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An assessment of Urban Expansion on the Surrounding Farming Land: the Case of Tulu Bolo Town, Oromia Regional State.

By

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A thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master's in Urban Planning.

October, 2020

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Addis Ababa University

School of Graduate Studies

**Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development
(EiABC)**

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Declaration

I, Alemayehu Megersa, certify that this research work entitled “An assessment of Urban Expansion on the Surrounding Farming Land: the case of Tulu Bolo Town, Oromia Regional State” is my own work. The Work has not been presented elsewhere for the award of any degree or diploma in any other university/institutions. The Materials which have been used from other sources have been properly acknowledged and cited.

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Signature..... Date.....

Acknowledgement

First and for most I would like to thanks the God for ending with the endurance and courage of going through all up and down to reach the stage where I am now and support me for the successful completion of the masters program in Urban Planning. Next, I would like to express my sincere and deepest gratefulness to my Advisor: Dr. Birhanu Girma for his intellectual advice, guidance, encouragement and regular discussion were very valuable and inspiring in the processes of proposal writing, research undertaking and thesis writing. Without his support and endless understanding, this paper would not have had its present shape, I am also thankful to people in various position in Tulu Bolo Town who gave me all valuable information and for their cooperation in providing me the necessary data concerning urban expansion and its effects on peripheral farming communities and also I want to thanks the people who support me to gathered data and recorded during the study

I further acknowledge Wollega University for giving me opportunities to learn my M.SC studies. Finally I want to thanks, the Graduate School of Addis Ababa University (EiABC) for the Financial Support of the study.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADIL.....	(Agricultural Led Industrialization)
RUL	(Rural-Urban linkages)
BC.....	(Before Christ)
FAO.....	(Food and Agriculture Organization)
FDRE.....	(Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia)
E.C.....	(Ethio Calendar)
FGD.....	(Focused Group Discussion)
CSA.....	(Central Statistical Authority)
SHH	(Sample Household)
ETB.....	(Ethiopian Birr)
DFID.....	(Department for International Development)
UN.....	(United Nation)
SES.....	(Socio-Ecological Systems)
KM.....	(Kilo Meter)

Abstract

The Objectives of this study were to assess Urban Expansion on the Surrounding Farming Land: The case of Tulu Bolo Town, Oromia Region. Problems related with food security, asset losses, as well as the measures taken to address were investigated. Urbanization is one of the most factors demographic trends of the twenty first century where cities are rapidly expanding through a continuous process of urban growth towards the peri-urban agricultural farmlands. One of the many manifestations in urban expansion is the transformation of more and more farmlands away from agricultural production. As it is associated with socio-economic development, urbanization has a higher level of development in developed nations than developing ones. In Ethiopia, although its urbanization level is the lowest even under developed nations, however, its rate is the highest and made a country one of the fast urbanization in the World. As a matter of this fact, Tulu Bolo Town is among the Ethiopian urban settings experiencing unprecedented rate of urbanization through expansion. Therefore, the study Depends on the descriptive research design and involved both Quantitative and Qualitative approaches. A household survey was conducted on 166 households sampled through systematic sampling and non-random sampling techniques. Primary data had been collected through semi-structured questionnaire, semi-closed interview, Field observation and focus group discussion and secondary was from different Written and documented sources. Thus, farmers consulted for this study had developed dissatisfied feeling towards the urban development in the area and lost sense of belongingness to the development program. Therefore , the recommendation of this study that, there is a need to have a good urban governance to limit the problem, especially, following participatory approach on stakeholders, mainly, farmers, in to urban development plans and projects, there should exist effective rules and regulations which guide expropriation and compensation to farmers when their land is expropriated for public interest. There should, also be consideration of the recipients' interests on kind and quantity of compensation and if money is only possible resolutions on a kind of compensation to farmers, then, pre-trainings and post instruction need to be carried out to enable such community sustain and secure their livelihood.

Key words: Urban Expansion, expropriation, compensation, and peri-urban agricultural

CHAPTER ONE

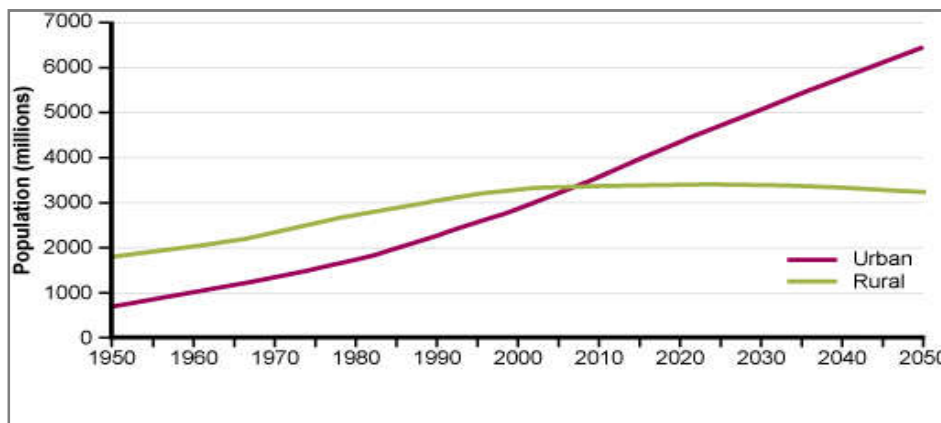
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Urbanization is seen as an effect of the global phenomenon, which has a significant impact on land use change and a multifaceted socio-economic phenomenon. It is linked with details topography, transportation, land use, social structure, and economic type. But it is generally related to economic and demography in a city (Lin Liet al, 2003). Urbanization is the process of urban expansion that involves both horizontal and vertical expansion of the physical structure of urban areas. It results decrease of farm land, range lands, natural beauties, parks and sceneries (Minwuyelet, 2004). Urbanization also brings negative impacts on social and economic conditions to the communities. These social and economic problems are: reduce the quality of land and agricultural productivity, soil erosion, deforestation, reduces the amount of open space, and desertification (Raddad et al, 2010).

Urbanization has been estimated that before the beginning of 19th C only 3 percents of the world's population lived in town not more than 5000 people. But the present time this has increased to near 4 percents. In the world it has been explained in a different way, population increased three over four between 1800, and 1960. The world urban population increased from 28% to 38 % between 1950 and 1970 (Devis, 1972). although level of urbanization in under developed countries is low, but the speed of urbanization is at fastest rate. In 1975 approximately 25% of African population lived in towns and Cities. 38% of the continent's population lived in urban centers in 2000, and the proportion is increased to 47% by 2015 and is expected to reach 66% by 2050(UNDESA, 2014).

Figure 1.1 shows the change in the rural and urban populations of the world from 1950–2050 (UNDESA, 2014)



Deriving forces that influenced special change in peri-urban areas are: urbanization, rapid population increase and changing socio-economic condition, (Jongkroy, 2009). Although multifaceted, the increase of population is the principal cause of urban expansion. The increase in African population is surprising. However, more surprisingly, their growth rate of national population is less than urban growth rate in almost all countries of the continent. Berhanu (2005) also argues that, among the other common factors of urban expansion high population pressure caused horizontal expansion of African cities. The horizontal expansion of cities, however, at the expense of agricultural productivity and prime agricultural lands which of both are the main livelihoods of peripheral communities. Even by African standards, Ethiopia is characterized by low level of urbanization where only 20.76% of populations live in urban area. However, the growth rate of urban population recorded is relatively high. (4.63% annually), double that of rural areas World Bank (2018) but, such high growth rate is not often accompanied by development in socio-economic services, infrastructure, and employment capacity of the urban centers to support the growing of population (Teller and Assefa, 2010).

Numerous towns and cities are rapidly growing into their fringe, engulfing the former villages and farm lands and transforming them into urban land use. The rate of natural increase is generally low in urban areas. However, rural-urban migration, physical expansion of urban areas through invasion and transformation and re-classification of rural village into small urban settlements are the main reason for raising the level of urbanization and city growth. (Cohen, 2005). Urban growth and Urbanization are considered as a modern way of life manifesting economic growth and development. However, urban development and urbanization in Ethiopia faced a number of socio-economic problems (Tegegne, 2002).

Tulu Bolo Town is the one that fast growing urban centers in the Oromia Region, this ongoing trend of the Town expansion process captures the views of peripheral farmers who enforced to leave their land and property. Therefore, the effect of this process of urban expansion on the surrounding farming community needs to be clearly known in order to reduce the negative effect. Thus, the purpose of this study is to assess Urban Expansion on the Surrounding Farming Land by taking Tulu Bolo Town as a case study, Oromia Regional state, Ethiopia.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The Rapid urban expansion results in the conversion of land from agriculture to urban land use. This indicated, expansion of urban areas is of greater importance because of its strong effect on other land cover classes, such as agricultural lands in particular and forests and others in general which resulted in change of livelihoods of the surrounding society. As a result, problem of rapid urban growth and its consequence on farm land in developing countries have been a serious concern issue and are more worrisome when there is urban expanded on fertile agricultural land and other socio-economic implication on peri-urban areas of most cities and resulted for livelihoods change (Adeboyejoet, 2007).

During the process of urban expansion the loss of properties, dwellings, and uprooting from an existing pattern of living causes a high further impoverishment of the peripheral communities. In addition, even if urban growth have economically positive effects for the majority of urban dwellers, serious negative effects would occur for a much of nearby farmers and poor people (Nebiyu, 2000). Now urban expansion increasing at an alarming rate in developing countries. This is due to fastest growth rate of world's population and change in human settlement preferences. This urbanization process was manifested through the horizontal urban expansion to their peripheral agricultural farmlands. Such urban expansion affects more of the farmers in peri-urban area. Especially, agricultural based economy countries and generally under developed countries like, Ethiopia (Berhe, 2006).

In general, urban expansion is the basic problems that affect the living standard and food security of many agrarian economy peoples in under developed countries. This invasion process leads to the loss of agricultural farmlands and reduction of food productivity. But agriculture is a back bone for the development of the country; Ethiopia which has depended on Agricultural led industrialization (ADIL) economic policy.

In Ethiopia, there are a number of researches have been conducted in cities and towns entitled as "An assessment of Urban Expansion on the Surrounding Farming Land". For example, Asmera (2018) conducted a research which assessed the horizontal urban expansion and peripheral community livelihoods with great attention of examining impacts of urbanization well In Holeta town, Additionally, Firew Bekele (2010) also conducted on related issues around, Hawassa, Sub-City. But, the above mentioned researchers and other authors surveyed on related issue hadn't primarily justified status of urbanization, an extent to which expansion is happening by

estimating temporal and spatial changes using land sat images and others of different years and also no further assessment of livelihoods changes at time of investigation towards to peripheral community is done in their study. Besides to this, even if problem in such towns of Ethiopia researched and issue explored as described above, the feedback of research in such case could not be a summary impact of urbanization to all national towns“ peripheral community life.

The researcher, while developing interest and selecting area of the study observed that from time to time and Town nearby Addis Ababa, Tulu Bolo is one of the rapidly expanding to the peripheries due to its high population pressure migrate rural to urban and comfortable for residence due to its location and suitable climate for human being and near to the capital Ethiopia Addis Ababa (80km) and is located on the pathway to Jimma.

Since farming land around Tulu Bolo Town is getting less and less due to these urban sprawls which in turn force the displacement of peripheral farming community whose livelihood is mainly based on agriculture. rural communities around the study area face problems of socio-cultural, economic challenges, falling incomes, rising cost of living, and inadequate access to basic services, Environmental deterioration and land tenure insecurity. The rural farming communities have little knowledge and know-how to adapt to the situation of urban life most of them is unskilled to compete for urban job opportunity. .therefore the study was focused on the challenges arising as a result of Tulu Bolo town expansion on peripheral farming communities. the effect of urban expansion on the livelihood of the farming community is expected to play an important role in Designing sound strategy and policy. Moreover, it concentrates mainly on determining cope-up mechanisms pursued by dispossessed household and assessing appropriateness of compensation packages provided to mitigate the problem. Hence, it is believed that there is a gap to explain and clarify the effects of urban expansion on the peripheral communities of the town so study hoped to fill this gap.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective of the Study

The overall objective of this study is to assess the problems of urban expansion on the Peripheral Farming community of Tulu Bolo Town

1.3.2. Specific Objective of the Study

- To assess the major impacts of urban expansion of Tulu Bolo Town on farmers' livelihood

- To assess and evaluate the perception of dislocated Farmers on appropriateness of Compensation Provided by Town administration
- To identify the Survival strategies of the farm households whose livelihood are mostly affected by expansion of the town
- To recommend appropriate strategies to minimize the studied problem

1.4. Research Questions

At its end, the research answers the following questions:

1. What are the major impacts of urban expansion on farmers' livelihood in the last 10 years in terms of socio-economic, physical and natural capitals in the study area?
2. What is the perception of an affected community on appropriateness of benefit packages Provided by town administration?
3. What are the Survival strategies of the farm households whose livelihood are affected by town expansion?
4. What are the appropriate strategies to minimize the studied problem?

1.5. Significance of the Study

Under Developed countries like Ethiopia known by high rate of urbanization is an issue given attention by scholars and state administration for various reasons. One of the reasons is the need to minimize negative impacts of urban expansion on economic, social and environmental, to bring mutual development and symbiotic integration of the urban and rural life that foster social and economic development, (Abdissa, 2005). If urban expansion is inevitable, due to induced development or socio-economic factors of the society, it must be considered in a manner that protects the livelihoods of affected people. "If this is not done, then some people will share in the gains, while others will share only in the pains, of development' (Cemea, 1995).

Urban expansion is a dynamic process that consumes many hectares of prime agricultural land from their surrounding every year. This results to change and loss of livelihood sources for the farm communities there. Therefore, the investigation of research conduct on the effect of urban expansion will contribute some important points. Firstly, the study will contribute as a feedback to the administration unit as what they do in the peripheral -urban areas of expansion. Secondly, the town may used as reference material for other similar or related studies concerning the social, political, and economic problems of the farm communities in the periphery areas of urban. Therefore, the study will be expected to play important role in filling the knowledge gap on this

area and motivate future researcher as well as input for urban planner for sustainable development that does not threaten peripheral farming community.

The study, by examining the livelihood of the dislocated rural community at household level, will provide information for policy makers, urban planners and urban management to evaluate their development programs and strategies. It also indicates areas of intervention for concerned government and non-government institutions involved in the development process.

1.6. Scope of the Study

Generally the study was limited to the center of Tulu Bolo Town and at the surrounding farming communities of the town. The town has been horizontally expanding to all the direction and Kebeles that are found on the surrounding of the towns are subject to this study.

Therefore, the study concentrates on an implication of rapid expansion of the towns and respective land use changes for farming communities who earn their livelihood from farm land. The study covers people located at periphery of the town that previously lost their farm land due to the town expansion and continue to earn their livelihood directly and indirectly from agriculture. In this regard, the study was limited to investigating and analyzing only main aspects of urban expansion and its effects on the dislocated peripheral farming communities.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

Obtaining previously recorded secondary data from the town's municipality was the main challenges during the study. Particularly data on land allocation for residential and the number of displaced households who obtained compensation by years has been a major constraint during data collection time, during interview, obtaining staffs in office was difficult at a time. Moreover, there were challenges to easily obtain displaced households particularly those who encroach in between the town. These households are either completely lose their land and become landless and shift their livelihood to urban mode of life. Further the researcher was also faced with some other problems related to the respondent's behavior during the interviews and filling the questionnaires. That is failures of respondents to answer the give questions properly, absence when call for focus group discussion and incomplete municipality's official data .Shortage of time and small financial support with the required amount and COVID 19 is the major challenges that were facing the researcher in during the study.

1.8. Organization of the Thesis

This research was organized into Five Chapters. The First chapter contains Introduction of the Study, Statement of the problem, Objectives of the study, Research Questions, Significance of the study, Scope of the study and Limitation of the Study. The second chapter contains review of related literature. The third chapter contains the methodology and procedures used to gather data for the study and The fourth chapter deals with the Results and Discussion parts of the research study, Finally, chapter Five contains conclusions of the Study, and recommendations for further study.

1.9. Operational Definition of Terms

Farming communities:-is the community that basically depends on farming and relabeled economic activities.

Dislocation:-is the change of living residence because of urban expansion.

Kebele:- as Ethiopian government's administrative hierarchy, it is the lowest administrative unit.

Urban expansion:-it is synonymous with urban sprawl, the expansion of attentiveness of people or urban settlement to bordering and surrounding areas whose functions are none agricultural and settlements were not similar with urban ones.

Urban periphery:-is an open country side largely occupied by agriculture communities including peripheral areas in which urban settlement expands.

Urban:- definitions of urban have not internationally agreed conceptual meaning rather than different countries define it on their social economic political organization of their country. But urban area is characterized by higher population density and people living their economy not depend on agriculture.

Financial capital:-In this study context, Consists of stocks of money and disposable assets such as livestock, which in other senses considered as natural capital that includes income levels, variability over time, and distribution within society of financial savings

Human capital:-is constituted by the quantity and quality of labor available. At household level, therefore, it is determined by household size, but also by education.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

2.1. Introduction

Urban expansion is multi-directional and dynamic characteristic. that it is causes, forms, and consequences are varying across continents, countries and even within a given country. Accordingly , in this chapter, about urban expansion, its dimension, and the theories of urban expansion are dealt with. In addition, from related literatures, causes, consequences and forms of urban expansion are reviewed and included in this literature. Finally, the chapter dealt with overview of rural-urban linkages (RUL) in general and the context of Ethiopia in particular.

2.2. Conceptual framework of urban expansion

The below conceptual frame illustrates interrelated elements that to determine Urban expansion and its effect on peripheral farming communities. Urban expansion drives force to bring problem for far farming communities. to cope up with these the communities pursue Strategies and government can take varies policy response to mitigate the problem in line this Frame work study show urban expansion and its effect of the study area of peripheral farming Communities,(Dayong,2004).

Deriving forces of different forces are considered for expansion of town over surrounding area, Dayong (2004), Especially the studying area of surrounding of the town like forces include population growth, technology in institution and determined land laws changes on peri-urban area (DFID, 2000).Affect the pressure driven by change in land use over per urban interface several loss of agricultural land. This affects the poor more than others because agricultural production tends to be an important factor (Shahab,2000).Policy Response to urban expansion over peripheries area government can take various measurable to mitigate the compensation way for those who evicted and loss farm land due to urban expansion and skill development on this area increase their occupational safety and reduced poverty (DFID 2008).

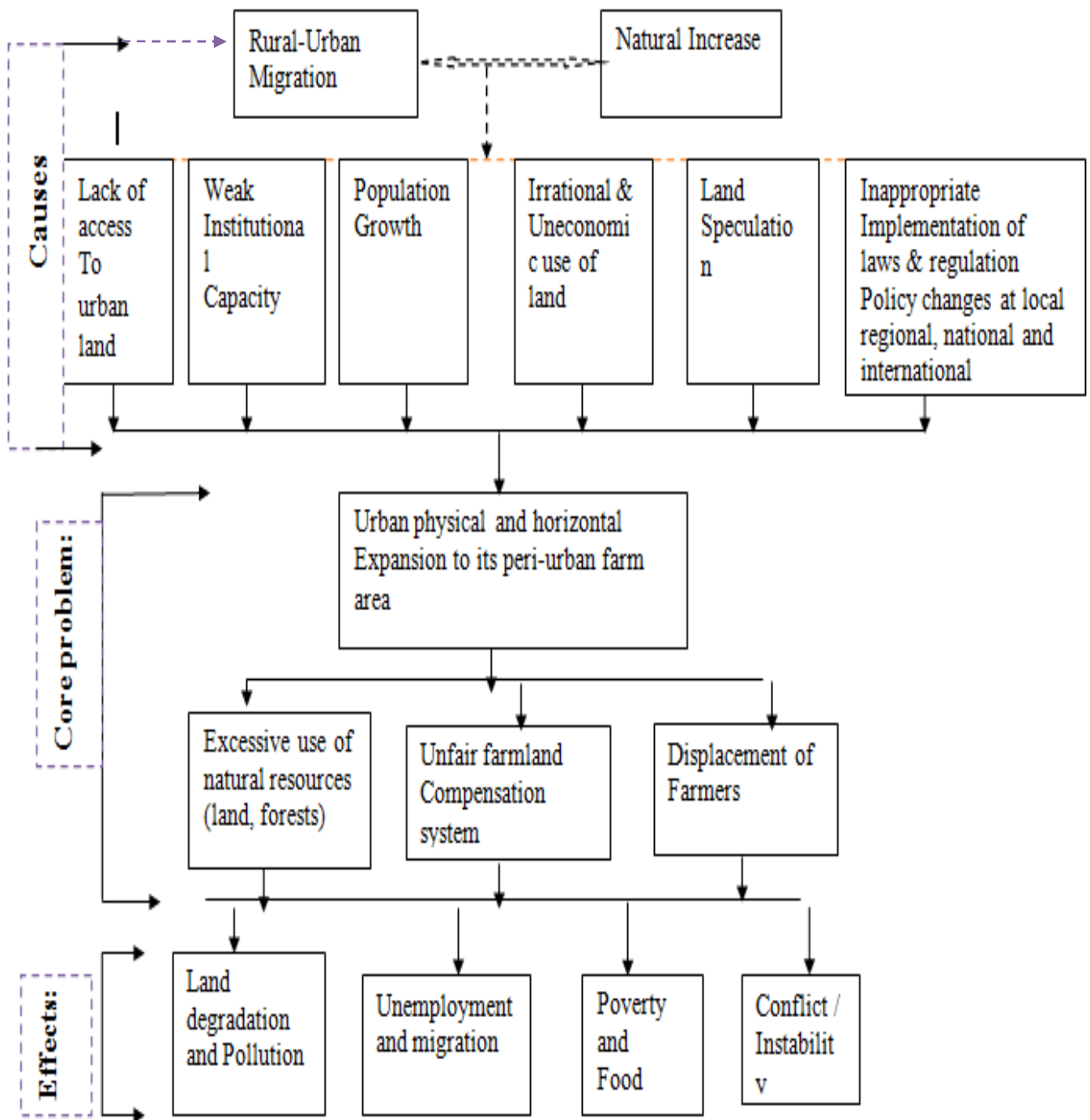


Figure.2.1: Schematic diagram on urban expansion

Source: Dayong (2004) and Adopt by researcher (2020)

2.3. Urbanization and urban growth

Urbanization is not a recent phenomenon; demographic and geographic transformation from spread rural settlements to agglomerated urban settlement happened to human life at least five thousand years ago. (Alaci, 2010), For the exact location of urbanization, many literatures refer to the middle and near east in the surrounding area of today's Iraq, which is believed to be the origin of earliest form of urban life at around 3500 BC. Approximately the oldest urban communities began in history around 6000 years ago and later emerged in the river basins of china and India and with Maya culture in Mexico. (Peng et al, 2012:2), But, due to short of advanced technology in the above two centuries the range of world's urban population remained low. In the history of human urban settlement , The mid of 19th century marked as turning point, from what it was three percent in 1800(Clark 1998:85-95).

The world urban population was increased to 47 percents in 2000 and expected to reach 65% in 2030 with annual average growth rate of 1.8% where 90 percent of urban growth is expected to occur in developing countries (United Nations Report, 2004). The global speeding up of urban agglomeration in the nineteenth century makes urbanization one of the most frequently studied features of the contemporary world generally by social scientists. In the first half of 20th century Urbanization almost occurred rapidly and extensively in Europe, North America and Oceania. The number of European and American large cities increased at high rate while urbanization proceeded very slowly in much of the rest of the world (Davis 1965:40-53). This rapid urbanization in North America, Europe, and Oceania was facilitated by the 18th century European industrial revolution and the mid 19th century of American industrialization.

In these countries high demand of labor by factories and a rise in commercial activities created the desired opportunities in the urban areas. This created high population density in urban areas encouraged the population to migrate from rural areas to urban areas for employment (Tettey, 2005:56). Although there was no clear trend in overall urban growth in under developed countries due to not consistent definition of urban and the lack of quality in their census data, Urbanization of the developing world started to accelerate in late twentieth century (Timberlake 1987:109).

As United Nations Report (2002), being Africa is the least urbanized continent in the world, only forty percent of urban population in the year 2000. However, the rate of urban development is higher in developing countries than in developed countries since 1950.

Africa is the least urbanized but most rapidly urbanizing region of the world. Amis (1990), He also mentions that in 1960, there were 7 cities in Africa with over 500,000 populations and by 1980; it had increased to 14 cities. This fact shows that Africa is on the extremely rapid phase of urbanization. The current developing world urban growth rate in general and that of Africa in particular exceed the urban growth rate happened in Europe or America during their industrial revolution era (Okpala 1987:45-139). With regard to particular cities, rates of population growth range that more than 6 percent per annum in many African cities like Nairobi, Lagos, and Lusaka. This is another indicator that developing countries' are fast urbanizing. In Asia and Latin America, many cities are growing at rates of about 5 percent per annum and less than one percent per annum in places like New York, (Tettey 2005:8). The transition from the twentieth century to the present marked a new and more striking era of global urbanization. The world crossed that a long awaited demographic watershed of half of the people on earth living in urban areas in 2008. Soja and Kanai (2007:113-122)

2.4. Theories of urban expansion

Urban growth might be "Generative or Parasitic". In this sense, it is probable that in most developed countries, urban growth is generative in that it stimulates economic growth and create surplus in the wider urban area or region, whereas in under developed countries urban growth was parasitic in their development (i.e. Surplus was extracted from surrounding regions) but it is now becoming largely generative (Paul et al,2000). With regard to generative process of urban expansion, explanations in the developed world are provided by the central place theory, urban base theory and Keynesian theory while in less developed countries justification for urban expansion is given by the modernization theory.

Modernization theory argues that, a modern urban institution has enormous contribution on rural-urban migration that leads to the development of urban centers. Urban areas contain modernizing institutions such as schools, factories, entertainment, media and advanced medical care. These institutions then serve as a pull factor for the rural dwellers (urban pull), encouraging them to migrate into the urban areas. Examples of such attractions are there in both developed and under developed countries. Factories in England which began in the second half of the 18th Century attracted a huge number of migrants from rural areas to settle in cities with the advent of the industrial revolution.

The development of fuel powered tractors in the early 20th century led to the migration of cotton plantation workers from the south of the United States (rural-push) to take up jobs in places located in the North East and the Midwest. Moreover rural push has caused a large scale from rural to urban migration in the recent years in the developing countries. But in the context of parasitic process an explanation of urban growth is offered by the dependency theory (LloydEvans, 1998).

Dependency theory: this theory asserts that developing countries are poor because of their unequal relationship with developed countries; it is not because they didn't follow the path of developed countries thought and technology. They argue that developed countries are using the developing countries as a source of input (raw material supplier) for their factories. This unequal relationship is facilitated by capitalism. This is because first; capitalism is a unique form of social organization that forms a uniquely capitalist development pattern. Second, capitalism requires a certain social structure, which is characterized by unequal exchange, uneven development and individual social inequality. Finally, social organization, technology and population dynamics are endogenous factors in development and urbanization that can easily be constrained by capitalist economic system (Timberlake 1987:102-115). The spread of capitalism in the developing world is the most recent stage in the development of capitalism as a world economic system that resulted in the accumulation of wealth and the rise of world-system of nations. Dependency theory also suggests that underdevelopment is a result of the plunder and exploitation of peripheral economies by economic and political groups in core areas (Hette, 1990:204). The core, consisting of industrialized nations, dominates over the periphery which consists of the third world.

The third world urban development is, thus, conditioned by the developed world (Tettey, 2005:22). From the view of dependency perspective, the origin and expansion rate of urbanization in developing countries, is a major spatial outcome of global capitalism and its own spatial organization. Particularly if taking into account unequal conditions at the beginning of urbanization. This is an inherently uneven process leading to geographic disparities between urban-rural areas and between cities. Empirical studies, whether explicitly from this theoretical perspective or not, have borne out the serious undesirable consequences of rapid urbanization in developing countries such as rural-urban imbalance, irregular city hierarchy, housing segregation and income inequality both within and across nations (Chen and Parish 1996:95-100).

This theory maintains that under laissez-faire-cities grow parasitically by exploiting and holding back their surroundings. suggested that economic growth follows the principle of cumulative causation, whereby-once established in a city economic development promotes further local development the spread effect, but this is only at expense of urban neighbors in general and land owners in particular the back wash effect(Paul et al,2000).

Finally, from the above mentioned four major theories of urban expansion, depending on the level of relevance and applicability, the investigator intend to use the Dependency theory of urban expansion as a base for this study. This is because for the welfare of a given country, urban centers and rural areas in general and neighboring country side to the town in particular should reinforce each other.

2.5. Urbanization in African context

Many scholars classify the history of African urbanization into pre colonial, colonial and post colonial period. This categorization which creates heterogeneity in African urbanization (Carlton, 2009:266). This shows the fact that Africa's urban development is a product of different historical events However, urbanization in Africa has been widely misconceived as having been the result of colonization. Such misunderstanding assumes that Africa did not have enough organizational capability to build towns and other urban requirements before the arrival of European colonizer. Nevertheless, urbanization in Africa started long before the coming of the Europeans in the 1400s. Urbanization appeared in northern Africa as early as 3200 BC and later extended to the rest of the continent Chandler (1994). These urban centers were located along the trade routes used by the Arab traders who brought wares from the Middle and Far East to trade with Africans, mostly from the forest regions. Some of these urban centers include Tripoli in Libya, Alexandria in present day Egypt, Fez in Morocco, Timbuktu in Mali, Kumasi in Ghana and Kano in Nigeria (Chandler, 1994:3-14).

Urban centers including Axum, Gonder and Harar are examples of such urban oldest center in Ethiopian. Even though there were urban establishments before the arrival of European colonizer, the arrival of European colonizer opened a new chapter for African urbanization. European colonizers improved urban development in Africa through infrastructural development such as transportation networks, ports and administrative head quarters. The Europeans arrived first along the coast of West Africa in an effort to break the trade monopoly of the Arabs with the West African coast (Tettey, 2005:9). On arrival, they also established trading ports along the

coast for their business activities, and for the easy transportation of commodities to their mother countries. Administration was another need that led to the development of urban areas in Africa by Europeans. The Europeans, in order to control the interior of their colonies, established centers for the political control of the colonies.

Post-colonial period is a period of rapid urban development in Africa. This rapid growth of urbanization in post colonial period was encouraged different factors such as rural-urban migration. Another cause for rapid urban development in the post colonial period was natural population increase (Carlton, 2009:266). It has been estimated that 40-50% of population growth in cities in the developing world is due to natural increase (Aryeetey, 1997:185-193). As a result of improved medical technology, mortality rates have fallen resulting in increased life expectancy rates while fertility and birth rates continue to be high. However, urbanization in Africa both in the pre and post colonial period has occurred with no concurrent proportional changes in social transformation though there is limited research that correlates urbanization with modernization, industrialization and socio-economic development (Satterthwaite 2003:179-190). Today, while Africa is the least urbanized Continent in the world, it is experiencing the highest urban growth and the most rapid rate of urbanization. Between 1950 and 2005 the urban inhabitants in Africa grew by an average annual rate of 4.3 percents from about 33 million to 353 million persons (Yousif 2005:55-59). Even though from 2005 to 2010, the annual growth rate has declined to 3.36 % per year, African urban areas grew 1.7 times faster than the urban growth rate of the world in the same years (UN ECA, 2014:2).

As in most developing countries, urbanizing of Africa will face serious challenges, especially as policy structures adjust slowly. At the national level, incorporation of capital markets often occurs more slowly than labor market integration, which is facilitated by migration. Investment in infrastructure is sadly inadequate, institutional development lags, and the fiscal base is weakened by centralized processes. Urban management and planning needs to be strengthened to help cities plan ahead and avoid pollution, congestion, and the emergence of urban slums; But the track record of most African countries in this arena is poor so far. For this reason, the issue of urban management is at the core of the continent's development challenge (Henderson, 2005: 50-1543).

2.6. Urban expansion in the Ethiopian context

Urbanization in Ethiopia is a collective result of different event such as trade routes or worshipping areas. Specifically, many literatures traced the beginning of urbanization in modern Ethiopia to the reign of Menelik II (Teshome, 2007:23). In Ethiopia, there are several criteria that differentiate between urban and non-urban centers this include population size, population density, administrative or political boundaries and economic function. However, population size and administrative center or municipal are currently the key criteria to define urban area. Based on this measurement, there are five levels of urban centers in Ethiopia;

Table 2.1 Numbers and sizes of urban settlements in Ethiopia. (Ethiopian Urban Development And Construction Ministry, 2012: 28-29)

Population of urban settlement	Levels
From 2000 to 20,000,	Small towns
From 20,001 to 50,000,	Medium towns
From 50,001 to 100,000	Large towns
From 100,001 to 1,000,000	Cities
over one million	Metropolitans

Regardless of its long history of urbanization and typical urban directives, Ethiopia remains less urbanized country even by African standard. Only 19% of Ethiopian population is currently living in urban areas (Zerihun et.al 2015:13).

However, with regard to current trend of urbanization, developing country in general and Ethiopia in particular are the fastest urbanizing regions of the world (UN WUP: 2014). High rate of unemployment, high number of informal sector, poverty, and regional distribution of urban center etc. are some of the major obstacle facing Ethiopia's urban development.

For instance, Tsegaye (2011) argues that Ethiopia's urban regional distribution is unbalanced, urbanization in Ethiopia is uneven and there is unbalanced growth of towns. By default the regional pattern of urbanization in Ethiopia is already unbalanced. The level of urbanization varies regionally, ranging from nearly 100 % in Addis Ababa to 13.8% in Oromia (CSA .JULY 2008).Ethiopia's rapid urban expansion is a result of different factors such as rural-urban migration, natural population growth, economic development and the desire of claiming more land by urban center. High scale land consumption and the desire for more land is the major cause of urban expansion in Ethiopia. The 2014 Addis Ababa- Oromia special zone joint master

plan which ended in conflict and loss of civilian lives can be typical example. Indeed almost all of the Oromia regional state special zone towns are under high pressure of Addis Ababa's spatial urban expansion. Formerly agricultural areas are now converted to commercial and residential center. In this case, physical expansion of urban center is reducing grazing and agricultural land which is becoming the source of economic, social and political crisis (Tegegne 2000:1). This condition, therefore directly hit the agricultural community of the area. Urban expansion in Ethiopia impedes the livelihood elements and strategies of peri-urban farmers' and hence leads them in to vulnerability compounded from trends, shocks and/or their combination in a given context. Thus, the issue of sustainability is still the fundamental question to Ethiopia's urban development.

Rural-urban migration is another important contributing factor to high rates of urban expansion happening in Ethiopia. Rural migrants' come to urban areas with expect of better job opportunity. This idea comes from the belief that urban area is a place where the cheap rural labor gets demand and good value. In other words, it means labor was being shifted from locations where it is extremely cheap to place where it is expensive and more valued. However, when we look at the experience of many under developed countries like Ethiopia, we get the opposite stories, (Tegegne, 2001).

Todaro (1981) argues that rates of rural-urban migration have greatly exceeded rates of urban job creation and swamped the absorptive capacity of both job sector and urban social services. This fact shows that migration can no longer be causally viewed by economists as a beneficent process necessary to solve problems of growing urban labor demand. In support of this, Todaro argues that migration remains a major factor contributing to the phenomenon of urban surplus labor; a force that continues to make worse already serious urban unemployment problems caused by the growing economic and structural imbalances between urban and rural areas. The rural-urban migration in this case tends to bloat the urban labor supply while depleting the rural countryside of valuable human capital. This holds true for urban expansion in Tulu Bolo Town. The town was radically expanded to the peripheral area.

2.7. Driving forces for urbanization and changes peripheral-urban area

Economic, legal, and private sectors participation are forces that derive urbanization and change in settlement pattern on per-urban zones. Each of these forces can either positively or negatively influence the livelihood of farmers in per-urban area. The intervention of central

government was considered as the primarily factor for expansion of peri-urban Bangkok (Jonkory,2009). Due to government interference by installation of large scale infrastructure to increase the supply of serviced land and accommodate urban growth, the demand for new economic activities was raised. Accordingly, large parts of predominantly agricultural lands have therefore converted to residential, commercial, industrial and other urban land uses. The land conversion influences the change of economic base of the per-urban areas. Various factors are contributed in rapid change in per-urban areas. However the pattern and pace of change in developed and under developed countries are quite different. The main deriving forces in Europe and America are; re-distribution of companies in periphery-urban areas with relatively cheap land price, more activities of research and development located in the areas with beautiful scenery and environment and demand of low density residential lands leads to sprawl towards peripheral -urban areas. In the other ways, the factors that lead to peripheral-urbanization in East Asian countries were foreign direct investment, easily availability of cheap labor force and development of residential houses with cheap land prices (Yuan,2008).

2.8. Causes, forms and consequences of urban expansion

2. 8.1. Causes of urban expansion

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

According to Tegegne (2002) two most important actors leading urban expansion are in-migration (both rural-urban migration and urban-urban migration) and natural population increases. Internationally, urban systems are expanding into lands that are valuable for agricultural and forest production and impinging on the health and resilience of socio-ecological systems (SES).These land use changes produce current profit at the cost of eliminating future options for ecosystem goods and services (Farber et.al 2006).

2.8.2. forms of urban expansion.

Accordingly the solutions lie in reforming transport system rather than imposing compaction to the cities. There are others who favour neither compaction nor expansion of cities rather advocating for elements from both views. This argument promotes urban regeneration strategies and new intra-urban environmental initiatives in line with the compact city argument and favours controlled direction of inevitable expansion to the periphery to support a full range of facilities and to the sites that cause the least environmental damage as for the compaction view of urban expansion (Feyera, 2005).

Compact city development strategy has more recognition and is recently accepted for social and economic utilization of resources although developing countries rarely exercise compaction. Urban Expansion is mostly uncontrolled that one often sees congestion and comprehensive unplanned settlement with acute scarcity of infrastructure in one part and unutilized or partially developed vacant land on the other part (Feyera,2005).

2.8.3. Consequences of urban expansion

High speed of urbanization is presently taking place in developing countries in general and in countries with the lowest levels of economic development in particular. Consequently, dramatic changes of urbanization over the past two or three decades has been concentrated in these countries, where the urban population has been expanding at rates that are twice the observed rate in the countryside (World Bank, 2004).

Urban expansion and the attendant's social and environmental changes it introduces remain to be a topic of popular debate and active policy formulation. Hence, there is no specific theory to study the consequences of urban expansion on rural farming community in the urban neighbors. However, Scholars in the field of development studies have argued the issues of urban development and growth from different perspectives compaction. (Audirac, I.1999).

Urban Expansion is mostly uncontrolled that one often sees congestion and comprehensive unplanned settlement with acute scarcity of infrastructure in one part and unutilized or partially developed vacant land on the other part . Accordingly, the interaction of urban to rural was described in modernization theories of economic development. The main paradigm in this regard is the structural transformation model formulated in the mid-1950s. The main focus of this model was the transfer of agricultural labor and growth of output and an employment to the modern urban industrial sector through wages that is higher than

subsistence agriculture (Barnett, 1995) Other theorists stated that the city offers cost reducing advantages in economic, social and cultural amenities. However, this structural transformation has historically a great deal of upheaval, conflict, dislocation and human degradation in which the process involves winners and losers. In contrary to this structural transformation theory the dependency theory maintains that cities grow parasitically by exploiting and holding back their surrounding regions. Established economic development in the city is only takes place at the expense of the surrounding areas.

The rapid urban expansion in under developed countries is usually associated with unplanned development in the periphery that requires high cost of infrastructure. It is also evident that even in planned activity the development of infrastructure usually does not correspond to the large tract of land that develops in a low-density pattern. thus urban expansion consequently results in social, environmental and economic problems to the society (Balchinet al.2000).

2.8.3.1. The Social consequences of urban expansion

Urban expansion results in displacement, dislocation and segregation of urban periphery in general and neighboring farmers in particular that result in social make up disorder. People in the extended urban areas “live still partly rural and where many of the residents live in the country side but are not socially and economically of it”. They usually do not participate in the planning and design of resettlement and dislocation options as well as the distribution of associated costs or benefits. Since social infrastructure is concentrated in the Centre people in the extended area rely on proximity to facilities. This involves long commute or travel for work, market and other basic social needs. Specifically, low-income households will continue to live in such sever social constraints in the periphery (Carter, 1995).

According to Mejia (1999) there is also a possibility of urban neighbors isolation from the city development and sandwiched between the rich creating class differences. This began to accelerate the migration of the disadvantaged groups particularly the farming community who already inhabited the area. Even urban rich or middle class incomers whose income permits to commute perhaps many could be attracted to the liveliness and benefits of the facilities in the Centre. Thus the community in the periphery could face problems of survival strategies, solidarity network, and systems of power to which the social and economic activities are linked to their original location.

2.8.3.2. The Environmental consequences of urban expansion

Egypt lost more than 10 percent of the country's productive farmland to extended urban settlement (Minwyelet, 2004). On the other hand, urban expansion is not accompanied by environmental protection system. Urban waste relay on open canals, open drains in the road side and holes in the ground as regular means of waste disposal particularly in expansion areas. This exposes the dwellers to sanitation related disease and air pollutions.

2.8.3.3. The Economic consequences of urban expansion

In under developed countries people are migrating from rural areas to urban centers and from the Centre the poor also move to the periphery for urban renewal or squatting. These areas need provision of infrastructure like road, power line, water pipes and drainage line. This requires high development cost that draws on the financial capacity of the municipal government. In many cases the municipality cannot afford to provide and people remain deficient of basic means of life. Because of this most of the residents are exposed relatively to high cost of living (Todaro, 1997). Also limited work opportunity in the area. The challenge is more intense to the dislocated and evicted farming community since they lose their means of livelihood.

2.9. Effects of urban expansion on peripheral farming communities

A Long studies of research findings revealed that urban expansion has many negative effects on the peripheral communities in general and farmers in particular (Tegegne, 2002).

2.9.1. Negative effects of urban expansion

Urban expansion has negative effects to its surrounding areas in different aspects especially, in relation to displacement of farmers from their farmland and to degradation of valuable agricultural land. This is because as the nation's population increase, cities must grow spatially to their peri-urban areas to accommodate more people and to serve different services for them per year. Furthermore, it is estimated that by 2025, the World's population rate will reach 58%, African's 52%, and Ethiopian's will reach 32% (Wabster R.D, 2005).

The reason for an optimistic prediction towards the urbanization growth is that, it will have the following negative effects of urban expanding on their peri-urban areas.

2.9.1.1. Loss of farmland

As pointed out by Dayong (2004) uneven urban expansion will occupy considerable valuable farmland around urban centers, which causes to sensitive contradiction and conflicts with the farmers who are displaced from their farmland. Urbanization negatively affects the peri-urban

areas in different ways. As urban centers, expand by occupying fertile farmland and displacing farmers cause to reduce the amount of production and number of family farmers and move to the nearby urban centers. In Ethiopia, land take for expansion of towns and cities by regional government is raising rapidly because urbanization leads to outward expansion of towns and cities and results to change in land use and landscape where by the federal and regional agencies and the municipality are expropriating of agriculture land for public purposes. In addition, the federal law on rural land expropriation and compensation, have been crafted by the agencies that are taking land seem to disfavor that are losing the land (Solomon, 2006). As a result, the farmers with their large family size will be exposed to unemployment and poverty (food insecure) for the reason that they are not well educated and skilled rather depending on their agricultural production. It is understood that, people without basic qualification or literally skilled are unable to compete and get job in the labor market.

2.9.1.2. Solid waste disposal and land degradation

According to Tvedten (2002) urban centers produce more solid waste products than they can absorb within their own borders. Predominantly urban centers pollute the rural landscape. Industrial, residential and institutional waste in urban area is often dumping directly on to the farmland of their peri-urban areas. These solid wastes, hazardous, plastic, and medical product wastes degrade or structurally change in its size and quality of production of the landscape.

In consonant with this Tacoli (2004) claimed that inadequate and improper municipal waste collection and disposal methods are increasingly becoming major sources of land degradation in the peri-urban areas and in turn affect the health and quality of life of the peri-urban residents.



Figure .2.2. Urban Rivers contain wastes from many sources. (Source: Tacoli, 2004)

2.9.1.3. Encloses the surrounding villages to urban territory

Tvedten (2002) stated that urban expansion is one of the causes/effect of population growth of urban centers. According to them, about 10-15 percent of urban growth of the developing world stems from boundary expansion or change while their livelihood style is based on agriculture which is not the core issue of the urban centers administration unit.

2.9.1.4. Over-exploitation of natural resources

According to Tacoli (2004), rapid urbanization leads to over utilization of renewable and nonrenewable resources of their peri-urban areas (especially, land). Because people who live in urban areas have vary and different consumption pattern than these who live in the peri urban areas. The demands made by urban centers greatly exceed the carrying capacity of their own territory. Urban centers, in view of Kamete(2002), take up 2 percent of the earth's surface but consumes 75% of the world's resources. They draw on the material resources of vast and scattered peri-urban areas and are dependent on the skin capacity of the environment to a degree, which greatly exceeds the immediate area. This results over exploitation of resources of the peri-urban areas and finally degradation and environmental pollution. As noted above, the world's resource use is concentrated in urban centers.

Urban consumers account for most consumption of fire wood, charcoal, construction materials and land for urban expansion and infrastructure provision which leads to the depletion of rural-based natural resources such as farmland, forests, wildlife and quarry sites, hence often results irreversible damage to the human environment (McGranahan, 2004).

2.9.1.5. Urban expansion causes conflict

At present time urbanization causes for enormous conflicts associated with land acquisition. The most sources of conflict are found at the borders of the urban and rural, common and private, smallholder and investors land. In Ethiopia, the peri-urban land use is changing rapidly from rural agricultural use to other urban activities such as industry, commerce, housing, infrastructure and other services. Thus, transferring of the farmlands to urban land use is increasing from time to time through land acquisition. Such kind of transfer has been the sources of an increasing numbers of land conflicts (Kanji, 2005).

2.9.2. Positive effects

Urban centers have also positive role on the development of their surrounding peri-urban areas through different ways. The following are the major ones:

a) Center of market area

According to Satterthwaite (2004), the surrounding areas of urban is mostly engaged in agricultural production either for local consumers or as links to national and export markets, urban centers act as access to market which is the pre-requisite to increasing rural agricultural incomes. Proximity also contributes to minimize the risks of perishable products to produce timely to market areas and to get affordable transportation.

b) Access to employment

people who live around urban centers, because of their proximity, have a better access to employment and modern way of living than those who far rural dwellers. Besides, urban centers create employment opportunities through the development of small and micro enterprises and cooperatives, (Kamete and Tvedten, 2006).

2.10. Urban expansion and livelihood strategies in the urban periphery

The economies of the developing countries are growing at lower rate than population growth. Especially, fast growing of urban population and economic problems have rapidly increased the number of urban poor. Due to lack of alternative means to regular employment, urban poor has several survival strategies. The main strategies are categorized as urban strategies and rural strategies. The urban strategy is divided into two urban non-farming strategies and urban farming strategies. The urban non-farming strategies include all income-generating activities outside income derived from agriculture. These are mainly household activities (cooking and washing) and economic activities which include informal enterprises (open air vehicle repair and washing), metal works, carpentry, petty commodity trade, local brew making, prostitution, formal employment, house maid and daily labor. Similarly, urban farming strategies are activities deployed on farm by those who have access to a piece of land outside or within the city boundaries. "In order to make ends meet, many poor urban households depends on farming activities, either within the city boundaries or in the rural areas. From economic point of view assets that is seen as capital from which livelihoods are constructed include natural (land, water and the bio-network), economic (basic infrastructure, cash, credit and saving, tools and technology), human (labor, skill, knowledge, ability and health), and social (institutions, affiliations, social claims and network, (Ellis, 2000).

2.11. Rural -Urban Linkages

2.11.1. The nature of rural- urban linkage

Rural-urban interactions are important elements of the livelihood strategies for both rural and urban households, either in the form of flows of people (migration), products, goods and services (natural resources), information and money, or in the form of income diversification such as urban agriculture and non-farm rural employment, on the other hand, mostly rural and urban development has been considered in isolation in most developing countries. (Adem, 2010). Their inherent linkage with each other's is less considered or reduced to only market linkages. Although market linkages play significant role, Rural-Urban Linkage (RUL) is beyond this linear kind of assumption and it encompasses many complex interactions and processes. Rather it is important to recognize the close relation between urban and rural systems. This is due to fact that efforts and initiatives in one area, when properly conceived and planned, can have a positive spillover effects in the other (Tacoli, 2002).

2.11.2. Urban –rural linkage in Ethiopia

In line with this, current trends in flows of natural resources, people, goods, money and information and patterns of occupational diversification as well as level of poverty and environmental degradation in Ethiopia reflect a dynamic process of ecological, economic, social and cultural transformation that needs to be better understood and guided towards better direction using the changing situation as an opportunity. (Tadele ferede, 2019) The high rate of urbanization, which is among the highest in the world though important, can have disastrous consequences on the already fragile economy and environment, unless properly managed (Tacoli, 2003). From the above related literatures it is possible to infer that rural-urban linkage is multidimensional interactions between rural and urban areas and it is crucial concept since the development of the two areas could not be achieved in isolation. It is useful in maintaining the win-win relations between the two areas. However, the implementation of this concept in Ethiopia is limited both in scope and history. Had the rural-urban linkages been applied and studied well, the neighboring rural farming communities would have not been negatively affected as a result of urban expansion and dislocation.

2.12. Land Tenure Policy in Ethiopia

According to the definition provided by Food and agriculture organization (FAO), land tenure is whether legally or customarily defined; as individuals or groups with respect to land (FAO 2002:7). In other words, land tenure is the method in which rights in land are held. The institutions that govern access to and use of land and the security of land tenure range from temporary to exclusive, traditional or registered and protected by a legal title, and have a significant impact on sustainable use of land.

All countries across the world have their own land tenure policy that fits to their social, cultural, economic and political system. Land is the basic social, political and economic asset of people in every country either developed or developing one. Likewise, in Ethiopia, the most important portion of property is land. It has already been repeatedly mentioned that in Ethiopia land is an important asset in all aspects. This important asset was treated differently under different ruling system of the country, ones nationalized and the other time privatized, the politics of capital (Jun,2008). In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the church was a holder of large tracts of land. Emperors of different eras made the grants to churches and monasteries so that the latter would be supported from the income. This kind of land tenure system and other property related issues of imperial-feudal structure came to end in 1974 with the rise of military government of Derg. The land tenure policy of Ethiopia experienced several changes and amendments in the past political system.

The pattern of Ethiopian land tenure policy and farmers' property rights have dependent on mainly the policy exercised by three different political regimes since the beginning of the 20th century .namely; the feudal, the Derg and the current regimes (Shimelles et. al, 2009:13).The dynamic nature of land tenure policy during these regimes makes access to land is an important issue for the majority of Ethiopian people .who, one way or the other, depend on agricultural production for their income and survival. Land tenure therefore continues to be one of the political central and economic issues.

The feudal land tenure system is determined by birth and family line within the royal family, in this tenure system, land is claimed according to one's family line. The land tenure system during emperor Minilik and Hailesillase can be typical example. This is largely because of the similarity of their feudalistic birth and kinship based ruling system. The types of land tenure policy of feudal regime are differentiated as communal (Rist), grant land (Gult), private land

(Gebbar), Church land (Samon) and state land (Mengist). This classification is made by the feudal ruling class and can be change or modify only by the ruling class according to their own will. During feudal period, access to land is determined by ones family background and kinship line. Thus, it was the most difficult time for majority of Ethiopian people who are not from the line of the royal family. This situation forced majority of the Ethiopian people to serve the land lords as daily laborers in exchange with crop (Teka et al, 2013:944-951). Land lords are people mainly from the background of the royal family or top government officials and known business man. During feudal period almost all of the country's land where in the hands of land lords.

According to Shimelles et al, (2009) the feudal period was a time when more than seventy percent of the fertile land was owned by only one percent of the property owner of the entire population in Ethiopia. The imperial-feudal land tenure policy which was the worst and unfair land policy in the history of Ethiopia ended when the regime was overthrown by the military government of Derg in 1975.

The 1975 revolution brought another chapter of Ethiopian land tenure policy. The military government of Derg who came to power by defeating the imperial rule started to implement land policy directly opposed to the feudal-imperial system. The first measure taken by the Derg government was the nationalization of land. Land became the property of the state (rural lands proclamation of 1975). According to this proclamation renting, selling, or operating land on the basis of share crop is strictly forbidden and the only possible way for transferring land was either back to the state or through inheritance within the family. Through radical redistribution of all land to the peasants' Derg succeeded in abolishing the feudal-imperial land tenure policy in general and its principles of land lords in particular. This nationalization of land was mainly marked by its popular name 'land to tiller' slogan. Land to the tiller was the rallying cry of the student and opposition movement, which eventually overcome and collapsed the imperial regime. The 1975 radical land reform successfully accomplished its nationalization objective and was much-admired at the time as it seemed that the question of land in general and rural land in particular had got an adequate answer. However, due to mismanagement and under utilization of natural resource, the level of poverty and food insecurity has been worsened and failed to subside, despite fundamental changes in the land tenure system. Together with other internal and external political crisis, the Derg government and some of its land tenure policy came into end in

1991. However, the nationalization policy of land which was first implemented by Derg was accepted by the current government and it is still among the running land tenure policies of Ethiopia. (Girma 2011: 17).

The downfall of Derg regime in 1991 marked the establishment of the current government. Because of the contrasting nature of socialist-capitalist ideology, the current government redefined almost all of policies, rules and regulations of the country with the exception of nationalization of land previously implemented by the Derg regime. The only difference between Derg and the current government nationalization policy of land is that, the current government land policy unlike Derg is enshrined in the constitution (Girma 2011: 17). Hence, the 1995 FDRE constitution declared that all land is owned by the government and people of Ethiopia (See FDRE constitution article 40). Though land is nationalized; the government has assured that the landholding rights to be used by the landholder for an indefinite period of time and has guaranteed protection of landholders from eviction. The 1997/89 Rural land Administration Proclamation enacted vesting regional governments with the power of rural land administration by legislation of their own regional land administration proclamations based on the national one. The right of each region to administer land and other natural resources by enacting their own rural land administration proclamation is obtained from the current Ethiopian national constitution. With the current accelerated rate of urban expansion and expropriation of land particularly farming land, the usufruct and holding rights are at risk. Thousands of hectares of farming land are expropriated every year in favor of urban expansion or investment. This action is violating the legally provided farmers' usufruct of land. This is a serious issue that needs great improvement. Unless, the farming community will face a serious of problem that arises from shortage of land which in turn leads to wide-range of economic, social, and political crisis.

2.13. Urban expansion and its adverse effect under constitution of Ethiopia

All communities who have been displaced or whose livelihood has been adversely affected as result of state or government programs have the right to commensurate monitor or alternatively means of compensation with adequate state (government) assistance" FDRE constitution 44(2). As indicate in the above National constitutional provision that state the right of every person to claim for the unequivocal and compensation for their property and land when government Programs affect their living condition that based on land. On the other hand, there are legal rights/issues concerning the farmland holding expropriation and compensation.

The federal constitution of Ethiopia under article 40(4 and 8) states that, the farmers who hold farmland have the right not to be expropriated without just compensation for their farmland. The Ethiopian civil code under its articles (Art 1463-1473) and proclamation No. 455/2005 also provides the mandatory legal procedures of expropriation stating from declaration of public interest to the payment of just compensation. However, many Town including Tulu Bolo did not seem to implement the law of farmland expropriation and the subordinate laws properly due to weak institutional governance, lack of financial capacity and standard of land tenure system for investments. As a result, there are many farm households were displaced from their farmlands with little or no means of compensation and which are presently suffering from food insecurity and vulnerability (Berhe, 2006) Farmland expropriation without just compensation seems to be cause for a several problems such as unemployment, poverty, rural-urban migration and conflict between government and farmers communities as well as among farmers in the peripheral -urban area and the city. As a result, the livelihoods of the farmers in the peripheral -urban areas have unfavorably affected.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the Study Area

3.1.1. Location of the Study Area

Relatively the study area located at South West Shoa zone of the Oromia Regional State, It is far away 80 Kilometers from Addis Ababa (the capital city of Ethiopia) on the way to Jimma and also 34 kilometers from zonal town Woliso and located in the coordinate of $8^{\circ}40'N$ and $38^{\circ}13'E$ and with an elevation of 2202.88 Meters above Sea level. The town is the largest settlement in Becho Woreda and serves as social, economic and political center for Woreda.

The first master plan of the Town was prepared in 1975 and the revision has been made in 1982, and 2003, The Town gradually expanded from starting center to the periphery. At present, the Total area of Town 1450 hectares (: (source; Institute of Oromia planning, 2004)

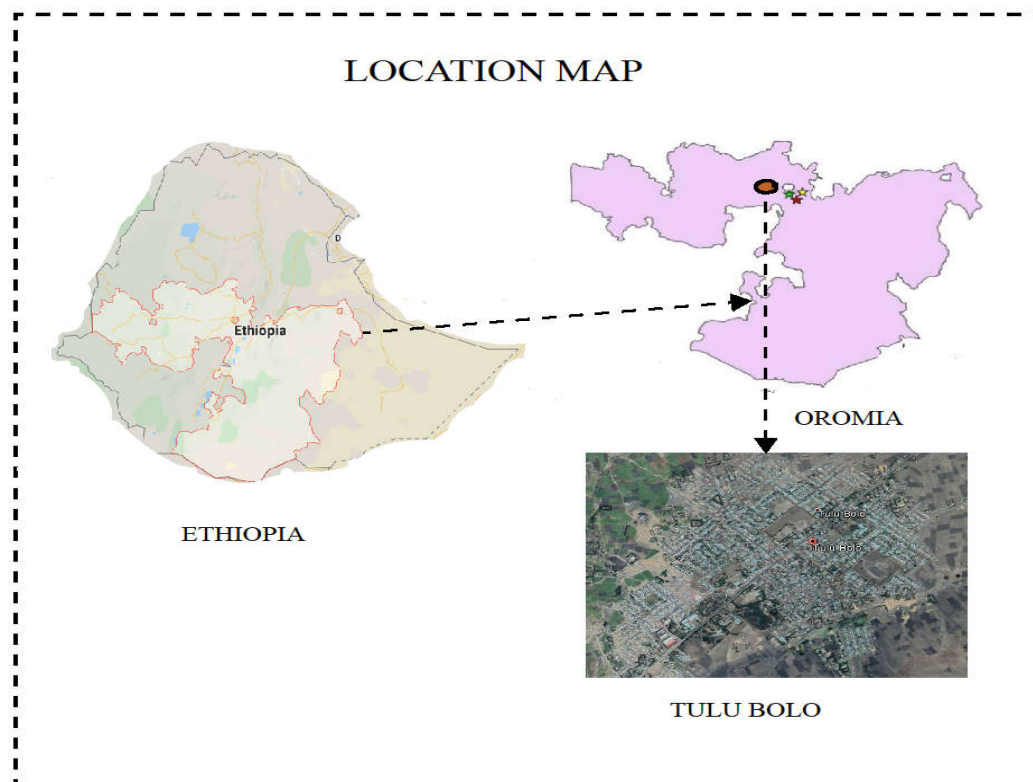


Figure 3.1: Location Map of the Study Area

Source: By Researcher, 2019

3.1.2. Historical Background

The area on which the present Tulu Bolo Town is located had been covered by natural forest before its establishment around 1929 E.C at area called Aroge Gebeya place and one of the tribes of Oromo people, Bonda were living there as Trading group (1929). Bonda is the people travel from place to place for the trading purpose.

The place present town found was served as a joined line Jimma to Finfine for a long time In this joined line people came to the area and construct living houses, trading houses, different Restaurants and schools (Source: Tulu Bolo municipality May 2011).

3.1.3. Population and Demographic Characteristics

Population size is one indicator to measure the status of urbanization for one urban settlement. Population size of Tulu Bolo town at different census based on figures from the Central Statistical Agency in 2005, an estimated total population of 14,307 of whom, 6,837 are men and 7,470 are women. The 1994 national census reported this town had a total population of 8,011 of whom 3,708 were men and 4,303 were women and The 2007 national census the total population of town is 14,476 of whom 7,210 men and 7,266 were women, increased to 42,294 total population in the year 2011 and estimated to reach 44,409 in 2012 (Source : Tulu Bolo municipality ,2011), Tulu Bolo town has five religious followers Protestant, 3.5 percents Orthodox, 86.1 percents, Muslim,9.9 percents , catholic,0.5 percents and waqgefana,0.04% were found and regard of ethnic group Oromo,89.3 percents Amhara 5.5 percents Gurage 4.8 percents Tigre 0.2 percents and kulo 0.2% (source; Institute of Oromia Planning,2004).

3.2. Research Design

In this research study, the Descriptive Research Design was employed to make intensive investigation of urban expansion and its effects on peripheral farming communities. In order to address the stated objectives the researcher was used both quantitative and qualitative types

Quantitative method was used to collected statistical (numerical) data and in other ways the Qualitative approach was used for this study because the data collected and used focuses on the participants' subjective experiences on the process of disclosure and the way they interpret them. and as well as applied to describe the existing conditions of expansion of the town that were held and processes that were going on concerning to urban expansion to the surrounding of the study area of Tulu Bolo Town.

The General procedure in the study and plans that arrived at the final achievement was;

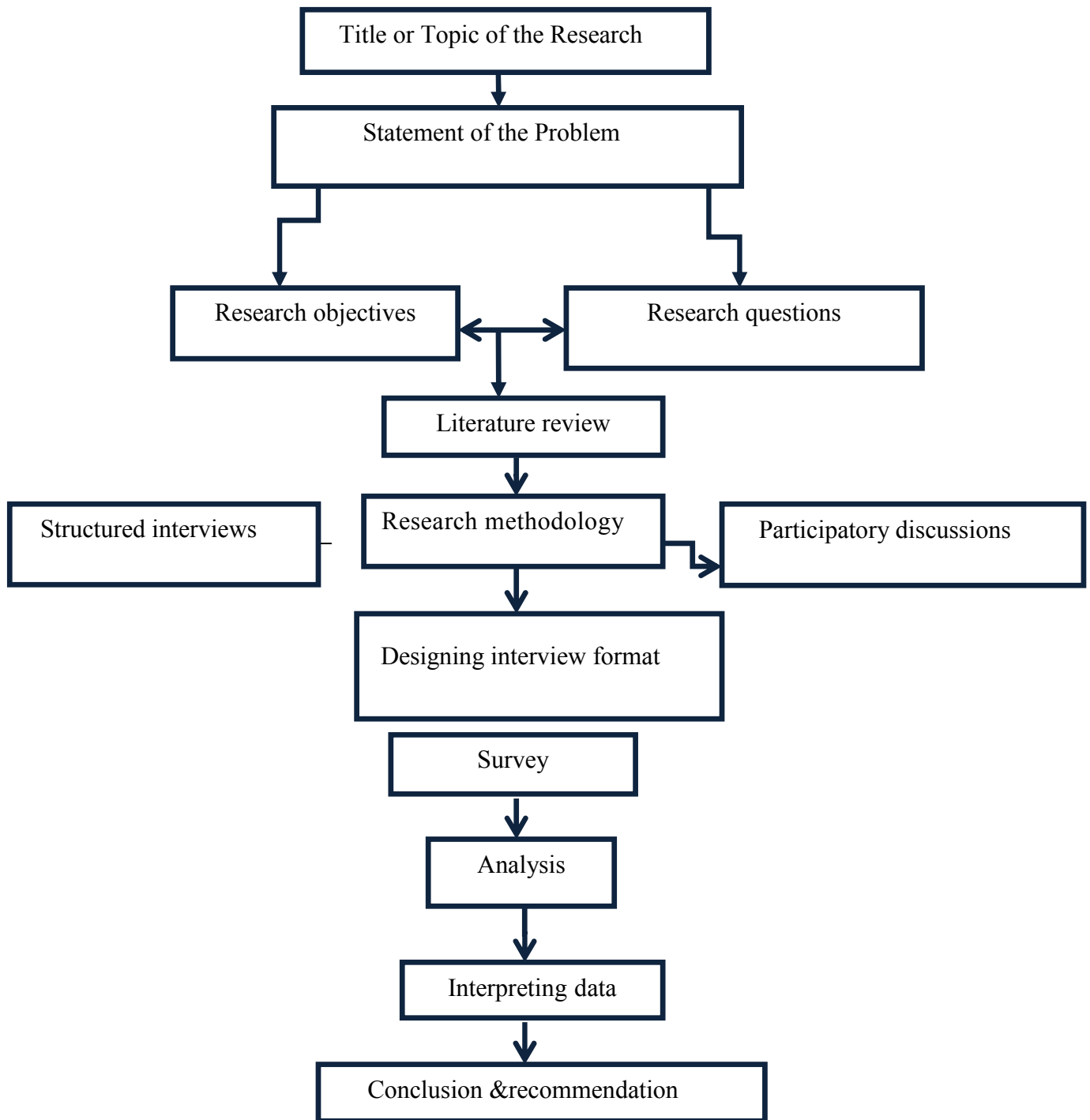


Figure: 3.2 Flow of Research Design

Source: By researcher, 2020

3.3 Data source and type

3.3.1. Data Sources

In order to achieve the aim of the study that assess the problems of urban expansion on the peripheral farming community, the research was involved both the combination of the Primary and Secondary data sources which had been supported by spatial data and since it was vital for the study.

3.3.1.1. Primary sources

These sources of data were collected from the Original sources of data, which includes open ended and close ended questionnaires, structured/semi-structured interviews for farmers, elders, town dwellers, field observation with the displaced farmers and municipality official's, Kebele administrators and communities leaders for the study of urban expansion.

3.3.1.2. Secondary sources

This sources of data were collected from reported documents, various registers and publications (like books, journals, research reports and papers, magazines,), documents available on different profiles on world wide web and others like, and land use regulations and government policy document.

3.3.2. Data type

3.3.2.1 Quantitative

This data had been represented in numbers and figures, hence the researcher was used quantitative data to express in statistical (numerical) which emphasize on sample size and deal with facts.

3.3.2.2. Qualitative

The qualitative data were collected using multiple tools such as in-depth interview, focus group discussion, photography, and direct and participatory observation

In qualitative research, the site and participants are mostly selected by researchers purposefully that was best help to understand the problems and research questions (Creswell, 2009). The same idea in different word, Currivan (2004) noted that, in qualitative research selection procedure is a deliberate rather than a random process. Thus, in this study, the researcher was deliberately selected those informants who could provide necessary and rich data about the livelihood circumstances of the displaced people. Therefore, in order to find varied and rich data, interviewee was purposefully selected from those relocates that left the

area in advance of the determined cut-off date rather than leaving in accordance to or after the deadline.

3.4. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

In order to identify the samples both hybrid of random and non- random sampling method was used in the study. To assure the representativeness on target group household that were settler and faced study problem in the peripheral part of Tulu Bolo Town a Simple random sampling technique was used. The town has two Kebeles and it is surrounded by four peripheral neighbouring areas. They are; Kata insilale, Batu ciracha, Dhaka gudda and Soyyoma genchi, the town's rapid expansion is all in the peripheral part of the area. The investigator mad an attempted to take representative sample of households from these dislocated peripheral farming communities. Regarding this, the researcher purposively selected all kebeles (four). In each peripheral Kebele's a list of the displaced households would be generated from roasters of the kebele administration, to form the sampling frame for simple random sampling, 93% Confidence level and 7% Precision level are used at criteria.

The Representative samples from the households of selected *Kebeles* were based on scientific formula at required degree of confidence. Therefore, representative sample of these households have been calculated based on the formula for sample size determination and for finite population. According to Dirribsa and Tassew (2015) as cited by Ahlam Yimam June, 2017 the formula is given as:

$$n = \frac{z^2 \cdot p \cdot q \cdot N}{e^2 (N-1) + z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}$$

$$= \frac{1.92^2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 1383}{0.07^2 (1383-1) + 1.92^2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.5} = 166$$

Where n= required sample size=166, N=Population=1383, Z= Confidence interval at 93% which is 1.92, e=7%, P= 0.5, q= 0.5, Z=93% confidence interval under normal curve 1.92

The samples of respondent are taken from each *kebeles* on the basis of the formula given above). e= acceptable error term (0.07), P and q are estimates of the proportion of population to be sampled and N=total population.

The following is the detail about the sample respondents from each *kebele* which is computed as total population of each *kebele* or portion/total population*total calculated sample using the above formula: *Kata Insilale*: displaced, $277/1383 \cdot 166 = 33$, *Batu ciracha*: displaced,

$296/1383 \times 166 = 36$, *Dhaka gudda* displaced, $367/1383 \times 166 = 44$ and Soyyoma displaced, $443/1383 \times 166 = 53$. Total = $33 + 36 + 44 + 53 = 166$

This is summarized with the following (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Number of Sample households (SHHs) of the Study Area

No	Name of Kebele	Total number of households	Population displaced in household	Sample size based on proportionality sampling	Sampling techniques
1	Kata insilale	706	277	33	Simple random
2	Batu ciracha,	732	296	36	Simple random
3	Dhaka gudda	846	367	44	Simple random
4	Soyyoma	954	443	53	Simple random
Total		3238	1383	166	Simple random

Source: The researcher manipulation from Becho Woreda Administration (2020)

3.5. Data Collection Tools

The most important instruments employed to generate relevant information were questionnaires, key informants interview, field observation and focused group discussion (FGD).

3.5.1. Questionnaire

The researcher used similarly questionnaire for all respondents of the selected sample

The questionnaire was primarily prepared in English languages and then translated to Afaan Oromo Finally it was translated to English language and then been analyzed

The items of questionnaire are both closed ended and open ended. The closed ended items have been used for quantitative analysis.

3.5.2. Key informants interview

The study employed both unstructured and semi-structured interview with affected local farmers and other concerned authority. Informants' selection criteria were based on availability sampling. The particular focus of the interview included, the common understanding of local farmers towards urban expansion , the major positive and negative impacts of expansion, an interview was prepared for *kebele* administration, community elders, displaced farmers, and municipality, These included women, men and youth whose landholdings have been expropriated in case of urban expansion. Accordingly, a total of 33 informants were selected composed of 15 men, 8

women and 10 youths of which 6 male and 4 female were interviewed. This strategy of selection was preferred since it helps the researcher to understand the impact of urban expansion from different perspective on different social groups. Other concerned administration experts from Tulu Bolo municipality, bureau of investment, bureau of urban land management as well as bureau of Agricultural and natural resource office were part of the interview. Because experts and office head who are directly working on the issue believed to have rich data than the others. In furthermore, it helps to get required information from community elders could describe changes resulted over time than other existing young people.

Table 3.2: **Number of key Informants:**

No	Name of kebeles	No of key informants															Sampling Technique
		<i>Rural kebele</i> administration,			community elders			displaced farmers,			Town administration experts			previous town administration			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	Kata insilale	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3							Purposive
2	Batu ciracha,	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	1	2							Purposive
3	Dhaka gudda	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2							Purposive
4	Soyyoma	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2							Purposive
Total		4	0	4	3	4	7	5	4	9	5	3	8	4	1	5	

Source: The researcher manipulation from Becho Woreda Administration (2020)

3.5.3. Focused group discussion (FGD)

Al together, in a group discussions, eight people Participated in the study. The FGD members were selected from influential elders and leaders, Target population (displaced farmers) purposively. Specifically One from Municipality of the town, two from Office of Land Management of Tulu Bolo Town, three from Community elders, and two from kebele Administration

3.5.4. Field observation

Ground truth data's on the field were collected by direct observation on the selected area for this study. The researcher was observed and collected the necessary visual information with the help of Digital Camera from the existence of urban expansion. Observation used by the researcher to get relevant information to accurate the information gets from the other tools. Observation checklist was used by researcher to conduct field survey systematically.

3.6. Data analysis techniques

The study has both qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis, prior of any data analyzing techniques. Primarily data collected from sampled household was processed and analyzed, qualitatively. With regard to the data gathered from household survey, field supervisor checks every completed questionnaires; the pre-coded questionnaires were processed, managed and analyzed by using the tools Micro-soft excel program, micro-soft word illustrator, Google map, and AutoCAD. Variables such as, sex, age, family size, education status, their attitude on the effects of urban expansion on their farmland and livelihood were analyzed using descriptive statistic mainly percentage and graphs. The acquired data statistics were presented and analyzed by using tables, graphs, figures, charts, maps, and reports.

3.7. Reliability and Validity of data

The outcome of this thesis report was ensuring as much as possible by taking the following safety measures. The insights were obtained from the combined use of qualitative and quantitative technique simultaneously increases the strength of the conclusion. Consulting knowledgeable persons (experts and researchers) on issues that require expertise and cross checking information was obtaining through interviewing with information gathered from public records and published materials on the issue.

3.9. Ethical Consideration in the Field Work

The study presented an important number of ethical and moral dilemmas which must be identified and addressed prior to carrying out any research study in order to protect all participants from unwanted hurt. During gathering information from different concerned bodies the researcher was show positive approach at any time for the respondents. The name of data collectors was not recorded during the data collection process. Therefore, before data collection, a formal letter was given to the researcher from Addis Ababa University (EiABC) and the researcher show to the concerned organization and explained the general goal of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

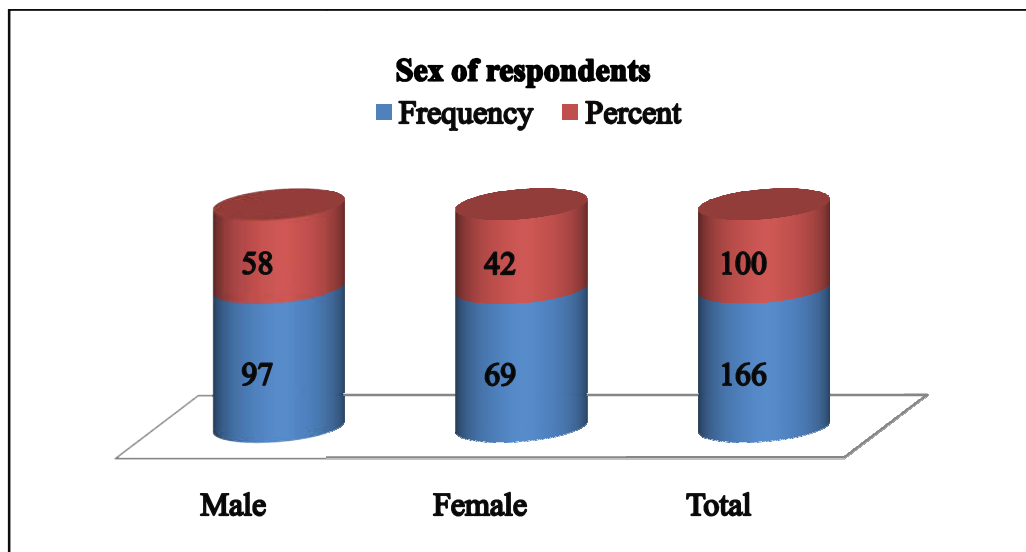
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1.Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings of the study concerning town expansion and its impact on the livelihoods of peripheral farming community. The results presented in this chapter required to achieve objective of the study. Titled as, an assessment of Urban Expansion on the Surrounding Farming Land: the case of Tulu Bolo Town, Oromia Regional State. This part of the thesis deals with the Description of general characteristics of sample respondents and then information's are presenting, analyzing and interpreting collected/gathered from; farmers who were displaced from their land between 2002- 2012, from key informants who are interviewed such as formal and informal leaders and influential elders, municipal experts and official documents through conducting questionnaires, interviews and document analysis. Generally, it contains three cooperated or mutually coexisted, parts i.e. some deals with farmer's responses, others deal with the official administrative experts response to the questionnaires and interviews and some others also deal with the official (municipal) document analysis.

4.2. The General Background of Respondents

Figure 4.1: Composition of respondents by sex



Source: Field survey, 2020

As figure 4.1, above show that the respondents" 97(58%) indicated that the male and 69(42%) were female share, hence male was taken the majority of the sample respondents.

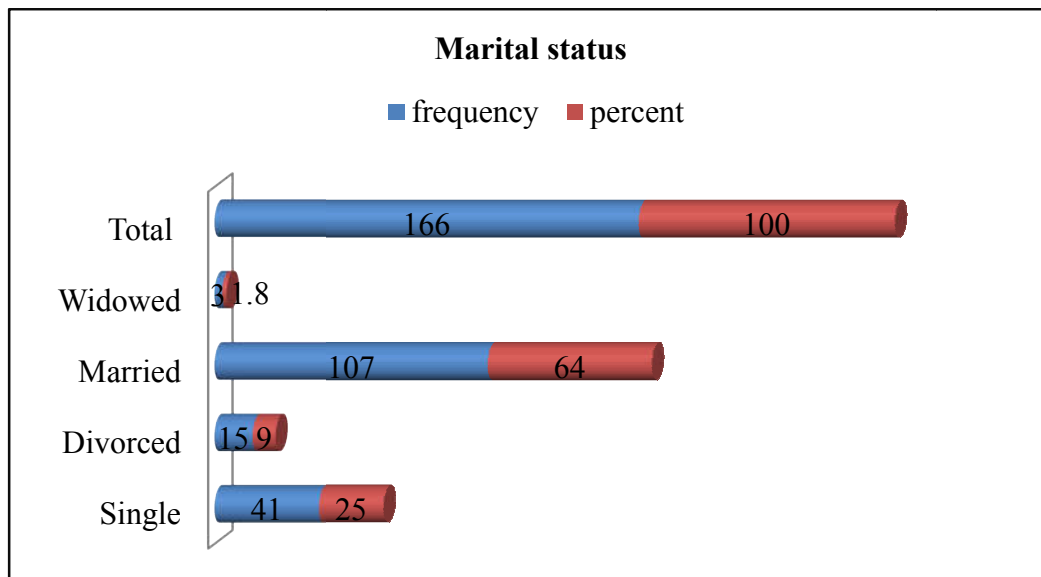
Table 4.1: Age structure of the Respondents

Respondents age	Frequency	Percent
20 -30	81	48.7
31-40	42	25.3
41-50	22	13.3
51-60	14	8.4
above 60	7	4.2
Total	166	100

Source: Field survey, 2020

As seen from the Table 4.1, above the sample respondents 81(48.7%) 20 to 30 age, 42(25.3%) were 31to 40 age, 22(13.3%) exposed that 41 to 50 age, 14(8.4%) indicated that 51-60 age and 7(4.2%) above 60 age. Therefore, the majority respondents of the sample households of the age groups were 20 to 30 ages in the study area.

Figure 4.2: Marital status of the respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2020

As figure 4.2, above shows that the marital status of the respondents, 41 (25%) were single, 107 (64%) married, 15 (9%) divorced and 3 (1.8%) shows that widowed. The majority respondents of the sample households were married in the study area.

Table 4.2: Educational background of the respondents

Educational background	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	21	12.6
Write and read	48	29.0
Grade 1- 4	39	23.4
5-8	33	19.8
Grade 9-10	14	8.4
Grade 11-12 & above	11	6.6
Total	166	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Concerning the respondents' Educational background shows that, 21(12.6%) were Illiterate, 48(29.0%) were able to write and read, 39 (23.4%), grade 1 to 4, 33 (19.8%) were 5 to 8, 14(8.4%) stated that 9-10 and 11 (6.6%) were indicate above grade twelve and more educational level .the majority of the household 48(29.0%) were the ability to read and write .This implies that most of the peripheral farming community whose land has been displaced and thus their livelihood has been affected by urban expansion have no educational qualifications by which they be able to secure their alternative livelihood after agriculture.

Table 4.3: Household family size

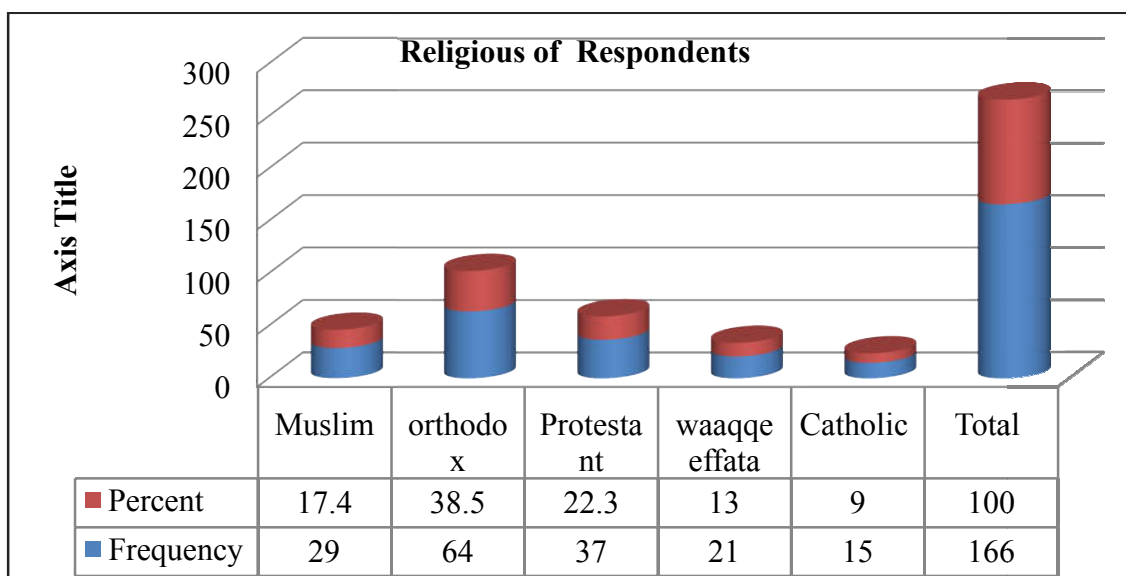
Households family size	Frequency	Percent
1-3	26	15.6
4-6	77	46.4
7-9	45	27.1
10-12	12	7.2
>13	6	4.0
Total	166	100

Source: Sample households survey, 2020

Regarding to respondents the family size shows that, 26(15.6%) were 1-3, 77(46.4%) were 4 -6, 45(27.1%), were 7-9, 12 (7.2%) indicate that 10 to, 12 and 6(4.0%) were stated that above 13 family sizes .This indicated that the most respondents 77 (46.4%) of the respondents were high family sizes. So, this implies that most of the peripheral farming community whose land had

been Expropriated and their livelihood has been affected by urban have a large family size burden under the narrower income source condition.

Figure 4: 3 Religious compositions of the respondents



Source: Sample households survey, 2020

As the above figure 4.3, shows that, 29(17.4%) were Muslim 64 (38.5%) were orthodox 37(22.3%), were protestant 21(13%) were waaqeeffata and 15(9.0%) indicate that catholic .This indicated that the most respondents 64 (38.5%) of the respondents were orthodox followers.

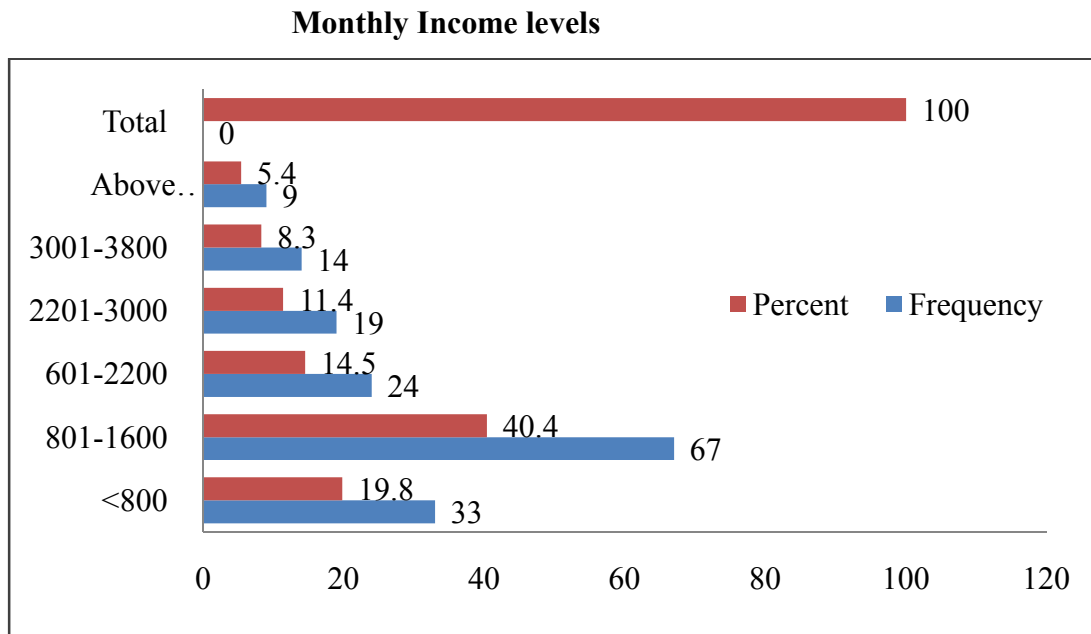
Table 4.4, Occupational of the respondents

Job of respondents	Frequency	Percent
Merchant	20	12.0
Daily labor	26	15.6
Private	30	18.0
Farming	71	43.0
Others	19	11.0
Total	166	100.0

Source: Sample households survey, 2020

As the above table 4.4, shows that most of the respondents occupation were farmers 71(43%)

Figure4. 4: Households monthly income



Source: Sample households survey, 2020

Along the lines of the figure 4.4, of the respondents, 33 (19.8%) were less than 800, 67 (40.4%) shows that 801 to 1600, 24 (14.5%) indicated 1601 to 2200, 19 (11.4%) were 2201 to 3000, 14(8.3%) were 3001 to 3800 and 9 (5.4%) show that above 3801 incomes levels in the study area. Moreover, the majority income levels of town 67 (40.4%) were 801 to 1600 income levels of the town.

Table 4.5: Household respondents lived in Tulu Bolo Town

Respondents (in years)	Frequency	Percent
<1	8	4.8
1-5	13	8.0
6-10	17	10.2
11-15	35	21.1
16-20	93	56.0
>20	166	100

Source: Sample households survey, 2020

As the above table shows the majority of the respondents were lived in the town for a long time 16-20 is 93(56%)

4.3. The impacts of urban expansion of Tulu Bolo Town on Farmers' livelihood

4.3.1 Urban Expansion and Community Awareness and Participation

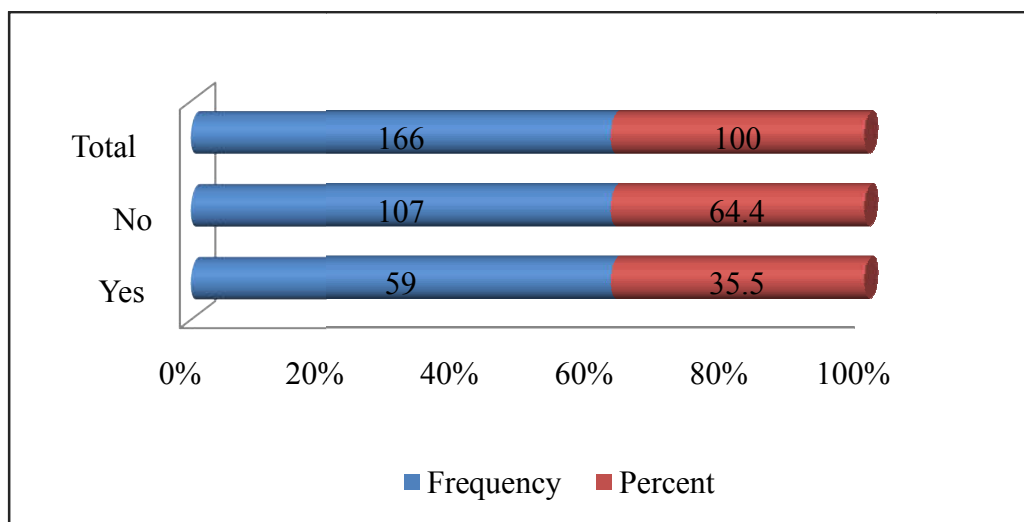
As mentioned in the literature review, in any development program, community awareness and participation is a central issue to insure sustainability. With respect to this an attempt has been made to assess whether the dislocated farming community had been aware and participated in the process of urban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

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

In the urban areas there will be no extra lands as in the rural areas and as a result needs careful management by urban planners, surveyors and other experts in the area of urban management. The Municipality is also more responsible and knowledgeable about urban land management, so that it should check for free sites within urban areas before displacing the communities. However, the information gathered from focus group discussion is extremely contrary to the response of key informant from the Municipality. The group in the discussion stated that there were Kebele leaders and other people serving as intermediary between farming communities and the Municipality visiting the areas. The dislocated rural farmers also stated that they have informally heard the tale that the Town is expanding and the Municipality is planning to displace the community in the near future. However, the group stated that no government body formally conducted meeting and discussion with them and after sometime they were told to stop farming and leave their land in a small meeting held in the respective Kebeles. The household survey result with regard to awareness and participation of the urban expansion program, dislocation and compensation and benefits mechanisms implementation process in their neighbourhood is similar to that of community focus group discussions. The result indicated that the majority 107 households (64.4%) of the sampled household respondents were not aware of the urban expansion program in their surrounding area and they were suddenly told to leave their original home while relatively considerable minority 59 (35.5%) replied that they were aware of the urban expansion program in their vicinity. In regarding this, the majority of the surveyed

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

Figure 4.5: Community’s awareness on Urban Expansion



Source: Sample households survey, 2020

Has been pointed out in previous parts, it is advises to participate the stakeholders in any Development programs, in this regards, as Figure 4.5 shown, about 107 (64.4%) households not agreed that they had not awareness on the expansion program. And while some 59(35.5%) they had awareness

4.3.2. Ways of households’ awareness about urban expansion

Concerning to the respondents awareness Table 4.6 show that 79 (48.0%) were through public orientation, 41(25.0%) that were through official training, 27 (16.3%) indicate both and 19(11.4%) were other means awareness of sample households in the town. This indicated that the most respondents of awareness about urban expansion of sample households 79 (48.0%) were through public orientation. On the other hand, the focus group discussion based data shown us that this community had been informed via different means that the land was to be taken for the town’s development with which the key informants also agreed.

Table 4.6: Means of awareness of urban expansion

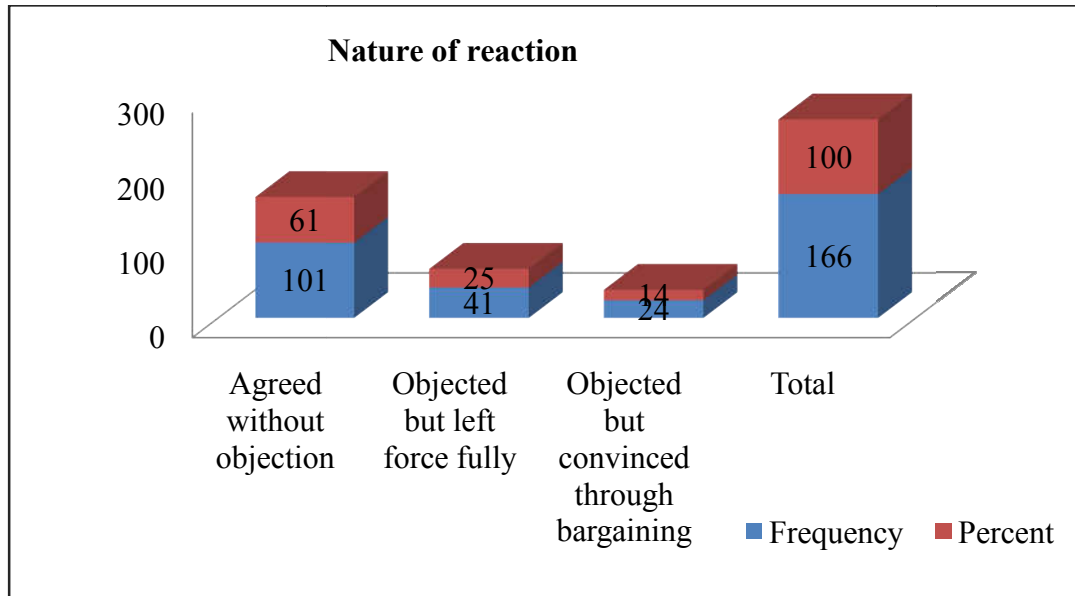
Means of awareness	Frequency	Percent
Through public orientation	79	48.0
Through official training	41	25.0
Both	27	16.3
Other	19	11.4
Total	166	100

Source: Sample households survey, 2020

4.3.3. Reaction of peripheral farming communities to move from their former resettlement

The below Figure 4.6, shows the varied reaction of peripheral farming communities to resettlement caused by planned expansion of Tulu Bolo Town. From reaction of the respondents 101(61.0%) agreed without objection, 41 (25.0%) exposed objected but left force fully and 24 (14.0%) stated that bargaining. Therefore, the majority respondents of reaction of farmers move from former Possession, 101 (61.0%) were agreed without objection in the town. Yet, the objected of the displacement program implementation in Tulu Bolo Town by the town administration initially .But the farmers accepted that they get convinced latter on by the administration through a collective bargaining and left latter on. Still some others, 41 (25.0%)were objected to left force fully ,on the other hand, claimed that they were forced to leave no matter how they objected the displacement and only the smallest number, agreed the dislocation without any objections can be seen from figure 4. 6 here below.

Figure 4.6: Reaction of farmers to relocation



Source: Sample households Survey, 2020

Table 4.7: Major purposes of urban expansion and displacement program in Tulu Bolo Town

Land needed	Frequency	Percent
For investment	43	26.0
For settlement	69	42.0
For commercial centre	28	17.0
for government office building	9	5.4
for road construction	10	6.0
Other	7	4.2
Total	166	100

Source: Sample households Survey, 2020

According to the key informants, respondents, more sites were needed for residence 69 (42%) purpose followed by investments 43 (26%) ,Therefore, it is possible to conclude from this fact that Tulu Bolo's expansion is enhanced by residence and investment need which intern implies that the Town is attractive enough for these two purposes In the study area



Fig.4.7 For settlement

Source: field survey, 2020

4.3.4. Compensations and Benefit Mechanisms

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

The proclamation also indicated that the valuation of land and other assets dispossessed should be carried out by certified private or public institutions or individual consultants on the basis of valuation formula adopted at federal level. In line with this, the survey data indicated that the majority responded that the Municipality promised compensation and benefit packages such as cash payments, job opportunities, urban housing plots, access to services and organizing the affected households to engage in business and other activities to improve their living condition. However, the dislocated farming households who participated in the study stated that they did not actually enjoy all the promised lists of compensation and benefit packages. In addition to identifying and analyzing policy issues and process of urban expansion in Oromia National Regional State (ONRS), an attempt has also been made to access different policy documents and manuals related to urban issues. Oromia National Regional State (ONRS) has designed and implemented Proclamation No. 65/2003 by which the local urban governance was established.

The Proclamation was designed to establish urban institution that facilitates urban spaces for development, work and residence in the region (ONRS, 2003).

In addition, the region has designed and implemented Proclamations and directives adopted from Proclamations and Directives prepared at federal level. For instance, recently, the region has 47 designed Proclamation No.147/2007 which provides the establishment of Oromia Bureau of Land and Environmental Protection. This was to ensure proper administration and regulation of urban and rural land and preparation of land use planning in the region (ONRS, 2009).

In this regard, the analyses of the above Proclamations revealed that due attention is given to institutional establishment and their power and duties in the affairs of urban centres in the region. However, these proclamations did not clearly and adequately state the issues of rural farming communities' while promoting urban expansion in the region. However, the Directive No. 99/2007 designed by Oromia Bureau of Urban Works and Development stated that Municipalities in the region should plan and prepare land for different purposes depending on the request and the process should be transparent to the residence of a particular Municipality. In addition, the directive stated that the land should not be given without the consent of the community from which the land is to be taken (Oromia Urban Works and Development Bureau, 2007). The survey data gathered from displaced households and focus group discussion indicated that the implementation of urban expansion is contradictory with the above stated legal grounds. The key informants also agreed that the majority of the displaced farming communities resisted leaving their land in the beginning. The informants said that some farmers were convinced later on the eve of dislocation.

From these facts it is possible to deduce that there is implementation gaps observed in urban expansion and dislocation program of Oromia National Regional State (ONRS) in general and Tulu bolo town in particular. This is due to the fact that farmer's preference was not money in exchange with their land dispossessed as a result of urban expansion. The proclamation designed at federal level did not clearly address the processes of urban expansion and dislocation in the context of different regions. Despite this, the researcher came to know that the criteria for calculating the assets to be dispossessed is determined at regional level and the actual valuation is done at Woreda level by Agriculture and Rural Development Bureaus Becho Woreda Agriculture and Rural Land Administration Bureau in collaboration with the Municipality in the case of Tulu bolo Town. Furthermore, the proclamation stated that if the Municipality decided to

expropriate landholder, it shall notify the landholder, in writing, indicating the time when the land has to be vacated and the compensation to be paid .In addition, the Proclamations and Directives designed by Oromia National Regional State (ONRS), found to be more ambiguous than that of Proclamations and related Directives designed at federal level. For instance, the Proclamation No. 455/2005 sub-article 9 stated that the valuation of property situated on the land to be expropriated shall be carried out by certified private or public institutions or individual consultants on the valuation formula adopted at national level (FDRE, 2005). In addition, though all the respondents received cash compensation, they argued that the payment was not made on time, the promise of urban housing plot was only 48 (29%) and job opportunity and access to basic services have not been seen yet. This implies that the displaced communities were disappointed by the Municipality.

Table 4.8: List of benefit packages envisaged for compensation

Packages of benefits	No of HHs Responded	Percent
Compensation money	94.0	57.0
Housing plot	48.0	29.0
Job opportunities	13.0	8.0
Access to services(pure water, electricity, road, clinics, etc)	11.0	7.0
Total	166.0	100.00

Source: Tulu Bolo Town municipality, 2020

The study participants from dislocated peripheral farmers stated that the Municipality has promised us access to job opportunities and basic services other than the cash payment and urban housing plots. However, they argued that the Municipality has disappointed them and the promises were only for the sake of convincing the community to leave their land. In this regard, the focus group discussion stated that the extreme disappointment is the failure by the Municipality to provide infrastructures like road, electricity, and pure water in the new resident areas. Furthermore, the survey data and the focus group discussion indicated that the majority of the dislocated farming community members were satisfied with none of the compensation made so far. Contrary to this, the focus group discussions stated that there were very few individuals who were eager to get money and were happy during the dislocation. However, due to lack of

financial utilization know how and time value of money, those individuals are now in poverty since they exhaustively consumed all the compensation unwisely

4.3.5. Effect of the expansion programs you faced before its actual implantation

The below Table 4.9 indicated that most displaced farmers have frustration because of lack of orientation how to live in urban area were 39(24.0%) and they were fear of in adequate attention from town administration 74 (45.0%)while the other 27 (16.3%)were because of the lack of new knowledge on newly urban form of life, 15(9.0%) were all and 11(7.0%) were other .There are many evidences that show the effect of the urban expansion related problem at the expense of framer’s agricultural farmland in relation with displacement of farmers, loss of livelihood sources and problem in implementation of procedural requirements during displacement. In this regard the below table indicated that most displaced farmers have 74 (45.0%) were fear of in adequate attention from town administration in communities’ development. As to the responses from respondent, document analysis as well as scholars’ literatures; there are many effects of urban built-up area expansion to its periphery prime agricultural communities. Among them the major once effect are unjust displacement of farmers, decline farmer incomes or loss of sources of their livelihood (such as assets and land holding size) and finally leads to conflicts and create many problem on the farmers who live on the peripheral area of the town.

Table 4.9: Effects of urban expansion before its implementation

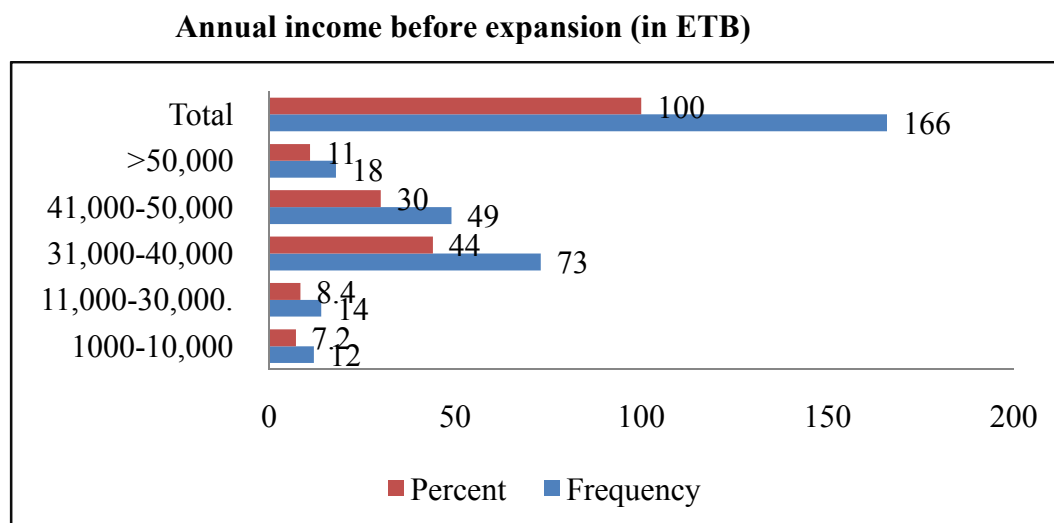
Before its implementation	Frequency	Percent
Frustration because of lack of orientation on where and how to live in urban settlement	39	24.0
In adequate attention from the administration in community development activity	74	45.0
In adequate provision of new skills and knowledge on newly urban form of the life	27	16.3
All	15	9.0
Other	11	7.0
Total	166	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

4.3.6. Urban expansion effect on farmers' financial capital

According to both primary and secondary sources, in earlier times the main source of income for Tulu Bolo area farmers was agriculture. The data gathered from informants proves that, in the pre urban expansion time almost all of them are used to generate income from agricultural activities including; food production, poultry, dairy farm and etc. After the urban expansion in to the area, majority of them are forced to engage in non-agricultural activities such as daily laborer, Trader, store keeper in different factories, guard and etc. According to one informant during focus group discussion serving as a guard in a private company (powder factory) in Tulu Bolo town, a decade ago only a few people were engaging in non-agricultural activities like this. To the extreme reverse, this day only a few people in are fully engaging in agricultural activities in the area. The informant's response also shows, this shift from agricultural to non-agricultural activity has a tremendous impact on the amount of their income.

Figure4. 8: Annual income of the dislocated farming community before dislocation



Source: Field Survey, 2020

According to the above figure 4.8, the sample households of respondents' 12 (7.2%), were 1000-10,000, 14 (8.4%) 11000-30,000, 73 (44.0%) 31,000-40,000, 49 (30.0%), 41,000-50,000 and 18 (11.0%) were earn an average annual income above 50, 000. In this regard the above Figure indicated that most households earn high Annual income before relocation 73 (44.0%). Hence this shows that the majority measure a household's financial capital as one of the livelihood element, an average annual income these households used to earn before urban expansion and

are earning currently and the house hold's average number income before expansion , which was in the form of savings, had been measured in the area.

Table 4.10: Total annual income after relocation

Annual income after expansion (in ETB)	Frequency	Percent
1000-10,000	105	63.1
11,000-30,000	36	22.0
31,000-40,000	13	8.0
41,000-50,000	9	5.2
>50,000	3	2.0
Total	166	100

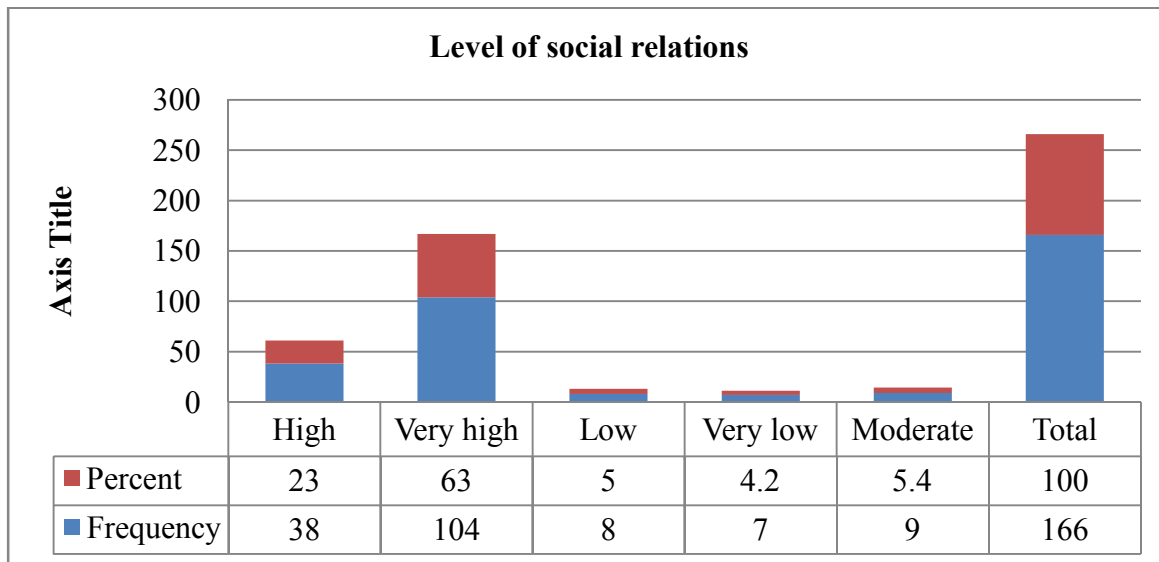
Source: Field Survey, 2020

Regarding to the above table 4.10, of the sample household respondents of the total annual income after expansion 105 (63.1%), were 1000-10,000, 36 (22.0%), 11,000-30,000, 13 (8.0%), 31,000-40,000, 9 (5.2%) 41,000-50,000, and 3 (2.0%) indicated that above 50,000 birr total annual income after expansion. Moreover, the majority respondents of the total annual income after expansion were decline from 31,000-40,000ETB to 1000-10,000 ETB, in the study area

According to informants, a decrease in income affected their livelihood in different ways. This include change in consumption behavior, health, education, shelter or housing, etc The amount of annual income used to gain in the pre expropriation period can be relatively considered as a good income comparing with the country's household income level. The expropriation of farmers' livelihood asset such as land, house and livestock radically changed the degree of income in general and reduced annual cash income almost by half. As a result, local farmers are responded that, they are incapable of feeding their children and incapable of covering other life expenses such as school and health fee.

4.3.7. Urban expansion effect on farmers' social relation before displacement in formal area

Figure 4.9: Level of social relation before relocation

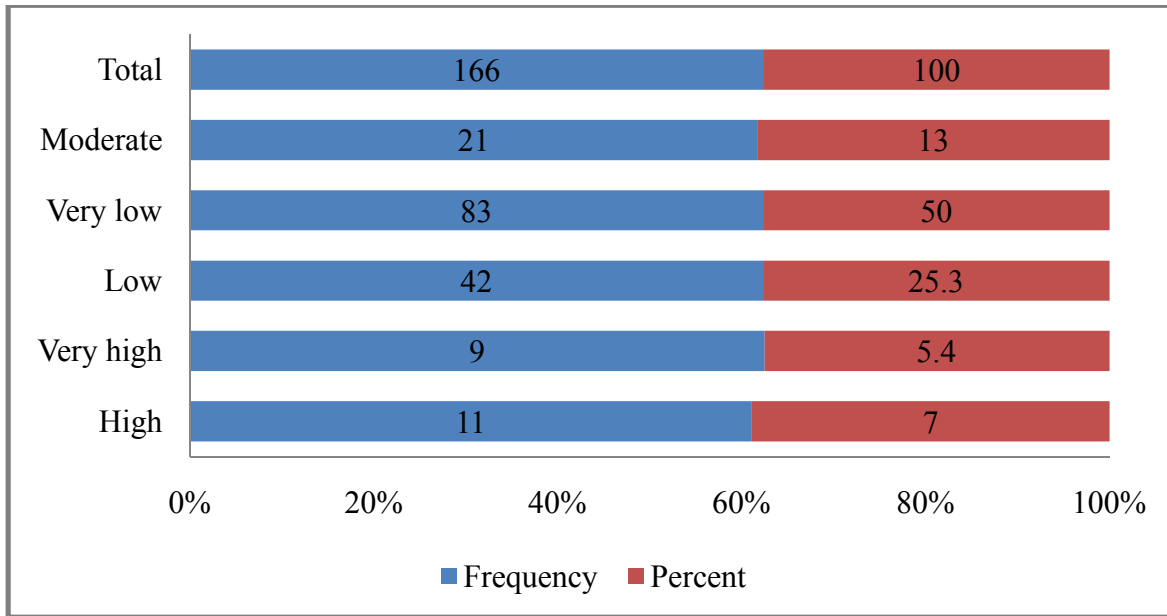


Source: Field Survey, 2020

As shown Above Figure 4.9, the respondents, 104 (63.0%) of the urban expansion effect on social relationship before dislocation in the town were Very high, 38 (23.0%) of the urban expansion effect on social relationship before dislocation in the town were High, 9 (5.4%) of the urban expansion effect on social relationship before dislocation in the town were Moderate, 8 (5%) of the urban expansion effect on social relationship before dislocation in the town were low and 7 (4.2%) of the urban expansion effect on social relationship before dislocation in the town were very low in the town. Therefore, the most of the respondents 104(63.0%) of the urban expansion effect on social relationship before dislocation in the town were Very high in the study area.

4.3.8. Effect of urban expansion on social relationship value after displacement

Figure 4.10: Level of social relation after relocation



Source: Field Survey, 2020

The Above figure 4.10, indicate that the sample households of the respondents, 11 (7.0%) of the respondents urban expansion on social relationship value now show that high, 9 (5.4%) is very high, 42(25.3%) is exposed to low, 83 (50.0%) is very low and 21(13.0%) is moderate in the town. This indicated that the most respondents of 83 (50.0%) of the respondents urban expansion on social relationship value now is very low in the town.

4.3.9. Peripheral farming community attitude towards urban expansion

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

Table 4.11: Peripheral farming communities' views towards urban expansion

Peripheral farming communities' views towards urban expansion	Frequency	Percent
Agree	17	10.2
Strongly agree	14	8.4
Disagree	57	34.3
Strongly disagree	78	47.0
Total	166	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

As verification with the above table 4.11, information from the survey data revealed that the majority respondents 78(47.0%) of the study population were against urban expansion program or strongly disagrees and 57(34.3%) disagrees to the surrounding areas. While very few households 17(10.2%) were agrees, and 14(8.4%) strongly agrees, the expansion program towards the periphery.



Fig.4.11: Town expansion

Source: Field survey, 2020

4.3.10. Urban expansion effect on farmers' human capital

Table 4.12 below shows that the households family members affected by the effect of urban expansion and the led- consequences. As, 45(27.1%), male 67 (40.2%) female 23(14.0%) children and 31(18.3%) were all of the households, the disadvantageous group of the households attributed to urban expansion over their surrounding area were the disadvantageous groups of the

family. The explained reasons for this included among others; the lack of adequate foods, income, education, and the related household's amenities. Moreover, data from focus group discussion and the key informants, shown that these households had not been able to educate their children owing to the financial constraints and that was why the child had no access to education for which right s/he is deserved otherwise. Hence, the boys and girls of this community had a lack of marketable and more productive knowledge and skills. From this, it is fair to infer that the households' human capital of such community had been adversely affected by the town expansion.

Table 4.12: The disadvantageous groups to urban expansion

Disadvantageous groups	Frequency	Percent
Male	45	27.1
Female	67	40.2
Children	23	14.0
All	31	18.3
Total	166	100

Source: Field survey, 2020

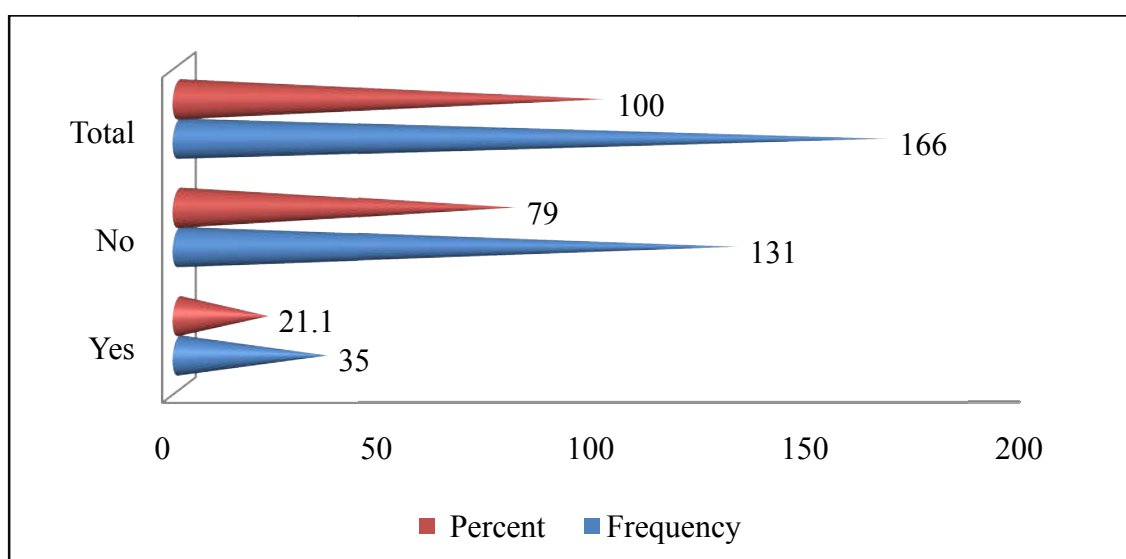
4.4. The perception of dislocated people on appropriateness of Compensation Provided by Town administration

According to information obtained from field survey, 131 (79%) were not support the benefit package obtained while 35 (21.1%) support the benefit packages Figure 4.12 show. even though payment is made for the properties lost in the land, there are complains on the appropriateness of evaluation procedures. Some evicted households points out that the current evaluation procedures used by the municipality for the properties lost on the land does not consider actual value of property. On the other hand, there are other cases that some farmers did not obtained compensation payment for the properties lost on the land. However, compensation for improvement made on the land has not been considered and implemented on study area.

As information obtained from key informants from Tulu Bolo Town municipality, generally three compensation packages are widely available for evicted farmers. These are:

- A. Residence land in urban Area: Farmer who loses his residence land can get land in urban area in his name and for each of his family. If the size of the residence land lost is 500/m² and above, the husband and wife of the family together can get 500/m² from the urban administration. If the land lost is below 500/m², they obtain 200/m². In addition, each child in the family with the age of 18 and above can obtain 140/m² from urban area.
- B. Employment Creation: Relevant line government offices responsible institutions to rehabilitate the livelihood of evicted peripheral farming community's farmers. Their Responsibility include organizing evicted farmers, give skill development training and appropriate place of work and made favorable condition to engage private investment activities.
- C. Cash compensation: cash compensation is mostly used for the land lost farmers

Figure 4.12: Perception of affected communities towards compensation



Source: Field Survey, 2020

4.4.1. Nature of Compensation for dislocated peripheral farmers

The Table 4.13 below shows that there were many promises that were told to the farmers whose land had been expropriated and hence whose livelihood elements had been affected in one way or in another. 81(49.0%) households agreed compensation in monetary or compensated by money, 45(27.1%) the housing plot allotments, and creating a job opportunity. On similar case, 24(14.4%) only a few households dined promises on access to some basic services and trainings related to developing the skill pertained to alternative livelihoods of the urban settings

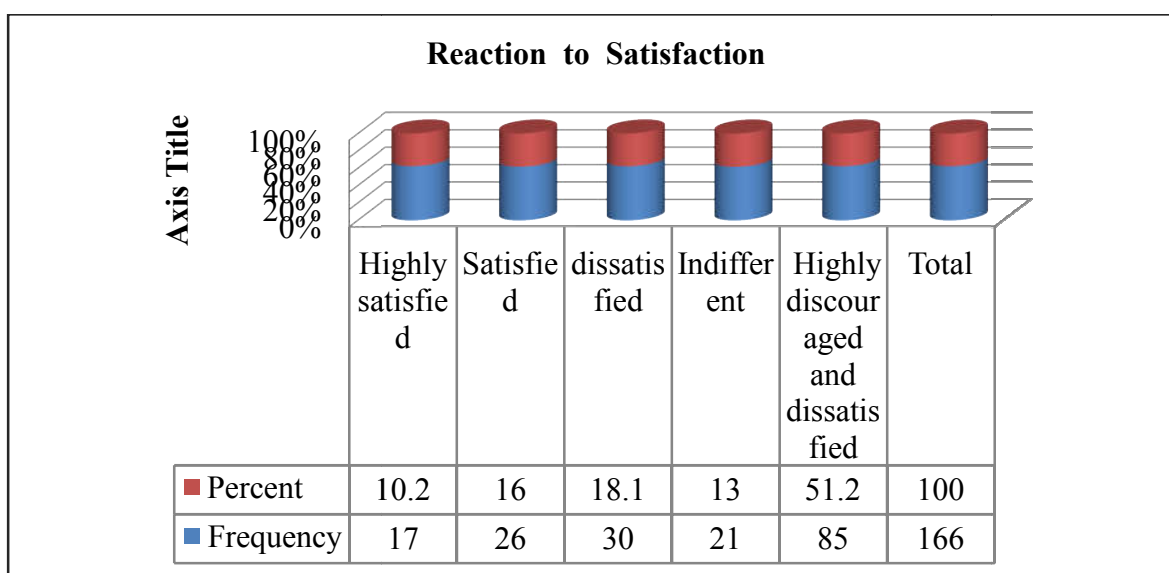
However, the urban expansion and development program executing institutions and their leaders seemed not to be committed on their promises to the farmers whose livelihood had been affected by the expansion program.

Table 4.13: Nature of compensation for dislocated peripheral farming communities

Nature of compensation	Frequency	Percent
In monetary benefit	81	49.0
Alternative land	45	27.1
Training to develop skill	24	14.4
Others (mention)	16	9.6
Total	166	100

Source: Field survey, 202

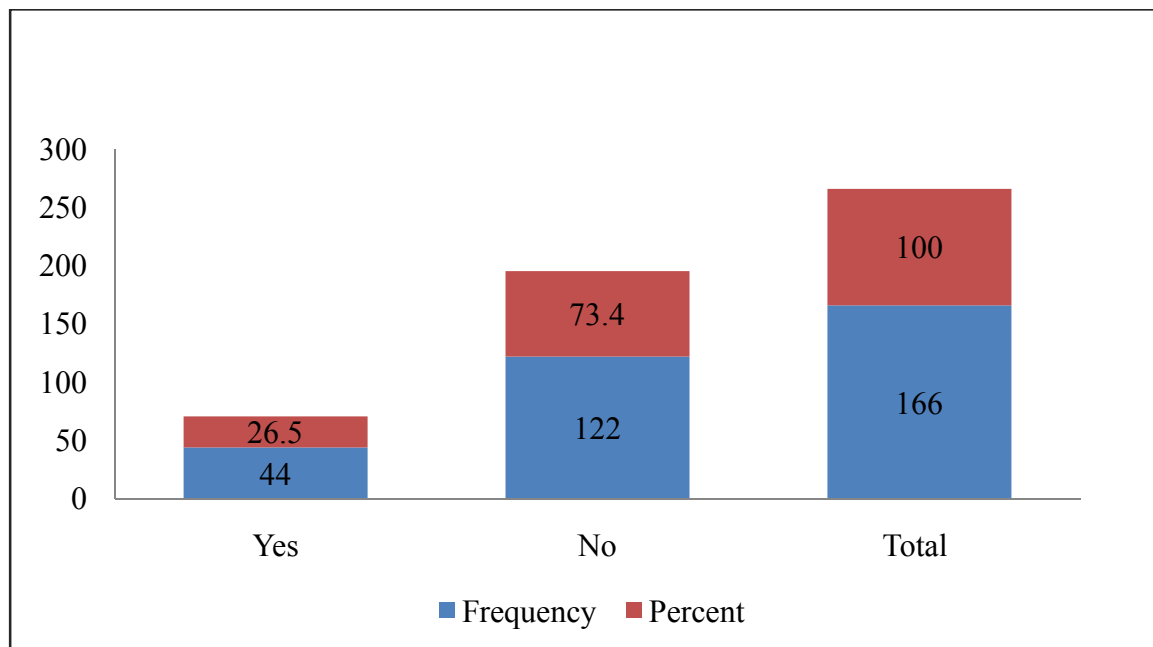
Figure4.13: Reaction on the amount and kind of benefit package



Source: Field survey, 2020

As indicated in figure 4.13 above, the majority of the affected farming communities were highly discouraged and dissatisfied 85 (51.2%) with the compensation provided.

Figure 4.14: Sustainability of Compensation obtained to support livelihood



Source: Field survey, 2020

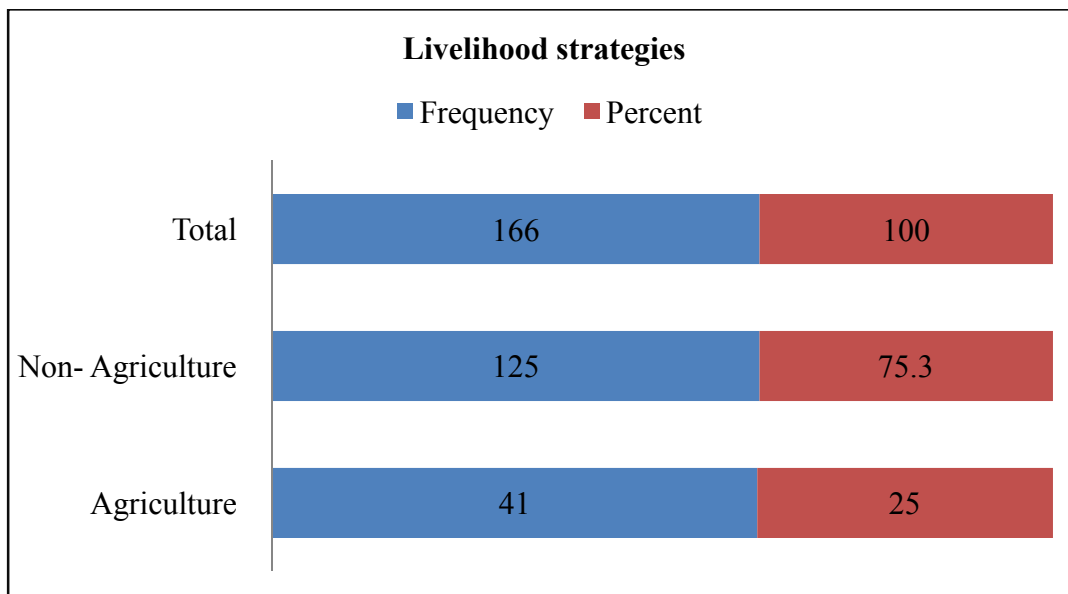
As the above figure 4.14 mention most of respondents 122(73.4%) were not support their livelihood the compensation obtained. this show that majority of farmers were under risk

4.5. The survival strategies of the farm households whose Livelihood are mostly affected by Expansion of the town

4.5.1. Livelihood alternatives the affected households followed after displacement

As figure 4.15 shows below, all of the households engaged in a productive livelihood activity after the Displacement of their land for the urban expansion. Of all this community members, only 41(25%) of the households engaged in their usual livelihood, the “agriculture” while the most rest, 125(75.3%), turned in to the “non- agricultural “activities as shown in a figure. The loss of arable farmland leads farmers” to change their livelihood strategies from agricultural farming practice to semi and/or non – agricultural livelihood strategy.

Figure 4.15: Livelihood strategies of households after displacement



Source: Field survey, 2020

Table: 4.14 Activities the respondents engaged

Activities	Frequency	Percent
Raising own business	18	11.0
Serving in some one's house	36	22.0
Migration to far areas of urban	13	8.0
Migration to far areas of rural	9	5.4
Daily labour in the town	71	43.0
Begging	7	4.2
Others	12	7.2
Total	166	100

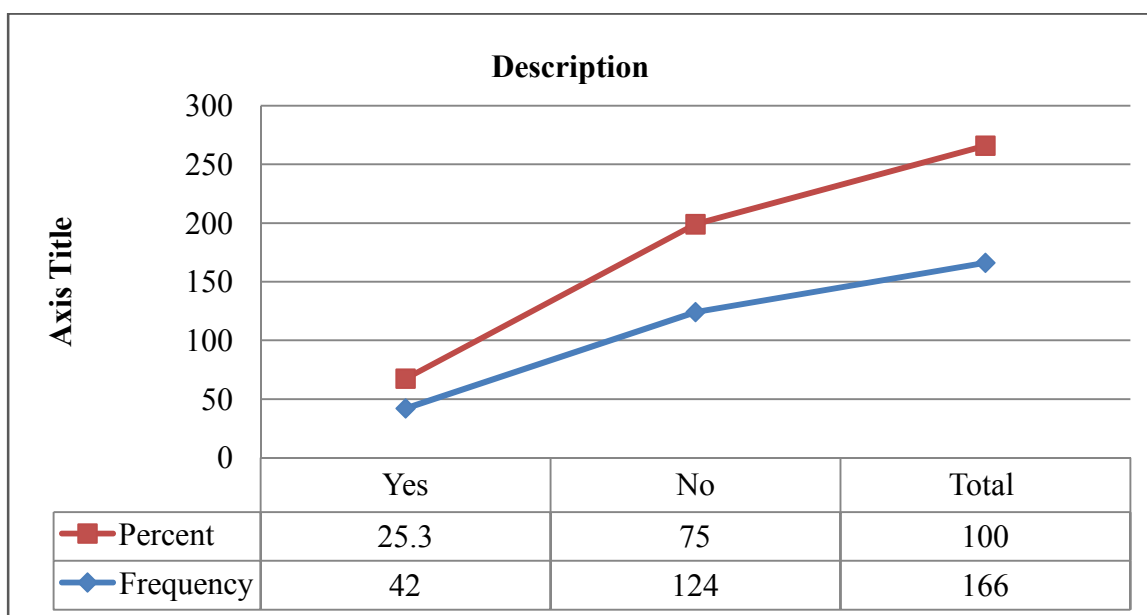
Source: Field survey, 2020

As above Table 4.14 shows 71(43.0%) employment in daily laborer in the town, 36(22.0%) Serving in some one's house, 18(11.0%) Raising own business, 13(8.0%) Migration to far areas of urban, 9(5.4%) Migration to far areas of rural 7(4.2%) begging and 12(7.2%) were others that doing in different organization like guarding.

4.5.2. Job and related condition of the affected households after displacement

The Figure 4.16 below shows, 124(75.0%) of households did not believe as they may get job at this time than before while the rest, only 42(25.3) %, did rather. The stated reasons for this absence of demandable and marketable knowledge's and skills, low availability of the job itself, as well as the lack of experiences in searching and access job in urban setting.

Figure 4.16: Attitude of affected communities gets jobs or works easily these days than Before



Source: Field survey, 2020

Therefore, it is fair to say that although these households had their own effort to engage themselves in different livelihood strategies and alternatives, each of the household's educational background, economic status they had before, the family size they had accommodated, the lack of institutional interventions all limited the output from the newly chosen livelihood.

Hence as the respondents said to get job is tired and bored

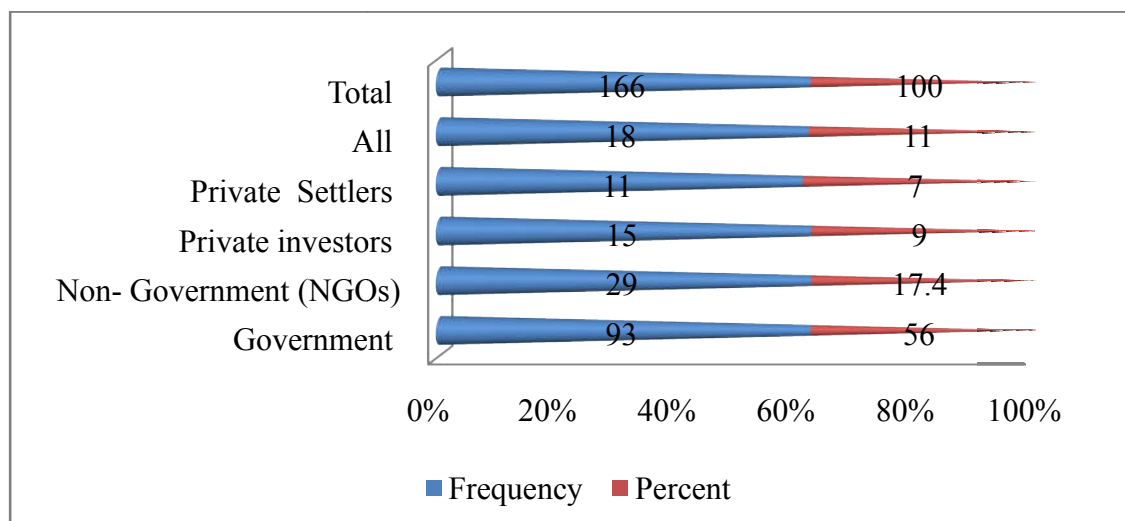
Table 4.15: The major problems you and your family faced while coping up with the Urban type of livelihood strategies

Problems	Frequency	Percent
Lack of knowledge in financial utilization	62	37.3
Lack of due follow- up from the concerned institutions	47	28.3
Lack of skill (knowledge) for job opportunity	38	23.0
Discrimination by the new settlers	11	7.0
Others	8	5.0
Total	166	100

Source: Field survey, 2020

Regarding to information obtained from field survey, 62 (37.3%) were Lack of knowledge in financial utilization, 47(28.3%) were Lack of due follow- up from the concerned institutions 38(23%) were Lack of skill (knowledge) for job opportunity, 11(7%) Discrimination by the new settlers and 8(5%) were others in the study area. This show that the majority of the household were not had experience to create business

Figure4. 17: A Responsive body to improve the current status of livelihood



Source: Field Survey 2020

Regarding what obtained from field survey, 93(56%) were mention a responsible body had government.

Table 4.16: Percentages of household respondents by level of satisfaction for complaint Application

Level of satisfaction	Frequency	Percent
Strongly satisfied	10	6.0
Just satisfied	8	5.0
Indifferent	11	7.0
dissatisfied	51	31.0
very much dissatisfied	66	40.0
extremely dissatisfied	20	12.0
Total	166	100

Source: Field Survey 2020

As regards to information gain from field survey, 10 (6.0%) were strongly satisfied, 8(5%) were Just satisfied, 11(7%) were Indifferent, 51(31%) dissatisfied, 66 (40%) were very much dissatisfied and 20(12%) were extremely dissatisfied in the study area. This show that the majority of the household were very much dissatisfied 66(40%).

4.6. The Role and Response of Institutional Intervention in Dealing with Rehabilitation of Community after Displacement

Table 4.17: Level of satisfaction of institutions in dealing with rehabilitation

Rehabilitation institutions	Frequency	Percent
Government institution	95	57.2
Community leaders'	31	19.0
Civil society organization	14	8.4
private organization	17	10.2
other	9	5.4
Total	166	100

Source: Field survey, 2020

even if there were different views and beliefs that the sampled households had on how to mitigate the problems, majority had pointed out that the government need to be the sole owner of

the intervening process under the rational that the town “s development program had been and is being run by it. This group of the respondents specified that urban development program was to be participatory where by all the stake holders to take part and have a say, ensure common beneficiary ship few powerful beneficiary ship before the implementation periods.

When it is implemented, the farming community whose land is to be displaced and hence whose livelihood is to be interrupted need to be compensated proportionally to, at least, the negative effects the program brings up on them and the livelihood interruption it causes then after. After the program implementation, the executing institution should have a concern to the affected groups of community. The government institution as a central transforming structure (factor) for any livelihood and under whose lead ship the urban development program being run should follow-up the post urbanization lives of the affected community and assist them based on their ability and interest in such a way that their family secure their livelihood. On the other hand, the focus group discussion participants pointed out that, besides the program’s participatory ship before the implementation periods, compensation should be based on the farmers’ interest which is usually alternative farming lands. But if the money compensation is only a resolution, then it should be executed after the provision of trainings and other capacity building services to this community on how to make urban businesses, how to manage these businesses under the smaller and micro- industry organizations where strong institutional follow- up exists with which the key informants strongly agree.

4.7. The Governmental role to improve the life of the peripheral Farming community

Affected by urban expansion

Table 4.18: Governmental role

Governmental role	Frequency	Percent
Capacity building	73	44.0
social organization	59	36.0
Strengthening the available institutions	34	21.0
Total	166	100.

Source: Field survey, 2020

Seeing that the table above information obtained from field survey, 73 (44.0%) were said that government should be capacity building in the area, however 59(36.0%) were said that organizing community is better, in other ways 34(21.0) were believe to Strengthening the available of institutions. This show that the majority of the household were 73(44.0%) had been believe that government role were capacity building

4.8. Effects of urban expansion on socio-cultural aspects of the community

As information obtained from farmers and the focus group discussions, farming community around Tulu Bolo Town faced challenges on their well-known socio-cultural assets which were evidenced in traditional social institutions. These traditional institutions which bring them together in work and on different celebrations like horse riding on New Year and holidays, The information gathered from focus group discussions state that the social interactions of the displaced farming communities with their respective neighbours at new residence area is not as smooth as before. Particularly, households who are now settled in the urban area do not have healthy relationship with previous urban settlers. This is due to the fact that new settlers do not need to completely lose their domestic animals like cattle, sheep and others, while old residents of the Town do not have these assets due to limited land for grazing and limited class rooms for breeding. However, in addressing question to assess whether the community support urban expansion, the majority responded that they are not happy with it. The reasons they stated include, loss of permanent assets, grazing land for domestic animals and site where their children and young enjoy.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

The accelerate of urban growth leads to rapid changes of rural farm land into urban land use at this time than before, Tulu Bolo Town has been experiencing horizontal urban expansion that follows suitable for settlement, comfortable landscape, and other infrastructure development, and then its impact is clear to the peripheral farming communities. During the town's expansion, despite of the community's awareness of the expansion through public orientation and official meeting training, all farming community was not made participant on the decisions about the types and amount of compensations and related benefits to them for the their land displaced vacated, for the property they lost and hence for their livelihood interruption and the resulting impact on their family. In fact, in most under developed countries like Ethiopia participation of stakeholders on the decision about urban expansion compensation is not habitual. As a result dissatisfaction about the land compensation become goes from bad to worse. With the same vein, for most of the households in the study area, the town administration did compensation calculation of money and/or housing plots to the displaced placed without the agreement between the compensation taker and the responsible bodies. Even though most of the households agreed, but with higher dissatisfaction, that they had been given 48(29.1%) housing plot and 94(57%) money. The urban expansion, that was carried out in this method had brought a significant negative impact on the livelihood strategies of the peripheral farming community in terms of natural capital (i.e. farming land, grazing land, forest and shrub lands), financial capital (i.e. income and livestock holdings), the physical capital (i.e. housing or built up area), and human capital (i.e. education, health and other training skill), it has positive impact on them. This was examined with this study in the descriptive statistics and analysis. Therefore, this study had assessed and found that the urban expansion has an impact on the financial, natural, physical and human asset of the peripheral farming community's livelihood.

Before the urban expansions considered in this study, an average annual income of the households used to earn per year was 31,000-40,000 ETB, However, after urban expansion then, this study had scanned that there was no a single households earning above 10,000 ETB, and majority fallen in the income group of 1000-10,000 per year.

Furthermore, the social capital of this community had before declined from above moderate through very high to very low while natural asset mainly land and permanent forest declined. Similarly, the study had also pointed out that the horizontal urban expansion affected human capital of these households explained by poor nutrition, inadequate food, poor health, lack of education and very limited marketable skills and knowledge all of which are the function of the households' income level that in turn is determined by the type and nature of the livelihood alternatives each of the households have. Conversely, the physical capital, represented by the number of house rooms- buildings- these households had after urban expansion had shown the percentage increase. The increased physical capital after urban expansion had been offset by the poor quality attributed to low during construction. Thus, the income generating capacity of such capital was very much low. Therefore, this study had assessed and found that the urban expansion has adversely affected the financial, social, natural, physical and human asset of the peripheral farming community's live livelihood which was why these community call themselves as "urban made destitute". As a matter of this fact, most of the samples were against to urban expansion unless it was be run by a responsive institution, to be participatory, willingness based and promissory to all stakeholders. As a coping mechanism, the households engaged in different livelihood strategies. Some shifted their strategies from farming to different job types, i.e. 71(43%) employment in daily laborer in the town 36(22%) Serving in some one's house, 18(11%) Raising own business, 13(8%) Migration to far areas of urban, 9(5.4%) Migration to far areas of rural 7(4.2%) begging and 12(7.2%) others doing in different organization like guarding

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the designed objectives and the conclusion of this study; the following Recommendations have been forwarded:

- One of the main causes of horizontal urban expansion is rapid population growth resulted from natural increase, rural-urban and urban-urban migrations; Therefore needed improvements in a national, regional, family planning, the spatial planning and urban planning should get considerable attention.
- Moreover, follow up needs to be made for displaced farming communities in general and for female headed households and not educated in particular, by creating and enlarging job opportunities and access to education, infrastructures and services.

- The Government should be revised compensation policies that serve on the side of displaced people & become best alternatives.
- Provide Sustainable use of land resources and avoiding agricultural land loss by uncontrolled horizontal urban expansion.
- Basically, it was not the farmers' interest to be compensated with money, but alternative Farm land Nevertheless, if the money compensation is only a resolution, then it should be effected after the provision of trainings and other capacity building services to this community on how to make urban businesses & how to manage these businesses under The smaller and micro- industry organizations where strong institutional follow- up exists.
- The trend of urban expansion program implemented so far indicated that the peri-urban farming communities are not consulted and involved in planning and implementation program. To make transparent, participatory and sustainable development in urban Expansion all actors of development especially the peri-urban farming communities are very crucial. Therefore, consensuses in pre awareness and participation of the farming community in the forgoing programs and decision making should be given first priority before implementation of the program.
- Poorly planned and managed urban development is threatening the human health, environmental condition, economic and generally the quality of life .it is necessary to be prepared with the best professional in their ethics and skill. Therefore the city or town administration should be build its capacity and employ professionals by seeking on job training programs for its staff and apply modern technology to manage the land resources in a proper way.
- Use Top-up planning method that means both top-down and bottom up to make a more participatory design, so it is sure to be comprehensive and well regarded in order to be as successful as possible.
- This Study Focused on An assessment of Urban Expansion on the Surrounding Farming Land: therefore further study is required to assess rapid horizontal urban expansion and It is necessary to change this trend and make the policies that implement vertical growth of the town

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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PROGRAM OF MASTERS IN URBAN PLANNING
QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent:-

The main aim of this questionnaire is to collect data as input for the study Titled as “**An assessment of Urban Expansion on the Surrounding Farming Land: the case of Tulu Bolo Town, Oromia Regional State.**”Whose sole purpose is to qualify the requirement for awarding the Masters of Science Degree (M.Sc) Addis Ababa University, College of urban and regional planning School of urban planning. Therefore, thanking in advance for your co-operation, I assure you that each pieces of information collected via this tool are very much confidential except for the purpose pointed out here above.

Please note that:

- There is no need to write your name.
- Each question has its own instruction to follow
- Return the questionnaire to the researcher, as soon as you complete filling it.

Thank you in advance!

Section I. Respondent Background information

Note- you are required Circle in the appropriate choose

- 1.** Kebele - a) 01 b) 02
- 2.** Sex - a) Male: b) Female:
- 3.** Age a) 20 -30: b) 31-40 c) 41-50: d) 51-60 e) above 60
- 4.** Marital status of household head -
 a) Single b) Divorced
 c) Married d) Widowed
- 5.** Education level-
 a) Illiterate b) Write and read c) Grade 1- 4 d) 5-8
 e) Grade 9-10 f) Grade 11-12 & above

6. Family size (in number) -

- a) 1-3 c) 7-9 e) 13 above
b) 4-6 d) 10-12

7. Religion- a) Muslim b) orthodox) c) protestant d) waqqefana e) catholic

If any other specify _____

8. Occupation - a) Merchant c) Private e) others
b) Daily labor d) Farming

9. How much is your monthly income (in birr)?

- a) <800 c) 1601-2200 e) 3001-3800
b) 801-1600 d) 2201-3000 f) Above 3801

10. How long you have been living in Tulu Bolo Town T (in years)?

- a) <1 c) 6-10 e) 16-20
b) 1-5 d) 11-15 f) >20

Section II: Specific objectives and questionnaire to achieve the stated objectives

Objective: 1. To assess the major impacts of urban expansion of Tulu Bolo Town on Farmers' livelihood

1. Have you been aware in advance that the municipality is going to take your land as a result of urban expansion?

- a) Yes b) No

2. If “Yes”, how?

- a) Through public orientation b) Through official training
c) Both d) Other

3. What was your reaction when you're asked to move from your former possession?

- a) Agreed without objection b) Objected but left force fully
c) Objected but convinced through bargaining

4. For what purpose your land was needed?

- a) For investment d) for government office building
b) For settlement e) for road construction
c) For commercial centre f) other specifies: _____

5. What was the effect of the expansion programs you faced before its actual implantation?
 - a) Frustration because of lack of orientation on where and how to live in urban settlement
 - b) In adequate attention from the administration in community development activity
 - c) In adequate provision of new skills and knowledge on newly urban form of the life
 - d) All e) other
6. What was average annual total income you used to get before expropriation in ETB?
 - a) 1000-10,000 b) 11,000-30,000.
 - c) 31,000-40,000 d) 41,000-50,000 e) Above 50,000
7. What is an average annual total income you are gaining these days in ETB?
 - a) 1000-10,000 b) 11,000-30,000.
 - c) 31,000-40,000 d) 41,000-50,000 e) Above 50,000
8. How was your social relationship and value within your community before your land Displacement?
 - a) High c. Low
 - b) Very high d. Very low e) Moderate
9. What is your social relationship and value now?
 - a) High b) Very high c. Low d. Very low e) Moderate
10. Do you agree that urban expansion in to your area is advantageous to your family members (Parents daughters and boys)?
 - a) Agree b) Strongly agree c) Disagree d) Strongly disagree
11. Which groups are more disadvantages because of urban expansion in to your locality?
 - a) Male b) Female

Objective.2:- To evaluate the perception of dislocated people on appropriateness of Compensation Provided by Town administration

1. Have you obtained the benefit package due to the loose of your land?
 - a) Yes b) No
2. If yes, in what kind did you compensated?
 - a) In monetary term b) Alternative land
 - c) Training to develop skill d) others (mention)_____

- Objective 3:- To identify the survival strategies of the farm households whose livelihood
Are mostly affected by expansion of the town**
- Were you engaged in any of productive (income means) activities just right after the Dispossession/ displacement of your land?
- a) Agricultural b) Non-agricultural
- If your response for question number “1” above is “b”, in which of these you engaged yourself?
- a) Raising own business b) Serving in some one’s house c) Migration to far areas of urban
- d) Migration to far areas of rural e) Daily labour in the town
- f) Begging g) others

3. Do you believe that you get jobs or works easily these days than before? a) Yes b) No
4. If “No” is your response for question $\neq$ 3 above, why? -----

5. Do you have a job now? a) Yes b) No
6. If “Yes” what type of job it is?
a) Self employer b) Employed in government organization c) Employed in private business
d) Daily labour e) Other
7. Do you have any other source of income today? a) Yes b) No
8. If “Yes”, which of these?
a) Rental income b) Remittances
c) Farm land income from elsewhere d) Supplementary small and micro enterprises
e) Other, specify-----
9. What did your family decided to do as an individual or group after land dispossession)?
a) Raised common business b) Followed each of their livelihood strategies
c) Disintegrated d) other, specify
10. Do you believe that the way they turned on become favourable to them to secure their Livelihood?
a) Yes b) No
11. What do you think the major problems you and your family faced while coping up with the Urban type of livelihood strategies?
a) Lack of knowledge in financial utilization
b) Lack of due follow- up from the concerned institutions
c) Lack of skill (knowledge) for job opportunity d) Discrimination by the new settlers
e) Others, specify_____
12. Who is, as to you, a responsive body to improve the current status of your livelihood?
a) Government b) NGOs c) Private investors d) Private settlers e) All
13. What do you think as better to be done to improve your survival strategies status?

Objective 4:- To Recommend to the concerned body to solve problems and realize

Prospects following urban expansion

1. What was your level of satisfaction towards institutional capacity dealing with rehabilitation of displacement farmer?
 - a. Strongly satisfied
 - b. Just satisfied
 - c. Indifferent
 - d. dissatisfied
 - e. very much dissatisfied
 - f. extremely dissatisfied
 - g. other
2. If your answer to Q 1 is either dissatisfied or very much dissatisfied, did you apply you Disappointment?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
3. If your answer for Q2 is yes, to which institution did you apply?
 - a. Government institution
 - b. Community leaders'
 - c. Civil society organization
 - d. private organization
 - e. other
4. What role could the governmental institutions play in improving the life of the peripheral Farming community affected by urban expansion? (Capacity building, social organization and Strengthening the available institutions
5. Does displacement/dislocation scheme considered different aspects of social and economic Activities of the Peripheral farmers?
 - a. Areas that have social significance to the community:

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

 - c. Infrastructure accessibility and conduciveness of the selected site for the people and other Services:

Appendix II

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COLLEGE OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

PROGRAM OF MASTERS IN URBAN PLANNING

Interview Questions to the key informants

Appendix 2: An Interview guideline to kebele leaders, influential elders, displaced farm Households and municipality officials

Part I: - Background of Respondent

1. Address _____

Sub town (sefer) _____

kebele _____

2. Level of education _____

3. Your position in this organization _____

4. Year of services in this organization _____

Part II

Interviews about town expansion

5. Do you notice the phase and rate of urban expansion in Tulu Bolo town on peripheral farming
Communities?

6. What do you think the factors that contributed for the rapid expansion of these towns during
The last 13 years or more?

7. Is the town expansion rate going with planning?

8. What are the reason if your response is "no" for question number seven above?

9. Have the pre- settlers been made participant of planning and implementation programs?

10. What factors, do you believe, are causes for expansion?

11. What benefits and compensations have been given so far or promised to peripheral
Agricultural community whose livelihood is affected by urban expansion?

12. Do you believe the given or promised benefits compensations are fair enough to farmer while
Considering farmers' economic back ground, living cost and land productivity?

13. If your response is "no" for question number twelve above, what has so far been planned to
Improve the beneficiary ship of pre-farmers from the town expansion?

- 14.** Have the dislocated and dispossessed community been given any training, orientation and Institutional supports in such a way that they can easily sustain their livelihood in newly Changed urban way of life?
- 15.** As well known, land is a base up on which life and livelihood of agricultural community Families“ depend. Hence, if this base is affected, then the lives of all children, parents and Their well-being gets affected directly. As this is the case, therefore, land is equivalently the Means to assure the well-being and prevalence of fundamental rights of the citizens to life Do you believe that urbanization has taken place in Surrounding Tulu Bolo Town areas, they Are; Kata insilale, Soyyoma genji, batu ciracha and Dhaka gudda?
- 16.** As a government institution, what is your organization’s role to internalize negative Externalities of urbanization on those peri-urban community livelihoods?
- 17.** What were the government policy responses to mitigate the problem related to displacement Of house hold from their land?

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PROGRAM OF MASTERS IN URBAN PLANNING (M.Sc)

Questions for the Focus Group Discussion

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