

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

The Impact of Urban Development on Gelan Town

BY:

HENOK MENGISTU

JUNE 2014

ADDIS ABABA

Declaration

I the undersigned, **student**, hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and to the best of my knowledge and belief this thesis contains no material previously published by any other person except where proper citation and due acknowledgement has been made. I do further affirm that this thesis has not been presented or being submitted as part of the requirements of any other academic degree or publication, in English or in any other language.

This is a true copy of the thesis

Henok Mengistu Demissie

Date

ID NO. GSR/1297/05

Certification

I the undersigned certify that the thesis entitled ‘The Impact of Urban Development on Gelan Town’, which is submitted to the school of graduate studies of Addis Ababa University to award a degree of Master of Arts in **Social Anthropology**, is the original work of **Henok Mengistu Demissie**.

Dr. GebreYntiso (PhD)

Department of Social Anthropology,

Faculty of Social Sciences,

Addis Ababa University

Date

Abstract

This research explores the impact of development on the inhabitants of Gelan town which is located 25 Km southeastern of Addis Ababa. Social, cultural and economic impacts which are brought about by ‘industrial’ development and additional public development projects of the area are explored. In Addition the study also explores how the local residences adapt and resist the current change.

Data were collected through interviews with local residents and observation around the study setting. Gelan is undergoing a major transformation in social, cultural and economic changes due to the development dynamics which include industrialization, highway road construction, hotels, residential development and other formal and informal businesses undertakings. Consequently, the local inhabitant’s social relations and networks, cultural practices and economic lives are affected directly and indirectly. This paper, based on a 2 month fieldwork, describes the positive and negative impacts of development on the inhabitants of Gelan Town.

Acknowledgement

This research thesis would not have been possible without the support of many people and I would like to extend my sincere appreciation for their assistance. My genuine thanks goes to Dr. Gebre Yntiso, my supervisor, for his constructive comments that made the research process possible. I am also thankful for Yihunbelay Teshome (PhD candidate in AAU in department of Social-Anthropology) for his timely reading and constructive comments. In addition I am also indebted to all my informants in Gelan town. I also want to extend my thanks to my families who covered part of the research expense and to my friends for being supportive.

Table of Content

Declaration	i
Certification	ii
Abstract	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Table of Content	v
List of Tables and Figures.....	vii
List of Abbreviation.....	ix
Glossary of Local Terms	x
Chapter One: Introduction	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Objectives of the Study	3
1.3.1 General Objective	3
1.3.2 Specific Objective	3
1.4 Research Approach.....	3
1.4.1 Data Collection Methods	4
1.4.2 Method of Data Analysis and Interpretations.....	5
1.6 Significance of the Study	6
1.7 Limitation of the Study.....	6
1.8 Fieldwork Experience.....	7\
Chapter Two: Theoretical Framework and Literature Reviews ..	8
2.1 Theoretical Perspective.....	8
2.2 Impact of Urban Development on Rural Inhabitants: Impact on Socio-Cultural and Economic Lives.....	11
2.3 Response of Rural People to Urban Development: Adaptation, Resilience and Resistance of Rural Inhabitants.....	13

Chapter Three: Transformation of Gelan from Rural village to ‘Industrial’ Town.....	16
3.1 Description of the Study area and people	16
3.2 Economic Activities.....	16
3.3 Social Relations and Cultural Practices.....	18
3.5 Social Service and Amenities.....	20
Chapter Four: The Changing Economic Activity in Gelan: Adaptation and Resistance..	22
4.1 Land and Economy	23
4.2 Compensation Scheme	29
4.3 Coping Strategies among Gelan Inhabitants.....	33
4.3.1 Agriculture.....	33
4.3.2 Non/Off Farm Economic Activities	35
4.3.2.1 Home-Based/ Informal Business Business Activities	36
4.3.2.2 Employment as Daily Laborer	37
4.3.2.3 Businesses under Micro and Small Scale Enterprises (MSE’s)	38
Chapter Five: Cultural and Social Impacts of Development.....	39
5.1 Impact of Development on the Socio-Cultural Lives.....	39
5.1.1 Impact on Social-Relations and Networks.....	39
5.1.2 Impact on Traditional Courts.....	43
5.2. The Influx of People and its Implication.....	45
5.2.1 Introduction of Religion.....	46
5.2.2 Crime Situation.....	48
5.3. Positive Effect of Development.....	50
5.3.1 Provision of Social Service.....	51
Chapter Six: Concluding Remark.....	57

Reference	60
Appendices.....	64
Appendix I: Interview Guide Questions.....	64
Appendix II: Profile of Research Participants.....	66
Appendix III Investors and Investment in Gelan Town in 2006	70

List of Tables, Figures, Photographs and Chart

List of Tables

Table 1: Land use System by Type

List of Figures

Figure 1: Cernea's Impoverishment Risk Model of Resettlement

Figure 2: Interdependence of Cernea's five sub-process in pragmatic life of Gelan inhabitants

List of Photographs

Photograph 1: Sample of new built houses in the town

List of Chart

Chart 1: Number of Students from 2000 E.C. to 2006 E.C.

List of Abbreviations

AA	Addis Ababa
AAU	Addis Ababa University
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EC	Ethiopian Calendar
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GC	Gregorian Calendar
MSE's	Micro and Small business enterprises
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
UNPFA	United Nation Population Fund
TVET	technical and vocational training center

Glossary of Local Terms

Addee: title for a women equivalent to the English ‘Miss’

Irrecha: a communal gathering of the Oromo people once a year around the Hora River. To some this is considered as a religious ritual while others denote it as an insignia of being an Oromo.

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

Kebele: is the lowest tier of territorial administration of the FDRE

Kert: is a local scale of measuring land size. It is equivalent with 0.25 Hectare

Obbo: title for a man equivalent to the English ‘Mr.’

Taffi: indigenous grain, with the scientific name *Eragrostis tef*, widely cultivated within Ethiopia.

Tela: a mild local alcoholic drink also known as ‘Ferso’ in Oromiffa

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

“A remarkable trait of the 21st century has been the high rate of urbanization which has characterized the growth and development of cities especially in developing countries” (Amoateng, Cobbinah and Owusu-Adade, 2013: 96). Contemporarily urbanization is a worldwide and inevitable phenomenon. In the last two decades, of all countries of the world, Africa and Asia have become overachieving continents by showing a rushed urbanization (Satterthwaite, 2007 cited in Tacoli, 2008). In those continents, urban growths are characterized by the swift transformation of rural areas to urban centers.

It is indicate that the process of urbanization in rural areas had occurred largely due to population growth (through both natural increase and rural-urban migration) and other developments endeavors such as industrialization (UN-Habitat, 2008: 7, Narain, 2010: 3, Talico, 2008: 3). For instance, development mediated scheme, largely industrialization, is the cause for urban zones formation. Usually industries are planted close to major of cities because there is easy accessibility of nearby markets and provision of infrastructure. Furthermore, undoubtedly, industry zones around urban surroundings have a tendency of absorbing urban and rural labor force in favor of creating employment opportunities. Thus, industrialization close to urban centers results in the concentration of other economic activities and establishment new towns.

In Ethiopia, urban areas are expanding in fast rate all over the country. This hasty process of urbanization phenomenon is occurring all over the country. That means, areas formerly considered to be as rural zones are changing into urban centers swiftly. Particularly this phenomenon is visible in Addis Ababa surroundings rural villages. For instance, ‘Burayyu to the Northwest, Sabata to the Southwest, [Gelan] and Dukam to the Southeast and Laga Dadhi to the Northeast’ are former rural areas and now are changing to urban centers

In 2008, Gelan area was established as a town. In less than a decade, Gelan town has shown a speedy switch from a typical rural area to a more urban and industry center. For instance, before

the Ethiopian millennium in 2008, there were no banks, no private schools, limited infrastructures, limited supply of pure water and electricity, and limited number of industries. After the area was designated as an investment zone in 2007, a swift change has taken place. Banks, a number of public and private schools, industrial village and other formal and informal trade centers began to appear. As a result, local people's life is transforming from a typical agrarian type of life to a more urbanized type of life.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

In Ethiopia, in the past, urban centres emerged following the establishment of army post and/or places of worship. Besides urbanization is normally a slow process. Unlikely, the study setting, Gelan town emerged as a result of industrialization process and has displayed a rapid and swift urbanization in the last six years. Thus this study explores the implication (both positive and negative) industrial development in Gelan town.

The transformation of rural Gelan into a more urban center has exposed the original dwellers to various difficulties, though it also provides them with facilities. While some of the dwellers of the town accept the change as positive, others argue that the industrial development and urbanization affect the livelihoods of the local people by taking their agricultural lands for industrialization. For instance, local people with no other formal skills to rely upon are forced to work in industries and formal and informal trade activities. Both urban and rural migrants to the area are competing for utilizing resources with the original inhabitants. The development/industrialization process affects the social network and cultural practices as well.

On the other hand, it is equally important to acknowledge the fact that the development dynamics also brings about positive changes to the area. School, banks, and other institution and infrastructures as well as new employment opportunities which are important in the contemporary world began to appear. With these mixed results in mind, the present study attempts to characterize the process of change in the area.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study is to investigate the impacts of the urbanization and industrialization on the inhabitants of the newly established Gelan town.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To understand the process of Gelan transformation from a rural village to ‘industrial’ town.
- To explore how the original inhabitants of the study area resisted and adapted to the urbanization/industrialization process
- To identify and examine the economic changes brought about by urbanization and industrialization and their impact on the livelihood of the inhabitants;
- To explore the cultural and social changes experienced by the original inhabitants

1.4. Research Approach

Due to the complexity of the concern which the study deals with, a qualitative research approach is employed to gather data. This approach helps to comprehend the perception, attitude, and perspective of informants towards the current social, cultural, and economic transformation in the area. Furthermore, I tried to analyze issues from a diachronic and synchronic perspective. Diachronically the changes and continuities in local inhabitant’s social, cultural and economic life due to the urbanization process are explored. Synchronically, the present situations of inhabitants are assessed.

1.4.1. Data Collection Methods

A. In-depth key informant interview

Aiming at gathering vital firsthand information, interviews were conducted with different inhabitants of the area. Throughout the data collection time, unstructured and semi-structured interviews were employed to gather relevant information. With both type of interview techniques in-depth interviews were applied so as to gather rich amount of data. In addition, in different time of my field stay, I used to make informal conversations. Informal conversations were important by adding and supporting the formal interviews I had.

Therefore, by employing the different interview techniques inhabitants' thought, perception, and opinion about the current change in socio-cultural and economic condition were collected. The various interviews I had were conducted in different places. For example, interviews were conducted in residential compounds of informants, work places of informants, on a cart, during walking, and in a café

A total of 24 informants, including both key-informants and non-key informants¹, were interviewed. One key informant from government office and six key informants from among local inhabitants participated (see appendix II for detail pp. 69). Key informants were selected purposefully based on length of time they spent in the area in all cases; elderly inhabitants who have intimate knowledge about the area were selected. Besides, they were selected based on their willingness and availability for the various interview sessions I had. Other informants were selected randomly (see appendix II for detail pp. 70 and 71). Informants from the town administrative also participated based on their relation with the subject matter of the study. Some interviews were recorded with the knowledge and permission of informants. Interviews with all informants made with the purpose of unpacking informant's perspective, attitude, and perception of the current sudden social, cultural and economic transformation of the area.

Interview questions were prepared based on the actual socio-cultural sympathetic levels of the informants. However, I also developed questions in the course of the interviews because some of the answers given by my interviewees led me to other questions. The questions were constructed

¹ Non-key informant: is my own term. I used to refer all informants who are not key-informants

in both Amharic and Afan Oromo to make the administration and collection of sufficient information easy. In the course of all interviews in Afan Oromo session, interpreters (my father and cousins) helped me. They went to the field with me whenever I needed them and moderated the interviews with my informants.

B. Observation

In this study, observation was used as one of the critical methods to gather information with the other firsthand information gathering method (interview). For that reason, during the field work, observation was made for almost two months, January 25, 2014 to March 30, 2014. During my observation both planned and unplanned observation were applied. For instance, planned observations in villages, community's events, business areas, informant's houses and work places and social service institutions were made. On the other hand at different time of my field stay, I made unplanned observation as I used to watch every day activities of inhabitants. Throughout observation time I tried to learn about the changes occurring, how inhabitants struggled to cope up with changes, how social life in the community looked like, what positive and negative changes that the inhabitants experienced, the economic activities that the inhabitants were engaged in, and other related issues. Thus by recording important elements which I obtained through observation, I have analyzed it with information from interviews and case studies.

C. Document Review

Secondary information sources were also crucially used to strengthen the theoretical discussions. Articles, theses, books, and other related published and unpublished materials together with electronic sources were reviewed and relevant materials were used in the thesis as deemed necessary. The purpose of the review is not to analyze the work of other researchers, rather to establish their relevance to the present study.

1.4.2 Method of Data Analysis and Interpretations

The next task after collecting the required information was to analyze and present the information collected. At the beginning, qualitative data were transcribed and translated from Amharic into English. Before presenting the data directly, the information was sorted out and

organized thematically. Throughout the analysis information from observation and interviews were presented in a manner that they help to triangulate data.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study has the following academic and practical benefits. Academically, it will contribute to the limited literature on newly emerging urban centers issues in Ethiopia particularly emerging urban centers surrounding Addis Ababa. So far, the existing limited literatures concur on displacement issues and environmental related problems of urbanization and its consequences. This study focusing on impact of development endeavors particularly industrial development and public development projects rural villages, provides knowledge on how socio-cultural and economic lives of local rural inhabitants are impacted. Furthermore, it helps other academicians and researchers to look at what this paper does not cover.

Secondly, the study provides an insight and concrete results on transformations of rural Gelan to urban center and the changes in inhabitants' livelihood strategies. It is hoped that the results of the study will serve as an inputs and assist policy makers to have insight about the issue. As well, it will also provide an advanced knowledge for stakeholders- governmental or nongovernmental- that want to intervene in the issue. For instance, the study present how local peoples socio-cultural lives are affected, shows a disparity in provision of social services although social service provision is better to date than the past time, debates over fairness of compensation payment, failure in adapting new livelihood method by the locals and the like. Besides, the findings will help policy makers to find methods or to reshape the policy to preserve local cultures, to solve compensation claims, to find ways to help local inhabitants to adapt to new livelihood condition, to mitigate the unequal delivery of social services among residents.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Although the study has tried to address its objectives efficaciously, the study had encountered several limitations. The first problem I came across is that building a rapport with key informants as well as searching for key informants (elderly inhabitants who have intimate knowledge about the area) was quite difficult. Secondly, some government official's unwillingness and carelessness in providing information, lack of updated data in each sector of the town

administration, and unwillingness of informants dealing with land issues was caveat in this study. At last, what should be underlined in bold is that the study has encountered time and financial problems. For a researcher, building a rapport with informants requires plenty of time. Besides, because the research is not funded by any stakeholders (government and non-government organization) the budget was a big problem.

1.7 Field Work Experience

As a trained, anthropologist, intensive fieldwork for this thesis is my first experience. I have learned a lot more than I can say in words here. Throughout my field stay, I have taken lessons in practice. I might not be able to write all what I experienced here but I want to mention some of the challenges that I encounter.

During my field stay sometimes people perceived me as a politician who went there to spy them. When people felt that way, I continuously and repeatedly tried to tell them that I am a student and I do not have any political wish to spy on them. For instance, I remember informants saying, '*you are a child and they send you to spy on us*'. That way to my best, I tried to build a rapport with the people whom I met. After the first week, in the next weeks until I finish my field stay, I interviewed a lot of people and I was also introduced to new friends. During the course of visiting villages or visiting my informants, the lack of transport service and the hot weather condition of the area was hard to walk on foot. Indeed, sometimes I used carts to go to informant's house or to visit villages.

In addition some officials of the town administration refused to provide any primary and secondary data, especially information about issue of compensation payment, land allocation system and the like. Despite those challenges, my determination to successfully finish the thesis, support from my family and the welcome of my informants helped me to successfully accomplish the data gathering task.

Chapter Two

Theoretical Framework and Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Perspective

Several publications have discussed the concept of urban and rural in terms of settlement, landscape, livelihood method etc. Nonetheless, the problem arises when it comes to conceptualizing the urban-rural interface. Chembo (2010: 8) looking at a broader view of conceptualizing peri-urban noted that “given the scarcity of specific literature on peri-urban interface [...], the early work on peri-urban interface had [borrowed] from either a rural or urban literature and extrapolated it to newly emerging urban area studies.” Each extrapolated theory is essential to harmonize on economic characteristic of the rural-urban bond and are developed “considering the conflict and contradictions in peri-urban areas” (Mbiba and Huchzermeyer, 2000: 122 and Adell, 1999).

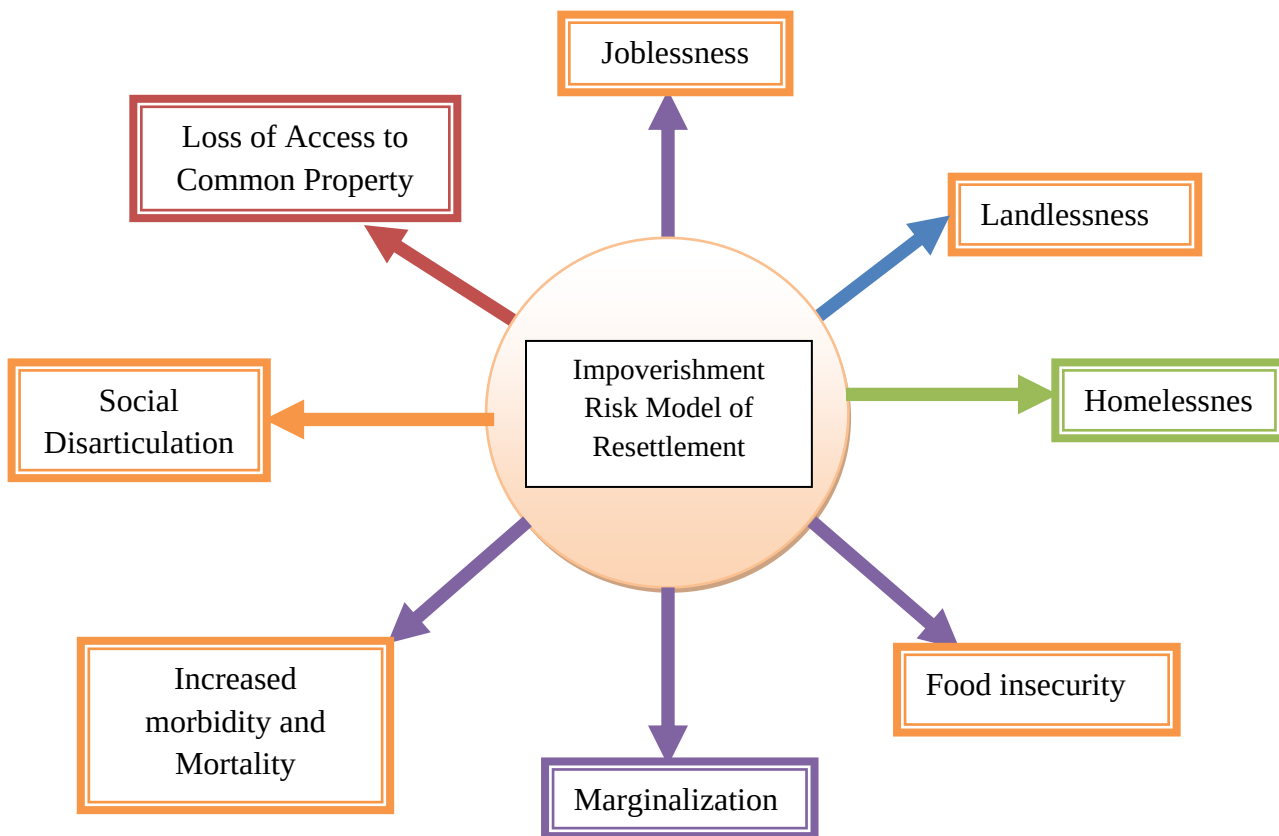
Unlike those works which conceptualize urban-rural interface from their economic linkages, the theoretical stand point in this paper is derived from the development-induced-displacement model. Development induced displacement model in this study is used to analyse the effect of development on both displaced and non-displaced inhabitants. With such intention the findings of the study are analyzed in light of development-induced-displacement model. Accordingly to grasp how displacement affects the economic, social and cultural life of Gelan inhabitants, the study uses the current dominant model of Michael M. Cernea i.e. impoverishment risk model of resettlement. In line with Cernea’s model other approaches from urban-rural economic linkage is used to support the model.

Impoverishment Risk Model of Resettlement by M. Cernea

Broadly speaking, Cernea describes that historically involuntarily displaced people have suffered losses and traumas and have shared more in the pains than in the gains of development (Cernea, 1996: 5). The most crucial hypothesis of Cernea’s model is that the “behavior of displaced and resettled populations can be understood and explained more fully as a response to economic, cultural, and social impoverishment than to 'stress'” (Cernea 1997 cited in Anduamlak, 2009:7

and Cernea, 1996: 9). As Cernea clarified the model comprehensively elucidates that how ‘natural capital’, ‘man-made capital’, ‘human capital’ and ‘social capital’ are impoverished due to development induced displacements (enforced displacement) (ibid). Conversely, Cernea defined how resettlement results impoverishment in eight sub-processes: landlessness, homelessness, joblessness, marginalization, food security, increased morbidity and mortality, loss of access to common property, and social disarticulation (Cernea, 1996: 8-10).

Figure 1: Cernea’s Impoverishment Risk Model of Resettlement



Source: Cernea 2004 figured by the author, 2014

Likewise, local inhabitants of Gelan are being displaced from their farmland in favor of urbanization and industrialization. Consequently, the losing of invaluable assets mainly farming land exposes them for various difficulties. Over and above, the study indicates that mass of local inhabitants are sharing more pain than gaining development. Thus the study analyze the experience of Gelan inhabitants in light of Cernea model, mainly, it is found out that four of the

variables he suggests are applicable. Those are: landlessness, marginalization, food Insecurity, and loss of Access to Common Property

Landlessness: development endeavors in many areas results the loss of land which is the prevailing source of livelihood for many households (Cernea, 1996:10). Though Cernea did not define landlessness specifically for displaced people in urban-rural interface areas, the rural approach which is subject to the thought of Structural neo-Marxist analysis and dependency theory elucidated that all pressure by urban centers on peripheries results 'landlessness, destitution and proletarianization' (Maxwell et al., 1998 cited in Mbiba and Huchzermeyer, 2000: 12). Further, this approach believes that 'landlessness, destitution and proletarianization' (ibid) results poverty and de-peasantation among peri-urban inhabitants. Similarly in Gelan farmland of inhabitants are reserved for industry plantation and public developmental projects. Consequently, some inhabitants lost part of their farmland while some others expropriate completely.

Marginalization: arises when a household or community loses its economic power (ibid). In other word it means economic power of most displaced people relies upon land and if development endeavors make them landless simultaneously they become economically marginalized. As it is indicated in Gelan the losses of farmland make some farmers economically marginalize particularly households who find difficult to adopt the new living strategies. Food Insecurity: involuntarily displacing people, especially displacement from farmland increases the risk that people will fall into food insecurity. In other words, it means for households whose sustenance depends on farmland displacement could increase the tension of food insecurity. Like Cernea show data also indicate that the risk of falling in to food insecurity is increasing day to day among land evacuated households in Gelan. Loss of Access to Common Property: means loss of non-individual property like forested lands, water bodies, grazing lands etc is another disadvantage of displacement which essentially affect landless and asset less peoples. In Gelan loss of forest affected some inhabitants who used to collect firewood to earn cash income and who used it for home purpose.

Though the model is dominant contemporarily, various scholars criticize it for mainly centering on economic characteristic of displacement and for "viewing resettlement problems as operationalizable that can be dealt with by providing the necessary resources and the reform of

policies and procedures” (Koenig, 2002 and de Wet, 2004 cited in Anduamlak, 2009: 8). This study considering the given criticisms analyzed the finding using the pragmatic sub-process which works on Gelan inhabitants.

2.2 Impact of Urban Development on Rural Inhabitants: Impact on Socio-Cultural and Economic Lives

Developments in newly emerging urban areas are characterized by the transformation of landscapes formed previously by rural life into urban. In these areas development endeavors have a multi-dimensional effect on local inhabitants of rural areas. These areas are enthusiastic zones where urban and rural economic forces and rural and urban socio-cultural elements become in conflict (UN-Habitat, 2004: 7). It is indicated that in most cases urban way of life dominates the rural areas which happen to show a rural based life.

Whatsoever the cases are, there is no doubt that development endeavors around emerging urban areas always inevitably promote a socio-economic modification among the local inhabitants of rural regions (Webster and Muller, 2000: 1). It is because, agricultural lands which are the prevailing source of livelihood for local inhabitants become preserved arenas for development addressed concerns. In such circumstances, inhabitants are expected to shift to or compelled to adopt non-farm/non-agricultural activities (Abass, Afriyie & Adomako, 2013:121-122) or to migrate to other places searching for compatible livelihood methods. In addition to its economic disorder, acclimatizing new livelihood strategies and interaction of local inhabitants with new comers also generate a new socio-cultural dynamics (Pradoto 2012: 22).

In a demographic composition, urban development in emerging urban centers incorporates a varied of interrelated actors from both local inhabitants whose livelihoods largely depend on agriculture and other rural and urban migrants whose interests are different (Pradoto, 2012: 36, Narrain and Nischal, 2007 and Mandere, Ness and Anderberg, 2010: 73). The interaction of people living and working in the emerging urban areas has created new dynamics, in which rural economic and socio-cultural systems have been given urban dominance.

Impact on Socio-Cultural Life

The development schemes in newly urban regions have affected cultural lives of the original inhabitants. As rural areas are dominated by urban system and “become more densely inhabited via processes of ex-urbanization and counter urbanization”, the newly emerging urban centers is transformed into an unclear space in terms of socio-cultural features (Pradoto, 2012: 25).

For instance, a study in rural village of Addis Ababa’s vicinity by Anduamlk (2009: 198-211) indicates that residential development in the vicinity of Addis Ababa specifically, has resulted in a cultural change among the original inhabitants. For example, he noted that change in marriage practice and community work sharing practices are changed. Another study in Ghana indicates that cultural life of rural inhabitants is affected due to the expansion of Accra’s development to the rural villages (Oduru, 2010).

Regarding society composition, newly emerging urban areas encompass diverse groups/actors; farmers, industry workers, informal settlers, travel and transport service providers, formal and informal traders etc. (Narain, 2010: 3). The agglomeration of many actors from urban cores and rural areas following the development of the rural villages continuously results in intermingling of various socio-cultural and socio-economic features of the zones. Such heterogeneity of social actors construct a “dynamic nature, wherein social forms and arrangements are created, modified and discarded” (Iaquinta and Drescher, 2000: 2), and typically the strap line of such amalgam leads to unequal social, cultural and economic dominance of the outsiders mostly on the local inhabitants. In other words, it means typical rural social, cultural and economic features steadily modify into a new form of urbanism (Pradoto, 2012: 16-17)

Impact on Economic Lives

Economically, the newly emerging urban areas are regions “where traditional farming activities come into conflict with alternative economic [undertakings]” (Mandere, Ness and Anderberg: 2010:74). In many cases development endeavors around the emerging urban areas create absorption of various commercial activities and come into clash with the oldest economic activity (agriculture). Presently, the same problem is happening in Gelan. Basically, lands which are the exclusive economic asset for the locals are taken from farmers for a massive industrial

plantation purpose and other projects. Therefore, the current situation compelled local inhabitants to engage in various non-farms economic activities.

Emerging urban areas like Gelan which are results of development endeavors are places of commercial opportunities for many actors. These areas are highly affected by flows of goods, people, services and information demanded by both urban population and rural systems (Talico, 2007). In fact, this is what the system theorists have been arguing about i.e. “[the] flows of goods, people, services and information” from urban to rural affect the urban-rural interface inhabitants (UNCHS, 1999 cited in Mbiba and Huchzermeyer, 2000: 123). Out of various emerging economic activities in newly emerging urban areas, some groups: industry owners, skilled urban migrants, formal and informal business runners etc. may benefit from such changes and development process while others are disadvantageous (mostly original inhabitants).

A study conducted in rural village of Nyahururu in Kenya by Mandere, Ness and Anderberg (2010) indicates that the transformation of rural landscape into urban center did not only result diversification of livelihood among local inhabitants but also local inhabitants become the disadvantageous group who did not gain from the development.. Thereby, as indicated in those studies and others, alteration in economic base of urban hinterland people whose living used to depend on natural resources to survive, implies that peri-urban locals have to involve in a variety of off-farm economic undertakings to succeed the changes occurring.

What is well unnoticed by urban planners and other stakeholders here is that, such development endeavor affected local inhabitant’s economic base and exposed them for risks. For several newly emerging urban areas, agriculture is the economic foundation of their livings, but the development endeavor in these zones leads them to engage in non-farm and off-farm economic base which lately became central mechanisms in the household food security and accumulation strategies (Narain, 2010: 4).

2.3 Response of Rural People to Urban Development: Adaptation, Resilience and Resistance of Rural Inhabitants

Urban development endeavors in the emerging urban areas which is characterized by a lack of urban values extremely affect local inhabitants of rural zones whose livings are attached with

rural values (Narain, 2010: 2-3). In this highly versatile area, a serious of challenges has been faced by inhabitants of rurals due to the growing importance of urban based life styles. The steady change in livelihood strategies i.e. the conversion of prime agricultural lands for residential, industrial and other non-farm economic purposes risks the sustainability of rural livelihoods (Adeboyejo *et al* 2007, Anduamlak, 2009, Feleke, 1999, Teshome, 2007 and Pradoto, 2012).

In other words, it means that several urban development endeavors encroach rural landscapes and create difficulties on the former social, cultural and economic activity of inhabitants which used to perform well in agricultural activity. Thus, in this adjacent regions which perhaps are affected “favorably and unfavorably by that contiguousness” (Adeboyejo *et al.* 2007: 2) to urban center, are shaping local inhabitants livelihood strategy and other segment of locals life due to the dynamic and changing flows of commodities, capital, natural resources, and heterogeneity in social composition (Allen, 2001 cited in).

Consequently, studies also indicate that local inhabitants have developed a variety of endurance mechanisms to manage the changes. Thus, on a critical view, the question that needs to be underlined is that how are local inhabitants acknowledging the change? What does the adaptive capacity of local inhabitants to the non-farm/off-farm activities look like? How much are they flexible for the newly livelihood methods? And how are they resisting the changes occurring? Bearing the questions in mind, results of various studies report that livelihood options for hinterland inhabitants depends on the availability of sources of livelihoods in the surroundings and choice of households.

Response of rural people to urban development or their adaptive mechanism and coping strategies vary from place to place. For example, a study in the Ogbomoso, Nigeria, indicates that inhabitant’s farmland around Ogbomoso is taken for the purpose of residential development. Following loosing of their farmland, inhabitants of the area either reconstruct their livelihoods by engaging in non-farm enterprises or move far away searching for farmland. The study also indicates in some cases that inhabitants sell their property or make a “rudimentary occupational diversification, including petty trade” (Adeboyejo and Abolade, 2009: 56 and 71). Another study in Nyahururu rural village, Kenya, states that due to the decline of the predominant economic

sector (agriculture) of the area, inhabitants of the area directly shift their livelihood and engaged in different formal and informal business activities (Mandere, Ness1 and Anderberg, 2010).

Ricci (2011), who studied the livelihood and adaptive capacity of inhabitants in rural villages around Dar es Salaam, found out that movement of commodities, information, and people from urban to rural which is “motivated by the search for jobs and living spaces” increases livelihood diversification among the inhabitants. Ricci, looking at the adaptive capacity of inhabitants says that “..dwellers have a high capacity to change and adapt the ways in which they access and manage resources but at the same time they are exposed to considerable uncertainty” (ibid: 12).

Chapter Three

Transformation of Gelan from Rural Village to ‘Industrial’ Town

3.1 Description of the Study Area and People

This section of the chapter provides a short history of Gelan town based on information gathered from the residents as well as from some secondary sources.

[The Gelan residents belong mostly to the Oromo ethnic group] who are one of the largest ethnic groups in Eastern Africa (Asmarom, 1973), constituting nearly one third of the Ethiopian population (CSA, 2010). However, to date, ethnically the population composition of the town is quite diverse. Generally, Gelan inhabitants speak *Afaan* Oromo, which belongs to the Eastern Cushitic group of Afro-Asiatic linguistic family. As interviews indicate, the name Gelan was derived from the senior son of Dacci who belongs to the Tulama Oromo branch. Indeed, though I do not find well documented literatures on Gelan inhabitants, interviews with some key-informants indicate that the Oromo in Gelan are descendants of the Tulama Oromo branch.

Currently based on the present administrative structure of Ethiopia, Gelan town, the study area, is situated in Finfine/Addis Ababa surrounding Special Zone of Oromiya regional State, 25 Kilometer away from the center of Addis Ababa, i.e. Piassa. According sources from the town administration, Gelan was established as a town for three basic reasons: the speedy increase number of investors coming into the area, the government intention to rectify the improper land use around Addis Ababa and, the desire to provide social services and infrastructure facilities Gelan was formed as a town at the end of 2008.

Population: According to the Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency CSA (2007) report the total population of Gelan is 53, 790. Males account for 57 percent whereas female account for 43 percent of the total population. Ethnically, 81.24 percent of the population is Oromo, 17.1 percent is from Amhara, 0.81 percent from Tigray and the remaining 0.85 percent of the population is from various ethnic groups.

Topography: Gelan lays in east Shewa zone with a total planning area of 7,516.8 hectares. It is located at 25kms in southeast direction of Addis Ababa- Adama highway. The current boundary

of Gelan and Dukem towns is made by an artificial boundary formed at the junction of the Ethio-Djibouti railway and Addis Ababa-Adama highway. The town is bordered in the East by the Dalota and Mero mountain chain, Wedesso Mountain chain and Abayi Silto peasant associations in the North, Akaki of Addis Ababa in the North-West and Lake Aba Samu'el in North-West. In absolute terms, Gelan is located at 8050'45''N, 38049'45''E, (Oromia Urban Planning Institute, 2007).

3.2 Economic Activities

Prior to 2008, agriculture and other farm related activities were the dominant economic activities among inhabitants of Gelan. Unlike today most of the inhabitants of the town largely derive their livelihoods from agricultural activities. According to inhabitants of the town who participated in this study as informants, before 2007 (i.e. before the designation of the area as industrial zone) inhabitants of the area produced different agricultural products including *Taffii*, Maize, and others for subsistence as well as marketing purposes.

As information collected indicate for a long time, both agricultural activities (i.e. farming and animal husbandry) were/still are the main sources of livelihood among Gelan's inhabitants. As information collected before 2007, largely, inhabitants of Gelan used grow a cereal like *taffi* and wheat and they keep animals like oxen, sheep, horse, donkey and hen. Both products from farming and animal husbandry are used for home consumption and they provide it for the nearby market (usually Akaki market in Addis Ababa) as well. Habitually, males sale *teff*, wheat, oxen and sheep; whereas, females sell hen and animal products like butter, cheese etc. Basically information gathered indicates that land and economy in Gelan inhabitants are inseparable.

Before the establishment of various industries in the area, as the information collected from the informants indicated, some inhabitants of the town are found to be involved in non-agricultural activities to support their household. In addition to agricultural activities some inhabitants of the town participate in other economic activities to generate additional income. Among other things residents of the town work as a daily laborers and store keepers in different construction sites and other facilities found outside the town in the neighboring urban centers like Akaki, Dukem and Debrezeit.

It is also noticed in the study that some inhabitants sell local drinks in their home. But nowadays, due to the emergence of various industries around Gelan, the significance of agriculture is declining day to day. People begin to engage in non/off farm activities. They start to work in industries, daily laborers, engaged in formal and informal business activities etc. However, still now agriculture is much important in inhabitant's life.

Gelan town residents were restricted largely to agricultural activities to generate income before the establishment of the industries in the area. But nowadays there are different job opportunities which are open to the inhabitants. Recently, in addition to agriculture dwellers of the area can engage in different kinds of income generating activities which are rampant in the area as a result of the existence of various industries and factories. For instance they can be hired in the industries as a daily laborer, guard, as permanent or contract worker, or they can participate in small trading business like providing food, tea, coffee, soft drinks, and alcohols to individuals who work in the industries.

3.3 Socio Relations and Cultural Practices

Data collected demonstrate that before 2008 socially, residents of Gelan interact with each other in various social events. Mainly social relations through neighborhood, occupation and blood based relations were common. For instance inhabitants meet and help each other in different local mutual aid associations for various events like wedding and funeral ceremonies, harvesting time and religious ceremonies. In *iddir* (local mutual aid associations) for instance, people help each other during funeral ceremonies. Other than those local associations, people call for Jigi during harvesting time. *Jigi* is a work sharing practice, usually relatives (in-laws) and neighbors call for Jigi. Religious life also plays an important role in inhabitants' social life. Commonly people form a religious group called *Mahiber* (usually Orthodox Christians form this group).

People in several social events help each other in a reciprocal kind of exchange. For instance, if someone's son/daughter marries relatives and neighbors give butter, cheese, *enjera*, food oil, alcoholic drinks, home materials etc. for the groom's/bride's family. In return when other relatives and neighbors son/daughter marry the same will be done.

In addition cultural practices such as the culture of mate selection and traditional courts were highly practiced. For instance traditional courts systems are one of the cultural elements among Gelan inhabitants. Conflicts between individuals and neighbors used to present to *jarsumma*. Religion is also another cultural element among Gelan inhabitants. According to my interview, in the past time Orthodox Christianity and local believe worships were common among Gelan inhabitants. But after the end of 2007 following industrial development around the area and the emergence of rural Gelan as a town, different cultural, social and economic lives of the locals changes.

However, after the area becomes ‘industrial’ town social relations and networks are affected. Indeed, some commentators in the field of urbanization and urban studies argued that transformation of rural areas to urban centers on a wider front is largely followed by economic growth and restructuring of existing economic, social and cultural conditions into new structures. According to the information that I gathered from my informants and based on the observation I repeatedly made in the area, there are new employment opportunities, growth of different infrastructures, population growth, household change and decline of traditional socio-cultural activities that comes to Gelan town following the establishment of the area as a town. There are also more intangible changes in Gelan town which are caused by urbanization. For instance changes in cultural values, lifestyles, and social segregation are among the intangible changes that are witnessed in Gelan town in recent years.

As it is clearly indicated in the above paragraphs, unlike today, residents of the town were not socially segregated before the expansion of industries in the area. Before the expansion of different industries and before the area called Gelan is changed into an emerging urban center there were various social and religious events that creates the means for the residents to meet together relatively on a regular basis. According to my informants there were such religious and social events as iddir, Maheber, Senbete and Jigi before the area is changed into an emerging urban center. But nowadays these social events that connect the residents of the area together are dissolved and fail to serve the very purpose they established for, i.e. keeping the residents together and strengthening the social bond between them.

But at this point it should be noticed that the aforementioned social events are not totally dissolved or discarded from the system, rather the argument is that the inhabitants of the town are giving less attention to those social events as their time and attention is dedicated and diverted towards other activities which comes with the urbanization process.

3.4 Social Service and Amenities

A lot of restructuring and new changes in different aspects of the inhabitants' life are inevitable outcomes of the urbanization process, especially when a rural area like Gelan is changed into an emerging urban center due to the various industries established in the area since 2007. Infrastructural development is one of the positive consequences that come following urbanization. According to some older inhabitants of the town who participate in the study as key informants the Gelan that we know today is totally changed in terms of infrastructural developments and availability. Before the area is changed into an emerging urban center largely due to the introduction of various industrial firms, inhabitants were forced to travel to the nearby urban centers in order to access such services as school, bank, market, health etc. Some informants also mentioned that there were difficulties of getting pure drinking water and adequate electric power supply.

In Gelan, before 2007 there were limited deliveries of social services. Though Gelan is found very near to the greatest urban agglomeration of Ethiopia i.e. Addis Ababa where provision of social services appear immensely than other relative urban agglomerations, inhabitants of the area were detached from modern way of life supporting infrastructures such as, pipe water supply, electricity, health care facilities, road, school, financial institutions and etc. For instance, before the Ethiopian millennium in 2008, there were no banks, no private schools, limited infrastructures as pure water supply and electricity and there were limited number of industries. Inhabitants searching for social survive particularly the fundamental ones (school and health care centers) used to travel to Addis Ababa.

Although people start to settle in the area which is now called Gelan town since a long time ago, it was after 2007 that the inhabitants begin to entertain different infrastructural developments which provide services of different kind. Inhabitants of the town used to travel to the nearby urban centers and towns not only to get access to health, school or other services but to deal with

other problems and issues which are related to administration. Gelan town was identified as one of the special zones of Oromiya region with its own administrative structure in the year 2007, before that, inhabitants of the town have to travel to other towns concerning different matters of administration.

However, to date, following the establishment of the area as ‘industrial’ town various social services are delivered for the inhabitants. Schools, health care centers, clean water and electricity supply, financial institution and the like appear in the town.

Chapter Four

The Changing Economic Activity in Gelan: Adaptation and Resistance

This chapter depicts the drastic economic transformation which is taking place in Gelan town. The chapter includes presenting various experiences of informants illustrates and assesses how local inhabitants adapt and resist the current economic transformation.

Regardless of the fact that causes of economic changes in newly emerging urban areas are different, economic changes in these areas "... is characterized by the transformation of economic activities" (Pradoto, 2010: 133) principally from agrarian based economic activity to manufacture based and other urban based economic activities (Mandere, Ness and Anderberg: 2010:74 and Iaquina and Drescher, 2000). Likewise, in Gelan in spite of the fact that agriculture is still the prime establishment of livelihood for the inhabitants, the current environments of the economic action is showing an exceptional change to non-farm financial activity among the inhabitants.

As demonstrated in the previously stated passages, around the study setting, the accelerating of manufacturing industries, public developmental projects such as asphalt road and railway construction and residential buildings have been distinguished as significant thought processes of the economic transformation. Above and beyond those development schemes around Gelan additionally offer ascent to the mindfulness of other business endeavors and the entry of different performers from the adjacent surroundings. Notwithstanding those reasons, my key informants and officials of the town administration indicate that Ethio-Djibouti asphalted road had played a great role in transforming inhabitant's economic life perceptibly for families who are found along the main road. Likewise people additionally believe that the new interstate which crosses Chefe Tuma and Tulu Guracha Kebele will help the tenants by broadening their investment exercises inconceivably on petty trading.

To date, after the enthusiasm of the development scheme, greater part of agrarian place which used to be the sole economic base is held for the development purpose. My key informants likewise concede that farmlands are taken away for various industries and public projects like dry port construction, highway road construction and cross country railway construction.

Similarly my observation and interviews demonstrate that local government is reserving farmlands for industrial development and public developmental projects such as for building a stadium, market places and infrastructure development. As a result the longstanding rural economy which is predominantly agriculture constructed economic base is replacing by industry and other urban based (trade and service activities) economic activities. As Kim (2012:1) rightly stated “quality of life and agriculture environment is sacrificed for urbanization and industrialization, and it led to the failure of localization of agriculture and diversification of local economy.”

4.1 Land and Economy

Land for long time has played the fundamental role among Gelan inhabitant's life. Numerous socio-cultural and economic lives are intensely attached with their productive asset i.e., 'land'. Hence economically inhabitants of Gelan are dependent to their land.

Nonetheless, the recently constructed settings such as industries, business centers and residential areas are the main driver in the alteration of the land use. For instance as information from investment office of the town indicate out of the total land cover of Gelan town i.e. 7516.8 ha more than 2500 ha land are reserved for investment purpose only, whereas, residential development and infrastructure development accounts 1259.56 ha and 1100.6 ha respectively. Consequently, such developmental phenomenon decreases the share of land size of local peoples.

Table 2: Distribution of Land by Type

No	Type of Land Use	Amount in Hectare	Percent (%)
1	Residential	1259.56	16.76
2	For Commercial Purposes	238.55	3.17
3	Industry and Investment	2122.10	28.24
4	Infrastructure	1100.60	14.64
5	Social Service	733.44	9.76
6	Green area, Recreational Center and Urban Agriculture	1086.39	14.45
7	Reserved Areas	975.36	12.98
	Total	7516.8	100%

Source: Profile of Gelan town Administration, 2010

As the above table illustrate, the town administration has given more land use recognition for off-farm economic purposes regardless of the fact that agriculture in Gelan is the topmost cradle of livelihood for many local households until presently and it seems that agricultural economic activities are left behind. Logically observing, the drastic economic change is facilitated by the extraordinary acknowledgement of the government to off-farm economic activity.

Although there is a lack of reliable data to show how land holding have evolved among household before Gelan was established as a town in 2008, figures from key-informants indicate that before the area established as a town on average each farmers used to have 5 *kert* -20 *kert*, that means on average individuals used to have 1.25 ha- 5 ha. However, after 2008 G.C. the land holding of households decreases to less than 1 ha (Town Administrative, 2014).

At the same time, with the adjustment of land use and in the general urbanization processes of Gelan, hundreds if not many inhabitants economic life's which are dependent on land started to convert. Data collected from various informants also indicate that instantaneous economic

transformations in households were pursued after the alteration in land use. Data gathered from field without a doubt reports that agrarian families have moved their investment root to other method of income, vastly to off-farm economic exercises. Appropriately, from the data I gathered I have discovered that without any inconsistency the economic change among inhabitants is transpired because of the change in the land use.

Obbo Fekadu describing the significance economic usage of land among the society said ‘*economically farmland was our backbone. We used to produce food for home consumption as well; we also use to provide our products for nearby market (Akaki market) to generate cash.*’ Another informant called *Obbo Balcha* noted that land and economy for them is inseparable. As to him, land is the core economic underpinning where many local households rely upon. Additional discussions with key informants reveal that after the land expropriate some of them felt like as they were losing one of their family members. Henceforth as it is indicated from the above interviews and other discussion with informants human-land relationship is so high and, according to their conception particularly old aged inhabitants, land and human beings are inseparable entities (see chapter one).

How did the change in land use or the decrease in land holding size affect the income?

As the study identifies on economic base, agriculture among Gelan inhabitants is regarded for both subsistence use and commercial purpose. Both farming (crop and vegetable production) and animal husbandry are practiced among those households; nonetheless, farming activity takes the lion share among households in Gelan. Customarily, because products like *taffi*² and maize which have high market value are produced by the farmers, they have good potential of generating cash income. *Obbo Gemechu* describing the use of generating income in terms of cash says,

What I produced is not enough to fulfil all the required things in my home. I have to buy food, oil, salt, coffee, I have to cover my children’s school stuff, even when I need

² ‘Taffi’ is of indigenous grain, with the scientific name *Eragrostis tef*, widely cultivated within Ethiopia.

to entertain with my friends, I need cash; therefore, my only way to make cash income is providing what I produced for the market.

Nonetheless, the change in land use and the decreases in land holding lead local inhabitants to produce at micro level (a small plot of land). Products at micro level are insufficient to help family units in both business and subsistence utilization. Therefore, the changes threatened the multiple way of inhabitant's source of income. Based on, data collected it is reported that while the sustainability of income through farming activities are at endanger, economically agriculture is the primary underpinning of livelihood in the area.

Moreover, in the same way as Cernea argues "... uprooting diminishes self-sufficiency; dismantle local arrangement for food supply and increases the risk that people will fall into chronic food insecurity" (Cernea, 2004: 8), certainly among Gelan displaced inhabitants food insecurity is one of the many risks. According to my informants, the issue might not be complete food insecurity at the moment, moderately for displaced households the inquiry is that how much are they efficient to provide food for their families under usual circumstance all the year around like they do before. As to some of my informants still this happens to be a big question. Definitely what informants say "unanswered question," indicates that they are terrified of the risks that might occur in the near future.

In addition to individual lands, common lands are reserved for public developmental projects. For instance, forests were cleared for the new Addis Ababa-Adama highway road construction, for establishing some industries, for cross country railway construction. The losing of such common properties additionally influence a few locals who utilize the backwoods to produce money salary. For instance, informants noted that there were girls (girls of the local community and girls who came from Akaki) who used to collect firewood in forests and provide for the nearly market and for home use. However, after the forest zone was reserved for different development projects and logged, these peoples source of income has deteriorated. In reality though some forest zones are logged for development project I have seen that girls collecting firewood in a forest which is found on the edge of a mountain. In addition, informants also report that the shares of grazing lands are shrinking year to year. Conversely it can be said that Cernea sub-process of loss of access to common is shadowed among Gelan inhabitants.

Discernibly, what I see from my field visit is that, comparatively, of all *kebeles* of Gelan Town - specifically Gelan *kebele* (the inner town) is the most affected area; it is on account of a large portion of private ventures amass in this *kebele*. Indeed, the rest three *kebeles* also are affected by some private and public projects like, high way construction in Chefee Tuma and Tulu Guracha Kebeles, dry port building and cross country rail construction in Tulu Guracha and other development projects. Alike, as indicated above those development projects affect local inhabitants whose economic lives are stalwartly devoted to land.

Consequently, the uneven sharing of change in land use in the *kebeles* has come about economic inequality among the inhabitants. That means people who lost land is struggling for adapting the newly economic situation whereas inhabitants who still own land are economically more viable than that of landless inhabitants or in some cases inhabitants who successfully pursue the new livelihood are economically more defensible to the change than inhabitants who cannot adapt the alteration smoothly. Regarding the economic disparity, one of my informants, *Obbo* Kenesa demonstrates that mass of farmers find acclimatizing the newly livelihood difficult specifically old age inhabitants. Thus he noted that economically people who own land is much stable. Notwithstanding, he likewise demonstrates that in rare occasion there are people who certainly adapt the new livelihood method and live much better life. In line with this, based on land expropriated inhabitants experience, my informants noted that landlessness left many of them to be worthless and economically marginalized. Conclusively the information presented above indicates that Cernea's model marginalization slightly occur in some local households.

Having said this, the next question to be raised is that how did losers survive now? In response to the economic alteration in the area and with the intention of securing their livelihoods, local inhabitants/households are penetrating and engaged in miscellaneous types of non-farm economic undertakings which are unfamiliar for them. Consequently, off-farm economic activities have become a prime economic base for some households particularly for the ones who completely lost their farmland in favor of various development projects. In addition to those landless inhabitants, land owning inhabitants also betrothed in non-farm economic activity as an extra way of generating income. Discussions with informants also confirmed that as resistance method and resilience system people are adapting off-farm revenue sources. According to them,

for some households adapting non-farm economic basis is not optional but necessary (see pp. 58 for detail).

Furthermore, the study found out those local inhabitants distinctly inhabitants who live around areas where business activity and new residential area built are selling part of their residential land in order to make cash so as to be economically viable, although land is not subject to sale, exchange or mortgage (FDRE Constitution, 1995: Art.40 (3)). For example, *Oboo Gameda* whom I met while I was wondering in Gelan kebele compound says

after I stop farming, economically I became weak, formerly when I need cash to buy something I went to market holding something to sell from what I produced, it might be maize or teff or I used to send my wife to the market there she used to sell butter or cheese. But now I cannot generate cash easily like I do before. Thus, I have sold part of my residential area to someone who came from Dukem.

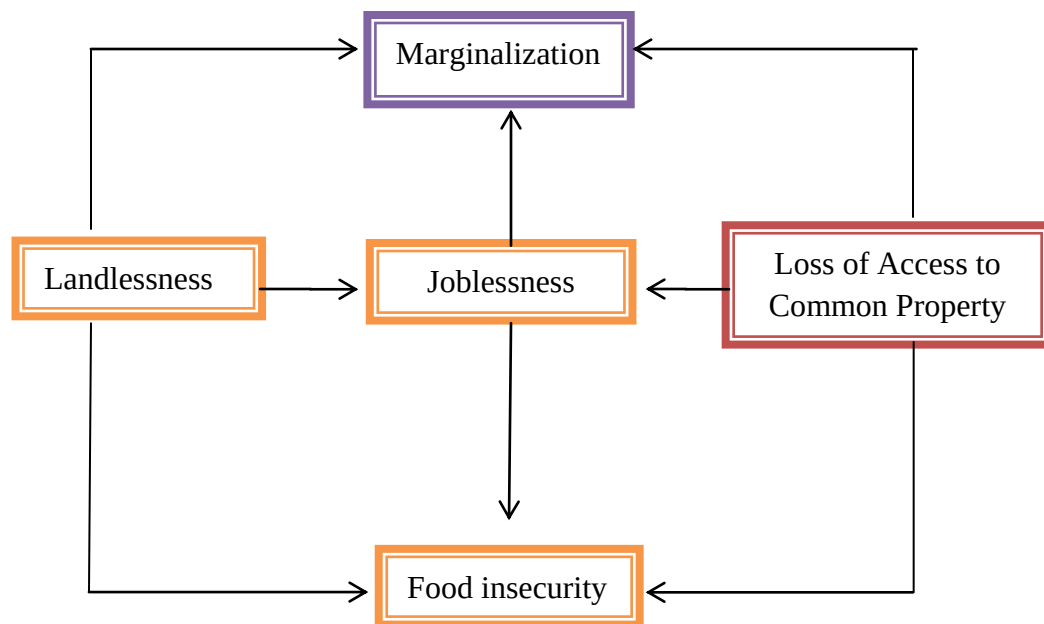
In addition, the various informal conversations I had with inhabitants indicate that inhabitants in the inner town fearing that the land most ostensibly would be taken by the government without paying enough compensation sell their residential land. From the case of *Obbo Gameda* and the various discussions with informants, it is identified that that some inhabitants sell part of their residential land to struggle the change or to escape from the challenge that might occur. As to my understanding this is a kind of indirect forced displacement which occurs due to the curiosity to be economically stable and the fearing of risks which might be occur in the future. In such way people become landless or decrease the share of their land size. Certainly, such kind of indirect forced displacement might result to Cernea's a speculation of being landless.

Apart from displacing for development purpose, informants report that in some cases they are evicted from their land for planned projected which are not implemented shortly. Likewise, from my observation in the area I saw that vast spaces without any buildings or projects are reserved in the name of private investment and public projects. Thus it is found out that there have been cases where proposed public ventures are not implemented and spaces remained unproductive by any means. *Obbo Debela* indicating me a huge open space saying

This all land were our farmland and in 2010 G.C. the government official told us they need the land to build stadium and market places, now it is almost three and half year but still to date they start nothing, they just took our land for nothing better.

Into the bargain discussions with Gelan residents who participated in this research indicate that the current local administrative collect land in the name of investment and sells it later on to make money or profit without meeting the original aim of investing and benefiting the country in general and the local society in particular.

Fig 3: Interdependence of Cernea's five Sub-Process in Pragmatic life of Gelan Inhabitants



Source: Author

Based on the experience of Gelan inhabitants the above figure presented how Cernea's model of IRR is applicable in Gelan inhabitant's real life experiences. Particularly the figure shows how the five variables are interdependent of each other.

4.2 Compensation Scheme

In return to the lost farmland and sometimes residential spaces of Gelan inhabitants due to the development endeavors, government has adopted compensation payment mechanism to restore inhabitant's livelihood and residential spaces. Likewise, Ghatak and Mookherjee (2013: 1) state

that “a major issue in contemporary development policy concerns compensation paid to those whose traditional livelihoods are uprooted by modern industrial projects.”

According to Cernea (2003: 4) “compensation is the usual operational “remedy” employed universally as a means of restitution for project-caused asset-dispossession, economic disruption, and income loss.” Similarly the FDRE constitution proclamation No. 455/2005 expropriation of landholdings for public purposes and payment of compensation proclamation define compensation as a “payment to be made in cash or in kind or in both to a person for his property situated on his expropriated landholding.” Similarly, in Gelan compensation is made either in terms of cash-for-land or land-for-land reparation mechanisms. Largely land-for-land compensation mechanism is applicable when farmers are evicted from their residential spaces.

Regarding the amount of the compensation payment I faced a lack of reliable data from the town administration. According to them it is because there is a gap in recording a reliable data during the different administrative units. Nonetheless, estimation of land administration office of the town and figure from key-informants indicates that the compensation payment is different in each year since the town’s establishment. On average, it is estimated that from 2008-2011 peoples were paid 2-9 ETB per m² and from 2012 to up till now inhabitants are paid 9-25 ETB per m². For instance, in this budget year i.e. 2013/2014, 118 inhabitants are uprooted partially and completely. Each of evicted inhabitants was paid 25 ETB per m². Remarkably, officials in the town administration indicate that people in inner town are paid more money than other inhabitants for the same size land. According to them, it is because the local land value in the inner town is much higher than other places. Concerning land-for-land compensation mechanism, local inhabitants were made to settle on a maximum of 500 m² land. Indeed, based on their family size and their previous land holding size, the land holding decreases by up to 250 m².

Information collected regarding compensation payment indicates that in Gelan, unlike of other places the compensation payment system is not well studied. For instance, according to Anduamlak (2009: 64) when Yekatafo residents were evicted from their farmland for urban residence development purpose, one year values of “income from sale of grains and their by-products, grass from grazing land, animal products (dung and milk), eucalyptus trees, housing unit, 'disturbance allowance' for land poor households.” were calculated and paid although there

was a question of fairness. Unlikely, as my interview with land office of the town indicate, in Gelan such income values were not well studied and applied. According to land administration office of the town, payments were/are made based on local land value.

As to my key-informants in Gelan, there is a highly corrupt administration unit in different time since the town established. For instance, they noted that inhabitants who are relatives of government official gained much better payment than other inhabitants on the same size landholdings.

Having said the above, the question which should be emphasized is that how the locals are using the compensation payment?

Despite the fact that there is a strong debate concerning the fairness of cash compensation payment in Gelan, for several displaced households who diversify their livelihood, the cash compensation package is the main source of initial capital. Data collected report shows that inhabitants using the compensation package built houses to rent, bought carts and cars, start trading under MSE's, rent land and engaged in farming and others kept their money at banks. The different cases of inhabitants indicate that there is a relatively success and a failure in diversifying their livelihood using compensation payment although many of them find acclimatizing the new livelihood way difficult. I found the following two case of *Obbo* Tulu and *Obbo* Tamre is good to exemplify how local utilize the earned money.

After four days of the first meeting, I met *Obbo* Tamre for the second time at his grocery named 'Tamre Mamo Grocery'. There, we had a long conversation about his trial of livelihood diversification after he was expropriated from his farmland in 2003 EC. *Obbo* Tamre narrating his first off-farm business activity, told me the following story. The government has collected 43 farmers including him who were expropriated from their farmland. At that time, some officials of the town recommended them to engage in sand quarrying business under MSE's. There, the official promised them to import quarrelling machine with free taxation. According to *Obbo* Tamre at that moment, he and all of his colleagues were happy to form business partnership. He said we did not have any know how about the business but the government officials pictured us a very cheerful future in the business. They told as soon we will be medium scale enterprises. They also told us that we will be sand supplier for Addis Ababa housing agency for the next five

consecutive years. After taking advice of the government officials, each of them contributed 37,000 ETB and some additional money were earned from bank through loan. However, they encountered several problems. According to Obbo Tamre, other mandatory costs like transportation for the machine, man power and machines (Crane) to plant the quarrying machine was required. And again, with the help of loan from bank, the machine was planted 14 kilometers away from inner Gelan. I asked him why that is. Because in my filed visit, I saw a quarrying site nearly 3 kilometers from the inner town. He said that

Like I told you we do not have any know-how about the machine or the business. The government official says that ‘you farmers [referring the 43 farmers] will introduce new technology for the rest farmers, so we’ll plant you the machine around Aba Samuel’ then after the machine was planted there but lately a big problem happens. Other equipment such as Lorries, loaders, and excavators were needed. At the time, we do not have the ability to afford those machines; however, we use to rent from individuals. Very lately with other several problems the business trial failed .

The next case is Obbo Tulu’s case. Obbo Tulu is the first key-informant I was introduced to. When I always went to his home, he was always a welcoming host. Obbo Tulu was totally evicted from his farm land 3 years ago. Now he is living in ‘*Sidamo Awash*’ village in inner town. Obbo Tulu, after obtaining a compensation payment, he built 11 rental rooms in his residential compound. As he said ‘*each of the rooms now are rented with 400 hundred ETB per month.*’ It means he earns 4000 ETB per month. As he describes in terms of cash, he earns much more than in the past. As to him, now he is able to buy 2 laptops for his 2 children who learn in Ambo and Adama Universities, he is able to cover his home and his children’s monthly expenses. In fact, Obbo Tulu noted before he spent the money elsewhere, his sons advised him to build a rental houses. As he said ‘*my first plan was to buy a cart for local transportation purpose but lately my sons advised me and turned me to this business.*

4.3 Coping Strategies among Gelan Inhabitants

4.3.1 Agriculture

Astonishingly, it is found that some inhabitants who completely were evicted from their farm land mostly inhabitants who live in the inner town are still engaged in farming activity by renting land from the nearby rural village peasants. For instance, Oboe Daddy's lives in *Sidamo Awash* (village in the inner town). His farmland was taken two years ago. As he describes farming activity for long time was the only source of his livelihood in both subsistence use and commercialization. However, after his land was leased for investors, he found that life accommodation more difficult. He said that *'the only thing I have trained in my life is farming. I have never gone to school or attend other vocational training. So in order not to risk my family I rent a land from my relative whose farmland is found along side of Akaki River.'* Other informant, whose case presented below also, reveals that after he was expropriated from his farmland, he engaged in farming by renting land.

Obbo Esheta is one of my key informants. He was always welcoming hosts when I visited him at his house. Though he always invited me to his home for our conversation we often do on a big stone which is found in front of his home. One day, as usual, we sat on the big stone and we had a long time conversation. That time, I have collected information about the importance of renting farm land and the livestock he keeps. Esheta who is almost 80 was a farmer throughout his life. He said that he *was one of the strongest farmers in that area*. But in 2010 G.C. his land was taken for development purpose. After that time, engaging in other economic activity was difficult to him. With the help of his children he tried different business activities. For example, he bought a mini bus car but that was not successful. But lately, what he did was he rented a land from a peasant who found almost 6 kilometres away from his village. He said

Now I am much more comfortable with what I am doing. Farming is my life. Those businesses might be relevant for young's like my children or for other urban people.

In addition Esheta also keeps animals like oxen and horse at his resident compound. He uses oxen to plough his rented farm land and he fattens oxen to sell; whereas, he gave the horses for

his grandson who grew up with him. His grandson has a cart and gives local transport service in the village so the horses are used for the carts.

Including the above cases and other discussions with the informants indicate that in order to cope with the change and rebuild their livelihood source after being landless inhabitants is renting land from other peasants. Particularly, information indicates that such phenomenon is common among old aged inhabitants. Certainly, this is what Cernea is arguing about. As to him, after being landless “unless economic foundation [agriculture in the case of Gelan inhabitants] is reconstructed elsewhere” (ibid) inhabitants are left impoverished. The above two cases of Obbo Daady and Obbo Eshete reveal that after their productive asset was sacrificed for other non-farm activity, they try to reconstruct what they did before by renting land. Certainly, though, I cannot say the cases are success story of adaptation, nonetheless, the cases show how the local area struggling to cope the change.

Apart from farming, keeping animal is the other agricultural economic activity for some local families. Households in the area keep animals like oxen, sheep, horses and hens. These animals have a multi-purpose in those households. For example, farmer households use oxen to plough their farmland; they provide fatten oxen and sheep for livestock market, further processed products like milk, cheese, egg and butter also used for home consumption and commercial purpose, above and beyond households who engaged in local transport service (cart service) keep horses (see the *Obbo Eshte*’s case), likewise, sell horses. Moreover, local government officials noted that *kebeles* are working to maintain animal keeping activities by making some inhabitants under MSE’s and providing incentives in the form of loans to farmers who lost land. In other words business oriented animal keeping is introduced for the farmers.

Broadly speaking, although the area has displayed an economic shift, still agricultural practice until this date is a resilient system in many households including evicted households. As it is described above, both land owned households by farming on their land and some landless households by renting land engaged in farming activity. Besides, keeping animals is other source of revenue for local household. As the information collected indicate agriculture has an economic advantage i.e. generating cash income as well it is a way of securing food for households. Distinctly from the information I had I have learned that many old aged inhabitants

are resistant to the economic change and still they are loyal to agricultural activities. Instantaneously with the economic shift, it is reported that there is a gradual reduction of the share of inhabitants engaged in agriculture. Strikingly young generation of the area is shifting to non-agricultural economic activity.

4.3.2 Non/Off Farm Economic Activities

In response to the economic alteration in the area and with the intention of securing their livelihoods, local inhabitants/households are penetrating and engaged in miscellaneous types of non-farm economic undertakings which are unfamiliar for them. Consequently, off-farm economic activities have become a prime economic base for some households particularly for the ones who lost their farmland in favor of various development projects. In addition to those landless inhabitants, land owning inhabitants also betrothed in non-farm economic activity as an extra way of generating income. Discussions with informants also confirmed that as resistance method and resilience system people are adapting off-farm revenue sources. According to them, for some households adapting non-farm economic basis is not optional but necessary.

Depending on the information collected, in broad categories non-agricultural economic activities in Gelan encompass: home based business, delivery of labor forces, micro and small scale business enterprises and other informal business activities.

However, in all the jazz business undertakings locals involve in, the question that needs to be underlined is that how much are the local inhabitants able to make a smooth transition? And how much they would resist and adapt to the change? The different cases presented below under each subtitle and discussion with informants reported that the circumstance of household to make smooth transition and adapt the situation varies from households to households, household locations and it depends on the composition of family's educational and age status, and job preference. In unexpurgated perception of informants, it is found out that fetching in more than one livelihood activity is a common strategy most households embrace to fortify their resilience against the change.

4.3.2.1 Home-Based/ Informal Business Activities

Empirical evidences from field reveal that there is a significant ratcheting in home-based and informal business undertakings since the recent past. Families engaged in home based economic activities have to maintain a sustainable income and so as to be economically viable. As I have tried to learn from interview and observation, home based commercial undertakings comprise selling local drinks, launching mini-shops, renting living and business houses and the like. For instance, Obbo Tulu who is one of my key informants says

Now I am getting older, I cannot be competitive in other business like businessman out there. So I build these 11 rooms [indicating me the rooms] and rent them. It was my son who advised me to build those houses. Each of the classes is rented with 400 ETB. Thank you to God depending on the current situation for me this is enough.

Another informant, Addee Workitu involves in selling local drink ‘tela’ and ‘areka’ at her house. She says ‘*the current situation is not like the past times. Formerly in my house everything we need was covered by the income we derived through agricultural. But now everything is getting expensive each day. My husband monthly fee is not enough to invest in our family expenses. So I started this business a year ago in order to earn additional income. Since then relatively we are earning better than of the past years.*’ As it can be seen from the above two cases, for the local inhabitants who are engaged in the off-farm economic activities and who cannot be competent in the current economic sectors, home based businesses are the best way to maintain relatively sustainable income. Besides, some households also diversify their source of income through participating in home based commercial undertakings to earn extra income.

Moreover, shadowing the awakening attentiveness of various business undertakings, inhabitants of the area are engaged in different informal business activities. Information from observation indicates that informal business undertakings such as selling charcoal alongside the main road, street vendors (‘gulit’ sellers), lottery sellers, shoeshine business activities and coffee and tea selling along factory edges, working sites and along the main road are common types of informal business. For instance, Addee Keno is one of the many taking part in informal business. I met her while I was drinking tea in her small and temporarily built shelter which is erected around a house construction site. There she sells tea, coffee and some local fast-foods. As she said, the

income her husband earns is not enough for their house. Thus she began her current business 6 months ago. Therefore as it can be seen from *Adde Keno's* case, the informal business she is involved in is a way of diversifying her household income together with her husband.

4.3.2.2 Employment as Daily Laborers

With the thriving of various manufacturing industries and other public developmental projects, various types of job opportunities are created for the hinterland inhabitants. As information gathered indicates, to date, trained jobs, wage labor based works and other employment likelihoods are vacant for the inhabitants, thereby inhabitants are involving in those careers. Data collected reveals that conspicuously job opportunities are created more often for the youth of the area than any other age groups.

Obbo Daniel who I met while I was wondering in residential house construction site told me that he and his friends load and unload construction materials and raw materials or end products of different factories. He says that *'I have learned up to 6 grades however I was not able to continue because of the different problems I faced. Now as you see me I am a daily laborer. I do not have continues work or common income. There are days with no work or sometimes there is time I earn more than 300 ETB per a day. At the moment everything seems good, however I know that the job I have is not sustainable henceforth I am thinking to open a small shop at my father's residential compound.'* Moreover, other informants indicated that unlike the past times, job opportunities for women are created vastly. Similarly additional discussions with informants likewise reveal that the various jobs created benefit the local inhabitants.

However, despite the different job opportunities created, informants noted that except in some of the occupation chances like wage labor based jobs, security, garden man, local inhabitants are not much partakers in professional jobs, for the reason that most of the locals are illiterate. Thus migrants constitute the top stratum of skill labor force market. In addition they also report that the current flourishing of migrants to the area seeking jobs make a surplus of wage labor in the town.

4.3.2.3 Businesses under Micro and Small Scale Enterprises (MSE's)

Empirical data collected report that the overall economic change of the area due to the development concerns and the growing curiosities of young population of the area to urban based economic sectors maintain the presence of micro and small scale enterprises. In fact, it is not only the young but some elderly inhabitants are also engaged in this economic sector. As my informant *Obbo Gemmechisa* who is a 27 years old said *'we young's do not have land to work, even our fathers are losing their land, we do not have enough capital to start any business. Therefore, with the help of the government participating in micro and small business activities is our best chance. There we have guidance and technical assist from the government officials.'* From my observation I witnessed that inhabitants under micro and small scale business enterprises participate in metal workings, food manufacturing, furniture productions and service giving.

To date, with a hub aim of supporting the local inhabitants to diversify their source of income, the local government is commencing them to be under the umbrella of micro and small scale business enterprises. Interview with *Obbo Yosef* who is communication officer of the town administrative indicates that the local government has prioritized the existence of various business sectors under small and medium scale enterprises. He also noted that *"the local government is promoting the presence of micro and small scale enterprises; because in a place like Gelan where rural economy is vanishing through time, the interest of urban based economies are increasingly demanded -of particularly youngsters of the area need to engage in off-farm economic bases."*

Chapter Five:

Cultural and Social Impacts of Development

This chapter presents the study findings focusing on the impact of development on the cultural and social lives of Gelan inhabitants. More specifically, the chapter discusses how industries and other public development undertakings such as road construction and/or railway construction of the area have affected the local people's cultural and social life in detail.

In fact, it is predictable that the emergence of industries and other economic activities such as formal and informal trading activities could result in either positive or negative changes in the inhabitants' life. Likewise, data from field witness that there is a spatial change in people's socio-cultural life caused by the growth of the area. The important issues in the next sub titles address about how local people's socio-cultural elements are affected. How migrants of the area who are motivated by the development of the area affect the host people's socio-cultural life, if industrialization and other developmental changes added something positive in people socio-cultural life, and how much the local inhabitants are benefiting from the changes.

5.1 Impact of Development on the Socio-Cultural Lives

The development of the area, particularly the 'industrial' development since 2007, has resulted in disruption on the local inhabitants' socio-cultural life. Cultural and social lives of inhabitants have been changing due to the emergence of urban based life styles in the area. Unambiguously, the advent of a number of manufacturing industries, public development projects such as road construction and cross country railway construction and formal and informal business undertakings have accounted for the alteration in the socio-cultural life of local inhabitants of the area. These socio-cultural changes include fragile neighborhood and social relations and networks among locals and weakening of traditional courts.

5.1.1 Impact on Social Relations and Networks

According to my key-informants, social relations and networks among the local are characteristically based on blood relation, occupation, local community aid associations, labor exchanging tradition, local ritual ceremonies and neighborhood relationship. However, to date,

those social relations and networks are affected due to different phenomena such as diversification in occupation, the introduction of urban life style in the area and young generation's interest in urban life, the alteration in economic situation, migration of locals from their original place, and uprooting from farmland.

The next paragraph will briefly describe how each phenomenon affects the social relations and networks. How are occupation based social relations affected? Informants noted that in the past majority of inhabitants were farmers. They used to meet frequently because they used to have the same work. For instance, while I was interviewing *Obbo Tulu* and *Obbo Fikadu*, *Obbo Fikadu* said,

Most of the men including me were farmers. We used to meet and talk about farming, we used to borrow our farm-oxen from each other, and we used to plough together. But since the government expropriated us from our farmland, our occupation is diversified. Some of us are employees in industries; others do business and elderly people do nothing. Thus, we are not interacting as we did before.

As *Obbo Fekadu's* speech and other discussions indicate the expropriation from land that leads them to diversify their occupation. In turn, diversification in occupation particularly occupational change from being farmer to different occupations affects the social bond among them. Currently some of them work as security personel in industries and residential sites and others are petty business runners.

Neighborhood social relations: How are neighborhood social relations affected? And what are significances of neighborhood relationship among inhabitants? Informants reported that neighbors in time of need or in any time help each other. One informant describing the immense use of neighborhood relation among the inhabitants said, '*neighborhood relation is our untouchable wealth.*' However, phenomena such as increasing nature of individualistic life which is stimulated by the introduction of urban style life, the altering economic situation and migration of locals from their original place to other places searching for suitable livelihood results in fragmentation in their strong neighborhood relation.

Obbo Hundee, for instance, describes that neighbors in the past used to call each other for coffee ceremony at least 3 or 4 times a week. But, he noted that presently the economic situation of households, he mean failure on the purchasing capacity of households to do coffee ceremonies because of the decrease in source of revenue results rough relationship among neighbors. According to my informants, due to the failure to sell grains for the reason that either they do not have land to produce grains or they are micro producers, their economic capacity is declining. Not only coffee ceremonies but also the decline in the economic situation affected different social forms. Informants also noted that even the new business they are working is hand to mouth. Thus, attributable to the economic situation of households neighborhood social relations are weakening.

Furthermore elderly key informants reveal that the young generation of the area is not enduring the culture of robust social bond in the society. As to key informants the young generation is exposed to different addictions such as *chat*³ addiction and alcoholism following the mass availability of *chat* and alcohol houses and leads them to ignore to take over public responsibilities like neighborhood social relation. In fact, as my informants report my observation indicates there are an ample number of chat and alcohol houses. For instance along the main road in a 2 kilometer radius I have counted 17 Chat houses. Thus, it is indicated that youths rather than learning cultural responsibilities are spending much time in chat and alcohol houses.

Blood based social relation: How is blood based social relations affected? Informants report that, largely, blood relations such as parent-children and family-family relation are affected due to the development dynamics. They noted that young children interest for off-farm activities, increasing demand for individualistic life, and decrease in share of farmland size of households affect blood based social relations. For example, informants noted that before the availability of plenty of off-farm activities in the area, young children of the locals used to work with their parents, they used to plough and feed animals of their parents. Generally, parents and children used to have a codependent relationship. But now, youngsters are more interested with jobs available out there, particularly, off-farm activities. Such phenomenon generates a rough relation

³ Chat: is an ever green shrub (*Catha edulis*) also called ‘Kahat’ is a native plant to tropical East Africa. It has effect of a euphoric stimulant.

between parents and children relation. Pursuing this singularity the codependent type of relations is disappearing.

Labor exchanging based on social relations: another form of social relation depends on labor exchanging culture called ‘jigi’. Inhabitants through *jigi* exchange labor force during harvesting and wedding seasons. Nevertheless, to date, causes such as, a decrease in size of farmland and landlessness, espousal of paid labor force by relatively wealthy farmers affected the social relation through labor exchanging culture. On a conversation, I had with *Obbo Durrea* who I met in a tea house; we had discussed the culture of utilizing man power communally. He said

in the past, a household that have ample ‘kert’⁴ of land used to call ‘debo’ or household who have small ‘kert’ of land used to call ‘jigi’, however the habit of calling ‘debo’ disappears completely for the reason that none of us have ample ‘kert’ of land because we bequest it for our children or the government reserved it for projects. In fact, jigi is practiced to date among some villagers.

As the above interview illustrates, the decrease in share of land holding size and evacuation from farm land affected the labor exchanging culture. Vis via social bond which used to depend of that culture is affected. Besides, because youth of local households are highly participating in job opportunities which are created due to the development endeavor, households suffer insufficiency of labor force to subsidize for neighbors or relatives who call *jigi*. Indeed, during my field stay, I have observed that many young among the locals were working different tasks on off-farm activities while their parents are farmers.

Obbo Eshete who is almost 80 years old at the time of my interview described the change of social relation which is based on labor force sharing practice as:

Look my son, for us our culture and social relations depend upon our land. Now our land is reserved for the riche. They are building different manufacturing industries; everything we had formerly is changing. Formerly we farmers used to plough in collaboration with our neighbors and relatives, during the harvesting and weeding time we used to call ‘Jigi.’ After work, we used to go to neighbors and relatives

⁴ ‘Kert’ is a local scale of measuring land size. It is equivalent to 0.25 Hactar

home who called 'Jigi' to eat and drink 'tela⁵' or 'teji'. Now, relations are calming down. Even the simplest neighborhood relationship is dying. Some of us engaged in business activities, others, whose land is not taken yet, are farming still and some of us also do nothing.

Indeed, I was there during the harvesting and reaping time and I tried to observe what was happening in the four *kebeles*. Some farmers who still own farmland were collecting in cooperation with their neighbors and relatives. Household who are found in the same area were calling *jigi* in a well prepared program. Most of the time, *jigi* was called on Saturday and Sunday because young students will be free of school on those days. For instance, *Obbo* Gemu told me that two weeks before I met him, he called *jigi* and collected what he produced. According to him, some of his neighbors and son-in-laws were participating. Moreover, neighbors borrow oxen from each other for harvesting purpose. Family's members of households work together on the reaping time.

Oppositely, it is not common to see a strong social tie in other inhabitant's life that has lost farmland, particularly in the inner town. For instance, for the same season the situation in some parts of town was very different, except some farmers who rented land from the nearby rural village farmers, the rest is engaged in business activities or did nothing. Their social relation is not as strong as inhabitants' who own farmland.

5.1.2 Impact on Traditional Courts

The development scenario in Gelan has also affected traditional courts of the local communities. Currently, the establishment of formal courts very near to the inhabitants following the establishment of the town, heterogeneity in population composition, locals higher respect for legal courts than traditional courts, and the change in nature of conflicts/crimes affect traditional courts.

Although I faced a lack of reliable data to show how traditional courts have been replaced by legal courts in the last six years, key informants reported that cases which commonly were presented in traditional courts in the past (such as land boundary conflict, husband-wife conflict,

⁵ 'Tela' a mild local alcoholic drink also known as 'Ferso' in Oromiffa

conflict over property inheritance among families, conflict over livestock theft and young men conflict over girls) are currently presented at legal courts. For instance, *Obbo Eshete* said

five and six years before a minimum more than 10 serious cases per a year use to come to jarsumma but these days nobody come to us [he means elders] to solve problems. In fact, I sometimes hear family and neighbors conflict in our village but problems are presented at the court [legal court].

In the same way, the various data gathered report that to date, conflicts which come to traditional courts are very rare and are almost dying. Most informants agreed that the raise of urban based life style changes the original view of local cultural practice and replaces it with what they think is modern. Besides the stated reasons, places which used to be a seat for traditional courts *jarsumma* for years to resolve conflicts have become a preserved ground for different buildings. Thus presently if cases come to the *jarsumma*, they resolve the problems either of two of conflicting parties' home or on other place. Though people give less priority to the traditional courts, *jarsumma* are serving with the government on Joint Peace Committees (JPC).

The other reason is the changing nature of conflicts. As my key informants noted in the past times, conflicts in the area were between individuals, neighbors, families, friends and the like. However, currently conflict between locals and the local government over land use and conflict between industry owners and local inhabitants began to appear. At this juncture, the vitality of local conflict management institutions becomes ineffective to handle such cases. Therefore, they ally with the local state run judiciaries and form a hybrid institution to manage their conflicts. For instance, informants noted that there is a frequent conflict with the various industry owners because industry waste is dumped near by the villages. Livestock have died due to the industrial pollution directly released to rivers and inhabitants who use the river to wash their clothes face a serious health problem. In addition, the heterogeneity in population composition accounts for weakening the traditional court function. As informants indicate, immigrants have questioned about the effectiveness and trustworthiness of the local courts (*jarsumma*). Thus they prefer the legal court.

5.2 The Influx of People and Its Implication

Demographically, in the emerging urban center Gelan, people im-migrate from different regions of Ethiopia -especially skilled labor from Addis Ababa and wage labor from the nearby rural villages and other countryside to Gelan, seeking job opportunities and relatively easy life accommodation. A study by Cavailhès et al. (2004) also indicates that the peri-urban zone “becomes the supplier of land to accommodate the extra numbers of people and activities” (cited in Oduru, 2010: 49). This study found out that, exclusively, labor (both skilled and unskilled) demands of industries and other public projects are the inspiring factor for the arrival of people from different regions to Gelan.

Furthermore, it is also found out that the relatively low residential land value and the increasing business activity which is stimulated by the development of industries motivate people to settle in Gelan either temporarily or permanently. For instance, information from land brokers of the area indicate that in Gelan 250 m² residential plot sold for 55,000-75,000 ETB whereas in Akaki (one of the ten sub-cities of Addis Ababa nearly 4 kilometer away from Gelan) 250 m² residential plot is sold 250,000-400,000 ETB. Thus the low cost of residential land attract urban inhabitants to settle in Gelan.

Virtually, migrant’s different socio-cultural backgrounds have a repercussion on the original people’s social and cultural life in numerous ways. As information collected indicate the effect of migrants can be perceived in both positive and negative ways. As it is identified positively, in inhabitants inter-communal relationship, migrants added positive cultural elements such as restructuring funeral associations i.e. *iddir* to usher additional social issues. For instance, in the past times, *iddir* addressed only funeral related concerned, but now a days with active participation of some migrants, community policing in collaboration with police office of the town, village hygiene, initiating inhabitants for various town development works and the other social issue are addressed through *iddir*.

Obbo Yosef witnessing the positive outcome of immigrants on *iddir* said *'formerly 'iddir' serves only when a member of the iddir or his family died, but now other community works are facilitating through our iddir. Such institutional restructuring of function is introduced by the new members of our iddir [he mean immigrants who join their 'iddir].'* Largely, discussion with various informants reported that the overall juxtaposition of social life of immigrants helped them by smoothing the social integration. `

On the other hand, like Oduro (2010: 51) argue, whenever there is an inflow of people to peri-urban areas “indigenous cultures get diluted and traditional social networks, bonds and values disappear” (ibid). Unarguably, the study has found out that immigrants have also negatively affected socio-cultural life of Gelan inhabitants. For instance, inter-communal relationship between the hosts and the migrant’s dilutes the marriage practice of the locals. *Adde Dera* whom I met on a cart while I was going to Merinno describing the situation of intermarriage between the local children and the immigrants says,

All culture of selecting bride and spouse is now disappeared. Our children marry people they like. For example, usually our daughters went to work and there they meet someone and they start a relationship, even sometimes we, families, do not know anything about our daughter’s relationship with boys, we only know when they get pregnant.’

Another informant called *Obbo Lema* describing his daughters case said that

...things are different today, our children marry anyone they like. For example the current husband of my daughter was a man who rented my house four years before. Originally he is from Asela. They started relation when he was in my home’.

Other informants also reveal that currently intermarriage among the two groups is common and those marriages are not practiced based on the local culture. Moreover, the negative impact of migrants such as upsurge in crime situation following migrant’s arrival and negative effect of new religions on obscuring locals perceptions particularly local young’s perception of their own culture are identified.

5.2.1 Introduction of New Religions

Several religions are one of the intrinsic cultural dimensions which are brought to Gelan pursuing the inflow of people. As interviews indicates, previously, local traditional beliefs and Orthodox Christianity were the common religions practiced among local inhabitants. But recently, im-migrants of the area are introducing various religions. For instance to date, Muslim and different protestant religions appear in the town. Certainly informants noted that Islam was introduced before the designation of the area as industry zone, however as they indicate that Mosques in the town were built after 2008 G.C.

Comparing the past trend with the present one, information from key-informants indicate that before the end of 2008 G.C. there were 2 Orthodox Christian churches and several places of traditional worships, however, information from the town administration indicates that currently 4 protestant churches and 2 mosques are built in the town. Incontestably, during my field-visit I saw different buildings of various religious institutions and I had a conversation with a number of inhabitants who had different religious ideologies. Furthermore, the data collected reveal that migrants are not the only groups who introduced new religions in the area, nonetheless, following the collection of various peoples different religious institutions came to the area.

Bearing in mind the arrival of those above stated religions, the question needs to be raised is that how did those religions affect the local people? Informants reported that largely the emergence of new religions affect the young generations of local households. As interview with key-informants indicate each year more local youngster are converting to other religions, particularly, Protestantism.

The existing heterogeneous religions are not humbly added as a new cultural entity among the society, but it also results in segregation among some household family bonds and additionally, preaching of some religious institutions creates an elusive image on local people's cultural practices or they disvalue some cultural elements which they thought are 'evil'. The following case of Obbo Doyo's granddaughter illustrates how a new religion affects family bonds and how local culture is disvalued.

It was on January 28/2014 that I met Obbo Doyo for the second time. It was Monday and he began telling me his granddaughter's case. Her name is Adee⁶ Derartu. She was a 26 years old young woman. Until the last three years, she used to live with her family including her grand families. Lately, in 2011G.C, Adee Derartu began working in a Garment company named Knit to Finish. There, she met her current husband Melaku who came from Addis Ababa to work. Before she met Melaku, she was an Orthodox Christian but after she married him she converted to Protestantism following her husband. After that time, there was a big fight among her natal family. Everyone in her natal family did not accept her new religion, they were all opposing her, and then after months she stopped coming to her family. Obbo Doyo says,

After she converted to 'panta' [he mean protestantism] she began to act differently; she sometimes preached us. She says that some Oromo cultures are not good, especially, she warned us [he means older family members] to stop practicing irrecha⁷ and the like.

As it evidently indicated in the above case Adee Derartu started to see the *irrecha* ceremony as sinful practice. From various interviews, I came to learn that the case of Adee Derartu is similar to those youths in Gelan. This phenomenon indicates how the teaching of some religious institution's preaching is blurring the inhabitant's perception of local culture. Particularly, youth are the most vulnerable groups for such kind of changes. Thus young generations of the locals are converting to new religions and they disvalue their own culture and traditional believes. Regarding the loss of traditional value, Oduro (2010: 15) rightly notes that whenever there is inflow of people to peri-urban areas "indigenous culture gets diluted ... and traditional values disappear." Clearly as indicated in Adee Derartu's case and as applicable for most youths, their perception of their own culture is vanishing.

5.2.2 Crime Situation

Crime has been recognized the other problem in the socio-cultural life of inhabitants which upsurge after the development of the area. Local informants reveal that different crimes have

⁶ 'Addee' title for a women equivalent to the English 'Miss'

⁷ 'Irrecha' a communal gathering of the Oromo people once a year around the Hora River. To some this is considered as a religious ritual while others denote it as an insignia of being an Oromo.

been exhibited following the population growth of the area. Data from police office of Gelan town administrative also witnessed that in the last six years (since Gelan become a town) the number and type of crime is increasing at eve higher rate. Interviews indicate that the currents upsurge of crimes has resulted in insecurity among the inhabitants’.

According to my informants, formerly crimes mostly that of theft of livestock used to be committed in rare case, but these days robbery and other violent type of crime are common in the town. *Obbo Fikadu* says that

Previously [he meant before Gelan became an industry zone], on some occasions crimes were committed. For instance thieves from the nearby rural villages used to steal our oxen and sheep but it happened only rarely. However, these days criminal acts takes place frequently. It seems that people come to our area either to work in industries or to engage in business activities, nonetheless, there are also people who come to steal our properties.

On the other hand, informants also reveal that some youths of the local area engaged in crime activities. Informants have listed out several reasons for the current upsurge of crime in the town. According to them, mainly less or limited access of employment in industries because of low literacy level, youths drop out from home seeking job and later on failure, access to various recreational centers and technologies that consumed time of individual and the like are the primary reasons.

One Sunday in 09/03/2014, I have attended a meeting of *Georgis Iddir* around a village named *Sidamo Awash*. There, members of the *iddir* and police officers were discussing about the upsurge of crime and how they can mitigate the current crime situation in the town. People in the meeting have raised several reasons. The surprising thing I found out is that almost all the gathered people agreed that crimes are exhibited by new comers to the area. One of the issues they raised was local people and some new comers who own land rent house for peoples who came from abroad without identifying their background and without documenting the personal background. One old man at the meeting says, ‘*we rent our house for someone whom we do not know. We do not even ask what they do. Some of them are good people who come to work and some of them are bad who steal our properties.*’ Likewise other attendants of the meeting noted

that population growth, the increasing business activity and in general the urbanizing of the area has steadily increased the crime situation in the town.

5.3 Positive Outcome of Development in Gelan

Positive results in town are one of the encouraging changes which are brought about by the development dynamics. Informants from government official and inhabitants noted that a rapid encouraging changes were displayed in the last five and six years. According to them, various institutions such as schools, health centers, banks, recreational centers, modern market centers, urban style houses which often found in main urban center are currently appeared in Gelan and different services of the modern world are provided for the inhabitants. However, the question as to how much the local inhabitants benefit from the change is the fundamental and needs to be answered.

Obbo Gurmassa, who I met during my field stay describing me the sanguine repercussion of development endeavor in Gelan said formerly people were living in a house that is traditionally made up of easily available materials in their surrounding such as mud, grass, wood, stone etc. Many dwellers of the area were sleeping on the floor or a bed that is made of mud and stone attached to the wall of the house together with their cattle. But nowadays, because the area is changing to urban we [referring the local people] are changing the way we used to live; even though most we are poor we are building better houses than we used to live in before.

Another informant called *Obbo* Doyo who is 73 years old describing how migrants affect the locals in constructing various modern houses says

New comers brought several things in both good and bad . Go and visit Meto Arba⁸, Addis Ababa people are building high class houses [he means urban style houses]. We are also coping the way they construct their house, now you can look out some farmer's houses they built and are building houses like urban people. Farmers are living in a multi room and urban standard houses which are built of cement with

⁸ 'Meto Arba' is a new residential area which is found in Gelan Kebele. Most of residents in the area are in-migrants particularly Addis Ababa people.

corrugated iron sheets. Besides, dwellers are now skilled of building a separated and special place for their animals.

Picture 1: Sample of new house buildings in the town.



Source: filed photograph

From my observation, I understand that it is not only the style of house construction that is changed but also the living styles of some farmers are changed too. For example, electronic materials such as radio, TVs and satellite dishes which are often found in urban areas are now available in some farmer's house. However, remarkably, I noticed that the number of houses built in urban style is insignificant, although they build houses with steel sheet cover and multipurpose houses but many inhabitants still live a rural type of life which is almost common to all rural Ethiopians.

5.3.1. Provision of Social Services

In Gelan, where fast and incessant industry growth and business activity takes place, provision of social services is one of the hinge and noteworthy outcome of the development endeavor. Though Gelan is found very near to the greatest urban agglomeration of Ethiopia i.e. Addis Ababa where provision of social services appear immensely than other relative urban agglomerations, inhabitants of the area were detached from modern way of life supporting infrastructures such as, pipe water supply, electricity, health care facilities, road, school, financial institutions and etc. Other studies on peri-urban areas also reveal that peri-urban areas mainly African peri-urban are characterized by lack of urban infrastructures in spite of their proximity to urban centers (Adesina, 2007: 2).

However, the growing of industries which boost from Addis Ababa and the advent of other economic activities bring the above stated social services for the hinterland Gelan inhabitants. Additionally the influences of population growth due to natural birth and migration likewise precede infrastructure provision in the town. Presently, both government bodies and private sectors are providing various social services –particularly fundamental social facilities such as school, health centers and electric and pure water supply are provided for the inhabitants. Moreover, hotel and restaurant, resorts, financial institutions also provided for the inhabitants. Although the aforementioned social sectors appear in the town, yet most local inhabitants are not enjoying the delivery of the service. So the question here needs to be addressed is that how much are the local inhabitants benefit/use the supporting social service?

A. Schools

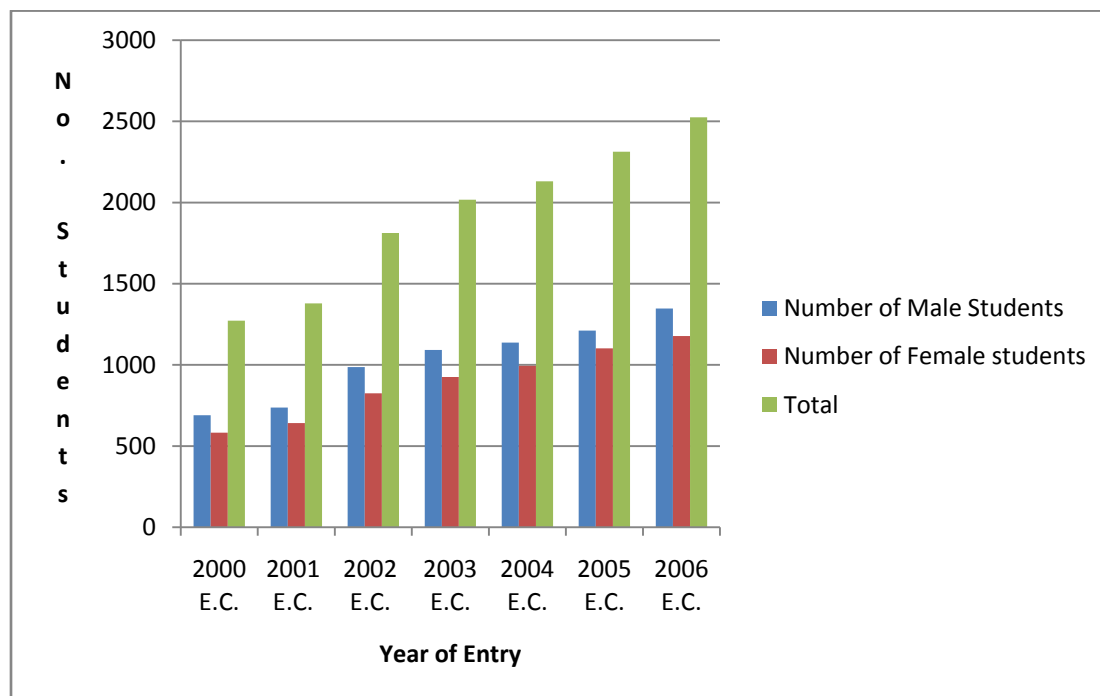
Earlier, because of unavailability and distant location of schools, children of farmers used to stay at home or walk more than one hour to go to school. Nearly accessible schools for Gelan area children were found in Akaki (one of the ten sub city of Addis Ababa) about 4 kilometers from center of Gelan town. Besides, local people perception of sending students to school was not good enough, rather than sending their children to school, families used to prefer making children work with them. Obbo Belachew who I met around Dalota primary school when he was collecting his grandchild says, *“formerly, we were not able to send our children to school because schools were so far; we felt insecurity about our children when we send them to distant especially for our daughters”*.

At this time, as one of the major substantial outcome of the tumor of the area various public and private schools at different level appear. Investors of the area also correspondingly with their exertion profitable investment, they built schools for the inhabitants as one of their development goal. For example, in Tulu Guracha *kebele* a construction company named Salini Construction which is owned by Italian investors built and donated a primary school for the inhabitants. In addition non-governmental organizations (NGO) also built schools for the inhabitants.

To date, there are a total of 12 educational centers of which six are primary schools, one secondary school, and one technical and vocational training center (TVET). Out of the total

schools, four are owned by private investors and the rest belong to the public. Presently in those schools a total of 2525 students are found of which 1347 are male and 1178 are female.

Chart 1: Number of Students from 2000 E.C. to 2006 E.C.



Source: Education Bureau of Town Administrative (2014)

As the above chart displays, each year since the area was established as a town till today, the number of students showed progress. Notwithstanding, schools service is provided for the inhabitants, host inhabitant's children are found in insignificant number in private schools. For example, I went to KLG Nursery and Primary School and I have tried to see how much local inhabitants children are found in the school. Surprisingly, the director of the school *Adde Elfresh Mindaye* told me that out of the total 55 students the schools have no children who belong to the locals. As she said, most students are children of immigrants who came to Gelan for permanent or temporary works. She also noted that for the reason that local inhabitant's ability to afford school service is very limited children of the host people are not the users in the school. Thus the inability of mass local people to pay for private schools limits them from sending their children to private schools. In fact children are going to government and public schools. Furthermore, she

reported that when families of the students who work temporarily finish their work and move to other place students also leave the school without finishing the academic year.

B. Health Centers

Over the last few years, the provision of health amenities in Gelan town has had a profound encouraging outcome for the inhabitants. Major improvement has been made in building and improving the delivery of health care facilities relatively than the past decades. A report of the health bureau of the town shows that since 2008 G.C. to the present time organizations which give health care facility are increasing year to year. Like school facilities, the delivery of health care is provided by government based and private based health care centers.

In the present time, a total of 7 health care centers are found. Out of the total health centers, 4 are *tena kala* (primary health centers) and 3 are medium clinics. According to *Obbo Admasu* whom I met at Debre Gelan medium clinic, unavailability of hospitals and clinics were major problems for them. As he said, previously they used to go to Addis Ababa searching for clinics or hospital. Comparing the past and the present trend of delivery of health care centers in the town, my informant agreed that there is clear scope of improvement in the delivery of health facilities and reducing harms which occur due to inaccessibility of health centers closely. However, they also remind that there is no higher clinics and hospital and there is shortage of man power particularly in government based health care centers. Besides, some informants noted that except the primary health centers the rest are located in the inner town.

C. Electric and Clean Water Supply

Among the necessary social service deliveries, the provision of electric power and pure water supply is the sanguine upshot of the development affirmative pressure in Gelan area, although there is a question on the delivery the service. Particularly people who are found in the inner town and people who are found along the cordial of the main road (Ethio-Djibouti) are the leading groups who relish those services.

When the government officials gather us in 2006 G.C. and tell us their plan to make rural Gelan to town, one of their major promises was to provide the local people electric power and pipe water supply. Actually they made it accessible

for some part of the town if we inhabitants can afford for the services. But as I know so far, it is small number of people who are enjoying the facilities – especially it is very small number people who have pipe water. (Interview with Obbo Syuome)

Correspondingly, the speech of Obbo Syuome above indicates that despite the fact that delivery of electric power and pipe water supply is available much better than that of the early years, provision of the services for the host people are very inadequate due to several problems. Based on the information I collected from my informants, the basic problem they have is that the first remuneration to get the service is very expensive and in some parts of the town the service is not yet delivered. For instance, *Obbo Tulu* who is one of my key informants said that he was asked 17, 000 ETB to get pipe water supply. Another informant *Adde Megertu* says “*our problem is not the monthly fee they expect us to pay but the first payment to get the service is very expensive relatively with our purchasing capacity*”. As I have observed, regardless of the fact that the government promises to make the original peoples the first beneficiary groups in enjoying such social service deliveries, in reality the government bodies are giving credit for investors and new comers. For instance in *Metho Arba* residential areas where most immigrants live in and in industry areas there is continuous supply of electric power whereas in some local people villages still they do not have electric power supply.

The other contradictory issue I found is that, pipe water supply for Addis Ababa people is originate from Gelan ground water area which covers 335 ha. For instance as *Habtamu (2011)* indicates that pure water supply for Akaki , Saris, Bole Bulbula, Wello Sefer, Stadium, Mekenisa, Ayer Tena up to Karakore is obtained from Akaki ground water catchment which is found in Gelan boundary. That means almost 5 of the 10 sub-cities of Addis Ababa pure water is supplied from Akaki ground water catchment which is found in Gelan boundary. According to *Habtamu (ibid: 33)* on average 45,000 m³ is supplied for southern Addis Ababa per day. Nonetheless, for Gelan inhabitant there is inadequate supply of pure water. Indeed for some part of the town water supply is from a tanker. Besides, despite the fact that the area has rich amount of water supply, local peoples use in insignificant numbers.

D. Other Infrastructures

Other than the above stated delivery of fundamental social services, additional infrastructure such as road construction, hotel and restaurant service, resort, various shops services, telephone services, transport services are also provided for the inhabitants. According to my informants, for all intents and purposes, village road network is of a great importance for the local people. Yet, from my observation and interview, I learned that many of social service delivery are concentrated and vastly distributed for inhabitants who are found in the inner town and for inhabitants who are found along the main road.

Chapter Six

Concluding Remarks

The findings in the study attempts to address the sets of objectives outlined in chapter one (see pp. 4). The findings in this study reveal that how the various development endeavors such as industrialization and public projects like high way road construction and rail way construction affected peri-urban Gelan inhabitants. Positioning with in this context, the study attempted to discover how local inhabitant's cultural, social, and economic lives are impacted by the current development endeavor in the area both positively and negatively. Besides, the study also attempted to ascertain how the locals adapted and resisted the current economic change. Moreover, the study depending on Cernea's model of IRR analyzed the findings in the light of the eight variables.

As empirical data collected during two month filed work indicate, the development schemes have affected the locals in diverse manners. These include: effects on the different way of social relations and networks, implication of inflow of people who are motivated by the tumor of the area, effects on social service delivery, and effects on economic lives of inhabitants are identified.

Data collected reveal that the introduction of urban based life style pursuing the development of the area impacted inhabitants socio-cultural life. In particular it is found out that the strong social bond among neighbors, relatives and villagers has shown fragility. Discussions with various informants repot that social relations which characteristically based on blood relation, occupation, local community aid associations and labor exchanging cultures, local ritual ceremonies and neighborhood relationship are duly affected by the current trend. Besides it is reported that traditional courts systems *shimagles's* are diapering because of inhabitants high recognition of legal courts, the change in conflict nature. Largely, data gathered reveal that the introduction of modern world life style and sometimes the current situation raises the magnitudes of individual based life style, thereby; it is weakening the previous communal social bond among the inhabitants. As to information collected the astray of communal life witness the rise of individual life in the community.

Furthermore the study also explores how the influxes of various actors who settle occasioning the development of the area affect the locals. It is reported that new phenomenon such as intermarriage between the host and the immigrants, upsurge in crime situation and young underestimation of local cultures which resulted from preaching of various new religious institutions are reported. On the other hand, informants also add that interrelation with immigrants have ensued a positive outcome on their social lives.

Despite the alterations in socio-cultural life, the study find out that in reality the development of the area displayed a positive upshot. Indeed informants agreed that the positive results of development such as provisions of social service are the crux and significant outcome of the development endeavor. As I tried to observe and information from informants reveal the development brings and provides them various social services to the inhabitants. Especially it is found out that fundamental social services such as schools, health centers, and electric and pipe water supply is provided for the inhabitants. Besides banks, different recreational centers and the like appear in the town. Nevertheless, information reveal that it is insignificant number of local inhabitants is enjoying those social services.

Proceeding to the economic alterations, the study has fleetingly and critically analyzed the data collected in chapter four. As per data collected indicate the agricultural based economic activities are changing to non/off-farm economic undertakings. Transformation in economic undertakings among the locals largely occurred owing to the change in land use. That means currently pursuing the interest of the development dynamics, bulks of agricultural land of local inhabitants which used to be the sole economic base are earmarked in the name of development. In the contrary locals who used to be subject for their land compelled to shift their source of livelihood. In fact, though it is reported that the growing importance of non-agriculture economic base is increasing the study discover that until to date for many households agriculture is the governing source of livelihood.

Moreover, the growing interests of young generations of the locals to non-agricultural economic bases give rise to the mounting importance of non-agricultural economic activities. It is identified that young generation of the local households engaged in various temporary and

permanent non-agricultural economic activities. Besides informants noted that main asphalt roads has played a great role for inhabitants along the main road to engage in petty trading's.

To date, although the sustainability of income through agriculture activity is at jeopardize for different reasons, many inhabitants engaged in farming activities. The different cases of informants reveal that even inhabitants after they uprooted from their farmland they engage in farming by renting land from the nearby rural village peasants. Indeed, this can be seen as a coping strategy for the current transformation in economic undertakings. Economically agriculture among Gelan inhabitants is regarded for both subsistence use and commercial purpose. Usually farmers in the area grow crops and cereals like *teff* and which have high market values.

On the other hand in response to the economic alteration in the area and with the intention of securing their livelihoods or I can say as a way of survival strategies, local inhabitants are penetrating and engaged in miscellaneous types of non-farm economic undertakings. Discussions with informants also confirmed that as resistance method and resilience system people are adapting off-farm revenue sources. According to them, for some households adapting non-farm economic basis is not optional but mandatory. Originated on the various information collected non-agricultural economic activities in Gelan encompass: home based business, delivery of labor forces, micro and small scale business enterprises and other informal business activities such as petty trading.

Reference

- Abass, K, Afriyie. K and Adomako. J 2013. Household Responses to Livelihood Transformation in Peri-Urban Kumasi. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, Vol. 6, pp. 121-136
- Adeboyejo, A. 2007. Predictive Modeling of Urban Expansion and Implication for Livelihood and Sustenance in Peri-urban Areas of Ogbmoso, Nigeria, A paper presented at 5th African conference at Tanzania, Arusha
- Adesina, A. 2007. Socio-Spatial Transformations And The Urban Fringe Landscape In Developing Countries A Paper Presented At United Nation University Institute For Environment And Human Security (UNU-UHS) Summer Academy On Social Vulnerability And Resilience Building In Mega city. Munich, Germany.
- Amoateng. P, Cobbinah. P and Owusu-Adade, K.. 2012. Managing Physical Development in Peri-Urban Areas of Kumasi, Ghana: a Case of Abuakwa, *Journal of Urban and Environmental Engineering*. Vol. 7, pp.96-109
- Asmarom Legesse. 1973. *Gadaa: Three Approaches to the Study of African Society*. London: Free Press.
- Central Statistical Agency (CSA). 2010. *The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia: Results for Oromia Region*. Addis Ababa: Brhanna Printing Enterprise.
- Cernea, M. 1996. Eight Main Risks: Impoverishment and Social Justice in Resettlement. World Bank Papers. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- 2004. “Riesgos de emprobecimiento y reconstrucción : Un modelo para el desplazamiento y la relocalización de poblaciones”. in: *Avá (Revista de Antropología)* N° 5, 2004. Publicación del Programa de Postgrado en Antropología Social, Buenos Aires, Universidad Nacional de Misiones.

- Chembo, S. Victor, 2011. '*Understanding Rural-Urban Linkages: The Impact of Urban Expansion on Livelihoods of Peri -Urban Communities A Case Study of Kibaha District, Tanzania.*' Hague, Netherlands.
- CSA, 2010. Population and Housing Census
- Ellis .F., 2000. 'The Determinants of Rural Livelihood Diversification in Developing Countries.' *Journal of Agricultural Economics*. Vol. 51, pp 289-302
- Fayera Abdissar, 2005. Urban Expansion and Livelihood of the Peri-urban Agricultural. MA thesis Addis Ababa University, Department of Regional and Local Development Studies. (Unpublished)
- Feleke Tadele., 1999. Impact of Urban 'Development' on Peasant community in Ethiopia: the case for Yeka Tafo, a community dispossessed by the Ayat Real Estate Development Project in the Vicinity of Addis Ababa. MA Thesis. Addis Ababa University
- Gebre Yntiso, 2008. Urban Development and Displacement in Addis Ababa: The Impact of Resettlement Projects on Low-Income Households, *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*, Vol. 24. pp. 53-77
- German, A. (1999) 'Theories and Models of Peri-Urban Interface: A Changing Conceptual Landscape;' Discussion Paper, University College of London.
- Ghatak, M. and D. Mookherjee. 2013. 'Land acquisition for industrialization and compensation of displaced farmers.' *Journal of Development Economics*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.01.201.001> accessed on 5/21/2014.
- Iaquinta, D.L. and A. W. Drescher, 2000. Defining peri-urban: Understanding rural-urban linkages and their connection to institutional contexts. Paper presented at the Tenth World Congress of the International Rural Sociology Association, August1, 2000. Rio de Janeiro: International Rural Sociology Association.

- Kasarda, and C, Edward. 1991. *Third World Urbanization: Dimensions, Theories, and Determinants*. Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 17, pp. 467-501. Accessed: 10/06/2013 08:08
- Kim, M. 2012. Peri-urbanization and its impacts on rural livelihoods in Mumbai's urban fringe. Presented on 48th ISOCARP Congress.
- Mandere Nicodemus, Ness Barry and Anderberg Stefan, 2010. 'Peri-urban development, livelihood change and household income: A case study of peri-urban Nyahururu, Kenya' *Journal of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development* Volume 2. pp. 73-83, June
- Mbiba, B and M. Huchzermeyer (2002) 'Contentious Development: Peri- Urban Studies in Sub Saharan Africa' *Progress in Development Studies*, Volume 2, Issue 2; Pages 113-131.
- Melaku A. 2009. "Land Disputes and Dispute Settlement Mechanisms among the Tulama Oromo of Sululta District, Northern Shewa." MA Thesis: IES, AAU.
- Narain, V. 2010. 'Periurban water security in a context of urbanization and climate change: A review of concepts and relationships', Peri Urban Water Security Discussion Paper Series, Paper No. 1, SaciWATERs.
- Nkwae, Boipuso 2006. '*Conceptual Framework for Modelling and Analysing Peri urban Land Problems in Southern Africa*'. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Geodesy and Geomatics Engineering, Technical Report No. 235, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.
- Nottingham and Liverpool Universities. 1999. 'Literature Review on Peri- urban Natural resources Conceptualization and Management Approaches' Technical Report Project No R 6949, Natural Resources Programme, DFID,UK
- Oakley, P., 1991. *Projects with People: The Practice of Participation in Rural Development*. Geneva. International Labor Organization Office

- Oduro Y. Charles, 2010. 'Effects of Rapid Urbanization on Livelihoods in the Peri-Urban of Accra, Ghana.' Florida State University.
- Pradoto Wisnu, 2012. 'Development patterns and socioeconomic transformation in peri-urban area Case of Yogyakarta, Indonesia.' Technische Universität Berlin
- Ricci Liana, 2011. 'Peri-Urban Livelihood and Adaptive Capacity: the case of Dar Es Salaam' Presented on 5th AESOP Young Academics Network Meeting 2011, the Netherlands
- Tacoli, C. 2002. 'Changing Rural-Urban Interactions in Sub Saharan Africa and Their Impact on Livelihoods: A Summary" Rural- Urban Working Paper Number 7, International Institute of Environment and Development, London.
- , 2008. The links between rural and urban development in Africa and Asia. http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/EGM_PopDist/Tacoli.pdf accessed on 5/21/2014
- Tötzer, T. 2008. 'RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN URBAN-PERIURBAN-RURAL REGIONS:FIRST FINDINGS FROM THE EU-PROJECT PLUREL.' www.ruralitynearthecity.com accessed on 10/11/2013
- Tsegaye Z. 2002. "The Oromo of Salaalee: A History (1840-1936)." MA Thesis: History, AAU.
- UN-Habitat, 2004. 'Urban Patterns for a Green Economy Leveraging Density.' Kenya, Nairobi
- UN-Habitats. 2008. 'The State of African Cities 2008: A framework for addressing urban challenges in Africa.' Nairobi, Kenya
- Webster, D and L, Muller. 2002. Challenges of Peri-urbanization in the Lower Yangtze Region: The Case of the Hangzhou- Ningbo Corridor. <http://APARC.stanford.edu> accessed on 10/11/2013

Appendices

Appendix I: Interview Guide Questions

A. My name is Henok. I am a graduate student in Addis Ababa University and I am conducting a research here in Gelan. The general purpose of this research is to produce a fertile data on how development and urbanization in peri-urban areas affect inhabitants of peri-urban. This is an interview guide prepared to collect information from inhabitant.

Thank you for your cooperation!

Personal information

- ✓ Name (optional)_____
 - ✓ Age _____
 - ✓ Sex_____
 - ✓ Marital status _____
 - ✓ Occupation/status in the institution_____
1. How do you understand the development of Gelan?
 2. What do you think are the effect of development (industrialization and other economic activities) of the area on inhabitants especially on you/local inhabitants?
 3. What are the challenges and opportunities created for you due to industrialization and other development concerns?
 4. How local traditional values and customs are affected by the development process?
 5. How does the new economic activity affect the existing agricultural livelihood and how do you diversify to other economic activities? And how much are other economic opportunities are available?
 6. How do you find to adapt a new livelihood method?
 7. What kind of potential risks occur in your life? And how do you or the society deal with those risks?
 8. What were the government policy responses to mitigate those problems- especially problems related to displacement of house hold from their land? And what do you expect the government to do?
 9. What does your social relation looks like with the new comers?

B. My name is Henok. I am a graduate student in Addis Ababa University and I am conducting a research here in Gelan. The general purpose of this research is to produce an ethnographic account on how development and urbanization in peri-urban areas affect inhabitants of peri-urban. This is an interview guide prepared to collect information from government officials (both from *kebele* and town administrative officials).

Thank you for your cooperation!

Personal information

- ✓ Name (optional)_____
 - ✓ Age _____
 - ✓ Sex_____
 - ✓ Marital status _____
 - ✓ Occupation/status in the institution_____
1. How much are the local inhabitants are effective in diversifying their livelihood after they had compensation payment? Explain if there is any case?
 2. Do you think the development process in the town benefit the local people? How?
 3. How do you understand the change occurring in the town?
 4. In what kind of business activity are the local people engaged in currently?
 5. Do think the compensation package the people had is enough to support their livelihood?
 6. What has the government done/ plans to do in improving the lives of people?
 7. What are the challenges and opportunities created for you due to industrialization and other development concerns?

Appendix II: Profile of Research Participants

2.1. General Characteristics of Respondents

PERSONAL INFORMATION	NUMBER OF INFORMANTS		
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Age Groups			
	2	-	2
15-29	3	4	7
30-50	14	1	15
>50			
Religious Affiliation			
Orthodox Christian	20	5	23
Islam	-	-	-
Protestant	1	-	1
Catholic	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Marital Status			
Single	2	-	2
Married	18	5	22
Divorced	-	-	-
Widowed	-	-	-
Educational Level			
Illiterate	7	3	10
Primary Education	-	-	-
Secondary Education	4	-	4
University/College	3	-	3
Occupation*			
Student	1	-	1
Farmer	8	-	10
Trader	4	-	7
Clergy	-	-	-
Housewife	-	2	2
Office Employee	2	-	2
Others	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	5	24

N.B. some people have dual occupation but in this table I only use one occupation

Sum individual occupation and education level might not give 24 or the sum might exceed 24.

2.2. Key-Informants

<i>Name</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Educational Level</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Religious Affiliation</i>
Obbo Esheta	Male	80	Married	Illiterate	Farmer/Trader	Orthodox Christian
Obbo Tulu	Male	73	Married	Illiterate	Farmer/Home Based Business Runner	Orthodox Christian
Obbo Tamre	Male	59	Married	Secondary School	Farmer/Trader	Orthodox Christian
Obbo Doyo	Male	73	Married	Illiterate	Farmer	Orthodox Christian
Obbo Fikadu	Male	53	Married	Illiterate	Farmer	Orthodox Christian
Obbo Taye	Male	53	Married	Illiterate	Farmer	Orthodox Christian
Obbo Yosef	Male	36	Married	College Diploma	Office Worker	Orthodox Christian

2.3. Semi-Structured Interview Participants

<i>Name</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Educational Level</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Religious Affiliation</i>	<i>Place of Interview</i>	<i>Date of Interview</i>
Adde Elfresh	Female	46	Married	College Diploma	Teacher	Orthodox Christian	At KLG nursery and primary school	-
Obbo Admasu	Male	63	Married	Illiterate	-	Orthodox Christian		-
Obbo Gemechissa	Male	27	Single	Compete Secondary School	Trader	Protestant	At his work place	01/03/2014
Adde Workitu	Male		Married	-	House wife	Orthodox Christian	-	-
Obbo Daddy	Male	67	Married	-	-	Orthodox Christian	-	20/03/2014
Adde Keno	Female	42	Married	-	-	Orthodox Christian	-	22/02/2014
Obbo Syuome	Male	46	Married	-	Security	Orthodox Christian	-	07/02/2014
Obbo Duressa	Male	62	Married	-		Orthodox Christian	-	30/01/2014
Obbo Daneil	Male	23	Single	Secondary School	Student	Orthodox Christian	-	19/02/2014
Adde Megertu	Female	55	Married	-	-	Orthodox Christian	-	12/02/2014
Obbo Belachew	Male	67	Married	-	Farmer	Orthodox Christian	-	-

N.B The names indicated here are pseudonyms.

2.4. Informal Conversation Participants

<i>Name</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Educational Level</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Religious Affiliation</i>	<i>Place of Interview</i>	<i>Date of Interview</i>
Obbo Lema	Male	34	Married	College Diploma	Office Worker	Orthodox Christian	At KLG nursery and primary school	-
Adde Dera	Female	51	Married	Illiterate	House wife	Orthodox Christian		-
Obbo Kenasa	Male	63	Married	Compete Secondary School	-	Orthodox Christian	At his work place	01/03/2014
Obbo Gameda	Male	68	Married	-	-	Orthodox Christian	-	-
Obbo Debela	Male	68	Married	-	-	Orthodox Christian	-	20/03/2014
Obbo Gemechu	Male	-	Married	-	-	Orthodox Christian	-	22/02/2014

N.B

❖ The names indicated here are pseudonyms

Investors and Investment in Gelan Town in 2006

No.	Name of Investors	Year of Start	Type of Investment	Land Cover (Ha)	Capital of Investment (Million)	Employees	Level of each Projects			
							Under construction	Under Production	Complete planting and building	Not yet in Action
1.	Art Steel PLC Ethiopia	24/12/99	Galvanized Line, Cutting & corrugation & tube mill.	4	1,375	335		✓		
2.	A/Hamid A/Macha	4/11/99	Juice processing	0.3	5	45	✓			
3.	Abdulalim Musa (Kazin PLC)	15/2/2000	Steel Melting	1	34.04	46		✓		
4.	Abdulwahib Alii (soof umaar)	29/01/94	Marble tiles	2.68	4	50		✓		
5.	Ababaa Wurwur	29/8/04	Metal Engineering and steel Industry	1	14.233	150	✓			
6.	Abdurazaq Ahimadin	10/9/2002	Roof tiles Production	1	15	400			✓	
7.	Abdulsamad Ali	25/09/2001	Tiles & Marble	-	--	--				✓
8.	Abraha Yisaaq	03/06/99	Metal work shop	4.64	91.23	90		✓		
9.	Abrahaa Hagos	15/12/99	Gypsum board	0.43	24.8	150	✓			
10.	Abogne General Trad	20/7/2002	Electrical materials Man.Ind.	0.3	5.49	64	✓			
11.	Adaal Industrail	26/1/91	Bamboo Product	1	11	123		✓		
12.	Adam Kadir	12/7/2002	Coffee Processing	0.5	29	153			✓	

13.	Addis Tread Setters	20/7/2002	Tire Industry	0.5	63.6	56			✓	
14.	Africa Printing P.L.C	2/03/2000	Coffee & Oil Seed processing for Export	0.3	5	12			✓	
15.	Afro Tsiyon	6/13/99	Steel fac.	0.8	13	60			✓	
16.	Ahimad Mohamad Tilmoo	12/11/98	Medical College	0.5			✓			
17.	Almeta Impex	27/11/96	Agro-Industry	5	150	2,250	✓			
18.	Al Nile business	22/10/97	Irrigation	2	31	15		✓		
19.	Alam general fayibar glass	20/6/99	Fiber Glass	0.5	10	80		✓		
20.	Alamaayyo Katamaa	15/04/96	Work Shop	2	12.95	10		✓		
21.	Alamuu Laggasa	16/03/99	Fuel Station & Motel Serv.	0.45	11.8	70		✓		
22.	Alemmaach T/Haymanot (Dr.)	10/3/2000	Food complex	0.3	8.2	83	✓			
23.	Ali Arif	29/11/94	Warsha marble	0.7	10	35		✓		
24.	Alii Ariif	6/02/2001	Warshaa maarbil	0.7	4	75	✓			
25.	Almaaz Asmallaashi	23/5/99	Work Shop	0.4	7.3	83				✓
26.	Altech enterprise	30/01/99	Paper product	1	11.5	40	✓			
27.	Abdulwahid Aman	1/12/98	Warshaa daakuu	1	30.5	45		✓		
28.	Abdulaziz Usman	9/05/2000	Garment factory	0.3	30	346			✓	
29.	Ambasaaddar Garment	07/4/96	Garment	3.01	25	357		✓		
30.	Amdamika'el Gadisa	3/3/2000	Metal melting	1	20	158	✓			
31.	Amdehun General Trading	26/11/98	Laundry Soap & Detergent	1	2.01	71			✓	

	P.L.C									
32.	Andu'alam Yeneeneh	10/1/2000	Steel rolling melting mill & aluminum factory	0.5	14.1	212				✓
33.	Ancona Industrial P.L.C	6/09/04	Metal mfg & Aluminum melting & die casting	1	17.32	108	✓			
34.	Aniley Adimasuu	4/7/2000	Steel melting	1	4	280		✓		
35.	Anniley Alamuu	4/7/2000	Metal melting	1	23.3	110		✓		
36.	Anuwaar Abdallaa	5/03/2000	Garment	0.3	6	40	✓			
37.	Arrow general Trading	9/5/2000	Garment fac.	0.3	11	112	✓			
38.	Arti Smiiz	25/7/99	Yeast mfg.	0.2	6	50	✓			
39.	Asgidoom Abrahaa	15/12/99	Daipersentery	0.5	5	140			✓	
40.	Asrat Haylamika'el	1/5/99	Coffee Roasting	0.3	2.0	50	✓			
41.	Asrat Kabbadaa	25/12/99	Pasta & macaroni	0.27	8.4	30			✓	
42.	Assagadach Dajanee	16/2/2000	Real State	2	16	53	✓			
43.	ATES Industrial Trading PLC	02/09/2004	Ega Iron Sheet Factory	0.3	10	64			✓	
44.	Awash Awto Batrii	10/07/99	Warshaa batirii	1	80	150		✓		
45.	Awwal Anisha	16/1/2000	Food processing	0.7	10	130			✓	
46.	Ayisha Giiggii	24/1/2000	4 Star Hotel	0.5	5.7	22	✓			
47.	Aynalem Gebrahiyot	12/6/2000	Leather Shoe	0.5	8.23	60	✓			
48.	Baargobbaa trading	03/13/95	Warshaa zayitii fi Daakuu	11.15	116	480		✓		
49.	Badru Sayid	26/01/91	Ixaana fi haphe	1.6	3.0	40		✓		

50.	Balaay Shibbiruu	09/7/2002	Re-Enforcement Bar	0.5	9.61	300	✓			
51.	Balaaynah Kinde	4/07/2000	Iron melting	1	5	280		✓		
52.	Baqala Badhadha	30/3/2000	Construction mationary	100			✓			
53.	Bayyanaa Taddassaa	24/9/2002	Aluminum Steal Mfg.	1	5.07	63	✓			
54.	Betizaazuu plc	27/5/95	Warshaa maxxansa	5	100	500		✓		
55.	Beza united /Jooy/	1/03/91	Recreation center	2	0.5	30	✓			
56.	Birihanu Ibsa	30/10/2000	Zamil paint fac.	0.3	29	105	✓			
57.	Bright Paint Factory	19/4/2002	Paint Factory	0.45	7	105	✓			
58.	Booze food complex	12/11/99	P.P.Bag & Plastic PC Factory	0.5	30	90			✓	
59.	Brihanu Kafani	23/5/99	Garment factory	0.3	7.2	129	✓			
60.	Cadila pharmatical	27/11/96	Warsha Qorichaa	2.8	150	214		✓		
61.	China Geo Enginering	26/5/2000	Water drill	1	7.0	40		✓		
62.	Colan constraction plc	9/11/2000	Construction Machinery Assembly Plant	0.5	5.5	88	✓			
63.	DA Packaging	19/2/2000	Carton box and packing	0.3	4	40			✓	
64.	Daamxoo Mulineh	30/5/2004	Coffee Roasting	0.039	0.5	18	✓			
65.	Dagii PLC	22/08/99	Car Assembly	0.7488	12.98	97	✓			
66.	Dajanee Abbaayinaa	21/9/2000	Aluminum product Factory	0.5	3	155				✓
67.	Darajje Gosaye	17/11/99	Leather shoe production	0.3	5.9	50	✓			
68.	Darajjee Taaddasaa	17/10/2002	Metal & wood work shop	0.3	5	55	✓			

69.	Derba Midroc Cement PLC	22/12/99	Wood work Factory	2.21	31.5	242			✓	
70.	Dasalany Mokonin	24/6/2000	Electric Assembly	0.3	7	135	✓			
71.	Dassaalanyi Mawwa	13/11/99	Ega Sheet	0.5	7	200			✓	
72.	Dastaa Abraha	5/02/2000	Steal melting	1	4	100	✓			
73.	Demtay Basic General Trading & Industry PLC	19/2/2000	Electronics Material	0.5	2	50			✓	
74.	DH GADA cis	16/12/99	Ega sheet	0.5	8.0	75		✓		
75.	DH Gadaa	16/12/99	Dyeing factory	5	8	147		✓		
76.	Hayilay G/mariyam	16/11/99	Garment factory	0.3	4	50			✓	
77.	Dot Pencil	18/06/96	Warshaa qubeessaa	0.5	7	158		✓		
78.	Duukaalee Waaqayyoo	1/06/2002	Coffee Processing Factory	2	30	80		✓		
79.	Echaa food complex	27/06/99	Food Complex	0.5	16.97	291		✓		
80.	Edmaalam Ijiguu	10/5/2004	Corrugated Iron Sheet & Nail Factory	1	18.20	95	✓			
81.	Efreem Yooseef	27/9/2004	Corrugated Iron Sheet & Nail Factory	0.4	18.2	30	✓			
82.	Elfakal PLC	06/8/2002	Aluminum Factory	0.5	10.85	24	✓			
83.	Eliyaas Kabada	15/9/2000	Candy factory	0.2	2.0	68	✓			
84.	Elvan- s Construction	23/4/2002	Construction	1	10	68		✓		
85.	Engineer Waaji Alharar	11/2/2001	Metal Melting	1	34	300				✓
86.	Emran international bus. Plc	15/8/2000	Pasta & Macaroni fac.	0.5	15	130	✓			

87.	Et.-Com Enter plc	12/1/2001	Mixed Use & Ware House	0.4	2.0	30		✓		
88.	Etho. Link Inter.trad.	24/04/99	Garment	0.5	10.	108	✓			
89.	Ethopian Shipping Line	5/10/99	Dry port	20.9	200,000	186	✓	✓		
90.	Fantaye Yimamu (Dr)	26/07/98	Pasta & Macaroni	1	102.7	120			✓	
91.	Falaga Tariku	9/8/99	Chewing Gum mfg	0.4	4.98	30			✓	
92.	Fantaye Yimamu (Dr)	13/07/99	Warshaa Daakuu	0.5	22	20			✓	
93.	Farm organic International	13/3/2000	Computer Assembly UPS & Accessories mfg	0.75	10	100				✓
94.	Fatleworq Tesemma	12/04/99	printing & packaging Industry	1	10.3	120	✓			
95.	F.A.Y.(Salahadin)	9/8/99	Paint Varnish	0.425	10.4	59	✓			
96.	Federeshinii Qonnaa Oromiyaa	16/10/97	Maize & Tomato	1.453	7	60		✓		
97.	Furtuna (NoC)	14/04/97	Motel Service	0.5	4.0	55		✓		
98.	Fiqree Gurmeessa	28/11/98	Food complex	1	16.122	47	✓			
99.	Fissahaa Gabruu	27/6/99	Garment Factory	0.3	8	130	✓			
100.	Forte Sicura	20/7/2002	Locks& padlocks Making plant	0.5	59.18	50	✓			
101.	Gabra Kidaan Kaasaa	23/9/2004	Welding Electrode Plant	0.37	6.3	55				✓
102.	Genet Abera	27/06/99	Assembly Cons. Machinery	0.413	10	187	✓			
103.	Gelan Recreation (Kabbadaa Tolaa)	16/06/91	Recreation	0.5	0.368	40		✓		

104.	GFG Business Group	24/5/2003	Furniture mfg.	1	43.76	501				✓
105.	Girma Hayiluu	17/11/99	Paper & Pulpe Mfg	0.4	3.3	46			✓	
106.	Girmaa Ideemaa	13/0/2000	Food complex	0.5			✓			
107.	Gerum Motors plc	16/5/2003	Car & Motors cycle Assembly	1	119.5	85				✓
108.	Giyon gas	03/12/93	Gas Fuelling	6	20.11	60		✓		
109.	Golagul P.L.C	22/12/99	Steel Melting	-			✓			
110.	Guutuu Oromia	2/07/2002	Printing industry	1	22.29	151	✓			
111.	Hadeed Trading PLC	17/12/2002	Steel manufacturing.	4	113.27	1,042		✓		
112.	Harbu Trade & Industry PLC	03/1/2003	Food Complex (Wheat floor, Pasta, Macaroni Biscuit Factory)	0.2	6	100		✓		
113.	Harot Family Trading P.L.C	6/08/2001	Aluminum Melting Mfg	0.5	20	98		✓		
114.	Hayile Giday	8/01/2000	Textile Garment	1	12	100	✓			
115.	Hayile Giday	3/02/99	Cons traction Material	1	40	84	✓			
116.	Hawaas Agrii	6/12/91	Ware House	0.6	11	20		✓		
117.	Hayidar abdulsamad	5/3/2000	Iron Melting	1	23.31	85			✓	
118.	Hayile Tabotu	9/5/2000	Food Complex	0.3	2	49	✓			
119.	Haylamari'am Warquu	14/7/91	Atlas Resort	5	27	172		✓		
120.	Hashiim Nuuru	20/06/93	Metal production	2.5	10	65			✓	
121.	Haylay G/mariyam G/mika'el	8/05/2000	Sport Canvas & plastic shoe Mfg	0.5	9.2	123		✓		

122.	Henok Indala	9/7/2002	Garment Industry	250	--	--	✓			
123.	Hiikoo Turaa	13/02/2000	Garment Factory	0.5	23.9	165	✓			
124.	Muluwarq Gebeyehu	10/09/97	Seed Cleaning & Exporting	1	4.48	72			✓	
125.	I.I.A Business PLC	5/03/2000	Salt Iodized	0.5	30	180	✓			
126.	Indaalaa Masrashaa	03/05/99	Steel Melting	0.5	24.5	150	✓			
127.	GT Business & Industry P.L.C	9/08/99	Chipood & Faizit Prod.	0.5	5	120			✓	
128.	Iskindir Assafa	5/03/2000	Marble Tile product	0.5	2.7	34	✓			
129.	Israa'el Dagafaa	21/11/2003	Corrugated Iron Sheet & nails fac.	1	29.8	90	✓			
130.	E-Ethio credit system plc	27/11/96	Warshaa Biskutii	0.586	2.9	50		✓		
131.	Iyaasu Barihe	21/02/99	Garment	0.5	24.5	420	✓			
132.	Jamaal Yaasiin	10/09/2000	Steel Melting	1	22	320	✓			
133.	J&S Metals Manufacturing P.L.C	03/12/2004	Roof Nails & Energy Saving Lumps Manufacturing Factory	1	35.907	192	✓			
134.	J & F	8/06/98	General contractor & Heavy Equipment Rental Service	0.4	25	100	✓			
135.	Jeyilaan Huseen	16/11/2000	Mixed Use	0.25	0.8	63	✓			
136.	Jin Bei Motors P.L.C	11/10/04	Automotive assembly & distribution	5	91.95	100	✓			
137.	Jonny General Auto Car	15/7/2002	Johnny General Auto car Main & Assembly plan	0.5	11.8	179	✓			

138.	Jovani Rappi	11/3/2000	Steal Melting	0.5	6	150	✓			
139.	Kasma Engineering	13/10/97	Agricultural & Con. Machi. Manf. & Assembly Plant	0.5	6	70			✓	
140.	Kabbadaa Neerii	18/03/2000	Electric wire & Cable mfg.	0.3	14	50			✓	
141.	Kadir Hasen	19/11/98	Flour Macaroni, Spaghetti & Biscuit	1	17.83	70				✓
142.	Kadija Mohamad	14/11/2000	Hotel & recreation center	0.225	1.5	40				✓
143.	Kahwobar	3/10/2000	Sport Wear & Equip.	0.5	3.5	190	✓			
144.	Kaliil Ismmaa'eel	17/12/2002	Marble & Tiles Producing Factory	0.3	10	77	✓			
145.	Kaasayee Abrahaa	05/11/2002	Oil Seed Cleaning Factory	0.288	7	35	✓			
146.	Kaseda gen. trading	13/3/2000	Leather Shoe	0.3	11	137			✓	
147.	Kengnam enterprise	13/10/97	Construction Indus	0.5	146.9	82		✓		
148.	Kumsaa Shaanqoo	6/13/99	Garment Fac.	0.3	5	100			✓	
149.	KOSPI	22/4/95	Steal production	0.25	20	300		✓		
150.	Lamlam G/masqal	12/6/2000	Baby Food	0.3	1.5	60	✓			
151.	Lominat Trading	10/3/2000	Food complex	0.3	25.1	51	✓			
152.	Mahaaleet Addisuu	20/06/99	Garment Factory	0.287	8.5	150			✓	
153.	Mahaamad Shukur (Dr)	8/8/2001	Higher clinic	0.25	8	40			✓	
154.	Malaakuu Maammoo	24/04/99	Work Shop & store	0.462	5	30			✓	
155.	Mallasa Taddasaa	12/10/99	Coffee Roasting	0.221	1.88	60	✓			

156.	Meemuun Mahaamad Alii Nuur	21/02/2000	Leather & Cloth Garment	0.5	22	280			✓	
157.	Massalachi Fayisaa	18/07/99	Garment Factory	0.25	10.3	125	✓			
158.	Matadal Tarrafaa	17/05/99	Food Processing	0.3	3.27	40	✓			
159.	MBI	22/02/95	Modern Building industry	5.074	90	200		✓		
160.	M2k Engineering PLC	25/7/99	Medical Edu.Ele. & Cons.Mat. Production	0.3	50	100		✓		
161.	Medtech Ethiopia P.L.C.	---	Pharmaceuticals Plant	0.5	20	57				✓
162.	Mekbib Asefa	18/08/2002	Medium Scale Can & Cork Fa	0.2	3.7	30	✓			
163.	Melans p.l.c	05/05/90	Finished Tannery	1	200	421		✓		
164.	Mesfin ind. Ingining	27/06/99	Warshaa sibiilaa	3	50	110		✓		
165.	MET Can Industries PLC	09/11/2002	Mfg. of Crown Cork & Metal Sealing Service	0.5	5	75	✓			
166.	Miikaa'eel Geetaachoo	05/5/2002	MARBLE & GRANITE PROCESSING FACTORY	0.5	5.65	53				✓
167.	Mika'el Siyyum	15/06/2002	Paper & Paper Products Factory	0.3	6	200			✓	
168.	Meyak Engineering P.L.C	08/04/05	Welding Electrode mfg	0.1	9.03	44				✓
169.	Mohaamad Abdulyaab	23/02/91	Soft drink	2.85	5	90			✓	
170.	Mohammad Alawii	18/3/2000	Metal Melting Mfg.	100	--	--	✓			
171.	Mohaana PLC	8/05/2000	All types of Leather	0.5	2.4	40	✓			

172.	Mohamad Basha	5/3/2000	Fruit vegetable	0.3	1	30	✓			
173.	Mohamad Hasan(Buydrag)	13/11/98	Pharmaceutical Factory	1	7.8	62			✓	
174.	Mahammud Mohammad	9/5/2000	Food Complex	0.3	--	--	✓			
175.	Mr. zein Said	30/3/2000	Candy fac.	0.7	5	50			✓	
176.	Mulugeetaa Yetwaala	30/01/99	Leather garment	1	6.8	60			✓	
177.	MRD Australia Mining &Construction P.L.C	04/11/2003	Building Material &Marble pro.Mfg.factory	1	23.1	108	✓			
178.	Muddiin Awwal	09/5/2000	Eat fruit	0.25	1	26	✓			
179.	Nabyou Barihee	25/2/2000	Steel Melting	1	18.7	168			✓	
180.	Nardos Xanna	11/3/2000	Food Complex	0.3	12.3	75	✓			
181.	Nargar Electrical contractors & importer	20/7/2002	Solar Technology Manufacturing	0.3	7.65	31	✓			
182.	Naazaar Ibrahim Omar Mohammad	02/9/2002	Production of Oil, Grease & Additive	1	25	29			✓	
183.	Naziifaa Nagaash	28/5/2000	Olma Daa'immanii	0.3	2.1	28	✓			
184.	NKH constraction	03/3/2000	Car Assembly	0.6	6	225	✓			
185.	Nova Star	2/09/97	Garment Factory	1	17.5	436		✓		
186.	Nuuraddiin Nagaash	13/03/99	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	1	90	100	✓			
187.	Oman Global PLC	03/5/2003	Manufacturing of Toilet & Laundry Soap	1	36	43	✓			
188.	Onset Engineering	29/02/99	Warshaa shibo elec.	0.5	15	210	✓			

	Cons.P.L.C									
189.	Orchid Business Group plc	116/08/05	Heavy trucks body assembling plant	3	56.22	119				✓
190.	Oromiya Coffee Union	03/04/93	Coffee processing	3	154	377		✓		
191.	Pactra pvt ltd com	25/07/99	Packing material	0.3	24	277	✓			
192.	Pagric Ethiopia plc	25/11/98	Metal melting	1	25	90		✓		
193.	Perma international	18/7/99	Sweet chewing	0.3	12	65	✓			
194.	Pramukh Agro Industrries PLC	19/11/98	Processing of Soya Beans	1.5	19.38	150		✓		
195.	Pasqua Giseppe P.L.C	17/12/2004	Iron steel & Alum.Con. Mater.Mng.	1	13,077,127	136				✓
196.	Qaasiim Hasan	23/12/97	Pulses & oil seeds processing for export	1.534	11	210		✓		
197.	Rahiimaa Huseen	27/6/2000	Aluminum Metal Factory	0.25	8	100				✓
198.	Rahima plc	17/11/99	Garment Accessory	0.15	5.5	80	✓			
199.	Raise Industry dev.P.L.C	20/11/98	Steel melting plant	1.5	13.4	85	✓			
200.	Sa'adaa Fadluu	27/06/99	Cable Mfg.	0.7	34.64	120	✓			
201.	'SA''Pagresh PLC	8/05/2000	Yarn & Weaving	1.5	7.6	100			✓	
202.	Saba Engineering	20/07/2002	Concrete pole plant	100	--	--				✓
203.	Saalinii constraction	26/05/99	Gen.contractor terminal & Trading center	7.5	1.3	100		✓		
204.	Saamu'eel Garadewu	10/9/04	Tire retrading Factory	0.5	13.047	152				✓

205.	Saamu'eel Mulugeeta	03/03/91	Meeshaa buna soru	0.5	1	20		✓		
206.	Salamoon kaasaa	30/01/99	Marble	1.5	8.6	170			✓	
207.	Salamoon Taaddasaa	2/10/2001	Plastic Factory	300	--	--			✓	
208.	Samiha Ali	8/3/99	Cotton fac.	300	--	--	✓			
209.	Samu'el Minaase	25/03/05	Mixed use Business Development	0.12	4	39				✓
210.	Saaraa Yimar	20/1/2003	Garment Factory	1	46	153	✓			
211.	Saron Trade & Industry P.L.C.	13/7/2004	UPVC Ceiling Panel mfg. Factory	0.4	13	29	✓			
212.	Saticon Constraction	10/09/99	Terminal & wood work	1.5	40	50	✓			
213.	Shawol Botaru	15/7/2002	Nail & Corrugated sheet	0.45	3.5	60	✓			
214.	Silva Testa	25/07/99	Distillation Soft drink	1	4.252	13		✓		
215.	Sino Ethiopia	12/03/93	Capsule product	2	113	106		✓		
216.	Sisaay Fallaqaa	18/8/2002	PVC tile, Skirting & Bath room items Manufacturing project	0.2	22.1	60				✓
217.	Shree Steel mfg P.L.C	01/08/05	Steel Manufacturing Industry	10	2.9bill	600				✓
218.	S.O.S.Real State Dev. PLC	13/09/98	Real State	1.73	5	50		✓		
219.	Spectram Ethiopia PLC	20/06/99	Tire retiring	0.6	3.4	90			✓	
220.	Star Coffee plc	18/10/2000	Food Complex	0.5	20	320	✓			
221.	Star Busnes Group	13/01/99	Steel Mgf.	2.51	61.6	299	✓			

222.	Sulxaan Mohaammad	5/11/99	Food Complex	0.3	18.136	276	✓			
223.	Sulxaan Mohaammad	06/13/99	Steal Melting Factory	1	23	134	✓			
224.	Sun Rise Ingeinering & Machinery MFG PLC	15/5/2001	Heavy Machinery Product	2	80	160			✓	
225.	Sunshine Construction plc	20/3/99	Construction material	3	200	200		✓		
226.	Suuzoo ind.plc	02/8/2000	Leather shoe	1	2.8	120		✓		
227.	T.T.K	10/01/99	Sope &Detergent Factory	0.5	55	177		✓		
228.	Taaddala Asmalaash	10/11/99	West paper product	0.5	9.6	70	✓			
229.	Taayifuun Ariik	3/9/2001	Steel melting	1.46	210.27	150	✓			
230.	Tabor Gabramadihin	02/08/99	Milk product	0.3	2.5	50	✓			
231.	Tasfaayee Kidane	14/9/2000	Garment	0.5	10	223	✓			
232.	Tasfaayee Gamachu	30/1/2001	Food complex	0.3	1	25	✓			
233.	Tasfaayee Malaakuu	02/2/2003	Machinery mfg.	0.3	5.15	36				✓
234.	Techno wall Aluminum PLC	25/2/2000	Leather Goods	0.5	6	240		✓		
235.	Techno Wall Manufacturing	3/09/04	Pre fabricated wall structure	2	45.46	250	✓			
236.	Tewudiroos Abarraa Odaa	12/04/99	Ceramic product mfg	0.95	20.0	220		✓		
237.	Tinsaay Aklillu (TAF)	19/9/2001	Fuel Station	0.30	4.5	92		✓		
238.	Teweldee Giday	23/05/99	Cable manufacturing	1.7	33.26	7			✓	
239.	Toyal Trading Enterprize	10/5/2003	Car Assembly	1	121	118				✓
240.	Top Inter.(Kamiil A/qadiir)	21/07/91	Multipurpose super market	5	38.67	80		✓		
241.	Tracon plc	14/10/97	Work shop	1	20	280		✓		

242.	Tsameks Glob. Int. PLC	23/2/96	Seed cleaning	0.88	8	110		✓		
243.	Tsehay Gulma & Sons Business PLC	20/7/2002	Upgraded Finished Leather & Imitation Leather Manufacturing	0.54	4.35	38			✓	
244.	Tsiggeerada Barihee	24/04/99	Garment	0.5	8.2	150	✓			
245.	Tumsa Endowment	24/06/96	Coffee processing	2	1.5	80			✓	
246.	WADI Al sundus	22/4/2002	Ethanol Blending with Petroleum Dis. For Pet.&Pet. Products	1.55	11	50		✓		
247.	Waaw Intar Nation	18/6/96	Garment	0.71	30.53	123		✓		
248.	Wandawasan W/Mikael	24/10/96	Furniture	0.5	1.877	25		✓		
249.	Ward Hasan	6/7/99	Black board fac.	0.25	7.6	70	✓			
250.	Warquu Aligaaz	1/7/2002	Warshaa Bilookeetii fi bu'aa shakilaa	0.5	8.8	45	✓			
251.	V.Noble Net	13/1/2003	Paper Packing & printing Industry	0.5	3.641	63				✓
252.	Waarkaa Trading PLC (Larusii)	02/04/99	Food Complex	1.5	16	320		✓		
253.	Waroo Aloo		Super Market	0.25			✓			
254.	Warquu Zawudee(Dr)	29/02/94	Garment	2	100	500		✓		
255.	Waatoona Business PLC	21/2/99	Enriched Food Processing Industry	0.25	1.5	150		✓		
256.	Waynishet Addisuu	26/07/98	Fruit juice	1.99	7.039	40	✓			

257.	Waynitu Siyum	3/09/91	Recreation center	1	1	12		✓		
258.	Xa'ima G/Giorgs	22/08/99	Car Assembly	1	16.122	90	✓			
259.	Xaahir Waahrabbii	20/1/2000	Steel Melting	1	10	65	✓			
260.	Xaahir Umar	3/6/2000	3 star Hotel	0.25	1.95	29	✓			
261.	Yesebe inter bus. plc	30/12/99	Glucose plant hose trading	0.87	3	37		✓		
262.	Yesu plc	11/01/98	Steel melting	49.2	668.40	339		✓		
263.	Y.G.F. Service PLC	16/12/2000	Gust house	0.5474	1.256	20	✓			
264.	Yilmaa Nugusee	05/1/2003	Wheat Flour, pasta Macaroni & Biscuit Factory	0.7	20	102	✓			
265.	Yuuroo Keebil	10/10/2002	Cable factory	2	58.497	165	✓			
266.	Yoseef H/maariyaam	28/10/97	Construction material	1	10	50		✓		
267.	Yotek Construction	26/05/96	Aluminium Lift Assembly plant & finishing Cons. Material	0.95	6.5	50			✓	
268.	Zaaf Mash	28/11/95	Garment	5	61.1	359			✓	
269.	Zalaalam Looreensoo	7/6/2000	Leather Garment	0.5	13	110	✓			
270.	Zamil paint	15/2/99	Paint Factory	0.4	15	130		✓		
271.	Zam Fam	18/7/2001	Steel Melting	1	9.32	110	✓			
272.	Zenith Gebs ishet	28/11/2000	Warshaa Qorichaa	3	31	928	✓			
273.	Zikir plc	16/7/2000	Textile Factory	0.5	5	197	✓			
274.	ZH PLC	9/05/97	Rubber Product Mfg.	1.5	10	75	✓			

275.	Zihon Technical Training Inspection & Testing Center PLC.	10/7/04	Vehicle inspection, testing & training center	8	150	138	✓			
Total										

Source: Investment Office of Gelan Town (2014)

UN-Habitat, 2004. 'URBAN PATTERNS FOR A GREEN ECONOMY LEVERAGING DENSITY.' Kenya, Nairobi