

Addis Ababa University

College of Law and Governance Studies

Center for Federalism and Governance

**Federalism and the Impacts of Addis Ababa City Expansion on Farming
communities: the case of *Eekkaa Oromo*, Yeka Abado**

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A Thesis Submitted to the Center for Federalism and Governance of the College of Law and Governance Studies for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree in Federalism and Governance Studies.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to examine the impact of Addis Ababa city expansion on the surrounding farming community, with particular reference to the Eekkaa Oromo in the “Yeka Abado” area, and thereby evaluate the mechanisms of handling these impacts in a federal setting of Ethiopia. In doing so, the study has used mixed research approach. For gathering primary data, the study employed, different instruments of data collection, including questionnaires, in-depth interviews and focused group discussions (FGD) with members of purposely selected Eekkaa Oromo farmers’ community at Yeka Abado. The study also used document analysis, from housing policy, constitution of FDRE, regulations, and procedures pertinent to the research under discussion as secondary data sources. The study found out that Yeka Abado condominium project is one of the causes for displacing Eekka Oromo communities from their farm lands without providing the chance of getting the condominium houses. Besides, the informal settlement is another cause for rapid urban expansion in the city and loss of the farm land for the farmers. The study found out that Eekkaa Oromo farmers at Yeka Abado are victims of negative impacts of the urbanization process taking place in their locality. They have already lost their original way of life particularly agricultural practices and these farmers are dispersed from their original habitat. Consequently, the urbanization process, measured in terms of the impact of Yeka Abado condominium housing project, has negatively impacted nearly all aspects of the farming communities’ life ranging from socio-cultural, economic to politics. This study, therefore, argues that impact of urban expansion and urbanization on the Eekkaa Oromo community contradicts with the constitutional, cultural, economic, territorial and political rights set by federalism of Ethiopia.

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Acronyms

AACA-----Addis Ababa City Administration

FDRE -----Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

IHDP-----Integrated Housing Development Program

NGOs-----Non-governmental organization

ORAAMP-----Office for the Revision of the Addis Ababa Master Plan

PAS-----Peasant Associations

UNECA-----United Nation Economic commission for Africa

EEKKAA -----is one of the Oromo clans who have inhabited in the present day Yeka.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the Study

Rapid and mostly informal growth of urbanization characterizes major African cities. The outward expansions of these cities have inevitably impacted the farming communities residing in the vicinities of such cities. City expansion usually creates interrelated problem, including loss of farm land and great demand of land. Land-holding (tenure) system of the Ethiopian state can be captured in the three periods: the pre-1974 imperial regime, the Derg regime from 1974 to 1991 and the current urban land-holding regime since 1991.

The pre-1974 land-holding regime was characterized by a feudalistic man to land relationship with major inequities based on ethnic identity and social class. Urban Land during the imperial regime was in the hands of a few individuals or groups of individuals like the nobility, government bureaucracy, military and church which is later changed to known as Ketema or garrison towns' without plan (Gudina, 2011, p. 11). It shows that urbanization in Ethiopia is mainly begun during this epoch.

However, the largest portions of the population were landless tenants subjected to be displaced by landowners (Achamyeleh 2014), the urbanization during the imperial period was not only meant for military and political purpose but also laid down primate city of Addis Ababa that surpasses all urban centers in Ethiopia (UN-HABITAT, 2008, p. 122).

The military regime (1974- 1991) periods, on the other hand nationalized urban land and extra houses and transferred them to a public property, municipalities were recognized as Urban Dwellers Association and were politicized as instrument for the enhancement of the regime's socialist ideology and the consolidation of its powers. In fact the administration and social changes that the Derg introduced had brought significant change on the utilization of urban land. No land was provided legally to individuals for any kind of construction, for the improvement of the city or residence.

The current government came to power in 1991 with the collapse of the Derg regime, the victorious of EPRDF reorganized Ethiopia along ethnic lines aiming to rectify the age-old ethnic inequalities and to manage ethnic divisions and associated with land conflicts (Markakis, 2011:7). The EPDRF Constitution of 1995 recognizes nine regional states and two city administrations. These regions are including: Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples, Gambela and Harari. It

contains exclusive powers federal government¹ and exclusive, powers of regional state government¹ and concurrent power of federal and regional state.² For instance; “right to rural and urban land as well as natural resources is exclusively vested to state and in the peoples of Ethiopia³”. However, most cities of Ethiopia, especially Addis Ababa, have been impacting the livelihood of the surrounding community because of horizontal physical expansion of the city and taking of more land from the farmers. the urban strategy of the government and informal settlement have been the major causes to displace local communities that impact on the economic, social and culture, in the peri-urban of Ethiopia especially in and around Addis Ababa cities. The land in the peri urban areas of Ethiopia is mainly held by small scale farmers and these farmers have the protection against eviction from their land holding rights provided by Article 40(4) of the FDRE constitution.

Article 40(3) of the FDRE constitution particularly aiming to tackle the problem ethnic inequalities and related land use rights. Article 41 of the FDRE constitution aims to provide an answer to the age-old ethnic inequalities in terms of their, Socio- cultural and Economic statuses in the Ethiopian states. Since the purpose of this article is to examine the impact of Addis Ababa’s on the farming community, and thereby assess the practice of managing the consequences of urbanization on the Oromo farmers’ livelihood with particular reference to the *Eekkaa* Oromo in the Yeka Abado area.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

The urbanization process in surrounding Addis Ababa in general and its horizontal expansion in particular resulted in both opportunity and challenges (Ahadyetal, 2017), and it particularly affected the livelihood of the farming community in and around the city. This has reduced the farmland exposed farmers to new socio-economic opportunities and challenges. The urban expansion has been creating opportunity for the rich, while the majority of the farming communities remain incapable of adjusting themselves to the consequences of the urban expansion.

¹ Article 52 of FDRE Constitution

² Article 98 of FDRE Constitution

³ Article 52(2d) of FDRE Constitution

The recent study conducted by Ogotu (2017), the farming community surrounding the city often lacks modern technical skills such as business knowledge and entrepreneurial ship skills which aggravate the severity of urbanization challenges on the community. The condominium project of the Yeka Abado for example, displaced and dispossessed the *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers from their land and put them in an insecure livelihood positions (Yasin, 2011). The impact of urban expansion on the farmers in the Yeka Abado became even more severe due to industrial park establishment that took huge land size and the vast areas of the farmlands. This situation shows the violation of the economic, social and cultural rights guaranteed under Article 41 of the FDRE constitution. However, the impact of urban expansion on the communities in vicinities of the Addis Ababa, specifically in area of Yaka Abado, has barely been studied from federalism perspectives. There is therefore a need to look in to how federalism helps to handle the negative impacts of urbanization on the farming communities. Hence, this study aims to examine the impact of Addis Ababa city expansion on the Oromo farmer livelihood, with particular reference to the *Eekkaa* Oromo in the Yeka Abado area, and thereby evaluated the mechanisms of handling these impacts in a federal set up.

1.2. Objectives of the Study

1.2.1. General Objective

The overall objective of this study is to examine the impact of Addis Ababa city expansion on Farming communities: the case of *Eekkaa* Oromo, Yeka Abado area, and thereby evaluated the mechanisms of handling these impacts in a federal set up of Ethiopia.

1.2.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study include the following:

- To examine the effects of Addis Ababa city urban expansion on the Yeka Abado of *Eekkaa* Oromo's socio-economic life.
- To assess out the impacts of Addis Ababa City expansion on the identity and cultural life of *Eekkaa* Oromo clan in the Yeka-Abado area.
- To evaluate the perception of the dislocated *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers of the Yeka Abado in terms of the compensation provided to them by Addis Ababa City Administration.

- To analyze the mechanisms of handling the negative impacts of Addis Ababa city expansion on *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers of Yeka Abado area.
- To sketch whether federalism offers institutional solution to the negative impact of Addis Ababa city expansion on the *Eekkaa* Oromo in the Yeka Abado area.

1.3. Research Questions

The following are basic research questions of the study

1. How the Addis Ababa city expansion impacts the *Eekkaa* Oromo farmer's socio-economic life in in the Yeka Abado area?
2. How the Addis Ababa City expansion does affected the identity of *Eekkaa* Oromo clan in the Yeka Abado area?
3. What explains the perception of the dislocated *Eekkaa* Oromo of Yeka Abado with regard to the compensation provided by the Addis Ababa City Administration?
4. To what extent federalism offer institutional solution for the impact of urbanization in and around Addis Ababa with special reference to the *Eekkaa* Oromo in the Yeka Abado area?

1.4. Significance of the Study

Urbanization and Urban expansion in less developed country like Ethiopia is an issue given due attention various reasons. That is why currently scholars, NGOs, governments, partners and other stakeholders have given a due attention on the theme. But no sufficient studies exist on urban expansion influence on the peri-urban areas, hence, this study wants to fill this gap by identifying the negative and positive impacts as well as opportunities that come following horizontal expansion of city on *Eekkaa* Oromo farming community living around Addis Ababa, in case of Yeka-Abado Knowledge of the nature of displacement and dislocation of the community in and around Addis Ababa due to urban expansion could give clues about the nature of urban development and coping strategies of the community in the periphery of large cities.

Today, urban expansion for development and resettlement is broadly observed in the city of Addis Ababa. If urban expansion is inevitable, due to induced development or social-economic factors of the society, it must be considered in a manner that protects the livelihoods of the affected people. The study, by examining the livelihood of the dislocated rural community at

household level, would provide information for EPRDF policy makers, planners and urban management to evaluate their development and strategies. It, therefore, illuminates areas of intervention for concerned government and non-government institutions involved in the urbanization strategies.

1.5. Scope of the Study

This study focused mainly on investigating the impacts of horizontal Addis Ababa city expansion on *Eekkaa* Oromo farmer's community on their socio-economic, cultural and demographics, in the case of Yeka Abado area. The researcher was highly motivated to study in the area due to personal observation of urbanization issues in the areas. The target population of the study is *Eekkaa* Oromo farmer's communities that residents of Yeka Abado.

1.6. Limitation of the study

I am challenged to finish this thesis in many ways. The first of my challenge was when I giving birth of my son I face the sickness and I lost my time in hospital. I also faced the challenges of cohering the sentences that because of I am new for research doing, I did not gate the representative of my site in simply ways because they were dispersed and displaced from their prior lands.

1.7. Organization of the Thesis

The thesis contains six chapters. The first chapter is an introduction to the study. The second chapter dwells on the review of related literature. The third chapter explains about the methodology of the case study research. Chapter four provides the constitutional and policy frameworks for the study of pressing urban issues, including housing and land use. Chapter five dwells on the data presentation, analysis and interpretation. Lastly, chapter six summarizes, concludes and makes some recommendations based on the findings of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework of the Study

In this chapter the kind of theoretical, conceptual and empirical frame works would be used for the study. The study argues that the theory of federalism, urbanization and negative and positive impacts of urbanization. The study also pinpointed that how selected federal countries can handle these urban expansion problems on the peri urban livelihood communities and the related issues are included.

2.1 The Concept of Federalism

The concept of federalism is argued by scholars in different contexts. For instance, Wheare, (1964) defined the meanings of Federalism as the “compound mode of government, compounding general government (central or federal government with regional governments (provincial, state, cantonal, territorial government in a single political entity”. In this framework Federalism is defined instead of constitutional and institutional frame work of governance system. Federalism is a function of territorially concentrated societies who require federalism for protecting and expressing their identities (Livingston 1956 cited in Ketema 2014). On their part, Boadway and Shah, (2008:5-8) confirm that “federalism as a form of government which has two orders formation, through all orders of government having a range of autonomous as well as shared decision-making responsibilities”. “It is based on the presumed value and validity of combining unity and diversity, i.e., of accommodating, preserving and promoting distinct identities within a larger political union.”

Ronald Watts (2008:8 cited in Melkamu 2016) differentiate the three provisions to define the concept of Federalism: “federalism”, “federal political systems”, and “federations” Cited by Malkamu Negeri (2016). “In this distinction, federalism is used basically not as a descriptive but as a normative term and refers to the advocacy of multi-tiered government combining elements of shared-rule and regional self-rule” (ibid). The essence of “federalism is a normative principle is the value of perpetuating both union and non-centralization at the same time” (Jonathan, 2004:489 cited in Malkamu 2016). “Federal political systems” and “federations” are used as descriptive terms applying to particular forms of political organization. The term “federal political systems” refers to a broad category of political systems in which, by contrast to the single central source of political and legal authority in unitary systems, there are two (or more) levels of government thus combining elements of shared- rule (collaborative partnership)

through a common government and regional self-rule (constituent unit autonomy) for the governments of the constituent units. This broad genus encompasses a whole spectrum of more specific non-unitary forms, i.e., species ranging from “quasi-federations” and “federations” to “confederacies” and beyond. As in a spectrum, the categories are not sharply delineated but shade into one another at the margins (Watts, 2008:5-8). In fact, “instead of remaindering a comprehensive definition, scholars have focused more on what federalism constitutes than what it actually means” (Ketema 2014).

Federal countries broadly confirm to one of the two models: dual federalism or cooperative federalism (Schapiro, 2002:2-4). Under dual federalism, the responsibilities of the federal and state governments are separate and distinct. “Under such a system, two levels of government rule the same land and the people, each level has at least one area of action in which it is autonomous, and there is some guarantee of the autonomy of each government in its own sphere” (Boadway and Shah,2008:6, Akindele and Olaopa, 2003:170-173).

The national government is at the apex and it has the option to deal with local governments either through state governments or more directly. Local governments do not have any constitutional status: they are simply extensions of state governments and derive their authority from state governments. Under the dual model or coordinate-authority model, states enjoy significant autonomy from the federal government, and local governments are simply ‘handmaidens of the states’ and have little or no direct relationship with the federal government. The working of the federations of Australia, Canada, India, Pakistan, United States, Germany and Ethiopia resemble the coordinate authority model of dual federalism (Boadway and Shah, 2008:7).

The cooperative federalism model has, in practice, taken three forms: interdependent spheres, marble cake, and independent spheres. Under cooperative federalism, the responsibilities of various orders are mostly interlinked. Under both models, fiscal tiers are organized at national and sub-national levels. In the interdependent spheres variety as practiced in Germany and South Africa (a unitary country with federal features), the federal government determines policy, and the state and local governments act as implementation agents for federally determined policies.

In view of federal domination of policy making, state or provincial governments in this model have a voice in federal policy making through a second chamber (the upper house of the parliament) (Boadway and Shah, 2008:7-8) cited by Malkamu Negeri 2016. In Germany and South Africa, the second-order (state) governments are represented in the upper house of the national parliament (the Bundesrat and the Council of the Provinces, respectively).

In the marble cake model of cooperative federalism, various orders of government have overlapping and shared responsibilities, and all constituent governments are treated as equal partners in the federation. Belgium, with its three territorial and four linguistic jurisdictions, has a strong affinity with this approach. Finally, in a model of cooperative federalism with independent spheres of government, all orders of government enjoy autonomous and equal status and coordinate their policies horizontally and vertically.

The competitive federalism model is a theoretical construct advanced by the fiscal federalism literature (Boadway and Shah, 2008:7) and not yet practiced anywhere in its pure form. According to this construct, all orders of government should have overlapping responsibilities, and they should compete both vertically and horizontally to establish their clientele of services (Boadway and Shah, 2008:7-8). Some analysts argue that such a competitive framework would create leaner and more efficient governments that would be more responsive and accountable to people.

Countries with a federal form of government vary considerably in terms of federal influence on sub-national governments. Such an influence is very strong in Australia, Germany, India, Malaysia, Mexico, and Pakistan; moderately strong in Nigeria and the United States; and weak in Brazil, Canada, and Switzerland. In the last group of countries, national control over sub-national expenditures is quite limited, and sub-national governments have considerable authority to determine their own tax bases and tax rates (Boadway and Shah, 2008:7-8).

In centralized federations, conditional grants by the federal government play a large role in influencing the priorities of the state and local governments. For example, Australia, the federal government is constitutionally required to follow regionally differentiated policies. Federal countries also vary with regard to the influence of sub-national on national policy making. In all Federations there is a clear separation of national and sub-national institutions and the two orders interact through establishing an independent institutional inter- governmental relation (IGR). The role of states in National law making varies from a federation to another.

For example, in Germany and South Africa, state or provincial governments have a direct voice in national institutions while in the United States and Switzerland regional and local coalitions play an important role in National law making. More over in Switzerland major legislative changes require approval by referendum, both at National and Communal levels. Such direct-democracy provisions indirectly reinforce the decentralized provisions of public services (Boadway and Shah, 2008:8).

There are many underlying purposes for which federalism was adopted. In USA, federalism is desired to establish single general government for the common purposes across the units and at the same time the desire to establish regional governments for preserving pre-existing territories”, (Ketema, 2014). In the Ethiopia Federalism is introduced along ethnic lines aiming to rectify the age-old ethnic inequalities and to manage ethnic divisions and associated conflicts (Markakis, 2011:7). It contains “exclusive powers federal government” (Article 51 of FDRE Constitution) and “exclusive, powers of regional state government” (Article 52 of FDRE Constitution) and “concurrent power of federal and regional state” (Article 98 of FDRE Constitution).

Thus, this rationale for adopting federalism ranges from military and economic advantage, such as in EU and USA to accommodate diversities and ensure equality between national/ethnic groups (e.g. Ethiopia).

2.2. Urbanization: Concepts and Dimensions

The concept of urbanization is defined by different scholars without addressed it by the same definition. Urban refers to areas characterized by denser population settlement per-unit of land, higher heterogeneity of inhabitants (in terms of ethnic background, religious adhere-ship, livelihood strategies and sources, educational levels etc.), greater organizational complexities as well as higher formal social control, Bekele (2010). It is defined simply as opposite to rural areas, because rural inhabitant is scattered and similar ethnic groups and simple to govern.

For some scholars, urbanization is the process of physical structure of land expanded included under cities government (Melesse, 2004). This approach may involve both horizontal and vertical expansion of the physical structure of urban areas and it can result in loss of agricultural land, natural beauties, range lands, parks and sceneries. The term Urban expansion is often synonymous with ‘urban sprawl’, which in turn denotes “the extension of the attentiveness of people of urban settlement to the surrounding area whose function are non-agricultural (Fekadu

2015). Wough (1990) defines the process of urban expansion or sprawl as the conversion of rural areas into town areas and which included the growth of city population and natural increases of population. In this context urbanization is defined as an increasing share of a nation of population living in urban areas and those declining share living in rural areas; and most urbanization processes particularly in developing countries are the result of net rural to urban migration. A city population can be computed from natural increase (Births minus deaths), net increase in rural to urban migration and reclassification or conversion of the rural settlement into urban settlement boundaries. Urbanization can also approach as in terms of economic factors, W. Arthur Lewis (1950). According to this argument urbanization is the result of agricultural labor and growth of output and employment to the modern urban industrial sector through wages that is higher than subsistence agriculture.

In addition, urban or city expanded it offers cost reducing advantages in economic, social and cultural amenities (ibid) and it results, conflict, dislocation and human degradation in which the process involves winners and losers. In contrast, cities are seen as grow parasitically by exploiting and holding back their surrounding regions. Established economic development in the city is only at the expense of the surrounding areas (Balchin, et. al. 2000: 58). In this approach urbanization depends on the rural areas to get raw material that make areas to efficiency. Moreover, Peng *et al*, (2012) conceptualize urbanization in terms of demography. In this vein, the term urbanization denotes the redistribution of populations from rural to urban settlements over time.

Redman and Jones (2004), basically defines urban growth is a combination of three basic Processes. The first is the rural-urban migration. In this light, rural to urban migration is a key source of urban growth since the origin of cities. Rural-Urban migration is driven from perceived economic opportunities, insecurity in rural areas, climate or economic problems etc. In this migration is one of the most challenges to administer the cities especially in federation countries that make heterogeneous in the city, Aravena (1998). The second is accounted by natural population increase, which is the result of fertility minus mortality rates. The third one is the reclassification or conversion of rural space/territory into urban by the decision or plan of the political authorities.

Urbanization is also approached as political or admiration results (United Nations, 1974) in the sense that the political authority can define the administrative areas as urban by using different threshold such as number of economically active population, percentage share of non-agricultural businesses. That said, federalism can also establish a territorial, institutional, and political frameworks for not only defining the urban places but also shape urban governance and politics (Elazar 1975). It is this federalism's perspective to urbanization that serves as a framework for the analysis the study.

2.2.1. Causes of the Urbanization

Two main factors have already been identified as the underlying causes for urbanization. These are: push and pull factors. The subsequent sections below briefly describe these factors.

2.2.1.1. Push Factors

Part of the reasons for urbanization are accounted by 'push factors' or the factors that drive people to migrate from rural to urban areas. In this line, the reasons for the growth of urban areas include poor living condition, poor health care, limited educational/opportunity, limited economic opportunity, environmental change, droughts floods, lack of availability of sufficient productive land, and etc. lack of and poor employment opportunities in the countryside or rural areas, and poor crop yields are all push factors why people leave from the country side (Mulholland *et al.*, 2008).

Tacoli (2004) also raised the following points as the pushing factors of peoples from rural to urban migration causes. Declining income; from farming due to lack of land and other inputs pushes people to engage in nonfarm activities, which are often located in urban centers; Successful and commercial farmers need direct access to markets and these markets are usually located in urban centers. The other one is "Population growth and distribution patterns affect the availability of good agricultural land and can contribute to rural residents moving out of farming" and Urbanization leads to changes in land use. For instance, the change of agricultural land into residential quarters and industrial zones leads to transformations in the livelihoods of the rural settlers. Their livelihood converts from agricultural to nonagricultural activities. These driving forces are common in most situations and obvious in rural transformation.

2.2.1.2. Pull Factors

Employment opportunities, industries, education, better paid jobs in the cities an expected higher standard of living and more reliable food are an others factors why people are attracted to the

city Tacoli (2004). Better access to markets can increase farming incomes and encourage shifts to nonfarm engagement and may also create markets in the rural areas for incentive goods.

2.2.2 Impacts and Implications of Urbanization on the City Neighbors

The biggest impact of a horizontal urban expansion is normally on the rural territories surrounding the city. Outward expansion demands more land for the different urban functions such as housing, infrastructure and other social services, which in turn include: loss of farm land, destructions of natural habitat, loss of green spaces, increased pressure on public services and utilities etc. These impacts could be summed as positive and negative below.

2.2.2.1 Positive impacts of urbanization

Urbanization yields several positive effects if it happens within the appropriate limits. Some of the positive implications of urbanization therefore include creation of employment opportunities, technological and infrastructural advancements, improved transportation and communication, quality educational and medical facilities, and improved standards of living (Brokerhoff,2000).

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

G/Egziabher (1998) argues that, “the practical activities approved that people who live in the surrounding urban centers can have possible access to both private and public services such as health, education, banking, postal & telephone and services of different professionals (lawyers) and private services like wholesale and retail, sales of manufactured goods”.

2.2.2.2.Negative impacts of urbanization

Urbanization has also some negative effects to its surrounding peri-urban areas in different aspects especially, in relation to displacement of farmers from their farmland and to degradation of valuable agricultural land. This is because as the nation’s population increase, cities must growspatially to their peri-urban areas to accommodate more people and to serve different services forthem. In Ethiopia, the urbanization was increased from 5% in 1950 to 16% in 2000, on average 4.3% per year. Furthermore, it is estimated that by 2025 the World’s,African’s and Ethiopian’s population rate will reach 58%, 52%, and 32% respectively (Webster, 2005 as cited inMahari.

Even if the impact of urbanization has been includes housing problems,socio-cultural and economic impact, unemployment, development of slums, overcrowding, Water and sanitation problems, Poor health and spread of diseases, Traffic congestion, urban crime and etc are the negative impacts of urbanization, I focused on the socio-cultural identity and economic impact of urbanization and the mechanisms of handling these impacts in a federal set up.

2.2.3. Impact of Urban Expansion on the Socio-Cultural identity of the Peri-urban Indigenous Communities

According to the United Nations (2009), Indigenous peoples can be defined by their strong link to territories surrounding natural resources, distinct language, culture and beliefs, and their self-identification as indigenous peoples at an individual level. “Urban expansion losses the cultural identity of indigenous peoples in two ways; Cultural changes on the original inhabitants (incorporation of new cultural elements in to the existing culture and Cultural changes of migrant’s (who comes from other areas by causes of pushing factors)” Anduamlak (2009). Identity demonstrates a personal belonging to a particular social group, institution or territory. Identification is a process characterized by the establishment of the relation between a person and one of these objects.

One of the most important forms of identification for people is ethnic identification—the feeling of personal belonging to certain group. This belonging could be “real”, when people share the value orientations and traditions of an ethnic group, know its language and culture, and genuinely enjoy the successes and empathize with failures of a certain ethnic group, and „formal“, when a person loses some of the feature characteristic of their ethnic group (for example, does not know or does not speak the language of an ethnic community) but still identifies himself/herself with it and worries about group’s fate, (Barth 1969; Tishkov 2003j).

As I raise above identity is impacted by the different ways, some scholars’ belief; nation building is the cause of marginalizing identities. According to Lagos, (2013; 48) “loss of identity’ is due to building of nation state by ignoring the coexistence of various indigenous languages alongside others and forced the speakers of others languages to make their decisions regarding which language to speak, such decisions which favour a shift towards mono-lingualism with a resulting decrease in the vitality of indigenous languages.”

He argues based the example of Chile national development that ignored the co-existence of various indigenous languages alongside Spanish, and forced the speakers of such languages to make their decisions regarding which language to speak, such decisions which favour a shift towards mono-lingualism with Spanish, with a resulting decrease in the vitality of indigenous languages. To solve this problem; Lagos belief Intercultural Bilingual national Education was the way of preserving cultural identity; specially urban aims to develop the student's oral and written use of Mapuche.

In fact, to preserving cultural identity some federal country is declared multi-linguistic governance system on their constitution. Indian, Switzerland is the model of such countries'. The oral skills set can be broken down into two parts; oral tradition and oral communication. Oral tradition refers to the "linguistic practices associated with the culture, which form part of the historical heritage of the people". The oral communication refers to learning how to use the language in everyday life. The development of the student's written communication refers to the improvement in their ability to read and write in the language that helps the children to be themselves to be proud of their culture and identity Mohammed (2008).

Alem (2010,) acknowledge Cohen 2006; Smith; 2008 also realized this argument as the following argument, that as multicultural federalism has put language rights in to practice. The people have a chance to use their own language in primary school, in administration and in the courts that language is the sole point of identity culture. Ethnic identity plays a vital role in the political life of society. Between ethnic identity, on one hand, and the homogeneity and unity of the ethnic community, on the other hand, there is a direct correlation: the stronger the ethnic identity, the stronger the ethnic group.

Aravena (1998) argues that migration from rural to urban is the sort of means of avoiding tradition which leads to a loss of identity and, eventually, their culture. This argument has been supported by numerous scholars who have associated migration towards urban areas with 'acculturation' and the loss of 'purity', both cultural and biological, which is believed to mark the decline of this new community (Briones and Diaz, 2000 Kropff, *et al.*, 2003). Tilley (2002) also confirm that comparing present-day indigenous peoples with those of Pre-Colombian times shows the profound collapse of their native civilization and thus how the modern-day Indigenous peoples no longer maintain a meaningful historical connection to their ancestors. The

development plans in newly establishing urban areas has enormous impact on the *socio-cultural* and *economic* lives of formerly existing population.

Such development endeavor has affected socio-cultural lives through cultural violation and physical displacement of local people from their original residential environment. Displacement of local people from their usual environment and the incorporation of new cultural elements in to the existing culture are the major factors that deconstruct local people socio-cultural institution and its components such as language, marriage system, religious practices and other indigenous cultural practices.

Accommodation of cultural identity is simple in the rural areas population than urban population, Narain (2010), which, is the former, refers to homogenous; kinship based small scale population while the latter is more of heterogeneous, professional based large scale population to *accommodate*. Urban profession is quite diverse ranging from farming to technical and industrial professions. Urban expansion in this context is a bridge that brings the heterogenous urban socio-cultural features together with the homogenous rural socio-cultural features. When this change reaches its peak, it abandons the rural way of lives in favour of the new urban culture.

This action brought various socio-cultural features and resulted in the creation of new cultural practices. The heterogeneity of social actors constructs a dynamic nature, in which social forms and arrangements are created, modified and discarded and typically the strap line of such combination leads to unequal social, cultural and economic dominance of the outsiders mostly on the local inhabitants.

2. 2.4. Impact of Urban Expansion on the Peri-urban Farmers Economy

Economically speaking, urban expansion has also a massive impact on local people livelihood. Loss of agricultural land can be best example of urban expansion economic impact. Newly establishing urban areas are characterized by geographic disadvantage in terms of loss in farm lands during urban expansion process that forced local farmers' to give away their key livelihood assets.

Robinson (2003), in his study describe that loss of farmlands of the peri-urban farmers due to urban expansion is uprooting from ownership increases the risk of indigenous people's landlessness, joblessness and food insecurity that people will fall into temporary or constant

malnutrition. In other words, it means typical rural social, cultural and economic features steadily modify into a new form of urbanism (Pradoto, 2012).

As discussed earlier, urban development refers to redefining the existing use of land for better use. In view of this, government and policy makers are taking land from farmers and giving it to investors for a massive industrial plantation purpose, for condominium constructions and other mega projects. At this level, the new development endeavors have brought multidimensional economic impact. At first place it expropriated land, which is the exclusive economic asset for local farmers.

Second, the newly established commercial or business activity clashes with the former economic activity over land share and finally this will lead local farmers to give up the former way of livelihood and compel them to engage in various non-farms economic activities (Mandere et al, 2010) of survival. The whole story gives the impression that urban development is taking place at the expense of local people, especially farmers. Urban areas physical expansion over nearby less urbanized agricultural areas certainly covers some farm land and this brings change in land importance (Hardoy et al, 2001). In other words, land is converted from agricultural to nonagricultural uses. The conversion of farm land in to urban use is taking place for different purpose.

According to Webrwela (1992), the invasion of the suburbs by urban land uses is often done through the extension of housing estates, building along arterial roads and by location of new industries which are excluded from compact urban area such as cemeteries, factories and so on. The neo-classical economic theory of property rights asserts that clearly defined individual property rights to land, secure and easily transferable land rights are necessary and sufficient conditions to boost economic agents' attempting land related investment (Deininger&Jin2006).

At the other end of the ideological spectrum, the social aspect warns that individual rights to land are not inherently beneficial endeavor in all societies. There might be adverse social consequences in creating unequal opportunities. This creates inequalities among the richer and the poorer societies when claiming their rights. This may result in a consequence of accumulation of land by less efficient operators, on *non-equitable terms* in the land market. It

also may distort credit markets in favor of ‘inefficient but wealthier’ operators (Feder, 1999; Fitzpatrick, 2006).

2.3. Mechanisms of Managing the Impacts of Urbanization in Some Selected Federal State

Urban expansion managing policies are varying from country to country and it is a challenging task. (Genaio et al., 2009; Bengston et al., 2004) pointed it as difficult tasks. Most policies lack an explicit goal that often, the policies have multiple objectives which cannot be easily quantified. Sometimes, the goal changes with socio-economic trends, e.g. from conservation of agricultural land to rural amenity to environmental improvement. The other one is, it is difficult to acquire data in appropriate geographic scales.

The effect of policy sometimes impacts neighboring jurisdictions. In addition, there is a lack of knowledge regarding the counterfactual case. Because land use is affected by many factors (economic-social trend, value system etc), it is difficult to evaluate the effect of the expansion management policy independent from those factors and, usually growth management policies are adopted in combination with land use regulation and incentives for infill development, which makes it difficult to delineate the effect of one policy from others.

In the OECD countries; different tools are used for urban expansion managing; Public acquisition of land, Comprehensive land use planning (master plan), Zoning policies, urban growth boundaries and green belts are the example urban growth managing one. Urban growth boundaries are a dividing line drawn around an urban area to limit encroachment into surrounding rural areas. It can promote dense urban development within the boundary and restrict development of non-urban land in and outside the boundary years, (Buxton and Goodman 2003).

2.3.1. Mechanism of Managing the Impacts of Urbanization in Mature Federations

2.3.1.1. Switzerland

Switzerland used urban growth boundaries to manage urban expansion. The Swiss Land Use Plan is mandated by the Federal Law on Spatial Planning and developed by each canton. The Cantons design a structure plan (Richtplan) that covers their entire area and vision future spatial development. The structure plan must be approved by their Federal Council.

Land Use Plans designed by municipalities and are subject to the above-level structure plan, regulate detailed land use and set the boundary between building zones and non-building zones. The boundary is evaluated and adjusted to new needs every 10-15 years Gennaio *et al* (2009). It reflects that the decision making relating with land use is decentralized among the cantons of the federation of the Switzerland. As such it creates the confidence among the federal government and cantons and used to manage the economic flow from one area to the other areas that is used to manage urban expansion by the causes of migration, later it impacts the cities.

In other urbanization in the *Switzerland* is started and expanded based by the plan of the grand root communities. It is the way to realize the democratic rights in ways of participation on their environmental issues and the check and balance between federal and cantons governments is also the way to manage land use to minimize impacts of the urbanization on the environment, economic and surrounding communities.

2.3.1.2. Canada

In Canada, land use is a provincial responsibility and each province has its own legislation, policies and programmers regarding land management and use. Ontario, centered on Greater Toronto metropolitan area (GTA), is the most populous province in Canada. The Green belt Plan, which was established under the Green belt Protection Act of 2005, was initiated to address the following issues: urban sprawl; preserving agricultural land; and environmental protection. The plan limits development only in a designated portion of rural land in close proximity to the GTA. For example, Tang et al (2007) argues that Hong Kong green belt is a “transitional zone”, where development permissions are given rather in ambivalent and flexible way (Tang et al, 2007). Buxton and Goodman (2003) analyzed that the green belt in Melbourne was considered by many planners as a “holding zone for possible future urban development”. In the Netherlands, the concept of green belt took a different shape where there is not only a sort of green belt policy around major cities, but a spatial plan for the whole country.

In land use plan must be approved by their Federal Council in the *Switzerland*; in contrast to *the Canada* land administration is fully responsible to by the provinces to manage urban impacts.

2.3.2. Mechanisms of Managing the Impacts of Urban Impacts in Emerging Federations

2.3.2 .1. South Africa

South African cities now have low population densities in central and suburban locations and high densities on the periphery. This distorted urban form has harmful human and environmental consequences. It creates poverty traps on the Periphery and favour road-based transport. Cities remain the dominant centers of economic activity, but they are not performing to their potential or reaping the benefits of agglomeration because of their inefficiency and infrastructure constraints (Turok, 2014b). A new Urban Settlements Development Grant was created in 2010 to fund municipalities to acquire service and release land for low-income housing. The country's first National Development Plan (NDP) was published in 2012 with a whole chapter devoted to trying to integrate urban settlements to reduce their costs on households and the economy. In 2013, the government began work on an Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) to follow up the NDP (COGTA, 2013).

Accordingly, it is likely to be wide-ranging in scope, with the fundamental objectives to promote more inclusive and resilient growth. So in this country the GDS will constitute a collective vision for the city – a clear sense of direction focused on realizing its long-term potential. It is likely to propose seven policy mechanisms or “levers” to promote change in urbanization;

Basic infrastructure networks, Inclusive economic development, integrated transport and mobility, integrated human settlements, Land management, Social transformation, urban governance.

2.3.2.2. Nigeria

The territories that are today Nigeria were characterized, in pre-colonial times, by extensive pre-modern urbanization with a significant share of the population located in dispersed urban centers” (Daniel J. Elazar 2008 p17.p2). This pattern was generally re-enforced under British rule, although with new urban growth concentrated in fewer centers. To avoid the implications of regional and tribal rivalries, the British built a new city, Lagos, on islands off the coast to serve as their base of operations. It is now the federal capital. During the civil war, the country divided the four existing states into twelve. The capital of each was made the focal point for regional development so that, rather than concentrating the nation's development resources in the capital as has so often been the case in other developing countries, the federal military government is

com-mitted to spreading those resources among at least twelve centers and is, in fact, doing so. The Nigerian experience points to one of the real benefits of federalism in the developing world, namely the increased opportunity potentially provided by federal arrangements for the spread of development beyond the capital region (ibid.17).

With this framework; country has a long-established urban and regional planning system, based on British colonial experience. Nigeria's urban policy states frankly that: "Despite the fact that Nigeria adopted a robust National Urban Development Policy in 1992, there has been generally little achievement to show in terms of implementation" (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2012, p.4)

A new planning law was introduced in 1992 aimed at modernizing the old system and making it more relevant to the country's needs arising from rapid urban growth and the pressure on land and infrastructure. This was accompanied by a National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) in the same year, and the establishment of an Urban Development Bank to finance urban infrastructure and public facilities. The broad aim was to improve the planning and management of urbanization so that urban settlements would foster sustainable economic growth and improved living standards.

More specific objectives included: To promote efficient urban development and management, to define the responsibilities of each level of government so as to ensure effective plan implementation and accountability, to provide appropriate financial mechanisms across the three levels of government to implement slum upgrading, urban infrastructure and other development projects, to revise and implement sectorial program's in housing, environment, employment and other fields to make them more responsive to the country's urban problems. "However, in practice, implementation of these policies has generally been poor, so the benefits of urban planning and coordinated investment in infrastructure have not been realized" (NUDP, 2012)

In this framework the urban expansion management is not simple phenomenon. The problem is especially a challenge if it is tried to make an international comparison (Genaio et al., 2009).

Urban growth management in the (OECD) country is focused only on the infrastructure; environmental protection and managing urban sprawl as major issues hence growth management policies anticipate and incorporate the impacts of growth on local infrastructure and environment systems at the scale of both individual developments and larger areas (Pendallet al', 2006).

As a comparative, in the old federation countries, their urbanization policy is started with plan or with master plan while in emerging federation countries urbanization is started with almost as the result of colonial, and it continued as urban without plan, informal, and currently the fastest growing that is challenges to foster good governments and to administer the communities. In this reason; the urban growth is the negative effects of on the socio-cultural (identity culture, politics) of peri adjacent urban areas in developing countries than developed countries.

2.4. Conclusion of the chapter

Urbanization is positive impacts on the societies by open the chance of education, technology and employee for the citizen while it has also negative impacts on the peri-urban farmers in economic by consuming more farm land to urban areas. Urbanization is also negative impacts on the socio-cultural identity of the peri urban farmers' communities. Impact of urbanization in the federalism system is available in the rural areas than urban areas to realize the equality of all nation, nationalities and peoples in socio- cultural identity, that, the former refers to homogenous; kinship based small scale population while the latter is more of heterogeneous, professional based large scale Population Narain (2010). In the multinational federation governing urbanization is becoming challenged to address the question of the urban heterogeneous inhabitants. As hinted above, in the old federation states, the management of urban expansion and urbanization comply with the urban master plans, while the emerging federations have difficulty in executing their urban plans and policies of urbanization. In emerging federations like South Africa and Nigeria, urbanization is started with almost as the result of colonial, and it continued as urban without plan, informal, and these emerging federations undergo rapid but informal urbanization which in turn challenges effective governance and relation between the urban and rural communities.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Methods of the Research

3.1 Description and Historical Overview of the Study Area

Geographically, Addis Ababa is located at 09' 02' Latitude and 38' 44' Longitude with an average elevation of 2408 meters above sea level having an average minimum temperature of 5C'' maximum temperature 27C', and average annual rain fall of 1188.27 millimeter(CSA, 2004 and Addis Ababa City Administration, 2000). It is not exactly agreed as to when Addis Ababa was established as a city, but it became emperor's (Menelik's) residence between 1886 and 1891 (Horvath, 1966:51; Solomon 1985: 35). It was around 1886, as documented in many literatures of Amharic manuscripts, when Menelik, the king of Shoa, permeate with the desire to build the great Ethiopian empire by conquering the southern part of the country and settled at Entoto, strategic area for his governance. Entoto is found at about 2,800 meters above sea level to the north of large forested plains of Finfinne. A report from one observer indicated that back in the 1868 "Finfini" (Finfinne) has been covered by forest than other parts of Shoa and the trees composed in the forest were unique (Pankhurst 1962:35-36). Pankhurst also underscore that the country was beautiful and the army loved staying there.

It was indeed Woizero Taitu who ordered that the town should be given the name of Addis Ababa (ibid). This was the time between 1886 and 1891 (Horvath, 1966:51; Solomon 1985: 35-36). Some Oromo nationalists strongly argue that the change of the name Finfinnee was a beginning to destroy the history of indigenous Oromos who lived in the area. The establishment of Addis Ababa was marked with the question of land tenure and tenure insecurity. Before the occupation, land was the common property of the people and was owned communally. It was confiscated and became the personal property of the king (Oromia, 2003: iii). The settlement pattern was based on the provision of the conquered land for the feudal chiefs, and garrison of the king following the military hierarchy (Pankhurst 1962:35-36).

"All the chiefs were allotted sections of land in the traditional manner round the royal area, and began individually to build their own dwellings. The land were allocated at Finfini [Finfinnee] in some cases to personality of state, in some cases to groups of servants or soldiers" (Pankhurst 1962:35).The first land use patterns of Addis Ababa thus evolved by evicting the surrounding farming community to the periphery as a serf (Tesfaye, 1987). Afterwards, Addis Ababa became

the political, religious and administrative center of the country expanding horizontally to the periphery covering large areas.

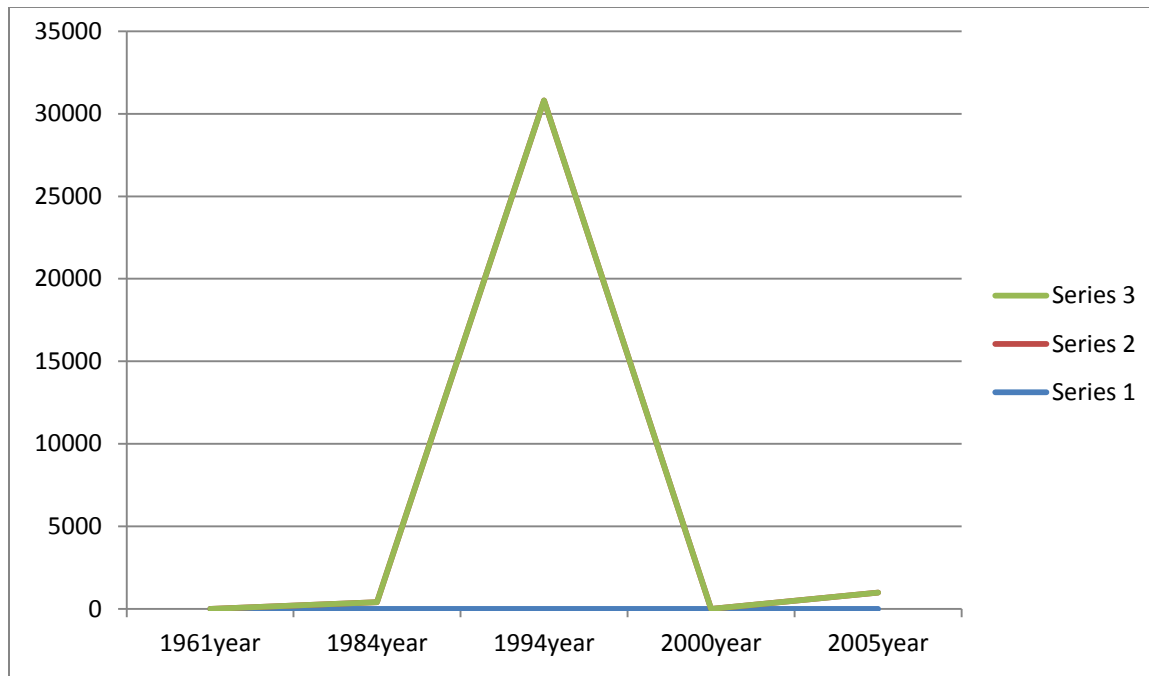
Plan for the cities has begun after coronation of Emperor Menelik II as a king of Ethiopia that formed the base for the present structure of Addis Ababa. The foundation and early expansion of the city was started at the Menelik palace around the hot spring which served as a political center and extended to areas of St. George Cathedral that served as a religious center embracing the main local market center hitherto been called Aradaa (Oromo market) (Pankhurst 1962:36). Today's Addis Ababa is the result of sprawl to every direction around these centres.

With the introduction of modern public services, establishment of institutions and different small and large-scale manufacturing firms, Addis Ababa increased in size and population. Currently, Addis Ababa also serves as diplomatic capital of Africa. It is a seat for International Organizations including the United Nation Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA), Office of the African Union (AU) and many other development and diplomatic organizations. After its establishment as a capital city, Addis Ababa has been growing fast it is rapidly growing witnessing physical, social, economic and environmental changes.

3.2 Trends of Physical Expansion of Addis Ababa City

Urbanization and urban growth of Ethiopia is dominated by a primate city. The 1994 Population and Housing Census indicate that Addis Ababa has 28.4 percent of the national urban population and is twelve times larger than the second largest city, Dire Dawa.

According to the Ethiopia Statistical Abstract 2004 projection, Addis Ababa houses 24.73 percent of the national urban population and ten times higher than that of Dire Dawa town. This urban primacy indicates that the city dominates other centres in terms of attracting people for various reasons. This resulted in physical expansion of the city to the rural farming community in the periphery. Chart; 1 shows the physical growth of the total municipal areas of Addis Ababa since 1961.



Sources: Computed from data found from OPHCC (1987: 9); CSA (1995:11, 1999:13, 2004: 24); ORAAMP (1997: 19).

Serial number 1 or the blue color shows that the period between 1984 and 1994 was the time when large areas of land, embracing about 25 peasant associations, was incorporated to the municipal area to get space for residence for the established housing cooperatives. The **serial number 3** or the orange color shows that the amount of land in hectare which is that included in the Addis Ababa City from farm land to the city.

The data reveals that a considerable the amount of rural farmland including forest and grazing land have been incorporated to Addis Ababa city administrations for urban land use purpose in the years under consideration. On the other hand, the Office for the Revision of the Addis Ababa Master Plan (ORAAMP) has assessed the expansion trends of Addis Ababa in different periods.

The assessment indicates built-up areas of the city in different physical expansion period. Figure below shows the trends of expansion of the city since its establishment. According to ORAAMP (1999:17), the physical expansion of the built-up area of the city of Addis Ababa was divided in to five expansion periods: 1, Original urbanization (1887-1936); 2, Expansion between 1937 and 1975; 3, Expansion between 1976 and 1985; 4, Expansion between (1986 and 1995); and 5, Expansion between 1996 and 2000.

The first period is the early expansion period that took place from 1887 to 1936 and is known for its haphazard and extended settlements of military camps and the landlords' occupation of large compound as 'sefer'. The result was a fragmented growth. The extended area was between Gulale and Yeka West to East and Entoto and Bekulo-Bet North to South. In this period, the total built up area was 1863.13 hectares. Assuming constant growth in each year the average growth of the built up area was 37.26 hectares per annum.

The second period between 1937 and 1975 was the time after Italian occupation. This was the time when relative improvements were made in consolidating the fragmented settlement pattern. In 42 years the total built up areas of the city increased by 3.25 times to that of the first period and reached 6050 hectares. If there were constant growth per year, the average built up area was 99.69 hectares per annum. The expansion during this period was held to the west and largely to the south where the existing and the anticipated airport were situated (Amos 1962:8).

These are areas towards Akaki, Kaliti, Nefas-Silk, Makkanisa, Alert, Burayu, and Bole Kotebe. The expansion of the city to the southern sector of the city evicted the farming community from the Bole areas and moved them to the South to Bole Bulbula. Bole was naturally a fertile and plain productive agricultural farmland. There are pocket areas surrounding the Bole international airport known for their wheat production still today. The third period of physical expansion categorized by ORAAMP covered the years from 1976 to 1985. In these nine years' period the total built-up area of the city had reached 10,838 hectares with an overall increment of 4,788 hectares. With a constant growth rate, the yearly average built up area was 532 hectares, which are 5.3 times the second period and 14.28 times the first period.

Bole, Kotebe, Makkanisa, Gulale and part of Kolfe, Alert to Raphi and Nifas-Silk (which comprises of Akaki and Kalitii district) are major sites incorporated into the built up areas of the city during this period. Urban settlement was extended to the periphery evicting the rural farming community. This high change in urban built up areas in a short period of time was perhaps due to radical political and economic changes that took place in the country since 1974. Particularly, it seems that the nationalization of the urban land with loose control and management system opened free movement for squatters and speculators. However, it was in this period that the housing shortage in the city was most acute felt and the government encouraged large-scale construction of dwelling units through the established housing cooperatives.

The fourth period of physical expansion runs from 1986 to 1995. Similar to the third period, this is also a nine years period in which the total built-up area of the city has reached 13,763.3 hectares with an increment of 2,925.3 hectares. The annual average built up area in this period was 325 hectares, which is higher than the first and the second period but less than the third.

The expansion of the city took place to the West to Ayer Tena, Kolfe Keraniyo and Asko; to the south to Makkanisaa and Kalitti; and to the East to Kotebe, Bole Garji and Bole Erer; and to the North of French Embassy.

This was the period when the Derg regime became weak and a change of government occurred. In the transition period squatter settlement increased more and contributed to the physical expansion of the city. For example, out of the total housing units built in the city from 1984 and 1994 those built by squatters were 14,794 or 15.7 percent (Minwuyelet, 2004: 39).

The fifth physical expansion period covered the years 1996 -2000. In this period the total built-up area reached 14,672.7 hectares with an increment of 909.4 hectares. The total increment was 227.35 hectares per annum. The expansion took place to the east to Kotebe area (for residence and some industries); to the south Kalitti and Makkanisa area (dominantly planed for both residence and industry), to the West along the road to Jimma and Keraniyo (mainly housing both formal and informal), and along the road to Ambo (mainly formal housing).

Though the increment decreased from the previous period, it is still high with scattered and fragmented settlement. This was the time when the administration of the city restructured into sub cities and kebeles by proclamation number 311/1995 articles 13/IIA and 66/2.

There is no data to show the current period (2001 to date) built up area of the city; however, the trend shows high rate of increment. In this period Peasant Associations (kebeles) with total areas of 37,564 hectares were annexed to the city Administration (ORAAMP 2002). Agriculture is still the source of livelihood to the members of these peasant associations. However, with the restructure of the City Administration, the institution (responsible for management of the agriculture sector) that serves these farmers by providing agricultural extension services was disintegrated, with a concomitant effect of reducing the advantages they get from extension services.

Generally, the trend of Addis Ababa's physical expansion shows rapid horizontal expansion, planned and unplanned and informal settlements. The overall expansion direction was mainly

southwards, eastwards, and westwards along four outlets of the city (excluding Fiche road mainly due to its topography).

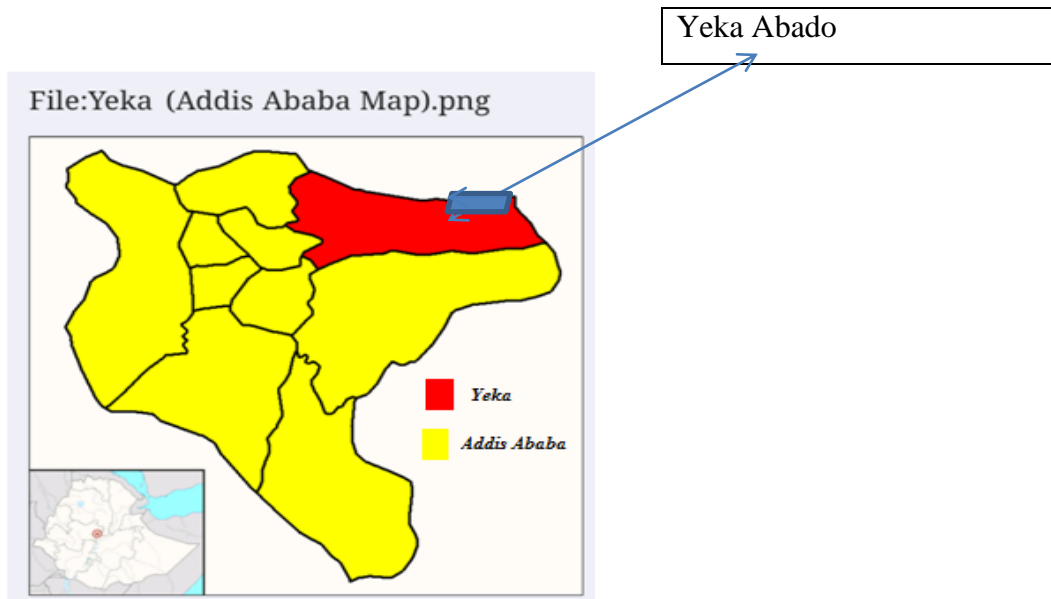
This rapid horizontal expansion indicates the rapid encroachment of the farmland by the urban settlement. It also created formidable problems to the residents and the farming community in the periphery that could be problems of deprivation, lack of access to essential basic services, and inadequate income for their survival (Tegegne, 2000: 67).

It shows the unbalanced growth of the Addis Ababa city administration was impacted on the good governance that is problem to preserve the culture, language, identity, and demography of the Oromo community that live in and surrounding of the Addis Ababa. It means with the growth of the horizontal expansion; is increase, the amount of farmers' communities is displaced which is so increasing the causes of decreasing the socio-culture identity, political identity, language identity, and the demography of the peoples.

The 1995 EPRDF constitution article 41 Promoted to answers the socio-culture identity, political identity, language identity, and the demography; however, it failed to answers this in the Addis Ababa city Administration that is because of diversity and high rate of urban expansion. Currently, the city is administered under ten sub- cites namely: Arada, Addis Ketema, Lideta, Kirkos, Yeka, Bole, Akaki -Kalit, NifasSilk- Lafto, Kolfe-Keranio and Gulele. Yeka Abado is one of the 14th wareda's of Yeka Sub City Administration.

The sub city is coined after *Eekkaa* one of the Oromo clans who have been in habiting in the present day Yeka. The leaders of this clan like the family of Abebe Tufa's could be mentioned as the rulers of the area. Yeka sub city is located in the north east part of Addis Ababa city. The total area of the sub- city is 85.98km square and 4284.9 people living in one kilometer. Yeka Abado is my case studies that are located in Yeka Sub City, it is found at the north eastern part of the Addis Ababa at the boarder of the city to Oromia region (Wits university 2019).

Yeka Abado is the new wareda' of Yeka Sub City that the area is condominium housing project by government that project of 20/80 and 10/90 and it is known by nick name G7 and G13. Prior to the condominium construction in 2012, this area was predominantly agricultural land and Oromo farmers housing. Now there are 645 blocks and 18000 houses. The site is founded as wareda in 2018 G.C.



Map 1: map of the study area (Google).

1:14 km² (of Yeka Abado to Yeka sub-city) and 1:18442 populations
(Of Yeka Abado to Yeka sub-city)

The red color is Yeka sub-city map, that is located the north east part of the Addisaba city and the blue color is the Yeka Abado area of my case study. The total area of the sub-city is 85.98km square and 4284.9 people live in one kilometer square. Moreover, its entire population of the area is 368,841 people. The Yeka Abado area population is estimated above 18000, without including the informal settlements of that area. Depending on the above information, the Yeka Abado location area is totally 16% km² of the Yeka sub city that in ratio is 1:14 km² and 5% or in ratio 1:18442 population is of the total population of the Yeka sub city while the formal total population of the study area is estimated to 18000.

The location of Yeka Abado wareda is founded in the north east of Addis Ababa city that boarded in the east by Laga xafo Laga Dadhi special Oromia zones, in west by yeka sub city Wareda 12, in south Yeka wareda 13 and in north by Barrack wareda Oromia region. While there are over 18000 units of integrated housing development program (IHDP) in the area, it also has a mix of private informal settlements, farmer resettlements and old properties of farmers. According to AABOFED (2006), in the year 2003 subsidy schemes were planned in the development of condominium houses for the low and middle-income groups.

In this frame work EPRDF government promoted this plan for the aim of answering the citizen question relating with urban housing by low costs and the payments and the rest payments are in

the long period of time. However, according to AABOFED (2006), instead of providing subsidy the government resorted to selling the houses on full payment base.

As in the preceding regime the condominium project has benefited the better income groups of the society the construct of this project is for the poor by displacing the farmers from the land. This action did not include this farmer that is caused for poor of the farmers in the other phase that in the Yeka Abado condominium is similarly impacts the farmers.

Due to the vast number of residents moving in to condominium housing, the area is getting more and more populated, attracting people to either rent or buy these units and properties from farmer's or informal settlers.

The population of area has increased dramatically since the completion of the construction for condominium housing. A new woreda (the smallest administrative unit of the city) has been formed for Yeka Abado under Yeka sub city (Google 2019). This over increasing planned and unplanned as well as displacement of farmers leads to problem to give good governance of the current federal system of Ethiopia to administer land of the urban areas.

Therefore, the overall objective of this study would be to examine the impact of Addis Ababa city expansion on the Oromo farmer livelihood, with particular reference to the Ekkaa Oromo in the Yeka Abado area, and thereby evaluated the mechanisms of handling these impacts in a federal set up.

3.3. Research Approach

Williams (2007) identifies the three common approaches to conduct research, i.e. quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods and the researcher anticipate the type of data need to respond to the researcher question. For instance, is numerical, textural or both numerical and textural data are needed. Based on the assessment, the researcher selects one of the three above mentioned approaches to conduct research.

The researcher selects the quantitative approach to respond the research question requiring numerical data, the qualitative approach for research question requiring textural data and mixed method approach for research question both numerical and textural data. Finding answers for research questions of Thesis need both quantitative and qualitative data needs. Therefore, the study has used mixed research approach is found appropriate to answer the research questions and achieve the research objectives. Mixed research approach is particularly used for conducting research that involves collecting; analyzing and integrating quantitative and qualitative in to

single study (John, 2007). It also helps to investigate and explore the different claim to knowledge and both methods are designed to address a specific type of research question (Williams 2007).

3.4. Research Design and Strategy

Research design is the scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problem. According to Sekaran and Roger (2011), research design is master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analyzing the need information. According to Kothari (2007), descriptive survey research design is a type of research used to obtain data that can help to determine specific characteristics of a group and involve asking question in the form of questionnaire of large group of individuals either by mail, by telephone or in person.

A Research Strategy is a step by step plan of action that gives direction to your thoughts and efforts, enabling you to conduct research systematically and on the schedule to produce quality results and detailed reporting (Dinnen, 2014). This enables one to stay focused, reduce, frustration, enhance quality and most importantly save time and resources. According to Yin (1994 as cited by Ayana, 2012), there are five strategies to collect data and get results; experiment, survey, archival analysis, history and case study.

This study employs case study and Survey Strategy. On the other hand, the case study enables “an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon in depth and within its self-life context” especially in complex context (Yin 2009:18). On the other hand, survey strategy is utilized to the impacts of Addis Ababa City Expansion on the Eekka Oromo Farmers in the case Yeka-Abado area.

3.5. Source and Instrument of Data Collection

To achieve the objective of the study both primary and secondary sources of data were used. To get the primary data, the survey questionnaires, interviews and FGD were used while secondary data was collected from different published and unpublished documents such as journals, books, magazines, articles, websites, research findings, policy documents, different work manuals and other relevant documents to the research.

3.5.1. Instruments of Data collection

The study employed questionnaires, interviews, focused group discussion (FGD) and document analysis. The key informants for interview were purposely selected from the official Yeka Abado woreda administration different departments and dwellers that are thought to be affected by

recent construction including the house and construction office, the woreda administrator, and the woreda land administrator. For the purpose, 27 were interviewees including experts, lawyers, politicians and others different offices subjects were selected because the issues under the research directly or indirectly involve them. These informants are selected because of they were engaged in coordinating, organizing and following up the activities related to construction administration tasks of the city.

3.6. Subject of the study

The target population for a survey is the entire set of units for which the survey are to be used to make inferences, thus the target population defines those units for which the findings of the survey are meant to generalize (paul,2008).

The target populations for this study were elder of women and men of the Yeka Abado woreda's Oromo farmers residents, and the household heads farmers displaced communities however still the residents of these areas. Elder and youth of prior and current Yeka Abado woreda's residents household and displaced community, however, still the residents of that area and those full fill the inclusion criteria.

3.6.1. Sampling

This section presents the methods and techniques that were used for sampling, the procedure of sampling and eventually how the final study sample was selected from the target population and the details of how data was obtained, processed and analyzed.

3.6.1.1. Sampling Frame

The sampling frame of this study was list of residents whose are prior Yeka Abado live in the study areas and the youth whose are impacted currently

The stock holder official administration that list was taken from both houses and construction office and from the house hold communities

3.6.1.2. Sample Size Determination

The total of this research households are 267 that questionnaires are prepared for who were selected from the Yeka Abado woreda 14th youth household.

According to Kumar (2011), a survey questionnaire is a written list of questions, to which the answers are recorded by respondents, in a questionnaire respondents read the questions, interpret what is expected and then write down the answers. It provides an efficient way of collecting responses from a large sample. The questionnaire was divided into three sections; section one

sought to establish personal profiles of the respondent and section two contained Impacts of Addis Ababa City Expansion on Socio-Economic, cultural and demographics of Eekka Oromo farmers and how federalism mitigate it or not and the final section is open-ended question regarding the topic. The structured questions were used in an effort to conserve time and money as well as to facilitate in easier analysis as they are in immediate usable form.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

According to Shamoo and Resnik (2003), data analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap and evaluate data. The study was generating both qualitative and quantitative data. The researcher scrutinized the returned questionnaires, interviews and discussion for completeness and consistent answers.

This step entailed closed checking of the questionnaire items in order to identify the ones which had been left blank or incomplete and the legibility and any items wrongly responded to. After closed checking of returned data, data was then classified according to the items in these question parts. Data analysis was done by use of frequencies and percentages and the result of the study were presented in tabulation.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Legal and Policy Contexts for Analyzing of the Impacts of Urbanization in Ethiopia

Introduction

This chapter establishes two contexts for analyzing the impacts of urbanization on rural communities. The first part provides the constitutional and legal framework for Socio-cultural and Economic rights of Nation, Nationalities and Peoples under the federal system of Ethiopia. The second part briefly describes the urban housing policy context set by the federal government of Ethiopia. These contextual descriptions serve as a stepping stone for the next main chapter 4.

4.1. Socio-cultural and Economic Rights of Nation, Nationalities and Peoples under the Constitutional/ Legal Frameworks of Ethiopia

The social objectives of the country endeavor to improve living conditions of citizens. Ethiopia, being a party to ICCPR and ICESCR, is under international obligations to progressively advance the living standards of all Ethiopians. Article 9(4) of the FDRE Constitution has also made these instruments integral parts of the law of the land and article 13(2) has even made the constitution subject to such human rights instruments ratified by Ethiopia for the purpose of interpretations. Hence, relevant laws, government actions and decisions need to complement the government's obligation pertaining to progressively enhance socio-economic rights of individuals.

It is in light of this obligation of the state that article 90 of the FDRE Constitution stated that the country's policies should focus on improvement of social rights of all Ethiopians. This provision states that "to the extent the country's resources permit, policies shall aim to provide all Ethiopians access to public health and education, clean water, housing, food and social security (Art 90 of the FDRE constitution). The government, using the significant revenue it derives by implementing the lease system, may improve the social welfare. It can build infrastructure, schools, hospitals and communication networks. However, making urban land unaffordable to some section of the society would have serious implications on social rights of those who cannot access land and this becomes an impediment to progressive enhancement of citizens' access to food, clean water, health, housing, education and social security. Land is everything, particularly for those who don't have other means to generate income.

If land is provided for these people for free or at lower prices, they can deal with their land to generate income or use their land to lead their livelihood. Individuals look for urban land not

only to build residential houses but also to do other activities to survive. The bold activities on construction of condominium houses should not, therefore, be used as excuse for unsympathetic urban land transfer in Ethiopia.

Thus, the existing urban land lease law, by failing to set accommodative land acquisition system, has defeated the grand social objectives stated under article 90 of the FDRE Constitution as it has pushed out the poor from urban land deal through tender procedures. The lease system versus constitutional economic and social rights integrated land administration is crucial to foster sustainable development, (Technical report No 4/2010, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2010). Sustainable development would in turn bring about progressive improvement of socio-economic rights. Realization of economic and social rights, to a large extent, depends on having access to properties.

That is why these rights are progressive by their nature and an immediate government action may not be possible. According to Managing the Urban and Rural Environment, Regional Land Conference, Marrakech, (Morocco, 2003 pp.1-22.); A comprehensive land administration system is, therefore, the one which addresses these and other interdependent issues in an integrated way.(Among the properties, the immovable (land and buildings) ones are so important in advancing socio-economic rights. Hence, access to some means of income in general and land in particular would be so vital in a comprehensive socio-economic rights development.

Accordingly, article 41 of the FDRE Constitution has granted citizens “the right to engage freely in economic activity and to pursue a livelihood of his choice anywhere within the national territory (Art 41 of the FDRE) and imposed an obligation to ensure citizens’ access to resources on the state. The government can realize the socio-economic rights and discharge its responsibilities mentioned above only when the relevant laws it adopts and the measures it takes aim at distributing resources including land equitably and allowing individuals get a means to generate income.

Article 43(4) of the constitution has also strengthened the principles set under art 41. It proclaimed that “the basic aim of urban development activities shall be to enhance the capacity of citizens for development and to meet their basic needs Art 43(4) of the FDRE.

In this regard, the urban land lease system has failed to live up to the constitutional standards for it has not set flexible urban land acquisition system which makes land affordable to the majority.

In this regard, the urban land lease system has failed to live up to the constitutional standards for it has not set flexible urban land acquisition system which makes land affordable to the majority.

The lease system and constitutional principles on land use rights. As explained in the foregoing sections, in Ethiopia, ownership of land and natural resources is ‘vested exclusively in the state and peoples of Ethiopia’ (article 40(3) of the FDRE Constitution).

This would mean that the constitution is clear enough on ownership of land and natural resources and, therefore, the Ethiopian government cannot enact laws or take executive actions which introduce different modalities of land and natural resources ownership. What the government can do is to regulate and administer land use rights. The most important thing in regulation and administration of land use rights is determining land use right acquisition modalities.

The FDRE constitution has mentioned the methods of land use right transfer to farmers and investors. But it has kept silent on how ordinary (non-investor) people living in urban centers may acquire land use rights. The constitution declared that Ethiopian peasants, pastoralists and semi-pastoralists have the right to acquire land use rights without any payment and that they may not be evicted from their holdings except through expropriation proceedings (payment of commensurate compensation) when the land is required for public purposes; Art 40(4, 5 and 8) of the FDRE Constitution .

Concerning with Equal and Effective Protection for Ethiopian: transfer of land use right to investors is concerned, the constitution proclaimed that government should ensure the right of investors to use land on the basis of payment arrangements. This is stated under article 40 (6): Without prejudice to the right of Ethiopian Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples to the ownership of land, government shall ensure the right of private investors to the use of land on the basis of payment arrangements established by law. Particulars shall be determined by law; Art 40 (6) of the FDRE constitution).

Article 40 of the 1995 constitution (which concerns property rights) provides that the right to ownership of rural and urban land, as well as of all natural resources, is exclusively vested in the state and in the people of Ethiopia. "Land is a common property of the Nations, Nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or other means of exchange" (Sub Article 3). Sub Article 4 also states that "Ethiopian peasants have the right to obtain land without payment and the protection against eviction from their possession." Another important provision regarding property rights (Sub Article 7) states that "Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to

the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labor or capital.

This right shall include the right to alienate, to bequeath, and, where the right of use expires, to remove his property, transfer his title, or claim compensation for it."

Holding rights were also defined as "the right any peasant shall have to use rural land for agricultural purposes as well as to lease and, while the right remains in effect, bequeath it to his family member; and includes the right to acquire property thereon, by his labor or capital, and to sell, exchange and bequeath same" (Article 2. Sub Article 3).

However, control of land administration has now been taken away from peri-urban regional governments World Bank, World Development Report 1998/99, cited in EEA (1999/2000: p. 198) and is now directly under the responsibility of political bodies rather than technical ministries. Despite the constitutional provision that securely vested the ownership of land to the state, rural land policy in Ethiopia has remained one source of disagreement and focus of debate among politicians, academics and other stakeholders.

An assessment of the urban housing policy is debate or not concluded by similar idea by scholars in present-day Ethiopia (Yigremew, 2001).It shows that there is an unfortunate focus on ownership issues and a dichotomy of views on state versus private ownership.

The government and the ruling party advocate state ownership of land whereas experts and scholars in the field, Western economic advisors, international organizations such as the World Bank (World Bank, 1992) and opposition political parties favor private ownership. The main plank of the view of housing policy by government and advocating state ownership and private ownership would lead to concentration of land in the hands of government of and few people who have the ability to buy, resulting in the eviction of poor peasants and thus aggravating landlessness the peri urban areas farmers and they left without any alternative means of livelihood, economically, socially, culturally and politically.

Critics of the current landholding system and those who advocate freehold largely base their arguments on the behavior of economic agents and familiar property rights arguments partially backed up by empirical results from Ethiopia and other countries. Because most of the arguments are variations on the same theme, they can be summarized using the more coherent formulation in Barrows and Roth (1989: p. 4): Individualization of land tenure (leasehold and freehold

ownership) increases tenure security of the landholder, thereby reducing economic costs of litigation over land disputes and losses the identity of the communities.

4.2. Urban Housing Policy of Ethiopia

The housing sector and related policies can be revised in three sections in the Ethiopian modern state. The first one is the pre 1974 revolution period, under the imperial rule of Hailesilassie I. The second one stretches from 1974 until 1991 was under the ‘Derg’ regime. The final one is from 1991 until now and the reign of the EPRDF /Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front/.

During the first half of the twentieth century housing provision in pre 1975 was predominantly handled by the private sector and it can be said that the government didn’t attempt to exert any effort in the provision of housing for low-income people. The housing market during this period can be characterized as operating somehow on a free market principle as land lords were leasing urban land and construct residential houses to tenants, and there was no restriction as regards to the selling and buying of houses. No formal housing policy was adopted during that period and most of the poor people in the city were lived in extremely overcrowded areas.

Nevertheless, there was a need in some form of intervention particularly in the low income housing sphere as it has been evident for several years that then workings of private enterprises in housing have not tackle the problems which existed in Addis Ababa and in Ethiopia at large. More over this laissez-faire condition was one of the factors blamed for the unplanned development of most of the urban centers in Ethiopia particularly in Addis Ababa. Poor qualities of housing and unplanned sites are also attributes to the deterioration of physical condition of houses, which made the provision of infrastructure difficult (Esayas Ayele; 1996).

In this frame work, most cities of Ethiopia started without plan which is later consume more farmers land, especially in and around the Addis Ababa city. Around this area, as the urbanization developed, the impact of it on the land of the farmers is so high from the beginning of it.

Kebede, Jacob, (1985) also put on his works that “land and housing in Ethiopia controlled by a selected few individuals and groups who owned and tightly controlled land and housing development. For instance, during the imperial rule of Hailesilassie I; there was limited attention given to urban housing especially for low income people. Housing supply was led by land

owning elite with less than percent of the population owning more than 70% of the arable land on which 80% of the peasants were tenants.” Low income households had little option but to rent housing and this was done out size of any formal control or planning system. In 1962, for example, 58 percent of the land in the Addis Ababa was owned by only 1768 (ibid). Government exhibited little national commitment to land and housing project for the low income sector and there was no coherent approach or action toward land and housing provision. Therefore ad-hoc policies and approaches prevailed and informal, unauthorized housing proliferated (UN-Habitat, op. cit,)

In the 1974, the land and housing situation significantly changed as a result of political revolution that saw the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie by the soviet supported junta, the Derg’. In July 1975, proclamation No.47:’ Government ownership of urban lands Extra Houses’ nationalized all urban Land in an effort to force a fairer distribution of wealth across the country Teshome T. (2008,p.45). Housing supply was controlled by the centralized government yet it was drastically insufficient to meet the large demand. In Addis Ababa in 1975 and 1995, only one tenth of the projected dwelling were built because of the “very low effective demand, rock-bottom national housing investment regulatory constraints in the supply of land, credit, and building materials” Emphases added (Mulugeta , S., op .cit. ,P. ii)

During the late 1980s the Derg’ loosened its control of housing supply by allowing private house owners and tenants of public premises to sell and exchange their houses although in reality the government devolved very little control and maintained its position as the key driver of the housing supply. “Residential buildings could be produced only by state enterprises, municipal governments, housing cooperatives and individual who build dwellings for their personal consumption “and effectively excluding large-scale private sector housing developers to address the large demand (Ibid. p.71). The housing stock continued to be characterized by high rates of rental housing.

Since late the 1970s housing cooperatives have also provided an avenue for home ownership.35 this delivery methods was established in 1978, through housing supplier No. of houses percentage share public 7,4098.4 cooperative 24,82028.2, individuals (formal) 22,22525.3, Real estate developers 3,52204.0,informal sector 30,00034.1,Totoal 87,976100 (Addis Ababa City Governmen,2004) cited in the Haregewoin, Y.2007.

The low rental rates resulted in little to no investment in housing which led to a further deterioration of housing quality. The housing condition was poorest in the center of Addis Ababa. According to the 1985 analysis report by the Municipal Technical College for the Teklehaimanot Upgrading scheme, “the average house had a floor area of 20m², 35 percent of all houses had only one room, and 39 percent of the urban”. Population lived in overcrowded housing that lacked basic services such as potable water and sanitation (Kumie A. and Berhane Y. in their work crowing in traditional rural housing (“Tukul” P.1.)

Esayas Ayele (1996) in his study on the “policy impacts on the housing sector”, the role of institutionalized forms of private housing provision was totally neglected and it was assumed to be handled by the government. Following the nationalization of urban land and extra houses in 1975, the government was working towards a complete control of the housing sector by pursuing centralized economic policy. Production of housing is a very expensive process. Governments often give less priority to the housing sector due to their shortage of investible resources. In a country like Ethiopia which strives to get quick return from investment it can be expected that the housing sector would be given a marginal position owing to the fact that a significant investment in the housing sector would also result in resolving social problems which the city is now facing.

Since the overthrow of the Derg regime, by EPRDF in 1991, following the change of government in the country, the transitional government of Ethiopia come up with a land lease policy no. 80/1993 which enables people to possess land so as to build houses for residential as well as for rental purposes. According to the policy any Ethiopian citizen could buy land on a bid bases. Urban land possession differs according to the type of services and the maximum would be 99 years of lease for residential plots (ibid. p.4)

Ethiopia has also been undergoing market oriented reforms, structures, and a programme of agricultural development- led industrialization in 1994 a rural development policy, named the land reform programme was introduced. This sought to decentralize urban planning responsibilities and to encourage secondary cities to attract rural migrants to ease pressure on already limited housing available for urban dwellers living in the Addis Ababa and other major urban areas Acioly C. (2010).

Addis Ababa’s first housing policy, incorporating the government’s practice of maintaining public ownership, was also implemented at this time but it assumed that the housing market

alone would meet the demand for affordable housing of the low-income population. Despite large subsidies and land provided at highly subsidized rates, the private sector has failed to deliver affordable housing at the large scale required. During this time house prices significantly rose making it extremely difficult for even professionals such as lawyers and doctors to access affordable housing

The post-1991 housing sector can therefore be typified by the following four characteristics: the private housing sector has not been sufficiently engaged and therefore has not met the immense housing demand, the price of low cost government owned rental housing continues to be the dominant low income housing strategy, the housing stock is of a very quality, is poorly maintained, and needs either Condominium housing has profiled as result of high urbanization, limited housing supply, and the limited affordability of formal housing.

4.2. 1 Condominium Housing in the Ethiopia

Proclamation No.138.the approach, Condominium housing is as to solve the high urbanization, limited for the citizen by organizing themselves in to small groups (between 10 and 20 people), register as a cooperatives group for land allocation, develop saving capacity, prepare settlement plans, receive land and secure tenure and largely build their housing themselves incrementally (Silashi, T.2002) in his work housing cooperative. In this frame work condominium housing project is seen only in one direction that settling the urban community by displacing the peri-urban community, that is led them to landlessness and economically depends on the other parts and also it losses the identity of the peri-urban areas in addition to urbanization of Ethiopia impacts the land of the farmers, because of unplanned cities from the initial.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Data Presentations, Analysis and Interpretation

Introduction

The foregoing chapters outlined the impacts of Addis Ababa city expansion in general and the Yeka Abado urban expansion as a particular on the community of its periphery setting for the study. This chapter also presents the research findings and discussions covering the study area, negative impacts of expansion of the Yeka Abado condominium project on the Oromo farming community in the study area. In the year 2003 subsidy schemes were planned in the development of condominium houses for the low and middle-income groups (AABOFED 2006). The government promoted this plan for the aim of answering the citizen question relating with urban housing by low costs and the payments and the rest payments are in the long period of time.

So to solve the housing problems about 18000 condominium houses were constructed in the study area, that the project was designed by government to pay compensation and supposed to rehabilitate the affected farming community. Before dislocation the livelihood of the community of the study area, is their income is gate from the farming system and their socio –culture is (talk Afaan Oromo, belief in Waaqa,) and politically in Gada system.

5.1. Information or Data Return Rate from households

In this study, the researcher collected data from 267 respondents with regard to the Impacts of Addis Ababa City Expansion on Socio-Economic, Cultural and Demographics of *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers of Yeka Abado from targeted respondents. About 86% of respondents filled out and returned the questionnaire. The questionnaires that were not returned due to respondents not being available to fill them in time was excluded from the study.

5.2. Demographic Characteristics of the Sample population of the Study

The study targeted on *Eekkaa* Oromo prior farmers' residence. Demographic characteristics of the sample respondents are by characterized by gender, age, marital status, religion, ethnicity and academic qualifications (education) and total house hold members are shown in table 5.1 below

Table.5.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

	Age	No respondents	In respondents
Age of Respondent group	18-30	8	3%
	31-49	139	52%
	50-65	67	25%
	66 and above	53	20%
	Total	267	100%
	sex of Respondent	Female	167
	Male	100	39%
	Total	267	100%

Marital Status	Single	2	1%
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	Married	102	38%
	Divorced	53	20%
	Widowed	48	18%
	Separated	62	23%
	Total	267	100%
Religion	Orthodox	115	43%
	Muslim	17	6%
	Protestant	45	18%
	Waqefata	90	33%
	Total	267	100%

Ethnicity	Oromo	235	88%
	Others	32	12%
	Total	267	100%
Level of Education	Illiterate	102	38%
	Read and write	68	25%
	Primary	34	13%
	J/secondary	29	11%
	Secondary	21	8%
	Preparatory	11	4%
	College and university	2	1%

Total house hold members or groups	Total	267	100%
	5-8	105	39%
	9and above	162	61%
	Total	267	100%

Source : Researchers Survey, July 2019, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The table 5.1 shows that about 80 percent of the sampled household heads desire of economic is active while 20 percent are passive.

The female and male ratio in the sample household head is 61:39. In terms of education the highest proportion (38%) is illiterate which is very high by the city standard; which is 16% percent including rural areas (computed CSA 1994: 121). 25 percent of the household heads can read and write, about 13 percent has reached primary and only 11 percent attended secondary school.

The information get from the House hold interviewer, shows that case of Yeka Abado condominium is projected without consideration of the advantages of all ethnic groups that it displaced the 88% of the Oromo communities in the areas, particularly the youth as seen on the above table. The participants the 2020 Yeka Abado communities FGD also share similar view.

The respondents have a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 17 household members with an average family size of 6.3 per household, which is higher than the national average (5.58) and that of Addis Ababa (5.1). This indicates that there is a high family size burden among the dislocated farming community. The most common religion in this area is orthodox with the present of 43 while 33 % of the respondents follow Waaqeffata.

5.2.1 Gender Based Impact of Yeka Abado Condominium on the *Eekkaa Oromo*

The gender dimension of urban impact shows that as far as they displaced from their agricultural urban plot the chance of the economic impacted is varies in between men and female. In the urbanization is easily impact to female household heads respondents (59 %) than male household heads respondents (41%) (Table.5.2). similarly, the majority (67%) of the interviewed household heads responded that women are the major victims by urban expansion due to lack of new job rather than they know only agricultural practice and females are distorted more when she faces the lack of economic because of she near to the children. The table 5.2 below shows that gender based impact of the condominium housing project on the *Eekkaa Oromo* farmers in the Yeka Abado area.

Table.5.2. Gender based Impact of the Condominium Housing Project on the *Eekkaa Oromo* in the Yeka Abado Area.

Economically impacted displacement	more by	Answers	Frequency	In percent
Male		Yes	109	41%
Female		Yes	158	59%
Total			267	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey, July 2019, Addis Ababa

In this regard, the personal interview with the dislocated *Eekkaa Oromo* women farmers shows that because of dislocation from their crop land she impacted with her 6 children and she face the problems. The story of impacted women, Asnaqu Balcha⁴¹ is worth nothing in this regard. **Case 1**, my name is Asnaqu Balcha. I was born in the Yeka Abado Woreda 14th called by nick name Adama number (1) place currently. As condominium project come we displaced from our land with my husband and with 4 children. After 2 years the compensation we get from government is

1. Interviewer

already finished, my husband is also gone by leaving me and his children. After that I play with other male to get the economic help from him and I also bring twin child for him, but he also left me when I was pregnant. Now I suffer with 6 children without their father and without the source of economy. Now my source of income is labour works with my children.

5.2.2 Identity Profile of *Eekkaa* Oromo Farmers at the Yeka Abado

Eekkaa is one of the clans of Tulama Oromo belief in *Waaqa* prior to accepting the different religion that comes with the expansion of the modern urbanization (Garramo 2020). Afaan Oromo is the mother tongue of this population. Dabo, Iddir and equb are the socio economic mechanism that the Eekka Oromo used for helping each other. Politically they are administered by the Gada system that they transfer the system within the eight (8) years, know this all are rare because of the impact the Addis Ababa city expansion in general and Yeka Abado in particular (ibid). Know this action is no more seen at these areas

5.3. Socio –economic Profile of the *Eekkaa* Oromo of Yeka Abado

High illiteracy, poor water facilities and high percentage subsistence of farmer are characteristics of the peri-urban area. Moreover, food insecurity is another feature of those characteristic peri-urban areas which derives from the pressure of agricultural land fragmentation for urban land uses (DFID, 2008).

5.3.1. Agriculture

The presence and importance of the urban and peri-urban land agriculture is being recognized world widely in the maintenance of food security and local food production for need by urban population. It is widely practiced by vulnerable groups of people with little political power (parker, 2009). Urban and peri-urban agriculture is quite different. Peri-urban agriculture refers farm units close to town which operate intensive semi or fully commercial farms to grow vegetables and others horticultural products, raise chickens and other livestock, produce milk and egg. Urban agriculture refers to small area refers small area within the city used for growing crops and raising small in all livestock for sale in neighborhood. Agriculture is the main occupation and economic base of peasants' farmers living on peri-urban area of the Yeka Abado. Crop production is continuing to provide significant source of substance both as a major and supplementary source of income for the farmers on the peri urban area of the Yeka Abado. The majority of farmers who highly depend on production on the crop production are those who live

in more rural parts and fewer of them located in intermediate and urban locations. This is because of greater magnitude of landless and land loss with increasing proximity to Yeka Abado area. Most farmers on the Peri urban of Yeka Abado are substance in that production they obtained from agriculture often spends on consumption. Due the Yeka Abado condominium housing project, available land for agriculture was fragmented where production from agriculture is decreasing from year to year. The average of land holding size of sample household is the lowest to survive their life. Hence, some households are employed in daily labor and other income earning activities to complement their agricultural income. However, even if old age farmers are still highly depend on farm land either by renting or enter share copping to other farmers who has the capacity to farm and take the share of the produce from their land, the amount of agriculture in this area is now decline from the prior that because of condominium housing project in this area study. The table 5.2 below shows that the agricultural land used by house hold survey that prior to the Yeka Abado condominium housing projects.

Table.5.3: Profile of *Eekkaa* Oromo Land Holding Prior to Yeka Abado Condominium Project

Farm size in hectare used for agricultural product before Yeka Abado condominium project	Frequency	Percent	Farm size in hectare used for agricultural product after Yeka Abado condominium project	Frequency	Percent
Below 0.5	10	4%	Below 0.5	130	50%
0.5-1	20	8%	0.5-1	120	46%
1-3	120	46%	1-3	9	3.4%
3 and above	110	42%	3 and above	1	0.4%
Total	260	100%	Total	260	100%

Source: Researcher's Household Survey July 2019, Addis Ababa

As shown table above survey of house hold possess and operated on the agricultural land, before the Yeka Abado Condominium housing project size less than 1 hectare is 6% in cumulative while after the project it is minimized to 43% the information gate from the FGD and interviewer is also show similar. This indicates that the average land holding of the house hold is the lost to sustain their livelihood from agriculture in the Yeka Abado.

As land holding declines, per capita food production and farm income also decline, indicating that extremely small-sized farms cannot be made productive even with improved technology Samuel (2006). This has a negative implication to attain food security in the study area. In addition, production and productivity with available land is also very low in the area. Farmers in

the area are producing subsistence crops such as Teff, Wheat, Barely, Bean, etc for their own consumption rather than suppling to market in currently.

5.4. Community Awareness about and Participation in the Yeka Abado Condominium Housing Project

Awareness and participation of the community at the grass root level on the issues of their local is the sole point of the federalism principles that are bases for democracy and for the rights of the peoples. Article (89/6) of the FDRE is providing to ensure that, the government shall at all times promote the participation of the people in the formulation of national development policies programmers; it shall also have the duty to support the initiative of the people in their development endeavors. In other, the proclamation No.370/2003'' is provide to the development condominium to create favorable conditions to private developers and cooperatives, which have major contributions towards the development of condominium and also to purchase of units and to all others, which have right related to condominium. The information get from Yeka Abado government is administration and the elected committee for the displaced community focus groups and key informants from displaced communities is contrary to about the awareness of displacing the Yeka Abado farming community from their land.

They stated that, first some group came, told them that they are studying the farming situation of the area and interviewed those whom they encounter in the village. The community took normal agricultural survey. After sometime they were told to stop farming for condominium project in a meeting held in their kebeles. According to government key informant, the programs are planned and prepared at higher level of the city and the sub-city administration and community is represented on the implementation of the action through the Kebele administration and community elected committee. In other the survey from displaced FGD community argued that the community has symbolic representation in decision-making process and even in the process of implementation.

In addition, the survey data from the interviewed household heads also similar with FGD. The result indicted that the majority (60%) of the sampled household heads were not aware of the Yeka Abado condominium project in their vicinity while relatively considerable minority (40%) replied that they were aware of that. Those who replied that they are aware of this in their vicinity were asked how they obtained the information. An overwhelming majority (about 96 %)

of the respondents replied that they got the information through mass orientation (see Table 5.3. below.

Table.5.4. Household Heads’ Awareness about Yeka Abado Condominium Project

Means of awareness/ information	Number of Household	Percent
Through mass orientation	79	96
Through formal training or seminar	3	4
Total	82	100%

Source: Researcher’s Household Survey, July 2019, Addis Ababa.

From the respondents the 10% are participating in the decision making during the displacement for the compensation. According to Berhanu (2020) “more of the farmers are left without gate compensation, in reseau of they did not know how they got the compensation, which is related with lack of knowledge (they are not educated).” But those who worked as third parties and who were interfering between government and farmers got enough money. So the 90% are left out both from participation in decision making and from obtaining compensations.

The case of Yeka Abado farmer is the extreme one. A study on the displacement of Yeka Abado for condominium project showed that there is no consultation of the affected community in the project. As a result, displaced community panicked in the last decision and reacted aggressively (Feleke 2004: 496).

This indicates that the farming community does not have information on the Yeka Abado condominium projects. Regarding the decision makers in determining the amount of benefit packages to the community, the majority (78%) replied that the government body (city/Kebele

administration) was the main decision makers while the remaining proportion (22%) replied both government body and the local community representatives. There was no evidence for the local community representatives as the main decision makers.

5.5. Impacts of the Yeka Abado Condominium Project on the Economy of Eekka Oromo Farmers

The land resources became limited, this means that the cause of an urban settlement extended towards the periphery, the agricultural land was put under construction for urban settlement. The interviewed household heads have lost an average of 3.55 hectares of agricultural farmland due to urban expansion although some household heads still have farmland. For the lost land there is less compensation by government for these farmers. The FDRE Constitution, Article, 40 (8) governs commensurate to the value of the property, which compensation is mandatory paid, for property expropriated of displaced farmers' public purpose. But, the current particular law of compensation in practice is not appropriate the value of commensurate compensation. It contradicts with the constitutional provision of the citizen property right. The valuation of compensation shows the unfairness of government payment. The farmers interviewed in the previous sub topic as express their comment on government payment of compensation. It is unbalanced with their lost land.

Moreover, the physical capitals of the dislocated farming community that are related to agriculture such as drainage canals and conservation structures have already gone with land they left out for extended urban expansion. The story of dislocated Men, Tulluu Addamuu⁵ is worth nothing in this regard.

Another anecdote Tulluu Addamuu, the farmer in Yeka Abado, is worth noting. Tulluu says: "I was a farmer at Yeka Abado woreda for over 14 years. I lost three (3) hectares of farm land due to the Yeka Abado condominium housing project. The cash compensation that was paid to me was calculated as 7.75 ETB per square meter of agricultural farm land and Birr 5.75 per square meter for grazing land; and that total payment was computed for the ten years. After the 2 year, I finished that money without any meaningful impact on me and my family. I just used it for buying food for the eight members of my family. Now, I not only lost my farm land that was

⁵ Interviewer: Tulluu Addamuu, July 2019

the source of my livelihood but also the compensation paid to me couldn't sustain my family's life for over two years.”

Tulluu further states that before that my wife supplies the cheese for the Addis Ababa city as a source of our income in addition to crop we sell. However, after we displaced from our land, we have only one cow or ourselves. Now I am the guardian of the block 110 condominium house. My wife washing the clothes of these condominium houses resident and 4 of our children work labour to live.

5.5.1. The Current Income Situation of the Eekkaa Oromo Dislocated Farming Community

This section presents the situation of income of the dislocated farming community, which resulted from the ongoing process of change of mode of life. Income is the output of livelihood process that comprises both cash and material welfare of the household developing from the contribution of the livelihood activities (Ellis 2000:11).

One of the depth interview participant explained that more of the Yeka Abado farmer is dependent on the agricultural and livestock as the sources of income before they displaced from their land for the purpose of condominium project. The majority (77%) of the interviewed household heads have reported that their annual income is worse than before displacement while the remaining proportion (23%) said that their annual income is better now than before displacement. The reasons given for low incomes include income shared to the land owner (those whose income is still agriculture), lack of access to farmland and high standard of living. Regardless of their report of low income at present, their response on income level shows declining after dislocation See Table. 5.4. Below. The figures in Table 5.4 above show that the proportion of the interviewed household heads is bigger in the lower range of annual income and lower in the higher range of annual income after dislocation. 39% or in number 42 of 107 interviewed household heads earn income below to a monthly income of Birr 250 per month before dislocation. From the table above we can see that of the total interviewed household heads 76 of 92 members reported that their income declined to below or equal to Birr 250 per month. The information gathered from the FGD is also similar with the interviewed. Generally, the income of the dislocated household heads of the Yeka Abado farming community is negatively affected by condominium project.

Table.5. 5.1: Impacts of the Yeka Abado Condominium Project on the Income of Eekka Oromo farmers

Income in Birr/annual			Before displacement				Present or after displacement		
0-3000birr			No. of HHs	In percent			No of HHs	In percent	
0-3000birr Below 250birr	No of HHs	In percent	107	40%	Below 250	No. of HHs	92	35%	
	42	39%							
						76			83%
Above 250birr	65	61%			Above 250	16			
						17%			
Total	107	100%			Total	92	100%		
3.001 -5000 birr			67	25%			80	30%	
5001-10000birr			67	25%			70	26%	
Greater than 10.000birr			41	15%			25	9%	
Total			267	100			267	100%	

Source: Researchers Survey, July, 2019 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

This shows that the change in the mode of life due to urban expansion did not favour the dislocated farming community in improving their income. It did not create opportunity for diversified means of livelihood than agriculture either. The present livelihood strategy that is based on casual activities will cease up eventually as time goes on. It is learnt that agriculture remains the main source of livelihood for many of the dislocated farming communities.

Other than their effort in search of job, some of the FGD heads responded that they generate additional incomes from at least one of the following; viz.; farm income elsewhere and income from farm by crop sharing arrangements. It was also indicated that those who get income from

farming either way is still dependent on agriculture and few has the chance of getting such income from outside. Rental and remittance are other non-agricultural activities consisting income source for few respondents.

In addition, the key informant house hold is answering the question of economic livelihood of the Yeka Abado farmers before and after condominium that in the past there were make poor among the dislocated farming community, they had no problem of food and job insecurity. The youth who do not have land often work on farm either through contract, crop share, labour and material exchange with those who want to and unable to work. As implementation of condominium project advanced the farmers were told to stop farming, though overwhelming majority (93%) of the interviewed household heads reported that they were still engaged in productive activity during 12 months of dislocation (Table 5.5). The major activities the majority (54%) of the interviewed household heads engaged in were agriculture (see Table 5.5. below). It shows that engagement of the dislocated farming community in productive activity during early dislocation time.

Table 5.5.2: Activities of the Displaced Eekkaa Oromo’s in Yeka Abado time.

Activities	No of HHs Responded	Percent
Agriculture	143	72%
Non- Agriculture	56	28%
Total	199	100%

Source: Researchers Survey, July 2019, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Those who did not engage themselves in productive activities during early dislocation time responded that they relied on collecting leaves and fire wood for selling (53%), serving in someone's house (20%), consuming the saved money (13%), migrated in search of job opportunity (7%) and depended on remittance (7%) for their livelihood. As discussed in the above farmers were exposed to dislocation and forced to change their mode of life. This change in the mode of life disturbed their mode of life and income source of the affected community. With the change in the mode of life the dislocated farming community had used different coping strategy depending on the circumstances. About 68 percent of the interviewed household heads

responded that they do not get job easily now compared to the time before dislocation. Only 32 percent responded that they get job easily now than before dislocation.

The reason of not getting jobs were the absence of work opportunity that accommodates them (84%), too old to work as a daily labour which is available in the area (13%), and did not search for job because of competition (3%). In general, the current situation of the economic income of these displaced community is depends on the day labour, *Gombisa making and kaboota* selling by (women). Selling different things; such as stone, grass, wood by donkeys and guerden of the different resident house by (men). The youth of them works the day labour such as warding material from car and so on⁶.

5.6. Cultural Impacts of Yeka Abado Condominium Project on the Eekkaa Oromo farmers

For examining how the expansion of the Addis Ababa city has impacted the cultural stuff of the *Eekka* Oromo, the study has focused on the condominium housing project at Yeka Abado. In this light, the respondents were requested to indicate how Yeka Abado condominium project study requested the respondents to indicate and how Yeka Abado condominium project area was affected socio-cultural and demography of prior Yeka-Abado project has affected the identity and language of the Oromo in this project site. As shown in the frequency table below, from the respondents (80%) of respondents indicated that the condominium project and there by the expanding the city boundary has affected the culture of Oromo community who used to live in the area farmers that Addis Ababa city expansions and urbanizations process in the area affected socio-economic, cultural and demography of prior Yeka Oromo farmers while 20% of the respondents answer that the Yeka Abado condominium projects are not identity impacts.

Table.5.6.1: Impacts of Yeka Abado Housing condominium projects on the identity of Eekkaa Oromo Farmers

<i>Item:</i>	<i>Respondents Answers</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentages</i>
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⁶ Focused group discussion with house holds

<i>Yeka Abado condominium Housing projects has detrimentally Impacted Oromo farmers in the area</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>80%</i>
	<i>No</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>20%</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Researcher's Household Survey, July, 2019, Addis Ababa.

The key informant interviews¹ also share the view that displacement of the Oromo farmers from their original place of residence and farming land is not only violation of the rights of the farmers but also imposed in to them an urban identity. The loss of fertile agricultural land for condominium housing also led to landlessness and loss of identity.

Likewise, the study reveals that respondents agreed that Yeka Abado condominium housing projects has deconstructed Oromo' socio-cultural institution and its components such as language, marriage system or practices, religious and other indigenous cultural practices. Various socio-cultural features and resulted in the creation of new cultural practices at the most levels by sharing in this the culture of Oromo the dressing style, hair style, in all livelihoods are changed. The study survey shows that (70%) of the Yeka Abado Oromo farmers communities were impacted by this condominium housing project that also information is get similar answers from focused groups and questioner.

5.6.1. Impacts of the Yeka Abado Condominium Housing Project on the Language of Eekkaa Oromo Farmers

From the beginning, Addis Ababa was founded with the detrimental effects on the Oromos in and around the city. The city of Addis Ababa was the main agents of the imperial project of ethno-linguistic homogenization (Amharisation through assimilation policy) by conquering the southern people of Ethiopia (Bonsa, 2013; Gudina, 2011; Jalata, 2010). Prior to Menilik II conquest, the Tulama Oromo, who had occupied the place where the city of Addis Ababa was founded, had their own autonomous local, government system and their language Afaan Oromo was instrumental in this regard. The survey also shows 89 % the participants' respondents have agreed that the condominium housing projects at Yeka Abado undermines Afaan Oromo, the language of Eekka Oromo farmers. The inclusion of these farmers in to city boundary because of the condominium housing projects required them to change their language of communication from Afaan Oromo to Amharic language. The language of public service provision changed from Afaan Oromo Amharic. In this regard, the personal interview with the dislocated Eekka Oromo

farmers show that even to receive the compensation and related dislocation problems. The story of dislocated women, Shawaye Waktola⁷ is worth nothing in this regard.

The other one is the in-depth interview with Shawaye Waktola. In this year the job opportunity has come from mayor of Addis Ababa city administration. It was the preparation of food for school students in the Yeka Abado woreda¹⁴. I was fortunate to be recruited for this job along with eight women with in one team. All except me can speak I wish I would communicate and talk with these women but I cannot speak Amharic. Neither have they spoken my language Afaan Oromo. Because of this language barrier I left currently unemployed. From the above case the Addis Ababa city expansion is not only impacts on the language it also impacts on the economic which is related with languages that is core point for consensus of human beings.

5.6.2. Impacts of the Yeka Abado Condominium Housing Project on the religion of *Eekkaa Oromo* farmers

The Oromo people were followers of Waaqeffata from the beginning. However, the Addis Ababa city expansion has detrimentally impacts Waaqeffata religion and associated Qallu and Atete religious rituals. In this regard, Pankhurst, (1985) notes that in the late-nineteenth century conquest, Menilik II and his officials destroyed the Gadaa government and expelled the Tulama Oromo in order to transfer their lands, to the northern domination system.

5.6.3. Demographic Impact of the Yeka Abado Condominium Housing Project on the *Eekkaa Oromo* Farmers

The Oromo peoples have seen as minorities peoples in Addis Ababa, by comparing them for instance with Amhara peoples on their lands depends on the information obtained from the official webpage of the Addis Ababa city government that the city has a population of 3.5 Million with the major Ethnic groups, including: Amhara (47%), Oromo (19.5%), Gurage (16.3%) and Tigray (6.2%) (CSA, 2007).

Not only the; demography of the peoples as the residence, in the different institution, the percent of the Oromo employment in the Addis Ababa is not more. The household survey result with

⁷ 4. Interview: Shawaye Waktola, Yeka Abado, July,2019, Addis Ababa

regard to Yeka Abado condominium project expansion on the demographics of the Oromo community impacts of Eekka Oromo farmers is violation⁴.

The information gate, from the survey data and from the interviewed household heads stated that with the coming of the Yeka Abado condominium, the demography of the Oromo peoples minimized because of displaced them for the purpose of the condominium project cite and they replaced by the other ethnic groups. From the 18000 Yeka Abado condominium residents the Oromo communities are only 6% (Yeka city, housing administration office). In this resean; the expansion of these city impacts on the Oromo prior farms communities.

Table.5.6.2: Impacts of Yeka Abado Condominium Housing Projects on the Demography of Eekkaa Oromo Farmers

No.	The resints of the Yeka Abado condominium				Total
	Oromo residents	Amhara	Tigray	The others	
1					
From 18000condominium Residents	1000	3000	10,000	4000	18000
In percants	6%	17%	55%	22%	100%

Source: Researcher's Household Survey, July 2019, Addis Ababa.

Before the condominium the residents of this area 90% are Oromo communities. Because of relating with displacement by government, the rest of farmers are selling their lands to the illegal private for the sake of more money in current situation. This action led them to minimize their demography in addition to condominium construction minimize their numbers.

5.7. Impacts of the Yeka Abado Condominium Project on the Social Capital of Eekkaa Oromo farmers

Social assets of the dislocated farming community have changed due to urban expansion. Information from community focus group discussion and key informants interview house hold revealed that the social assets usually manifested through social institutions such as Dabo and Jigi that brings them to work together were already abandons. Other institutions like Jigi Mallaqa (money contribution for security in case of death of oxen and fire hazard or disaster on property)

and Jigi Farada (horse owner groupings in support of each other to own horse for transport and for horse race ceremony during festivals) were also abandoned. The only social institution that did not vanish was Iddir, security in the cause of death. Similarly, the information gate from the interviewer the society's original social groupings among kin in the rural life such as in coffee ceremony were limited to a few households because of dispersion of the kinds and relatives in different location that similar answer gate from the survey household.

Regarding the social relation of the dislocated farming community with their neighbors at resettlement areas, the situation does not look smooth because of the life style of the dislocated farming community follows. The researcher also observes that the dislocated farming communities live with their animals and use animal by-product as energy source. This life style was not accepted by the urban settlers resulting in conflicting of interest among them.

5.7.1. Impacts of the Yeka Abado condominium project on the health condition of *Eekkaa* Oromo Farmers

The absence or the lack of economic leads these people to other direction for the sake of the economy. For instance, the Women are over-represented HIV infections and black sex workers than before their life⁸. Majority of women divorced that is they get available condition for this work that vulnerable for HIV. According to the researcher gate information from the Yeka Abado Woreda 14 healthy officer 2.05% of this displaced population especially women and children are infected by HIV AIDS virus. From these perspectives, displacement has caused multi problems, not only economy.

5.8. Benefit and Package Gained from Yeka Abado Condominium Housing Projects

According to ORAAMP (1989: 3), the movement's promise is to provide the affected farming community with payment compensation for assets used (i.e., for the change in the mode of life, for outputs from the livestock, for housing construction in the new project area), housing plot for residence including quarantine for their livestock and the rehabilitation program packages. Regarding the compensation benefits, the great majority (in some areas all) of the sampled household heads agree that the government promised to provide compensation in cash and made other promises such as opportunity to job, housing plots and access to services in that order of importance. Table 11 indicates benefit gained during urbanization of Abado and after. From the findings, most (87%) of the farmers' communities were confirmed that they didn't get any benefits and packages during this events and 13% of respondents confirmed that they gained

cash compensations which is not satisfactory. The Municipality determines the payment while the community does not have says that the amount and time of payment. In this the decision making relating with the land is emit because of the rural land is the property of farmers according to the EPRDF Constitution never the less they did not decided on the issues that reflect themselves. The money was paid to the dislocated farmers in, in a range of six to twelve months, through bank. Each recognized dislocated farmer has his or her own account which he or she draws out the money when released. It was indicated that this process has both positive and negative effects on the utilization of the money. Its positive effect was that it introduced them to the use of bank and helped them not to spend the money at a time. It has also negative effects on some of the community members since it made them not to use the money at the time they want. With regard to the utilization of the money, it was argued that very poor household heads used the money for consumption goods and left their family homeless while the few got rich and involved in business work owning.

Table.5.8.1: Benefit and package payments of the Yeka Abado farmers.

Benefit and package	Frequency	Percent
Cash compensation	34	13%
Nothing	233	87%
Housing	0	0%
Access to service	0	0%
Job opportunities	0	0%
Training to develop skill	0	0%
Total	267	100%

Source: Researcher's Household Survey, July 2020, Addis Ababa.

Most have exhausted the money for consumption and construction of residential buildings and currently are in search of different sources of livelihood.

The re-location sites did not have access to basic social services. Most of the respondents indicated that they have limited access to most of the social services as shown below:

Road-there are no roads in this area, up to condominium there is cobblestone, however; in this farming area it is only 30%.

Water - they have no clean water only 20% and the rest are buys waters from the neighbors (for instance from Tafo.)

School- there is no school in this area; only 1 elementary school is there according to Yeka Abado woreda 14th for 9000 students never the less even if the Afaan Oromo School is also given in this school started from 2019, it is not enough, and the student of Afaan Oromo student is only in percent. Moreover, Article 5 sub article 3 of the EPRDF constitution promoted in 1995 to realized the right to use the mother tongue language for primary education for each individual; never the less they cannot learn because of their language is Afaan Oromo however the learning language around that areas are Amharic.

So with in the expansion of the Addis Ababa city expansion; Yeka Abado condominium in particular for the Oromo children surrounding the city was decreasing to learn that is related with language problem. Telephone 59%, Clinics and other health institutions 60%, Public transport - 80%, Electric power- 99% even if they have no their own them self they gate this service from their neighbor.

Resettlement has a positive change and positive influence in terms of access to electric power and public transport. The job opportunities in the dislocated area are scarce except the ongoing construction, which has decreased from time to time. It is indicated that about 40 percent of the sampled respondents stayed jobless 2 years. At the time of this survey, out of the total 267 sampled household heads 67 (25%) replied that they don't have work. Of those who have work 112 (42%) responded that they do work as a daily laborer while 98 (37%) are self-employed. In fact daily labour appeared to be the most accessible job to the most of the respondents while only 37 percent of the respondents have been working as a daily labour, for instance they work for these new comer of condominium on their lands, women are washing the cloth, in the house condominiums while men of this displaced Oromo are others are caring same things and the lefts are guarded of this area.

Table.5. 8.2: Household heads' Employment Condition

Occupation	Number of households	Percent
Self employed	55	21%
Government employees	39	15%
Private institution employees	30	11%
Non-Governmental Organization	26	10%
Daily labor	100	37%
Unemployed	17	6%
Total	267	100%

Source: Researchers Survey, July; 2019, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

5.8.1. Perception of the Dislocated Eekkaa Oromo Communities on Benefits Package Gained from Yeka Abado Condominium Housing Projects

The reaction of the *Eekkaa* Oromo community towards the benefit packages of Yeka Abado condominium projects was assessed through group discussion, interview and questionnaires' with different discussant. Before benefits package question raised, the question of improvement is raised by themselves was forwarded to the households. In one hand, even if they have no more awareness about displacement from their land discussants of youth and women approve this project by expecting more money to improve their life by gating compensation from government.

However, they complained and commented on the implementation processes that the government did not keep its promises that it excluded women and children from compensation and rehabilitation programs. On the other hand, male discussants strongly opposed and disproved the Yeka Abado condominium projects from the beginning towards because it loses them from their farm and exposed them to food insecurity and jobless that the compensation they gate is not enough to administer their family life. In confirmation with the above, information from the survey household revealed that the (80%) of them disprove the condominium housing project in their area. The minority (20%) generally approves the condominium housing project towards them. The information gate from FGD and Interview are also shows the similar idea. The below 5.8 table-shows that the perception of *the Eekka* Oromo farmer household survey on the Yeka Abado condominium housing project.

Table 5.8.3: Perception of the Dislocated *Eekkaa* Oromo Communities on the Benefits Packages gained from Yeka Abado Condominium housing projects

Households	Approve the condominium project	Frequency	Percent
Female and youth	Yes	40	20%
Male	NO	160	20%
Total		200	100%

Source: Researchers Survey, July 2019, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The attitude of the dislocated farming community a question related to their satisfaction regarding the benefit packages allotted to them was forwarded. From the findings, most (90%) of the survey households' communities were total not satisfied on benefit and package they gained during Yeka Abado condominium project and after urbanizations process while 10% is satisfied. Their dissatisfaction is expressed in many forms. Majority of the respondents replied, for instance, that they were not satisfied with the location of their new residence as they were not allowed to reconstruct in the area according to their preference. Information from the community interviewed household heads and focus group discussion also confirmed this opinion.

In addition, they argued that the area given to the dislocated farmers to construct their residence was outside the center on the marginal land or on gorge or steep slopes of the riverside used by

the new city dwellers as a waste dump. They stated that because of the wastes in their area, their animals die from eating non-edible materials such as plastic and poisoned food items. Inability to cover the cost of living including cost for food is the other reason forwarded for dissatisfaction with their new location with their new location.

5.9. Official/ Government Responses on the situation of the displaced Eekkaa Oromo farmers of Yeka Abado

The information gates from survey household the rehabilitation the Yeka Abado condominium designed by government was not put into effect and the issues of capacitating the dislocated farming community was left aside. The information obtained from the interviewer survey household of the woreda administration also indicates that the same the project, which was designed to help farmers improve their human capital through education and practical support, is not implemented. Once the land was valued and the farmers are forced to leave the place, they did not come together in organized way to put pressure on the officials and claim what have been promised to them in the rehabilitation program.

The majorities of the youth in the dislocated farming community were jobless and are not in a position to put their labour on productive activity giving a different dimension to the problem. Focus group discussion with the youth revealed that the main problem raised was the problem of job opportunity and the dislocation has excluded them and made them dependent on their family at the age they could have their own house and family if they were in the farming occupation.

Those who have family but do not have farmland were not included in the compensation program. The information from the sub-city administration key informants indicated that the promised compensation and rehabilitation program was to give top priority to the farmers' children whose 18 and above but it was not effective. The youth in a discussion underlined that the plot on which they already resided were either given to somebody or made out of plan leaving their hope and future floating without direction. In currently, as the Yeka Abado woreda administration, there is already the movement to composite these farmers again that are the direction of the Addis Ababa city administration.

5.10. Conclusion of the chapter

The data presented in this chapter has revealed what the implementations of Addis Ababa city expansion impacts, particularly on the *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers of the Yeka Abado woreda; it reviewed the effect of urban expansion on the *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers. The access to electric

light and roads are among the benefits that the *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers of the Abado woreda benefited from the Yeka Abado Condominium projects. Yeka Abado lead administration has achieved a woreda status after the condominium project. But the Yeka Abado condominium housing project deprived the life ways of the *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers in Economic and socio-cultural identity.

From the economic perspective, the Yeka Abado condominium housing project is argued for it impacts the *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers by displacing them from their farmland and from grazing land for urban settlement. The majority of these farming communities have no gate equivalent compensation for their lost land and property by government. This makes them poor and economically dependent on the other. To create job opportunities for these displaced farmers' communities, there is no available container business shop by the government.

From the socio-cultural identity perspective, the Yeka Abado condominium housing project is losing the *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers socio-cultural identity (language, identity, demography, politics etc). As far as the city expanded to the peri urban areas of the farmers' community lost their cultures, langue and their original ways of life.

Generally; the Yeka Abado condominium housing project is not well planned and managed, in framework of absence of inclusion of local community in the project, absence of the protection and preservation of the local historical and cultural legacies are the principal indicators of the weak of the Yeka Abado condominium housing project.

CHAPTER SIX

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1. Conclusion

Urbanization is increasing at accelerated rate in developing countries than in developed countries. Likewise, urban areas in Ethiopia are expanding and over spilling into the newly establishing urban areas located in between urban and urban border. Addis Ababa city has been rapidly and informally expanding in different direction up to the surrounding rural areas of Oromia. With the collapse of Derg regime, the federal political system has been established with regard to access to urban land and guaranteeing the other rights for all ethno territorial groups⁸. Although the federal government is not explicitly granted land ownership by the 1995 constitution, Addis Ababa's urban land expansion strategy has been based on the acquisition of land by the federal government from adjacent peri-urban areas that is hold by local farmers 'or land holders.

Both through planned and unplanned urban expansion, the city of Addis Ababa has impacted the indigenous communities' livelihoods. In this light Yeka-Abado the case cite of the study, is changed from rural to urban with in the 10 years under the EPRDF government for resolving the Addis Ababa urban housing problems. As urban territory extends in to adjacent peri-urban areas, it detrimentally influences the land right of the farmers.

The Yeka Abado condominium housing project has displaced the *Eekkaa* Oromo communities from their farm land, but they are/were not granted the chance to get these houses. Hence, this project and physical expansion of the urban boundary has made the farmers to lose their land, while urban population got condominium houses. This study revealed that *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers in the Yeka Abado not only lost their land and source of their livelihood bit also lost their socio- cultural resources and attachment to the place where their forefathers used to inhabit. This in turn contradicts Article 40(3) of the Federal constitution states "land is common property of the Nations, Nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale exchange or mortgage.

⁸ Article 2 of FDRE Constitution.

The rural land policy issues of FDRE Constitution as well as other Federal Regional Land proclamations ensure free access to agricultural land. The amount of land to be provided to farmers, as far as possible, is made equity principle.

In one hand, not only for condominium project and industries, on the other hand, Article 41 of the Ethiopian federal constitution give recognition for every Ethiopian citizen to engage freely in economic activity and to peruse a livelihood of his/her choice at anywhere within the national territory. It was aimed to facilitate the request for the development of an efficient, effective, equitable and well-functioning land and landed; property market, the sustenance of a robust free market economy and for building transparency and accountably of land administration system that insures the right and the obligation of the lease and lessee (lease law preamble, 721/2011).

Moreover, the 1995 Federal Constitution Article 40(3) stipulates that “Land is a common property of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale exchange or mortgage”. Both the rural land policy and d Regional Land Proclamations guarantee free access to agricultural land for the farmers based on the principle of equity.

Tenure security is also another land policy objective and focus of the government. Despite these policy and legal frame works decentralized land administration remains only on paper. In this regard, the Oromo farmers in and surrounding the Addis Ababa city administration community has been impacted in two ways: the Oromo farmers have been displaced in the name of and for the purpose of investment, condominium housing, real state and industrial parks. These displaced farmers are/were not beneficiaries from these projects; apart from the meager compensation they could be paid. Even more the inclusion of these farmers in to the city/ urban boundary compels them to fit into an urban identity by losing their own culture, language and identity which contradicts the constitutional rights of ethnic groups under Article 39(2): the right to speak, to develop its own language; to express, to develop and to promote its own culture and to preserve its history.

The finding of this study from the case of Oromo farmers in the Yeka Abado area is victims of these negative impacts of the urbanization process taking place in their locality and they had already lost their original way of life particularly *agricultural practices* and most of local farmers are dispersed from their original habitat.

Comparing to what they used to earn before the urban expansion, the displaced farmers' income declined and these farmers are now dispersed and they do different low income generating nonagricultural activities as daily laborers and guards. The income they are earning from their current occupation is far less than what they used to gain from their fields. The old people could not work as daily wage earners. Instead, they already started beginning as living strategies.

The study also found out that women of the displaced *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers in Yeka Abado are engage in pity trading ranging from selling of fruit, tea and coffee as well as maid servant job such as cleaning service in factories, hotels and private houses. In the socio- cultural realm in particular, these farmers lost their long established social and cultural bonds. Consequently, the previous mode of livelihoods these farmers were dismantled in all aspects socially, culturally and economically.

In principle, land compensation should be commensurate with the value of the property; the Article 40(8) the Federal constitution protects the property and right of individual property. The Federal compensation and expropriation proclamation No-455/2007 has not guaranteed the current value of land and land market. Land valuation is not standardized and depends on the yearly crop yield. This valuation system is not only unfair but also it could not fairly satisfy the expropriated farmers. Practically there are wide differences between lease bid and the compensation paid to the land owners by the government.

The farmers in the study area gave up their holding through forceful mechanisms such as intimidations and sanctions. In this case the land expropriation system in the study area is not in respect local farmers land use and holding rights provided by law. The compensation and other package benefits for expropriated land and the study confirmed that the amount of compensations is not appropriate and not fitting at all due to that local farmers are not getting enough and fair compensations for their expropriated properties and most of compensation processes (from estimation to final payment) in the area is taking place without consent of evicted farmers; the action which against the law of the country and due to this issues thousands of farmers were give up their holding original occupation, and dispersed over different activities.

According to study findings, local people have not or little participation in the overall urban development process of the study area. The problem of farmer's livelihood in post expropriation

or displacement was also escalated by absence of enough and necessarily support from government and concerned organization. In sum, urban expansion particularly through Yeka Abado condominium housing construction has not only detrimentally impacted on the *Eekkaa* Oromo farmers economically by losing their farm land, which was the source of their income, but also put their cultural, language and identity in precarious situation.

In conclusion Federalism has provided institutional solution for managing urban impacts on the **Economy** of local farmers' communities that by putting the FDRE constitution on the ground, that includes rights of all nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia get equal opportunity to improve their economic condition and to promote equitable distribution of wealthy among them.⁹

Government shall provide special assistance to Nations, Nationalities and peoples least advantaged in economic and social development. Article (89/6) of the FDRE is also the guarantee of the all Nations, Nationalities and peoples Ethiopia to manage the urban expansion that the government shall at all times promote the participation of the people in the formulation of national development policies programmers; it shall also have the duty to support the initiative of the people in their development endeavors. In this frame work inclusive of the public on the issues of their environment (local) is useful to minimize the risk of new development agenda in urban areas that is used for win-win way for both government and public.

Federalism has also provided institutional solution for managing urban impacts on the identity of peri-urban farmers' communities that by respecting the identity of Nations, Nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia. Accordingly, government shall have the duty to strengthen ties of equality, unity and fraternity among them.¹⁰ In this frame work, Intercultural Bilingual National Education was the way of preserving urban cultural identity; specially in the urban areas aims to develop the student's oral language and written use is one of the solution model to manage the urban impact on the peri-urban farmers' communities.

In this respect, federalism implies a posture and an attitude toward social as well as political and kinds of human right that emphasize the nation, nationalities and peoples to proud by their cultural identities. In addition, Federalism has provided institutional solution for managing cultural urban impacts on the local farmers' community that by supporting the basis of equality, the growth and enrichment of cultures and traditions that are compatible with fundamental rights,

⁹ Article 89(2) of FDRE constitution

¹⁰ Article 88(2) of FDRE constitution

human dignity, democratic norms and ideals and provisions of the constitution by the government.¹¹ By realizing the above rights of FDRE constitution part, the Federalism is the solution to manage urban impacts in all direction on the peri-urban farmers.

However; in the Yeka Abado in my study area, the *Eekkaa* Oromo farmer's impacted by urbanization (condominium project) problem without it solved by the federalism institution that is now raise the lack of good governance for the Addis Ababa city Administration related with to keep the advantages of peri-urban farmers' communities.

6.2. Recommendations

What should be done to reduce the Adverse Impacts of Urban Expansion on Farming Community's Livelihood?

One of the key findings and discussions of this study has shown that urban expansion in the peri-urban areas creates better livelihood opportunities for the urbanities than the local peri-urban communities. That means urbanization is becoming a livelihood constraint to the Oromo farmer at the peri-urban area of the city of Addis Ababa.

In particular, the loss of landholding rights or farmlands, loss of identity (culture, language, demography, social and religion etc) which used to be the livelihood base of the local communities by expropriation decisions of city administrations is becoming the major constraint experienced by local peri-urban farmers in the process of urbanization. As part of federalism endeavor, urbanization must be inclusive in which all parties are advantageous. The urban growth strategy of Ethiopia which is largely based on compulsory acquisition/expropriation of peri-urban land by government as a mechanism to supply land for different urban purposes should have to be revisited and replaced by participatory and inclusive approaches of urban land development and urbanization.

Urban expansion shouldn't be implemented at the expense of local lives under any circumstances. However, this study has proofed that, urban development in the study area is going on at the expense of local farmers and devastating socio-cultural and economic interests of prior farmers communities in the area. Therefore, the following intervention mechanisms are suggested for all concerned bodies to improve policies, regulations as well as implementation of

¹¹ Article 91(1) of FDRE constitution

urbanization in Ethiopia based on the study finding of Yeka-Abado area in the way it addresses the right and interest of local farmers.

- Even though local farmers have legal and constitutional rights that allowed them to participate and became part of any development action in their region, *local administration should arrange the way farming community will highly participate on the urbanization and city expansion in from the begging of expansion to implementation since local people are the owner of both good and bad things that will happen in their vicinity* and any development effort will not go anywhere without local people consent and participation. For this fact, according to the study findings, urban expansion in the study area shouldn't considered the right, interest and overall participation of local farmers'.
- Since local farmers have a constitutional right to their properties and land; they have legal right to claim for commensurate compensation for property lost and a livelihood interrupted. However, the study finding shows that the compensation offered to this community was neither considered the farmers interest, nor was it commensurate. Thus, farmers 'rights were violated and their livelihood remains unsecured. So, let compensation to this community should be based on the rules and regulations provided by law strictly.
- In this case, let government officials aware of rules and regulations and conduct according to countries rules and regulations and compensation must fit the need and interest of local farmers' both in amount and in kind. According to the study findings, there were no solid and formal laws and regulations in the study area which operates expropriation and compensation and this makes the farmers were affected by the right to basic needs such as shelter, food or job and complicated prior farmers livelihood and socio cultural identity. Thus, a government must obligate by international laws to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of its citizen to food and other basic securities and let government and all concerned body should do a better to formulate and enforce laws and policies which setup urban development urban identities s run across their equilibriums by ensuring equality among stakeholders especially by taking farmers live-hood, culture and demography as a heart of development.

Based on study findings, the key suggestions are forwarded as follows:

- ✓ Ensuring Article 44(8) of the FDRE constitution that give the recognition for farmers and pastoralist have the right to receive fair prices for their products that would lead to improvement in their conditions of life and to enable them to obtain an equitable share of the national wealth commensurate with their contribution.
- ✓ Intercultural Bilingual national Education was the way of preserving cultural urban identity; specially in the urban areas aims to develop the student's oral and written use
- ✓ Since Ethiopia, is being a party to ICCPR and ICESCR, is under international obligations to progressively advance the living standards of all Ethiopians, supporting these Eekkaa Oromo farmers on the basis of equality, the growth and enrichment of cultures and traditions that are compatible with fundamental rights, human dignity, democratic norms and ideals and provisions of the constitution by the government by ensuring Article 91(1) of FDRE constitution. Government shall have also the duty to ensure that Eekka Oromo farmers to get equal opportunity to improve their economic condition and to promote equitable distribution of wealthy among other Nations, Nationalities and peoples Ethiopia by ensuring Article 89(2) of FDRE constitution.
- ✓ As much as possible, the necessary cautionary measures should be taken before eviction awareness should be created among the community on how to adapt new urban life style. For instance, the government can provide them awareness on the know-how of business plan and entrepreneurship skills.
- ✓ The household who lost land from the very strategic position deserves substitute or comparable place that attracts the market. Above all, the farmers should not be economically disadvantaged rather they should benefit from it.
- ✓ The economic capacity of the displaced households should be seriously considered in the market situation through checking the market fairness and taking necessary intervention to make sure poor households get access to market.
- ✓ The government should subsidize the peri-urban farmers so as to compete in the market and utilize its opportunities.
- ✓ Adequate and reasonable compensation should be paid to the displaced households.

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ICCPR AND ICESCR- under international obligations to progressively advance the living standards of all Ethiopians.

Appendix I: List of interviewed officials

No	Name	Duty	Date of interview
1	Mr. Garramo Waktola	the displaced Oromo elders men	July10,2020
2	Wezaro Asnaqu Balcha	the displaced Oromo elders women	July10,2020
3	Mr. Tulluu Addamuu and Itenash	the displaced Oromo youth both girls and boys	June30,2020
	Mokkonon		
4	Mr. Haymanot Girma	Yeka Abado <i>warda</i> 14 Condominium project officer	June 2,2020
5	Wezaro Eyerusalem Gizawu	Yeka Abado <i>warda</i> 14 chief executives	June 2,2020
6	Mr. Sintayo Tesfaye	Yeka sub city Condominium project officer	Agust,15,2020
7	Mr. Chala Waquma	professional or non-governmental organization	August 13,2020
8	Alamitu Desse	primary school	August 12,2020
9	Shawaye Waktola	Female Yeka Abado farmers	

Source: Researchers Survey, July 2019, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Appendix II

Addis Ababa University, School of law and governance

Department of Federalism

Survey Questionnaire

My Name is Nanati Gezmu Masters of school of law and governance at Addis Ababa University I undertaking my research on “Federalism and the Impacts of Addis Ababa City Expansion on the Farming communities: the case of Eekkaa Oromo, Yeka Abado area.

In this regard, the information you provide is highly valuable to undertake and accomplish the study timely. So, your accuracy and genuine response to the survey questionnaire would be critical. Regarding to information you provide, I would like to assure you that the information you provide would only be used for academic purposes and your honest and thoughtful response is thus, invaluable and the findings of the study would surely be useful to enhance both theory and practice in the field of Federalism and the Impacts of Addis Ababa City Expansion on farmers community. Due to this, your involvement is regarded as a great input to the quality of the research results and I believe that you would benefit by participating in the study.

Countless thanks for your valuable time on this.

Yours faithfully Nanati Gezmu

In case you have any inquiry related to the study, please don't hesitate to contact me via: Tel Number: 0947600404

Questionnaires to be filled by sample household heads

To be filled by house hold heads. Fill the answer in the blanket space or mark in the box.

I. Particulars of the respondents

1. Sub city -----
2. woreda-----
3. Name of the respondent (if willing) -----

4. Age: -----

5. Sex: A. Male% B. Female

6. Marital status: A. single B. married C. divorce

D, widowed E. separated

7. Religion: A. Orthodox B .Muslim C. Protestant

D. Waqefata E. Others specify-----

8. Ethnicity: A. Amhara B. Oromo C. Gurage

D. Others specify-----

9. Level of education: A. Illiterate B. Read and Write C. Primary (1-6)

D. J/Secondary school (7-8) E. secondary school (9-12)

F. Tertiary (above12th) G. others specify-----

10. Total number of households-----

II. Households in the displacement and impacts of Yeka Abado condominium project

1. Are you impacted by urban expansion with the cause of Yeka Abado condominium project in your vicinity?

A. Yes B. No

2. If your answer question number 1 is yes how it impacts your life?

A. Economic impacts B. cultural impacts c. political impacts

D. In all above

3. If your answer question number 1 is yes do you think it has answered the urban demand of socio-economy question? A Yes B, No

4. Is the condominium houses included you to get the chance?

A, yes B, No

5. Did you participate in decision making processes in the implementation of displacement A.
Yes B. No

6. If yes, what are the benefits you obtained from participating in decision making (multiple answers possible)?

A. Raise own (his/her) needs

B. Express own (his/her) concern or opinion

C. Created asses to benefit packages

D. Created opportunity to livelihood means

8. Did you have representative in decision making on benefit packages allotment?

A. Yes B. No

9. If yes how was it represented?

A. Through local community institution B. Through elected committee

C. Through individual interested groups D. Through Kebele administration

10. Who are the main decision makers in determining the amount of benefit packages to the community? A. Government body (city administration/or Kebele admin

B. Local community committee C. Both

11. Did you get enough time to prepare yourself in case of dislocation?

A. Yes B. NO

III. Benefit Packages

1. When you were asked to leave your place, what was the benefit packages promised to be allotted in displacement (multiple answers possible)?

A. compensation (money) C. Access to service

B. Housing plots D. Opportunity to job

2. Which one of the benefit packages did you get at last (multiple answers possible)?

A. compensation (money) Access to service

Housing plots Opportunity to job

3. in which packages of are happy about?

A. compensation (money) Housing plots Access to service Opportunity
to job E. Training to develop skill

F. Others specify-----

4. What was your reaction towards the amount of the benefits packages allotted to you?

A. satisfied with it B. Indifferent C. Disatisfied

Highly discourage and dissatisfied

5. Did you apply your dis appoint to the concerned institution on the amount of the packages provided? A. Yes B.No

6. If yes what response did you get

A. satisfactory B.very satisfactory Unsatisfactory

D. Disappointing

7. Did you get training how to use the packages provided to you while to move to new away of livelihood /urban life?

A. satisfactory B.very satisfactory

8. If yes in which of the following training did you participate?

A. Own business development, management and supervision financial management /saving
Basic skill training

Technical training for livelihood means

9. Did you get advisory support from any institutions' other than Kebele administration?

A. satisfactory B.very satisfactory

10. If yes, describe the institution and on what issues it provided you advice? -----

1. Impact of Displacement/Dislocation due to Urban Expansion Impact on the Livelihood

1. What was the impact of the Yeka Abado construction project did you face before its actual implementation (multiple answers possible)?

A. Frustration due to it impacts on the economy

B. socio- cultural impact

Languages impacts

D. loss of identity

2. Were you engaged in productive activity or work during the first 12 months of dislocation? 1.

Yes 2. No

3. If yes, what was the major activity? 1. Agriculture 2. Non-agriculture

4. If your answer for question 2 above is no, what was your livelihood means (multiple answers possible)? A. Serving in someone's house for food

B. Migrating

C. Begging D. Collecting (leaves and fuel wood for selling)

E. Others, specify -----

8. Do you get job easily now than before displacement? A. Yes

B. No

9. If no, what is the reason, -----

10. Have you stayed jobless in the last ten years (since condominium project to know)? A. Yes
B. No

11. Do you have work now? A. Yes B. No

12. If yes, what type of work is it? A. Self-employment

B. Employee of private firm

C. Employee of government organization

D. Employee of non-government

E. Daily labour

13. Do you have other incomes other than your work now (multiple answers possible)?

A. Farm income somewhere else with relatives

B. Rental income

C. Other remittances

D. No income

14. Is your annual income better now than before displacement? A. Yes 2.

B. No

15. If no, what is the reason -----

16. How much are your house hold gross income now? ----- Birr.

17. How much you earn per year before displacement? -----Birr

18. Who are more victims due to lack of job? A. Men 2. Women

19. What type of job is accessible to you? Know

A. Daily labour B. Guarding

C. Housework (gardening and others)

D. Others specify -----

20. What are the major problems you faced while coping up to the urban life?

A. Lack of knowledge in finance utilization

B. Lack of due follows up from the concerned institutions

C. Lack of skill / knowledge for job opportunity

D. Discrimination! hate rage by the new settlers

E. Others specify-----

2. Impact on the Assets

1. What was the total possession of the household at dislocation time and what is left for the house hold at present in asset?

2. What are assets left to you? -----

3. How did you accommodate those assets left to you?

A. Within the given plot B. With relatives somewhere else

C. Others specify _____

4. Do you have saved money at bank or somewhere else now?

1. Yes 2. No

5. Do you have more assets now than before displacement? A. Yes B. No

6. If no, what is the reason? A. Low income only for consumption

B. Lack of saving mechanism C. Lack of interest to own an asset

7. Did you get compensation for your building in dislocation?

A. Yes B. No

8. If no, what source of income did you use for the dislocated house reconstruction? A. Remittance /compensated money for other assets

B. Loan from private

C. Loan from Bank D. Gift

E. Own reserve

9, was it in the area of your preference that you were assigned to construct your residence? A, Yes B, No

10, Are you satisfied with your new residence (building)? A, Yes B, No

11, If no, what is the reason? _____ _ _

12, what do you feel as regards to the condition of your dwelling?

A Satisfied B, Indifferent C, Dissatisfied

D, Strongly dissatisfied

1, 3 .did your previous social ties continue in the new settlement?

A, Yes B, No

14 If no how it was impact this society-----

3. Impact on the Services

1, To which of the urban services did you get access due to urban expansion?

A, Road: B, Electricity:

C, Water Supply: D D; School:

E, Telephone: Clinics & others health institutions:

G, Market; H, Public transport services:

I, Natural resource conservation/recreation:

J. Credit service:

2, Are you sending your children to school than before?

A, Yes B, No

13. If no what is the reason? A, No school near my vicinity

B, I could not afford school fees for them language problem D, All

C, they are on work in support of the family

14, what were the issues or problems you discuss more among each other on the impact of the Yeka Abado urban expansion projects?

A, on the changes of life in the area B, Lack of job C, High cost of living

D, Others specify_____

V, Others

15, Are you satisfied with your livelihood strategy now than before displacement?

A. Yes B, No

16, If no, for which of the following do you prefer rural farming (multiple answers possible)? A, for food is secure for my family

B, Simple and cheap life C. Easily access to diversified livelihood means for family and cultural ties 4. Strong social

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

A. Yes B. No

18. What negative impact did you observe on the social and cultural aspects of the community?

A. Loss of mutual trust and understanding among the members of the community B. Increasing loss of identity and culture

- C. Disappointment of the members to the livelihood means change that leads to migration
- D. Significant livelihood crises that affect the dignity
- E. High competition for job

4 Guideline for government Key Informants (interviewer)

Zone -----

Kebele-----

Name of the Respondent Occupation -----

Position if any -----

Age -----

Sex -----

Marital Status -----

Religion, -----

Level of Education -----

1. What are the development institutions / organizations available in the area? Which are in support of the displaced community? In what area do they support (credit, loan, training, etc.)? Probe for other social institutions available in the area past and present.

2. What do you think was the motive objectives of dislocation/displacement?

How was it selected and implemented? Probe for involvement and challenges of the community.

3. What benefits the affected community obtained in case of dislocation / displacement? Probe for:

- Community awareness, participation and contribution
- Material and financial benefits envisaged and fairness of the payments.

- Whether the community acquired skill and knowledge or capacity created among the different social groups to manage own projects and properly utilize resources (human, finance etc.).
- Whether the skill and knowledge developed in the community enabled them to run private / group business ventures (cases if any, both positive and negative).
- Ways and means of support implemented in livelihood reestablishment.

4. What is the present coping mechanism (livelihood sustenance) of the affected farming community at household level?

- Alternative means of livelihood (source of income and accommodation) and alternative strategies used by the community members and their family.
- Type of jobs access to dislocated community and their family.
- Of social groups of men, women and youth who benefit or lose more.
- Social and cultural influence and adaptability.

5. What was the reaction of the affected community on the appropriateness of benefit packages provided for the dislocated material and social values?

- Criteria set to get compensation and how it was implemented.
- Causes of grievances.
- Procedures of grievance application in cases of disappointment.
- Structure of implementing organization and response to grievances / disputes.

6. Discuss the changes that occurred in the life of the farming community in the settlement area (positive and negative)?

- Created favorable environment for sustainable livelihood.
- Created opportunities and hopes for the community.
- Contribution in terms of satisfaction of life compared to previous.

- Social and economic changes or impacts.

7. What role could the government and nongovernmental institutions play in improving the life of the local people affected by expansion? (Capacity building, social organization and strengthening the available institutions.

Things need to be introduced, revised avoided.

- Immediate need.

- Need for future intervention.

8. Does displacement / dislocation scheme considered different aspects of social and economic activities.

- Areas that have historical and social significance to the community

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

- Set criteria for beneficiaries identification

- Infrastructure accessibility and conduciveness of the selected site for the people.

- Discuss weakness and strength of the expansion program.

9. Discuss the impact of urban expansion on social, economic and environment.

- Impacts that appeared before actual implementation of the dislocation program.

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

10. Discuss general problems, fears, prospects, incentives and other aspects of the dislocated farming community with reference to urban expansion.

- What would you recommend in similar activities elsewhere for planners and policy makers improving the livelihood of the local people affected by urban expansion?

5.Guideline for focus group discussion question

List the main condominium project being carried out in your locality.

1. Discuss on the factors that contribute to urban expansion to your area and level of the community's participation in the planning and implementation of the dislocation program how the community involved (is it participatory).
2. Discuss on the reaction of the community on the benefit packages provided, site of dislocation, appropriateness, fair distribution of it for the community and ways of application and solution in case of disappointment.
3. Discuss on the advantages and disadvantages that the rural farming community gained from the urban expansion in terms of social, economic, environmental and cultural aspects.
4. Discuss on the coping mechanism! or livelihood strategy of the community at household level and victims of the social group i.e. means or sources of income, opportunity to job, social and cultural influence (neighborhood reaction).
5. Discuss whether the community has built its capacity in adapting urban life and effective utilization of resources (finance, human and natural with cases).
6. Discuss whether the training and technical support or acquired skill and knowledge enabled the community organize, manage and control own project or private business venture (if any list down).
7. Discuss whether the dislocated farming community 'life improved or deteriorated.

Reason out for the changes you came across. Does the new settlement created a favorable environment for sustainable livelihood?
8. Discuss the role government and non-government organizations can play in supporting the vulnerable poor in re-establishing their livelihood.
9. Discuss the factors that contributed to the success / failure of the livelihood strategies of the household: probe for: problems before and after dislocation.
10. Discuss lessons drawn from displacement/ dislocation due to urban expansion; preconditions need to be considered to fully re-establish the dislocated community. Wrap-up: Discuss on the issues that make the livelihood of the displaced /dislocated community sustainable; probe for:

- Community contribution.
- Skill development / training and other capacity building.
- Strengthening community institutions.