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**COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVOIRAL STUDIES**

**DIPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICS**

**URBAN LAND USE CONFLICT ON PERI-URBAN COMMUNITIES:**

**THE CASE OF BORDODE TOWN, WEST HARARGHE ZONE, ORS**

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**AUGUST 2020**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

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**BY, HENOK DABA**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL  
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**August 2020  
ADIS ABABA ETHIOPIA**

## **Declaration**

The thesis entitled “Urban Land use Conflict on the Peri-Urban Communities: The Case of Bordode Town, west Hararghe Zone, ORS” is my original work and has not been presented for a degree, diploma, and fellowship in any other university and that all the sources of materials used for the thesis have been dully acknowledged.

Declared by: Henok Daba

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Certification**

I certify that the thesis entitled “Urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities; The case of Bordode town, west Hararghe zone, ORS” is a legal work carried out by the researcher under my guidance and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of masters, in Civics and Ethical studies through the department of Civics and Ethical studies done by Henok Daba Moti.

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Urban land use Conflict on Peri-urban communities: The Case of Bordode town, West Hararghe  
Zone, ORS

By: Henok Daba

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## **Acronyms**

CSA: Central Statistical Authority

EPRDF: Ethiopia People's Revolutionary Democratic Front

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

LAM: Land Administration and Management

NCR: National Census Report

ORS: Oromia Regional States

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## **Abstract**

*This study aimed to investigate urban land use conflict on peri-urban communities. This study has employed descriptive and explanatory research design; the study applied both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The study took 180 total sample sizes from the 900 total populations in the study area through stratified sampling and purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected using closed and open-ended questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions while secondary data was from documented sources. The quantitative data were analyzed by employing the computer software known as IBM SPSS version 20. The descriptive statistical methods such as frequency and percentage used. The data obtained through interview and focus group discussion were analyzed qualitatively in explanation forms. The result of the study indicated that many farmers were displaced without fair compensation, large farmlands were also taken for various infrastructures, conflict was takes place between the town municipal and peri-urban communities and the farmers are sold their land by fear of the expansion of the town and they were socially, economically, politically and environmentally challenged. There were also dislocation and conflict between the municipality and peri-urban farmers. This led them to migration, unemployment, poverty and as well, as conflict with the municipality. Therefore, municipality office should minimize this dislocation and conflict. Fair, equitable, and legal justice compensation have been realized by municipals through build its capital capacity to compensate the displaced farmers. The government should make profound discussion with peri-urban communities and ensure good governance, urban land management policy, discuss with them through public conference in the area to alleviate their problems. The government should stopped illegal settlements and selling of farmland in peri-urban area by farmers and it is better to give awareness for non-displaced farmers before displaced and after displaced to make them having well image for urban expansion and for psychological make up*

**Key Terms:** *Urban land use conflict, Expansion of urban, peri-urban farming communities, displacement, compensation*

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Conflict is as old as human kind. It is inherent and a salient feature of the human society. In addition, conflict is a worldwide truth that knocks at the doors of every nations of the world (Jalali and Lipset, 1992). It is a disagreement between two or more parties (groups) aspiring towards incompatible or competitive means or ends (Miller, 2005). In addition, Conflict is a Situation in which two or more parties try hard to acquire the same scarce resources at the same time (Mikael and Swanstrom, 2005).

Peri-urban area is where there is a rising demand for land for non-agricultural or urban land uses. It is increasingly evident that peri-urban areas are becoming places where a lot of changes and activities takes places due to rapid urbanization and population growth (Wehrmann, 2008, Cotula and Neve, 2007). Land use conflicts are processes where differences of interest escalate into to disputes that characterized with strategic behavior of the parties involved. As a result different desires of different actors, such as inhabitants, institutions and organizations, related to land use may cause interest disputes that are prerequisites to land use conflicts. These processes consist of differing interest and valuations directed to land resources, actions that intended to hinder the activity of other parties that possible grid locking of the conflict (Peltonen&Villanen 2004).

In today's world, the expansion of urban land use conflict is a common phenomenon in both developed and developing countries. Therefore, As Sarzin et al (2012) states that, urban land expansion is one cause of conflicts over the entire world thereby impairing the peri-urban communities. As Cohen (2005), state that, many African countries cities and Towns are rapidly, expanded to their peripheral area and engulfing former villages and farmlands via transforming them into urban development and expansion. The unprecedented growth of the urban population in Africa and developing countries of the world is causing an exceptionally rapid increase in the demand for urban land use for several things. For this reason, the increasing the demand for urban land use therefore tends to be meet primarily by converting peri-urban agricultural land areas to the periphery of existing built-up areas (UN-Habitat, 2010, Toulmin, 2006).

The major reasons for rising the level of expansion of urbanization in the content is rural-urban population migration, geographical expansion of urban areas through invasion and transformation and re-classification of rural village into small urban settlements. In line to the above concept in Africa, countries the number of population is increasing from time to time in urban and this phenomenon create conflict on the urban land use. Hence, this horizontal expansion of urban land use on the peri-urban communities create dislocation and displacement from the peri-urban area (Jongkroy, 2009)

The same to other sub-Saharan Africa, the expansion of urbanization in Ethiopia is occurring at a more rapid rate and the competition for land between agricultural and non-agricultural areas is becoming intense. In other word, urban areas in Ethiopia has been growing very fast which has led to ever increasing demand of land from peri-urban areas for housing and other non-agricultural activities(UN-Habitat,2010).

As to Berhanu (2005), the main cause of the expansion of urban land use conflict in Ethiopia is resulted due to rural-urban migration, rapid population increase, high urban land demand and changing of socio-economic pattern. In addition, in Ethiopia the emerging and growing pattern for the expansion of urban land to the peri-urban is still high (Solomon, 2006).

As Tegegne (2002) states, in Ethiopia, urban growth and expansion of its cities and Towns to the peri-urban area is not exceptional from other African countries. In country, due to the expansion of urbanization and modernization the demand and interest of the urban land has been highly increased from time to time all over the country that resulted conflict on the peri-urban land to use between town municipality and peri-urban communities. The same is true for Oromia Reginal state, west Hararghe Zone and Gumbi Bordode woreda particularly Bordode town at the study area. Therefore, this ongoing process of the expansion of urban land to the peri-urban communities is becoming serious problem in which residents forced to leave their land and property that results tension of conflict in the mind of the owners. Hence, the researcher to investigate the causes and challenges of the expansion of urban land use conflict and try to show on how to minimize or to solve such problems.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

The expansion of urban land is the process of urban development and growth to the peri-urban communities. This expansion caused due to rural-urban migration, natural increase of population number, high demand of land for different building purpose and urban land scarcity, ineffective provision of land administration and informal settlement. As Nebiyu (2000) explained it, many countries of the world experience, the expansion of urban land use conflict is international phenomenon. This process manifested in the loss of dwellings, assets and the uprooting from an existing pattern of living which causes further impoverishment of the neighborhoods as well as the peri-urban communities.

Ethiopia is one of the countries under urbanization by the African standard which is widely its peoples are depending on agricultural economic activities. However, the rural communities believe that life is comfortable in the town and full of facilities, better job-opportunities, different recreation area and the need to modernization, which is directly increases urban land demand and finally resulted in the expansion of urban land use conflict between town municipality, Land administrative and management agency and landowners. This situation has adverse impacts on the displaced groups on one hand and peri-urban communities on others. (Berhe2006).

Oromia regional state, West Hararghe Zone and Gumbi Bordode town is also not an exception from the above-mentioned phenomenon. Because, Bordode was now the capital city of Gumbi Bordode woreda starting from 2009 E.C. in this town there is highly land demands. For instance, the land needed to build house for live in, rents and for other business center by different individuals and the farmers need the land for their farms, houses and other activities. In other hand, the government also needs the land for the expansion of urban to build many different public service centers, to give it for residents to build house and for different non-governmental institutions like churches, mosques and others. However, the farmers living around this town do not want to leave their land for government or town municipality. Because, the displaced farmers are not happy with their living condition since they are not able to satisfy their selves and their families with payment from town municipality and the government did not make thm shareholder. Therefore, the non-displaced farmers fear this improper payment for their land

compensation from town municipality. For this reason, they prefer to sell to individuals for the need of better payment that may results to the illegal expansion urban land use.

These all conditions lead to create disagreements between town municipality and peri-urban communities. Therefore, the researcher observed that within the increase expansion of town from time to time and directly enforcing the farmer's farmland to expand that may result for the many problems on communities around study area. As a result, if this condition continues in the same rate, peace and stability, socio-economic, environmental, and political condition of the communities in this area will be under question. This is a reason for why the researcher inforced to conduct this research to investigate urban land use conflict.

With regard to the research gap, the researcher observed that, there had been relative researches has done in the world and in Ethiopia. Like the Relationship between urban land conflicts and inequity: The case of Nairobi in Kenya by Luke Mitai Obala(2011), Urban expansion and loss of agricultural land in Osogbo Osun State Nigeria using multi-temporal imageries by Fatusin A.F.Oladehinde. G.J. &Ojo, V (2007) and Urban Expansion and the livelihood of the peri-urban agricultural community: The case of Addis Ababa by Feyera Abdissa (2005).

However, what distinguish the researcher's research from the others' is that no any other research was conducted on the urban land use conflict on peri-urban communities at the study area with this specific title and place. Therefore, the gap is the title by itself and the place on which the study is conducting since there is no other researcher has conducted any research before on this title in this specific area. Thus, the researcher was initiated to conduct this study on the selected title and study area to investigate urban land use conflict on peri-urban. This was to examine the main causes of this conflict, to assess the negative impacts of the conflict, to investigate the way a government bodies to resolve conflict and to identify the mechanisms that the government and other actors employed to manage this urban land use conflict on peri-urban community of study area. Finally, by identifying all problems that the displaced farmers faced and then, tried to show the possible direction that can support to de-escalate the challenges of the expansion of urban land use conflict.

### **1.3. Research questions**

- ❖ What are the major/root causes of urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities of around Bordode town?
- ❖ How are the negative impacts of urban land use conflicts on Bordode town's peri-urban communities?
- ❖ How does government body manage the urban land use conflict to the peri-urban communities of around bordode town?
- ❖ What other actors to manage urban land use conflict on per-urban communities of around bordode town?

### **1.4. Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.4.1. General Objective**

The general objective of this study was to investigate urban land use conflict on peri-urban communities.

#### **1.4.2. Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of this study were:

- ❖ To examines the main causes of urban land use conflict on peri-urban communities around Bordode town.
- ❖ To assess the negative impacts of urban land use conflicts on Bordode town's peri-urban communities.
- ❖ To investigate the way a government bodies to resolve urban land use conflict in the study area.
- ❖ To identify the mechanisms that other actors employ to manage these kind of conflict.

### **1.5 Significance of the study**

This research was conducted to investigate the urban land use conflict on peri-urban community of the study area. Besides this, the finding of this research could contribute to the following important points. Firstly, it may serve as a feedback to the Bordode town Municipality including Land administration and management of Bordode town. Secondly, it can also helps as reference

material for other similar or related studies. Therefore, this study expected to play important role in the study area and motivate future researcher as well as it can help as input for urban land planner for sustainable development that do not threaten peri-urban community. Furthermore, the study could give constructive inputs for the expansion of urban land planning experts and urban land managers to evaluate urban land development programs.

## **1.6. Scope of the Study**

The scope of this study confined on the peri-urban communities in Bordode town, West Hararghe Zone, and Oromia Regional State on the title of the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban community. Hence, the research limited to investigate urban land use conflict on peri-urban communities near to Bordode town.

With respect to geographical location, the study intended to consider Bordode town, which bounded by three kebeles such as Goda calle, Buri arba and kella. However, the study focused on Goda calle and Kella kebeles because, these kebeles are bounded the Bordode town in different direction and they have comfortable topography and moderate weather condition for the expansion of this town. Furthermore, the peri-urban farmers near to the Bordode town selected.

## **1.7. Limitation of the study**

As any research may faces some limitations throughout the life of the study. Similarly, this study will also may has its own limitations while conducting it. Some of them may be:

- ❖ Secondary data source of how the urban land use conflict can be solved, fair compensation was provided to the displacement, and how and where town will be expanded may not properly recorded by the Municipality office. Therefore, the researcher was challenged to analyze secondary data sources.
- ❖ Some respondents who interviewed may be unwilling to give relevant information in their office and survey study due to lack of transparency.
- ❖ Due to failure of some respondents to answer the given questions properly and absence when they was called for focus group discussion.

- ❖ Due to large geographically land settlement and two kebeles was selected the researcher was challenged and faced more difficulty to collect the real information from the respondents particularly from the displaced farmers.

### **1.8. Organization of the Study**

This study organized into five chapters. The first chapter introduces the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, the scope/ delimitation of the study, and limitations of the study. Chapter two deals with review of related literature where the main causes of the expansion of urban land use conflict, its challenges and negative effect of expansion of urban land conflict were discussed. The third chapter describes the methodology of the research, like determination of the research design, the sample size and techniques, instruments of data collection and finally, how the collected data analyzed and interpreted. Chapter four deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data collected from the respondents and documented materials. The final chapter presents summary, conclusion and recommendation for the problems and challenges.

### **1.9. Operational definition of related terms**

*Conflict*:-disagreement of individuals, groups and country's due to mismatch of interest, ideology and perception (paul wehr 2002).

*Land use conflict*: disagreement of individuals or groups to use land for different purpose.

*Expansion of urban land*:-is the expansion of cities and towns into peri-urban land.

*Peri*:- around or near(wisnu, 2012)

*Peri-urban area*:- where there is high demand land use for non-agriculture or horizontal expansion of cities and towns(wisnu2012)

*Displaced framers*:- refers to those who are displaced from their farmlands in the peri-urban area due to the outward urban expansion (clark,1985)

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1. Theories of the urban land use conflict

The expansion of urban land use conflict in the peri-urban could be “generative” or “parasitic”. In this sense, it is probable that in most developed countries, it is generative in that it stimulates economic growth and create “surplus” in the wider urban area or region, while, in developing countries it was parasitic in their development (i.e. surplus were extracted from surrounding regions) but it is now becoming largely generative (Paul et al., 2000).

In the developing countries, four theories are concerned about the expansion of urban land use conflict. Namely, land management, colonial legacy, inadequate economy and demand and supply imbalance. The land management school of thought believes that, inefficiency of urban authorities, along with poor land management practices and inadequate urban planning schemes, cause the expansion of urban land conflict in the peri-urban area (Fekade, 2000).

According to Jacopsen et al, (2002) definition the theory of demand and supply imbalance is the emergence and growth of the expansion of urban land conflict related to the imbalance between the demand and supply of urban land services and infrastructures. This can explores the sustainability and persistence of the expansion of urban land conflict. To this viewpoint, the researcher take in to accounts the theory of modernization, dependency, demand and supply imbalance as well as land management related theories because these theories support the problem under study. Here, the rationality to take these theories than the others mentioned above is that the problem under the study is strongly correlated with these theories.

#### 2.2. The main Causes of the expansion of urban land use conflict

According to Tagegne (2002), the two most important actors are leading to the expansion of urban land conflict. These are in-migration (both rural-urban migration and urban-urban migration) and natural growth of number of population. Here, as to Farber, et al. (2006) internationally speaking, the expansion of urban land conflict is the expansion of urban land to peri-urban lands that are invaluable towards agricultural and crop production and impinging on

the health and resilience of socio-ecological systems. These land use changes may produce current benefits by eliminating future options for ecosystem of goods and services.

In all developing countries including African countries, the expansion of urban land conflict to the peri-urban communities, were due to evictions, demolitions and state expropriation that generate dispute and this underlying issue create conflict between occupiers, owners of land and government agencies over the recognition of property rights. This is linked to the disjuncture between different land regimes system, which can be formal or informal statutory or customary and actors' understandings of the institutions governing them. Indeed, informal land delivery system may have greater social acceptance than formal systems in peri-urban areas, but formal delivery leading to complex relations between the government and landowners (Rakodi, 2006; McAuslan, 2003).

In Ethiopia there are several factors contributing for the expansion of urban land conflict of which: higher natural population growth, informal settlement, high demand for urban land, ineffective land administration and governance system, increasing of rural -urban migration and out ward urban growth and development. This in turn challenges Urban Administration in providing adequate basic services and enhancing urban economic development (Dereje, 2000).

### **2.2.1. The Causes of urban land use conflict to its peri-urban communities**

The major causes of the expansion of urban land conflict in the peri-urban area are due to natural increase of population and rural-urban migrations. Not only this but also the expansion is highly accelerated by the demand to free access to investment, transformation of infrastructure and social services such as health care, Education, Transportation and Road that are combined with high population growth which in turn speedup the expansion of urban land conflict on peri-urban communities (Adem and Mezgebe ,2006)

### **2.2.2. Rural-urban migration as cause for the expansion of urban land use conflict**

According to Tacoli (2003) explanation, the rural-urban migration to towns and Cities is the major cause for expansion of urban land to the peri-urban that leads to the urban land use

conflict. Because, the town known as the place of modernity, full of different services, job opportunities and technological advancement. Therefore, it becomes one of the major causes for the rapid growth of urban population in many countries especially, in developing countries that resulted for the expansion of urban land to the peri-urban communities land open the way for urban land use conflict in the area.

### **2.2.3. Informal settlements as cause for the expansion of urban land use conflict**

As to Asmamaw (2010), revealed that informal settlement is the main cause for the expansion of urban land use conflict. This is due to weak urban land administration and planning system. When the system fails to meet the expansion of urban land to the per-urban communities without justifiable compensation, it can directly lead to conflict. In line to the above view, the major causes that lead to the expansion of urban land conflict are related to an alarming increment of urban population, weak urban land management system, high land demand followed by urban land scarcity, rural and urban population migration to the urban center. Therefore, those phenomenon leads to conflict in the peri-urban area.

### **2.3. The expansion of urban land use conflict in Ethiopia**

The expansion of urban land is often associated with economies of agglomeration and cities, which are essential to development since they are centers of production, employment and innovation. In a number of countries, urban centers containing only one-third of the total population generate up to 60% of the national output. In developing countries, cities contribute significantly to economic growth, which its importance is rapidly increasing and the future economic growth will become dependent upon the ability of the expansion of urban centers to perform crucial service and production functions (Hardoy et al., 2000).

### **2.4. Expansion of urban land policy and strategies in Ethiopia**

Ethiopia, irrespective of its long history of the expansion of urban land development, has no comprehensive national expansion of urban land policy or strategy to date. Nonetheless, the country has been experiencing various policy measures that have profoundly influenced the course of development of the national expansion of urban land sector, at least as of the first

few decades of the 20th century that are briefly discussed below. During the greater part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, decisions regarding expansion of urban land use were largely based on local needs and abilities, though in some cases reference were made not clearly and inadequately documented with out zoning orders. It is also important to note that for a number of the country's large towns, decisions regarding the development of urban land and infrastructure were, to some extent, supported by master plans (UN-habitat, 2003)

## **2.5. Post-1974 the expansion of urban land Policies and Programs in Ethiopia**

In Ethiopia, the question of the expansion of urban land was sensitive issues next to the 1974 revolution. After a year strong influence of the wide popular revolutionary with the slogan of “land to the tiller”, was reacted in the country but at that time the Derg policy and program was issued a proclamation that nationalized all rural land. In July 1975, Proclamation No. 47 was about nationalized the urban land and rental dwellings in Ethiopia. This proclamation was followed by a series of others, along with legal notices regarding urban land development. The derg was notorious for its rapid of different proclamations and legal notices involving various aspects of urban and rural life of the people.

In May1991, Ethiopia people's Revolutionary democratic front (EPRDF) party came to power with the policy and program to improve the national economy and urban land, which was in poor condition due to civil war, misguided social and economic policies by Derg's for 17 years. After the Deg regime was overthrown, the state of FDRE government was adopted new urban land and other economic policies and programs. At a time, these policies did not seek directly to address urban land problems. Instead, it focused on the living conditions of urban population. However, regardless of objectives, these policies and programs had a profound impact on the expansion of urban land development in the country (UN-habitat, (2003)

## **2.6. Major impacts of urban land use conflict on peri –urban communities.**

Now a day, rapid expansion of urban land use conflict is currently taking place in most of developing countries in general and in countries with the lowest levels of economic development in particular. Consequently, dramatic expansion of urban land conflict over the past two or three decades has been concentrated in these countries, where the urban population has been

expanding at the rates that are twice as the observed rate in the rural areas. Additionally, the expansion of urban land conflict and the attendant's social and environmental changes it introduces remain to be a topic of popular debate and active policy formulation (World Bank, 2004).

Therefore, there is no specific theory to study the challenges of the expansion of urban land conflict on peri-urban communities in the urban neighbors. On the side, 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, displaced and human degradation in which the process involves winners and losers. In the opposite of the structural transformation theory, the dependency theory maintains that cities grow parasitically by exploiting and holding back their surrounding regions. Again, different scholars in the field of development studies have argued the challenges of the expansion of urban land conflict from different perspectives (ibid).

## **2.7. Negative impacts of the expansion of urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities**

The expansion of urban land use conflict has some negative effects to the peri-urban communities in different aspects especially, in relation to displacement of farmers from their farmland, lack of fair compensation to their taken land and degradation of valuable agricultural land. In addition, the non-displaced also affected in social and psychological aspects because, they are living in fearing for dislocation. 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 (Webster R.D, 2005).

### **2.7.1. Social impacts of expansion urban land use conflict**

The expansion of urban land conflict was/is resulted in displacement and separation of peri-urban communities in general and neighboring farmers in particular, that result in social makeup disorder. The displaced farmers enforced to leave their different social organizations that they involved in with their neighbor before they dislocated for their social life for the times of

happeness and sadness. Because of these, those farmers needed to start new life style with new neighbor communities (Carter, 1995).

### **2.7.2. Economic impacts of expansion of urban land use conflict.**

The displaced farmers affected economically indifferent ways.They do not provide enough compensation for their farmland and properties and they leave to farm large farmland that the activities they were familiar before,they faced different economic problems like, joblessness,poverity and dependency (Todaro, 1997).

### **2.8. Loss of farmland in peri-urban area**

In Ethiopia, land taking by regional governmental for the expansion of cities and towns is raising rapidly because urbanization leads to outward expansion of cities and results to change in land use and landscape where by the federal and regional agencies and the municipality are expropriating of agricultural land for public purposes. In addition, the federal law on rural land expropriation and compensation system have been crafted by the agencies that are taking land from the society are seem to disfavor the landowners (Solomon, 2006).

### **2.9. Challenges faced by government bodies in the resolution of urban land use conflict**

According to the UN-Habitat (2003) report a failure of implementation of policies, laws and urban land delivery systems, as well as national and urban land policies challenges government bodies. For instance, at the global level, policies that have weakened national governments without any countervailing central control appear to be leading to an unrestrained globalization that is accommodating greater inequality and marginalization.

#### **2.9.1. Informal settlements as one challenges faced by government bodies**

Informal settlements have several challenges towards both peri- urban communities and government. Because, the informal settled people create peri-urban land shortage on one hand. In other hand, the government unable to answer for public urban land questions which either directly or indirectly open the door to urban land conflict in the peri-urban area between the government at large and town municipality in particular on one side and peri-urban communities in another side (Molla,2009).

## **2.10. Urban Land Use Conflict Resolution Mechanisms**

In Ethiopia, urban land disputes are resolved in scattered different manner some disputes are resolved by court decision and some are resolved administratively. The existing mechanisms for addressing land related disputes provided by statutory and customary norms. In other word, the executive organ of government resolves some of urban land dispute while some of the dispute settled by the regular court. The committee or executive organ follows informal law and procedure based on politics. This type of dispute settlement may causes for abuses of power,that may affects the individual rights of property and it also against the principle of FDRE constitution Art.78/4 that take judicial powers away from the regular courts and do not follow legally prescribed procedures(Kibret,2019).

Conflicts resolved through different approaches according to the degree to which they emphasize. Different conflict resolution approaches suggest diverse mechanisms. Due to gaps in the governance structure or institutional failures, legal frameworks in decision-making process does not able to resolve the opposition and competition over public utility projects (Wehrmann B, (2005)

As Crane et al. (2009) have stated that politics of land use conflicts resolution approach ensure that, not all can be negotiated, but there will always be winner and loser. According to Magsi (2012), not all type of governance seemed to resolve the conflicts completely. However, the land use conflicts in developing countries may be resolved by adopting the strategy prior to determining causes and consequences of the decision for use of land, that means the relationship between actors involved in and realities of situations faced by ommunities might have a higher probability of success.

## **2.11. Conceptual frame work**

The expansion of urban land conflict discussed above in order to identify the main causes and challenges of the expansion of urban land conflict on the peri-urban communities and to demonstrate the relevance of this concept to the study, which was affecting the peri-urban communities in Bordode town, west Hararghe zone, Oromia regional state

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

The methodology part of the research clarifies that how the study systematically conducted and set to get information. This section consists of different sub-section. These are description of the stud area, research design, source of data and processes, target population of the study, sample techniques and procedure, sample size determination, technique of data collection, data analysis and interpretation and ethical consideration.

#### 3.1. Description of the study Area

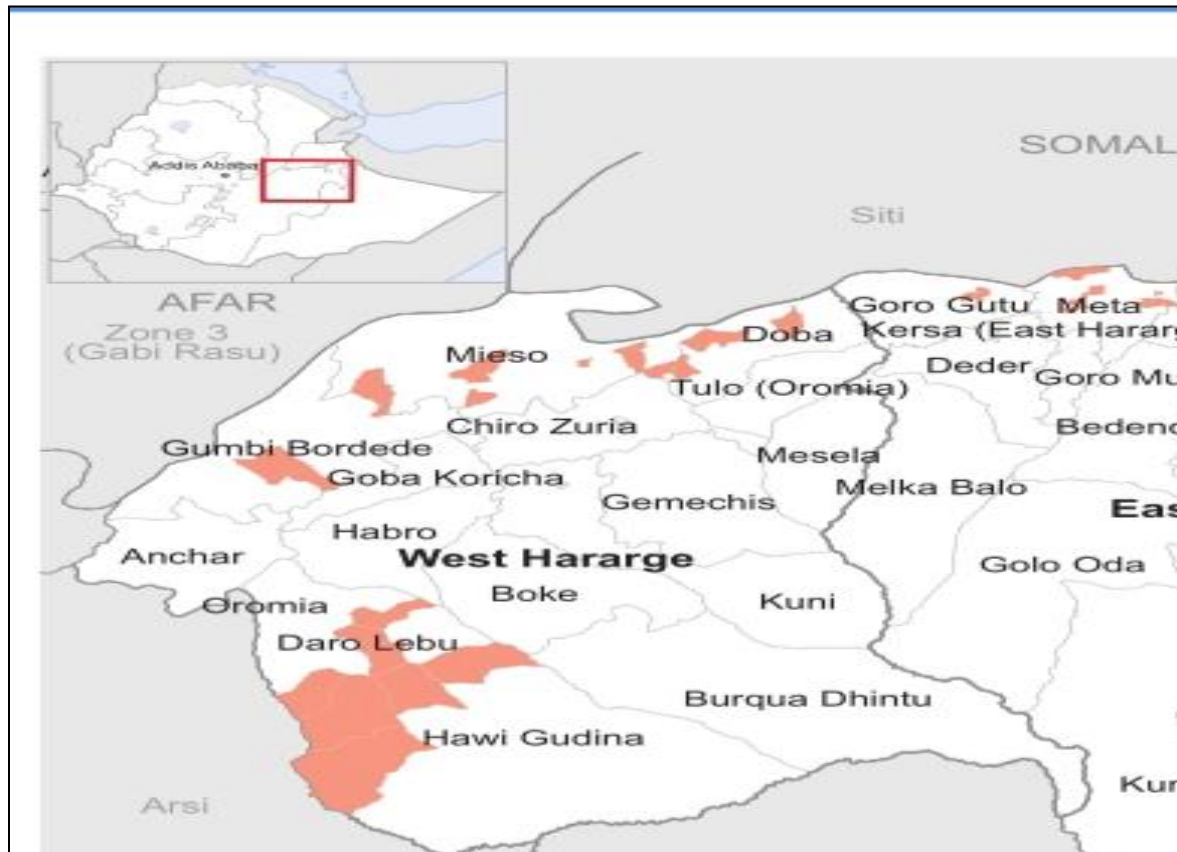


Figure. Map of study area

The study area is located in the Oromia Regional state, West Hararghe zone, Gumbi Bordede woreda. Bordode is the capital woreda's town of Gumbi bordode that found at the distance of 235 kilometers away from Addis Ababa and 78 kilometers from the zonal capital, Chiro. Gumbi

Bordode bordered by Afar regional state, in the north, Ancar Wereda and Guba Koricha in the south and mieso wereda in the East. Gumbi bordode was established as woreda in 2009 according to E.C and before that, it found under mieso woreda and formed as woreda by having 19 kebeles. From them 17 kebele are rural while the remaining two are an urban kebele. The total land area of the woreda estimated to be 50,673 hectares/507 squares kilometers and the total land area of the Bordode town is estimated to be 192.339 hectares (Woreda administration report 2009). The altitude of gombi bordode ranges from 1107 to 3100. Thus, the study conducted by focusing on the two peri-urban communities those lived in villages around Bordode town administration. These are Goda calle and kella kebeles. As woreda reported, the total population of Gumbi bordode Woreda was 85,691 in which 42,532 were men and 43,159 were women, and 8,462 or 9.9% of its population were urban dwellers while 77, 229 or 90.1% were rural dweller (woreda administration report, 2009). Related to woreda's infrastructure, Formal education and clinic have started in the woreda in 1954 and Electricity service provided in 1980, Telecommunication in 1990. Then bordode town was started neighbouring relation to those bordering and developing in all aspects than before it was under mieso woreda. The weather condition of gumbi bordode woreda is hot and the society of the woreda are engaged on agricultural and some are on Sami pastoralism.

### **3.2. Research Method**

In order to address these stated objectives, the researcher used both quantitative and qualitative research approaches. Using mixed method help to minimize the weakness of single method and to ensure the validity of gathered data. Again, employing mixed approach helps for the purpose of triangulation. Moreover, using combination of qualitative and quantitative approach helps for gathering extensive data from various sources from both numerical and textual data (Best and Kahn 2006).

The quantitatively organized research questionnaires for the respondents used to collect statistical or numerical data where as the qualitatively organized questionnaires, interview and discussion method applied to explain the existing of urban land use conflict in detail in peri-urban communities of Bordode town.

### **3.3. Research Designs**

The method of this research was both descriptive and explanatory research designs. The main reason the descriptive research design used is to describe situation, problem and living condition of the displaced and non-displaced farmers due to the expansion of urban land use to the peri-urban farmland. While the explanatory research design used to explain the negative impacts/effects of urban land use conflict on peri-urban communities of Bordode town. Hence, the researcher was selecting these designs to describe and explain the intended objective of the study.

### **3.4. Target population of the study**

The target population for this study was 900 and appropriate informants were peri-urban displaced farmers, non-displaced farmers, Bordode town municipality officials, land administration and management, court's officials and police's officials. The displaced (370) and non-displaced farmers (500), which totally account eight hundred seventy (870) respondents, were selected from two study sites that are from Goda calle and Kella kebele. This was because, of the people in the study areas (peri-urban communities are near to Bordode town) are primarily engaged in agricultural cultivation on one hand and utilizes the same land for urban settlement. Consequently, their livelihood is measured in terms of both urban settlement and farmlands agricultural production in which currently they were adversely affected by the expansion of urban land use conflict. The rest respondents were from Bordode town municipal officials, Land administration and management, woreda's court of office and police office, which totally account 30. This is because they were working with peri-urban communities and they know and follow the legal issues of urban land use and farmer's displacement processes and compensation systems.

### **3.5. Data sources of the Study**

In this research, the researcher used both the primary and secondary data sources.

*Primary sources:* These sources of data was collected by three principal sources of data, which were included open ended questionnaires, close-ended questionnaires and semi-structured interviews from the non-displaced farmers, displaced farmers, town municipality and land administrative and management, police office, court office and focus group discussions.

*Secondary sources:* The secondary source of data also collected from different sources. The data sources were such as, documents and various publications.

### **3.6. Sample Size and Sampling Techniques**

#### **3.6.1. Sample Size**

The researcher identified (20 %) of total sample size from 900 total population size of study area. That was the (115) and (50) respondents were respectively taken from displaced and non-displaced farmers of Goda Calle and Kella kebeles, that was totally (165) respondents from (870) the total population size of peri-urban communities. In addition, six (6) respondents taken from municipality office, (4) respondents were taken from land management administration (LAM), three (3) respondents from police office and two (2) court's office of Bordode town that was totally (15) respondents from thirty (30)-population size of Bordode town selected offices. Here, the total population for this study was (870) of displaced and non-displaced peri-urban communities and as well as (30) will be from town municipality, land administration and management, police office and court office. So, 180 respondents was selected for actual sample size from 900 total and targeted population of under the study area. Therefore, the size of participants for the questionnaire, interviews and focus groups were (180) sample sizes were selected.

#### **3.6.2. Sampling Techniques**

The 180 total sample sizes represented selected through stratified sampling method. Respondents taken from the total population of 900-targeted population of displaced farmers, non-displaced farmers and Municipality office and land administration management. Here, from two administrative kebeles units' that is from Goda calle and Kella (115) numbers samples of size respondents from displaced farmers and (50) numbers of samples size respondents. Because, the total targeted population from which a sample drawn does not constitute a homogeneous that is displaced and non-displaced. As a result, the researcher divides them in to displaced and non-displaced groups that are individually more homogeneous in their groups. Therefore, if a population from which a sample is to be drawn does not constitute a homogeneous group, stratified sampling technique applied in order to obtain the right representative sample and to get more precise information from both informant's groups.

Then after the number of sample, size was determined from both groups who were living in two kebeles site. These were Goda calle (35) displaced and (20), non-displaced that are total of (55),

respondants and from Kella (80) displaced and (30) non-displaced, that is total of (110), sample size of respondents. From two selected kebeles, which is one hundred fifteen (115) sample size of respondents from displaced farmers and fifty (50) sample size of respondents from non-displaced farmers, that is totally one hundred sixty five (165) sample size of respondents were selected proportionally via simple random sampling techniques from both groups of two selected kebeles. Because, simple random sampling techniques gives an equal and independent chances to being picked up and each item in the entire population have an equal chance of being included in the sample.

Finally, the remaining 15 respondents (6) from town municipality and (4) from land administrative management, (3) police office and (2) court office was selected proportionally by using purposive sampling method

Table 1: proportional distribution of sample size of the displaced and non-displaced farmers

<i>Targeted population</i>	<i>Total population from</i>			<i>Sample size from</i>		
	<i>Goda calle</i>	<i>Kella</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Goda calle</i>	<i>Kella</i>	<i>Total</i>
Displaced farmer	120	250	370	35	80	115
Non-displaced farmers	300	200	500	20	30	50
Total	420	450	870	55	110	165

Table 2: proportional distribution of sample size of the selected offices

<i>Targeted population</i>	<i>Total population</i>							<i>Sample size</i>				
	<i>LAM</i>	<i>Municipality office</i>	<i>Police office</i>	<i>Court</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>LAM</i>	<i>Municipality office</i>	<i>Police office</i>	<i>Court</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Number of population	10	8	8	4	30	6	4	3	2	15		

### **3.7. Instruments of data collection**

In order to acquire the relative real information, the researcher used different model of data collection tools. These data collection tools were both type of questionnaires (i.e. open ended and closed ended) and finally, interview as well as focus group discussion (FGDs) used as tool to collect primary sources of data and documents analysis applied to obtain secondary data sources in this study.

#### **3.7.1. Questionnaires**

To obtain the intended and actual information from the respondents' the closed-ended and open-ended questionnaires organized for 165 sample size respondents from both displaced and non-displaced farmers of two selected kebeles. These questionnaires organized based on the research questions to achieve the intended objectives of the study. These research questions were included the main causes, negative impacts, challenges faced by government bodies and mechanism the government bodies and other actors. Thus, closed ended and open-ended questionnaires were organized for (115) displaced farmers, (50) non-displaced farmers, that is totally 165 respondents. Therefore, close-ended questionnaires organized for the respondents based on their background, Education status, family size, marriage status, farmland sizes, job status, and the open-ended and close-ended questionnaires also developed for them based on the causes and challenges.

#### **3.7.2. Interview**

For the sake of in depth understanding, the researcher predetermined specified interviews questions for (8) respondents from the selected offices and (2) respondents from kebele's administration members, that is totally (10) respondents. Hence, the researcher conducted interview with purposively selected members from municipality officials, land administrative and management, police office, court office and kebele administrators.

#### **3.7.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**

To obtain the actual information for the intend specific objectives of the study, this discussion held twice with leaders of community elders, religious leaders and municipality selected for this discussion and the selection was carried out purposively based on their approaches. This means (3) respondents from each villages and 1 from municipality that, is totally (7) respondents of one groups.

#### **3.7.4 Document analysis**

As Lincoln and Guba (1986) defined, that document is “any written or recorded materials” but these materials are not prepared for the purpose of evolution the inquirer. These public recorded materials such as; country and district populations’ static report, countries offices record, constitution, newspaper, magazine, and woreda’s annual report is vital secondary data sources. Therefore, the researcher focused on different declarations on land, Gumbi Bordode woreda’s populations’ static report and annual regular duties reports used purposively. The researcher was attempting to analyze different relative sources of documents. Hence, this technique selected to provide supplementary information for the study.

#### **3.8. Data Analysis**

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis techniques were used. The qualitative data that collected from interview and focusing group discussion (qualitative) were converting into texts and analyzed by method of content analysis. The researcher will list key ideas, statements and attitudes from the discussion during interviews for each topic of discussion. The data organized in line with the research questions and objectives of the study. On the other hand, the quantitative data that collected from the house holds analyzed by using descriptive statistics using IBM SPSS-20 version software. The quantitative data analyzed and interpreted by using frequency, percentages and tables. Finally, the information from the qualitative and quantitative interpreted.

#### **3.9. Ethical consideration**

During data collection process, the researcher considered and applied ethical values by clarifying the purpose of *the research conducted on the title of the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities in Bordode town*. The respondents also informed that they have full right to agree or disagree to participate in the study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with respondents' profile; data presented, analyzed and interpreted that have collected through questionnaires from peri-urban communities who were displaced and non-displaced farmers. key informants who were interviewed from town municipal office, land administration and management office, police office, worada court's office and kebele's administration leaders, focus group discussion from head of different religions, leader of community elders and villages' administrators.

The data analyzed by IBM SPSS version 20 software applications. The data collected from respondents' carefully coded and checked consistency and inserted into the SPSS spreadsheet. Therefore, this chapter is going to discuss the results obtained from the questionnaire of respondents met through questionnaire, interview and FGD analysis by descriptive statistics.

#### 4.1. General Background of the Respondent

General background of the respondents selected by the researcher from the total targeted population to the sample size for the intended objective of this study on the title of the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities. Those were displaced farmers, non-displaced farmers, municipality and land administrative and management, police office, worada court office, kebele administrators, leader of religions were selected for this study.

From the 180 total sample size respondents, 123 male and 57 female sample size respondents were selected. Then, the open and closed ended questionnaires, interview and focus group discussion were distributed to each sample size respondents according to planned before. Therefore, the researcher got successful information by tolerating all challenges that faced him during distributing and collecting real evidence from all respondents without missed any selected respondents in the study area

#### 4.1.1. Composition of Respondents by sex

Table.4. 1.1 Composition of Respondents by sex

Respondents characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Male	123	68
Female	57	32
Total	180	100

**Source:** Field survey, June 2012 E.C

As table 4.1.1, shows as, from the total sampled size of respondents selected for this study 123 (68%) indicates that the male respondents and the rest 57 (32%) are female respondents. Therefore, as we can see from the table above, majority of the sample size respondents are males. The researcher can also illustrate about the total (180) sample size of respondents are composition of both male and female respondents. However, one can conclude that, the majority of participants were male respondents.

#### 4.1.2. Age related information

Table 4.1.2 Age related information

Age	18-24 year		25-31 year		32-38 year		39-45 year		46 &above		Total	
Frequency& Percentage	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%
	18	10	27	15	52	29	65	36	18	10	180	100

**Source:** Field survey, June 2012E.C

As we can see from table 4.1.2 above, about the 18(10%) respondents were revealed that their age was between 18-24 years, 27(15%) respondents were between 25-31 years old, 52(29%) respondents were also between 32-38 year and the rest 65(36%) and 18(10%) were found between 39-45 and 46 & above years old respectively. Therefore, the majority of sampled size respondents' age found between 39-45years in the area where this study has conducted. This implies that most of the researcher's respondents in the age side were adults.

### 4.1.3. Socio-demographic characteristic of the respondents

Table 4.1.3.Socio-demographic characteristic of the respondents (current residence, marital status and Education background

Socio-demographic of the respondents	characteristic of the respondents	frequency	Percentage
Current residence	Peri-urban	165	92
	Urban center	15	8
	Total	180	100
Marital status	Single	21	12
	Married	144	80
	Divorced	10	5
	Widowed	5	3
	Total	180	100
Education back ground	Illiterate	31	17
	Read and write	37	21
	Primary(1-8)	62	34
	Secondary (9-12)	14	8
	Certificate	6	3
	Diploma	16	9
	Degree	12	7
	MA/MSc and above	2	1
Total	180	100	

**Source:** Field survey, June 2012 E.C

Table 4.1.3, indicates that the socio-demographic characteristic of the sample size respondents. Related to residence, 165(92%) respondents were lived in peri-urban area and the remains that 15(8%) were lived in urban center. Here, large numbers (92%) of the residences were lived in the peri-urban of the study area. Regarding to the marital status of the sample size of respondents, 21(12%) were single, 144(80%) were the married, 10 (5%) were divorced and 5(3%) were widowed respondents. Therefore, the majority of the respondents of the sample size of marital status were married in the study area. From this point of view, most of the respondents were household leaders. On the other hand, the education background of the respondents 31(17%) were illiterate, 37(21%) can read and write only, 62(34%) were Primary (1-8), 14(8%) were Secondary (9-12), 6(3%) were certificate and 16(9%) were diploma, 12(7%) were degree and the rest 2(1%) were MA. This implies that, the majority of the respondents in the study area were not well educated. The researcher can conclude that, since most of respondents were not well

educated they might challenge how to survive their livelihood. Again the above table, also one can deduce that majority of the respondents were married.

#### 4.1.4. Households' family size

Table 4.1.4 households' family size

Respondents' / households' family size									
1-3 family size		4-7 family size		8-10 family size		11&above		Total	
Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%
71	39	95	53	12	7	2	1	180	100

**Source:** Field survey, June 2012 E.C

According to table 4.1.4, the sample size of the household's family respondents, 71(39%) respondents had 1 to 3 family members size, 95(53%) respondents had 4 to 7 family members sizes, 12(7%) respondents had 8 to10 family members size, 2 (1%) respondents had 11and above family members sizes. This implies that, the majority of the respondents in the study area had 4 to7 family members' sizes. From this, the researcher concluded that most of farmers in peri-urban areas had large family size and they mandate for survive of these large families size.

#### 4.1.5. Job Status of respondents

Table 4.1.5 Job Status of respondents

Job Status of respondents											
Self-employed		Government employed		Unemployed		Student		Others		Total	
Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%
126	70	15	8	25	14	14	8	-	-	180	100

**Source:** Field survey, June 2012E.C

As the table 4.1.5, shows about the job status of the sampled size respondents. 126(70%) respondents were self-employed, 15(8%) were government employed 25(14%) were unemployed, and the rest respondents 14(8%) were students. Therefore, from the total sample size respondents' majority of them were self-employed.

## 4.2. The main causes of the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities.

**Table 4.2.1. Responses on causes of the urban land use conflict on study area**

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

No	Questionnaires filled by displaced communities for 115 respondents	Rating Scales									
		5		4		3		2		1	
		Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%
1	The shortage of urban land in the center, were contributed for urban land use conflicts in the study area.	19	16	72	63	16	14	6	5	2	2
2	Lack of good governance was the main cause of urban land use conflict in the study area.	27	23	82	71	1	1	2	2	3	3
3	Ineffective of urban land administration was not contributed for urban land conflict.	1	1	2	2	10	9	15	13	87	75
	You believed the urban land use conflict of study area was because of recently establishment of Bordode	10	9	97	84	5	4	2	2	1	1

*Questionnaires filled by non-displaced communities for 50 respondents*

1	You believe that, urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities was because of shortage of urban land in the center, high flow of rural-urban migration and natural rise of population	15	30	27	54	2	4	4	8	2	4
2	Lack of good governance was the main cause of urban land use conflict in the study area.	17	34	21	42	5	10	4	8	3	6
3	Ineffective of urban lan administration was not contributed for urban land conflict.	3	6	4	8	2	4	23	46	18	36
4	You believed the urban land use conflict of study area was because of r establishment of Bordode town on small area.	19	38	27	54	2	4	1	2	1	2

**Source:** Field survey, June 2012E.C

Table 4.2.1 displays the view, of both displaced and non-displaced respondents towards causes of the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities. As the table indicates, the displaced respondents replied on the shortage of urban land in the center, high flow of rural-urban migration and naturally rise of population as of 72(63%) and 19(16%) agree and strongly agree on the issue. However, 6 (5%) and 2(2%) of displaced respondents responded disagree and strongly disagree on the same question. This implies that the majority of the respondents agreed on the above causes and strongly agreed respectively.

In line with the above, the 15(30%) and 27(54%) of non-displaced respondents responded strongly agree and agree on the issues that stated on the above table on the same issue. Whereas 4(8%) and 2(4%) of non-displaced respondents answered disagree and strongly disagree respectively on the issues. Every one can understand that the most non-displaced respondents replied strongly agree and agree respectively. Therefore, the researcher conclude that the shortage of urban land in the center, high flow of rural-urban migration and natural escalation of population were contributed for the causes of urban land use conflicts of the study area.

As table 4.2.1 indicates, about 27(23%) and 82(71%) of the displaced respondents replied strongly agree and agree respectively on lack of good governance. While, 2(2%) and 3 (3%) of the displaced respondents responded disagree and strongly disagree respectively on the same item. Similar to the above, this table also displays the response of non-displaced respondents on the issues of lack of good governance as 17(34%) and 21(42%) strongly agree and agree respectively. However, 4(8%) and 3(6%) of non-displaced respondents reacted disagree and strongly disagree respectively the question forwarded them. From the two groups we can understand that the majority of respondents were answered strongly agree and agree respectively. Based on the above, the researcher concluded that, one of the main causes for urban land use conflict in the study area was absence of good governance.

In addition to the above statement, both groups reflect similar responses on causes of urban land use conflict as indicated in table 4.2.1 Due to that, the displaced respondents about 87(75%) and 15(13%) responded as strongly disagree and disagree on the issues. Though, 1 (1%) and 2(2%) of displaced replied as agree and strongly agree respectively for the question forwarded to them. Again most of non-displaced respondents replied strongly disagree and disagree in the order given as 23(46%) and 18(36%). Whereas, 3(6 %) and 4(8%) of non-displaced respondents

responded on the side of strongly agree and agree respectively on an ineffective of urban land administration. The rest of respondents, 10(9%) of displaced and 2(4%) of non-displaced respondents were uncertain to decide on the issues. Everyone can understand that the majority of the respondents of both groups reflect similar responses that were strongly disagree and disagree respectively. Based on the above finding, it was possible to conclude that ineffective of urban land administration was also contributed for causes for urban land use conflict of the study area.

The table 4.2.1 Shows that about 97(84%) and 10(9%) of the displaced respondents are agree and strongly agree respectively on the establishment of Bordode town on small land area was caused for urban land use conflict of study area. However, the 2 (2%) and 1(1%) of displaced respondents responded on issues dis agree and strongly dis agree. In parallel to the above views 27(54%) and 19(38%) of non-displaced respondents replied as agree and strongly agree in the order given on the above statement. we can understand that most of the respondents have the same response. The researcher concluded that, the establishment of Bordode town on small land area caused for urban land use conflict of study area.

According to the data obtained from the interviewee informants of the Bordode town Municipality office, land administration and management office, police office, court office and kebeles' administrators shows that, different factors were contributed to the expansion of urban land use conflict in the peri-urban area. Which the principal were lack of access to land for settlement, informal settlement and proper position of the land segment.

In the same manner, focus group discussion was held with displaced and non-displaced they revealed that the main causes of the expansion of urban land conflict was due to the fact that the rural communities believe urban as the center of modernization as well as full of different facilities such as school, electricity, pure water, and health center. Hence, displaced farmers respondents were responded that they did not have awareness and other technical support and advisory services from Bordode town municipality and land administration management office. Therefore, these respondents concluded that absence of awareness and technical support leads them to poverty, unemployment, and dependence to their relatives.

#### **4.2.1. Lack of good governance as cause of the expansion of urban land use conflict.**

As the gathered data from the displaced respondents through the open ended questionnaires manifest, lack of good governance was one of the main cause for the expansion of urban land use conflict in the study area through exposing the communities into economic, political, social and environmental challenges, displacement, and poverty, dependence to the relatives, violence and instability. Additionally, they responded that the expansion of urban land conflict was resulted due to weak commitment and readiness of the municipal office leader, mal-administration, weak implementation of urban land rule and regulation were the primary among others.

Again, the gathered data from the interviewee through semi-structured questionnaires indicated that efficient and effective urban land management, openness, transparency, justice, and accountability, equitable and fair compensation have implemented to ensure urban land governance. By contrarily, they also point out as there were some problems during implementing urban land governance due to lack of commitment, initiation, poor and weak understanding of urban land policy among the municipality workers.

Finally, the collected data from the focus group respondents shows that due to no discussion with the peri-urban communities and lack of giving awareness to the peri-urban communities, it results to expose them to the displacement, conflict between farmers and municipality, poverty, dependence, and unemployment. Additionally, they responded that due to lack of good urban land governance in the peri-urban area, the peri-urban communities were challenged in different aspects. Not only this but also, they responded that the main cause to the reason for lack of good governance was weak commitment and readiness of the municipal leader, mal-administration, weak implementation of urban land rule and regulation as well as weak cooperation among concerned bodies were the major one. Here, the researcher concluded that the expansion of urban land use conflict can deescalate through having active commitment and strong cooperation, implementing properly urban land governance, rule and regulation of urban land policy and as well as plan.

### 4.3. Impacts of Urban Land Use Conflict on the Peri-Urban Communities

Table 4.3.1. Responses on negative impacts of urban Land use conflict

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

No	<i>Questionnaires filled by displaced communities for 115 respondents</i>	Rating Scales									
		5		4		3		2		1	
		Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%
5	You believed that you were negatively affected/ affected by urban land use conflicts in Social, economic, political, psychological and environmental aspects.	30	26	75	65	5	4	3	3	2	2
6	The town municipality and land administration management made legal compensation to you.	53	46	57	49	2	2	2	2	1	1
7	You were satisfied with the compensation given for you.	1	1	3	3	0	0	66	57	45	39
8	Adequate compensation was made for all your land and properties	6	5	10	9	1	1	61	53	37	32
9	The farmers were more disadvantages group of communities because of the expansion of urban land use conflict in study area.	45	39	64	56	1	1	4	3	1	1

#### *Questionnaires filled by non-displaced communities for 50 respondents*

5	You believed that the displaced farmers were negatively affected in social, economic, political, psychological and environmental aspects because of urban land use conflicts.	14	28	30	60	1	2	2	4	2	4
6	You believed that you are psychologically and politically more affecting by urban land use conflicts.	15	30	29	58	1	2	2	4	3	6
7	You expect enough legal compensation from municipality and land administration management when your farmland wanted by them.	7	14	3	6	2	4	18	36	20	40
8	You believed that adequate compensation has not given for displaced farmers.	20	40	15	30	2	4	6	12	6	12
9	Farmers were more disadvantages group of communities because of the expansion of urban land use conflict in study area.	15	30	30	60	1	2	2	4	3	6

Source field survey June 2012 E.C

As indicated in the table 4.3.1, on the negative impacts of urban land use conflicts in Social, economic, political, psychological and environmental aspects the 30(26%) of the displaced respondents replied strongly agree and 75(65%) of the respondents replied agree. While, the rest of respondents 3(3%) and 2(2%) of the displaced respondents replied disagree and strongly disagree respectively on the same issue that related with negative impacts of urban land use conflict in different aspects. Similarly 14(28%) and 30(60%) of the non-displaced respondents replied strongly agree and agree in the given order. Nevertheless, the 2 (4%) and 2 (4%) of non-displaced respondents responded disagree and strongly disagree respectively on the above issues in the above table. As every one can simply understood from the above statements majority of respondents reflect similar responses that is strongly agree and disagree respectively. The researcher concluded that because of urban land use conflicts, the displaced farmers were negatively affected in social, economic, political, psychological and environmental aspects.

In addition, to this the non-displaced respondents 53(46%) and 57(49%) were responded as strongly agree and agree on psychological and political impacts of urban land use conflict. However, the rest respondents replied disagree and strongly disagree that means 2(2%) and 1 (1%) respectively on issues. Most of this respondents responded strongly agree and agree. This implies that the non-displaced farmers and displaced were psychologically and politically more affected by urban land use conflicts.

Hence, from this discussion it concluded that the majority of respondents reflect as the legal compensation was provided for displaced farmers by municipality. In opposite side, the displaced respondents replied as the 45(39%) and 66(39%) respondents responded as strongly disagree and disagree respectively on the satisfaction of the compensation given for them. Whereas. The rest of respondents that means, the 1 (1) and 3(3%) of them replied agree and strongly agree on the issue. Here the researcher concluded that the displaced farmers were not satisfied with the compensation given for them.

In another way, the non-displaced respondents pointed out as it shown in the above table the 20(40%) and 18(36%) of them were responded strongly disagree and disagree respectively on the expectation of legal compensation. while 3 (6%) and 7(14%) of respondents reflect agree and strongly agree on the above issue. Therefore, since the most of respondents replied strongly

disagree and disagree, the researcher concluded that nondisplaced farmers were not expected enough compensation from municipality for their farm land.

Again displaced respondents reflect as the adequate compensation was not made for them for their land and properties since the 61(53) and 37(32%) of them responded disagree and strongly disagree. In parallel to this, non-displaced respondents also revealed the 20(40%) and 15(30%) of them were reported as strongly agree and agree on the compensation given for displaced farmers. However, 6(12%) and 6 (12%) of non-displaced replied disagree and strongly disagree respectively. The rest of respondents that means 2 (4%) decided neither agree nor disagree on the issues. Based on finding above we can conclude that, the adequate compensation has not given for displaced farmers.

The table 4.3.1 indicates as 45 (39%) and 64(56%) of displaced respondents revealed strongly agree and agree respectively on which group of communities are more disadvantages. whereas non-displaced respondents 15(30%) and 30(60%) responded also strongly agree and agree respectively the same issue. This shows that the most of respondents from both groups were have similar responses. From this, points of views researcher can decided the more disadvantages group of communities were farmers than others because, of the expansion of urban land use conflict in study area.

According to, the data gathered from the displaced farmer and non-displaced farmers via open ended indicated that, the peri-urban communities were faced several challenges such as social, economic, political, and environmental problems due to the expansion of urban land and urban land use conflict in the peri-urban area. Additionally, they were responded that, they also suffered by several psychological challenges such as loss of confidence in leading future life, moral destruction, fear of life in the environment.

The data collected from the focus group discussion indicate that due to weak urban land management and unfair compensation the displaced farmers were highly challenged socially, economically, environmentally, and politically in the area and as well as the non-displaced farmers were living in full of fearing for these problems. The researcher conclude that, both displaced and non-displaced farmers were socially, economically, politically, environmentally and as well as psychologically affected by this urban land use conflict and the life of displaced

farmers after dislocated are worse than the life before they displaced in different aspects. Therefore, the researcher concluded that the conflict happened in the study area was destructive for peri-urban community because it exposed farmers to poverty, unemployment and dependence.

#### **4.3.1 Social impacts of urban land use conflict on peri-community**

The data gathered from displaced respondents through open ended questionnaires indicated that due to imbalanced composition for their properties even which was not fairly paid for them and they felt dissatisfaction with their deed and rationality to rehabilitate them which in totally create a sense of loss of confidence on their service. They also point out through interview that the expansion of urban land use conflict was socially affected them in social discomfort due to enforcing them to leave /to separate from their former neighbor, weak interaction/relationship with current place community, in conflict with the town municipality, land administration and management offices and mandate to adopt new life style.

The data gathered from focus groups respondents revealed that due to imbalance compensation and for not properly paid due to weak relationship with municipality thus, displaced farmers have negatively affected socially in the area. Hence, the researcher concluded that based on the displaced farmers' respondents responses when the expansion of urban land use conflict extended to the peri-urban land the poor communities living in the peri-urban were highly challenged in the area.

#### **4.3.2 Economic impacts of urban land use conflict on peri-community**

With regard to the data gathered from the displaced respondents through questionnaires indicated that the displaced group communities due to the expansion of urban land use conflict in the peri-urban area were affected economically through inability to feed, cloth, education and health care to their family life. The displaced respondents were not only indicated this but also they were illustrated to the researcher other economic challenge like changing economic activities, less productive and unemployment. On the other hand, non-displaced respondents were point out about negative economic impact of urban land use conflict on peri-urban community that they were seen inability of displaced farmers to lead/survive their families.

According to information obtained from the key informants through interview were also indicates that their responses was not contradict with the above ideas of respondents. In addition to these, they state that due to the expansion of urban land conflict in the peri-urban area, sometimes economic impacts was created in the study area because of lack of saving culture or money management of displaced farmers for composition given to them. Consequently, the researcher observed that all responses that responded by the respondents through questionnaire, interview and focus group discussion that responses were almost nearly similar with the actual phenomena that exist on the ground. This means the displaced farmer from their original farmland with less compensation was highly exposed to economic poverty in that area. Finally, the result shows us, unplanned expansion of urban land creates conflict among the communities and the govern ental institution like municipality office and on the other side, it creates economic impacts on fearing of economic difficulty on non-displaced farmers.

#### **4.3.3 Political impacts of urban land use conflict on peri-community**

Here, the data was gathered from respondents stated that political instability from time to time in the area, suppress of communities right and unfair compensation, joblessness, public dissatisfaction on the government policy and improper implementation of different rule and regulation of the laws and creates the conflict between the government institution and communities. The policy of government also not considers them for a long time for their future and the respondents were interring to conflict within government.

The impacts of urban land use on the peri-urban also leads the society into conflict within government because the land that taken from them and they did not accept wat was good for them because of fear of government and they did not feal confert. Therefore, the researcher observed that there was political instability in the study area between the displaced and non-displaced farmers in one side and the town municipality in other side due to unjust compensation that provided for them and uninteresting of non-displaced farmers to leave their farm land for municipality.

#### **4.3.4 Environmental impacts of urban land use conflict on peri-community**

The data collected through interview and focus group discussion, from respondents indicates that, urban land use conflict creates negative environmental impacts on peri-urban community since it result for dislocation and enforced them to leave their former place and adopt new environment. In line to the above concept, the respondents also indicate that environmental challenge is a common phenomenon when there is urban expansion.

The respondents also point that the ecosystem of the environment were damaged and the degradation was take place and rising of natural resource consumption was takes place. This also leads the people to limit food production for theirs income and consumption, decline fresh air, decline resources access, rising prices for resources than before and they forced to problem and in many aspcts. Therefore, almost of respondents have on the same side on the issue due to the expansion of urban land use conflict in the peri-urban communities.

#### **4.3.5. Evaluation of the compensation that made to displaced farmers**

According to the gathered data from displaced respondents via the open ended questionnaires, the compensation that made to them was not fair due to lack of strong commitment and readiness to serve public interest since they prefer to give priority for their self-interest than the public interest. In addition, they responded that the provided compensation by the municipality was imbalanced with the farmland that they lost due to the expansion of urban land to the peri-urban community.

In line with above the data gathered from non-displaced respondents indicate that, they do not expected adequate composition even if their farm land will wanted by municipality for urban expansion, Because they believed that the composition provided for displaced farmers was inadequate and the displaced farmers were unsatisfied with it. Similarly, the focus groups respondents explained that the compensation that was made and the farm land they lost were not proportional because the farm land size, the number of family size and as well as their economic background did not taken in to consideration while compensation.

In another side, the data gathered from the interviewed respondents indicate that the compensation given to the displaced farmers as with their family size and amount of properties they lost from their original farmland and the payment given them as the budget standard of the municipality. However, in implementing rule and regulation and the way of providing composition may create gaps between displaced farmers and municipality. Here, the researcher can conclude that the municipality and land administration and management office did not obey their responsibilities to serve their communities that created the grievance between displaced farmers, non-displaced and municipality that initiated the sense of conflict in the study area.

#### 4.3.6. Hectares of land that taken from the displaced and owned by non-displaced around the town

Table 4.3.3. Numbers of hectares land that taken from the displaced and owned by non-displaced around the town

Land that taken from displaced			Land that owned by non-displaced around the town	
Number of hect.	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
below 1/2 hectare	-	-	-	-
1/2 hectare	27	23	12	24
1 hectare	78	68	15	30
2 hectare	9	8	19	38
3 hectare	1	1	4	8
4 hectar & above	-	-	-	-
Total	115	100	50	100

**Source:** Field survey, June 2012 E, C

Table 4.3.3, indicate that 27(23%) of the respondents were responded that 1/2 hectare was taken from their land, 78(68%) respondents were responded as one hectare was taken from them, 9(8%) respondents were responded as two hectare was taken from and the rest respondents were responded that 1 (1%) three hectare was taken them. From the data provided in the above table majority of the respondents responded that one hectare was taken from them due to the expansion of urban land in the peri-urban area. In sum, 101.5 hectares were taken from the displaced farmers in two kebeles of the study area.

In addition, table 4.3.3 indicate that the 12 (24%) of the respondents were responded that 1/2 hectare, 15(30%) one hectare, 19(38%) two hectare and 4 (8%) three hectare were owned by non-displaced respondents. As can understand from data provided in the above table majority of non-displaced farmers were owned more than one hectare. This implies that, most of farmers are going to be displaced from their farm land in soon time since the expansion of urban is continues increasing from time to time to the peri-urban communities.

#### 4.4. The main challenges faced by government bodies to resolve this conflict

**Table 4.4.1.Responses on challenges faced by government bodies in resolution of the conflict**

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

NO	<i>Questionnaires filled by displaced communities for 115 respondents</i>	Rating Scales									
		5		4		3		2		1	
		Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%
10	Uninterested of you with composition provided for you was contributed for the challenges faced by government bodies to resolve urban land use conflict in the study area.	14	12	96	83	2	2	2	2	1	1
11	The government bodies were challenged to resolve urban land use conflict in the study area because of lack of good cooperation among them.	36	31	67	58	8	7	1	1	3	3
12	You believed that informal settlement was not challenge government bodies in the resolution of urban land use conflict in the study area.	5	4	5	3	7	8	61	57	37	32
13	You believed that some corrupted official were contributed for the problem faced by government bodies in the resolution of this kinds of conflict.	19	17	88	76	5	4	2	2	1	1

<i>Questionnaires filled by non-displaced communities 50 respondents</i>											
10	Lack of your trust on municipality is <b>not</b> contributed for challenges that faced government bodies in resolution of urban land use conflict of study area.	2	4	5	10	3	6	25	50	15	30
11	Illegally selling of farmland by peri-urban community to individual for housing is problem that faced government bodies in the resolution urban land use conflict.	17	34	25	50	2	4	4	8	2	4
12	You believed that the problem of cooperation among government bodies is not challenge them in the resolution of urban land use conflicts.	8	16	4	8	4	8	19	38	15	30
13	Your un interested to leave your farmland for the expansion of urban even by composition was challenge government bodies in resolution of this conflict.	20	40	23	46	2	4	2	4	3	6

**Source:** Field survey, June 2012 E.C

As shown on the table 4.4.1 the 14(12%) and 96(83%) of displaced respondents replied strongly agree and agree respectively on not interested with compensation provided them. Whereas, 2(2%) and 1(1%) respondents replied disagree and strongly disagree respectively on the above issue. This indicates that most of displaced respondents argued strongly agree and agree respectively. Based on the above finding, it is possible to conclude that the majority of the respondents replied as the uninterested of displaced with compensation provided for them was contributed for the challenges faced by government bodies to resolve urban land use conflict in the study area.

In addition to the above the table also indicate the most of displaced respondents responded strongly agree and agree respectively that means 36(31%) and 67(58%) on the lack of good cooperation among government bodies. However, the 1(1%) and 3(3%) of displaced respondents responded disagree and strongly disagree respectively on the issue. This implies that, there was no good cooperation among government bodies that resulted for the problems challenged them in the resolution of urban land use conflict in the study area.

In other way, the table of 4.4.1 shows that the 37 (32%) and 61(57%) displaced respondents reported as they strongly disagree and disagree respectively on informal settlement. However, rest of them which means 5 (3%) and 5(4%) of the respondents replied agree and strongly agree respectively to the issue this informal settlement. This indicated that, the most of respondents responded strongly disagree and disagree respectively. Based on above finding, the researcher conclude that the informal settlement was one challenges faced by government bodies in the resolution of urban land use conflict in the study area.

As it stated in the above table, the 17(19%) and 88(76%) of displaced respondents replied strongly agree and agree respectively on challenge of corrupted official. But,2 (2%) and 1(1%) of displaced respondents were responded disagree and strongly disagree on the issues corruption stated above. The rest of respondent that means the 5(4%) did not decided on this question. From the above, one can understand that the majority of displaced respondents were strongly agreed and agree respectively. This implies that, the existence of some corrupted official in the government bodies contributed for the problem faced by them in the resolution of urban land use conflict of study the area.

In parallel with the above, the responses of non-displaced respondents as the 15(30%) and 25(50%) responded strongly disagree and disagree respectively on the Lack of their trust on municipality. Whereas, 5(10%) and 2(4%) of non-displaced respondents replied agree and strongly agree respectively the statement. The rest means 3(6%) of respondents were could not decided on the question related with the trust of non-displaced farmers on municipality. From the above statements we can understand that, majority of percentages of responses were strongly disagree and disagree respectively. Therefore, the researcher conclude that lack of trust on municipality contributed for challenges that faced government bodies in resolution of urban land use conflict of study area.

The table above again contain with the responses of non-displaced respondents on the issues of illegal selling of farmland as the 17(34%) and 25(50%) of respondents answered strongly agreed and agreed respectively. However, 4(8%) and 2(4%) of the non-displaced replied disagree and strongly disagree about the issues of the above. This implies that the most of respondents responded respectively strongly agreed and agreed on the issues. Based on the respondents' responses the researcher concluded that illegally selling of farmland by peri-urban community to

individual for housing was as one problem that faced government bodies in the resolution urban land use conflict.

On the other hand, the 15(30%) and 19(38%) of non-displaced respondents reacted that strongly disagree and disagree on the cooperation among government bodies. Nevertheless, the 4 (8%) and 8(16%) of non-displaced respondents answered agree and strongly agree respectively on the above issues. The rest of respondents that means, 4(8%) were not decide to reflect on the question here. As one can understood, most of the respondents revealed strongly disagree and disagree. This implies that, there was no well cooperation among government bodies. This was challenged them in the resolution of urban land use conflicts.

Finally, the table 4.4.1 again shows, the response of non-displaced respondents on the uninterested of non-displaced farmers to leave their farmland as 20(40%) and 23(46%) respondents were replied strongly agree and agree respectively. Whereas, the rest of respondents responded on the issues as the 2 (4%) and 3(6%) disagree and strongly disagree to the issue stated above. The researcher concluded that since respondents responded strongly agree and agree respectively, the un interested to leave their farm land by displaced farmer for the expansion of urban was one of the challenge that faced by government bodies in resolution of this conflict.

In line to above, the responses gathered from interview shows that illegal building of houses, financial shortage, lack of good cooperation among government bodies, came and go of municipality and land administration and management within very short time were challenges faced by government bodies in the resolution of this urban land use conflict in the study area. Interviewees responded as illegal building houses that was because of selling of many farmlands by peri-urban farmers for housing, it become as one of challenges for government bodies to stop it or to recognized it as legal urban plan.

In addition to this, they also pointed out as the shortage of finance to provide enough compensation and making the peri-urban land under urban land by municipality and land admistration management were also contribute for the problem faced by government bodies to resolve this conflict. Similar to the above interviewee again also indicate that, weak cooperation or lack of the same commitment of government bodies on the issue and changing officials

repeatedly were obstacles of governments' bodies in resolution of urban land use conflict the study area.

#### 4.4.1. Informal settlement as Challenges to the peri-urban communities

As the data gathered from the respondents via interview and focus group discussion manifests, informal settlement was one of the challenges of government bodies. Because, they replied that when many settlers through informal residence occupy the urban land, the opportunity to possess access to land get decreased that directly increases the demand to the peri-urban land. Here, as a result, to respond the urban land demand of the communities, the municipality plan upon the peri-urban farm land and act to provide the peri-urban land to ensure the expansion of urban land via compensation. According to the response of the respondents, because the municipality did not make adequate and proportional compensation to their farmland, these conditions directly open conflict between municipality and the displaced farmers. Hence, the researcher concluded based on above finding as illegal houses construction, shortage of finance, lack of good cooperation among government bodies and informal settlements were challenges faced by government bodies in the resolutions of the study area.

#### 4.5. Mechanisms that used to minimize/ manage urban land use conflict.

**Table 4.5.1 Responses on mechanisms that used to minimize urban land use conflict.**

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

NO	<i>Questionnaires filled by displaced communities for 115 respondents</i>	Rating Scales									
		5		4		3		2		1	
		Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%
14	There were the mechanisms that have taken by the government bodies and other actors to resolve this urban land use conflict.	39	34	67	58	5	4	3	3	1	1
15	Government bodies and other actors were used legal than traditional conflict resolution to resolve this urban land use conflict.	33	29	72	62	6	5	2	2	2	2
16	You were satisfied with role of town municipality, land administrative management, police office, woreda's court and Kebeles leaders regards to providing and implementing of the urban land policy.	1	1	1	1	0	0	90	78	23	20
17	Government bodies and other actors used mechanisms of cooperatively working together to resolve this urban land use conflict.	1	1	5	4	3	3	56	49	50	43

<i>Questionnaires filled by non-displaced communities for 50 respondents</i>											
14	There were mechanisms that have taken by the government bodies and other actors to resolve this urban land use conflict.	18	36	27	54	1	2	2	4	2	4
15	Struggle of town municipality office, lan administrative management, police office, and woreda's court and Kebeles to deescalate this urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities of the study area was very high.	7	14	4	8	4	8	18	36	17	34
16	Governmental rules that related to expansions of urban land were able to protect the expansion of urban land use conflict.	4	8	9	18	2	4	19	38	16	32
17	Town municipality,land administration management and other leaders are actively working together to deescalate the expansion of urban land use conflict in peri-urban of these study area	4	8	4	8	4	8	15	30	23	46

**Source:** Field survey, June 2012 E.C

As the table above indicates about on the existence of urban land use conflict resolution mechanisms the 39(34%) and 67(58%) of displaced respondents responded strongly agreed and agree respectively. However, 3(3%) and 1(1%) of displaced respondents answered disagree and strongly disagree for the statement. The rest of the respondents, about 5 (4%) did not decide for the forwarded question. This shows that the majority of displaced respondents were strongly agreed and agreed respectively on the issue.

In line to above, 18(36%) and 27(54%) non-displaced respondents responded strongly agreed and agree respectively on existence of urban land use conflict resolution used by government bodies. Never theless, 2(4%) and 2 (4%) non-displaced respondents responded disagree and strongly disagree respectively on the above statement. The rest of the respondents, about 1 (2%) did not decide for the question forwarded them. This indicated that the majority of non-displaced respondents answered strongly agreed and agreed respectively on the issue. The researcher concluded that, there were some mechanisms used by the government bodies and other actors to resolve urban land use conflict.

The table 4.5.1 also shows 33(29%) and 72(62%) displaced respondents responded strongly agreed and agreed respectively on the types of conflict resolution they used. But, 2(2%) and 2(2%) displaced respondents responded disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively and the rest of respondents, which means 6(5%) indicated as they did not have information for about the question forwarded to them. One can understand that the majority of displaced respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively. This implies that government bodies used legal means of resolution than the tradition. The researcher concluded that the displaced respondents blame the governments' bodies for why they used only legal mechanisms of conflict resolution.

In addition to this, the table 4.5.1 indicates the 23(20) and 90(78%) of displaced respondents were strongly disagree and disagree respectively on satisfaction of the role of government bodies and other actors in the de-escalation/resolution of urban land use conflict. However, the rest which means 1 (1%) and 1(1%) displaced respondents were agreed and strongly agreed respectively on the above statement. This indicated that the displaced respondents were not satisfied with the role of government and other actors in the resolution of this conflict.

As the above table indicates the 50(43%) and 56 (49%) of displaced respondents responded strongly disagree and disagree respectively on the cooperation governments bodies. However, 5 (4%) and 1(1%) displaced respondents answered agree and strongly agree on the issue. The rest respondents that means 3(3%) could not able decided on the question forwarded them. This shows that most of displaced respondents responded strongly disagree and disagree respectively. The researcher concluded that the government bodies and other actors did not used the mechanisms of cooperatively working together to resolve this urban land use conflict

Similarly, as the table indicates the 17(34%) and 18(36%) of non-displaced respondents were answered strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively on the Struggle of concerned bodies to deescalate this conflict of the study area. However, the rest of respondents which means 4(8%) and 7(14%) responded agreed and strongly agreed on the question. This indicates that, the majority of non-displaced respondents were responded strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively. This implies that the Struggle of town municipality office, land administrative management, police office, and woreda's court and Kebeles leaders to deescalate this urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities of the study area was low.

Next to this, 16(32%) and 19(38%) non-displaced respondents responded strongly disagree and disagree respectively on the ability of governmental rules resolve this conflict. However, 9(18%) and 4(8%) non-displaced respondents answered agree and strongly agree the above issues. The rest of respondents which means, 2(4%) responded undecided. Everyone can understand this as the majority of respondents answered strongly disagree and disagree respectively for question about governmental rules. The researcher concluded that the governmental rules that related to expansions of urban land were not able to protect the expansion of urban land use conflict in the study area.

Similar to the above, the table also shows that the 23 (46%) and 15 (30%) non-displaced respondents responded strongly disagree and disagree respectively on the manner of working together of government bodies. Nevertheless, the 4 (8%) and 4(8%) non-displaced respondents responded agree and strongly agree respectively on that question. The rest of respondents that means 4(8%) of them could not able to decided on the question above. As one can understand that the most of non-displaced respondents responded strongly disagree and disagree respectively on the question about the working together of responsible bodies to deescalate the conflict of study area. Therefore, the researcher concluded that there was no actively working together of town municipality, land administration management, police office, woreda's court and Kebeles leaders to deescalate the expansion of urban land use conflict in peri-urban of these study area.

In line with the above idea, the collected data from the displaced and non-displaced respondents via open-ended questionnaires shows that the expansion of urban land use conflict was not deescalated. Because, there is no awareness that helps for the peri-urban communities regarding, the necessity of the expansion of urban land to the peri-urban area. In addition to this, the improper use of rules and regulations of the expansion of urban land by municipality and urban land administration and managements also contributed for inability of de-escalation of this conflict. They also stated that, even if there were some mechanisms that employed by the government bodies and other actors to resolve urban land use conflict it was unable to minimized/deescalated it as expected.

In other hand, the gathered data from the interviewee respondents through interview were revealed that, the government bodies were used some legal mechanisms of resolving conflict. By making communities' awareness on the importance of urban land expansion to the peri-urban and educating the displaced on how to use the compensation made to them and facilitating how they can be rehabilitated was used as this urban land use conflict resolution mechanisms. Here, the researcher can conclude from the data, the fact that the municipality and land administration and management tried to deescalate this conflict by implementing rule and regulation of urban land expansion as much as possible. The gathered data from the focus groups respondents through group discussion shows that even if expansion of urban land to the peri-urban land area has some advantages such as modernity as well as a center of trade and creates job for the communities in the study area. Contrarily, it negatively affects the community by making them displaced or dislocated from their farmland that leads them to the different problems.

These respondents were also point out, as even if there were some mechanisms that the government bodies employed. Still, there were also other mechanisms that should used by government's bodies and other actors to deescalate the expansion of urban land use conflict like working cooperatively with peri-urban communities, avoiding mal administration, providing adequate compensation to displaced farmers, using proper urban land governance system assigning effective leader on urban land management. The researcher,concluded that even if there were some mechanisms that used by government bodies and other actors to resolve/to deescalate this urban land use conflicts of the study area, there were other mechanisms that they did not use, this was for why they enabled to deescalate it expected.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Summary

The main reason for conducting this research on the urban land use conflict in the peri-urban communities was to find out the realities/actual finding and to show the best possible direction how to minimize this conflict. Thus, this study intended to investigate the major causes for this urban land use conflict, negative impacts of this conflict, challenges faced by government and mechanisms used to resolve urban land use conflict of the study area. To this end, the following leading questions formulated as:-

- What are the major/root causes of urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities of the study area?
- What are the effects /impacts of urban land use conflicts on Bordode town's peri-urban communities?
- What are the main challenges faced by government body in the urban land use conflict to the peri-urban communities.
- What mechanisms are used by government and other actors to manage urban land use conflict?

The researcher used descriptive and explanatory research design to find out the reality of the problem and to show the best possible direction means of the problem minimized. In order to answer these basic and other questions, the researcher used both quantitative and qualitative research methods. The sampling techniques employed in this study were stratified sampling technique, simple random sampling technique and purposive sampling technique. To gather the required information from the respondents: the open ended and the closed ended questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and document analyses were used. Finally, the gathered data from the primary and secondary sources presented, analyzed and interpreted into meaningful by using quantitative and qualitative research methods.

Review of relate literature was also conducted on topics in relation to the major causes for urban land use conflict, negative impacts of this conflict, challenges faced by government and

mechanisms used to resolve urban land use conflict of the study area were incorporated in the review of the related literature. All the gathered data through questionnaires, semi-structured interview and focus group discussion from different respondents was tabulated and converted in to percentile, analyzed, interpreted and discussed into meaningful.

The major findings of this research paper indicated that large numbers of farmers displaced from their original farmland and properties due to the expansion of urban land use conflict without fair compensation. In addition, non-displaced farmers are in full of tension due to expansion of urban land to the peri-urban land communities. Not only this, very large farmlands have taken for different purpose such as for, housing and other various constructions. On the other hand, those displaced farmers from their original farmland have suffered, for different problem in the area particularly in social, economic, environmental and political problems. Conflict was takes place between the town municipal and peri-urban communities. The farmers were sold their land by fear of the expansion of the town, and they were socially, economically, politically and environmentally challenged. The government and the peri-urban ommunity were not discussed to each other on the future of their land. There were also dislocation and conflict between the municipality and peri-urban farmers. Lack of awareness among governments and farmers on the importance of the expansion of the town, Municipals did not empowering the farmers. The farmers are los their farmland and they have no awareness about saving and they did no save from their land compensation.

This trend leads most farmers to migration, unemployment, poverty and separation from their social organizations as well as conflict with the Bordode town municipality and land administration and management offices.

## **5.2. Conclusion**

After the data gathered from the sample size respondents via tools questionnaires, semi-structured interview and focus group discussion and then analyzed quantitvely and qualitatively by the researcher. Then, the researcher has reached at the following conclusions.

The gathered data was indicates that large numbers of farmers were displaced from peri-urban area without fair compensation.

Although there was very large, farmland was taken in the peri-urban areas due to the expansion of urban land conflict from the farm households. Thus, as to the economic use of land analysis, it results negative effect for the farmers. While a very large numbers of displaced farmers challenged socially, economically, politically and environmentally in the peri-urban area due to expansion of urban land use conflict.

When the town municipality took the peri-urban land from the displaced farmers, they do not get fair compensation and another alternative farmland. For this reason, they faced difficulties and starting a new livelihood because farming is the only skill they have in the area. As a result, most of displaced farmers in the area spent the compensation because lack of adequate knowledge what to do with it.

However, Bordode town municipality gave compensation for displaced farmers, but majority of them were not satisfied with the compensation. As a result, these displaced framers have been complaining the municipality offices because they do not have fair compensations.

Most of the non-displaced farmers in the area who going to be displaced in the near future are in fear of displacement even with compensation and substitution. This is because the compensation in cash and substitution of urban land were not fair, transparent and not participatory in the past. Moreover, they know that there are a large number of farmers who were displaced without fair compensation and substitution. This implies that the town municipality office was faced serious challenges in acquiring urban land.

### **5.3. Recommendation**

Based on the discussions and findings of the study the following recommendations have been forwarded:

- Bordode town has been rapidly expanding horizontally than vertically due to its comfortable suitable strategic condition. Here, this expansion created dislocation and conflict between the municipality and peri-urban farmers. Therefore, municipality office should minimize this dislocation and conflict because these displaced farmers were challenged socially, economically and environmentally.
- The town Municipality office should give fair, equitable, and legal justice compensation for the displaced farmer's based on their farms land size, properties and family size. The office had better to build its capital capacity to compensate the displaced farmers by

applying the appropriate system of collecting tax from the urban communities. During the expansion of urban land, concerned bodies would rather participate in the compensation to deescalate conflict among the communities and municipality.

- Bordode town municipality office and rural land administrative and management should make profound discussion with peri-urban communities to alleviate their societal, economic, environmental, and political problems.
- Bordode town municipality had better ensure good governance, peace, stability, prevalence of the rule of law and urban land management policy because this is to minimize people's grievance and conflict. However, the displaced farmers were highly challenged socially and economically in their area. Therefore, the municipality office and others public sectors had better discuss with them through public conference in the area. This is because they have no more other alternative income than their farmlands.
- The Municipality office and land administrative and management should use urban land policy rationally and economically to minimize displacement and conflict.
- Bordode town peri-urban communities in general and non-displaced farmers and displaced farmers in particular ought to have rational and positive attitude and perception towards the development of urban plan to the peri-urban land since such development brings for the communities job opportunity, center of trade, growth, development, access to modernity and civilization.
- It is better to have strong relationship among government bodies and working cooperatively together.
- Illegal settlements and selling of farmland in peri-urban area by farmers should have stopped.
- Municipality and other concerned bodies should build their financial capacity to pay better compensation.
- It is better to give awareness for non-displaced farmers before displaced and after displaced to make them having good image for urban expansion and for psychological make up.

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## APPENDEX 1

### ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

#### College of Education and Behavioral Studies

#### Department of Civics and Ethical Studies

*Dear respondents,*

The main purpose of this questionnaire is to gather real information or data on the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities: The case of **Gumbi Bordode** town, western hararghie zone, Oromia Regional state for the in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Arts in civics and ethical studies. Dear respondents, you are expecting to provide genuine, accurate and real information with respect to the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities. Your genuine information is highly valuable as it determine the success of this study and the information gathered will be highly confidential and only for the purpose of this research.

Thank you in advance!

#### *General Instruction*

Put your response on the space provided.

Please follow the instruction given for each part.

You are not expect to write your name

Give your valuable suggestion for each question

**Section 1: Question related to respondents background.**

➤ Circle the correct letter from a given alternative!

1. Current residence: A. urban B. rural

2. Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

3. Sex: A. Male B. Female

4. Marital status: A. Single B. Married C. Divorced D. Widowed

5. Educational Background:

A. Illiterate B. Read and write C. Primary education (1-8) D. Secondary education (9-12) E. Certificate F. diploma G. Degree H. MA/MSC and above

6. Job Status: A, Student B, unemployed C, Self-Employed D, Government employed E. Others.

7. House hold size related information: A. 1-3 family members' B. 4-7 family members' C. 8-10 members' D. 11 and above

8. Age related information A. between 18-24 B.25-31 C.32-38 D. 39-45 E.46 and above

**Section 2: Questionnaires to be filled by Displaced Communities:-**

**Questionnaires A** .Related to the main causes of the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities.

For the questions stated below, please indicate your level of agreement by putting 'X' mark on your favorite responses.

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

NO	Questions	Rating Scales				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	The shortage of urban land in the center contributed for urban land use conflicts in the study area.					
2	Lack of good governance was the main cause of urban land use conflict in the study area.					
3	Ineffective of urban land administration were, not contributed for urban land conflict.					
4	You believed the urban land use conflict of study area was because of recently establishment of Bordode town.					

Any other causes of the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Questionnaires:-B.** related to negative effects /impacts of urban land use conflicts on peri-urban communities.

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

NO	Questions	Rating Scales				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	You believed that you were negatively affected/ impacted by urban land use conflicts in Social, economic, political, psychological and environmental aspects.					
2	The town municipality and land administration management made legal compensation to you.					
3	You were satisfied with the compensation given for you.					
4	Adequate compensation was made for all your land and properties					
5	The class of societies that mainly displaced from the study area due to the urban land use conflict was poor.					
6	The farmers were more disadvantages group of communities because of the expansion of urban land use conflict in study area.					

7. List any other negative affects /impacts of urban land use conflicts on peri-urban communities of study area in terms of societal, economic, political, psychological and environmental aspects.

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8. How did you evaluate the compensation given to you \_\_\_\_\_

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9. From how many hectares did you displaced? \_\_\_\_\_

**Questionnaires: C, Related to the main challenges faced by government bodies to resolve urban land use conflict in the study area.**

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

No	Questions	Rating Scales				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Uninterested of you with composition provided for you was contributed for the challenges faced by government bodies to resolve urban land use conflict in the study area.					

2	The government bodies were challenged to resolve urban land use conflict in the study area because of lack of good cooperation among them.					
3	You believed that informal settlement was not challenged government bodies in the resolution of urban land use conflict in the study area.					
4	You believed that some corrupted official were contributed for the problem faced by government bodies in the resolution of this kinds of conflict.					

List any other challenges faced by government bodies to resolve urban land use conflict in the study area. \_\_\_\_\_

**Questionnaires:- D. Related to the mechanisms that the government bodies and other actors employ to manage these kind of conflict.**

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

NO	Questions	Rating Scales				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	There were the mechanisms that have taken by the government bodies and other actors to resolve this urban land use conflict.					
2	Government bodies and other actors were used traditional conflict resolution than legal to resolve this urban land use conflict.					
3	You were satisfied with role of town municipality, land administrative management, police office, woreda's court and Kebeles leaders regards to providing and implementing of the urban land policy.					
4	Government bodies and other actors used mechanisms of cooperatively working together to resolve this urban land use conflict.					

List any other kinds of mechanisms were used by government bodies and other actors to resolve this urban land use conflict? \_\_\_\_\_

Please if there any suggestion specif it

**Section -3.Questionnaires to be filled by non-displaced Communities:-**

**Questionnaires:-A.**Related to the main *causes of the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities.*

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

NO	Questions	Rating Scales				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	You believe that, urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities was because of shortage of urban land in the center, high flow of rural-urban migration and natural escalation of population.					
2	Lack of good governance was the main cause of urban land use conflict in the study area.					
3	Ineffective of urban land administration was not contributed for urban land conflict.					
4	You believed the urban land use conflict of study area was because of recently establishment of Bordode town.					

List any other causes of the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities

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**Questionnaires:-B.** Related to *negative effects /impacts of urban land use conflicts on Ejere town's peri-urban communities.*

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

NO	Questions	Rating Scales				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	You believed that the displaced farmers were negatively affected in social, economic, political, psychological and environmental aspects because of urban land use conflicts.					
2	You believed that you are psychologically and politically more affecting by urban land use conflicts.					
3	You expect enough legal compensation from municipality and land administration management when your farmland wanted by them.					
4	You believed that adequate compensation has <b>not</b> given for displaced farmers.					
5	Expansion of urban land to the peri-urban communities has advantageous for you.					
6	Farmers were more disadvantages group of communities because of the expansion of urban land use conflict in study area.					

7. List any other negative effects / impacts of urban land use conflicts on peri-urban communities of study area \_\_\_\_\_

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8. How many hectares land do you have around the Boredede town \_\_\_\_\_

**Questionnaires:-** C. Related to the main challenges faced by government bodies to resolve urban land use conflict in the study area.

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

NO	Questions	Rating Scales				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Lack of your trust on municipality is <b>not</b> contributed for challenges that faced government bodies in resolution of urban land use conflict of study area.					
2	Illegally selling of farm land by peri-urban community to individual for housing is problem that faced government bodies in the resolution urban land use conflict.					
3	You believed that the problem of cooperation among government bodies is not challenge them in the resolution of urban land use conflicts.					
4	Your un interested to leave your farm land for the expansion of urban even by composition was challenge government bodies in resolution of this conflict.					

List any other challenges faced by government bodies to resolve urban land use conflict in the study area. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Questionnaires:- D.** Related to the *mechanisms that the government bodies and other actors employ to manage these kind of conflict.*

Strongly disagreed=1, Disagreed=2, undecided=3, Agreed=4, strongly Agreed=5

NO	Questions	Rating Scales				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	There were mechanisms that have taken by the government bodies and other actors to resolve this urban land use conflict.					
2	Struggle of town municipality office, land administrative management, police office, woreda's court and Kebeles leaders to deescalate this urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities of the study area was very high.					
3	Governmental rules that related to expansions of urban land were able to protect the expansion of urban land use conflict.					
4	You believed that traditional conflict resolution is better than using legal means to resolve this kind of conflict.					
5	Town municipality, land administration management, police office, woreda's court and Kebeles leaders are actively working together to deescalate the expansion of urban land use conflict in peri-urban of these study area					

List any other kinds of mechanisms were used by government bodies and other actors to resolve this urban land use conflict?\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Specify any other suggestion you have\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX 2

### ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

#### College of Education and Behavioral Studies Department of Civics and Ethical Studies

Interview Questions to the Key Informants

**Dear respondents,**

The main purpose of this Interview is to gather real information or data on the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities: The case of Bordode town, west Hararghe zone Oromia Regional state for the partial fulfillment of master's degree in civics and Ethics. Dear respondents, you will expect to provide genuine, accurate and real information with respect to the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities. Your genuine information is highly valuable as it determine the success of this study and the information gathered will be highly confidential and only for the purpose of this research.

Thank you in advance!

This interview guideline is prepared for Bordode town municipality office and land administrative management office, head of police office, head of woreda's court office and Kebeles leaders.

Part I: - Background of Respondents

1. Address:-Town \_\_\_\_\_ Rusral kebele \_\_\_\_\_
2. Level of education \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your position in this organization \_\_\_\_\_
4. Year of services in this organization \_\_\_\_\_

Part II: interviews about urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities the case of Bordode town.

1. What factors do you think were contributed to the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities?
2. Is that the rate of urban land expansion to the peri-urban communities is going with planning? If not, why not?
3. How can the urban land use conflict was negatively affect the peri-urban communities of the study area?
4. As a government institution, what is your office role to deescalate negative effects of the expansion of urban land use conflict on peri-urban community livelihoods? How your office is playing its role to minimize this conflict?
5. Is there any other responsible bodies to resolve the expansion of urban land use conflict of study area?
6. Did you think, fair compensation has made for displaced farmer with considering their Land size and its productivity?
7. Have you tried to solve the urban land use conflict on peri-urban communities of the study area? If yes, what mechanisms did you used? If not, why not?
8. What challenges that you did faced in the resolution of this kinds of conflict?

Thanks once again!

## APPENDIX 3

### ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

#### College of Education and Behavioral Studies

#### Department of Civics and Ethical Studies

Questionnaire for focus groups respondents

**Dear respondents,**

The main purpose of this *Focus Group Discussion* is to gather real information or data on the urban land conflict on the peri-urban communities: The case of Bordode town, West Hararghe zone, Oromia Regional state for the partial fulfillment of master's degree in civics and Ethics. Dear respondents, you are expected to provide genuine, accurate and real information with respect to the urban land use conflict on peri-urban communities of study area and Your genuine information is highly valuable as it determine the success of this study and the information gathered will be highly confidential and will be only for the purpose of this research.

Thank you in advance!

Questions for focus group discussion

This focus group discussion will be prepared for different religions leaders, leader of:- community elders, and villages' administrators of the study area.

1. What factors do you think have contributed to the urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities in this study area?
2. How the urban land use conflict is negatively affects peri-urban communities of Bordode town? Mention it in terms of:-Social, Economic, psychological, Political and other aspects.
3. Who do you think are responsible to resolve this urban land use conflict on the peri-urban communities of the study area?

4. What do you think are the challenges that faced government bodies in resolution of this kind of conflict?
5. What mechanisms do you think have to use by government body and other actors to solve urban land use conflict of study area?
6. How the town municipality, land administration management, police office, woreda's court and Kebeles leaders are working together to deescalate the expansion of urban land use conflict in peri-urban of these study area?
7. Who do you think are the responsive bodies in minimizing the negative effects of urban land use conflict on peri-urban communities?

Thank you with great regard!

## APPENDEX-4

### Yunivarsitii Finfinneeti

### Muummee saayinsii hawaasaa fi Namoomaa

### Diippaartimantii Siiviksii fi Itiksii

Kabajamtoota gaaffannoo kana guuttan Kaayyoon gaafannoo kanaa barreeffama qorannoo walitti bu'iinsa itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naannawa Magaalichaa irratti bulchiinsa naannoo oromiyaa godina Harargee lixaatti Aanaa Gumbii Bordoddeetti Magaalaa Bordoddee gandoota naannawa ishee irraa odeeffannoo sirrii funaanudhaan Sagantaa Digrii 2<sup>ffaa</sup> (MA) Bareefama qorannoo xumura leenjii Barnoota Siiviksii fi Itiksiittif qophaa'edha. Kabajamtoota gaaffannoo kanaa odeeffannoo sirrii dhimma kana irratti qabdan akka laattan kabajaan isin gaafadha. Sababni isaatis odeeffannoon isin kennitan milkaa'ina qorannoo kanaaf murteessadha. Odeeffannoon funaanamus kunis icittiin isaa kan eegamuu fi kaayyoo qorannoo kanaa qofaaf kan barbaadameedha.

Galatoomaa!

Qajeelfama walii galaa

*Deebii keessan iddoo duwwaa isiniif qophaa'etti guutaa.*

*Qajeelfamawwan kutaa kutaan kenname hordofaa.*

*Maqaa keessan bareesun hin barbaachisu.*

Gaaffilee hundaaf yaada sirrii kennaa.

**Kutaa tokko:** Gaafii ragaa nama dhuunfaa gaafficha guutuunii.

➤ ***Filadhaatii qubee sirrii ta'etti maraa!***

1. Iddoo jireenya ammaa:- A.magaalaa B.baadiyyaa

2. Ganda:-\_\_\_\_\_

3. Saala:- A.Dhiira B.Dhalaa

4. Haala fuudhaf heerumaa;- A.Kan hin fuune B.kan fuudhe C.Kan hiike/tte D.kan jalaa du'e/tte.

5. Haala barnootaa;- A.kan hin baranne B.dubbisuu fi bareessuu C.sadarkaa tokkoffaa (1-8)  
D. sadarkaa lammaffaa (9-12) E,sartifikeettii F.dipiloomaa G.Digirii 1ffaa H. Digiriin2ffaa fi isaa ol.

6. Haalaa hojii:- A.barataa B.Hoji dhabaa C.Hojii dhuunfaa D.Hojjataa mootummaa E.kan biroo

7. Baayina maatii gaafatamtootaa:-A.1-3 B.4-7 C.8-10 D.11 Fi isaa ol.

8. Haalaa ummuri:-18-24 B.25-31 C.32-38 D.39-45 E.46 fi Isaa ol

**Kutaa.2 Gaafii namoota lafa isaanii irraa buqaafamaniin guutamu.**

Gaafiilee Sababoota wal dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naannichaa waliin jiru waliin walqabatu.

Gaafiilee armaan gadi jiran kanaaf sadarkaa itti walii galuu keetii mallattoo ‘x’ kaa’uun agarsiisa.

Gonkuma itti walii hin galu=1, Itti walii hin galu=2, murteessuu hin danda’u=3 Ittin walii gala =4, Baay’een itti walii gala=5

Lakk.	Gaafiilee	Sadarkaa				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Dhabamuun lafti magaalaan of harkaa qabu, goodaansa baaddayyaa irraa gara magaalaa reeshoo olaanaan ta’uunii fi dabaluun lakkoofsa uummataa waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kanaatiif sababa ta’eera.					
2	Dhabamuun bulchiinsa gaarii waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kanaaf sababa guddaadha.					
3	Haalli bulchiinsa lafa magaalaa laafaa ta’uun waldhabde itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kanaaf sababa ta’uu hin danda’u.					
4	Akka isin yaaddanitti waldhabdeen itti fayyadama lafa magaalichaatif sababni yeroo dhihootti bu’uureffamuu magaalaa Bordoddeti.					

*Sababoota waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kanaa kanneen hafan jettan tareessaa.*

B.Gaafiilee miidhaa wal dhabdeen itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naannichaa irratti qabuu waliin walqabatu.

Gaafiilee armaan gadi jiran kanaaf sadarkaa itti walii galuu keetii mallattoo ‘x’ kaa’uun agarsiisa.

Gonkuma itti walii hin galu=1, Itti walii hin galu=2, murteessuu hin danda’u=3 Ittin walii gala=4, Baay’een itti walii gala=5

lakk	Gaafiilee	Sadarkaa				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Waldhabdeen itti fayyadama lafa magaalichaa miidhaa hawaasummaa,kan diinagdee, siyaasaa, xiinsammuu fi kan naannoo jiraatoota naannawa magaalichaa irratti fideera					
2	Beenyaan seera qabeessi karaa kantiibaa fi bulchiinsa lafa magaalaa isiniif kennameer					
3	Beenyaa isiniif keennametti quuftaniitu					
4	Beenyaa madaalawaan lafa keessanii fi qabeenya biroof isiniif taasifameera					
5	Kutaa hawaasaa naannichaa keessaa waldhabdee kanaan baay’ee miidhamoon qotee bulaan dha.					

6. Miidhawwan waldhabdeen itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naannichaa irratti karaa hawaasummaan, diinaagdeen,siyaasan,xiinsammuu fi naannootiin fide kan hafan tarreessaa. \_\_

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7. Beenyaa isiniif kenname haalaa kamiin madaaltuu?\_\_\_\_\_

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8. Lafa hekaraa meeqa irraa kaatanii?\_\_\_\_\_

C.Gaafiilee rakkoowwan qamoota mootummaa wal dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naannichaa irratti qabuu kana furuu keessatti isaan mudate waliin walqabatu.

Gaafiilee armaan gadi jiran kanaaf sadarkaa itti walii galuu keetii mallattoo ‘x’ kaa’uun agarsiisa.

Gonkuma itti walii hin galu=1, Itti walii hin galu=2, murteessuu hin danda'u=3 Ittin walii gala =4, Baay'een itti walii gala=5

Lakk	Gaafilee	Sadarkaa				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Beenyaa isiniif kennametti quufuu dhabuun keessan rakkoo qamoota mootummaa waldhabdee kana furuu keessatti quunamedha					
2	Qindoomina gaarii ta'e dhabuun qamoota motummaa waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kana furuu keessatti hudhaa itti ta'uu danda'eera.					
3	Qubiinsi seeran alaa rakkoo waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kana furuu keessatti gufuu kamuu qamoota mootummaatti ta'ee hin argamne.					
4	Qamootni mootummaa keessa malaamtootni rakkoo waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa furuu keessatti gufuu ta'uu danda'aniiru.					

5. *Gufuuwwan qaamota mootummaa rakkoo waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kana furuu keessatti isaan quunaman kan hafan hunda tarreesa.*\_\_\_\_\_

**D.**Gaafiilee maloota qamootni mootummaa fi dhimmamtootni biroo wal dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naannichaa irratti qabuu kana furuuf itti fayyadaman waliin walqabatu.

Gaafilee armaan gadi jiran kanaaf sadarkaa itti walii galuu keetii mallattoo 'x' kaa'uun agarsiisa.

Gonkuma itti walii hin galu=1, Itti walii hin galu=2, murteessuu hin danda'u=3 Ittin walii gala =4, Baay'een itti walii gala=5

Lakk	Gaafilee	Sadarkaa				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Malootni qaamota mootummaa fi dhimmamtoota birootin waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kana furuuf fayyadaman jira.					
2	Qamotni mootummaa fi dhimmamtootni biroo waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalichaa furuuf maloota aadaa caalaa karaa seeraa fayyadamaniiru.					

3	Ga'een kantiibaa, bulchiinsa lafaa , waajjirri poolisii, manni murtii fi bulchiitootni gandaa poolisii lafa magaalaa hojiitti hiikuu irratti bahaa turanitti kuuftaniittu.					
4	Malootni qaamotni mootummaa fi dhimmamtootni biroo waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaala hiikuuf itti fayyadamaa turan qindoominaan waliin hojjachuu ture.					

5. Malootni qaamotni mootummaa fi dhimmamtootni biroo waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naanichaa waliin jiru furuuf itti fayyadamaa turan kan hafe jettan tarreessaa. \_\_\_\_\_

Yaada biroo dhimma kana ilaalchisee kennuu feetan barreessaa \_\_\_\_\_

### **Kutaa.3 Gaafii namoota lafa isaanii of harkaa qabaniin guutam.**

A. Gaafiilee Sababoota wal dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naannichaa waliin jiru waliin walqabatu.

Gaafiilee armaan gadi jiran kanaaf sadarkaa itti walii galuu keetii mallattoo 'x' kaa'uun agarsiisa.

Gonkuma itti walii hin galu=1, Itti walii hin galu=2, murteessuu hin danda'u=3 Ittin walii gala=4, Baay'een itti walii gala=5

Lakk	Gaafiilee	Sadarkaa				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Dhabamuun lafti magaalaa of harkaa qabu, goodaansa baaddayyaa irraa gara magaalaa reeshoo olaanaan ta'uunii fi dabaluu lakkoofsa uummataa waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kanaatiif sababa ta'eera.					
2	Dhabamuun bulchiinsa gaarii waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaala kanaaf sababa guddaadha.					
3	Haalli bulchiinsa lafa magaalaa lafaa ta'uun waldhabde itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kanaaf sababa ta'uu hin danda'u.					
4	Akka isin yaaddanitti waldhabdeen itti fayyadama lafa magaalichaatif sababni yeroo bu'uureffamtu lafa xiqqoo irratti ta'uu magaala Bordoddeti.					

5. Sababoota waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kanaa kanneen hafan jettan tareessaa.\_

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B.Gaafiilee miidhaa wal dhabdeen itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naannichaa irratti qabuu waliin walqabatu.

Gaafiilee armaan gadi jiran kanaaf sadarkaa itti walii galuu keetii mallattoo ‘x’ kaa’uun agarsiisa.

Gonkuma itti walii hin galu=1, Itti walii hin galu=2, murteessuu hin danda’u=3 Ittin walii gala=4, Baay’een itti walii gala=5

Lakk	Gaafiilee	Sadarkaa				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Waldhabdeen itti fayyadama lafa magaalichaa miidhaa hawaasummaa,kan diinagdee, siyaasaa, xiinsammuu fi kan naannoo jiraatoota namoota lafa buqaafan irratti fideera.					
2	Dhiibbaan waldhabdeen itti fayyadamni lafa magaalaa caalatti isin irraan gahe dhiibbaa xiinsammuu fi siyaasati.					
3	Lafti keessan kan naannoo magaalaa kanaatii qabdan bulchiinsa lafa maagalichaatiin kan barbaachisu yoo ta’e beenyaan ga’aan akka isiniif kaffalamu abdi qabdu.					
4	Beenyaan madaalawaan ta’e namoota lafti isaanii irraa fudhatameef taasifameefii hin turre.					
5	Qotee bulaan babalina waldhabdee itti fayyama lafa magaalaa kanaan caalatti midhaamoodha.					

6. Miidhawwan waldhabdeen itti fayyadama lafa magaala jiraatoota naanichaa irratti karaa hawaasummaan, diinaagdeen ,siyaasan ,xiinsammuu fi naannootiin fide kan hafan jettanii yaaddan tarreessaa

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**7.Lafa heektaara meeqa naannawwa magaalaa kanaa qabduu?\_\_\_\_\_**

C.Gaafiilee rakkoowwan qamoota mootummaa wal dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naannichaa irratti qabuu kana furuu keessatti isaan mudate waliin walqabatu.

Gaafiilee armaan gadi jiran kanaaf sadarkaa itti walii galuu keetii mallattoo ‘x’ kaa’uun agarsiisa.

Gonkuma itti walii hin galu=1, Itti walii hin galu=2, murteessuu hin danda’u=3 Ittin walii gala =4, Baay’een itti walii gala=5

Lakk	Gaafiilee	Sadarkaa				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Waajjira kantiibaa fi bulchiinsa lafaa irraa amantaa dhabuun keessan waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kana hiikuu keessatti qamoota mootummaatti gufuu kamuu ta’ee hin turre.					
2	Gurgurri lafaa mana jireenyaatiif qotee bulaan karaa seeraan alaa taasisu kun waldhabdee kana furuu keesatti hudhaa cimaa ta’uu danda’eera.					
3	Qindoomina dhabuun qaamota mootummaa jidduu jiru waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kana furuu keessatti gufuu ta’uu hin dandeenye.					
4	Lafa keessan kaasaa fudhachuun dabarsitanii bulchiinsa lafa magaalaa kennuuf fedhii dhabuun keessan qaamota mootummaa waldhabdee kana akka hin furreef hudhaa itti ta’uu danda’eera.					

*5.Gufuuwwan qaamota mootummaa rakkoo waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kana furuu keessatti isaan quunaman kan hafan jettan hunda tarreesa.\_\_\_\_\_*

D.Gaafiilee maloota qamootni mootummaa fi dhimmamtootni biroo wal dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naannichaa irratti qabuu kana furuuf itti fayyadaman waliin walqabatu.

Gaafiilee armaan gadi jiran kanaaf sadarkaa itti walii galuu keetii mallattoo ‘x’ kaa’uun agarsiisa.

Gonkuma itti walii hin galu=1, Itti walii hin galu=2, murteessuu hin danda'u=3 Ittin walii gala=4, Baay'een itti walii gala=5

Lakk	Gaafilee	Sadarkaa				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Malootni qaamota mootummaa fi dhimmamtoota birootin waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kana furuuf fayyadaman jira.					
2	Qabsoon waajjirri kantiibaa, bulchiinsi lafa magaalaa ,waajjirri poolisii ,manni murtii fi bulchiitootni gandaa waldhabdee kana hirisuu keessatti taasisan olaanaadha.					
3	Seerotni mootummaa babalina lafa magaalaa waliin walqabatu waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kana furuu danda'eera.					
4	Maloota aadaatti fayyadamuun waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa kana furuun maloota karaa seeraa kana caalaa filatamaadha.					

5. Malootni qaamotni mootummaa fi dhimmamtootni biroo waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naanichaa waliin jiru furuuf itti fayyadamaa turan kan hafe jettanii yaaddan tarreessaa. \_\_\_\_\_

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Yaada biroo dhimma kana ilaalchisee kennuu feetan barreessaa \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX- 5

### Yunivarstii Finfinneetti

### Muummee saayinsii hawaasaa fi Namoomaa

### Diippaartimantii Siiviksii fi Itiksii

### Gaaffii Qomaa/Af-gaaffii

Kabajamtoota gaaffannoo kana guuttan, Kaayyoon gaaffannoo kanaa barreeffama qorannoo walitti bu'iinsa itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naannawa Magaalichaa irratti bulchiinsa naannoo oromiyaa godina Harargee Lixaatti Aanaa Gumbii Bordoddee Magaalaa Bordoddee gandoota naannawa ishee keessa jiruu irraa odeeffannoo sirrii funaanudhaan Sagantaa Digrii 2<sup>ffaa</sup> (MA) Bareefama qorannoo xumura leenjii Barnoota Siiviksii fi Itiksiittif kan qophaa'edha. Kabajamtoota gaaffannoo kanaa, odeeffannoo sirrii fi qabatamoo ta'an dhimma kana irratti qabdan akka naattan kabajaan isin gaafadha. Sababni isaatis odeeffannoon isin kennittan milkaa'ina qorannoo kanaaf murteessadha. Odeeffannoon funaannamus icittiin isaa kan eeggamuu fi kaayyoo qorannoo kanaa qofaafi.

**Af-gaaffiin** kun kan qophaa'e wajjira kantiibaa magaalaa Bordoddeetiif, hoggantoota Waajjira bulchiinsa lafa magaalaatif, hoggantoota waajjira poolisiitif, hoggantoota mana murtii aanaatii fi dura taa'ota/bulchitoota gandoota lamaniif ta'a.

**Kutaa 1:-**Odeeffannoo namoota dhuunfaa iyyaafannoon dhiyaatufii

1. Teessoo:-magaalaa \_\_\_\_\_ ganda baadiyaa \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sadarkaa barnootaa \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ga'ee hojii waajjiricha keessatti qabdan \_\_\_\_\_
4. Muuxannoo hojii \_\_\_\_\_

**Kutaa 2:-Gaafii qomaa/Aaf-gaaffiidhaaf dhiyaatan.**

1. Sababootni gugurdoon waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa Bordoddee jiraatota naannawa magaalichaa kanaa maal faadha jettanii yaadduu?
2. Reeshoon haala baballina lafa magaalaa gara lafa jiraatota naannawa magaalichaatti godhaa jiru qixa karoorfamenii?Deebin keessan Lakkii yoo ta'e, maalif?
3. Miidhaa akkamiiti kan waldhabdeen itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraattota naannawa magaalichaa irratti fiduu danda'u?
4. Akka dhaabbata mootummaatti ga'een waajjirri keessan miidhaa waldhabdeen itti fayyadamni lafa magaalaa jireenya jiraattota naanawichaa irratti fidu hir'isuu irratti qabu maal faadhaa?Ga'ee keessan hoo haala kamiin ba'aatii jirtuu?
5. Qaamotni biroo babalina wal-dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa Bordoddee kanaa hir'isuuf itti gaafatamummaa qaban jiruu?
6. .Beenyaan namoota lafa isaanii irraa buqa'aniif kaffalame bal'ina lafa isaanii fi hanga dandeetii oomishummaa lafa isaanii waliin wal-bira yoo qabame madaalawaadha jettanii yaadduu?
7. Wal-dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatota naanawwa magaalichaa jiru kana hiikuuf yaaltanittuu? Eeyyeeni yoo ta'e tooftalee kam fayyadamtanii? Miti yoo ta'e immoo maaliif hin yaallee?
8. .Rakkoolen wal-dhabdee kana furuu keessatti isin quuname ture maalfaadhaa?

Galatoomaa!

## **APPENDIX 6**

### **Yunivarstii finfinneetti**

#### **Muummee saayinsii hawaasaa fi Namoomaa**

#### **Diippaartimantii Siiviksii fi Itiksii**

#### **Gaafannoo marii garee**

Kabajamtootni marii garee kanaa, kaayyoon mariichaa barreeffama qorannoo walitti bu'iinsa itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatoota naanawa magaalichaa bulchiinsa naannoo oromiyaa godina Harargee Lixaa Aanaa Gumbii Bordoddee Magaalaa Bordoddee gandoota naannawa ishee keessa jiru irratti odeeffannoo sirrii funaanudhaan Sagantaa Digrii 2<sup>ffaa</sup> (MA) Bareefama qorannoo xumura leenjii Barnoota Siiviksii fi Itiksiittif qophaa'edha. Kabajamtoota gaaffannoo kanaa odeeffannoo sirrii dhimma kana irratti qabdan akka laattan kabajaan isin gaafadha. Sababni isaatis odeeffannoon isin kennitan milkaa'ina qorannoo kanaaf murteessadha. Odeeffannoon funaannamus icittiin isaa kan eegamuu fi kaayyoo qorannoo kanaa qofaafi.

#### **Gaafiilee marii gareetif qophaa'an**

Mariin garee kanaa kan qophaa'e namoota murtaa'oo dura bu'oota abbootii amantaa garaa garaa, Dura bu'oota jaarsota biyyaa bulchitoota araddaa lamaaniiif ta'a.

1. Sababootni waldhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa Bordoddee jiraatota naannawa magaalichaatif gumaacha godhan maalfaadha isinitti fakkaataa?
2. Haala kamiin wal-dhabdeen itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatota naannawaa magaalichaa irratti miidhaa fiduu danda'aa? Miidhaa gama hawaasummaa, diinagdee, siyaasaa, xinsammuu fi kan biroos itti dhufuu danda'an tareessaa.
3. Wal-dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa Bordoddee jiraatota naannichaa irratti jiru kana furuuf itti gaafatamummaa kan qabu eenyu faadha jettanii yaadduu?
4. Wal-dhabdee kana furuu keessatti rakkooleen qaamota mootummaa kana quunama maalfaadha jettanii yaadduu?
5. Tooftaaleen wal-dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatota naannawaa magaalichaa kana furuuf qaamotni mootummaa fi dhimmamtoota birootiin fudhatamuu qaban isaan kamfaa ta'uu qabu jettanii yaadduu?
6. Haala kamiin kantiiban magaalaa, bulchiinsi lafa magaalaa, waajjirri poolisii, Manni murtii fi bulchitootni gandaa waliin ta'uun wal-dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatota naannawa magaalichaa irratti jiru kana hir'isuu irratti hojjachaa jiruu?
7. Qaamotni miidhaa wal-dhabdee itti fayyadama lafa magaalaa jiraatota naannawa magaalichaa kana hir'isuuf itti gaafatamummaa qaban Eenyu faadha jettanii yaadduu?

Galatoomaa!

Reliability statistics for displaced farmers respondents

**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.979	18

Reliability statistics for non-displaced farmers' respondents

**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.984	19