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The Impact of Urban Expansion on The Livelihood of Peri-Urban Farming Communities In Alamgena Town

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Acronyms

BOFED	Bureau of Oromiya Finance and Economic Development
BOWUD	Bureau of Oromiya Work and Urban Development
CSA	Central Statistics Authority
EPRDF	Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front
ETCA	Ethiopian Transport Construction Authority
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
NUPI	National Urban Planning Institute.
OBPED	Bureau of Planning and Economic Development
ONRS	Oromiya National Regional State
ORAAMP	Office for the Revision of Addis Ababa Master plan

Abstract

Urban centers are expanding towards their periphery rescuing the livelihood of farming communities. Alamgena town has been expanding towards the periphery since its foundation. The expansion has two characteristics, demand driven expansion and supply driven expansion. Expansion before 2002 was caused by increased land demand while expansion after 2002 is caused by supply driven expansion. The second expansion is the result of revision of the town's plan by BOWUD. The plan has brought 646.9 hectares of land for urban use from the surrounding rural areas. Implementation of the expansion plan has been done through expropriation of land from farmers holding and as a result, more than 300 farmers became land less.

The thesis dealt about the impact of the expansion on the livelihood of these farmers. Surveying, key informant in depth interview, focus group discussion and personal observations are the methods employed in the thesis.

Result of the findings shows that implementation of land expropriation was not participatory and hence farmers' resistance was observed. In order to control farmers' resistance the implementers use force, which create hostility among farmers towards government officials.

Compensation payment bases have done at federal and regional government level. The amount of income disconnected was what farmers got as compensation. During implementation though the government promised benefits to the farmers, they fail to fulfill all the promised benefits to the farmers. The expansion has destroyed farmers' assets through expropriating their land. Following this, they became job insecure. Lack of due follow up from concerned organization, lack of knowledge how to us their money and lack of sill and education are the problems farmers face while they are adapting urban ways of life.

In order to alleviate farmers from their problem, Government, NGOs and private investors should put their effort for farmers.

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

The process of urban expansion may involve both internal reorganization and out ward expansion of the physical structure of urban areas (Tommy, 1996). Such process of urban expansion is a worldwide phenomenon, which can be seen in the history of all urban centers. Such horizontal outward expansion of urban centers can result in loss of agricultural lands and natural beauties (Minwuyelet, 2004).

For instance, urban centers of countries like England, USA and others have expanded horizontally with the loss of agricultural land. During 1930s, England and Wales experienced the loss of 240000 hectares of farmland per year (UN habitat, 2003).

It is not only loss of agricultural land but also displacement of peasants and change of their livelihood is a result of urban expansion. Globally, 10 million peoples are displaced because of developmental activities in each year. Among these peoples, 6 millions are displaced because of urban development each year. (Cernea, 1997).

In the past three decades, African cities growth has manifested by their high populatio. growth. The increase in their population is surprising, even its rate is higher than the growth rate of the national population growth rates in almost all counties of the continent. (Birhanu, 2005) Such population pressure causes horizontal expansion of African cities. The horizontal expansion of cities is at the expense of prime agricultural lands and agricultural productivity.

In Ethiopian urban history, as of other African urban centers, we can see rapid growth, which results in loss of agricultural livelihood. The growth

rates of Ethiopian urban centers were registered to be 5.1% per annum (Minwuyelet, 2004).

1.1. Background of the Study Area

Alamgena town is found in southwest Shewa administration zone of Oromiya region. It is located between 8°54'7" N and 8° 57'28" N latitude and 38° 38'7" E and 38°41'13" E longitude. Relatively the town is found along Addis Ababa Jimma road at 20 Km far away from the centre of Addis Ababa and 5 km from Sebeta. The distance of the town from the southern border of Addis Ababa (Karakore) is 7 km.

The total area of the town is estimated to be 1355.22 hectares including the expansion sites. The total area has been allocated to different land uses. The existing land uses are; Industry, residence, commercial area, recreation, mining and agriculture. Because of its vicinity to Addis Ababa, the town has high growth potential.

According to Sebeta municipality social affairs office estimation the total population of the town in 2007 is 15265.

Regarding social services, there is one government and more than five private primary schools. There is also one private collage in the town. Students, who complete their primary education, will go to either Sebeta or Addis Ababa for secondary education.

Since the existing market is not adequate to meet the goods demand, most dwellers of the town purchase goods from Sebeta and Addis Ababa. Agricultural products are mainly purchased from Sebeta while processed goods are bought from Addis Ababa.

The health sector is not yet developed in the town. Since there is only one government health post and one private small clinic, the patients from Alamgena town go to Sebeta for treatment. Patients who need further treatment are referred to Addis Ababa.

This can tell us how the town infrastructures are not sufficient for the dwellers and hence depends on Addis Ababa (ORAAMP, 2000b).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The basic problem is that urban growth causes considerable increase in competition for scarce land in the inner city, which relate with high and rising land value. The urban poor, in particular, face great difficult in competing for inner location and are often forced to go to the periphery. As a result, urban areas expanded towards the fringe (UNCHS, 1991).

As the city is expanding fast to its adjacent areas, settlement pattern will be unplanned, extensive fertile farmland will consumed and peasants either be displaced or become urban dwellers. As a result, farmers depart from agriculture and consequently agricultural production declined. (Shuaib Lawsa, 2005) Such trend is a serious challenge of city governments in managing the city's development dynamic (ORAAMP, 2000a).

The Ethiopian urban centers are expanding in an unexpected rate resulting in loss of prime agricultural land, loss of agricultural production, peasant displacement and change of their livelihood. The situation is worst in Addis Ababa and its surrounding towns.

Since Alamgena town is situated near to Addis Ababa, large number of peoples, who cannot get land in the inner city migrated to the town in search for land (ORAAMP, 2000a). Moreover, peoples from Sebeta prefer Alamgena for residence. According to Sebeta municipality technical department archive, many peoples who are living in Sebeta have registered for housing land from Alamgena Town. All this, in collaboration with the development of squatter settlements along Addis Ababa Jimma road, exerts pressure on the town's land. Consequently, the shape of the town became elongated. The Town's plan, which was prepared in 1998, has failed to

control this irregularity of the town and hence revising the plan became essential. BOWUD planning experts revise the plan through incorporating farmlands from surrounding rural areas.

Since Implementation of the plan has been done through expropriation of land from farmers holding, it results in loss of land from farmers holding. Following these, more than 300 farmers became landless and urbanized.

Land expropriation is still on going. For the coming year, the municipality has planed to give housing plots for more than 3000 registered land seekers and 40 hectares of land for investors. This will results in additional loss of land from farmers holding.

Though urban expansion is such a wide problem, which is a challenge for urban governance and planers in Alemgena town, the issue is not yet researched. The available researches are on Addis Ababa expansion and its impact on the livelihood of the displaced farm communities (Feyera, 2005; Feleke, 2006)

Having this in mind, the thesis deals with about the impact of Alamgena town expansion on the livelihood of the peri urban farming communities whose land is expropriated.

1.3. Objective of the Study

The general objective of the thesis is to analyze the impact of urban expansion on the livelihood of peri- urban agricultural communities whose land is expropriated.

Along with major objective, the specific objectives are:

- To investigate causes and extent of Alamgena town expansion after 2002.
- To assess the implementation of land expropriation and farmers' opinions.
- To investigate the benefits of the expansion for the farmers and their response.
- To analyze impacts of the expansion on farmers' assets.
- To analyze accessibility of the farmers to different livelihood strategies.
- To assess the farmers' coping mechanisms to adapt urban ways of life and their problem.

1.4. Research Questions

The thesis is going to answer the following research questions

- What are the causes and extent of Alamgena town expansion after 2002?
- How did the government implement expansion program and what are farmers' opinion towards implementation?
- What benefits did the farmers received? And what was their response?
- What are the impacts of the expansion on farmers' assets?
- Do farmers have access to different livelihood strategies?
- What are farmers' coping mechanisms and their problems in adapting urban ways of life?

1.5. Methodology

In order to answer the above research questions, the research has used both primary and secondary sources of data. Survey, key informant in depth interview, focus group discussion and personal observations are the methods used in this study.

1.5.1 Study Site Selection

There are three expansion sites: two industrial and one residential. The first industrial site (Kerabu) is found at the get of the town when one comes from Addis Ababa. The second industrial site (Daleti) is found along Butagira road. The residential site is found in front of the first industrial site (Kerabu). It stretches all the way back to Ethiopian Transport corporation Authority (ETCA) training center. For the purpose of this study, one industrial site has been selected. For selection, the following two criteria are used.

1. The number of farmers who lost their farmland.
2. Year after land expropriation

Based on the first criteria, 197 and 23 farmers were those who lost their land in Kerabu site and Daleti site respectively. For the second criteria, land expropriation in Daleti site has been done in 2006 where as in Kerabu site it started in 2001. So based on the criteria Kerabu site is selected for the purpose of this study.

1.5.2 Sampling

After site selection is completed, sampling of sample household farmers has been done. In residential site the total number of households whose land is expropriated is 92 and in the industrial site 197. For the purpose of structured questioner survey, 40% (37 households) from residential site and 40% (79 households) from industrial site are selected from the sample frame using systematic sampling technique.

Out of the total nine industries, based on their duration in the area, five are selected.

In order to enrich the data, out of the total 2000 new comers, based on their duration in the area, 50 respondents are selected for surveying.

1.5.3 Key Informants

In addition to structured interview with selected sample households, in depth interview with key informant from farmers, planners and municipal workers has been conducted to supplement the data obtained from survey. Based on their age and duration in the town, 3 farmers from residential site and 4 from industrial site have been selected. The planners and implementers have been interviewed about the cause of expansion, participation of farmers and how they are handling complaints of unsatisfied farmers.

1.5.4 Focus Group Discussion.

In order to see the collective view of farmers and to substantiate the data obtained with the above methods, focus group discussion has also been conducted. Based on their age homogeneity, 4 groups are formed, two from residential site and two from industrial site. Each group is consisted of six members for discussion.

1.5.5 Source of Secondary Data

In order to complete this research different literatures, reports, books, magazines, aerial photos and unpublished office documents are used. Additionally land use map, expansion plan and location map of the town are used.

1.5.6 Analysis of the Findings

SPSS software is used for data processing. For analysis, both qualitative and quantitative methods like percentage, means, mode, and range are employed.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Analysis of livelihood is about what assets combine with which livelihood strategy in order to achieve a certain output under a given institutional settings. In this context, livelihood analysis encompasses assets, livelihood strategies, the available institutional settings and livelihood outcomes. The scope of this thesis is limited to the impact of expansion on farmers' assets, livelihood strategies and livelihood outcomes. Here, farmers' job is their strategy and their income is the output.

Geographically the study is limited to Alamgena town, all parts of kebele 02 and some parts of kebele 03, where the kerabu industrial site is found.

1.7 Limitations of the study

Absence of written documents about the town, lack of the town's detail map, municipal officials' workloads, and displacements of officials from their previous position are the limitations encountered in the thesis.

1.8 Organization of the thesis.

The thesis is organized into five chapters. The first chapter is about introductory part. The second chapter is review of the literature and the third chapter discusses growth of the town since its establishment. The fourth chapter is all about impact of the expansion on the farmers' livelihood. The last chapter is conclusion and recommendation part of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

Review of Literatures

Urbanization can be identified by four common characteristics found at different levels of complexities, depending on the rate and intensity of urbanization. These characteristics are:

1. the major economic activity found in the area
2. labor division, which is accompanied by social complexities
3. High population density and
4. The development of coordination and control mechanisms based on membership approaches. (Boskoff, 1962)

Kaitz and Hyman (1971) differentiate urban areas from rural based on work habit of peoples. In urban areas peoples are not dependent on family based activates like farming and animal breeding for their livelihood. People in urban area work in diversified commercial and industrial activates or in service areas for which some kind of specialized skills or knowledge are required.

Other scholars (Clinard and Meier, 1979) characterize urbanism by heterogeneous population with diversity of background and interest. In addition, urban populations are characterized by living very close to each other and by complex divisions of labor, class structure and physical dimension of the population size.

Urbanization therefore, can be defined as a complex of social economic cultural and ecological complex, which produce positive and /or negative developments in any or all of the above aspects. (Clinard and Meier, 1979; kaitz and Hyman, 1971; Boskoff, 1962)

2.1. Ecological Argument of Urban Expansion

First, the concept of succession, formulated by plant and animal ecologists used to describe the evolution of natural communities by sequent replacement. Later, sociologists at the University of Chicago redefined succession to mean the invasion and occupation of one social area by members of another and usually different social group. These social areas were described as exhibiting regular spatial dimensions and similar relative locations from city to city. Initially, these were identified as a series of concentric rings about the city center, then as sectors of differing status, or as isolated nuclei. (Leven, 1968)

Growth occurs through simple extension. In the concentric model, each zone expands and replaces another of lower density and with lower rent-paying occupants, reflecting a process of invasion and succession. In most instances these movements originate from the city center, following established gradients based on age of development and accessibility differentials. In theory, each area witnesses a selective adaptation to those functions for which it is most suited, particularly those, which are capable of outbidding others in the competition for location. The obvious driving mechanisms in this traditional model, although generally ignored in the literature, are growth and obsolescence. (Larry S., 1971)

The traditional ecological model of succession must be expanded. It should include both shifts in the relative position of sites in the location bidding process and adjustments within the individual building unit or establishment. The largest proportion of such change clearly derives from external factors, which affect prices, values, and attitudes toward reuse of each site. The most obvious of these factors is growth itself. Growth involves an adjustment to increased size or to structural change, or both. As a result, changes in land requirements and attributes within the city alter relative demands and prices for different locations. Similarly, changes in

economic viability, technology, space preferences, and the like, produce further demands for adjustment in the behavior of activities and social groups, and thus in the resulting patterns of land and building occupancy.(Larry S., 1971)

2.2 Causes of Urban Expansion

There are two causes of urban expansion; urban development and population growth. The first causer of urban expansion to the periphery is thrived up by economic development projects or urban clearance or industrialization. (David, 1979)

Because of economic liberalization, technological diffusion from developed nation to developing nations in search of cheep energy and labor create over urbanization. (Allen C. and Jeffery G., 1984)

Timber Lake (1984) explains the new economic order as the cause for the recent rapid urbanization of the periphery. All defused technologies and industries from developed nation to least developed nation need space for establishment.

Space is also needed for socio-economic infrastructure, such as communication and road network that require reorganization and redevelopment of the space already inhabited (Cernea, 1995)

These factors increase land demand, which is accompanied by physical expansion of the existed urban areas towards the periphery, where rural settlements is found.

Population is the main cause of urban expansion. It is the change of population size because of natural increase and in-migration. The increase in population leads to increase in land demand in urban areas. In order to meet this demand pushing the urban boundary towards periphery is the available solution.

Between the two components of population change migration is more important than natural increase in urban areas. Rural urban migration especially in developing countries is high due to unbalance economic development rural and urban areas. Peoples are attracted by employment opportunity and education available in urban areas. (Allen C. and Jeffery G., 1984)

Rapid City growth implies heavy rural-urban migration. In deed demographers have show us that the more rapid the city growth, the more important in migration as a share of the city population increase. (Allen C. and Jeffery G., 1984)

In the last five decades the world witnessed an unprecedented rate of population growth (1.2% per annum) accompanied by urban explosion. The World urban population was only 2% in 1980 and it became 48% in 2001. It is expected to rise to about 57% in 2025 amounting to an increase of 1.5 billion people with in a space of 25 years. (UN-Habit, 2003)

The global urban share of population in 2001 was about 0.8% varying between about 1.6% for all African countries to about 0.3% for all developed countries (Un-Habit, 2001)

Africa is the fastest urbanizing region in the World. (Foeken & M.wangi, 2000; Nuwagaba, 1996; Gugler, 1996) Its urban population is doubling almost every 20 years. The rural population is growing at a rate of 2.5% per annum, while the urban population is experiencing a 5-10% growth per annum. (UN, 1998). Such urban population increase creates additional urban land demand that require the out ward expansion of the boundary of the towns.

Other Causes

Allen C. and Jeffery G (1984) have identified three causes of urban expansion.

1. High-income peoples go to the periphery in search of wide land for dwelling. This will lead to the expansion of the city boundary.
2. The low-income peoples who cannot afford land price of city center will go to the periphery in search of cheap land. Because of such process urban sprawl will be formed.
3. Entrepreneurs and investors in order to control the strategic position for market accessibility prefer to invest at the near periphery of the city. After investors and entrepreneurs, agglomerate surrounding city center the boundary of the city will expand in order to incorporate them in to the municipal management.

Cloudia (2005) has identified four causes of urban expansion in third World cities. These are:

1. The price and productivity change in manufacturing and agriculture,
2. Labor force growth.
3. Capital accumulation in manufacturing.
4. Accumulation in rural and urban housing stocks.

2.3. Consequence of Urbanization

Analysists and policy markers are a little divided on the city growth problem. Pessimists advocate the third world's inability to cope with the social overhead requirements of rapid urban growth and high urban densities. They view the third world city growth as another example of the "*tragedy of the common*", the classic example of the over use of a collective resource.

In contrast, optimists view city growth as a central force raising average living standards. They view urbanization as the natural out come of economic development and a necessary requirement for the more rational use of economic resources. (Allen C. and Jeffery G., 1984).
Shuaib (2005) has also seen urbanization as a means that give opportunity to new urban development.

The above two ideas are based on two consequence of urbanization, positive and negative planners and policy analysists are disagrees among themselves on these possible two consequences of urban growth. Whatever the cause any urban centers grow horizontally with these two possible consequences, positive and negative

The growth of cites in the region is often accompanied by a number of serious problems, notably environmental degradation, which negatively affect living condition at both local and global scale is the one among many impacts (ESWA, 2001)

Large urban population translated in to high consumption levels of non-renewable resources, which can exhaust cities` environmental support capacities. Through observing past experiences, in general high urbanization has meant lower air quality everywhere. (ESCWA, 2001)

Environmental consequences of urbanization are not only air and water pollution. Urban heat, which increase level of surface ran off and high flood frequency and loss of natural habitats have been described among environmental consequences of urbanization. (Stephan and Yuonne, 2005)

Urbanization is often considered as a threat to farmland Shuaib (2005) mentioned urbanization has come up with serious loss of arable lands. Many research results indicate that the expansion of urban centers towards periphery results in land conversion, which leads to loss of agricultural

land, agricultural productivity, agricultural labor, natural vegetation, open space, and decline in extent of wet lands and wild life habitats. (UDR, 1999)

In America, lands, which were covered by farms, wet lands and desert lands during 1900, have now been transformed in to human settlements with in 100 yeas. (UDR, 1999) In Egypt, more than 10% of the national's most productive land has been lost to city expansion. (Harday, et al., 2001)

The land use conversion from urban has followed by change of livelihood in rural areas. Since there is no land to cultivate the x-farmers, need to change their livelihood strategies to urban way of living. To generalize the impact of urban expansion on the life of farmers Mohan (1996) has said that

> *"The poor farmers are the net losers while largely better off urban settlers get the benefit of obtaining land at subsidized price"*

The other consequences of urban expansion are increasing municipal costs. Municipalities are responsible to provide infrastructures for the extended areas. This will incur the municipal to additional costs. (Hall, et al, 2000)

2.4. Decision making on urban expansion

The key issue facing public sector decision makers at the local, national and international levels is not whether or not urban expansion will take place, but rather what is likely to be the scale of urban expansion and what needs to be done now to adequately prepare for it. The message is quite clear developing country cities should be making serious plans for urban expansion, including planning for where this expansion would be most easily accommodated, how infrastructure to accommodate and serve the projected expansion is to be provided and paid for and how this can be done with minimum environmental impact. (Angel,S. and D.L Civoc, 2005)

Given the economic, social and environmental implications of the inevitable explosive growth of urban populations in developing countries, the absence

of a coordinated proactive approach is astounding. This lack of attention is the product of several factors, including politicians' short planning horizons; governments' unwillingness to accept urbanization as a positive trend and to prepare for orderly urban expansion; planners' preference for ambitious and utopian master plans (that, ultimately, have little prospect of being implemented); and the failure of international organizations to push this agenda. (Angel,S. and D.L Civoc, 2005)

The inevitable growth of developing-country cities and their peri-urban surroundings, demands a coordinated and proactive approach. Within the overall framework, there must be a new set of realistic, equitable and enforceable regulatory regimes. In this process, care should be taken not to disturb sensitive lands and watersheds. Provisions for land, infrastructure and services for the poor should be a key concern. The local population should be involved in any discussion of future growth in order to guarantee people's rights while increasing the success rate of planning efforts. (WRI, 1996)

2.5. Urbanization and Change of livelihood

It is an established fact that the urbanization process brings about changes in the way of life of people. The change takes place in all socio-economic and cultural lives of people. (Andargachew, 1992)

The loss of land from farming, because of urban expansion, pushed peoples out of farm. The phenomenon is directly attributed to change in property rights. (Roth, 1996) Change in property right causes land less ness, which is a result of either the loss of land for housing, as the city sprawl out ward, or it may be a result of environmental damage. (Daniel, M. et al, 1999)
Such phenomenon, land less ness, made its impact on livelihoods in the peri-urban area. In other word land lass ness causes loss of agricultural livelihood (Roth, 1996).

In summery urban expansion results in change of property right which bring land less ness. Landlessness is accompanied by loss of agricultural livelihood.

2.6. Livelihood

Livelihood can be defined as the totality of means by which people get by over time. Lautze et al (2003) and Masfield (2001) defines livelihood as the activities, the assets and access that together determine the living gained by an individual or household.

The most frequently used definition of livelihoods is chamber and Conway's definition:

> *"A livelihood comprises the capability, assets and activities required for a means of living"* (Chambers and Conway, 1992, cited in CHF, 2003)

All definitions indicate means of living, which can be achieved through activities using the available assets. Therefore, livelihood can also be defined as a means of survival, which can be achieved through combining different assets with different strategies to get livelihood outputs under certain environment.

2.6.1. Livelihood Assets

There are five core assets or capitals which households build their livelihood. (IDS, 1998; Carney 1998; DFID, 2000, DFID, 1999)

These are:

a. *Human capital*: Represents the skills, knowledge, motivation and ability to labor and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies.

b. *Natural capital:* Represents the natural resource stock, such as land, water, forests and minerals, from which resource flow and services use full for livelihoods are derived.
c. *Financial capital:* Denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. It includes savings and credit, remittance and other liquid assets.
d. *Social capital:* Represents the social resources up on which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objectives. These are social networks, relationships, shared values trust and culture.
e. *Physical capital*: Comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods. These assets divided in to two: household level assets and community level assets. The household level asset includes holding of livestock, machineries, farm and off farm equipments, seeds and fertilizers, etc. The community level asset includes roads, buildings etc.

2.6.2 Livelihood Strategies

The term livelihood strategies is used to indicate the range and combination of activities and choice that people undertake in order to achieve their livelihood objectives (Carney, 1998).

There are different ways of categorizing household livelihood strategies and income sources. Income sources can be categorized as those activities that are natural resources based activities and non natural resource based activities. (Ellis, 1998) Others categorize household income sources as farm incomes, off farm income, non-farm income and remittance income from migratory labor. (Scoones. W, 2002)

2.6.3. Livelihood Analysis

The key question to be asked in any analysis of sustainable livelihood is; in a given particular context; policy setting, politics, history, agro ecology and socio-economic conditions what combination of livelihood assets result in the ability to follow what combination of livelihood strategy with what out comes? (IDS, 1998)

Livelihood analysis seeks to understand the fact that lie behind people's choice of livelihood strategy. (DFID, 1999). Livelihood analysis also shows how the different livelihood strategies of the household relate to each other, it recognizes that poor people simultaneously undertake a range of different activities and seek to achieve range of livelihood out comes (Masfield, 2001). There are various ways of undertaking livelihood analysis to understand household livelihood diversity. Marry (2001) grouped the approaches in to three categories:

1. *Circumspective approach:* Refers to understanding livelihood diversity at a moment of time.
2. *Retrospective approach:* Refers to understanding livelihood change over time.
3. *Prospective approach:* Refers to the analysis of effects of policies; a commitment to change mind set amongst government officials, planners, donors, NGOs etc, the development of specific rationales for intervention at various levels and procedures for monitoring and evaluation.

CHAPTER THREE

GROWTH OF THE TOWN

This chapter deals with growth of the town since before Italians occupation. The first part is about historical background of the town. This part of the chapter is presented based on primary data gathered from in depth interview with elders, who have lived in the town since Italians.

The second part of the chapter deals with population growth of the town since Italian. Interview with old people, office documents from kebele and municipality, OBPED statistical abstract and CSA publications are the sources of data.

The third part of the chapter is about economic growth of the town since Italian. Interview with elders and municipality documents are sources of data for this part.

The fourth part is about spatial extent of built up area of the town since Italian. To present this part, aerial and Satellite photos are used. 1972 and 1994 aerial photos and 2007 Satellite image are the sources of data used to show the extent of built up urban areas in different time intervals.
The last part of this chapter is about planning and nature of the expansion of the town. Interview with planners, review of municipal five-year report and personal observation are sources of data for this part.

3.1 Historical Overview

Probably, at the beginning of 20thc few peoples, not more than 100, had been living in the town. These peoples migrated to the town from different parts of the country. The Amharas, from Merhabete, and the Oromos, from different parts of the country were the first settlers in this area.

On his way to Jimma, Emperor Minillik II asked the name of the place and the people told him that the place had not had a name. Then he named it *"Alamgena"*. Then the name *"Alamgena"* becomes the name of the place. *"Alamgena"*, is the Amharic word, which literally means yet not developed.

The location of the town, presence of Empress Mennen's silo and Italian occupation has contributed a lot for growth of the town. Since the place is located along Addis Ababa Jimma road, traders who come from and go to Jimma use the place as a bulk break point. The Empress had brought peoples who guard her silo. The Italian during their occupation had built prison and weapon storage at the entry of the town, *"kentery"*. Following the construction of the prison, many people migrated to this place in search of their relatives, who are prisoners of Italian. All these situations contributed to the growth of the town.

After Italian left Ethiopia, the weapon store and the prison changed into police station and latter administration office for Alamgena wereda. Alamgena, then become the capital of Alamgena wereda. During Emperor Hailesilase regime, royal families owned the land.

After the fall of the regime, the town has administered under shewa province and the wereda renamed as Awraja. The wereda capital had been shifted to sebeta town and as a result, Alamgena town became special kebele administered under Sebeta municipality.

After Derg, though municipal administration continues as it was, some administrational reforms have been carried out. The name of Awraja changed in to Wereda with the same capital and Alamgena kebele became first kebele 01 then kebele 02.

3.2. Population Growth of the Town

Thriving back to early history of the town, the population of the Alamgena was small, not more than 100 people. During the time of Hailesilase, the population had shown sharp increment. The construction of Empress Mennen's silo and the Italian occupation was the main forces that attracted people to the town. In the same period, the establishment of ETCA offices, garage and camp has also contributed to the increase of the town's population.

Until the first national population and housing census of 1984, the town's exact number of population was not known. The 1984 national population and housing census result for Shewa province shows that the number of population of Alemgena town was 2786, of which 1317 are males and the rest were females. (CSA, 1984)

The second national population and housing census of 1994 result for Oromiya region shows that the number of population of Alamgena town was 4654; of which Males were 2197 and females were 2457. The computed annual growth rate between the two censuses, a ten yeas growth rate, was 5.53 %. (CSA, 1994) The percentage change between the two censuses was 40.07%. The growth rate of the town's population was higher than the national growth rate.

From the census result, it can be concluded that migration is the major responsible factor for such high growth rate. The 1994 population and housing census result shows that out of the total population migrants were 2124, which is 45.6% of the total population. Of which 1281 are from other urban areas and 843 are from rural areas. Urban to urban migration accounts 60.3% of all migration to the town. The proximity of the town to Addis Ababa is the reason for such high rate of urban to urban migration.

Based on its growth rate, population of the town has calculated to be 6250 in 2000 (OBPED, 2000). The percentage change between 1994 and 2000, which is a 6 years interval, is 25.54%. However, to made comparison between the two censuses and between 1994 and 2000 population percentage changes, the six-year population percentage change between the two censuses need to calculate. The six-year percentage population growth was 24.04%. There is a slight percentage increment between the two time intervals, 1984-1994 and 1994-2000.

Since its foundation, the town's population has been growing with different rate of change over time. The highest growth was recorded after 2000. According to Sebeta municipality social affairs office population record, the population of the town is 15265 in 2007. The population percentage change between 2000 and 2007 is 59.05 %, which is more than half of the base year population. Preparation of land for residential purpose in the town along with other factors is the main pooling factor of population to the town since 2003.

In general, since the establishment of the town, the population keeps on growing. It is an established fact that as population grows demand for land also increases. In order to meet this demand the town has physically expanded to the periphery.

3.3 Growth of the Town in terms of Change of Economic Activity

Transformation of land uses from rural to urban will always accompanied by transformation of the dominant economic activity. The natural resource base activities, such as agriculture, changed to non–natural resource base activities, industry and services.

Thriving back to early history of the town, probably during Imperial period, there was ethnic based labor division. The Amharas were wavers and artesian while the Oromos were farmers. The Gurages were merchants.

The growth of the town's population results in land use segregation. The center became residence and commercial sites while the surrounding periphery became farmland.

Along with introduction of economic sectors, the labor division in the town has grown. Establishments of ETCA in Alamgena town results in introduction of new labor division; government employers have arrived in the town. Construction of Alamgena primary and junior secondary school has also created new labor division to the town; teachers added to the existing labor division. The workers in both labor divisions who came to be employed in the town are from different ethnic backgrounds. As the economic sectors increased from time to time, ethnic based labor division has became less important.

Following change of economic order of the country from command economy to market economy, private investors began to flow to the town.
The phenomenon accompanied by existence of additional labor division in the town. The position of the town and government attitude towards investment paves the way to growth of private investors in the town. Currently, there are 79 industries registered in the town. Among these 22 are operating and 3 are under construction the rest are not yet operational.

In general, from economic history of the town, growths of economic sectors were accompanied by growth of labor division over time. Currently, industry workers, government employers, merchants and service providers such as transport, hotels and recreation centers are the existing labor division in the town.

3.4 Spatial Extent of Urban Built up Area

Any urban centers pass through different stages of growth, ranging from Tukul settlement to mega cities with change of their size and shapes.
The urban built up area of Alamgena is growing from time to time. In early time, probably 1935, it was looks like a village. As time passes gradually, the spatial extent of the built up area has expanded horizontally towards the periphery. As can be seen from the Map 1 the total urban built up area was 124.9 hectares in 1972. The expansion follows the main road towards Addis Ababa direction.

The total built up area has increased to 450.4 hectares in 1994. The expansion in this time was not only towards Addis Ababa direction, it has also goes in to the rural areas, which are situated at left and right sides of the main road (Map 1).

The expansion has continues reaching its peak in 2003, where the expansion plan, which is prepared by BOWUD, provides additional land for urban use. The plan has incorporated 646.9 hectares of land to urban use. Currently total area of the town, including the expansion sites is 1355.2 hectares. (See Map below)

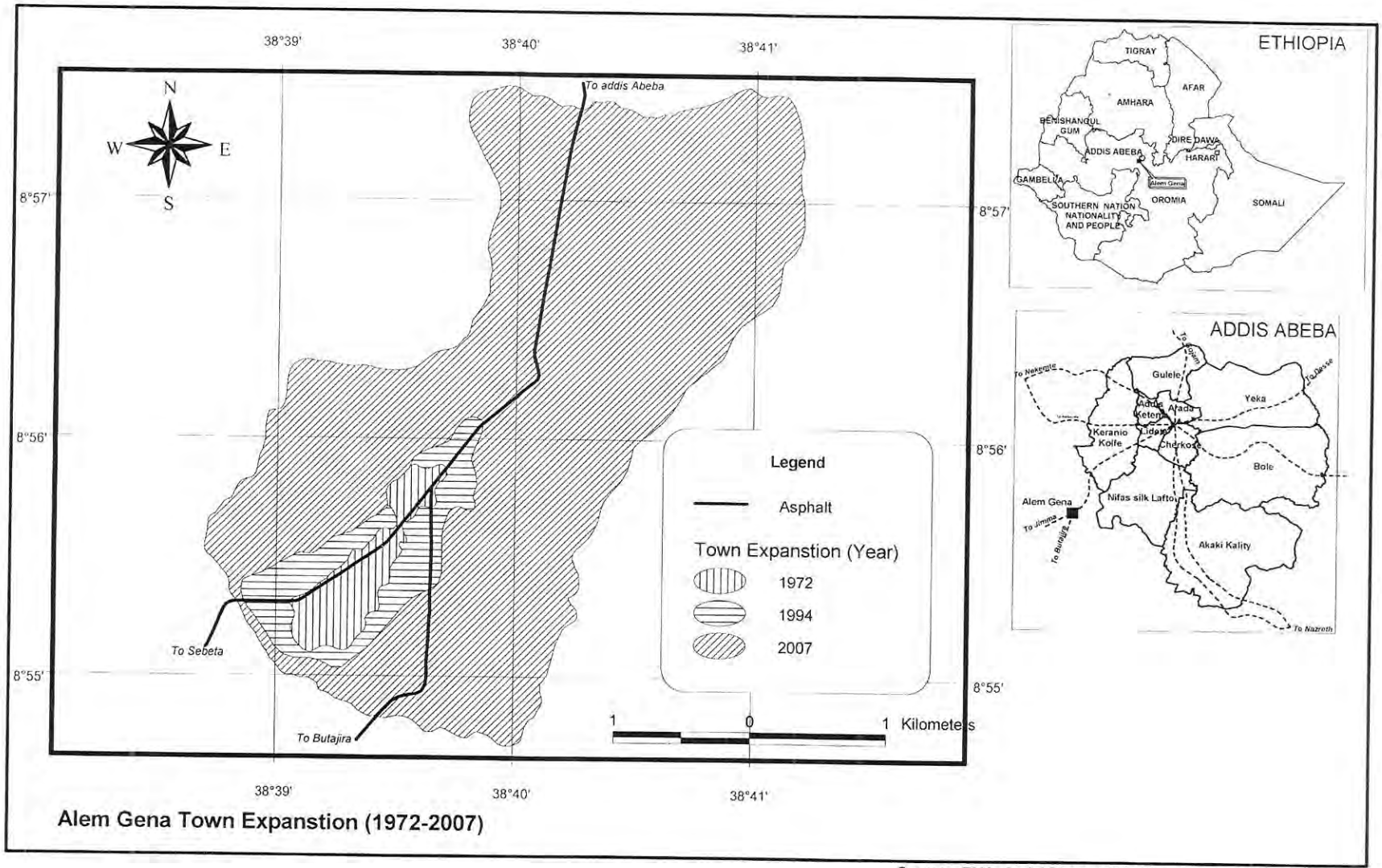
During these three time intervals, as the town expands, land use changes are observed. Agricultural land uses, Residential land uses, industrial land uses and others are the observed land use changes. (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1 Alemgena Town Land Cover/Use (1972-2007).

	Years		
Land cover/use	1972	1994	2007
Residential	112.83	450.4	1102.06
Agricultural	1230.3	892.73	3.76
Industrial	-	-	223.6
Others*	12.07	12.07	25.76

*Church, Mosques, Government organizations and school.

Even though, Bourne, L.S (1971) urban land use succession matrix is essential to show the town's land succession, it is difficult to show it with the available data. However, other researchers will do it to show land use succession of the town.



Alem Gena Town Expanstion (1972-2007)

Source:- EMA, Aerial Photo,1972,1994 and Google earth 2007

3.5 Planning and Expansion in Alamgena Town.

3.5.1 Planning

The town has got its first plan in 1998 prepared by BOWUD. The plan was prepared with the objective of proper utilization of the available land. According to the plan, land use of the town has been sub divided into residential land use, urban agricultural land use, industrial land use, service land uses and open spaces.

Many factors have contributed to the failure of the plan. According to BOWUD planners' team, the rural Wereda administrators land allocation system, development of squatter settlements along the main road around Kerabu and the formation of elongated shape of the town are the major problems observed in the area. To overcome these problems, BOWUD planners revised the existing plan of the town. Accordingly, a 10-year development plan with Welete corridor was prepared in 2002. Proper management of the available land, reshaping the elongated shape of the town and protecting squatter development was the objectives of preparing the revised plan of the town.

The plan has provided 646.9 hectares of land for urban use from the surrounding rural areas. Out of these, 423.3 hectares are for residential land use and 223.6 hectares are for industrial land uses. The industrial land use areas located at Daleti and Kerabu, which are 88.1 hectares and 135.5 hectares respectively. (Annex 2)

According to the plan, the land uses have divided into three. Residential and commercial land uses, which is found at the right side of the main road as one comes from Addis Ababa and the previous built up areas. The second type is industrial land use that exists at the left side of residential and commercial site and at Butajira road. The third type is urban agriculture and open spaces.

3.5.2 Nature of the Expansion

The nature of expansion of Alamgena town has two characteristics, demand driven expansion and supply driven expansion. Expansion before 2002 characterized by demand driven expansion and expansion after 2002 is characterized by supply driven expansion.

3.5.2.1 Expansion before 2002: Demand Driven

The nature of expansion before 2002 was because of the increase in land demand. Land demand in the town is a function of population growth, which is highly affected by the town's proximity to Addis Ababa and establishment of different government and private organizations. It is an established fact that land is a fixed resource that cannot increase or decrease. In order to meet the demand, pushing the town's boundary towards its periphery is the available solution. Such trend of the expansion has leads to the conclusion that expansion before 2002 is a result of increase in land demand in the town.

3.5.2.2. Expansion after 2002: Supply Driven

Revision of the 1998 plan is the cause for expansion of Alamgena town after 2002. With the objectives of compacting shape of the town, controlling spontaneous urban sprawl and squatter development, BOWUD planners have provided additional urban land through incorporating the surrounding farmlands into urban land uses. Following land supply, people are attracted to area. In other word, land supply attracts demand.

Table 3.2 Municipal Land supply by Function

Year	Supplied land by use type				
	Residential Land (M^2)	Commercial Land (M^2)	Industrial Land(M^2)	Service and other land use(M^2)	Total
2001	14200	10000	17565	Not available	44865
2002	7200	12500	119669	105000	244369
2003	141000	25027	193524	16000	375551
2004	226600	13905	432220	56000	728725
2005	4666920	12185	44529	37650	561284
Total	855920	73617	807507	214650	1951794

Source: Five-year report of the municipality

From the above Table, 85.59 hectares of land allocated to residential land uses and 111.29 hectares has been given for commercial, industrial and other uses during 2001- 2005.

More over, according to interviewed 5 investors, the attractive land lease price and land supply pull them to invest in the town. Additionally, all 50 interviewed new comers said they are attracted by land supply of the municipality. Therefore, one can say that land supply causes expansion Alamgena town.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS OF THE FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the impact of Alamgena town expansion on the livelihood of per urban farming communities. Expansion after 2002 has been done through expropriation of land from the farmers. In order to analyze the consequence of expansion on farmers' livelihood, different methodological triangulation has been used. Surveying, key informant in depth interview, focus group discussion and personal observation are the methods employed.

The first part of this chapter is about general background of the respondents. It briefly explains physical and socio economic background of the study sties. The second part is about implementation of land expropriation and reaction of farmers towards implementation of land expropriation Program. The third part is about compensation payment process and decision about the amount to be paid. Infrastructure allotment and Farmers' attitude towards the benefits is included in this part of the chapter.

The fourth part deals with the impact of expansion on the livelihood of the farmers. Here more emphasis is given to assets of the farmers. Social and Environmental impact of expansion is analyzed in this part. The last part of the chapter deals with farmers' coping mechanism and the problem they face while they are adapting urban ways of life.

4.1 General background of the respondents

Before analyzing the findings, it is essential to introduce physical and socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents. The following discussion is about the general backgrounds of the respondents.

4.1.1. Physical backgrounds of the study sites.

As mentioned in methodological part the expansion sites are three: two industrial land use sties and one residential land use site. For this study purpose one industrial site, Kerabu site, and the residential site are selected.

Physical setting of the industrial land use site looks like nucleated rural settlement type. At the front side of their resident, towards the main road, their farmland was existed before expropriation. At the back of their village, irrigation farmland is found. Vegetable like carrot, onion, cabbages and other vegetables are products of the area. Under ground water is the source of irrigation water. They dig a deep pond, with a minimum depth of 10 meter to find water. After they finish digging the ponds, they construct wooden wall along the inner sides of the pond for protection of soil slide. At its mouth, the pond is protected with fences. Except drinking, the water is used for domestic consumption. A road that connects their irrigation land with the main road, which passes through their residence, is available.

The physical setting of residential site is different from industrial site. Before expansion, farmers were living in a form of deconcentrate rural settlement. Their farmlands, which were used for cereal production, were found immediately after farmers's residence. However, after land expropriation, these farmers totally became urbanized.

4.1.2. Socio–Economic Background

Table 4.1 Socio Economic Background of the Respondents

Variables		Industrial site		Residential site	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Sex	Male	68	86.8	29	78.4
	Female	11	13.9	8	21.6
Age	<30	2	2.8	1	2.7
	30-40	16	20.3	9	24.3
	41-50	26	32.9	11	29.7
	>50	35	44.3	16	43.2
Marriage	Single	-	-	2	5.4
	Married	75	94.9	29	78.4
	Divorced	-		1	2.7
	Widowed	4	5.0	5	13.5
Family size	<5	4	2.1	10	2.7
	5-10	60	75.9	21	56.8
	>10	15	19.0	6	16.2
Place of birth	In Alamgena	75	94.9	36	97.3
	Out of Alamgena	4	5.1	1	2.7
Educational Back ground	Illiterate	36	45.6	17	45.9
	Read and write	13	16.5	7	18.9
	1-6	10	12.7	7	18.9
	7-8	15	19.0	1	2.7
	9-12	5	6.3	3	8.1
	12+	-		2	5.4
Job	Daily labor	7	8.9	18	48.6
	Private	29	36.7	7	18.9
	Public employ	-		7	18.9
	Private small industry employ	4	5.0	1	2.7
	House wife	3	3.8	2	5.4
	Irrigation farm	32	40.5	2	5.4
	No job	4	5.0	-	
Year of land expropriation (Ethiopian calendar)	Before 1994	-		3	8.1
	Between1994-1996	77	97.5	34	91.9
	After 1996	2	2.5	-	-

Socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents are presented in Table 4.1. Out of the total 79 selected respondents, 68 males and 11 females Re found in the industrial site. The figure for residential site shows that out of the total 37 selected respondents, 78.4% are male and 21.6% are female.

From the age data, in industrial site 26 respondents are aged between 41-50 years old. Thirty-five are above 50 years old. Respondents who are between 30 and 40 years old are 16 and the remaining 2 are below 30 years old. From the figures, the majority of the respondents (44.3%) are above 50 years old.

In residential site, only one respondent is aged below 30 years old. Respondents whose age is above 50 years old are 43.2 % of the total respondents. Those respondents whose age is between 30 and 40 are 24.3%. The remaining 29.7% are aged between 41 and 50 years.
As the data shows, from both sites the majority of the respondents are above 50 years old.

All, except four, respondents in the industrial site are married. In residential site, though large proportion of the respondent are married (78.4%), there are singles, divorced and widowed. Singles are 5.4% where as 2.7 are divorced. The remaining 13.5% are widowed.

Family size of the respondents, from both sites, ranges between 2 to 14. On average, a household has 7 family members in industrial site and 5 family members in residential site.

Except four respondents, in industrial site none are migrants. Only one respondent from residential site is immigrant to the town.

Educational background data of the respondents shows that in industrial site, most of them are not grade 12 completes. Only 6.3% of the respondents

are able to attend high school level education. The majority of the respondents (45.6%) are illiterates.

In residential site though majority of the respondents (45.9%) are illiterate, there are few respondents who attend above grade 12 (5.4%). Therefore, in both site many of the respondents are illiterate.

Regarding their social relation, according to key informants, in industrial site farmers have strong relation among themselves. All are relatives to each other. They are related to each other by either marriage or blood. In the residential site, the social relation is limited to social institutions like iddir, equb, senbete and neighborhood.

Economic background of the respondents shows that all, except four, respondents in both sites are doing income generating jobs. In industrial site, farming (vegetable production) is the dominant economic activity. About 40.5% of the respondents are engaged on it. In residential site, daily labor is the dominant economic activity; for about 48.8% of the respondents are engaged in it.

4.2 Implementation of land Expropriation and Farmers Response

A year after the revision of 1998 plan of the town, in 2003, land expropriation in industrial site reaches its peak. Out of the total respondents in this site, 36.7% had lost their land in this year. Two year after the revision of the 1998 plan of the town, 2004 land expropriation in residential site reaches its peak where 89.2% of the respondent has lost their land.

4.2.1 Implementation Stage

The farmers were not aware of the expansion program until their land is expropriated. Out of the total selected sample respondents from residential site, 94.6% said that they did not know about the expansion program until their land was expropriated. In industrial site, out of the total 79

respondents 97.5% did not know about land expropriation until their land was expropriated. (Table 4.2)

Table 4.2 Awareness of Farmers about Urban Expansion before Their Land Expropriated.

	Residential site		Industrial site	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	5.4	2	2.5
No	35	94.6	77	97.5
Total	37	100	79	100

One of my key informants has told me "When I saw people measuring my farmland, I approached them and asked what they were doing on my land. They told me that they came from municipality to expropriate my land. I opposed them, but nobody was willing to give me attention".

Table 4.3 shows farmers pre awareness and their response to the government. Ninety two point two percent of the respondents from industrial site answered that they did not get enough time to prepare themselves before expropriation of their land. Among these respondents, 40 (54.8) are those who refused to give their land at the required time. Thirty-three respondents (45.2%) left their land with out objection. Similarly, the data from residential site shows that 86.5% of the total respondents answered that they did not get enough time to prepare themselves before expropriation of their land. Among these farmers, none of them has negotiated with the government for additional time. Twenty-two of them (68.8%) refused to handover their land at the required time and the remained 10 respondents (31.25%) leave their land with out objection.

Many of key informants and discussants of focus group said that giving out their land at the time set by the government without objection does not

mean that they are happy and accept land expropriation but it is because of their limited power to resist the government action.

Table 4.3. Farmers who did not get enough time to prepare themselves before expropriation of their lands and there response.

Sites	Farmers who did not get enough time before expropriation of their lands		Farmers, who did not get enough time, respondents			
			Refused to leave their land at the required time.		Leave their land without objection	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Industrial site	73	92.2	40	54.8	33	45.2
Residential site	32	86.5	22	68.8	10	31.25

From the above data, one understands that there was no consultation with the farmers on implementation. This approach of the government paves the way for farmers' apprise. As shown in Table 4.3, majority of the farmers did not leave their land as requested by the government.

In order to implement the program, government takes forceful measure against farmers who refused to leave their land. A key informant from municipality has informed that if the farmers were not convinced to leave the land, the implementers would use force. More over, the respondent farmers have also witnessed the forced implementation of the program. All key informants and all attendants of focus group discussion have mentioned that they could even not speak in front of officials about their right while their land is expropriated. Farmers were put in jail for opposing land expropriation.

The survey result, presented in Table 4.4, also shows the forceful implementation land expropriation.

Table 4.4 Farmers response towards expropriation of their land.

	Sites			
	Industrial site		Residential site	
	F	%	F	%
Accept with out objection	2	2.5	3	8.1
Resisted and forced to leave my land	75	94.9	13	35.1
First resisted them convinced to level my land	2	2.5	21	56.8

In the industrial site out of the total 79 respondents, only two accept expropriation of their land without objection. The majority of the respondents (94.9 %) are those who resisted and forced to leave their land.

In the residential site, out of the total 37 respondents, only three accept expropriation of their land. The majority (56.8%) of the respondents first resisted and then convinced to leave their land. The remaining 35.1% are those who resisted until they are forced to leave their land. These responses of the farmers indicate how the implementation was forceful.

4.2.2 Farmers response

The measures taken by the government created hostility towards government officials. Farmers expressed their hostility towards the government in different words. The industrial site focus group discussion speakers has pointed out that "all government policies at higher level is good but when it comes to lower level implementers, like municipality, is really offensive". This expression tells us how the farmers develop hostility towards government officials who are working at lower level.

During focus group discussion with eleven farmers from industrial site, they express their disappointment by saying "Look my hair; it was black like

yours before I lost my land but now it became white this is because of my land." As I observe all of them except one person have white hair.

These expressions indicate how implementation of the expansion program was offensive for the farmers. As presented in Table 4.5, the farmers inconvenience was not on expansion program but they are against the way the government implement it.

Out of the total 37 sampled households from residential site, 40.5% agree with the expansion program. Twenty four point three percent of the respondents did not support the expansion program while 38% of the total 79 respondents from industrial site agree with the expansion program. Twenty six point six percent of the respondents are those who disagree with the program. Thirty five point one percent of the respondents from residential site and 35.4% of the respondents from industrial site neither agree nor disagree with the expansion program. Their neutrality is emanated from their dissatisfaction.

Table 4.5 Farmers' attitude towards expansion

Sites	Agree		Disagree		Indifferent	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Industrial site	30	38.0	21	26.6	28	35.4
Residential site	15	40.5	9	24.3	13	35.1

In conclusion, since implementation of urban expansion program in Alamgena town was not preceded by consultation with the farmers, it results in confrontation with farmers. The farmers' resistance leads to forced implementation of land expropriation, which again creates hostility towards government officials.

These observations coincide with Scudder and Colson's (1982) model of successful resettlement project at site preparation stage. The model states

that at initial stage of site preparation, respect and regard for the interest of project-affected peoples (farmers) is less. More attention is given for the sake of advancing the interest of investors. This action of the government will lead to the creation of a period of stress and hostility towards government and its officials by the farmers.

4.3 Compensation and Allotment of Benefits to the Farmers

4.3.1 Compensation Payment Processes

Office of the president of ONRS wrote a letter to OBWUD on October 3, 1997 about compensation to be paid for farmers whose land to be expropriated for investments. According to the letter, the base for estimation is agricultural productivity of the land in monetary values. Therefore, the base for calculating the amount of compensation was the amount of income disconnected due to land expropriation. Based on this, compensation amount was computed by taking the precedent 5 years average production harvested from the land and multiplying by 10 (year factor).

Five year after the letter, 2002, executive council of the region decided to reduce the year factor from 10 to 5. The reason for reducing the year factor was it amounts the compensation cost beyond payment capacity of the government.

In 2005, FDRE has issued proclamation No. 455/2005 to guide the expropriation of land holdings for public purposes and payment of compensation. Part 3 of the proclamation has set the bases for amount of compensation payment for land expropriation. The bases are; current repayment cost of the properties, which are lost due to expropriation, cost incurred for the improvements made to the land and other elements such as cost of removal, transportation cost for properties, reconstruction cost, which will relocate, and income discontinued due to expropriation. The proclamation empowers regions to issue directives for the proper

implementation of this proclamation. Weredas and urban administrators are responsible for determining types of compensation, valuation of properties and compliance of landholders handling.

In 2006, the executive council of ONRS has revised the compensation payment in accordance with the amendments of proclamation No. 455/2005. They change year factor from 5 year to 10 year and consider properties situated on the land and improvements made to the land by the landholders.

In practice, the municipality has considered only the disconnected income earned from the land. The compensation payment before September 2006 was based on 5-year production. The amount of many paid for the farmers were 0.70 birr per one meter square. The compensation did not consider any property on the land and improvement made to the land by the landholder. As key informants from both industrial and residential sites inform, thought the government took properties on the land, they were not paid any compensation for the property.

Compensation after September 2006 is computed based on 10 years year factor that increased compensation per meter square from 0.70 birr to 5.50 birr. Still the compensation did not consider properties on the land and improvement made to the land by the landholders.

The implementation and the ONRS's revised bases for calculation of compensation amounts mismatch. The elements in the revised issue include properties on land and improvement made to the land. However, in practice no farmer has got compensation for the properties lost.

There is also a mismatch between proclamation No 455/2005 and revised compensation payment criteria of ONRS in 2006. ONRS's revised compensation payment criteria consider only amount of income

disconnected because of expropriation, properties on the land and improvement made to the land by the landholders.

In general, it can be concluded that as the proclamation goes down steps towards implementers, more amendments have been omitted.

4.3.2 Promised and Obtained Benefits

The benefits promised to and obtained by the farmers have been classified in to three: money, private infrastructure and communal infrastructure. Electric, water and telephone are private infrastructure and road, school health institution and market are communal infrastructure.

As the survey result shows, 94.6% of the respondents from residential site proved that the government has promised to give money compensation, housing plot, urban services, job opportunity and training. Among the promises majority of farmers (73%) got only money compensation, 13.5% of got nothing.

In the industrial site almost all respondents, 97.5%, have witnessed that the governm nt has promised to give money compensation, housing plot, urban services, job opportunity and training. However, the fulfilled promises, as majority of the respondents (65.8%) answered, were only money compensation. Thirty four point two percent of the respondents got nothing. All respondents got housing plot for themselves. In fact, 11 farmers from industrial site and some other farmers who refused to take what they called "unfair" money did not get compensation.

Regarding infrastructures, from the field observation road connected to the main road, electric, pipe water and telephone delivered to the residential site. In industrial site except for industries, these urban services are not provided to the farmers. The available urban infrastructures are not the result of expansion but farmers have brought it to their village by themselves before expansion. The focus group discussion shows that they

have constructed a tertiary road by their own labor and they have brought electricity by their own money before the implementation of the expansion.

From the survey result, (Table 4.6) 64.9% of respondents from residential site have answered that they obtained electric, pipe water and telephone for their house. In industrial site, only 12.7% of the total respondents answer as they have got electric, water and telephone for their house.

Ninety seven point two percent of the respondents in residential site said that they have got communal infrastructures like school and road. From industrial site, 16.5% of the total 79 respondents are those who witnessed as they have got road and school.

The aforementioned data tells that the farmers in residential site have benefited more with communal infrastructures than farmers from industrial site. Regarding the private infrastructure, it is same as to the communal infrastructure where by residential site farmers are benefited more than those in the industrial site.

Out of 50 interviewed new comers, 82% responded that they offered jobs for the farmers and all the 5 interviewed investors answered that they gave job opportunity for the farmers who are able to compete.

Table 4.6 Benefits farmers got because of expansion.

	Sites			
Benefits	Industrial site		Residential site	
	F	%	F	%
Electric, water telephone	10	12.7	24	64.9
Clinic and market	1	1.3	2	5.4
Road and school	13	16.5	36	97.2
Money compensation	52	65.3	27	73.5
Nothing	27	34.2	5	13.5

4.3.3 Farmers Attitude towards the Benefits Obtained

As presented in Table 4.7 Majority of farmers (96.2%) from industrial site were not happy with the benefit they earned. Only 1.3% of the respondents are happy with some of the benefit and the remaining 2.5% happy with all the benefits they received. The same is true for residential site. Majority (56.8%) of the total respondents are not happy with the benefits they obtained. Only 2.7% of the respondents are happy with it. The remaining 30.5% are happy with some of the benefits. The data implies that the benefit allotted to the farmers were disappointing.

Table 4.7 Farmers' happiness with the benefits they have obtained.

Industrial site						Residential site					
All		Some		None		All		Some		None	
F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
2	2.5	1	1.3	76	96.1	1	2.7	15	30.5	21	56.8

As presented in Table 4.8, in industrial site, 75.9% of the total respondents are highly dissatisfied and discouraged with what they got. Only 2.5% are satisfied with the benefit. In residential site, 51.4 % of the total respondents are dissatisfied with the benefits they obtained and 24.3% are highly dissatisfied and discouraged.

Table 4.8 Farmers feeling about the benefit they obtained.

	Sites			
Feeling about the benefit	Industrial site		Residential site	
	F	%	F	%
Satisfied	2	2.5	1	2.7
Dissatisfied	12	15.2	19	51.4
Highly dissatisfied and discouraged	60	75.9	9	24.3
Indifferent	2	2.5	7	18.9
Non response	3	3.8	1	2.7

Both tables (Table 4.7 and Table 4.8) show that respondent in industrial site are more dissatisfied than respondents in residential site. From my personal observation, respondents from industrial site are more offended when they are talking about the issue of land expropriation. Most of them are angry when they express their feeling towards the benefits. Though respondent in residential site are dissatisfied with the benefit they got, I did not see any person who is very angry and offended.

In residential site, out of the total 28 dissatisfied respondents, only 8 (28.6%) respondents applied their dissatisfaction to the concerned government body. In industrial site, out of the total 72 dissatisfied respondents, 54 (75%) of the respondents applied their dissatisfaction to the concerned government body. Of these 8 complaints in residential site, 7 (87.5%) have got disappointing answer from the government officials. In industrial site out of the total 54 applicants, 47 (87%) have got disappointing answer.

From the data, one understands that the benefits allotted to the farmers were not in favor of farmers' interest. The government way of handling compliance shows how the farmers were marginalized and get little attention from the government.

4.4 Impact of expansion on the livelihood of Farmers

Before analyzing the impact of urban expansion on livelihood of farmers, it is important to analyze their economic status before expansion.

4.4.1. Economic Status of the Farmer before Expansion.

Since rural livelihood is more dependent on land, analyzing farmers land holding get priority in this study.

In industrial site, there were 226 hectares of land holding under 79 selected sample households. In average each households had 2.86 hectares of land

holding. The maximum land holding size for one household was 8 hectares. Two households had held the maximum amount of land for each. There was no land holding less than 1 hector for a household. Many of the respondents (26.6%) had 3 hectares of land holding.

In residential site, there was a total 77.4 hectares of land holdings under 37 selected sampled households. The average holding size of one household was 2.09 hectares and the maximum holding size was 5 hectares. Two households had held the maximum amounts of land for each. No household had less than 0.5 hectare of land. Seven farmers had 1.5 hectares of land holding for each.

For comparison, the average holding size in residential site is lesser than industrial site average holding size by 0.77 hectare (26.9 %) of land. The maximum holding size in industrial site was 8 hectares while in residential site it was 5 hectares. The minimum size of land holding by a farm household in industrial site was 1 hectare and in residential site, it is lesser by 0.5 hectare (50 %). The data in general shows that a farm household in industrial site held more land than the residential site.

Analysis of farmers' assets such as domestic animals, permanent plants and number of houses comes next to land holding analysis.

There were 2053 domestic animals in industrial site owned by 79 selected sample households. Among these, livestock were 965, poultries were 969 and pack animals were 119. On average, a household has 12 livestock and 1 pack animal. The maximum number of livestock owned by a household was 50 and pack animal was 4. Two households had 50 livestock each and 8 households had 4 pack animals each. Forty-three households had no pack animals. No household had less than 5 livestock.

In the residential site, the total numbers of domestic animals owned by 37 selected sample households were 1386. Of these, livestock were 520, pack

animals were 84 and the remaining 782 were poultries. On average, a household had 14 livestock and 2 pack animals. The maximum number of livestock owned by a household was 85 and the maximum number of pack animals owned by a household was 6. Out of the total sampled households, one household had 85 livestock and another one had 6 pack animals. The minimum amount of livestock owned by a household was 2. Sixteen households had no pack animal.

As can be seen from the above data presentation average livestock owned by a household is higher by 14.3% in residential site than the industrial site. Average pack animal owned by a household in residential site was higher by 50% than the industrial site. In the residential site, maximum number of livestock owned by a household was higher by 35 livestock (41.2%) than the industrial site. The comparison on maximum number of pack animals owned by one household shows that in residential site it was higher by 33.3% than the industrial site.

Totally 952674 permanent plants were owned by sampled households in industrial site. On average, a household had 12059 permanent plants. The maximum number of permanent plants owned by one household was 100000 (8 households had for each). The minimum number of permanent plants owned by a household was 2.

In residential site, there were total of 49924 permanent plants owned by 37 households. On average, each household has 1349 permanent plants. The maximum amount of permanent plant owned by a household was 10000; where as the minimum amount was 1. Thirteen point five percent of the total respondents had 150 permanent plants each.

The average holding of permanent plant per household was higher in industrial site than the residential site by 11.2%. The maximum amount of

permanent plant owned by a household was also higher in industrial site by 10% than residential site.

In industrial site, all sampled households had a totally of 316 rooms. On average, a household had 4 rooms. Maximum number of room owned by one household was 11 where as the minimum was 1.

The total number of rooms owned by 37 sampled households in residential site was 122. On average, a household had 3 rooms. The maximum number of room owned by one household was 11 where as the minimum was 1.

For comparison, as the data shows, there was more number of rooms in industrial site than the residential site.

The income data of the respondents' shows that three farmers had earned less than 151 birr per month. Twenty-nine respondents had earned 151-500 birr per month. Respondents who earn 501-1000 birr per month were 27. Eight respondents had earned 1001-1500 birr per month and two respondents had earned 1501-2000 birr per month. The remaining 10 respondents had earned more than 2000 birr per month. Three thousand Birr Per month was the maximum amount of income earned per month where as 100 birr were the minimum amount of monthly income earned by the farmers per month.

In residential site, seven respondents had earned 151-500 birr per month. The majority of the respondents (26) had earned 501-1000 birr per month. Three respondents had earned 1001-1500 birr per month. The remaining one respondent has earned more than 2001 birr per month. One thousand five hundred Birr per month was the maximum amount of money earned by a household and the minimum amount of monthly income earned by one household per month was 300 birr.

To generalize, farmers from industrial site were richer than farmers in residential site farmers before land expropriation.

4.4.2 Analysis of Impact of Expansion on Assets of the Farmers

4.4.2.1 Impact on Land Holding

As discussed in chapter 3, the revised plan of the town has provided land for urban use from the surrounding rural area. Implementation of the plan has followed by expropriation of land from farmers holding.

The expansion program resulted in loss of 193.62 hectares of land from 79 selected sample households from industrial site. The total land size left for 79 households is only 32.48 hectares. Following this, the average holding size of a household has declined from 2.86 hectares to 0.41 hectare. This means, on average, one household has lost 2.4 hectares of land. The maximum land holding size has declined by 87.5% and the minimum holding size declined by 98.8%. Sixteen point five percent of the total respondents were left with 0.5 hectares of landholding.

The residential site, 37 selected sample households lost a total of 74.86 hectares of land and were left with 2.54 hectares. The total holding size has declined by 96.7%. The average holding size of one household has also declined from 2.09 hectare to 0.069 hectare, which means that one household in average, has lost 2.02 hectares (96.7% of the previous holding) of land because of urban expansion. The maximum holding size, which was 5 hectare, has declined to 0.5 hectare. The minimum size of land holding has declined by 0.48 hectare (96%). Majority of the respondents (67.6%) are left with 0.05 hectares of land.

Total land holding size in industrial site has declined by 85.6% where as in residential site it declined by 96.7%. The percentage change shows that more land is expropriated from residential site than industrial site.

In average, the residential site farmers lost more land than the industrial site farmers.

The reason for such unequal expropriation of land size, between residential site and industrial site is their geographical location where farmers in industrial site were situated a little farther from the main road than the residential site. The expansion has not yet affects their vegetable productions land it only expropriate their cereal production land. In residential site, all farmers lost all of their land except their home compound. They are totally engulfed by expanding urban area.

4.4.2.2 Impact on Other Assets.

Because of urban expansion, farmers lost their land. The expansion did not directly affect their property but, indirectly, through expropriating their land it affect other farmers' properties.

Table 4.9 presents where farmers' properties, except land, has gone after their land is expropriated. From residential site 83.8% and from industrial site 62% of the total respondents said that they sold their properties. These responses of the farmers indicate how the expansion indirectly affects their properties other than landholding.

Table 4.9 Farmers' Response on where their Property has gone after Land Expropriation.

	Residential site		Industrial site	
	F	%	F	%
Sold	31	83.8	49	62
Consumed	6	16.2	30	38
Total	37	100	79	100

Farmers asset, other than landholding, analyzed in this thesis are their domestic animals, permanent plants and room number.

4.4.2.2.1 Impact on Domestic Animals

The domestic animals in industrial site owned by 79 selected sample households have declined by 81.6%. Currently the total domestic animals left with the farmers are only 377. The average number of livestock owned by one household has declined to 2. Livestock have declined by 83.3%. Following expropriation of their land, 46 respondents were left with no livestock.

The residential site data shows that after expansion the number of domestic animals owned by 37 respondents has declined by 83.3%. They left with 238 domestic animals. The average number of livestock owned by one household has declined by 79%. Each households in average, has left with 3 livestock. Following expropriation of their land, 16 households are left with no livestock. Average number of pack animals owned by one household has declined by 39.2%.

For comparison in industrial site, the total number of domestic animals has declined by 81.6% while in residential site it declined by 83.3%. This means more domestic animals have lost in residential site than industrial site.

4.4.2.2.2 Impact on Permanent Plants

The amount of permanent plants in industrial site owned by 79 respondents, which was 952674, has declined by 95.9% and became 38880. The average amount of permanent plant owned by one household has declined by 51% and becomes 492. Fourteen households left with no permanent plants.

In residential site, the total number of permanent plants owned by 37 sampled households has declined by 99.13% and became 436. The average number of permanent plant owned by a household has also declined by 99.13% and become 12. Twenty-four households left with no permanent

plants. Obviously, from the data, more number of permanent plants are lost in residential site than industrial site.

4.4.2.2.3 Impact on Number of Houses

Among all farmers' assets analyzed above, the impact on number of rooms in the study area is exceptional. Because of urban expansion, all other assets decreased in terms of its quantity. Nevertheless, the room number increased in its quantity.

The total number of rooms owned by 79 respondents, in industrial site, have increased by 25.47% and become 424. The average number of rooms owned by one household has also increased by 25.5% and become 5.
In residential site, number of rooms owned by 37 selected sample households has increased by 40.78% and became 206.The average room number owned by one household has also increased by 45.6% and become six.

In comparison, the residential site sample households have more rooms than the industrial site sample households after expansion.

In conclusion, except room number, all other farmers' assets like land, domestic animals, and permanent plants are affected negatively. The impact is more pronounced in residential site than industrials site.

4.4.3. Impact of Expansion on Farmers' Income

Urban expansion did not directly affect income of the farmers, rather affected it through affecting sources. For majority of the respondents, (96.2%) from industrial site and 94.6% from residential site farming was the only source of income before expansion. Farm activities are very dependent on availability of land. This means if there is no enough land to be cultivated there will be no farm and farm related income.

As has been found out in this study, farmers have lost their land due to urban expansion. The loss of land is followed by loss of agricultural Production. Loss of agricultural productivity means loss of agricultural income. More over, out of the total 79 respondents from industrial site, 77 confirmed the decline in their income. Out of the total 37 respondents from residential site, 26 have confirmed the decline of their income. According to them, lack of farmland, lack of regular income and lack of job are the reasons for the decline of their income. Out of 77 respondents from industrial site, 57.1% responded, lack of farmland is the reason for decline of their income. In addition, out of 26 respondents from residential site, 42.3% responded that the reason for the decline of their income is lack of farmland. Thirteen percent of 77 respondents from industrial site and 15.4% of 26 respondents from residential site have attributed absence of job for the decline of their income. The rest 42.3% of 26 respondents from residential site and 29.9% of 77 respondents from industrial site, reasoned lack of regular income for the decline of their income. (Table 4.10)

Table 4.10 Reason for the decline of income.

Reasons	Residential		Industrial site	
	F	%	F	%
No regular income	11	42.3	23	29.9
No job	4	15.4	10	13.0
No farm land	11	42.3	44	57.1
Total	26	100	77	100

Absence of job and regular income resulted from loss of agricultural land. Therefore, having these premises, change on farmers' income is a result of urban expansion.

In industrial site, there were only three respondents who used to earn less than 151 birr per month before expansion. After expansion, this number reached to 47. Twenty-five respondents earn between 151 and 500 birr per month. Respondents who used to earn between 501 and 1000 before expansion were 27 but this decreased to five after expansion. Respondents

who used to earn between 1000 and 1500 birr per month were eight before expansion and after expansion, this number declined to 1 after expansion. Before expansion, 10 respondents had earned more than 2000 birr per month. After expansion, no respondent earns more than 2000-birr income per month. After expansion, only one respondent can get income between 1501 and 2000. After expansion, the average monthly income of one household has declined by 647.59 Birr per month (70.7% of the previous income). The maximum monthly income earned by one household has also declined by 1000 Birr and minimum amount declined by 100 Birr. Because of expansion, 2.5% of the total respondents have no income at all currently.

In the residential site, no respondent used to earn less than 151 birr per month before expansion. After expansion, 17 respondents are earning less than 151 birr per month. Respondents who earned between 151 and 500 birr per month were seven before expansion. After expansion, 20 respondents are earning between 151 and 500 birr per month. Thirty respondents had earned more than 500 birr per month before expansion. However, after expansion no respondent earn more than 500 birr per month. Average monthly income of one household has declined by 461.1 Birr. The maximum amount of income earned by one household per month has also declined by 500 Birr. In this site, 21.6% of the total respondents have no monthly income after expansion.

4.4.4 Means of Survival and Job Accessibilities after Expropriation

From the residential site, 62.2% of the total respondents and 22.8% from industrial site have been jobless for the preceded 12 months after their land expropriated. Out of the total respondents, who were working for the preceding 12 months after land expropriation, 33 from industrial site and 1 from residential site were engaged in agriculture. Twenty-eight respondents from industrial site and 13 respondents from residential site were engaged in non-agricultural work. Among those who did not engage in any work for

the preceding 12 months, 20 respondents from residential site and 7 responders from industrial site used the compensation for consumption. One respondent from residential site and 5 respondents from the industrial site relied on remittance (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11 Means of livelihood for the preceded 12 months after expropriation.

Means of livelihood	Residential site		Industrial site	
	F	%	F	%
Agricultural	1	2.7	33	41.8
Non agriculture	13	35.1	28	35.4
Compensation money	20	54.0	7	8.9
Remittance	1	2.7	5	6.4
Fuel wood carrying	0	0	6	7.6
House rent	2	5.4	0	0
Total	37	100	79	100

After land expropriation, except one, residential site respondents have departed from agriculture. Majority of industrial site respondents are still engaged in agriculture.

Following land expropriation, in both residential and industrial site, getting jobs for the farmers became difficult. Out of the total respondents in residential site, 70.3% face difficulty to get job. In industrial site, 68.4% of the total respondents face difficulty to get job.

According to the survey result, 21.6% of the total respondents from residential site and 6.3% of the total respondents from industrial site, said absence of adequate job is the major problem. Others 13.5% of the total respondents from residential site and 10.1% of the total respondents from industrial site cited their age as a problem to get job. The remaining 35.1% of the total respondents from residential site and 51.9% of the total respondents from industrial site have mentioned lack of education and skill as a problem to get job.

Table 4.12 Farmers' Problem to Get Job after Expansion.

Problems	Residential		Industrial site	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Absence of adequate job	8	21.6	5	6.3
I am retired	5	13.5	8	10.1
Lack of education And skill	13	35.1	41	51.9
No problem to get job	11	29.7	25	31.9
Total	37	100	79	100

Though getting job for these farmers became difficult, there are some jobs, which farmers can get easily. According to farmers' response working as daily laborer, house servant, guard, petty trader and vegetable production are easily accessible jobs for them. As shown in Table 4.13, out of the total respondents from residential site, daily labor easily accessible job for 15 respondents is. Petty trade is easily accessible for 13 respondents. Eight respondents said guarding is easily accessible job for them.

Daily labor and petty trade are accessible jobs for 25 and 9 respondents from industrial site respectively. For 7 respondents from industrial site, guard is easily accessible job where as for 15 respondents vegetable production is accessible job. The remaining 23 have no job at all.

Table 4.13 Easy Accessible Jobs for Farmers after Land Expropriation.

Easy accessible job	Residential site		Industrial site	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Daily labor	15	40.5	25	31.6
House servant	1	2.7	0	0
Guard	8	21.6	7	8.9
Petty trade	13	35.1	9	11.4
Vegetal production	0	0	15	19.0
No job	0	0	23	29.1
Total	37	100	79	100

4.4.5 Social and Environmental Impact

Following implementation of the expansion plan, in industrial site, many investors came to the area for investment. In residential site, more than 2000 households came to the areas.

4.4.5.1 Environmental Consequence of the Expansion

As shown in Table 4.14, in industrial site, farmers have witnessed the presence of noise, air and water pollutions created by the newly planted industries. Out of the total 79 selected sample households, 15.2% has witnessed the existence of noise pollution only. Two point five percent of the total respondents have witnessed the existence of water pollution only and 3.8% of the total respondents have witnessed the existence of air pollution only. The majority of respondents (60.8%) have witnessed the existence of air, water and noise pollution. The remaining 12.7% of the respondents indicated the absence of environmental pollution in the area.

From residential site, farmers confirmed the presence of air and noise pollution only. Out of the total 37 respondents, 5.4% has witnessed the presence of noise pollution only. Eight point one percent of the total respondents witnessed the presence of air pollution only. Air and water pollutions are felt by 8.1% of the respondents. Majority of them (78.4%) said that there is no environmental pollution.

Table 4.14 Existence of Environmental Pollution

Types of pollution	Industrial site		Residential site	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Sound pollution	12	15.2	2	5.4
Water pollution	2	2.5	-	-
Air pollution	3	3.8	3	8.1
Air and sound pollution	-	-	3	8.1
Air , sound and water pollution	48	60.8	-	-
No pollution	14	17.7	29	78.4
Total	79	100	37	100

Out of the total 50 interviewed new comers, 2% has felt the existence of environmental pollution while 98% did not feel any form of environmental pollution caused by industries. From the data, the presence of environmental pollution in residential site is not as such pronounced. In industrial site, as majority of the respondents indicate, there is environmental problem.

4.4.5.2. Social Consequence of the Expansion

Table 4.15 presents social relations of farmers before and after expansion. From all industrial site respondents, 7.6% said that their social relation has declined from the previous. Twenty-seven point eight percent of the total respondents answered that their social relationship has enhanced and 25.3% of the respondents said they did not observe difference on their social relation among themselves. Thirty-four point two percent of the respondents said their social relation among them selves has much more enhanced than before. The remaining 5.15% said their social relation has much more declined tan before.

Majority of the residential site respondents (62.2%) reply indicates that there is no change of social relationship. Five point four percent of the respondents said their relation declined and 13.5% responded that their social relation has increased. Farmers' social relation among themselves seems to be affected a little by the expansion program. The impact of expansion in industrial site affects farmers' social relation positively while in residential site it has no impact.

Table 4.15 Social relation of farmers in comparison with the previous

Social Relation among farmers	Industrial site		Residential site	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Declined	6	7.6	2	5.4
Increased	22	27.8	5	13.5
Much more declined	4	5.1	5	13.8
Much more increased	27	34.2	2	5.4
No change	20	25.3	23	62.2
Total	79	100	37	100

4.4.6. Coping Mechanism

The loss of land leads farmers to change their livelihood strategies from agricultural to non- agricultural livelihood strategy. The situation in industrial site is a bit different from that of residential site. In industrial site, since their vegetable land has not yet been expropriated, farming activities are not interrupted. In residential site, farmers became totally urbanized and as a result, they totally depart from agriculture.

From Table 4.16, in residential site, out of the total 37 respondents 13 (35.1%) have become daily laborers. Seven (18.95) respondents are renting their house. One respondent has living with farming by renting land from farmers living in other place. Others seven (18.9%) respondents employed in government organization. The remaining nine (24.3%) respondents are still doing nothing and they are consuming the compensation.

Responses of farmers from industrial site indicates that majority of them (51.9%) are engaged in vegetable production. Twenty-one (26.6%) respondents have become daily laborers and 11 (13.9%) respondents became petty traders. The remaining six (7.65%) respondents are still doing nothing and are consuming the companion.

Table 4.16 Farmers coping mechanism

Coping mechanism	Residential site		Industrial site	
	F	%	F	%
Daily labor	13	35.1	21	26.6
Farming	1	2.7	41	51.9
House rent	7	18.9	-	-
Employing in government organization (guard)	7	18.9	-	-
Consuming compensation money	9	18.9	6	7.6
Petty trade	-	24.3	11	13.9

From my personal observation, there are farmers who are engaged in water selling and lorry driving in industrial site. Almost all farmers have constructed additional rooms for renting in residential site.

Though these farmer are struggling to recover from the Shock (loss of their assets), majority of them are not satisfied with their livelihood strategy. Out of the total respondents from residential site, 40.5% are among those who are satisfied with their livelihood strategies. In industrial site, 16.5% of the total respondents are satisfied with their livelihood strategy. The rest 59.9% from residential site and 83.5% from industrial site are not satisfied with their livelihood strategies.

4.4.7 Farmers' Problems to Adapt Urban ways of Life

Farmers have mentioned many problems they face while they are struggling to adapt urban ways of life. Lack of knowledge how to use their money, lack of follow up from the concerned organization and lack of skill and knowledge are the problems farmers faced in adapting urban ways of life.

Out of the total 79 respondents from industrial site, 12.7% answer lack of knowledge how to utilize their money is the problem they have faced to adopt urban way of life. Twenty-seven percent of the total respondents from residential site have faced the same problem. Out of the total respondents

from residential site, 21.6% said that lack of follow up from the concerned organization is a problem they faced to adapt urban ways of life. Out of the total respondents from the industrial site, 68.4% said that lack of follow up from the concerned organization is a problem they have faced while they are struggling to adapt urban ways of life. Three point eight percent of the total respondents from industrial site and 32.4% of the total respondents from residential site are those who answer lack of skill and knowledge as a problem they have faced to adapt urban ways of life. The remaining 15.2% from industrial site and 18.9% from residential site do not have any problem to adapt urban was to life.

Table 4.17 Problems Farmers Faced to Adapt Urban Ways of Life

Problems	Industrial site		Residential site	
	F	%	F	%
Lack of knowledge how to use money	10	12.7	10	27
Lack of follow up from concerned organization	54	68.4	8	21.6
Lack of skill and knowledge	3	3.8	12	32.4
No problem	12	15.2	7	18.9
Total	79	100	37	100

Key informants from municipality also confirmed the lack of follow up from the government. They realize this as their failure.

In order to tackle this problem, the municipality has intended to mobilize the farmers with their resource. The municipality planned to organized farmers based on their interest. They have also planned to finance farmers who finished their money by consuming.

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Urban expansion towards the periphery can be caused by either population pressure or urban development or investment growth or combination of all these factors.

Horizontal expansion of towns is at the expense of prime agricultural lands, which result in loss of agricultural livelihood at the fringe land. The problem is worse in third world cities, like Ethiopia. Because of its primacy, the problem of horizontal expansion is often observed in Addis Ababa and the surrounding towns.

Since Alamgena town is one of the towns situated surrounding Addis Ababa, there is high demand of land both for residential and industrial purpose. Since early time Alamgena town has been expanding horizontally towards its periphery. By observing history of the town, two types of expansion, demand driven and supply driven expansion are identified. Expansion before 2002 is characterized by demand driven expansion while expansion after 2002 is supply driven expansion.

The second type of expansion is a result of revision of the 1991 plan of the town. With the objective of controlling squatter settlements and reshaping the shape of the town, the plan has provided 646.9 hectares of land for urban use. The land, which is provided for urban use was from the surrounding rural land uses.

Implementation of the plan has been done through expropriation of land from farmers. Following land expropriation, more than 300 farmers became land less.

This thesis has dealt with impact of Alamgena town expansion on the livelihoods of these farmers. More emphasis is given to the impact of the expansion on farmers' asset.

Findings of the study show that during implementation of land expropriation, lack of consultation with the farmers resulted in resistance from the farmers. In order to implement the program government has forced to use power, which creates hostility towards the government officials.

During expropriation, the government has provided compensation money to the farmers. The amount of compensation has been decided at federal and regional government level. The amount of compensation paid for the farmers was only the 5 years income farmers lost from their land.
Though the government promised to provide urban infrastructures, job opportunity, training, housing plot and money compensation for the farmers, they failed to fulfill all the promised benefits.

In residential site, farmers have got urban infrastructures and compensation money with housing plot while the industrial site farmers have got only money compensation and housing plot. Majority of farmers from both site are not happy with the benefits they have received, they are rather disappointed and discourage.

The expansion, through expropriating farmers' land, destroys other assets of the farmers. The loss of their asset results in decline of their monthly income. Except number of rooms, all other assets of the farmers have declined after land expropriation.

Following expropriation of farmland, the residential site farmers totally departed from agriculture. The industrial site farmer agricultural activity has limited to vegetable production.

Old age, lack of skill and education are problems farmers faced to get job after land expropriation. Daily labor, guard, petty trade and vegetable production are currently the available jobs for the farmers. These jobs are not secured and reliable, some times farmers can work and other time they cannot get these jobs. Consequently, lack of reliable jobs results in lack of regular income for the farmers.

The presence of environmental pollution in residential site is not as such pronounced but in industrial site, there is environmental problem.
Farmers' social relation among themselves affected a little by the expansion program. The impact of expansion in industrial site affects farmers' social relation positively while in residential site it has no impact.

As can be seen from the findings of the study daily labor, house rent, guard, petty trade and vegetable production is farmers coping mechanism to the shock.

Lack of knowledge on how to use their money, lack of follow up from concerned organization and lack of skills and knowledge are the problems farmers have faced while they are struggling to adopt urban ways of life.

5.2 Recommendations

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

- Since implementation of the plan lacks consultation with the farmers, farmers were obstacles to the implementation of the program. In order to avoid such problems, it is recommended to consult with the farmers before implementing the program. Consultation points should be on the future fate of the farmers.
- There is failure of fulfilling the promised benefits. Such failure may aggravate farmers' opposition to government developmental activities. Therefore, the government should be able to fulfill all the promised benefits to the farmers.
- Regarding the benefits obtained by the farmers, they are not satisfied with what they have got. The government in collaboration with investors and new comers should maximize the benefits of farmers. Factories should give priority to the farmers on nonprofessional works.
- Lack of skill and Knowledge and follow up from the concerned organization are the farmers' problem in adapting urban ways of life. The government, private sectors, who invest on farmers land and NGOs (charity organizations) should be involved in advising, training and equipping the farmers.
- Since land expropriation in this area is at its infant stage, further research is essential for the future.
- The problems of industrial pollution, in industrial site, need careful monitoring in order to protect the environment from irreversible damage. Each industry should have environmental management system and the government should have sound and transparent monitoring system. The municipality should be empowered to control industrial pollutions.

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Annex 1: Questionnaires and Guidelines.

Questionnaires 1: For selected sample household heads

I. Background of the respondent

1. Address

   1. Industrial site 2. Residential site

2. Age _____

3. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

4. Marital status 1. Single 2. Married

   3. Divorced 4. Widowed 5. Separated

4. Level of Education

   1. Illiterate 2. Read and write 3. Primary (1-6)

   4. Junior secondary (7-8) 5. Secondary (9-12) 6. 12+

6. Family size _____

   1. Male _____ 2. Female_____

7. Place of birth

   1. In Alamgena 2. Out of Alamgena

9. If your place of birth is not Alamgena, why do you came here?

   1. Search for Job 3. To live with my families/ parents

   2. Search for land 4. Others, specify_____

10. Occupation

   1. Private 3. Private small-scale industry employee

   2. Public employee 4. Housewife

   5. Others, specify _____

11. When does your land is expropriated?_____

II Participation in the expansion plan

1. Are you aware of the urban expansion program in your vicinity?

   1. Yes 2. No

2. If yes, how?

   1. through mass orientation 2.through formal training or seminar

   3. through consultation with the planners

4. Others, specify _____

3. What was your reaction when you were asked to leave your farmland? (Only one answer)
   1. Agree without objection
   2. Objected and forced to leave
   3. First objected but finally convinced to accept
4. Did you participate in decision-making process in the implementation of land expropriation program?
   1. Yes 2.No
5. If yes, what are the benefits you obtained from participating in decision-making process?
   1. Raise own need 2. Express own concern /opinion
   3. Created access to benefit packages
   4. Created opportunity to livelihood means
   5. Nothing 6. Others, specify _____
6. Did you have representative in decision making on benefit package allotment?
   1. Yes 2. No
7. If yes, how was it represented?
   1. through local community leaders
   2. Through individual interested groups
   3. Through elected committee 4. Through kebele Administration
   5. Don't know 6. Others, specify_____
8. Who were the main decision makers in determining the amount of benefit packages to the community? (Only one answer)
   1. Government body 2.local community committee
   3. Both 4.do not know 5. Others, specify _____
9. Did you get enough time to prepare yourself to give your farmland?
   1. Yes 2. No
10. If no, what was your reaction? (Only one answer)
   1. Refusing to leave the land on the required time

2. Leaving the land with out objection
3. Negotiate with government agencies for additional time
4. Others. Specify _____

11. Do you generally approve or disapprove the expansion policy? (Only one answer)
    1. Approve
    2. Disapprove
    3. In different
    4. Do not know

III. Benefit of expansion for the farmers.

1. When you were asked to leave your farmland, what were the benefits promised to be allotted to you as compensation?
    1. Money compensation
    2. Housing plots
    3. Access to service
    4. Job opportunity
    5. Training to develop skill
    6. Others, specify _____
2. Which of the benefit did you get at last?
    1. Money compensation
    2. Housing plots
    3. Access to services
    4. Job opportunity
    5. Training to develop skill
    6. Others, specify _____
3. In which of the benefit are you happy about?
    1. Money compensation
    2. Housing plots
    3. Access to services
    4. Job opportunity
    5. Training to develop skill
    6. Others, specify _____
4. What was your reaction towards the amount of the benefit allotted to you? (Only one answer)
    1. Satisfied
    2. Dissatisfied
    3. Indifferent
    4. Highly dissatisfied and discouraged
5. If not satisfied, did you apply your disappointment to the concerned institution on the amount of the benefit provided'?
    1. Yes
    2. No
6. If yes, what response did you get? (Only one answer)
    1. Satisfactory
    3. Unsatisfactory

2. Very satisfaction 4. Disappointing

7. To which of the urban services did you get access due to urban expansion.

1. Road	1. Yes	2. Yes	
2. Electric	1. Private owned	2. Shared	3. Absent
3. Water supply	1. Private owned	2. Shared	3. Absent
4. School	1. Yes	2. No	
5. Telephone	1. Yes	2. No	
6. Clinic and other health institution		1. Yes	2. No
7. Market		1. Yes	2. No
8. Credit service		1. Yes	2. No
9. Public Transport		1. Yes	2. No

10. Others, Specify _____

IV. Impact of the expansion program on the Livelihood of the peri urban farm communities and their coping mechanism

1. Were you engaged in productive activity or work during the first 12 month of land expropriation?

   1. Yes 2. No

2. If yes, what was the major activity?

   1. Agriculture 2. Non- agriculture

3. If your answer question 2 is no, what was your livelihood means

   1. Serving in someone's house for food 2. Begging
   3. Consuming the compensation money 4. Daily labor
   5. Collecting fuel wood 6. Other, specify ____

4. Do you get job easily now than before expansion?

   1. Yes 2 No

5. If no, what is the reason? _____

6. Do you have job now 1. Yes 2. No

7. If yes, what type of work is it?

   1. Self employment 4. Employee of NGO

2. Employee of government organization 5. Daily labor

3. Employee of Private firm 6. Other, specify_____

8. Did you have income other agriculture?

1. Yes 2. No

9. If yes what was it?_____

10. Do you have income other than your work now?

1. Farm income somewhere else with relatives
2. Rental income 3. Remittances
4. Others, specify_____ 5. No income

11. Is your monthly income better than before land expropriation?

1. Yes 2. No

12. If no, what is the reason? 1. No regular income 2. No job

3. No farm land 4. Others, specify_____

13. How much is your household gross income now? _____Birr

14. How much you earn per month before land expropriation. _____birr

15. What type of job is accessible to you?

1. Daily labor 3. House work 2. Guarding 4.Others, specify _____

16. What is the major problem you faced to adapt urban life?

1. Lack of knowledge in finance utilization
2. Lack of due follows up from concerned institution
3. Lack of skill/ knowledge for job opportunity
4. Discrimination by the new settlers
5. Others, specify _____

17. What is your coping mechanism in adapting urban was of life?

_____

Impact of the expansion on the assets of livelihood

18. What was the total possession of the household before and after land expropriation?

	Before expropriation	***now***
1. Land (hector)	_____	_____
2. Ox (number)	_____	_____
3. Cow (number)	_____	_____
4. Sheep (number)	_____	_____
5. Goat (number)	_____	_____
6. Poultry (number)	_____	_____
7. Permanent plant (no.)	_____	_____
8. House (room no.)	_____	_____
9. Others	_____	_____

19. Where did the lost prosperities gone?

1. Soled 3. Consumed
2. Expropriated 4. Others, specify _____

20. Do you have more assets now than before land expropriation?

1. Yes 2. No

21. Are you satisfied with your livelihood strategy now before land expropriation?

1. Yes 2. No

22. If no, for which of the following reasons do you prefer rural way of life?

1. For food is secure for my family 2. Simple and cheap life
3. Easily access to diversified livelihood means for family
4. Strong social and cultural ties. 5. Others, specify _____

23. Do you think you have secured source of income than before?

1. Yes 2. No

24. Is your social life affected by expansion?

1. Yes 2. No

25. How do you compare your social life with before and after expansion?

_____

26. Is there any environmental problem caused by the industries?

1. Yes 2. No

27. If yes, what kinds of environmental pollution are observed?

_____

28. Any comment for subjection about the expansion

_____

Questioner 2: For planners and implementers

1. Address: 1. Oromiya urban planning institute 2. Sebeta municipality

2. Level of education: _____

3. Your position_____

4. Year of service in this position_____

5. What are the causes of the expansion of the town? What factors lead to the preparation of expansion plan for the town? _____

6. What was the objective of the expansion?_____

7. Current development thinking is strongly advice to follow bottom up approach for any development activities. But, farmers were not participated in planning and implementation process. What was your reason for not to participate the farmers? What is your view about bottom up and top down approach? _____

8. What benefits is promised to the farmers? Why did you fail to give all the promised benefits to the farmers? _____

9. Do you think the allotted benefits are fair and enough to the farmers? Give your answer in terms of a) Land productivity b) Living cost c) Economic background of the farmers._____

10. As the farmers respond indicates, they are not satisfied with what they have got. How do you handle their compliance? _____

11. As a government agency, did you assist the farmers to adapt urban ways of life? If you have done any thing to them please mention._____

12. What do you intend to do to sustain their livelihood? Mention the program or any project if you have._____

Questionnaire 3: For new comers

1. Sex 1. Male 2. Female
2. Marital status 1. Single 2.Married 3. Divorced
   4. Separated 5. Widowed
3. Why do you come to Alamgena town?

   _____

4 What benefits do you gave to the farmers?

   _____

5 What benefit do you get from the farmers?

   _____

6. Is there any environmental problem caused by industries?

   _____

7. Is there any environmental problem caused by farmers?

   _____

Questionnaire 4: Guideline for Key Informants

Adders: _____

Age____ Sex_____ Marital Status _____

Level of Education _____

1. What do you think of the motive & objectives of land expropriation? How was it sleeted and implemented? Probe for involvement and challenges of the community.
2. What benefits the do the farmers obtained in case of land expropriation?

3. What is the present coping mechanism (livelihood sustenance) of the affected faming community at household level?
4. Discuss the changes that occurred in the life of the faming community in adapting urban way of life (positive and negative)?
5. What role could the government and nongovernmental institution play in improving the life of the local people affected by expansion? (Capacity building Social organization and strengthening the available institutions).
6. Discus the impact of urban expansion on social , economic and environment (Impacts before and after implementation)
8. Discus general problems, fears, prospects, incentives and other aspects of the land expropriated farming community with reference to urban expansion.
9. What would you recommend in similar activates elsewhere for planners policy makers improving the livelihood of the people affected by urban expansion?

Questionnaire 5: Guideline for Focus group Discussion

Warm up - List the main development problem program being carried your locality.

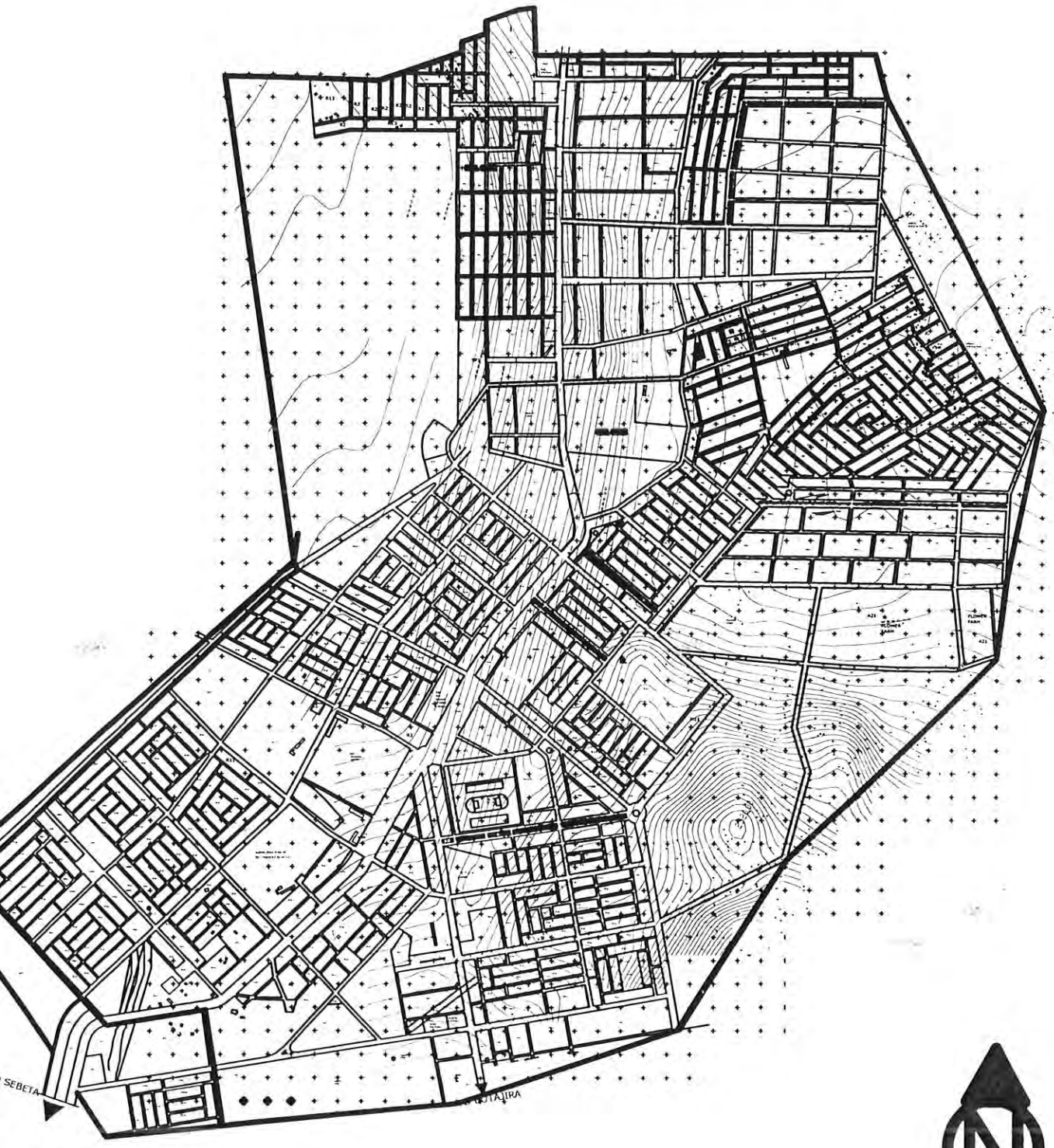
1. Discus on the factors that contribute to the expansion program to your area and level of how the farmers participation in the planning and implementation process of the expansion program.
2. Discuss on the reaction of the farmers on the benefit packages provided, appropriateness, and fair distribution of it for the farmers.
3. Discuss on the advantages and disadvantages of urban expansion in terms of social & economic aspects.
4. Discuss on the coping mechanism for livelihood strategy of the community at household level and victims of the social group; i.e. means or sources of income, opportunity to job, and income squinty.

5. Discuss whether the farmers have built its capacity in adapting urban life and effective utilization of resources (finance, human, physical and natural with cases.)
6. Discuss whether the training and technical support or acquired skill and knowledge enabled the farmers organize, manage and control own project or private business venture (if any list down).
7. Discuss whether the land expropriated farming community's life im, roved or deteriorated.
8. Discuss the factors that contributed to the success /failure of the livelihood strategies of the household: problems before and after land expropriation

Questionnaire 6: Guide line for discussion with Industry owners.

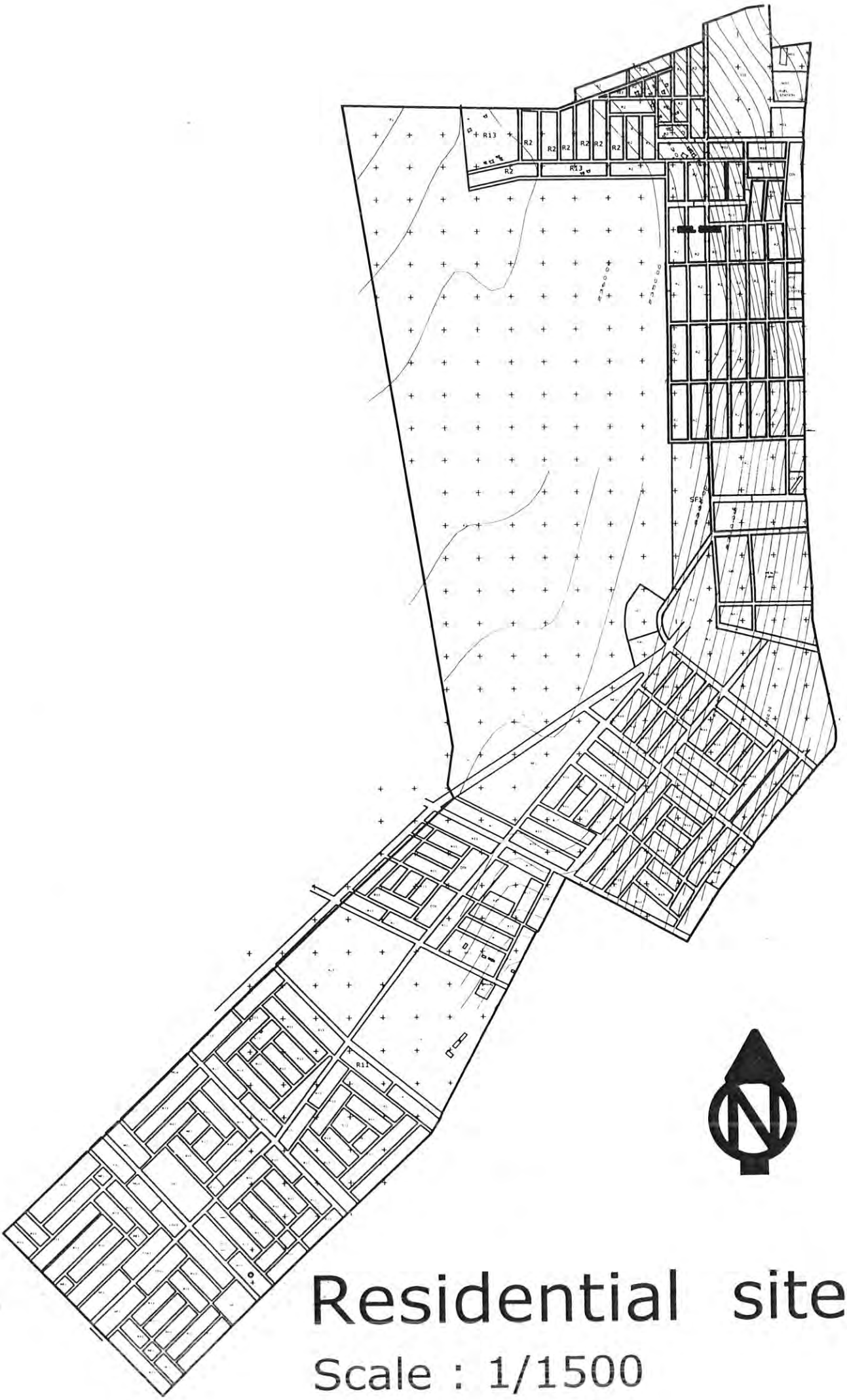
1. Why do you choose this site?
2. Where do you sell your product?
3. How many workers do you have?
4. From where do you employ them
   - ♦ Professional workers
   - ♦ Non-professional workers
5. How many x-farmers do you employ in your organization?
6. What benefit does your organization allot to the Farmers?
   - ♦ Infrastructure
   - ♦ Job opportunity
7. Did you pay compensation to the farmers?
   - ♦ In money
   - ♦ Materials and Opportunities
8. In general, what is your attitude about the expansion program and the feature opportunities and challenges for the growth of your organization in relation to the urban expansion?

Annex 2. Revised Plan of the Town



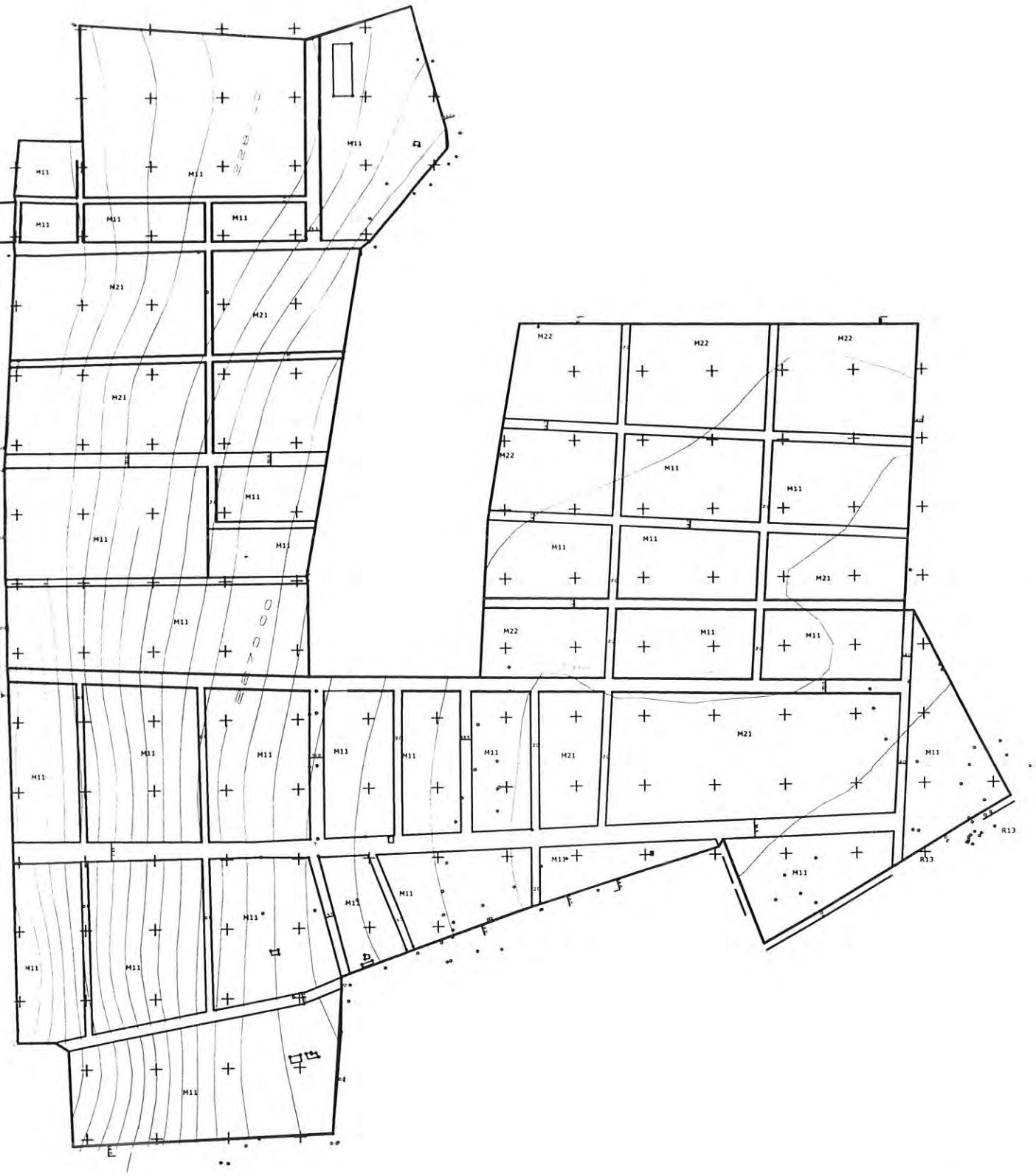
Total area of Alamgena

Scale : 1/2500



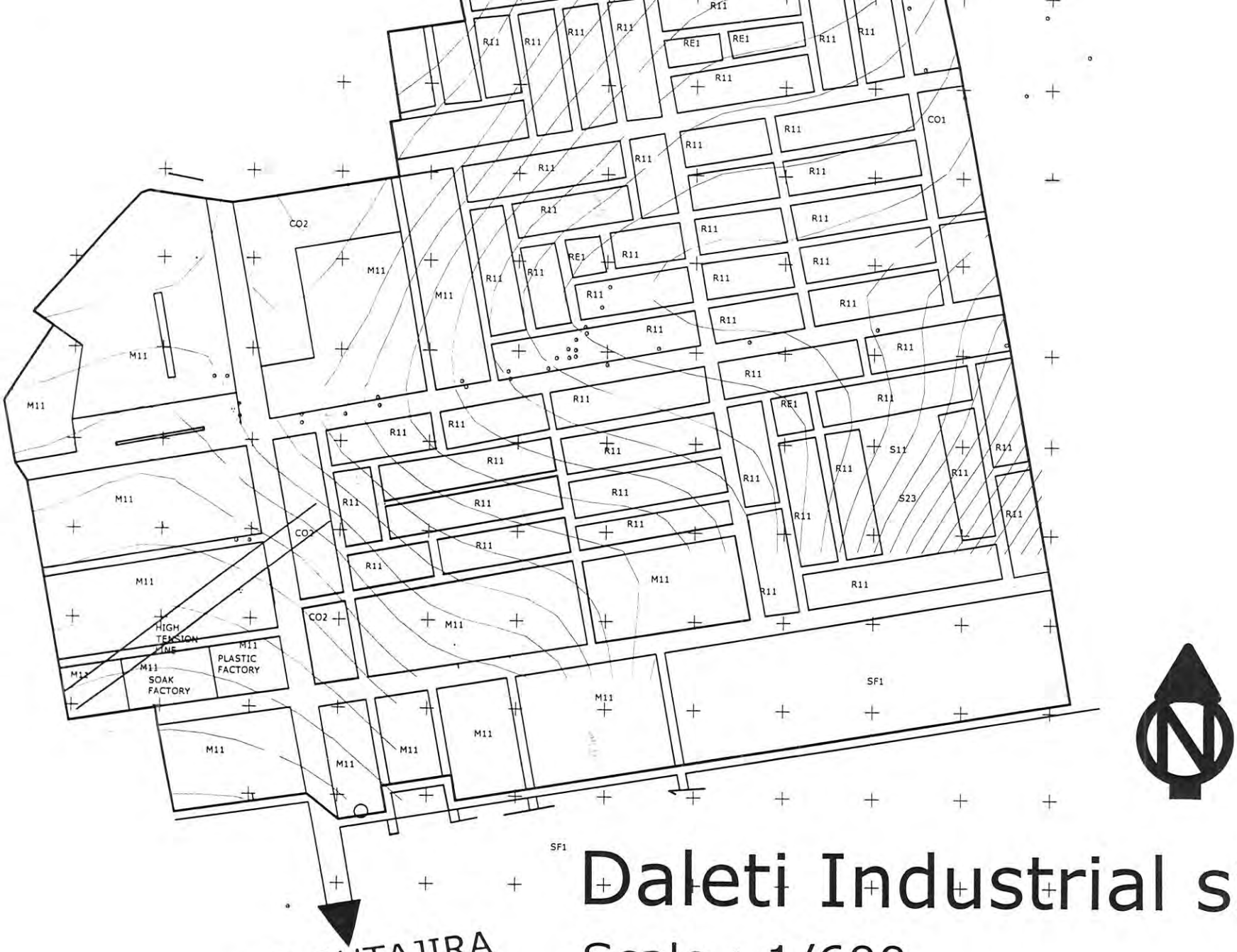
Residential site

Scale : 1/1500



Kerabu Industrial site

Scale : 1/800



Daleti Industrial site

Scale : 1/600

DECLARATION

The thesis, my original work, has not been presented for a degree in other university and all sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name: Eyasu Shishigu

Signature _____

July 2007.