expansion has many effects-both positive and negative on the neighbouring communities in general and dislocated farmers in particular (Tegegn G/Egziabiher and Daniel Solomon, Setterwaite and Tacoli, 2003 and Kamete, et al, 2001).

However, in addressing question to assess whether the community support urban expansion, the overwhelming (95.9 percent) participants responded that they are not happy with it. The reasons they stated include, loss of permanent assets, grazing land for domestic animals and site where their children and young enjoy. Other related consequences of urban expansion and dislocation faced by neighbourhoods are presented in the following Table.

Table3.15: summary of the socio-cultural consequences of urban expansion faced by RNH

Over all consequences faced	Respondents	Perçent
Loss of identity and culture	53	54.6
Loss or weakness of social tie	75	77.3
Dependency on others after dislocation	92	94.8
Challenges in competing for jobs	67	69.1
Loss of historical sites	52	53.6
	48	46.4
Total	97	100

Source: Field work, May 2010

Contrary to the above facts, the key informants from the Municipality stated that urban expansion implemented so far had much positive effects. They indicated that it is as a result of urban physical expansion that the Municipality able to design urban zoning such as industry, market centre, investment, urban agriculture and settlement zones. In addition, the Municipality insured internal urban development. This indicates that developed urban agriculture, feeder road construction, water pipe installation, electricity, building and other infrastructure have been achieved as a result of urban expansion program implementation. Furthermore, they stated that some of the dislocated farming communities have constructed houses for residences in the urban area. Besides, the Municipality is also fulfilling the housing need of the residents.

3.6. Perception of Farming Community towards Urban Expansion

The data gathered from individual households and focus group discussions in addressing the perceptions and states of rural neighbouring communities towards urban expansion into their area seem to be nearly identical. Irrespective of their attitudes and reaction the participants stated that urban expansion is an inevitable process. They complained and suggested only on the implementation program that the government did not keep its promises and especial attention should be given to female headed households, elderly and large family size in compensation and resettlement programs.

In confirmation with the above, information from the survey data revealed that the majority (95.9 percent) of the study population were against urban expansion program to the surrounding areas. While very few households (4.1 percent) favour the expansion program towards the periphery.

Table3.16: Perception and Reaction of Neighbouring Rural Communities towards Urban Expansion

Perception and Reaction of Neighbouring Rural Communities on Urban Expansion	Number of respondents	Percent
Support urban expansion	4	4.1
Against urban expansion	93	95.9
Total	97	100

Source: Field work May, 2010

Furthermore, 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 their dignity, and disappointment of the members to the changes in the means of livelihood that happened after displacement 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 and cultural significance to the community. In Kurkura 02 kebele the community requested the concerned implementing body to reserve “Galma” in which the community celebrates their traditional religion called ‘Wakefannaa’.

However, their appeal did not get attention so that the place was taken for the construction of feeder road. The following case illustrates the feeling of a member of the community on the neglected appeal.

Box Four: Impacts of Urban Expansion on Historical Sites

I am 62 years old. I am 'Kalichaa' elected by 'wakefannaa' followers around Ada'aa or Bishoftu. I am the owner of this traditional hall called 'Galma' and my religion is 'Wakefannaa'. My income is from this hall. People that belong to this traditional Oromo religion come from different parts of the region and make financial contribution every time they visit and make prayer.

However, recently (in 2009), I was told that the Municipality needs the site on which this 'Galma' was built for the purpose of constructing feeder road to link the rural area to the centre. I and other neighbouring farming communities who follow 'wakefannaa' strongly resisted the command of the Municipality. Particularly, the followers argued against the Municipality saying that this is the extreme case and destruction of this hall amounts to destroying our history.

Contrary to this, the Municipality is in a position to destruct this historical building 'Galma'. I and the followers have applied the case to Ada'aa Woreda Court. But the response was similar to that of the Municipality.

'Kalichaa' and 'wakefannaa' religion followers (name reserved for security purpose)

Source: Field work, 2010

In line with the above case, question was also forwarded to the key informants from the Municipality. From eight (8) key informants conducted six (6) of them stated that the Municipality has decided to destruct the hall called 'Galma' which is located in Kurkura 02 after intensive meeting have been conducted with nearby residents. There were few people who stated that the purpose of the hall is private in a sense that the owner constructed it to collect money from 'wakefannaa' followers. They also stated that since they believe that road is so basic for this area, the priority should be given to this infrastructure. They indicated that the Municipality should provide cash compensation for building and land for reconstructing a new hall for 'wakefannaa' followers.

This indicates that the decision of the Municipality seems visible since it has conducted discussion with people around this historical place and convinced them that road is one of the development infrastructures which are vital to this particular area. Despite this, if the expansion of Bishoftu Town continues in this manner, the Municipality will be forced to face challenge

with the society around the Town particularly if it commands to displace them from historical sites.

3.7. Conclusion

The geographic cover age of Bishoftu Town is increasing from time to time. The sources that describe the study area and the analysis indicated that the Town's expansion is enhanced by factors like; urban population growth, the Town's capacity to attract investors and business people, its proximity to Addis Ababa the capital city of the country and infrastructural developments.

With respect to urban expansion and its consequences, the analysis revealed that there are legal grounds and policy issues at both federal and regional level dealing with the issue at hand. Despite this, the policy issues designed and being implemented overlooked the interest of Neighbouring Rural Farming Communities.

Finally, the analysis indicated that the Town has designed and implemented different compensation and benefit mechanisms for dislocated farming communities. However, the study shows that the compensation and benefit mechanisms implemented so far could not accommodate or compensate the negative consequences of urban expansion and dislocation face by farming communities around Bishoftu Town. The major negative consequences faced by the dislocated farming communities include; loss of permanent source of income due to dispossession of permanent assets like land and building, identity, culture and social tie are challenged. Despite this the expansion program helped the Municipality to design urban zoning, waste management area and internal urban development.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1. Conclusions

The very aim of the study was to assess the consequence of urban expansions on rural neighbouring farmers around Bishoftu Town. In other words, it aimed at examining the income level of the subject before and after urban expansion and displacement and the process of dislocation and compensation for assets dispossessed from farmers. The study also intended to assess the attitudes of neighbouring farmers, towards urban expansion, dislocation and compensation packages provided.

Among Cities and Towns found in Oromia Regional State, Bishoftu is one of the rapidly expanding Towns in Ethiopia in general and in Oromia Regional State in particular. Currently Bishoftu Town's expansion is aggravating in to selected directions with rapid spatial and demographic growth. The Town had a geographic coverage of 3280 hectares in 1984 and 4520 hectares in the year 2005 and currently grown to 9511 hectares of geographic coverage. The premises that specifically indicated Town's expansion include, large number of industry plant built in the area, numerous investment operations in different businesses, densely populated new settlements. In addition, it is possible to infer that there is lack of farming land nearby the Town as a result of urban expansion and displacement.

Despite the fact that Bishoftu's expansion is a recent event, its fast trends of horizontal expansion to the neighbouring areas caused neighbourhoods' displacement, eviction and dislocation of farming communities from their land.

The study assessed the trends of Bishoftu's expansion, dislocation and compensation process in the year 2005-2009. In these specified periods, the urban expansion program had displaced about 1480 households from Lemlem Sefer and Qajima (Kurkura 01 and Kurkura 02 Kebeles).

The legal grounds used and processes of urban expansion being implemented in Oromia Regional State in general and in the study area in particular were not clearly understood by rural neighbouring communities. Specifically, from study population, 90.7 percent of the respondents

indicated that they were not aware and participated in the issue of urban expansion, dislocation and determination of the values of assets dispossessed.

The Municipality has designed and implemented benefits and compensation mechanisms in cash and urban housing plots. In this regard, all the respondents indicated that they have collected money compensation and 74.2 percent of them were given urban housing plots. However, 25.8 percent of the study participants indicated that they did not get the housing plots and are still waiting for.

The perception and attitudes of displaced farming communities towards the benefits and compensation mechanisms indicated that the majority (89.6 percent) of the respondents were not satisfied with and thereby 95.9 percent of study population are not in a position to encourage further Bishoftu Town's expansion in the periphery.

The consequences of urban expansion and dislocation faced by the communities include; reduced income, loss of social cohesion, cultural and traditional institutions and interactions are being destroyed, dependency and lack of permanent source of income. These impacts are not necessarily the results of only urban expansion and dislocation, but also caused by absence of capacitating mechanisms like; training to acquaint the dislocated farming communities with non-agricultural skills, financial utilization know how, lack of follow up and other technical and advisory services.

The study revealed the fact that the legal ground indicated as the protector of the interests of the dislocated neighbourhoods and the rights and responsibilities of the Municipality is neither clear to the community nor sufficient to exhaustively address their interests and well being. Even though the regional proclamations, directives and other legal aspects are believed to be the reflection of federal laws, the proclamations and directives dealing with urban expansion issues designed in Oromia National Regional State (ONRS) gave more emphasis to institutional establishment of Municipal institutions and the rights of rural neighbourhoods (RNH) is overlooked.

The current income level of the dislocated farming community is not comparable with the previous one with few exceptions. It is only about 8.2 percent of the participants who are

enjoying equivalent income as compared with the income before dislocation. The dislocated communities could not cope up with new mode of life (urban life) since they have experienced farming as a livelihood strategy for long period of time. Now, since the expansion of the Town had consumed large areas, agricultural activities are getting narrower and narrower.

For the dispossessed assets like land, trees and buildings the Municipality designed and provided compensation in cash and urban housing land. However, the Municipality has done nothing or little in providing extra support like training, advisory and skill provision services to enable the victims could have financial utilization know how, and engage in business with cash offered and cope up with new non agricultural mode of life. In addition, the Municipality failed to provide infrastructural services like; road, pure water, electricity and clinics in the new settlement area which highly disappointed the community.

The results of the assessment indicated that the majority (69.1 percent) of the displaced farmers are still living in rural areas though they were promised to be urban residents with basic services such as; road, pure water, clinics and electricity in the new settlement area. Moreover, 71.1 percent of them are illiterate. In addition, from the study population, 78 households (80 percent) were male headed while the remaining 19 (19.6 percent) were female headed households. However, despite these facts, no special attention was given for females and illiterate households.

Displaced farmers around the Town (90.7 percent) were not aware and did not participate in the issues of urban expansion in advance and they were suddenly told and forced to leave their farmland with out their consent. Hence, urban expansion, dislocation program and benefit and compensation mechanisms implemented around Bishoftu Town did not involve the neighbouring community in general and the dislocated farming households in particular. Hence, the community were unable to protect their interest particularly in bargaining in the calculation of the value of their asset. In addition the community did not have any body that represent their interest in the process.

The expansion program has dispossessed the farmer's assets such as farmland, trees, and original homes (buildings) and compensated in cash and urban housing land for residence. However, the

community reacted that the compensation was by far less for the dispossessed assets in general and for farmland in particular as compared to lease price set by the Municipality when reselling to investment and other purposes. Thus, the current disappointing living conditions of the dislocated households have been emanated from lower compensation. This is because the compensation paid was by far below households' expectation for it was calculated assuming annual agricultural out puts only for 5-10 years.

In addition, the Municipality did not provide non financial support for the displaced households so as to enable them sustain their life by creating new means of income. Besides, no capacitating program is designed and implemented and other alternative means of livelihood other than agriculture were not created for them.

Currently, most of the dislocated farmers are engaged in agricultural activities either on the left farmland or by contracting from other farmers who were not displaced. It is only few households who are currently engaged in business activities.

However, urban expansion and displacement program exposed the farming households and their family members to joblessness, lack of permanent sources of income, increased cost of life, weakened social tie and dependency on others relatives.

It is also evidenced that cultural and social assets such as 'Debo', 'Jige' and others are also being destroyed as a result of urban expansion. Generally urban expansion has negatively affected the life of neighbouring community dislocated from their land in economic, socio-cultural, natural and physical aspects.

Though the overwhelming effects of urban expansion were negative as indicated by the assessment, there are also very few positive aspects found, i.e., few of the displaced farming households have built urban housing residence.

In addition as a result of urban expansion, the Municipality achieved internal urban growth and urban zoning. Hence the municipality designed urban zones like; industry zone, investment, market centre, urban agriculture, residence and waste management zones.

In addition, the Town did not face environmental problems due to the presence of green and waste disposal areas. The Town also had lots of feeder roads and other infrastructures like; pure water, hospitals and clinics, and electricity in the centre.

4.3. Recommendations

- Bishoftu Town has been rapidly expanding to adjacent areas encompassing large productive farmlands to urban settlement by displacing and dislocating farming community in the neighborhoods. Consequently, farmers are exposed to loss of permanent source of income, joblessness, loss of social and cultural cohesion, increased cost of living and dependency on their relatives. These call for a more comprehensive approach to development including the promotion of more diversified economic opportunities in the neighborhoods; where non-agricultural activities will be introduced and promoted; infrastructural development will be enhanced; and encouraging environment will be created for the better integration of the dislocated farmers into the new mode of life in urban settlement. Hence, dislocated farming communities should be adequately and timely given awareness to engage in the non-agricultural activities since money is dew and could be easily consumed up.
- Now days, it is evident that technical and entrepreneurial skills are crucial to raise the productivity and enable the non-literate dislocated farming community to compete and possess the skills necessary to sustain their life by creating alternative means of income. Therefore, policies that initiate capacitating the dislocated farming communities and ensure access to basic infrastructure in the new settlement area are inevitable.
- Moreover, follow up needs to be made for displaced farming communities in general and, for female headed households and illiterate in particular, by creating and enlarging job opportunities and access to education and services. There is also a need to establish an institution that facilitates the provision of technical supports such as training, skill development and education so as enable the dislocated farming community create and maintain sustainable economic environment.
- The expansion program that dislocated or expelled farmers from their land without creating alternative means of income, improved capacity to expand their livelihood

strategies and without creating better economic opportunity in these areas need to be revised and/or changed.

- It has been also possible to observe that the land taken from farmers stay without use for more than two years which may in turn affected the productivity of agricultural yields. Learning from these, the Municipality should not arbitrarily displace the farmers if the site is not seriously needed and it should also effectively and efficiently make use of urban land.
- The Town's administration should refrain from engaging anti farmers ownership policies and practices which can destroy livelihoods or assets and reduce income of the household through such actions as implementing horizontal expansion policy, low compensation rate, evicting farmers from their livelihood without considering their future prospects, ignoring their capacity to re-establish their livelihood in urban life and devoid of agricultural extension service in the periphery.
- There were cases where affected households by the dislocation are not still covered by the compensation program particularly housing plot provision in urban area. This again calls for reconsideration of the program for those deprived of their right to compensation and fair treatment.
- The trends of urban expansion program implemented so far indicated that the communities were not given awareness and participated in planning and implementation of the process. However, ensuring sustainable development to cope up with the effects of urban expansion and dislocation, all actors of development particularly the involvement of neighboring farming communities is indispensable. Thus, priorities should be given to the consent, awareness and participation of the farming community in the forgoing programs and decision making process before actual implementation of the program.
- Since its establishment Bishoftu has been exercising horizontal urban expansion that follows comfortable land topography and infrastructure. This trend has brought social, economic and cultural problems to the neighboring farming communities. To overcome the negative effects and maximize its contribution policies that promote vertical urban development and wise use of urban land should be put in place.

References

- Abebe Kebede, et al (2002). *Short Term Training on Urban Management: Training for Councillors and Managers (Unpublished): Ethiopian Civil Service College, Department of Urban Development and Management Studies, Addis Ababa*
- Adell, G. (1999). *Literature Review theories and Models of the Peri-Urban Interface: A Changing Conceptual Landscape*. London, Peri-Urban Research Project Team Development Planning Unit.
- Akalu Woldamichael (1973). *Urban Development in Ethiopia (1889-1925) in Journal of Ethiopian studies* X1(1): 1-16 Addis Ababa Ethiopia
- Andreason, J. (1990). *Urban-Rural Linkages and their Impacts on Urban Housing in Kenya: in Baker, Jonathan (ed.), Small Towns in Africa: Studies in Rural- Urban Interaction*. Upsala, the Scandinavian Institute.
- Arndt, C. et al (2009) *Climate Change and Ethiopia: Climate Change, Global Risks, Challenges and Decisions*, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science.
- Bahiru Zewude (1991). *A History of Modern Ethiopia, 1855-1974*: Addis Ababa University Press, Addis Ababa.
- Bairoch, P. (1988). *Cities and Economic Development from the Dawn of History to the Present*: Chicago, University of Chicago Press
- Balchin, P.N., et al. (1995). *Urban Land Economics and Public Policy (5th Ed.)*: London: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Balchin, P.N., et al. (2000). *Urban Economics: A Global Perspective*. Great Britain Macmillan Press Ltd.

- Barnett, J. (1995). *The Fractured Metropolis: Improving the New City, Restoring the Old City, and Reshaping the Region*, New York Harper Colis Publishers.
- Bekure Woledesemait (1999). 'For men urbanized Ethiopia', in Beyene Doilicho, Mekete Belachew and Tegegn G. Egziabiher (eds.), *Migration and Urbanization in Ethiopia: Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference*. Addis Ababa: Association of Ethiopian Geographers
- Bishoftu Town Administration (2005). *Bishoftu Five years Plan*, Bishoftu , Oromia
- Bishoftu Town Administration (2009). *List of Dislocated Farmers Since 2005*, Bishoftu Oromia
- Bradshaw, Y. W., Fraser, E. (1989). City Size, Economic Development, and Quality Of Life in China: New Empirical Evidence. *Am. Social. Rev.* 54:986-1003 Britain Wales: Palgrave.
- Carter, H. (1995). *The Study of Urban Geography*, (4th ed.). London: Arnold, a Division
- Castells, M. (1978). *City, Class and Power*. London, Macmillan press, pvt, Ltd.
- Central Statistical Authority (1996). *Ethiopia: Statistical Abstract*, Addis Ababa
- Central Statistical Authority (2007). *National Population and Housing Census*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Central Statistical office, (1968). *Statistical Bulletin Volume One*, Addis Ababa
- Central Statistical office, (1977). *Statistical Bulletin Volume 16*, Addis Ababa
- Cernea, M. (1995). *Urban Settlements and Forced Population Relocation*, in Mathur H.M. and Cernea M. (eds.), *Development, Displacement And Resettlement Focus On Asian Experiences*. Delhi, Vikas Publishing House PVT LTD.
- Ciparisse, G. (ed.) (2003). *Multilingual Thesaurus on Land Tenure, English Version*. Rome: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, (FAO).

- Clark Audrey N. (1985). *Longman Dictionary of Geography: Human and Physical Geography terms Explained.*, England; Longman Geographical Publications limited. Council Global IDP Survey, London: Earth scans Publication Ltd.
- Councils of Ministers Regulation on the payment of properties situated on the landholding expropriated for public purposes 2007. (Negaret Gazeta). Addis Ababa: Ethiopia.
- David, C. (1996). *Urban World: Global City, USA.*
- Dayong, N. (2004). Several Acute Issues in China's Urban Planning: accessed from: <http://www.lincolnst.edu/pubs/pub-detail.asp?id=872> on 20th April, 2010, at 4:28.
- Derje Getahun (2000). Urban Service Delivery: A Master's Thesis, Institution of Regional and Local Development, Addis Ababa University.
- Devas, N., and Rakodi, C. (1993). *The Urban Challenge*, In Devas, N. and Rakodi, C. eds.: *Managing Fast Growing Cities In Developing World, New Approaches To Urban Planning And Management In Developing World*, Harlow, Longman.
- Directives on the provision of land for urban residents in Oromia regional state 2007. (Megeleta Oromia), Finfinnee.
- Farber S., et al (2006). Urban Agriculture: PhD Dissertation. Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, USA, Oregon State University, Corvallis press.
- Feleke Tadele (2003). Urban "Development" and the displacement of Rural communities around Addis Ababa, Paper presented at the workshop on Settlement and Resettlement in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, 29-30 January 2003: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Feyra Abdissa, (2005). Urban Expansion and the Livelihood of the Peri-Urban Agricultural Community. A Master's Thesis. Institution of Regional and Local Development, Addis Ababa University.

- Foeken, D., and Mboganie M. (1998). 'Does Access to Land have a Positive Impact on the Food Situation of the Urban Poor? A Case Study, in Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review, Vol.XIV, No.1: 19-32.
- Friedman, J. (1996). Two Concepts of Urbanization: A Comment in Urban Affairs Quarterly, Vol.1. June
- George, J.B. (1988). *Can Third World Cities Cope? in Urban Development in Third World* (ed.) Pradip K. Ghosh, Washington, D.C., USA.
- Gilbert and Josef, G. (1985). *Cities, Poverty and Development; Urbanization in the Third World*, Great Britain
- Gugler, J. (1988) *the Urbanization of Third World*, New York Oxford University Press.
- Hampton, J. (ed.) (1998). *Internally Distanced People a Global Survey*. Norwegian Refugee
- Hauton, G. and Hunter, C. (1994). *Sustainable Cities*, London, Jessica Kingsley
- Herington, J. (1989). *Planning Process an Introduction for Geographers*: Cambridge; Cambridge University Press.
- Hillman, M. (1996). 'In Favour of the Compact City', in Jenks Mike, Burton Elizabeth and Williams Katie (eds.): *The Compact City, a Sustainable Urban Form*. London, E & FN
- Jenks, M., et al (1996). *The Compact City: a Sustainable Urban Form*: London: E & FN Spon.
- Joseph, G. (1996). *The Urban Transformation of Developing World* (editor): New York Oxford University Press.
- Kamete, A. Y. (2001). *From the Global to Urban Globe-Urbanization and Poverty in Africa: Implication for Norwegian Aid Policy* CMI Report 2001:2, Norway.
- Kasadra, J. D. and E. M. Crenshaw (1991). *Third World Urbanization: Dimensions, Theories and Determinants*, in Annual Review of Sociology, No. 17.

- Kentor, J. (1981) *Structural Determinants of Peripheral Urbanization: The Effects of International Dependence*: American Sociological Review. 46:201-11
- Lipsky, G.A. (1962). *Ethiopia, its people, society and Culture*: New Haven, HRAF Press.
- Lipton, M. (1977). *Why the Poor Stay Poor: Urban Bias in World Development*: London, and Temple Smith. Longman Limited.
- Lubo,L. (1996). *A sociology of Periphery Versus A periphery of Sociology: Rural Sociology and the Dimensions of space*, in Journal of Sociology, Vol.61, pp: 77-99
- Marcus, p., et al (2000). *Globalizing Cities: A New spatial Order*, USA Blackwell Publisher Ltd. Mass.
- Markakis, J. (2006). *Ethiopia, Anatomy of Traditional Policy*: Oxford University Press.
- Mathur, H.M. (1995). 'The Resettlement of People Displaced by Development Project: Issues and Approaches', in Mathur, H.M. and Cernea, M.M. (eds.): *Development Displacement and Resettlement Focus on Asian experiences*. Delhi, Vikas Publishing House PVT LTD.
- McCarthy, L. (2005). *Urbanization: an Introduction to Urban Geography*, 2nd edition: USA Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Mejia, C.M. (1999). '*Economic Dimensions of Urban Resettlement: Experiences from Latin America*', in Cernea M.M. (ed.), *the Economics of Involuntary Resettlement Question and Challenges*. Washington D.C: The Word Bank.
- Mesfin Wolde Mariam (1970). *The Rural-Urban Split in Ethiopia*; In Dialogue, a Publication of Ethiopian University Teachers Association. Addis Ababa Ethiopia vol. 12 pp 7-16
- Minwuyelet Melesse (2004). *City Expansion, Squatter Settlements and Policy Implications in Addis Ababa: The Case of Kolfe Keranio Sub-city*, Master's Thesis, Addis Ababa University.

- MoFED, (2005). *The Millennium Development Goals Needs Assessment: Synthesis Report*.
By Development Planning and Research Department, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- National Urban Planning Institute, (1999). *Report on Bishoftu (Debre Zeit) Development plan*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Nebiyu Baye (2000). *The Impacts of Development Induced Urban Settlement Schemes on Relocated Households: A Master's Thesis*. Institute of Regional and Local Development, Addis Ababa University.
- Office of Population and Housing Census Commission, (1989). *Population and Housing Census of 1984 Analytical Report on Shewa Region*, Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Office of Population and Housing Census Commission, (1994). *The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, Results for Oromia Region, Vol.I, Part I Statistical Report*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Office of Population and Housing Census Commission, (2007). *Official figures released by the Office of Population and Housing Census Commission*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Oromia Urban Planning Institute, (2009) *Structural Plan of Bishoftu Town, Demographic Profile, Utilities and Social Services Final Report*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Pankhurst, R. (1985). *History of Ethiopia's Towns from the Mid-19th Century to 1935*: Franz Steiner Wiesbaden Stuttgart.
- Paul, N. et al (2000). *Urban Economics: a Global Perspective*, Great Britain Creative Print and Design (Wales) Ebb Vale.
- Potter, R. (1992). *Urbanization in the Third World*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Potter, R.B. and Lloyd-Evans, S. (1998). *The City in the Developing World*, Harlow: Longman.

- Proclamation for the establishment of Oromia Urban Works and Development Bureau 2009. (Megeleta Oromia). Finfinnee.
- Proclamation on expropriation of land holdings for public Purposes and payment of compensation 2005. (Negaret Gazeta). Addis Ababa: Ethiopia.
- Rakodi, C. (1997). *Global Forces, Urban Change and Urban Management in Africa, Growth and Management of its Large Cities*. Tokyo, the United Nation University Press.
- Robert B. (1998). *The Costs of Sprawl - Revisited*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- Robert, B. (1978a). *Cities of Peasants: The Political Economy of Urbanization in the World*, Bavelly, Hills, Sage.
- Rondinelli, A. (1988). "Market, Towns and Agriculture in Africa: The Role of Small Urban Centres in Economic Development." *African Urban Quarterly* 3(1): 3-12.
- Samuel, H. (1996). *Urbanization in the Developing Countries*, London, Croom Helm.
- Satterthwaite, et al (2003). *The urban Part of Rural Development: The Role of Small and Intermediate Urban Centres in Rural and Regional Development and Poverty Reduction*, May,2003, accessed from: http://www.worldbank.org/urban/urban_rural_seminar/paper/urban-rural-dev-sets.pdf accessed on 20th April, 2010 at 4:00 pm
- Shewaye Tesfaye (2001). *The Challenges of Urban Management in Ethiopia: Workshop Held On the Role of Urbanization in the Socio-Economic Development Process*, 17-18, December, 2001, Adama.
- Solomon Bekure, et al (2006). *Removing the Limitations of Current Rural Land Policy and Land Administratio*, The World Bank Washington Dc, November 2-3, 2006 (February, 2007)
- Solomon Kassahun (2004). *Social Capital for Synergic Partnership: Development of the Poor Localities in Urban Ethiopia*, Washington DC, Cavalier Verlog.

- Tacoli, C. (2002). *Changing Rural-Urban Interactions in Sub-Saharan Africa and Their Impact on Livelihoods: A summary Rural-urban working paper 7*, IIED, London,
- Technical Department of Bishoftu Municipality, (1998). *Study on Investment Potential of Municipality of Bishoftu*, Bishoftu, Oromia
- Tegegn G/Egziabher and Daniel Solomon (1997). *Urban and Regional Development Planning and Implementation in Ethiopia: Proceedings of the National Conference on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Implementation in Ethiopia: National Urban Institute*, Addis Ababa: Ethiopia.
- Tegegn Gabre Egziabher (1999). 'Towards an Urbanization Policy in Ethiopia', in Beyena Doilicho, Mekete Belachew and Tegegn G. Egziabher (eds.): *Migration and Urbanization in Ethiopia*, Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference, by Association of Ethiopian Geographers, Addis Ababa.
- Tegegn Gabre Egziabher (2002). *Urban Policy and Strategy in Ethiopia, Report on the 2nd National Conference on "Urban Development Planning and Implementation: Towards paving the way for partnership*, May 14- 16 Adama.
- The urban local government proclamation of Oromia 2003. (Megeleta Oromia). Finfinnee.
- Thomas, R. (1983). *Urban Problems in Sociological Perspective: USSR*, Rad Ford University, Waveland Press, Inc.
- Todaro, M.P. (1997). *Economic Development* (6th ed.), London: Addison Wesley
- Tune, H. (1988) *Growth and Pathologies of Giant Cities*, Beverly, Hills Sage
- UN (2000). *World Urbanization Prospects: New York the 1999 Revision*, United Nations Population Division.
- UN (1990). *A Guide to the Global Environment*: New York, USA.
- William, H. (1970). *Urban Economics: Theory, Development and Planning*, New York Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.

Wubshet Berhanu (2002). *Urban Policies and the Formation of Social and Spatial Patterns in Ethiopia*: PhD Dissertation, Faculty of Architecture and Fine Arts, Department of Town and Regional Planning NTNU, Trondheim Norway.

Yin, R. K. (1991). *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*. Sage Publication, London.

II. Community Awareness and Participation

1. When was your land was taken:
a. In 2005 b. In 2006 c. In 2007 d. In 2008 e. In 2009
2. Have you been aware in advance that the municipality is going to take your land as a result of urban expansion?
a. Yes b. No
3. If your answer for Q2 is 'yes', how did you get the information?
a. Through public orientation d. through media
b. By official letters e. other specify: _____
c. Through formal training
4. When were you told to leave your original residence?
a. Two years before displacement d. three months before
b. One year before displacement e. suddenly told
c. Six months before displacement f. other specify: _____
5. How did you react when you were asked to leave?
a. Agreement with no objection c. first resisted and then convinced
b. Not by consent but by force d. other specify: _____
6. For what purpose your land was needed?
a. For investment e. for government office building
b. For settlement f. road construction
c. For industry g. other specify: _____
d. For commercial centre
7. Did you have anybody who represents your interest in the process?
a. Yes b. No

8. If your answer for question No 7 is 'yes', how was the selection process?
(multiple answer is possible)
- a. Through local community institutions d. through Kebele chair persons
b. Through elected committee e. other specify: _____
c. Through interest groups
9. Who were the key decision makers in the process? (multiple answer is possible)
- a. City administration d. all are equally important
b. Community leaders e. other specify: _____
c. Farmer's representatives
10. Were you given enough time before displacement?
a. Yes b. No
11. If your answer for question 10 is 'No', would you state the reason (s) why you were forced to leave immediately:
-
-

III. Compensation

1. What were packages of benefits promised to you?(multiple answer is possible)
- a. Cash d. job opportunity
b. Urban land for settlement e. access to services
c. Farming land f. other specify: _____
2. What was your level of satisfaction towards compensation?
- a. Strongly satisfied d. dissatisfied
b. Just satisfied e. very much dissatisfied
c. Indifferent f. extremely dissatisfied g. other specify
3. If your answer to Q 2 is either dissatisfied or very much dissatisfied, did you apply your disappointment?
- a. Yes b. No

4. If your answer for Q4 is yes, to which institution did you apply?

- a. Government institution
- b. Community leaders
- c. Civil society organization
- d. private organization
- e. other specify: _____

5. Which kind of compensation was satisfactory? (Multiple answers is possible)

- a. Monetary
- b. Land
- c. Training for job opportunity
- d. Job opportunity
- e. housing plots
- f. access to services
- g. other specify: _____

6. In line with your appeal for disappointment, how did you get the response?

- a. Extremely satisfactory
- b. Very much satisfactory
- c. Satisfactory
- d. disappointing
- e. very much disappointing
- f. extremely disappointing

6. Did you get support and sort of training on how to use the compensation paid for you in order to maintain comfortable life?

- a. yes
- b. no

8. If your answer for Q7 is 'yes', what kinds of support did you get?

- a. business related
- b. saving and credit
- c. technical and skill related
- d. modern farming
- e. other specify: _____

9. Did you get other technical and advisory services from other institutions other than government?

- a. yes
- b. no

10. If your answer for Q9 'yes', please specify the institutions and the service you get:

11. How much money and/or acres of land or other compensation did you get?

- a. Money in cash: _____
- b. Land in hectare or acres: _____
- c. Urban housing land in square meter: _____
- d. Others specify: _____

IV. Consequences of displacement

1. What was your annual income before displacement in Ethiopian birr?

- a. < 500
- b. 500-1000
- c. 1001-2000
- d. 2001-5000
- e. 5001-10000
- f. >10000

2. On the eve of displacement what problems did you face? (multiple answer is possible)

- a. Lack of awareness and presence of political fear and tension
- b. Low due attention from Municipality towards farmers complain
- c. Disagreement with displacing organ
- d. Others specify: _____

3. What were overall impacts that you faced immediately after displacement? (multiple answer is possible)

- a. Lack of adequate financial utilization know how
- b. Lack of due follow up from city administration
- c. Lack of skill to look for job opportunities
- d. Weakness of family tie
- e. Other specify: _____

4. Immediately after displacement where did you employed?

- a. Agricultural
- b. Non agricultural
- c. other specify: _____

5. If your answer for Q4 is 'non-agriculture' in which sector specifically did you employed?

6. How long did it take you to get new means of income after displacement?

- a. 1-3 months
- b. 4-6 months
- c. 7-12 months
- d. one year
- e. more than one year
- f. other specify: _____

7. Do you have means of income now?

- a. Yes b. No

8. If your answer for Q7 is 'yes', what kinds of job it is? (multiple answer is possible)

- a. Self employment f. rental income
b. Employed in private sector g. remittance
c. Employed in public sector h. daily laborer
d. employed in NGO i. other specify: _____
e. farming

9. How is your current annual income as compared to income before displacement?

- a. By far better d. less
b. Better e. worse
c. Equivalent f. extremely less g. other specify

10. If your answer for Q8 is 'less, worse or extremely less' what opportunities are there for you?

V. Consequences of Urban Expansion and Dislocation on Asset ownership

1. What were your total assets before and after displacement?

	Before displacement	after displacement
a. Land in hectares:	_____	_____
b. Cattle:	_____	_____
c. Sheep:	_____	_____
d. Goat:	_____	_____
e. Poultry:	_____	_____
f. House:	_____	_____
g. Other specify:	_____	_____

2. Did you receive the compensation that corresponds to your expectation?

- a. Yes b. No

3. If your answer for Q2 is 'No', what did you do to improve the compensation to your expectation level?

- a. Complaint to the municipality
- b. Complaint to higher level government
- c. Silently left
- d. Other specify: _____

4. If your answer for Q3 is 'complaint', what was the response of the concerned body?

5. Do you possess more assets now than before?

- a. Yes
- b. No

6. If your answer for Q3 is 'No' please state possible reasons:

7. Did you get adequate compensation for all your assets?

- a. Yes
- b. No

8. If your answer for Q7 is 'No', which asset was not compensated or least paid?

- a. Land
- b. Building
- c. trees
- d. all
- e. other specify

9. If compensation was not sufficient, what other income did you use for resettlement?

- a. Remittance only
- b. Loan from bank
- c. loan from relatives
- d. other: _____
- e. Loan from individuals

10. Was the current residence your preference?

- a. Yes
- b. No

11. If your answer for Q10 is 'No', how did you settle:

VI. Other Related Consequences

1. Do you generally support urban expansion?

- a. Yes b. No

2. If your answer for Q1 is 'No' please state possible reasons:

3. What overall negative impact did you observe on the socio-cultural aspects of rural neighboring farmers like you? (multiple answer is possible)

- a. Loss of identity and culture d. dependence due to lack of job
- b. Loss of social tie e. other challenges: _____
- c. Competition for job

VII. More information

1. If you may have more information with regard to Bishoftu's expansion and its consequences on displaced farmers like you, please don't hesitate to state: _____

**Appendex2: In depth Interview questions to be addressed by Bishoftu City
Administrators**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
MANAGEMENT**

Dear respondents,

The main purpose of this interview questions is to gather information or data on the urban expansion and the neighbourhoods with specific reference to Bishoftu Town for the partial fulfilment of master's degree in Public Administration and Development Management. Dear respondents, you are expected to provide genuine, accurate and balanced information with respect to urban expansion, displacement and compensation process. Your genuine information is highly valuable as it determine the success of this study. Therefore, the researcher is very much grateful for the sacrifice you pay to this end and the information gathered will be highly confidential.

Thank you in advance!

I. General information

1. Kebele _____
2. Position if any _____
3. Age ____ Sex _____ Marital Status _____
4. Level of Education _____

II. Urban expansion, displacement and compensation process

1. What do you think was the involvement and challenges of the community in the process of Bishoftu's expansion, displacement and compensation?

Probe for:

- a. Community awareness and participation in the process of urban expansion, displacement and compensation:

- b. Mechanisms and fairness of calculating the value of land, buildings and other assets during dislocation:

- c. Whether the community acquired skill and knowledge or capacity created among the different social groups to manage own projects and properly utilize resources after displacement (how to use the money paid for assets):

- d. Whether the skill and knowledge developed in the community enabled them to run private / group business ventures (cases if any, both positive and negative):

- e. Ways and means designed to support the community after displacement (follow up):

- 2. What was the satisfaction level of the rural farming community towards compensation packages provided for the lost assets?

- a. Criteria set to calculate the compensation and how it was implemented:

- b. Causes of compliance (if any):

- c. Procedures of compliance application in case of disappointment:

- d. How was the response of the concerned body:

III. Current situation of displaced farming community

- 3. Would you explain the current living condition of the displaced farming community?

Probe for:

- a. Source of income:

b. Type of jobs or business they are engaged in at present:

c. Social and cultural influence and adaptability:

4. Would you explain changes that occurred in the life of the farming community in the settlement area (positive and negative)?

a. Created favorable environment for sustainable life:

b. Created opportunities and hopes for the community:

c. Contribution in terms of satisfaction of life compared to previous:

d. Social and economic changes:

IV. Role of the municipality

5. What role could the governmental institutions play in improving the life of the neighboring farming community affected by urban expansion? (Capacity building, social organization and strengthening the available institutions.

a. Things needed to be introduced, revised or avoided:

b. Immediate need:

c. Future intervention:

6. Does displacement / dislocation scheme considered different aspects of social and economic activities of the neighboring farmers?

a. Areas that have historical and social significance to the community:

b. Interest of the local community in site selection for resettlement:

c. Set criteria for beneficiaries identification:

- d. Infrastructure accessibility and conduciveness of the selected site for the people and other services:

V. Over all consequences of Bishoftu's expansion

7. Would you explain the weakness and strengths of the expansion program?

8. Would you explain the impact of urban expansion on social, economic and environment:

- a. Impacts that appeared before actual implementation of the displacement program:

- b. Impacts that appeared at the time of and / or after the implementation:

9. Would you explain the general problems, fears, prospects, incentives and other aspects of urban expansion, displacement and compensation for dislocated farming community around Bishoftu?

10. Would you explain the legal guarantee that ensures the right of farmers to get fair compensation for the asset lost as a result of urban expansion?

VI. More information

1. If you may have more information with regard to Bishoftu's expansion and its consequences on displaced farming community, please don't hesitate to state:

Appendix3: Focus group Discussion

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
MANAGEMENT**

The main purpose of this discussion is to gather information or data on the urban expansion and the neighbourhoods with specific reference to Bishoftu Town for the partial fulfilment of master's degree in Public Administration and Development Management. Dear respondents, you are expected to provide genuine, accurate and balanced information with respect to urban expansion, displacement and compensation process. Your genuine information is highly valuable as it determine the success of this study. Therefore, the researcher is very much grateful for the sacrifice you pay to this end and the information gathered will be highly confidential and will be only for the purpose of this research.

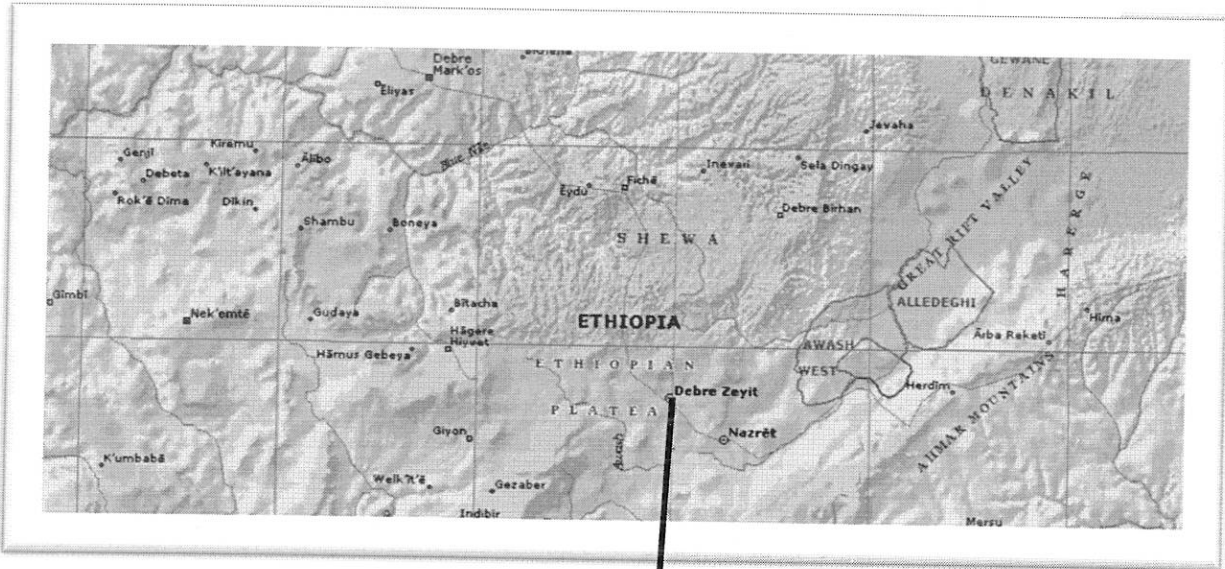
Thank you in advance!

Warm-up: List the main urban development programs being undertaken in Bishoftu Town

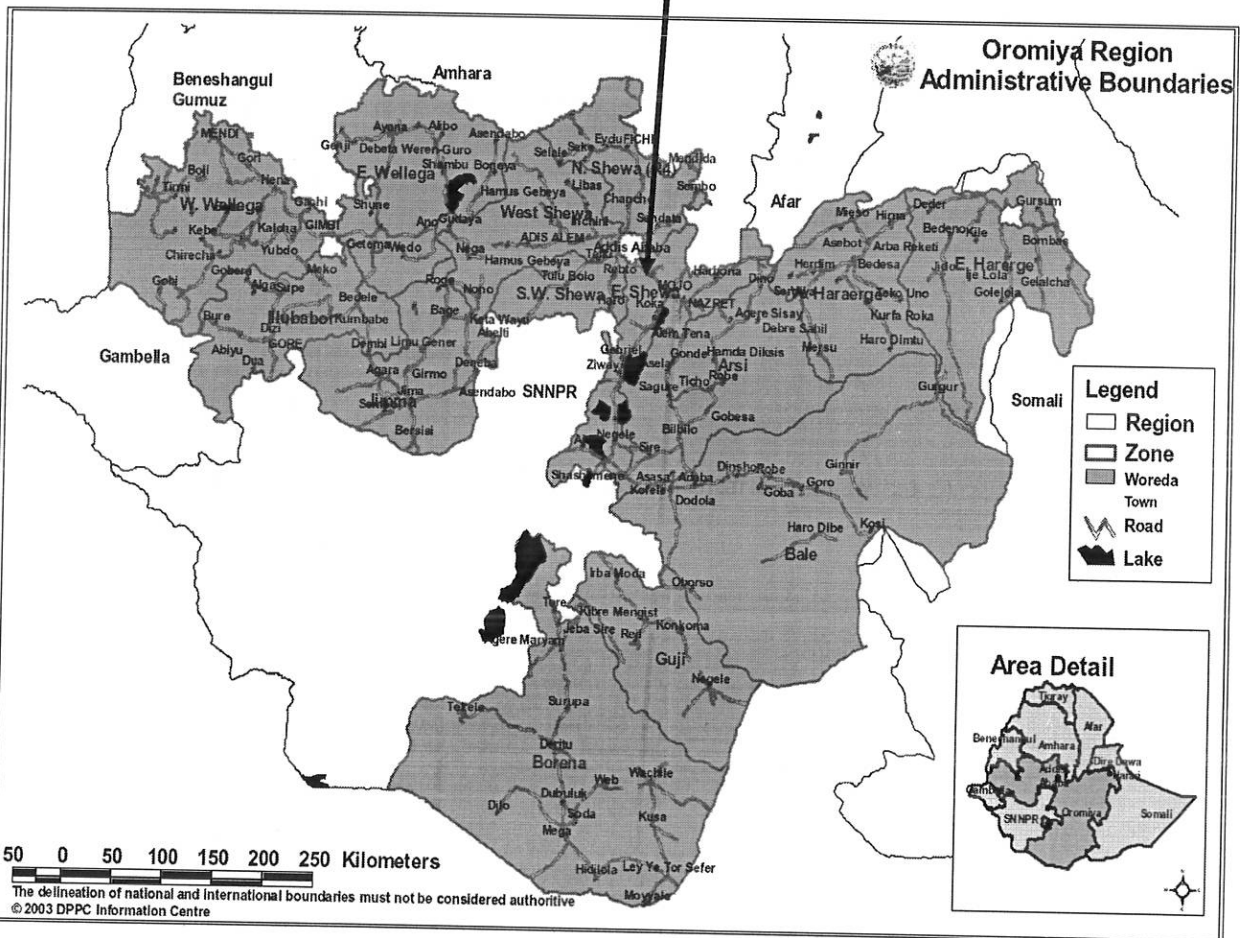
1. Was the process of Bishoftu's expansion, dislocation of neighboring farmers and determination of compensation really participatory?
2. What was your state of satisfaction towards compensation packages provided for the land dispossessed, appropriateness, fair distribution and mechanisms of implementation and solution in case of disappointment?
3. What social, economic, environmental and cultural changes did you face as a result of urban expansion and dislocation?
4. What were the immediate consequences of urban expansion i.e. means or sources of income, job opportunity, social and cultural influence (your attitude towards urban expansion and its consequences)?
5. How is your current living condition?

6. What were other benefits and technical supports provided for you so as to enable you sustain your life better? (i.e. Training, loan service, etc if any)
7. Did the training and technical support or acquired skill and knowledge enable you to create, organize, manage and control your own project or private business venture? (If any list down).
8. What were lessons drawn during displacement/ dislocation and compensation due to urban expansion; challenges faced while re-establishing your new way of life?
9. Have you been aware that there is legal ground that guarantees your right for fair dislocation and compensation processes?
10. Do you have any more points to probe with respect to Bishoftu's expansion and the welfare of the surrounding farming community?

Appendix4: Location of Bishoftu Town in the map of Oromia Regional State



Map 1: The Location of the Study Areas in Ethiopia Taken from Encarta Premium (2009)



DECLARATION


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

Declared by:

Name:

Adem Keeliv

Signature:



Date:

01/07/20

Confirmed by Advisor:

Name:

Fenta Menda Fird (PhD)

Date:

01/07/20

Signature:



Place and date of submission: _____