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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

**URBANIZATION-INDUCED EXPROPRIATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON
THE SOCIO-ECONOMY AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF PERI-
URBAN COMMUNITY: THE CASE OF SULULTA TOWN, ETHIOPIA**

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June, 2019

Addis Ababa/ Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
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This thesis is submitted to College of Development Studies as a partial fulfillment for the requirement to obtain the Degree of Masters of Environment and Sustainable Development Studies.

Thesis Title: Urbanization-Induced Expropriation and Its Effects on the Socio-Economy and Physical Environment of Peri-Urban Community in Sululta Town, Ethiopia

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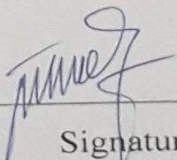
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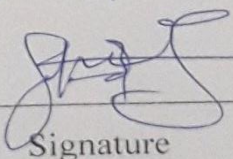
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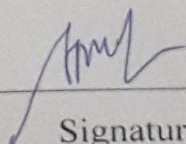
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DECLARATION

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Gizachew Girma Jamama _____, Date_____

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CERTIFICATION

I the undersigned certify that the thesis entitled “Urbanization-Induced Displacement and its Effect on Socio-Economy and Physical Environment of the Peri-urban Community in Sululta Town”, which is submitted to the school of graduate studies of Addis Ababa University to award a degree of Master of Arts in “Environment and Sustainable Development”, is the original work of **Gizachew Girma Jamama**.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACNOWLEDGMENTS	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURE.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
ACRONYM	viii
EXPLANATORY NOTES OF ETHIOPIAN WORDS/TERMS.....	ix
ABSTRACT.....	x
CHAPTRE ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Statement of the problem.....	3
1.3. Research Questions.....	5
1.4. Objectives of the Research.....	5
1.4.1. General Objective	5
1.4.2. Specific Objectives	5
1.5. Significance of the Study.....	5
1.5.1. Development Significance of the Study.....	5
1.5.2. Policy Significance of the Study.....	6
1.6. Scope of the Study	7
1.7. Limitations of the Study.....	7
1.8. Organization of the Research.....	7
CHAPTR TWO.....	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1. Introduction.....	8
2.2. Conceptual Definition of Terms	8
2.3. Conceptual Reviews.....	9
2.3.1. Urbanization and Urban Expansion	9
2.3.2. Urbanization in the World.....	10
2.3.3. Urbanization in Africa	11
2.3.4. Urbanization in Ethiopia	12

2.3.5. Urbanization and Peri-urban Agriculture in Ethiopia	14
2.3.6. Causes of Urban Expansion	14
2.3.7. Consequences of Urban Expansion.....	15
2.3.8. Environmental Consequence of Urban Expansion	15
2.3.9. Social Consequence of Urban Expansion	16
2.3.10. Economic Consequence of Urban Expansion	16
2.4. Empirical Review.....	17
2.5. Theoretical Review of Urban Expansion.....	18
2.6. Policy Review	20
2.7. Conceptual Framework of the Study	21
2.8. Triangulation Data Sources.....	22
CHAPTER THREE	23
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	23
3.1. Description of the Study Area.....	23
3.1.1. Location and Size.....	24
3.1.2. Climate	24
3.1.3. Geology and Soils	25
3.1.4. Drainage System and Wetland.....	25
3.1.5. Ecosystem Services.....	26
3.1.6. Population Size and Distribution	26
3.1.7. Population Dynamics	27
3.1.8. Socio Economic Activities.....	29
3.1.9. Land Use/ Cover	31
3.2. Research Approach	32
3.3. Research Methods	33
3.4. Data Source and Types	33
3.4.1. Primary Data	33
3.4.2. Secondary Data	33
3.5. Instruments of Data Collection	33
3.5.1 Questionnaires.....	33
3.5.2. Interviews.....	34

3.5.3. Observation	34
3.5.4. Focus Group Discussion	34
3.6. Sampling	35
3.6.1. Target Population	35
3.6.2. Sampling Technique	35
3.6.3. Sample Size and Sample Size Determination	35
3.6.4. Sample Frame	36
3.7. Methods of Data Analysis and Presentation	37
3.8. Operational Framework	38
CHAPTER FOUR.....	39
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	39
4.1 Introduction.....	39
4.3 Response Rate.....	39
4.4. The Households’ Socio-Demographic Features	39
4.4.1. Sex of the Household’s	39
4.4.2. Age of the Household’s.....	40
4.4.3. Educational Background of the Households	40
4.4.4 Households’ Family Size	41
Source: Field Survey, April, 2019	42
4.5. Land Ownership and Livelihoods	42
4.5.1. Land Ownership Status and Land Holding Size of Households	42
4.5.2. Household Main Sources of Livelihood during Pre and Post Urban Expansion	44
4.6. Farmers Expropriation Status (2002-2008EC).	45
4.7. Major Causes of Urban Expansion in the area.....	46
4.8. Effects of Urban Expansion on Economic -Environment of the Respondents.....	47
4.8.1. Consequences of Urban Expansion on Respondent’s Annual Income	49
4.8.2. Consequences of Urban Expansion on Respondent’s Asset Possession.....	51
4.8.3. Consequences of Urban Expansion on Respondent’s Major Services Availability.....	55
4.8.4. General views of Respondent towards Economic Consequence of Urban Expansion	56
4.9. Effects of Urban Expansion on Socio-Cultural Environment of the Respondents.....	57
4.9.1. Consequences of Urban Expansion on Cultural Practice and Social Relationship.....	57

4.10. Urban Expansion and Physical Environment	61
4.10.1. Major Environmental Problems due to Unplanned Urban Expansion.....	61
4.10.2. Major Causes of the Environmental Problems in the Eyes of Respondents	62
4.11. Effects of Urban expansion on the Peri-urban Physical Environment	63
4.11.1. Effect of Inappropriate Solid Waste Disposal on the Built Environment	63
4.12. Urban Expansion Perception of Respondents.....	66
4.12.1. Perception towards Urban Expansion Program and Processes	66
4.12.2. Farmers’ Perception on Expropriation and Decision Making Process	67
4.12.3. Farmers’ Perception on Compensation and Decision Process	69
4.12.4. Farmers’ Participation in Decision Making Process	70
4.13. Urban Expansion Led-Benefits and Related issues for Farming Community.....	71
4.14. Coping Mechanisms.....	73
4.14.1. Households Livelihood Alternatives after Expropriation Periods	73
CAPTER FIVE	76
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	76
5.1. Conclusion	76
5.2. Recommendations.....	79
Reference	80
Appendices.....	88

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2.1: Evaluation of Existing and Proposal of Sulult Town Land Use Map.	14
Figure 2.2: Conceptual Framework of the Study.....	21
Figure 2.3: Triangulating Data Sources	22
Figure 3.1: Map of the Study Area	24
Figure 3.2. Drainage System and Wetland Map	26
Fig. 3.3: Population Distribution in 4 <i>Kebeles</i>	27
Figure 3.4: Sululta Town Population by Migration Status	28
Figure 3.5: Population by Migration Status and Reason for Migration.....	28
Figure 3.6: Distribution of Schools by Level and Ownership	30
Figure 3.7: Components of the Land Use/Cover of the Study Area.....	31
Figure 3.8: Existing Land Use Classification and its Distribution	32
Figure 3.9: Sampling Frame Used to Identify Sample Households.....	36
Figure 4.1: The Households' Age.....	40
Figure 4.2: Education Level of the Respondents	41
Figure 4.3: Land Acquisition Alternatives of the Respondents	42
Figure 4.4: Means of Livelihood of Respondent before and after Peri-Urban Expansion	45
Figure: 4.5: Farmers Expropriation Status and Land Size Taken Since 2002 EC.....	46
Figure 4.6: Major Causes of Urban Expansion.....	47
Figure 4.7: Comparison of Oxen the Affected Households have before and Currently	52
Figure 4.8: Comparison of Cows the Affected Households have before and Currently	53
Figure 4.9: Comparison of Sheep the Affected Households have before and Currently.....	53
Figure 4.10: Comparison of Average Annual Income from Permanent Plants ETB.....	55
Figure 4.11: Major Services Available in the Study Area before and after Urban Expansion.....	56
Figure 4.12: Economic Consequences of Urban Expansion after Land Dispossession	57
Figure 4.13: Degree of Cultural Practice & Social Relationship with in Community Before Expropriation.	59
Figure 4.14: Degree of Cultural Practice and Social Relationship with in Community after Expropriation	60
Figure 4.15: Major Environmental Problems due to Unplanned Urban Expansion	61
Figure 4.16: Major Causes of the Environmental Problems in the Eyes of Respondents	62
Figure 4.17: Drainage Problems As A Result Of Urban Expansion.....	66
Figure 4.18: Decision Maker On Benefits Package.....	70

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Existing Land Use Classification and Percentage of Sululta Town	2
Table 2.1: Percentage of African Population Residing in Urban Areas by Region.....	11
Table 2.2: Land Use/Cover in Sululta Town Since 2000 EC.	13
Table 3.1: Total Numbers of House Hold Head and Selected Sample Size from 4 <i>Kebeles</i>	36
Table 3.2: Operationalization Framework	38
Table: 4.1: Sex of the Respondents.....	40
Table 4.2: Respondent Family Size	42
Table 4.3: Respondents' Land Holding Size During Pre- Expropriation and Post Expropriation	43
Table 4.4: Estimated Annual Income of Peri Urban Community before and after Dispossession	50
Table 4.5: Estimated Total Assets of the Respondent before and after Expropriation.....	52
Table 4.6: Effects of Urban Expansion on the Peri-Urban Physical Environment.....	63
Table 4.7: Whether the Households Generally Support Expansion Program or not.	66
Table 4.8: Conditions these Households Consider Supporting Urban Expansion.....	67
Table 4.9: Farmers' Reaction to Land Expropriation	67
Table 4.10: Farmers Perception on Expropriation.....	68
Table 4.11: Farmers Perception on Compensation and Decision Processes	69
Table 4.12: Promised and Executed Benefit Packages for Dispossession-Led Effects.....	72
Table 4.13: Households Livelihood Alternatives after Expropriation Period	73
Table 4.14: Respondents' Suggestion to Reduce the Adverse Effects on Peri-Urban Community	74

ACRONYM

AL:	Agricultural Land
CRC:	Conventions on Right of Children
ESCAP:	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO:	Food and Agricultural Organization
FDG:	Focal Discussion Group
FDRE:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GoE:	Government of Ethiopia
Ha:	Hectares
ICESCR:	International Convention of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
IGAD:	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
Km:	Kilometer
LDP:	Local Development Plan
LUC:	Land Use Conversion
MoFED:	Minister of Finance and Economic Development
NGOs:	Non-Government Organization
SFSZO:	Surrounding Finfinne Special Zone of Oromia
PCC:	Population Census Commission
PPS:	Probability Proportional to Size
PUC:	Peri-Urban Community
UN:	Unite-Nation
UNCED:	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

EXPLANATORY NOTES OF ETHIOPIAN WORDS/TERMS

- Addee:** Title to a Woman equivalent to the English word ‘Ms’
- Obboo:** Title to a Woman equivalent to the English word ‘Mr’
- Jigi:** Is a labor sharing culture among households where habitual and neighbors participate.
- Iddir:** Traditional institution for self-help of members during “bad days” (Amharic)
- Enjera:** It is the local name of Ethiopian food.
- Jarsuma:** Traditional or local reconciliation during and conflicts.
- Wakefata:** Traditional belief for Oromo peoples those belief in ‘Gada’ system
- Kebele:** The smallest administrative unit.
- Woreda:** Administrative unit that is one level higher than kebele.

ABSTRACT

The increasing rate of urbanization in Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Finfine, Sululta town as a result of a combination of natural population increase and migration to town. This study addresses the effect of urbanization-induced expropriation on the socio-economic and physical environment of the peri-urban environment. To achieve this aim, the study sampled 203 selected households using random sampling. In addition, the study sought further information from key informants, FGD, and observation. Quantitative and qualitative data was collected from the households using a structured questionnaire. The quantitative data was analyzed by SPSS software. While, the qualitative data was analyzed by descriptive and narrative techniques. The study revealed that Sululta area is experiencing rapid urbanization due to its proximity to Addis Ababa city. This rapid urbanization of Sululta town has led to increase in demand for land and increased informal land market. As a result land use and land tenure of the surrounding farmers has changed drastically, with both positive and negative effects on the physical environment, cultural practice and social relationship, and economic lives of the farm community. Some of the positive effects of urbanization identified by the sample respondents include availability of road infrastructure; school, market and easy access to banks. The negative effects were loss of agricultural land, environmental pollution; (inappropriate solid waste disposal, lack of efficient drainage system, bad odor and aesthetic value disturbance), forest degradation, and unemployment to the immigrants. These effects have in-turn led to livelihood diversification and new livelihood strategies among the Sululta community. The study recommends that there is a need to undertake an integrated and community-driven urban planning framework for the Region and other emerging urban centers.

Key words: Effect, Expropriation, Peri-urban, Socio economy, Sululta Town, Urbanization, Physical Environment.

CHAPTRE ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Urbanization is seen as an effect of the global phenomenon, presenting the migration process of the population organizing in urban areas, areas considered to be true centers of progress that offer multiple options to residents (Dociu and Dunarintu, 2012). The proportion of urban population in Africa is 40% with average annual rate of 1.1% (UN, 2014). Particularly, it becomes high in Eastern Africa which was least urbanized sub-region of the continent. As a part of this fastest urbanizing sub-region of Africa, Ethiopia is treated among the world's least urbanized and fast urbanizing countries. The UN (2014) report indicated that around 19% (about 18.4 million) of the Ethiopian population living in urban areas and urbanizing by the rate of 2.3 between 2010 and 2015. This rapid urban growth was magnified by different factors including rural–urban migration, social, cultural, economic and technological change. Such rapid urban growth and consequential change has its own positive as well as negative consequences on the country's' development (Alaci, 2010).

Literature confirms that, the benefit of well-planned and managed urban development is evident and measured in terms of creating job opportunities and infrastructural development such as road, telecommunication, electricity, school, health institution, market, public transport and etc. In contrast, inappropriate planned and un-well-managed urbanization as in most developing countries, can harmfully affect the natural environment as well as livelihoods in newly establishing urban areas. Nowadays, such inappropriate planned and un well-managed urbanization is affecting local people and their environment in terms of waste management, increasing resource competition between agricultural and residential use of land, increase in the concentration of poverty, food insecurity, expropriation and environmental degradation, (UN-Habitat 2010:2).

According to Leulseged et al (2011); Keflu (2012) and Zemenfes et al, (2014) since expropriated farmers are not educationally developed, most of them engaged in less paid and time consuming activities which may merely cover their daily needs. Expropriation and urban expansion in Sululta area is a new starting urban resulting from the different factors next to Burayu and Sebeta (Oromia land & environmental Protection Bureau, 2011). In other words, areas formerly considered as rural are shifting into urban center along with all other social, cultural and economic change. Nowadays, this is an issue in Oromia special zone surrounding Finfine.

In Sululta area, there are several recently established legal settlement and large scale business organizations. The establishment of these types of settlement and organizations played a crucial role in changing the overall pattern of the area including the shift from rural to urban. Among these settlement and business organizations, residence, textile factory, bottled water factory, leather factory, granite and soda factory, candy factory, candle factory, oil factory, sport & recreation, flower farm, school, real estate, stadium, transport and terminal and academic institution was occupied the total land size of 4,165.69 hectares. Almost 40% of the farm land, grass/wet land and forest land was currently occupied by these residence, urban agriculture, industry, service, infrastructure, business organization, flower farm, special function, transport and terminal. Thus, the introduction of such large scale business organizations and informal land market is one of the major factors contributing to urban expansion as well as expropriation of farm land that affects farmers' livelihood (Sululta Town Investment Office, 2019).

Table 1.1: Existing Land Use Classification and Percentage of Sululta Town

No	Existing Use	Area in Hector	Percentage
1	Open space (farm land, wet land & grass land)	6,230.01	59.76
2	Residence	2,175.70	20.87
3	Urban Agriculture	857.10	8.22
4	Industry	348.03	3.34
5	Service	276.80	2.66
6	Utility and infrastructure	186.76	1.79
7	Business and commerce	119.00	1.14
8	Flower farm	107.80	1.00
9	Special Function	99.44	0.95
10	Water body	28.70	0.28
11	Transport and Terminal	2.10	0.02
Total		10,424.4	100

Source: Sululta Town Investment Office, 2019

However, there are few studies which focused on Investigation on Urban Drainage System (Takhellambam Bijoychandar, 2016) of the urban fringe areas of Sululta Town. But the effect of urbanization on farmers' sustainable livelihood, employment and asset as well as its effects on environment, social relation and cultural practice "to the best of the researcher's knowledge" are not assessed so far. Therefore, this study assess the effect of urban expansion on the surrounding environment of Sululta to shed light on the economic, social environmental consequences of urban expansion on the people in the selected kebeles of the town.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Historically speaking, urban expansion in Ethiopia emerged along major trade routes, military centers and worshipping areas. Through time, however, these three major causal factors are replaced by multi-dimensional factors. Nowadays, the main causes for the emergence of urban expansion include natural population growth, rural-urban migration, expansion of industry zones and the expansion of cities into their outskirts. Similarly, the emergence of Sululta town as an urban center (since 2000EC) is resulted from the expansion of factories and other large scale business organizations which lined with the development of urban infrastructure transformed the area from rural to urban setting. Factories, Entertainment centers, Hotels, Flower farms and other large scale business organizations are attracted to Sululta mainly because of the areas favorable climate and its proximity to the capital. However, the establishment of these business organizations is not the only causal factor for urban development in Suluta. But also, rural-urban migration and natural population growth, existence of high housing demand are also other contributing factors for the growth and expansion of urbanization in the area (Sululta Socio-economic profile, 2016).

The transformation from rural to urban settlement of any given area through expropriation has its own positive as well as negative effects on the peri-urban environment. The fact from the study area shows, Sululta town is rapidly expanding on to the rural agricultural part of its urban fringe and beyond its municipal boundary. The spatial growth of the town doubled itself from about 4470.55 hectares in 2002 to 10,424.4 hectares in the 2010s as it was detected from Sululta town Land Management Office, (2019).

According to the data from Sululta town administration (2016), 412 farmers with more than 3,696.7 hectares became landless and urbanized because of land expropriation. Nowadays, the municipality has planned to give housing plots for more than 600 registered land seekers and 40 hectares of land for investors. This resulted in additional loss of land from farmers holding and departure of large number of farmers from agriculture and consequently unexpected rate resulting in loss of agricultural land, loss of agricultural production, loss of natural environment, farmers' expropriation and change of their livelihood.

Regarding physical environment, it is obvious that human activities have a profound effect up on the natural environment. People are becoming the main agent of environmental degradation as they depend on the natural environment for their survival. In this regard, urban centers like Sululta town have exposed to such environmental degradation. This is due to the fact that the rate of population growth, urbanization and industrialization are relatively higher.

Moreover, Municipals' poor waste management, mismatched and unsuitable land use allocation and implementation, low level of awareness of inhabitants regarding waste management, limited knowledge and skill of municipal decision makers to implement the plan and to carry urban law and regulation accordingly in the areas have contributed a lot for urban environmental degradation. As a result areas supposed to be allocated for urban green were qualitatively and quantitatively reduced. Most of them are found at urban periphery and are not furnished and even difficult to reach and use.

In the same manner, some part of the grass land and wetland areas have also occupied by developments like heavy and light industry, settlements and road network, still some part are also on converting to developments. Thus, the situation limits the benefits that the local community would get from wetland. In addition, the economic, social, aesthetical, recreational and ecological values that the town will get are also reduced. Currently, the town is impacting its surroundings by developing huge 'footprints' whereby the developments in the town have gradually put repercussion on the land resources, cultural practices and social relationship in the vicinity.

In general these problems are as a result of unplanned urban expansion program, poorly developed land use system or improper implementation that does not consider the farmers benefit and environmental conditions. Therefore, this is the reason why the researcher was interested to the issue as research title. The main concern of the researcher is thus; to evaluate the consequences of expropriation due to urban expansion on economic, social, cultural and physical environment of the expropriated households in Sululta peri-urban area.

1.3. Research Questions

The study aimed to answer the following questions:

1. What problem had the urban expansion brought on economic, socio relationship, cultural practice and physical environment?
2. What benefits did the farmers receive as a result of land expropriation?
3. What are the farmer perceptions on peri-urban expansion?
4. What coping mechanisms applied in adapting urban ways of life?

1.4. Objectives of the Research

1.4.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study was to examine the effect of urban expansion on the peri-urban environment in Sululta town.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives

Along with general objective, the specific objectives are:

1. To analyze Socio-cultural problems of urban expansion on expropriated household.
2. To analyze physical environment problems of urban expansion on expropriated household.
3. To analyze economic problems of urban expansion on expropriated household.
4. To assess the farmer perceptions on urban expansion, expropriation, compensation and decision making process.
5. To identify the benefit farmers received and its adequacy as a result of land expropriation.
6. To assess the farmers' coping mechanisms to adopt urban ways of life and their problem.
7. To propose and recommend proper urban expansion system that target healthy environment and sustainable development.

1.5. Significance of the Study

1.5.1. Development Significance of the Study

Urbanization and Urban expansion in developing countries like Ethiopia is an issue given due attention by scholars and state administrations for various reasons. One of the reasons is the need to minimize negative effect of urban expansion on socio-economic of peri-urban community and to reduce the negative effect of physical environment problems of urban expansion to bring mutual development and cooperative integration of the rural and urban life that inspire economic, social, cultural and environmental development.

Sululta is one of the fast growing towns among the eight cities surrounding Finfine Special zone of Oromia where proper study on urban expansion and its nature is very important. Since its establishment, the regional government undertook wider institutional and organizational reform. The major reforms include that Sululta has been given the status of City/Town Administration with its own budget and mandate to be responsible in overall city/town development projects. The other very important thing that made the city/town more attractive is that many Ethiopian investors are investing in Sululta and are expected to request more land leases for their different projects.

The poor and unplanned urban expansion has negative effect on economy, social, cultural and physical environment and can cause major problems. It is very important to plan for any development intervention in Sululta and all other major cities in Ethiopia in order to prevent any possible problem that may be faced due to unsustainable urban expansion. These perceived socio-economic and environmental problems are supposed to challenge the livelihood of the peri-urban communities in these areas

Generally, this study has significance in many ways. First and foremost, it tells the enormous problems behind urbanization in the study area. Second, exposing the reality on the ground, it creates awareness on how to protect the local people social, cultural, economic and the overall livelihood that suffered a lot from urban expansion and other development related activities.

1.5.2. Policy Significance of the Study

This study is necessary in that it will assess the effect of urban expansion on the peri-urban community in Sululta town and will forward necessary recommendations from the research findings and will provide good and constructive information for policy makers, urban planning experts, urban managers and other stakeholders to evaluate their development programs. This study may also contribute to bring to consensus the current topic of debate among the government institutions, academics and politicians on the issue of aggressive move to urban development and expansion of private investment by expropriating land from the surrounding rural farm households. There is a knowledge gap on how to harmonize urban development and the livelihood of farm households living in the fringe areas.

1.6. Scope of the Study

This study was conducted in Sululta town which has 4 kebeles. Sample respondents were chosen systematically from Sululta 01, Qaso-Weserbi, Nono mene- Abichu and Wele Lube kebeles and limited to the effects of urban expansion on the peri-urban environment in Oromia regional state, Sululta town. The study was more focused on the environmental, economic and socio-cultural consequences of displaced farmers due to urbanization.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

Some limitation ought to be known concerning the study. The primary limitation is lack of organized secondary data as required. Thus more attention is given to primary data specially observation and ground survey data that needs long time and more finance to collect and manage these data. In here, it was with these limitations in mind and with the willingness to stand corrected on matters of fact and interpretations that this study was submitted.

1.8. Organization of the Research

The research is organized in to five chapters. Chapter one presents introductory themes and the second chapter presents reviewed literatures to highlight the main concepts and theories, Chapter three presents research methodology. Chapter four of this study deals with data analysis and presentation, mainly the Physical, Economic and Socio-cultural Consequences on the Peri-urban Environments. Chapter five presents Conclusion and Recommendation.

CHAPTR TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

Urban expansion is inevitable and is attached to development and Ethiopia is one of the fast urbanizing countries since the country want to embrace industries and move to middle income countries. This chapter is all about different literatures that related to the urban expansion particularly focusing on, conceptual review, empirical review, policy review, theory review and conceptual frameworks, trends, effects of urbanization and factors that influence land use conversions all will be intensively discussed turn by turn.

2.2. Conceptual Definition of Terms

Urbanization: Urbanization is literally known as the ratio of urban population to rural population of the state. Urbanization is defined as the continuous process of change of population from rural to urban (Bekure, 1999). In addition, Todaro (1995) defined urbanization as the growth of the urban centers both in economy and population. Unfortunately, urbanization in Africa in general in Ethiopia in particular does not go along with an increased economic growth. That is why the World Bank called urbanization in Africa as urbanization without growth. Accordingly, urbanization is defined as “the process of development of Towns and Cities where population growth and population flow typically result in rapid acceleration in the size of the urban areas” (World Bank, 2000).

Urban expansion: refers to the extension of urban landscapes to the surrounding areas mainly, peri-urban area resulting in the loss of agricultural lands, and natural beauty (Sudhira, 2008).

Peri-urban: refers to the non-urban areas close to the cities and towns also referred to as rural-urban fringe, urban hinterland, or as the transition zone where urban and rural land uses mix and often clash (Clark 1985).

Displacement: in this context refers to the process of enforcing out of the rural communities from their habitat for urban economic development (Dhru: 2010:12).

Livelihood: A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Camey, 1998 cited in De Haan& Zoomers, 2003, P.352).

Physical Environment: Physical environment refers to geographical climate and weather or physical conditions wherein and individual lives. The human races are greatly influenced by the climate (Emmanuel Eze, 2016).

Economic environment: The totality of economic factors, such as employment, income, inflation, interest rates, productivity, and wealth, those influence the buying behavior of consumers and institutions (Emmanuel Eze, 2016).

Social environment: Social Environment includes an individual's social, economic and political condition wherein he lives. The moral, cultural and emotional forces influence the life and nature of individual behavior (Emmanuel Eze, 2016).

Surrounding Environment: Surrounding Environment is meant in this study the physical, social and economic environment that surrounds Sululta town and where urban expands and affects its community (Emmanuel Eze, 2016).

Expropriation: means the action of government taking away a private property from its owner with legal authority (Proclamation No.455/2005). The key element or condition the accessibility of expropriation is the purpose of taking over private property. The basic criteria justifying admissibility of expropriation has been and still is the public purpose and public interest, (Proclamation, No.455/2005, Muluken, 2009).

Compensation: according to Proclamation No. 455/2005, compensation is a means of payment for the property that is expropriated by the respective executing body of government both either in cash or kind.

2.3. Conceptual Reviews

2.3.1. Urbanization and Urban Expansion

According to Sudhira, (2008), urbanization refers to a growth in the proportion of a population living in urban areas or the form of metropolitan growth that is a response to often less understood implications of technological, economic, social, and political forces and to the physical geography of an area. Further, observed that the significant economic and livelihood opportunities provided in the urban areas, results to an expansion for accommodating the immigrants resulting to greater urbanization. Urbanization, in this context then viewed not as a threat to the environment and development but the unplanned urbanization and dynamic urban growth, or the sprawl that affects the land-use of any region that becomes a matter of concern through its affectation in the loss of prime agricultural lands.

As Asamoah, (2010) notes that, the unplanned expansion of cities and encroachment by people for various purposes also contributed to land use changes more so, towards the urban fringes. Therefore, urban expansion generally refers to some type of development with impacts such as losses of agricultural lands, open spaces, and ecologically sensitive habitats in and around the urban areas (Mishra, *et al.*, 2011).

The level of urbanization in Africa is low (37.1%) when compared with developed countries like Europe (72.7%) and North America (79.1%). However, urbanization in the developing world in general is progressing much faster than in developed countries, which may reach 3% or even 4% a year (Soubbotina, 2004). The fast rate of urbanization in developing world is attributed to rural–urban migration, economic growth and development, technological change, and rapid population growth (Marshall *et al.*, 2009).

Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in the world. It has only 16% of its population living in urban centers (PCC, 2008). However, given the 2.73% total annual population growth rate, high rate of in-migration to towns, and increase in the number of urban centers, the rate of urbanization is increasing at a rate of 4.4% (mofed, 2006). Furthermore, the country's urban population is expected to grow on average by 3.98% and by 2050; about 42.1% of the total population is expected to be inhabited in urban centers (UN-HABITAT, 2007). Even though there are more than 900 urban centers in Ethiopia, the implementation of urban law, rule and regulation is very insignificant. It is more belong to government.

2.3.2. Urbanization in the World

The face of the world is changing more rapidly now than at any time in history. The trend primarily responsible for the transformation is the rapid growth of the world population. People are moving into cities at a rate not seen since the industrial revolution filled the cities of the developed world more than a century ago (UN-HABITAT, 2006). In 2000, world population reached 6.1 billion. Currently about half of the world's population is urbanized, and this is expected to increase to 80-90% in forty years' time, growing at an annual rate of 1.2% and it is projected to reach 8 billion by 2030.

According to the UN state of the world population report (2007), it is estimated that 93% of urban growth will occur in developing nations with 80% of urban growth occurring in Asia and Africa. Through this process of development, the report states that, from what it was 30% in

1950s, urban population will be 70% by 2050, globally. Reversely, the rural population becomes 30% by 2050 from what it was 70% in 1950. Today, the largest and fastest-growing cities are located in developing countries of Africa, Asia, Central and South America. In regard to future trends, it is estimated that 93 % of urban growth would occur in Asia and Africa and to a lesser extent in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-HABITAT, 2006). These global trends indicate that the urban population increases and rural population decreases with a great difference.

2.3.3. Urbanization in Africa

According to UN Habitat, (2010). Africa is urbanizing fast. Its rate of urbanization soared from 15% in 1960 to 40 % in 2010, and is projected to reach 60 % in 2050 and also urban populations in Africa are expected to triple in the next 50 years. This changes the profile of the region, and challenging policy makers to make-up urbanization for sustainable and inclusive growth. Even though many have written about the phenomena, what is clear to us is that is impossible to deal with Africa’s growth and poverty challenges without managing urbanization. Because urbanization is not a sub plot, but rather the main policy narrative for Africa.

Now a day, Africa is the least urbanized region and has the highest urban population growth in the world, at an average annual rate of 3.5 percent for the period 2005-2010 (ESCAP, 2011). Despite decline in population growth rates since the mid-1980s, Africa remains the world’s fastest growing region at an estimated rate of 2.4 % per annum. As presented in Table 2.1, the urban growth rates are high for every region in Africa but much more in East Africa. This population growth rate is high in comparison to Ethiopia’s average national growth of 2.7% per a year (MoFED, 2006).

Table 2.1: Percentage of African Population Residing in Urban Areas by Region

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Africa	33.9	37.3	40.7	44.0	47.4	50.7	53.9	57.1
Eastern	21.8	25.4	29.0	32.5	36.0	39.6	43.2	46.8
Middle	37.8	41.6	45.6	49.5	53.5	57.0	60.4	63.6
Northern	44.6	47.9	51.2	54.5	57.7	60.7	63.6	66.3
Southern	54.9	58.2	61.3	64.2	66.8	69.3	71.6	73.8
Western	32.5	36.1	39.8	43.6	47.3	51.0	54.6	58.0

Source: United Nations World Urbanization Prospects, (2006)

2.3.4. Urbanization in Ethiopia

Though the process of urban development has been marked by a great deal of discontinuity, historical evidences show that the long history of Ethiopia was not without some form of urban episodes. The first systems of towns were developed during the time of Axumite civilization in small part of the northern high lands of contemporary Ethiopia. But this system disappeared during the time when the Axum was destroyed (MoWUD, 2007).

Much of the urban history of Ethiopia following the Axumite period was characterized by the absence of fixed urban centers. This has resulted from the political nomadic that prevailed in the country until Menelik II was able to build Addis Ababa as the permanent seat of the government at the end of the 19th century.

Ethiopia stands out as a country that is rapidly urbanizing. The share of the population living in Ethiopia's cities has increased from an estimated 7.1% in 1994 (Schmidt and Kedir, 2009) to 16% in 2008 (FDRE, 2008), and expected to reach 60 percent by 2040 at the current annual growth rate of 3.5 percent (United Nations, 2014). In other words, the next three decades are the ones in which Ethiopia will be building its cities, cities with which it may have to live for many generations. Ethiopia faces this daunting task as one of the poorest countries on earth, with a per capita GDP of less than US\$600 – far below the 2014 average in Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa) of US\$1699.

From this point of view, the urban areas of Ethiopia are already pressurize resulting from high population growths that are not matching with infrastructure, service provision, and employment creation. Nearly all Ethiopia towns are characterized by serious urban expansion, poverty, informal settlements, and environmental deterioration, among other negative qualities

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has identified urbanization in secondary cities as an important pole in its Growth and Transformation Plan II, which has a primary target of raising the national GDP to lower-middle income status by 2025 (FDRE, 2015). Formal urban expansion in most cities relies on a system of auctioning leases for serviced urban plots in new urban development plan. Because, all urban land in Ethiopia is owned by the government, and occupants hold long-term leases. As a result, the government has broad authority to obtain land for public purposes, with compensation paid based on a multiple of the production value of the

land, plus the value of structures and other facilities. Ethiopian laws also have a procedure for land reconstitution and the rearrangement and recording of plot boundaries, as part of the regularization of informal settlements and encourage additional investments and other services. In Sululta town, for example, 10,000 illegal settlers have been regularizing in this year. In Sululta town in the last ten years (2000-2008) E.C totally 235 different land use types were registered with total land of 4,470.55 hectare include rich agricultural and livestock areas in Nono Men-Abichu, Qaso- Weserbi and Welw Lube.

Table 2.2: Land use/cover in Sululta town Since 2000 EC.

Land Use Types	No.	Existing Land use	%	Proposed Land use	%
Hotel and Tourism	102	301	6.73	850	8.15
Heavy Industry	21	38	0.85	72	0.69
Light Industry	20	110	2.46	375	3.60
Agro Industry	37	58.3	1.30	65	0.62
Urban Agriculture	3	750.1	16.78	757.1	7.26
Commerce	31	19.4	0.43	349	3.35
Social Services	12	276.8	6.19	562.8	5.40
Transport and terminal	9	2.1	0.05	15	0.14
Administration	7	6.67	0.01	22	0.21
Transport and Road network	-	-	-	772.03	7.41
Residence	-	1,175.7	26.30	3,175.7	30.46
Urban Green (Open Space)	-	2,473.68	55.33	5,000	47.96
Wet land	-	-	-	420.6	4.03
Land fill site	-	-	-	11.7	0.11
Reserved area	-	89.03	2.00	1,150.07	11.03
Total	235	4,470.55	100	10,424.4	100

Source: Sululta Town Investment Office, 2019

Also in the last two years (2009-2010 E.C) more than 120 investors gave their business plan for the town to seek land and still they were waiting for the land. Hence, the city administration was revise the previous plan of 4470.55 hectares to the new one 10424.4 hectares to accommodate all this land requisition. This means a new plan is increased by **2.33** times.

Figure 2.1: Evaluation of existing and proposal of sululta town land use map.



Source: Sululta Town Land Management Office (2016)

2.3.5. Urbanization and Peri-urban Agriculture in Ethiopia

Peri-urban agriculture has a significant role in food and nutrition security in most low-income nations (Lee-Smith, 2010). Rapid urbanization threatens agriculture, which is the main source of livelihood of peri-urban dwellers, resulting to problems of land scarcity for agricultural purposes.

According to (Ethpress.gov.et, 2018), Agriculture sector in Ethiopia is the fundamental part of the economy contributing 40% of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The sector employs over 85% of the total population and over 85% of the rural people and provides livelihood (employment, income, and food security needs). However, rapid urbanization experienced in the area has attracted many people from the neighboring towns and from the rural areas resulting to the clearing of agricultural land to pave way for urban developments (Musa and Odera, 2014).

2.3.6. Causes of Urban Expansion

Population is the main cause of urban expansion. It is the change of population size because of natural increase and in-migration. The increase in population leads to increase in land demand in urban areas. In order to meet this demand pushing the urban boundary "towards periphery is the available solution. For that matter, urbanization is closely linked with industrialization, and sociological process of decision making. Most of the rapid urban sprawl in developing nations is due to rural-urban migration (Free encyclopedia-2010).

Moreover, urbanization occurs naturally from individual and corporate efforts to reduce time and expense in community and transportation while improving opportunities of jobs, educations, and

housing and transportation statuses (UN the world population report, 2007). However, major contributing factor is “rural migration”. In rural areas, often on small farms, it is difficult to improve one’s living standard beyond basic subsistence’s. For so such rural communities, their farm is highly dependent on unpredictable natural and man-made conditions such as drought, flood and pestilences. Hereafter, people make decision to migrate to urban areas. This then contributes to urban pressure towards peri-urban lands. But as a national wise, according to (Tagegne, 2001) two most important actors leading urban expansion are in migration (both rural-urban migration and urban-urban migration) and natural population increase.

2.3.7. Consequences of Urban Expansion

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

According to (Minwuyelet, 2004), urban expansion may involve both horizontal and vertical types of the expansion. The former refers to the extension of the Physical structure of the urban areas. Such process of urban expansion is a worldwide phenomenon which can be seen in the history of all urban centers as to results in the loss of posture and agricultural land, cultural practice and social relationship and natural beauties

Urbanization and urban growth are considered as a modern way of life and centers of varieties of human opportunities which all can highly contribute to socio-economic growth and development. Hence, Tegege (2000:1) argues that, horizontal expansion of urban areas in Ethiopia causes a number of socio economic problems including tenure right violation and degradation of physical environment.

2.3.8. Environmental Consequence of Urban Expansion

In many of the developing countries urban expansion is at the expense of productive and fertile agricultural farmland and forest. Thengvel and Sachithanandan (1998) discussed the cases of Madras Metropolitan area of India; the residential area that was 3,318 hectares in 1964 increased by three fold and became 20,747 hectares in 1991. Egypt lost more than 10 percent of

the country's' productive farmland to extended urban settlement (Hardoy et. al, 2001, cited by Minwuyelet 2004).

On the other hand, urban expansion is not accompanied by environmental protection system. Urban waste relay on open canals, open drains in the road side and holes in the ground as regular means of waste disposal particularly in expansion areas. This exposes the dwellers to sanitation related disease and air pollution. In addition to the farmland, environmental resources such as clean air and water, peace and quiet, access to the countryside and recreational facilities are environmental values that the rural farming communities loose due to urban expansion in the periphery (Balchin et al., 1995) as cited by Feyera Abdissa (2005).

2.3.9. Social Consequence of Urban Expansion

Urban expansion results in displacement and segregation of urban neighbors in general and neighboring farmers in particular that result in social makeup disorder. People in the extended urban areas “live still partly rural and where many of the residents live in the country side but are not socially and economically of it”. They usually do not participate in the planning and design of resettlement and displacement options as well as the distribution of associated costs or benefits. Since social infrastructure is concentrated in the center people in the extended area rely on proximity to facilities. This involves long travel for work, market and other basic social needs. Specifically, low- income households will continue to live in such sever social constraints in the periphery (Carter, 1995) as cited by Adem Kedir (2010).

2.3.10. Economic Consequence of Urban Expansion

In developing countries people are migrating from rural areas to urban centers and from the center the poor also move to the periphery for urban renewal or squatting. These areas need provision of infrastructure like road, power line, water pipes and drainage line. This requires high development cost that draws on the financial capacity of the municipal government.

According to Cooney (2008), when expansion takes place at the periphery of a certain locality it has direct or indirect effect on other parts of the same locality within its border or on a neighboring community. The consequences of rapid urbanization on peri-urban areas include changing labor and market conditions, loss of farmlands, changes in social, cultural and lifestyle

(Abdissa, 2005). Also, Planning and development control becomes a problem where existing institutions are not adequately structured to handle consequences of urbanization (Thuo, 2013).

Urbanization threatens food supply drawing from the fact that, as cities/town grows, they affect agriculture land because they expands into surrounding areas of agriculture and this greatly affects food production. An immediate consequence of rapid urbanization is the crowding out of agriculture land, and the reduction of agricultural capacity (Kim *et al.*, 2003).

Cohen and Garrett (2009) observed that, there is a shift in employment within the food system, with fewer people working in agriculture and more working in transport, wholesaling, retailing, food processing and vending due to the need to meet the higher demand for processed agricultural products. The increase of urban encroachment onto farmland has “forced farmers to bring lower quality land under cultivation to meet the growing demand for agricultural products” (Statistics Canada, 2005b). An immediate consequence to this is the threatened food supply drawing from the fact that, as urbanization grows, it affects agriculture land because it expands into surrounding areas of agriculture and this greatly affects food production with an impact on food security. Based on this fact, Food security encompasses the four dimensions, availability, stability, safety, and access.

Therefore, urban expansion generally affects these four dimensions of food security in the sense that as population continue to grow and urbanize, the demand for food rises; rural and peri-urban area are required to cater for the rising food demand (FAO, 2008).

2.4. Empirical Review

A study conducted by Takhellambam Bijoychandar, (2016) on Investigation on Urban Drainage System in Sululta town, Ethiopia. The key findings showed that only 37.12 percent of the total length is covered by drainage facilities which are open drainage.

A study conducted by Merga Mekonnen, (2012) on Evaluation of land use planning and implementation With respect to environmental issues in Sululta town, Ethiopia. The key findings showed that the infective land use planning and implementation resulted by the factors that in turn results unhealthy natural environment in the town via various development activities such industries, housing, quarrying activities, insufficient urban greenery, land and soil degradation, poor solid and liquid waste management, poor sanitation infrastructures and poor environmental

management has led to several social and health problems, environmental pollution, and poor urban image. A case study of Sululta Town.

Firew Bekele (2010) has done a research on Impacts of Horizontal Urban Expansion on sub-urban agricultural community's livelihood, the case of Tabor sub-city, Hawasa city. He identifies the gap that extent of negative externality that was attributed to lack of urban good governance and lack of effective rules and regulation on land expropriation.

Naab, (2012) has done a research on urbanization and its Impact on Agricultural Lands in Developing Cities: A Case Study of Tamale Metropolis. He identifies the gap that extent of urbanization not mapped. The findings showed that rapid urbanization is as a result of location, increasing commercialization and the influx of migrants, resulted in the conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses, mainly residential and commercial.

A study conducted by Musa ad Odera, (2014) on land use land cover change and its effects on food security (case study of Kiambu county – Kenya) with identified gaps , planning and management responses not determined. The findings showed that the spatial distribution of land use/cover changes determined.

2.5. Theoretical Review of Urban Expansion

Urban growth could be 'generative' or 'parasitic'. In this sense, it is probable that in most developed countries, urban growth is generative in that it stimulates economic growth and create 'surplus' in the wider urban area or region, whereas in developing countries urban growth was parasitic in their development (i.e. surplus were extracted from surrounding regions) but it is now becoming largely generative (Paul, et. al, 2000:48).

With regard to generative process of urban expansion, explanations in the developed world are provided by the central place theory, urban base theory and Keynesian theory while in less developed countries explanation for urban expansion is given by the modernization theory. But in the context of parasitic process an explanation of urban growth is offered by the dependency theory (Lloyd-Evans, 1999) as cited by Adem Kedir (2010)

In central place theory, the term "central place" has meant "urban center." Initially the theory sought to account for these urban centers.

In addition, Clark (1996) discusses, there are two major theories explaining urban expansion. The first theory is the primacy (importance) of economic benefits and the second theory is role of

urban social production. In urban area, as of economic benefits dominance theory, there are the collections of different economic activities and economies of scale resulting from it. Hence, to improve economic benefits of production, people move to urban area from rural areas and/or even one urban areas to another, rural- urban migration and urban-urban migration. This growth on urban population stimulates urban latexes to grow towards peri-urban areas.

The urban social production (development) theory on the other hand argues that, urban is more congested and congregate, and even much denser than rural and peripheral regions. Still, the area has higher pulling power of attracting people in to it. This pulling force of urban areas is however the result of continuous social interaction and internet work which resulted finally in to the congregation of large people at smaller unit of land than rural regions.

The other theory which is applicable to developing countries as well as to the developed world is Dependency Theory. This theory maintains that under laissez-faire-cities grow parasitically by exploiting and holding back their neighbors or surroundings. Myrdad (1957) suggested that economic growth follows the principle of cumulative causation, whereby-once established in a city-economic development promotes further local development-the spread effect, but this is only at expense of urban neighbors in general and land owners in particular-the back wash effect (Paul, et al, 2000).

With reference to developing countries, dependency theory is very much based on the contention that in relative terms the poor countries of the world are getting poorer and poorer, not so much because of their separation from advanced capitalist countries, but, because of their closer association. interdependency is attributable to the developing countries joining the global economic system at the bottom and being held in a dependent position by cities in the developed world and even within developing countries themselves (Potter and Llyod-Evans, 1998).

As an alternative to dependency theory, modernization theory suggests that urban growth is primarily generative rather than parasitic. It is rather based on the observation that developing countries are characterized by a traditional, indigenous and under developed sector. The innovating, westernized and modernized sector in these countries, and urban growth eventually trickles down to poorer regions-even though economic activity and wealth are initially concentrated or polarized in major cities (potter, 1992). Furthermore, since the

Modernization theory implies that urban growth occurs in a hierarchical sequence from the largest urban places to the smallest, Hudson (1969) argued that the trickling-down process could be applied to the central place system, whereas Rostow, (1960) saw cities as the ‘engines’ of growth for a country as a whole. From the above mentioned theories of urban expansion, the researcher argue with dependency theory for this study because the urban growth and expansion of one city depends on the people affected by the expansion and that makes it to be necessary to select this type of theory.

2.6. Policy Review

As can be frankly understood, all persons who have been displaced or whose livelihood has been adversely affected as a result of the state government development programs have the right to commensurate monetary or/and alternative means of compensation with adequate state government assistance. "FDRE" constitution 44(2). For most developing nations like Ethiopian, land means all the part and parcel of their livelihood and hence life. For such nations, land is, among many other things, the means to secure the very basic needs to their lives mainly the food. Therefore, the right to land is equivalently to mean right to food and hence the right to life. Right to life is the Universal fundamental human right. In relation with this, Ethiopia has ratified different International Covenants and agreements including, but not limited to, the International Convention of Economic, Social, and cultural Rights (ICESCR) which protects the right to food (Article 11) as right to life and Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the 1977's additional protocols on Humanitarian law.

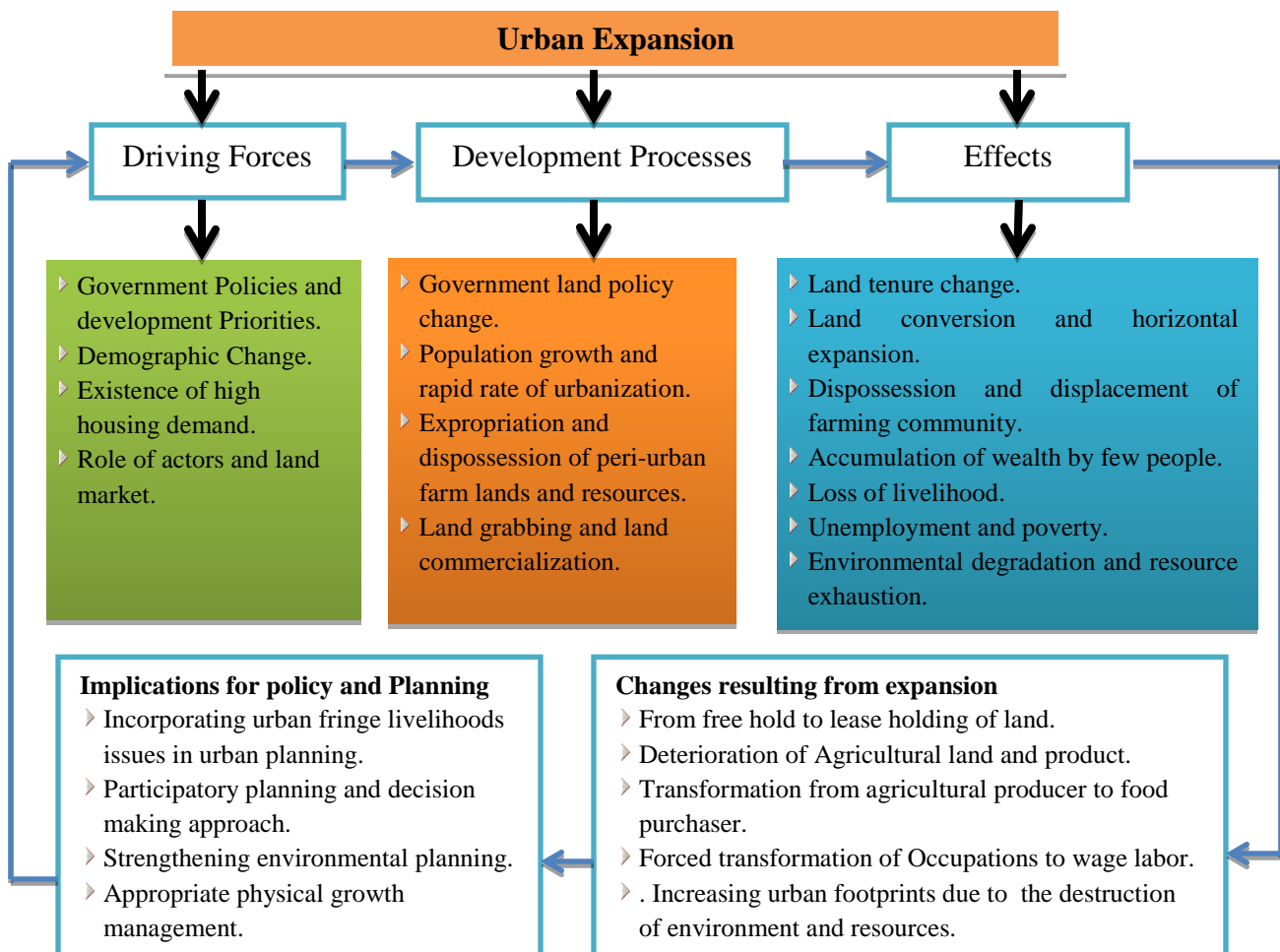
The FDRE constitution defines all of them as per Article 15. For an agrarian community, land is also the physical and natural capital through which they ensure the well-being of their family such as provision of health and educational services to their children. Therefore, the well-being of the agrarian family child that is human capital dimension of the livelihood, is by large extent dependent on the respecting and protection of their parents' right to land. Hence, through this window, we can see that, right of farmers' to land means the right of their children. In line with this, Ethiopia has ratified Conventions on Right of Children (CRC) Article 24 &27. And, the FDRE constitution well defines this as per Article 36(1, a & d). Thus, as it is obliged by international laws to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of its citizen to food and other basic securities, the national is expected to formulate and enforce laws and policies, rules and

regulation which frame-up every development programs and activities in such a way run across their equilibriums.

2.7. Conceptual Framework of the Study

For analyzing displacement and Livelihood changes taking place in the three interdependent dimensions (land use, socio-economic condition of households and the environment), understanding the causes or factors for the change is very essential. Urbanization is a process that no one can stop but can guide its rate and pace. The factors or drivers of change work in the presence of some development process (s), and the processes being speeded up by the drivers in turn produce effects. Thus, changes happened due to the effects have implications for the future state of the phenomena.

Figure 2.2: Conceptual Framework of the study



Source: Own Formulation, 2019

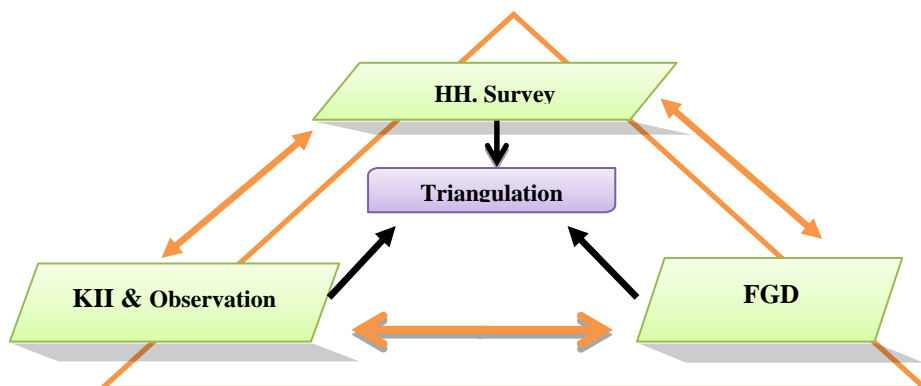
The driving forces of urban expansion and sprawl refers to all major factors that influence the per capital consumption of land both in the city center and the fringe areas. The factors could be demographic change, government policies and development priorities are the current force of globalization. The drivers for urban expansion and the subsequent development of fringe areas largely originate from the development in the city center whose effect is seen in the surrounding areas, which host the new developments. Through different processes the effect of the driving forces can be seen changing the landscape, socio-economic structure and the environment in the expanding areas. The changes or outcomes bring about transformation in the land use and livelihood of the community in the area. The changes taking place have future implications in every aspect which also calls for policy and planning change necessary for sustainable urban fringe development.

2.8. Triangulation Data Sources

In order to catch important information that might be wasted either during field survey and document analysis and/or in order to validate the information that could be one-sided (biased), triangulation method was used between both the quantitative and qualitative source of information in order to increases confidence in research data , creating innovative ways of understanding a phenomenon, revealing unique findings, challenging or integrating theories and proved a clear understanding of the problem (Thurmond, 2001,p.254).

Triangulation is a powerful technique that facilitates validation of data through cross verification from two or more resources. Particularly in this research, it strives to control for bias so that facts, instances; phenomena can be understood in an objective way for quantitative approach. Whereas, in qualitative approach, it strives to understand the perspective of respondents or a situation by looking at firsthand experience to provide meaningful data.

Figure 2.3: Triangulating data sources (Source: Own Formulation, 2019)



CHAPTER THREE

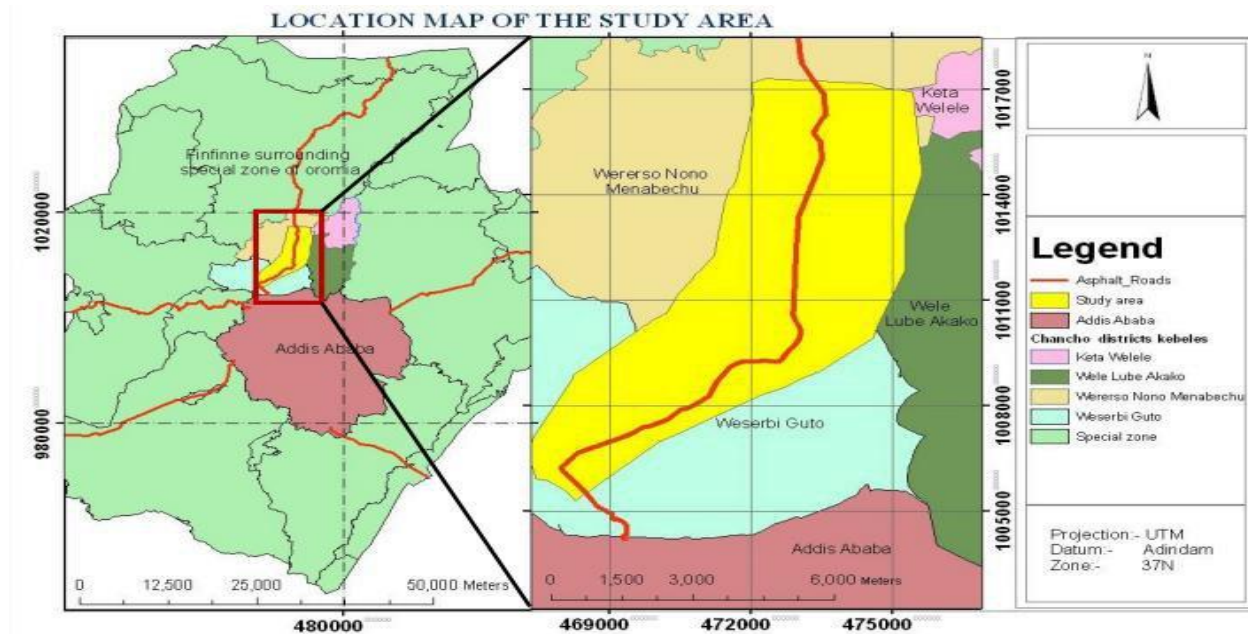
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This part of the study deals with the research methodology, which includes description of the study area, the research design, methods of data collection, sample size and sampling techniques, sources of data, methods of data analysis and presentation as well as conclusion.

3.1. Description of the Study Area

This study was conducted in the Surrounding Finfinne, Special Zone of Oromia particularly in Sululta Town. Sululta town is one of the eight cities administrations of Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Finfinne. Sululta town was established nearly 82 years ago. As written history shows and some known elder people said that Sululta town was inaugurated in 1929 by Italic fishiest and from 1934-1955 the capital city of Sululta *Wereda*; from 1956-1998 small town of sululta *Wereda*; in 1999 became under reform, and by 21/11/1999 Sululta developed to 2nd level “A” city Administration. Since its establishment (became under reform), Sululta town has been stretching its size by including the surrounding periphery areas. Starting from its center called 01, the area which the Abattoir is found, Sululta stretched to Wele-Lube in the East, Nono Mene-Abicu in the West, Qaso-Weserbi in the South and Entoto in the North. The town is seat of government at different levels/provincial, Surrounding Finfinne, Special Zone of Oromia, Ethiopian Dippo center, home of Ethiopian satellite and different institutional like that of dog training area. As the town has high land value for development of the town is not increase rather unplanned and scattered arrangement and incompatible land use rather unplanned and scattered arrangement and incompatible land use. The town comprises 4 *kebeles*: Sululta 01, Nono Mene-Abichu, Qaso-Weserbi and Wele Lube. Currently, the peri-urbanization process is going on at an alarming rate, in the town. Hence, the motive behind this study was to identify the effects of urbanization induced displacement on the livelihood of peri-urban farming community (Sululta Town Socio-economy Profile, 2016).

Figure 3.1: Map of the Study area



Source: Sululta Finane and Economic Development Office Socio-Economic Profile (2016).

3.1.1. Location and Size

Sululta town is found in Surrounding Finfinne, Special Zone of Oromia and it separated from finfine by “Entoto” plateau. This town is called by its brand name “Town of milk Hub” and located 23 kilometer away north of Addis Ababa with the total area of 10,424.4 hectares. Astronomically, Sululta is located at 038°7579’East longitude and 09°1784’North latitude and possess an elevation of altitude ranges between 2600-3280 meters above the sea level. The city administration has four peri-urban *kebeles*, namely, Sululta 01, Qaso-Weserbi, Nono Mene-Abichu and Wele-Lube (Sululta Town Socio Economic Profile, 2016).

3.1.2. Climate

The agro-climatic Zone of Sululta city Administration by its altitudinal range is *dega*. Also the study area experiences bi-modal type of rainfall. The long rains fall between Mid-Aprils to September followed by a cold season and the short rains from Mid-October to March. The town is also characterized by receiving an average annual rainfall of 1000 mm with an average daily temperature of 20^{0C}. (Sululta town Socio Economic Profile, 2018).

3.1.3. Geology and Soils

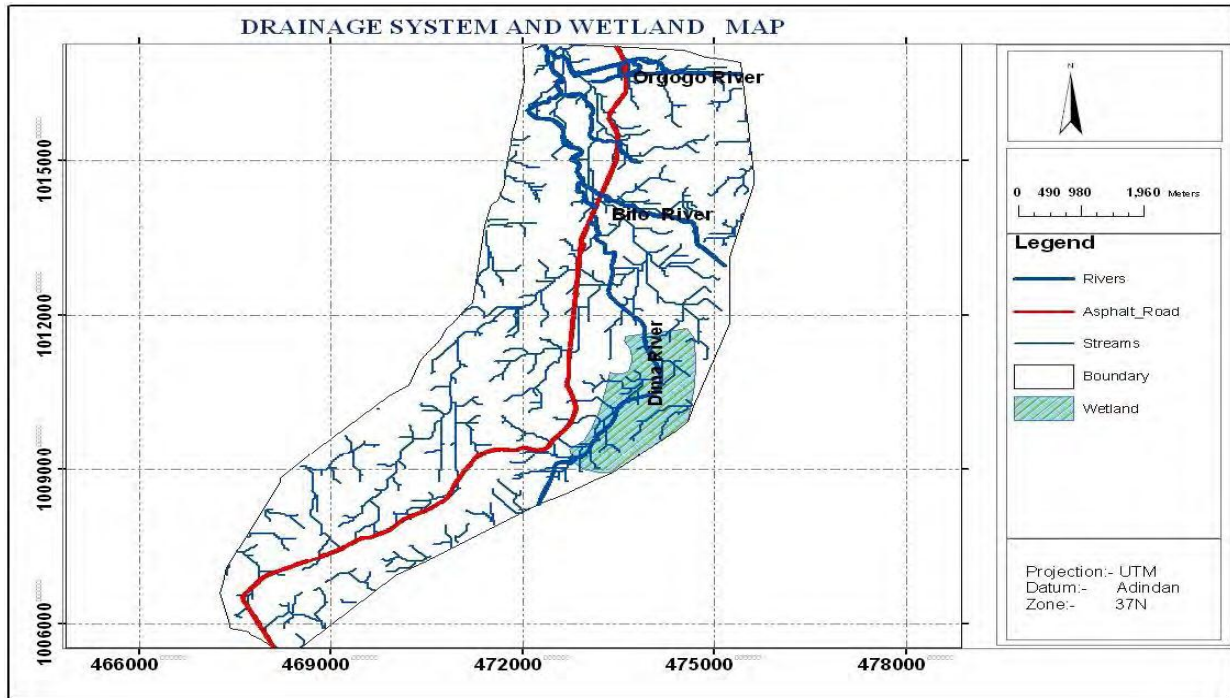
The major study area is covered by highland soils, which are from being fertile. Their fertility is conducive for livestock keeping and grass land and growth of some food crops such as wheat, barley (Sululta town profile, 2013).

3.1.4. Drainage System and Wetland

A drainage system describes the way of streams that feed other larger streams and rivers branch off in different directions. Thus, major drainage pattern in the study area can be described as streams and rivers, in which the Streams tend to from about 2 major rivers in the area. These are Dima, and *Billo* rivers, as most areas of the town is flat and the rivers transient through it are narrow in width and shallow in depth, they are over flooded. In addition, they also filled with wastes discharged in to it by different units. These in turn aggravated the river pollution and unpleasant odor that prohibited the dwellers to get the benefits that the resource gives.

There are also seasonal wetlands that situated mostly in the East and northwest of the “Nestle” waters Ethiopia Company in the town. The wetland contributes a lot of environmental benefits like run off reduction, ground water recharge, waste water purification, and home for a variety of birds’ life. However, these benefits are not considered by the town administration and local community thus the current condition of the resource is not seems under consideration. In general, the streams, rivers and wetlands have economic, social and environmental benefits for societies. By creating artificial lakes, streams and fountains for recreation, storage of water for fishing, and for planting, particularly in the study town it is largely used for domestic purposes like drinking, cooking and washing in addition with construction purposes (see figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2. Drainage system and wetland map (source: Sululta town Land Management office, 2016)



3.1.5. Ecosystem Services

Ecosystem Services are the process by which the environment provides resources that we often take for granted such as clean water, timber, and habitat for wild, and pollination of native and agricultural fields. In this regard, whether we find ourselves in the town or rural areas, the Ecosystem in which humans live provide goods and services that are very familiar to us. In here, services that an Ecosystem can provide are to moderate weather extremes and their impacts, disperse seeds, mitigate drought and floods, and protect people from the sun’s harmful ultraviolet rays. Moreover, it will help to cycle and move nutrients, protect stream and rivers from erosion, detoxify and decompose wastes, and control agricultural pests. In addition, it also generates and preserves soils and renews their fertility, contribute to climate stability, purify the air and water, and pollinate crops and vegetation.

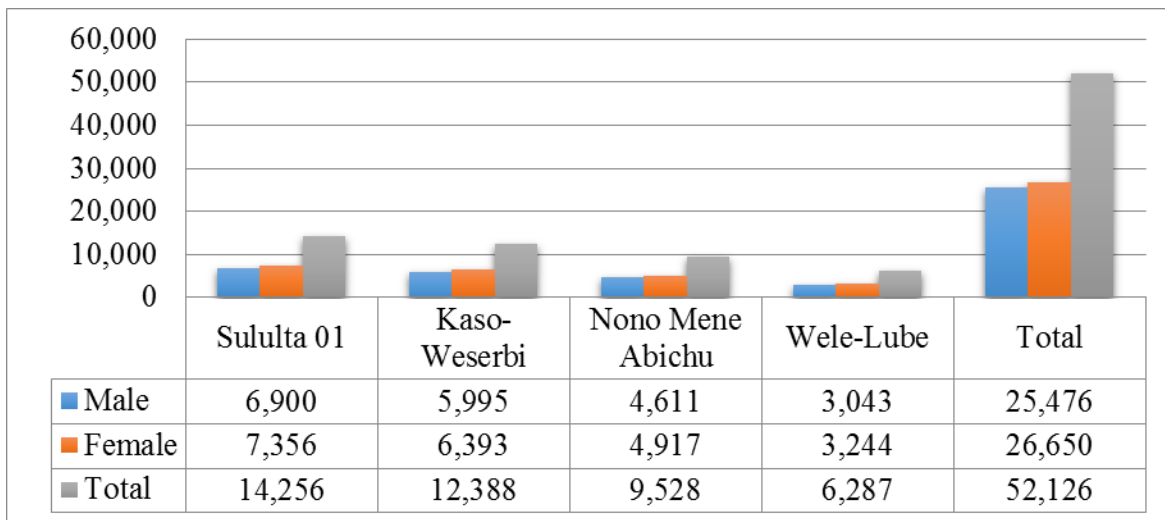
3.1.6. Population Size and Distribution

Sululta town is one of the fastest growing towns in Oromia in terms of population. Though, obtaining demographic data in Oromia Special Zone in general and Sululta town is a problem, according to the second and third censuses carried out at national level in 1994 and 2007 the population size of Sululta town was 1,271 and 6,407, respectively. These two censuses are

misleading and cannot represent the present condition (only focused on Sululta as one *kebele*. The demographic feature in towns around Finfinne has unique features unlike most urban areas in the region. The only data that incorporates all the localities that are incorporated under town administration /Ganda/ is that of the town profile conducted in 2014.

Taking into consideration this data problem, the study relies partially, on the two population censuses and town profile/survey conducted by town administration in 2014 and estimates made based on the past trends. According to the report the urban population size of Sululta town was counted to be 37,988 in 2014. Based on this figure attempt has been made to estimate the population size of Sululta, and hence, the current (2016) population size of the town is reckoned to be close to 52,126 and out of this, 25,476 are male and 26,650 female which constitute 48.4% and 51.6% male and female respectively. From this population the number of male household head are 8,364 and female households are 8,917 totally 17,281 (Sululta town socio-economy profile 2016).

Fig. 3.3: Population Distribution in 4 *kebeles*, Sululta Town and Gender



Source: Based on CSA, 2010

3.1.7. Population Dynamics

Population dynamics refers to the continuous process of change, which affects population size and deals largely with vital events such as birth, death and migration. Migration refers to spatial movement of people that involve a change of place of usual residence and the crossing of a

political boundary. Migration can affect the growth and decline of population of areas of origin and destination. This is the component for high population growth for sululta town. Due to the absence of data on inward and outward movements the discussion presented below focuses on the study by other research institution for other purposes comparing towns found within finfinne surrounding Oromia towns.

According to the study that conducted by Masresha Taye (2013), migrants constitute close to 34.4 percent of the population showing the number of migrants to be high. The main reasons for migration to the town were in search of land, in search of better work, change of place of work and other unmentioned reasons.

Figure 3.4: Sululta Town Population by Migration Status

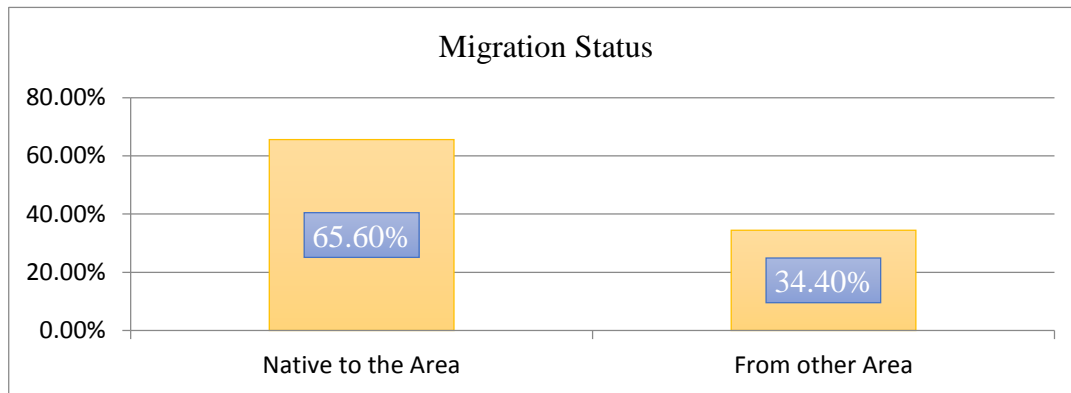
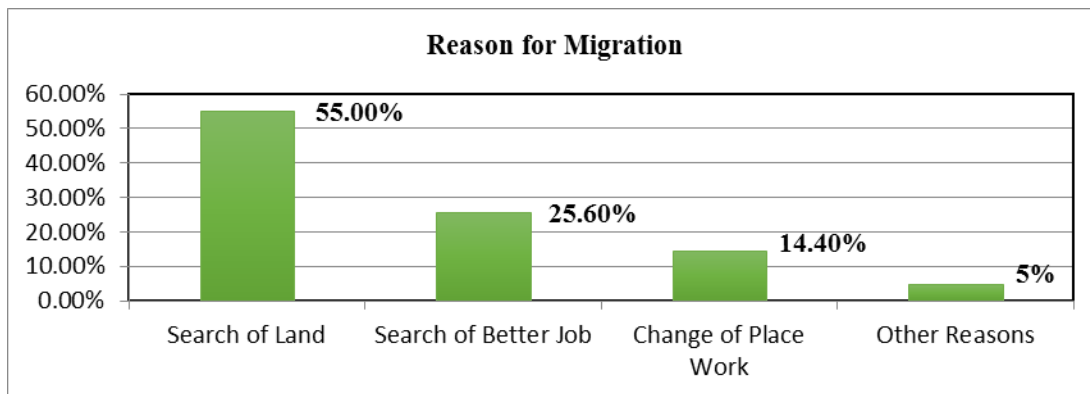


Figure 3.5: Population by Migration Status and reason for migration



Source: Masresha Taye (2013)

3.1.8. Socio Economic Activities

The main economic activity in the study area is agriculture in dairy farming, Trade and commerce. Dairy farming is the main occupation of households among those engaged in agriculture. This is because the town is endowed with grass which is the main source of animal feed in the area due to water logging problem for crop production. It is the leading sub sector in terms of employment, food security, income earnings, and overall contribution to the socio-economic well-being of the people. Majority of the people in the area depend on the Agricultural sector for their livelihood, with 14,249 directly or indirectly employed in the sector and contributes 37.5 per cent of the area's population income. Sululta Town Socio economic Profile (2016).

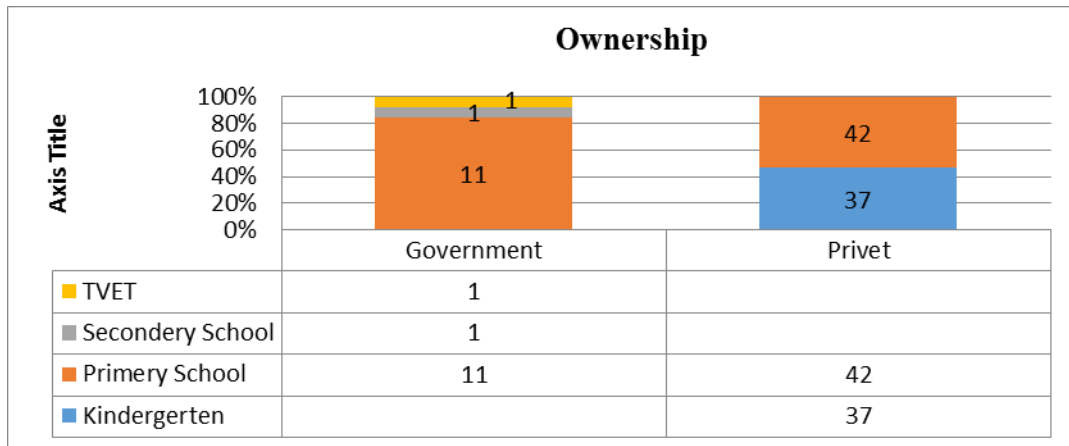
A). Basic Social Services of the Town

There is strong evidence that provision of early childhood education through pre-school institutions plays a positive role on the future learning potential of children. According to data from Sululta Town education Office, (2018), non-governmental organizations, communities, private institutions and confidence based organizations are the operators of pre-primary education programs. Hence, there are 37 kindergartens which were owned by private entity and about 4,262 total students enrolled with these 37KGs.

Accordingly, in 2018, primary level -education in Sululta town was being provided by 35 schools, of which 18 schools were first cycle (1-4) and the remaining 17 were second cycle (5-8) With regard to ownership out of these schools most of the schools (26) were privately owned, and the remaining 9 were owned by governmental body and totally 12,409 students enrolled with these 35 primary schools. This shows higher participation of private owners in the town.

The First and Second cycle secondary educational service in Sululta in year 2018 was being provided by two institutions situated in one compound. Both were owned by government body and have no separate physical setting. That is to say, there is no separate secondary and preparatory schools in the town. With regard to enrollment at secondary level in year 2015, the number of students enrolled in the first cycle (9-10) and second cycle (11-12) secondary schools totaled some 1,670 and 233 students, respectively. Totally there were 1903 students in the secondary and preparatory school

Figure 3.6: Distribution of Schools by Level and ownership, 2018



Source: Sululta Town Educational Office (2018)

Regarding health institutions at present there is only 1 health center with two beds and 4 health posts in the town. With regard to health professionals there are 2 health officers, 22 nurses in governmental health institutions. On the other hand, the data from health office of the town showed there are around 8 private clinics, and other institutions. As can be seen from the Population - Health Center Ratio, there is only one health center in the town, accordingly the health center - population ratios, based on the population size of the town, has been calculated to be 1: 52,126. But, according to the standard set by Ministry of Health a health center is assumed to serve 25, 000 people. Comparison of the ratios with standard indicates shortage of health center in the town. The overall picture is of a poor towards improved infrastructure both at the higher and the lower level of health system (Sululta Town Health Office, 2016)

B). Economic Base of the Town

Sululta town is one of the city of Oromia regions which are found in Finfinne surrounding special zone of Oromia. This town is located on the main road which takes from Addis Ababa to Fitcha. Its proximity to Addis-Ababa city gives her best advantage. Sululta town is also found on the road which takes to Darban cement factory and also this gave the best advantage for Sululta town to enhance their income for different households in the town. Not only has its proximity to capital city of the zone but also its location found near Entoto Mountain and its vegetation coverage is best economic advantage for the town. The basic economic activities of the town include:

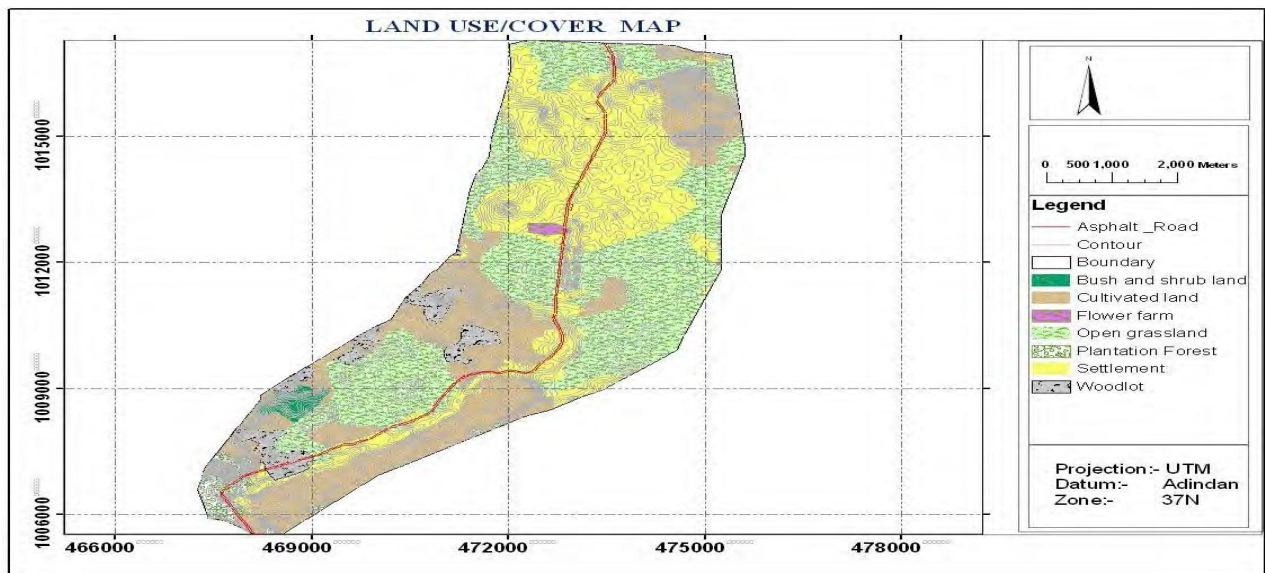
Livestock and Livestock products, Manufacturing, Agro-industry, Water production, Trade and commerce, Construction materials like quarry, Agriculture like crop production. In general in Sululta town crops, Pulses and at minimum oil seeds are found. Even though the town earns revenue from other economic activities the major economic base of the town is trade and commerce.

3.1.9. Land Use/ Cover

Land use/cover is an important aspect for modeling and understanding the earth as a system and is a key input for planning and management activities. According to Sululta Socio Economic Profile, 2016, the study area is characterized by livestock grass land with 33.1% of household engaged in agriculture which is dominantly dairy farm endowed in livestock grass. Besides the open grass land and cultivated lands, the main land-cover types are flower farm, plantation forest and wood land forests surrounding “Entoto” mountain. Though the trend is rapidly changing towards legal and illegal urban expansion.

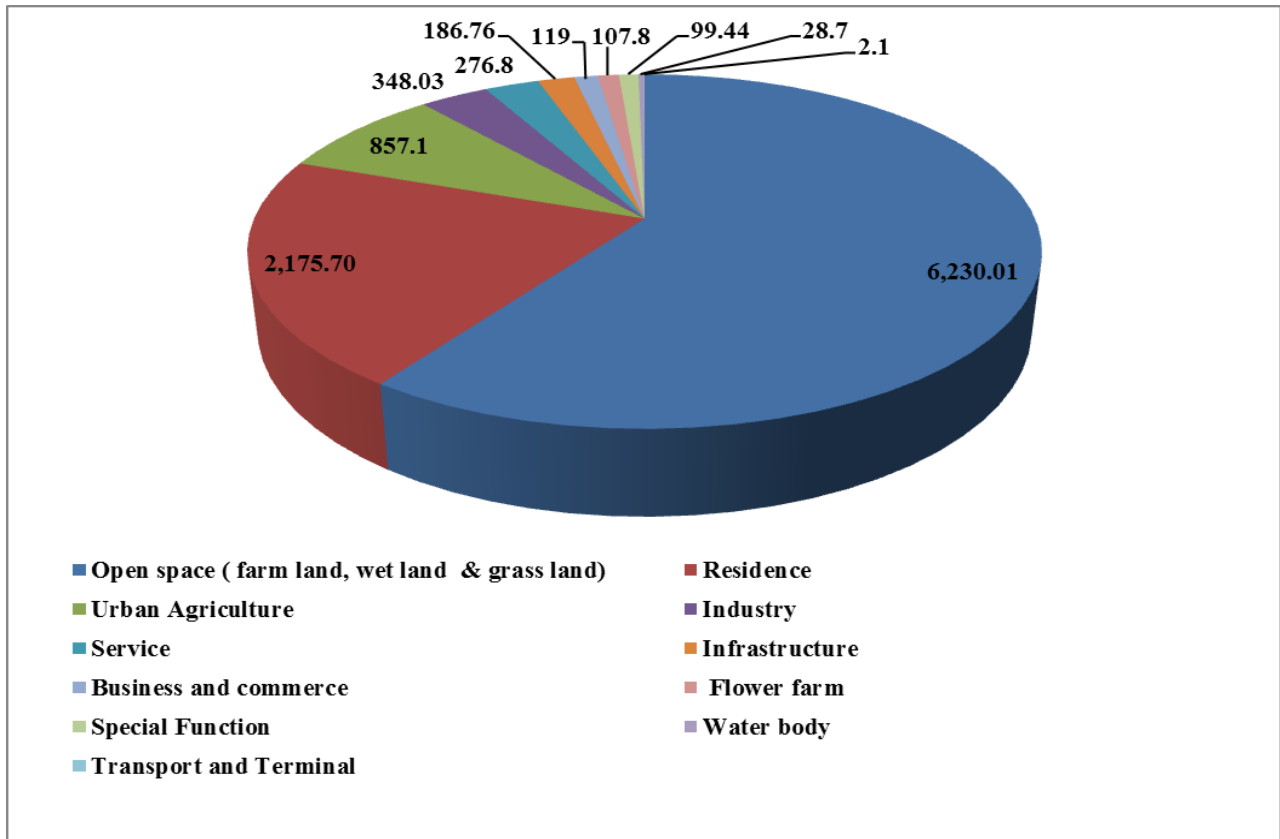
The area under settlements is expanding very rapidly on peri-urban agricultural land due to residences, industry, social services, green area, urban Agriculture and transport and terminal. Looking all the existing non-agricultural use, residence is a visible major urban land use. The existing green area is unique, all the different types of greens like urban agriculture, grazing land and protective forest available in within the boundary of the town. Generally, the existing land use and percentage is shown in the map and figure below.

Figure 3.7: Components of the land use/cover of the study area



Source: Sululta Town land Management office 2016)

Figure 3.8: Existing land use classification and its distribution



Source: Sululta Town Land Management Office (2016)

Based on the figure 3.8 above the dominant land use/cover in the study area is open grass land which accounts about 59.76% of the total land use/cover. Settlement is the second larger land use/cover of the study area which accounts about 20.87% followed by cultivated land taking about 8.22% and the rest land uses/cover of the study area has been occupied by industry, social services, plantation forest and flower farm, utility & infrastructure, business & commerce, special function and water body.

3.2. Research Approach

Both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were employed for this study. As stated by Kothari (1995), qualitative approach is important to assess opinion and attitude of the community. Quantitative approach is to emphasize data in measurement. Therefore, to assess and to describe the effect of urban expansion on the Peri-urban community of Sululta.

3.3. Research Methods

In this study both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed aiming at investigating the effects of urbanization-induced displacement on socio-economic and physical environment in the town. The non-quantitative method was adopted because it helps to explain environmental phenomena that exist in the town, opinions that were held by the respondents and trends that are going on. Whereas, the quantitative approach was used to provide solid support to the assessment of the effect of urban expansion, for example using cause study between household survey, key informant and focal group discussion (Alterman and Hil, 1978).

3.4. Data Source and Types

In order to achieve the desired objective, both primary and secondary data were used in the research.

3.4.1. Primary Data

The primary data were gathered through field survey at the four *kebeles* and different sites of the study area. The data were also gathered from different target informants like purposely selected elders, *kebele* administration, town sectoral officials and town administration.

3.4.2. Secondary Data

The secondary data were obtained from existing literature on urban expansion and its effect on peri-urban farm community with particular reference to the situation of urbanization-induced expropriation. In general, the secondary data were collected based on social, economic, and environmental of the study area. The data were collected from government reports and official documents regarding to Sululta town, such as report, journals, base line survey and others.

3.5. Instruments of Data Collection

3.5.1 Questionnaires

A set of checklist questionnaire involving four clusters of both open and close-ended items were prepared and administered by the researcher. These set of items dealt with issues related to the economic, socio-cultural and environmental consequences of urban expansion on peri-urban community of the study area.

In order to avoid errors that may occur due to language barriers, the questionnaires prepared in English was translated by trained enumerators into “Afaan Oromo” during the data collection. Moreover, the researcher trained enumerators in order to collect full information within a short period of time from each sampled household in the selected *kebeles*.



3.5.2. Interviews

Interview is fundamentally a conversation that involves a face to face verbal exchange and the interviewer attempts to draw information or expressions of opinions and belief from another person(s). This method is important for additional information with greater possibility of flexibility. Therefore, the researcher conducted face to face structured personal interviews with only 6 officials from the proposed 8 officials.

3.5.3. Observation

Observation provides and reconfirms important information that supports the interview results. Therefore this observation was taken by physical inspection, reconnaissance, taking sketches of the existing problem areas and photographing. Observing and updating the existing urban expansion and its implication condition was the central data for the analysis of this research. So as to capture a great variety of interactions, this method helped the researcher to gather information about the existing or current situation of urban expansion and its effects on the surrounding environment.



3.5.4. Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion was also conducted with those who have sufficient know how about the displacement that resulted from urban expansion and its effect on peri-urban farm community in the study area. There were four groups that the researcher made the discussion with. These all groups are from the four kebeles of the town. Thus, four to five voluntary participants in one group were discussed on the issues of the urban environment aggravated as a result of urbanization-induced expropriation and its effects on peri-urban farm community.



3.6. Sampling

There are four *kebeles* in the study town and all are part the study. To facilitate data collection process 8 enumerators were trained for half a day and participated in the data collection task.

3.6.1. Target Population

The target population for this study was the households of four different *kebeles* of Sululta town. According to survey conducted by town administration in 2016, and estimates made based on the past trends, the total households of Sululta town are about 17,281. Out of this, the target populations considered as respondent group of households who live in Sululta 01, Nono , Weserbi, Welel *Kebele* are 412 the only expropriated households of which sample sizes was.

3.6.2. Sampling Technique

It was difficult to include the entire population or households of the selected *kebeles* in this study area due to time and budget constraints. Therefore, the researcher took representative samples of the four *kebeles* to get representative households. The researcher used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. From the probability sampling, systematic random sampling was used for sampling households from different *kebeles* through lottery method. Additionally, from non-probability sampling, purposive sampling was selected to involve the sample elements directly as they have reliable information that was required for the study.

3.6.3. Sample Size and Sample Size Determination

In order to determine an adequate sample size, the standard statistical approach equation will be employ. There are several ways to determine sample size. These include census for small population, imitating sample size of similar studies and applying formulas to calculate sample size. Of all the available techniques, this study applied a simplified formula provided by Yamane (1967) to determine the required sample size at 95% confidence interval, degree of variability = 0.5 and level of precision =5% are recommended in order to get a sample size which able to represent a true population. Accordingly, the size of sample (n) was given by;

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(\epsilon)^2} = \frac{412}{1+412(0.05)^2} = \frac{412}{2.03} \approx 203$$

Where: **n**- Is the sample size which is 203 to be used for the study?

N- Is the displaced population size (412), and

e- Is the level of precision (sometimes called sampling error), 5%

Therefore, the sample size for this study was 203 respondents. The sample size proportion for each *kebeles* is as shown in the table below based on the population of each *kebeles*.

Table 3.1: Total numbers of House hold head and selected sample size from 4 *kebeles*

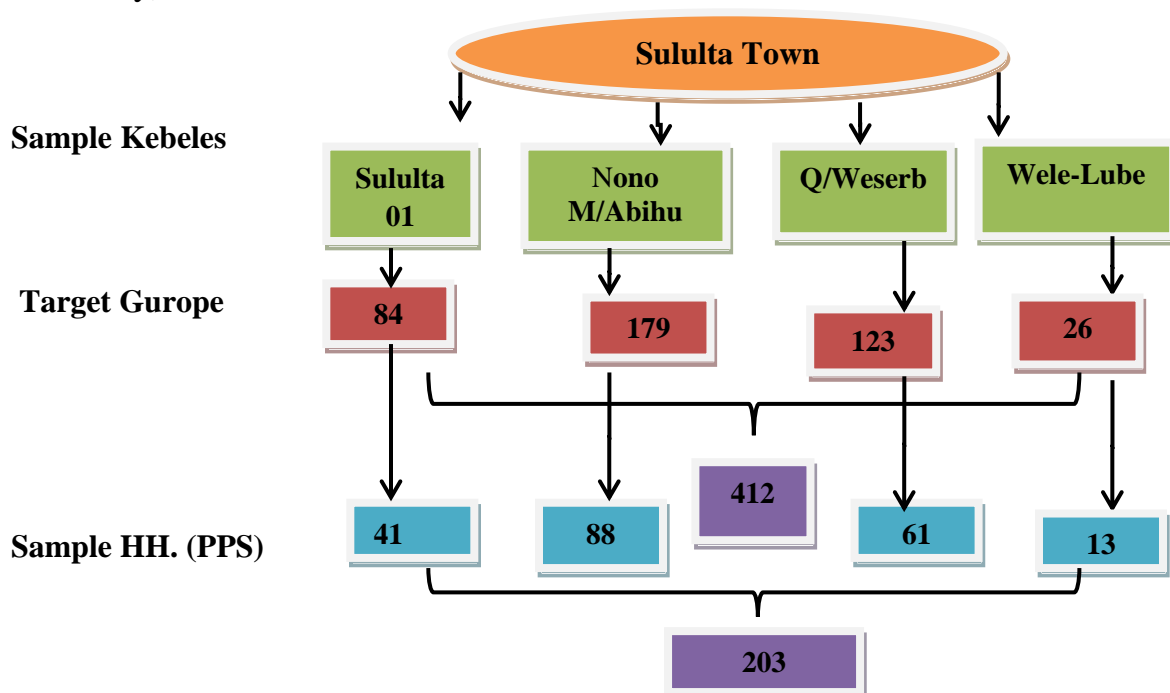
Selected Area (kebeles)	Displaced House Hold Head	Sample Size Proportion	Sample Size by PPS	Sample Techniques	Data Collection Tools
Sululta 01	84	$84 \times 203 / 412$	41	Random Sampling	Questionnaires
Nono Abichu	179	$179 \times 203 / 412$	88		
Kaso-Weserbi	123	$123 \times 203 / 412$	61		
Wele-Lube	26	$26 \times 203 / 412$	13		
Total	412 HH		203HH		

Source: Data from municipality and sample developed by the Researcher, 2019

3.6.4. Sample Frame

Lists of 412 household's head who were expropriated farmers from their farming land were found in Sululta town land management and administration office. This list contained 4 selected *kebeles*' as expropriated places and estimated population of each *kebeles*' of the current Sululta town.

Figure 3.9: Sampling frame used to identify sample households (Source: Researcher own creativity)



3.7. Methods of Data Analysis and Presentation

Both quantitative and qualitative data collected through the instruments were analyzed to get and generate meaning on the urbanization-induced displacement and its effect on the socio-economic and physical environment of the study area.

The qualitative data were analyzed by employing descriptive and narrative techniques of data analyzing in such a way that it supported the findings of the quantitative data. Whereas, the quantitative data were analyzed by using SPSS software. Data was presented by percentage, ratio, arithmetic mean (average) graph, and others.

3.8. Operational Framework

Table 3.2: Operationalization Framework

Research Objectives	Concepts	Indicators	Target Group	Method of Data Collection	Method of Data Analysis
To analyze “Socio-cultural and economic” problems of displaced household.	Peri-urban expansion	Level of urban environmental service provision Level of interaction among the people	Displaced Farmers from four <i>kebeles</i> . FGD from four <i>kebele</i> ’s Farmers. KII from municipality and Urban Land management office (office head and team leaders)	1. Quest. Survey 2. FGD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Descriptive Analysis and Narrative techniques, ➤ SPSS Software and Excel Microsoft Ward.
To assess the physical environmental problems resulted from urban expansion.		Level waste generation in the new urban areas	Displaced Farmers from four <i>kebeles</i> . FGD from four <i>kebele</i> ’s Farmers. KII from municipality and Urban Land management office (office head and team leaders)	1. Quest. Survey FGD 3. KII	➤ Descriptive Analysis
To assess the benefit farmers received and its adequacy as a result of land expropriation.	Farmer’ benefits	Level of job competition Level of interaction among the people Level of satisfaction in given compensation Level of basic service availability	Displaced Farmers from four <i>kebeles</i> . FGD from four <i>kebele</i> ’s Farmers. KII from municipality and Urban Land management office (office head and team leaders)	-In-depth interview and Questionaries’	➤ Descriptive and Narrative techniques,
To assess the farmers’ coping mechanisms to adopt urban ways of life and their problem.		Types of jobs currently engaged in Means of livelihood	Displaced farmers from each <i>kebele</i>	1. Quest. Survey 2. FGD	➤ Descriptive Analysis.

Source: adapted by researcher, Jun, 2019

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

Based on data collected from the household sample size, the interviewed officials and focus group discussion in the study area of Sululta town, effect of Urban Expansion on the peri-urban community interims of economic, socio-cultural and environmental issues had been analyzed and presented through the application of different descriptive and analytical instruments in this chapter. These include exploring the economic, social and environmental consequences of urban expansion in the study area.

4.2. Methods of Data Presentation and Interpretation

The analyzed data were presented by using tables, figures, maps and filed visit photo accompanied by textual discussions. The tables, figures, maps and filed visit photo were constructed and listed in such a way that they can clarify significant relationships and become self-explanatory.

4.3 Response Rate

The total questionnaires distributed for households were 203 and all questionnaires were filled and returned. In addition 8 key informants from the Municipality, City Mayor's officials, urban land management officials and urban agricultural office, 6 respondents were interviewed. More over the 4 FGD's were properly done.

4.4. The Households' Socio-demographic features

4.4.1. Sex of the household's

Demographic profiles of the respondents in the sample size were discussed here based on the data obtained from sample households. Out of the total respondents questioned during the survey 70.4 % and 29.6 % were male and female, respectively. This is due to the fact that during the data collection most of the respondents found were men. This implies that most the households in the study area are male headed households.

Table: 4.1: Sex of the Respondents

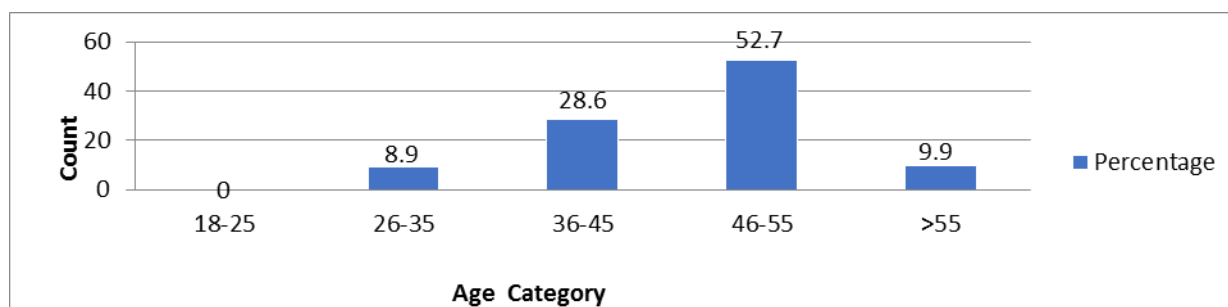
Respondents						
Survey			KII		FGD	
Sex	No.	%	Sex	No.	Groups	No. participant
Male Household Head	143	70.4	Male	5	group-1	4
Female Household Head	60	29.6	Female	1	group-2	5
Total	203	100	Total	6	group-3	5
					gropu-4	5

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

4.4.2. Age of the Household's

As depicted in the graph below, 37.5% of the respondents were aged less than 46 years, 52.7% were aged between 46 to 55 years and 9.9 % were above 55 years. This implies that the majority of the respondents were aged within 46 to 55 (52.7%) and the smallest numbers of the respondents were aged greater than 55 (9.9%). This shows that majority of the households were in economically active group who understand the effect of peri-urban expansion on the surrounding environment (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: The Households' Age



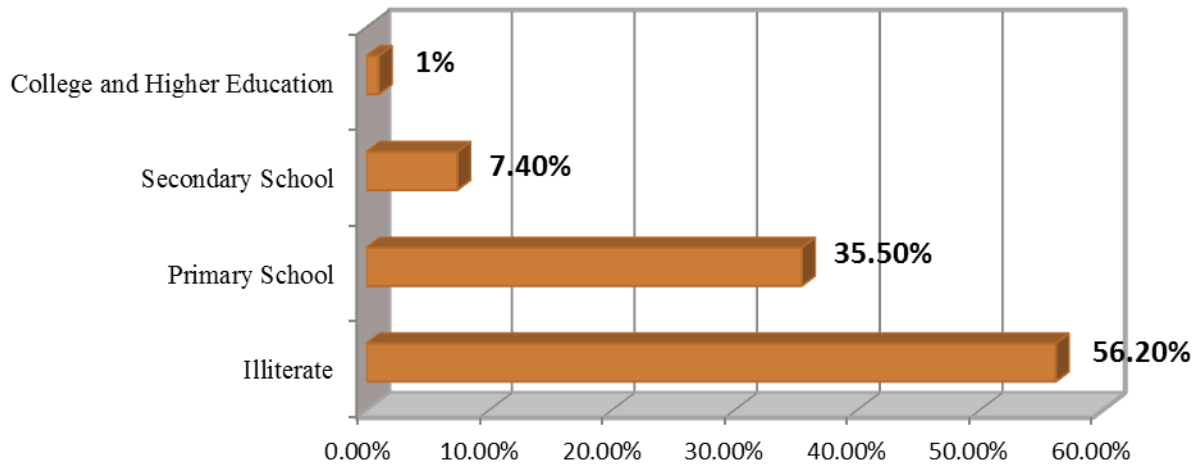
Source: Field survey, April, 2019

4.4.3. Educational Background of the Households

With reference to the educational level of the respondents 114 (56.2%) were illiterate or never attend school, 72 (35.5%) were completed primary school (1-8), 15 (7.4%) completed secondary school and 2 (1%) earned certificate and above from Colleges and Universities. This indicates that most of the responds whose land has been expropriated and thus their livelihood has been affected by urban expansion were illiterate that made them not to clearly understanding the effect

of urbanizations today and tomorrow and how urban expansion affected their environments and able to secure their alternative livelihood after dispossession(Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Education Level of the Respondents



Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

4.4.4 Households' Family Size

According to the survey data collected from selected sample households, family sizes of respondents were categorized in three groups: 1- 4, 5- 8 and more than 8 family members respectively. In the result of study showed that a total of 1,055 family members were existed and among it, 570 were male and 485 were female with the average family size of 5.2 per a household. Out of 1,055 total family, 78.3% of the family were categorized under 5-8 family size. This indicates that, large numbers of family were depends on their parents.

On the other hand, the national family size of such community is 4.6 per household (Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey, 2016). But the fact on the ground exceed the national family size standard. From this, it is possible to conclude those farmers in peri-urban areas and whose land had been expropriated have a large family size. It also possible to gauge urban expansion could damage and disorganizing there large family sizes unless strategically implement and put in pace of the feature consequences resulted from peri-urban expansion. In generally, unplanned urban expansion processes are more sound able on the households of those has large family size in the area.

Table 4.2: Respondent Family Size

Family Size Category	Households' Head		Number of Family		Average Family Size
	No	Percent	No	Percent	
1 to 4	30	14.8%	167	15.8	4.6%
5 to 8	155	76.4%	826	78.3	
More than 8	18	8.9 %	62	5.9	
Total	203	100	1,055	100	

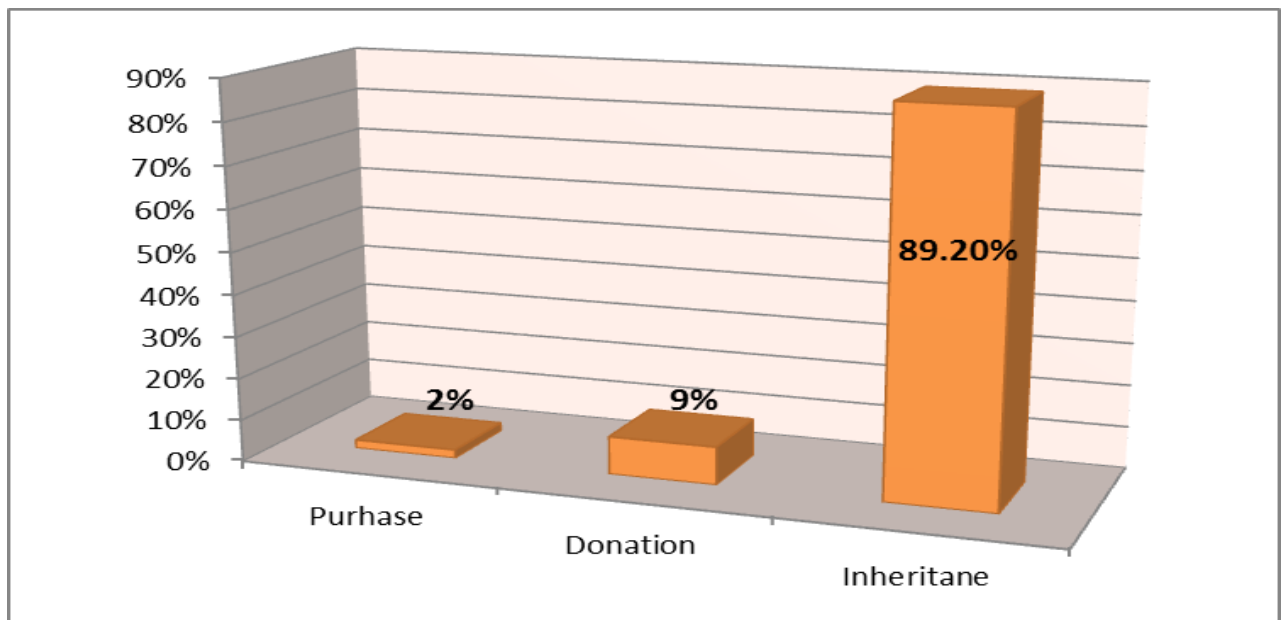
Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

4.5. Land Ownership and Livelihoods

4.5.1. Land Ownership Status and Land Holding Size of Households

With regard to questions raised to assess land ownership, numbers of households expropriated and land size taken by the town each year, the data taken from the field survey was discussed as follows.

Figure 4.3: Land Acquisition Alternatives of the Respondents



Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

As the survey result indicated on figure 4.3, Out of 203 expropriated farmers, 89.2 percent of the sample respondents were acquires their land ownership by inheritance and they live there in average for more than 50 years. On the other hand, the land holding size was ranged from 2 to 3 hectare with an average of 2.65 hectare and standard deviation of 0.48. Similarly, majority of the respondents (64.5%) have a land size of more than 2 hectare, while (35.5%) had ranged from 1 to 2 hectare before urban expansion.

During post expropriation, the land holding size of the selected sample households were diminished as a result of urban expansion. The land holding size of the sample households were ranged from 1 to 3 hectare with an average holding size of 2.12 hectare and standard deviation 0.818 respectively. As the survey result shows, 55 (28%) and 65 (32%) of sample households were ranged from less than 1 hectare and 1 to 2 hectare respectively. While 81 (40%) of the sample households were possess more than 2 hectare.

Table 4.3: Respondents' land holding size during Pre- expropriation and post expropriation

Description	Land holding Size	House Hold Head	Percentage (%)	Min. land holding size	Max. land holding size	Ave. land holding size	Std. Dev.
Land holding Size Before expropriation in Hectare	<1ha.	0	0	2ha.	3ha.	2.65	0.480
	1-2ha.	72	35.5				
	>2ha.	131	64.5				
Total respondents	00	203	100				
Land holding Size After expropriation in Hectare	<1ha.	55	28	1ha.	2.5ha.	2.01	0.777
	1-2ha.	82	40				
	>2ha.	61	32				
Total Respondents	00	203	100				

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

According to data in table 4.3 indicated, the average land holding size of the respondents were decreased from 2.65 hectare to 2.01 hectare per household head. The question is not only about land holding size, but also, the consequences of farmers' income and other benefits those related with land holding size.

In this particular analysis emphasis is laid on land resource. This is because of subsistence of local farmers livelihood based on land. In this context, the term “livelihood based on land” represent activities such as cropping and grazing of livestock as well as the harvesting of natural resources. As we have discussed earlier, the whole livelihood of this community depends on agro-pastoral activities which essentially require enough land to takes place. Therefore, when they lost more and more land they were also forced to lose other assets such as livestock. In other words, loss of one asset can cause loss in another asset. Before the land expropriation, the total land asset for 203 sample respondents was 480.9 hectares. After expropriation, this number was declined to 178.89 hectares. As we can see in the table 4.3 above, the average holding of land before expropriation was 2.37 hectares per household, in the post expropriation, this number was almost declined to an average of 0.88 hectares of land were possessed per household. Furthermore, when we look at individual level, out of 55 farmers’ whose possess land less than 1 hectare, 12 farmers possess land less than 0.5 hectare which is against the land tenure policy of the Oromia Regional State (See table 4.3).

The 2007/130 proclamation states that “maintaining the existing farm plot size as it is, the holding size for the future shall not be less than 0.5 hectares for annual crop and 0.25 hectares for perennial crop” (See proclamation no. 130/2007). According to this proclamation, the minimum amount of land possessed per household is 0.75 hectare. However, in the above data there are 28% of farmers possessed lands less than 0.75 hectares. Therefore, the expropriation system in the study area is against the regional as well as the country’s land tenure law and it is possible to conclude; the sample households’ income and other related benefits were diminished and affect their livelihoods.

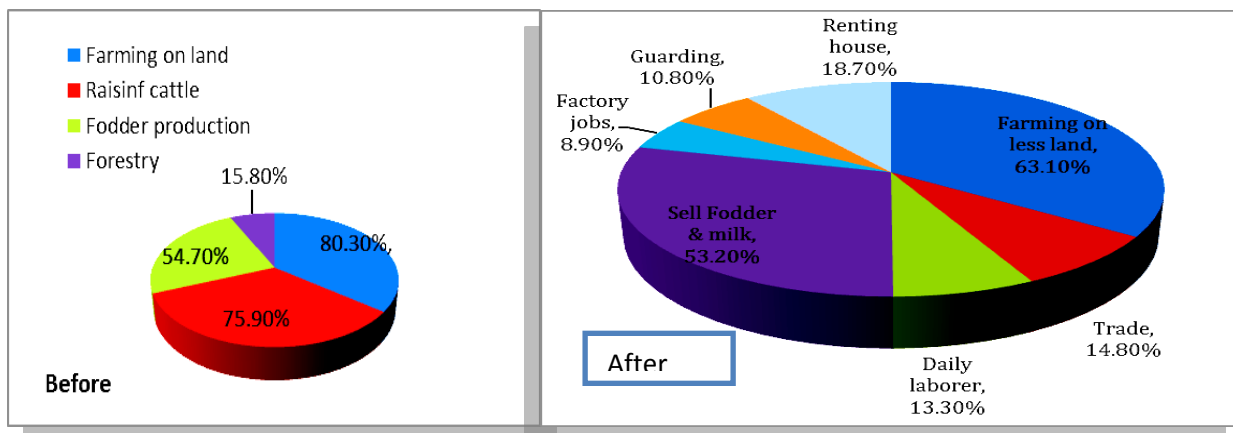
4.5.2. Household Main Sources of Livelihood during pre and post Urban Expansion

The sample respondents had different livelihood base and occupations; Out of the total of 203 respondents, 163 (80.3%), 154 (75.9%), 111 (54.7%) and 32 (15.8%) of households livelihood based on farming land, raising cattle, fodder production and forestry respectively before their land were expropriated. But these days, the livelihood activities and occupation of the respondents were became diversified in type. 128 (63.1%), 120 (59.1%), 108 (53.2%), 38 (18.7%), 30 (14.8%), 27 (13.3%), 22(10.8%), and 18(8.9%) of the respondents were engaged in farming on less land, harvesting less fodder production, raising cattle and selling milk, renting house, trade, daily laborer, guarding and factory job respectively. Even though the

respondents' livelihoods diversified, majority of the respondents were unable to cop-up nonagricultural activities due to different reasons. For instance, lack of training on how farmers engaged in non-farming activities or urban business, financial utilization knows how and saving habits.

During pre-urbanization process, the livelihood of the sample selected households was fully engaged in agricultural activities. While, this day, these activities were transformed to non-agricultural activities such as renting house, trade, daily laborers, guarding in different company and factory jobs with an average of 13.3% due to unplanned urban expansion process. Consequently, this livelihood transformation was disturbing the farm communities until they adapted with the new urban way of life or mixed livelihood. Therefore it is possible to conclude that, unplanned urban expansion was affecting the livelihood of farm community unless carefully treated.

Figure 4.4: Means of livelihood of respondent before and after peri-urban expansion

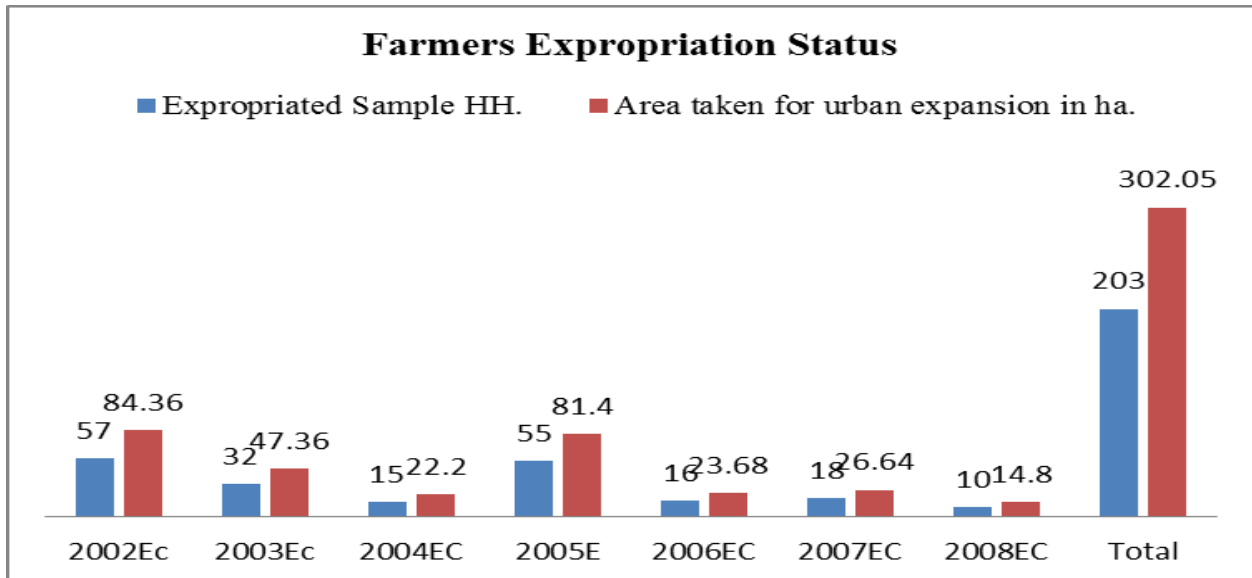


Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

4.6. Farmers Expropriation Status (2002-2008EC).

Expropriation is one of the main challenges of agricultural activities in areas where urban expansion is common. Out of 203 sample respondent, 87(48.8%) households were expropriated from their farm land, 186 (84%) from grass land and only 29(35.9%) were expropriated from their forest land because of urban expansion. Of these entire figure, 26(13%) of the sample respondent were fully expropriated from their land except the home area. This makes clear that how much urban expansion affected the livestock and farm activities of farmers near to towns (Sululta Land Management Office and field survey, April, 2019).

Figure: 4.5: Farmers expropriation status and land size taken since 2002 EC.



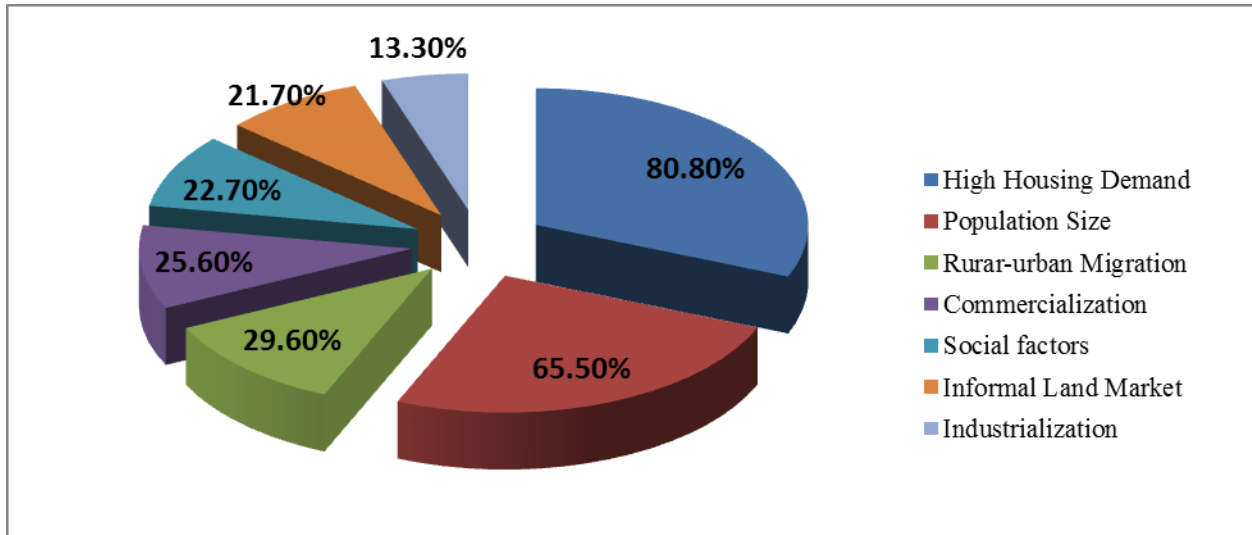
Source: Sululta Land Management Office and field survey data, April, 2019.

In this study, 203 sample households were expropriated in a year from 2002-2008EC with the total expropriated peri-urban land of 302.05 hectare. This shows average expropriated households (29) and an average expropriated land of 43.15 hectare per year for the past seven years. This clearly indicates that urbanization-induced expropriation negatively affects the surrounding farm communities.

4.7. Major Causes of Urban Expansion in the area

According to the results of respondents, the major causes of urban expansion in the study area are existence of high housing demand (80.8%). The reason behind is, increasing size of population, rural urban migration, commercialization, social factors, increasing informal land market and industrialization in the peri-urban areas that result in movement of the people into the town with 65.5%, 29.4%, 25.6%, 22.7%, 21.7% and 13.2%, respectively.

Figure 4.6: Major Causes of Urban Expansion



Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

As the key informant from municipality clearly stated, the highest cause of urban expansion to the existence of high housing demand is, increasing size of population due to rural urban migration to the town for the seek of commercialization and social factors such as attraction of cities, better standard of living, better educational facilities and job opportunity and increases of informal land market in the study area. Based on these major causes, land grabbing is highly exercised due to lack of appropriate land use management in the town. Therefore it is possible to conclude the government land use system and controlling mechanisms were not strong. Also this condition pushes the farmers to sell his farm land with non-comparable price with that compensation given from municipality.

4.8. Effects of Urban Expansion on Economic -Environment of the Respondents.

Economy is one of greatly affected aspect of the community by urban expansion. Based on both primary and secondary sources, in earlier times the main source of income for Sululta area farmers was agriculture. The data gathered from respondents indicated that, in the pre urban expansion time almost all of them are used to generate income from agricultural activities including; farming on land, fodder production, dairy farm and etc. After the urban expansion in to the area, majority of them are forced to engage in mixed activities and non-agricultural activities such as daily laborer, factory job, guarding in different factory and renting house.

According to one of my informants whom I met at his work place while serving as a guard in “Commercial Bank of Ethiopia” in Sululta town, a decade ago only a few people were engaging in non-agricultural activities like this. To the extreme reverse, this day only a few people in the area are fully engaging in agricultural activities. My informant’s response also shows, this shift from agricultural to non-agricultural activity or mixed activities has negative consequences on the amount of their income and asset possession. (See Box 1)

Box 1:

This is further revealed by 59 years old very friendly and cooperative informant currently working as guarding in “Abyssinia Bottled Water Factory”.

He explains the issue as follows;

During pre urban expansion, I used to earn a lot of money from my land and livestock; I used to plough barley, wheat, fattening sheep, sell fodder and milk. All this was my means of income. I satisfied in this income and I simply manage my family without any financial scarcity.

Although I don’t know the exact amount of my income, I am sure I used to earn much more than today. Today I am earning ETB 2,000 per month which is just hand to mouth!

For the better understanding of the consequences of urban expansion on the economy of this community, had been measured interims of annual income and total asset possession that the expropriated households relatively possess and how much unplanned urban expansion affect the local community through lack of awareness and skill gap. Therefore the fact on the ground proves that, those farm households were not pre award about the expropriation resulted from urban expansion and future livelihood change, skill for urban job opportunity and financial utilization know how.

4.8.1. Consequences of Urban Expansion on Respondent's Annual Income

To measure a household's financial capital as one of the livelihood element, an average annual income these households used to earn before urban expansion and are earning currently and the household's average number of livestock before and currently, which was in the form of savings, had been measured.

Accordingly, before expansion of urban area over there, the respondent households used to earn an average annual income ranged from 10,000 to more than 150,000. Of this entire figure, that household who were earning an annual average income varying from 71,000 to 150,000 ETB which is 53.7% was majority. Specifically, about 2%, 7.4%, 15.8% and 18.7% of the households used to earn an annual income was less saturated to range from less than 10,000 to 70,000 ETB respectively and only five sample respondent had earn more than 150,000 ETB.

But after the expansion, as table 4.4 shows us, the categories of income was declined and the average annual income these households earn had become to range from 90,000 to 150,000 ETB which is 20.2% and whom those the households whose annual average income was more saturated in the range of 10,000-70,000 were majority (77.8%). Specifically, about 1%, 19.7%, 27.6% and 30.5% of the households were earning the average annual income respectively less than 71,000 and only 1% had earn more than 150,000 in ETB after expansion.

In line with this, questions were designed and addressed by the expropriated households through survey and focus group discussions to assess changes in the asset possession and economic welfare after displaced. The two groups stated that due to lack of adequate land to farm on, increased cost of living, difficulty to cope up with urban way of life and lack of other permanent source of income, the economic status of the displaced farming community is extremely less as compared to income level before expropriation.

Table 4.4: Estimated Annual income of peri urban community before and after dispossession

Estimated Annual Income	Income Before		Income After		Income Difference
	HH.	%	HH.	%	
Less than 10,000ETB.	2	1	6	2.96	-1.96
10,000-30,000ETB.	40	16.27	33	16.27	-3.43
31,000-50,000ETB.	56	27.6	47	23.15	-4.45
51,000-70,000ETB.	62	30.5	58	28.57	-1.93
71,000-90,000ETB.	30	14.8	28	13.79	-1.01
91,000-120,000ETB.	20	9.85	4	2	-7.85
121,000-150,000ETB.	7	3.4	6	2.96	-0.44
More than 150,000ETB.	5	2.5	2	1	-1.5
Total	203	100	203	100	

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

The above table 4.4 shows that farmers' income in the post expropriation was radically declined compared to the income level in pre expropriation period. According to informants, a decline in income affected their livelihood in different ways. This includes change in consumption behavior, health, education, shelter or housing. The amount of annual income used to gain in the pre expropriation period can be relatively considered as a good income comparing with the country's household income level. The expropriation of farmers' livelihood asset such as land, house and livestock radically changed the degree of income in general and reduced annual cash income almost by half. As a result, local farmers are responded that, they are incapable of feeding their children and incapable of covering other life expenses such as school and health fee.

The empirical evidence collected from displaced farmers indicated that current economic status is not comparable with previous living condition. Also, majority of the FGDs members were agreed with, they didn't happy with income they earned this day. Lack of financial utilization knows how and the current purchasing power of money is too weak due to inflation is another rein. In this regard, (84.6%) of the sample population responded that the compensation packages in general and money payment in particular was not comparable with what they lost.

On the opposite side, the key informants stated that the compensation packages provided were sufficient. Specifically three respondents stressed that the Municipality has provided compensation packages in general and cash compensation in particular considering current cost of life and future value of assets and increased agricultural productivity. The problem is

not a question of adequacy of compensation but utilization. Hence, since most of the farmers did not experience owning more money at a time as paid for their assets, they did not think of time value of money and most of them may have consumed it unwisely. However, the key informants indicated that this unwise use of money was caused by resistance from displaced households not to save their money in the bank. This indicates that the community did not develop confidence on the displacing body and they were full of fear and suspicion and that is why they collected their money in cash.

4.8.2. Consequences of Urban Expansion on Respondent's Asset Possession

To measure the urban expansion effect on peri-urban community's livelihood's elements, the total asset capital that I had taken is livestock, farm land, grass land, forest land that expropriated resulting from urban expansion and others estimated in number, hectare and ETB that respondents had before the urban expansion over their surrounding as compared to their current's possession status.

In regard to, livestock these households had before urban expansion over their area and possessed after then, the oxen, the cows, the sheep and also regarding to farm land, grass land and permanent plants (forest) were purposely taken in to the account of measurement and the analysis has been made on 203 sample respondent household's asset possession in the pre and post expansion of the town.

According to data gathered from surveyed households and focus group discussions indicated that urban expansion and displacement influenced the amount and number of assets including land and domestic animals owned by the displaced farming communities. In this regard, majority 94% of the respondents from sample households reported that they are possessing less than owned before displacement. The reasons given include: lack of adequate farming land, lack of other permanent sources of income and lack of grazing land for domestic animals. These indicate us, change in land ownership status and livestock size has significantly affected the households' annual income status that result of urban expansion and displacement program in Sululta Town.

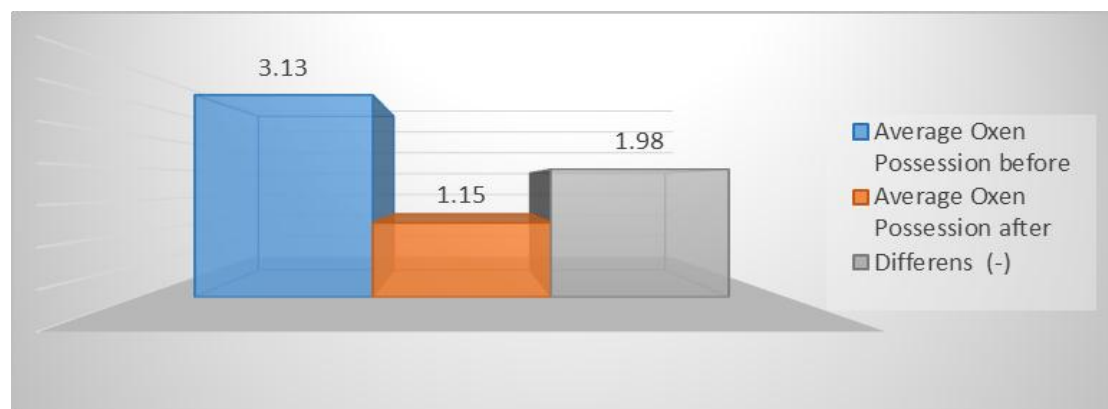
Table 4.5: Estimated Total Assets of the respondent before and after Expropriation

Asset	Asset before Expansion		Average holding size	Asset after exp.	Average holding size	Average Expropriated asset
Live Stock	Oxen in number	636	3.13	233	1.15	- 63.4%
	Cows in number	1,576	7.76	760	3.74	-51.8%
	Sheep in number	2,628	12.95	878	4.33	-66.6%
Total		4,840	23.84	1,871	9.22	-14.62(61.3%) per HH.
Land	Farm land in ha.	177.9	0.88	91.19ha.	0.45	-48.8%
	Grass land ha	221.2	1.09	35.29ha.	0.17	-84%
	Forest land (ha.)	81.76	0.40	52.41ha.	0.26	-35.9%
Total		480.9	2.37ha	178.89h	0.88ha	-1.49(62.8%) per HH.

Source: Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

Before the town’s expansion over there, as we can see from table 4.5 and figure 4.7, the households had average oxen of 3.13. But after then; currently these households had the average oxen of 1.15. From this we can infer that the oxen possession as an asset saving declined by 1.98 which was 63.4%.

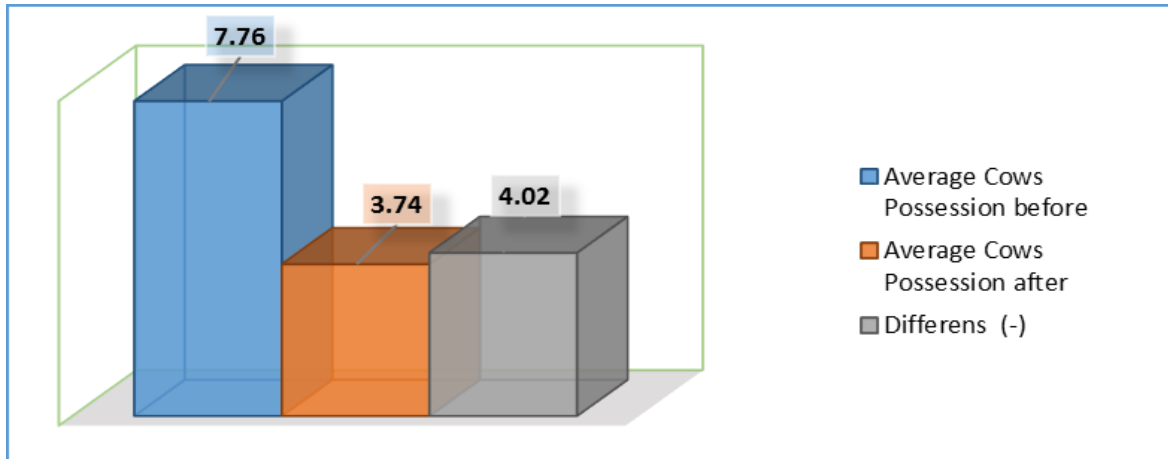
Figure 4.7: Comparison of Oxen the affected households have before and currently



Source: Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

Similarly, the average cows these households possessed before the town’s expansion was 7.76 while this figure was 3.74 currently as table 4.5 and figure 4.8 respectively depicted. This shown us that the average cows’ possession these households had before had diminished by 4.02 which was also 51.8%.

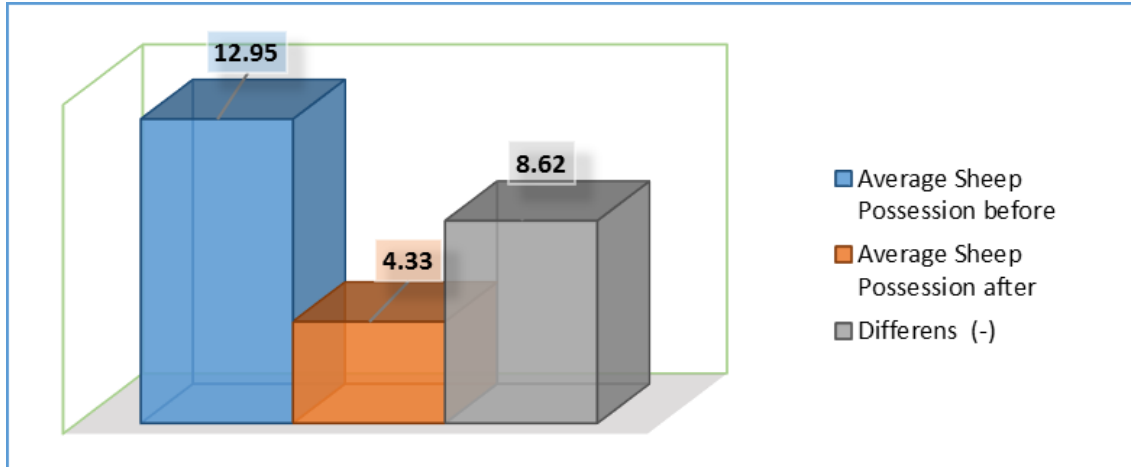
Figure 4.8: Comparison of Cows the affected households have before and currently



Source: Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

Moreover, table 4.5 and figure 4.9 show us that, the average sheep these households had before was 12.95 while this figure was 4.33 after then. This then shown us that, the average sheep stock as an asset capital was decreased by 8.62 whose percentage was 66.56%.

Figure 4.9: Comparison of Sheep the affected households have before and currently



Source: Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

Based on the above figures 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9, the researcher able to identify two significant reasons for the reduction of the number of households' livestock after they had been expropriated their asset of land. On one hand, the loss farmlands for animal fodder which was directly related to loss or decrease in number of livestock assets at household level. Because the reduction of

grazing land which had been evicted by the urban expansion, peri-urban households forced to reduced their livestock.

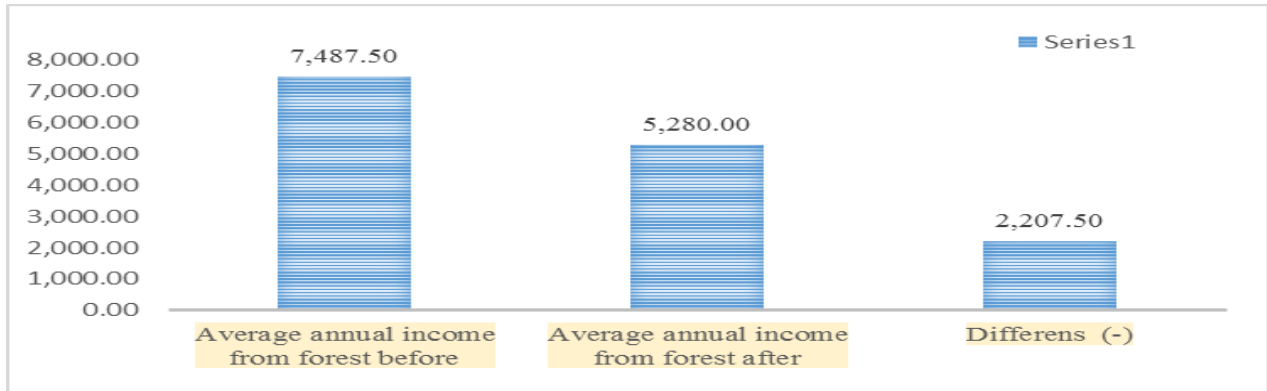
As table 4.4 shows us that, the total farm land of the sample respondent households was 177.95 hectare before urban expansion but the current total farm land of the sample respondent is 91.19 hectare. These two great different numbers indicate that, the average farm land holding size of each individual was diminished from 0.88 hectare to 0.45 hectare with 51.14%. These results the peri- urban agrarian community vulnerable to food insecurity.

Moreover, table 4.5 shows us that, the total wet land plus grass land in the study area was account for 221.23 hectare during pre-urban expansion. But know a day; the total wet vs. grass land of the sample respondent households was highly diminished to 35.29 hectare. On the other hand, the average grass land holding size of each respondent was also decreased from 1.09 hectare to 0.17 hectare with 91.7% respectively.

Therefore, the survey results from table 4.4 there is also a direct relation between the decline of farm land or crop production and reduction of livestock since the remaining part of crops is used for animals feeding. For instance, they stated as: “*the forage was accumulated and used for animal fodder, which is currently absent, during the winter season*”. Hence, for coping with the problem, farmers reduced the number of livestock and involved in few dairy farm and milk production.

Regarding the permanent plants (eucalyptus), from the total 203 sample respondent households, 37 households had the average income from eucalyptus, 7,487.50 ETB before the town had expand to their vicinity. Currently, as well be read table 4.4, these 37 households had earn the average income from eucalyptus of 5,280 ETB. The implication was that the peri- urban agrarian community’s average income from sales of tree as a financial capital diminished by 2,207.50 ETB which was 29.48%. Also, the respondent’s average holding size of permanent plants was decreased from 81.76ha to 52.41ha with 35.9% and the average holding size of each sample respondent was diminished from 0.40 hectare to 0.26 hectare with 0.14 hectare. This result is a power full effect on the farmer’s livelihood and physical environment.

Figure 4.10: Comparison of Average annual income from permanent plants ETB.



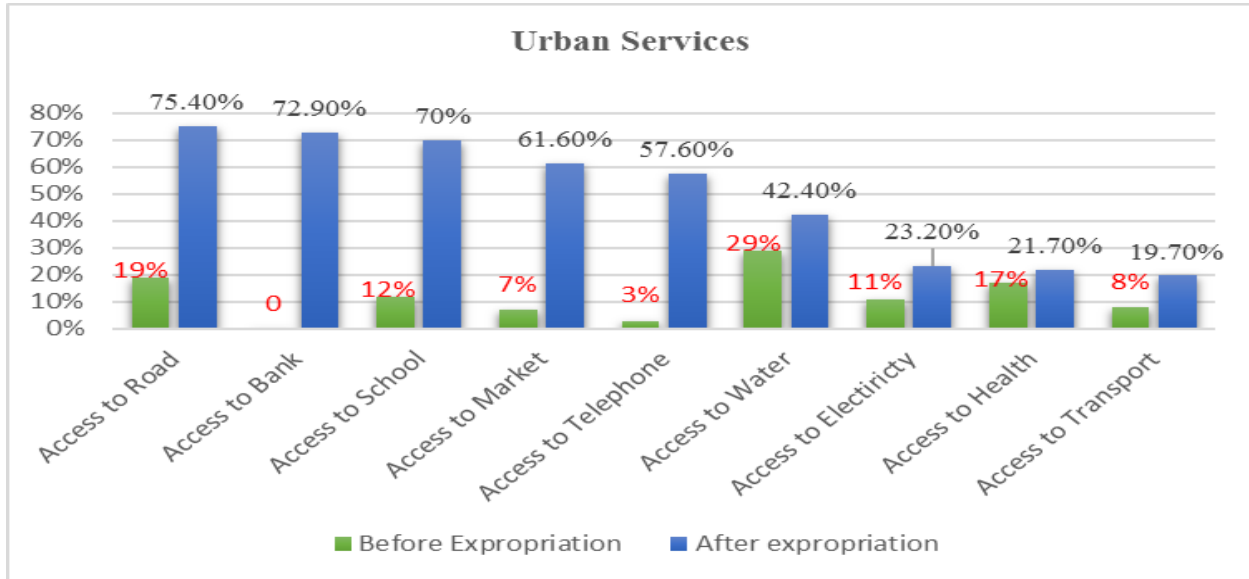
Source: Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

Generally, this finding indicate that, urbanization-induced displacement affected peri-urban farmers getting of income from crop product, fodder product, livestock and trees in such a way that when amount of asset decreases, income generation from those sources also shoed decline. For instance, one of the key informants was saying that “I lost large number of eucalyptus (bahirzaf) which was not estimated enough by the local government committees”.

4.8.3. Consequences of Urban Expansion on Respondent’s Major Services Availability

Sululta town municipality lacks financial and administrative resources to provide newly expanded areas with infrastructure and basic urban services. As a result, there is inadequate provision and the existing services are not sufficiently maintained as indicated by respondents in the study when the researcher forwarded to the households the kind of basic services they receive from the municipality as benefit resulted from urban expansion. The services they receive include Road, School access, Market access, Telephone access and access to bank in which 75.4%, 70%, 61.6%, 57.6% and 72.9% of the respondents mentioned as a positive benefits they receive from the municipality. While some urban services like Electric access 23.2%, Water 42.4%, Health 21.7% and Transport access with 19.7% of the respondents mentioned that they receive as a negative benefit or services from the municipality respectively. Figure below indicates major services available for the people affected by urban expansion.

Figure 4.11: Major Services available in the study area before and after Urban Expansion.



Source: field survey, 2019

4.8.4. General views of Respondent towards Economic consequence of urban expansion

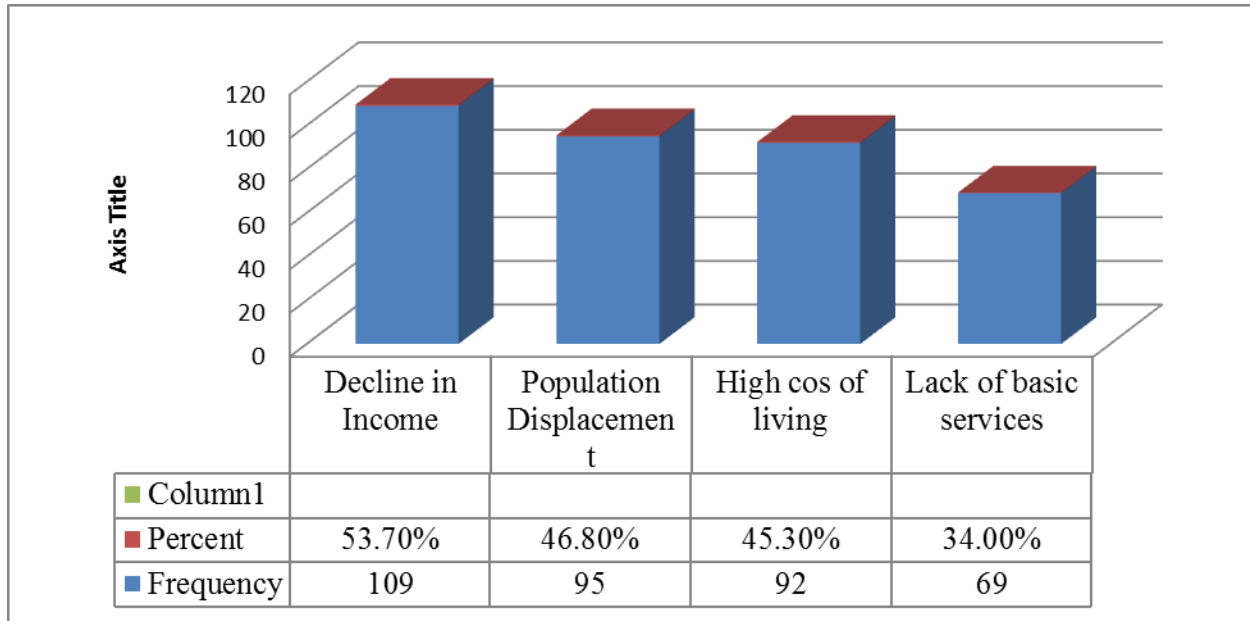
This research was mainly focused to measure the changes in the livelihood total asset (includes animals, Permanent plants (eucalyptus), House (in room #), Grass land and Others which is in ETB estimation), social capital and income. The results of this data are analyzed descriptively with tables and graphs and also described.

As indicated in the figure below, respondents in the study area indicated that urban expansion has economically affected them in a number of ways. Averagely, they mentioned that lack of basic services (34%) is the most challenging economic consequences of urban expansion since it is very difficult to obtain any necessary basic service like water, electricity, health services, transportation, and Solid waste management. The other most difficult condition in the area is high cost of living (45.3%) and decline in income of the respondent (53.7%) since all the basic services are hard to receive the only available services are also expensive where the low income households are facing difficulties in surviving this situation.

The last economic consequence of urban expansion has been stated as population displacement (37.9%) and respondents mentioned that since land is in the hands of farmers in the areas where the town expands, they are the riches in the area because they sell the farm and this makes

the issue of population displacement least when it comes to urban expansion and its economic consequences

Figure 4.12: Economic Consequences of Urban Expansion after land dispossession



Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

4.9. Effects of Urban Expansion on Socio-Cultural Environment of the Respondents.

4.9.1. Consequences of Urban Expansion on Cultural Practice and Social Relationship.

Urban expansion management needs active community involvement through participatory land management. However, the sample survey computed on the figure 4.13 and 4.14 below used to examine the social effect of improper and unplanned urban expansion on surrounding communities.

The degree of urban expansion effect on socio-cultural practices differs from one social group to another and this could happen within social groups that live in the same area. The extent of the effect is high in the case of farming communities. This is largely because of the unprotected nature of local farmers cultural practices that arise from lack of scientific means of cultural preservation. For instance, in Sululta area some Socio-cultural practices are orally transmitted from one generation to the next. Because there is no strong institution or committed leaders that stands for preservation and recording of the areas rich cultural practices (Sululta Culture and Tourism Bureau, 2019).

During my field work stay, I have visited Sululta Culture and Tourism Bureau to gather some of the written documents regarding the areas socio-cultural practices. Unfortunately, an officer in the Sululta town Culture and Tourism Bureau replied to my request saying ‘we have no full written document that explains the area’s cultural practice. Thus can affect farming communities’ cultural practices using such gaps and through different ways.

First, urban expansion and its modern, individualistic, and professional based relationships has a potential to demolish farmers’ cultural practices which is established on traditional and kinship based relationship. Second, urban expansion destroys cultural practices through expropriation of farmers from their original habitat. Expropriation in this context refers to the process of enforcing out of the rural communities from their habitat for urban economic development (Dhru: 2010:12). Expropriation is the most hardship occurrence for local people which resulted in social, cultural, political and economic crisis.

Hence, when people are forced to leave their habitat, the overall social and cultural element of the people inevitably disperse. According to the information that I gathered from my informants and based on the observation, before displacement socially, residents of Sululta area interact with each other in various social events. Mainly social relations through neighborhood, occupation and blood based relations were common. For instance inhabitants meet and help each other in different local mutual aid associations for various events like wedding and funeral ceremonies, harvesting time and religious ceremonies. Like *iddir* (local mutual aid associations), people help each other during funeral ceremonies. Other than those local associations, people call for *Jigi* during harvesting time. *Jigi* is a work sharing practice, usually relatives (in-laws) and neighbors call for *Jigi*. Religious life also plays an important role in inhabitants’ social life. Commonly people form a religious group called *Mahiber* (usually Orthodox Christians form this group).

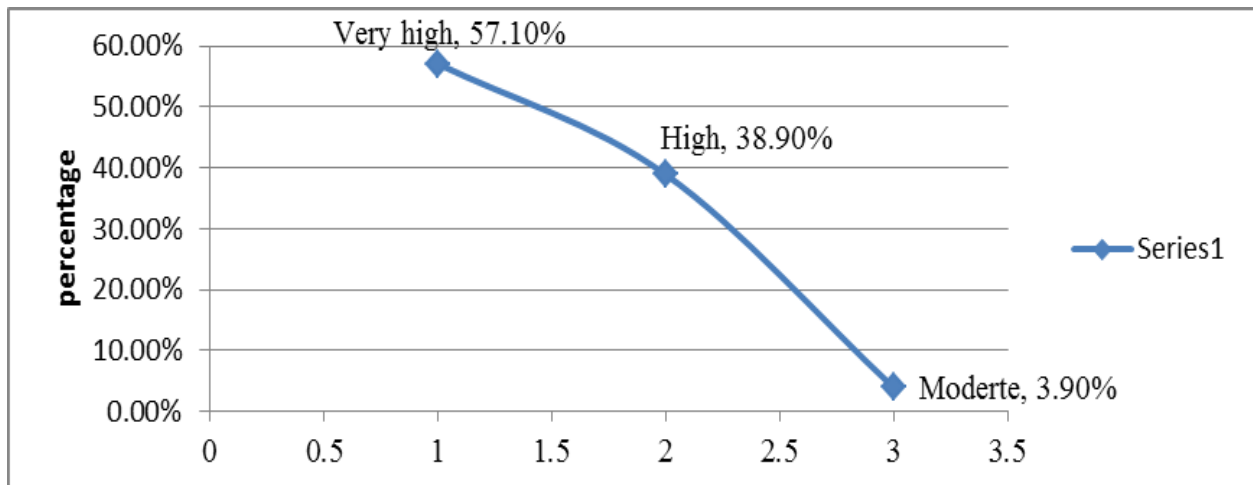
More than all, the surrounding habitats in several social events help each other in a reciprocal kind of exchange. For instance, if someone’s son/daughter marries relatives and neighbors give butter, cheese, *enjera*, alcoholic drinks, home materials etc. In return when other relatives and neighbors son/daughter marry the same will be done.

In addition cultural practices such as traditional courts were highly practiced. For instance traditional courts systems are one of the cultural elements among Sululta inhabitants. Conflicts

between individuals and neighbors used to present to *jarsumma* Religion is also another cultural element among Sululta area. According to my interview in the field stay, Orthodox Christianity and local believe “wakefata” were common among Sululta area. But after the surrounding area emerged under reform and the emergence of rural Sululta as a town, different social and cultural lives of the local community were changed.

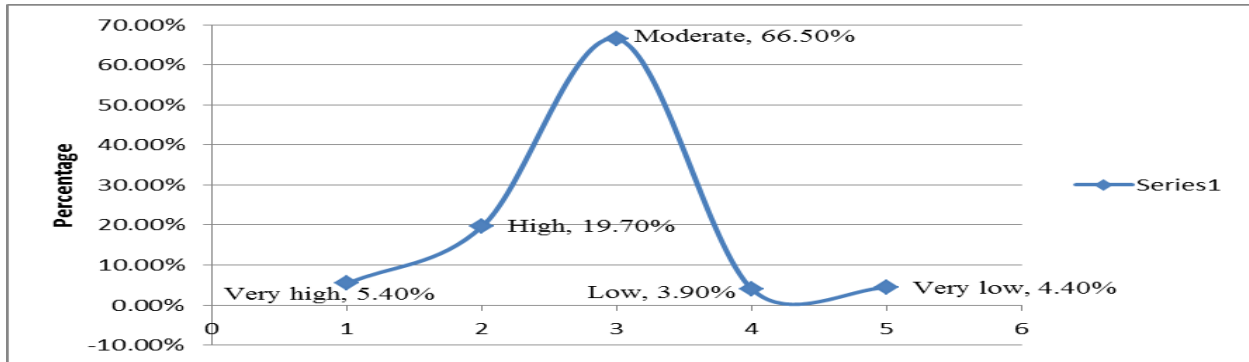
In particular, the data collected through questionnaire show that 57.1% of informants had a very high engagements in cultural practices before the urban expansion. However, after urban expansion this figure changed to the opposite. Now, only 5.4% and 19.7% of informants responded to have very high and high engagements in cultural practices, respectively. The rest or 66.5% of informants responded to have ‘moderate’, 3.9% low and 4.4% very low category of engagement in cultural practices as shown in figure 4.13 and 4.14 below. Therefore, loss of land for this community means not only loss of property or income but also loss of everything including cultural practices and social relationship. Hence, by expropriating such priceless asset, urban expansion is negatively affecting the farming communities’ cultural practices.

Figure 4.13: Degree of Cultural Practice & Social Relationship with in community before expropriation.



Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

Figure 4.14: Degree of Cultural Practice and Social Relationship with in community after expropriation



Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

The information gathered from focus group discussions further indicated that the social interactions of the displaced farming communities with their respective neighbors at new residence area is not as smooth as before. Particularly, households who are now settled in the urban area do not have healthy relationship with previous urban settlers. This is due to the fact that previous settlers do not need to completely lose their domestic animals like cattle, equines, sheep and others. While new residents of the town do not have these assets due to limited land for grazing and limited class rooms for breeding. (See the following box 2).

Box 2: Effects of Displacement on Social Interaction of the communities

"Now I am 75 years old and what currently satisfies my need is not money or other modern wealth rather I prefer to preserve my culture and previous social interactions and way of life which I have inherited from my forefather and grandfather. I hope this will represent the intention of people like me who were displaced from their original home. If you say why, there is a proverb said by Oromo people which is like this "a man is qualified to be a man by a man, but a foolish woman said I now the best." Oh! People since we have been displaced, if we go to visit our relatives home we do not sit together discussing more ,and even people do not open the door quickly as before. It is not only these, the difference created on money sharing detached husband and wife and brothers conflicted. My best example is my neighbors. Generally, even families who did not actually conflicted, lost previous strong social tie.

Sample household respondent from the sample kebeles, April, 2019).

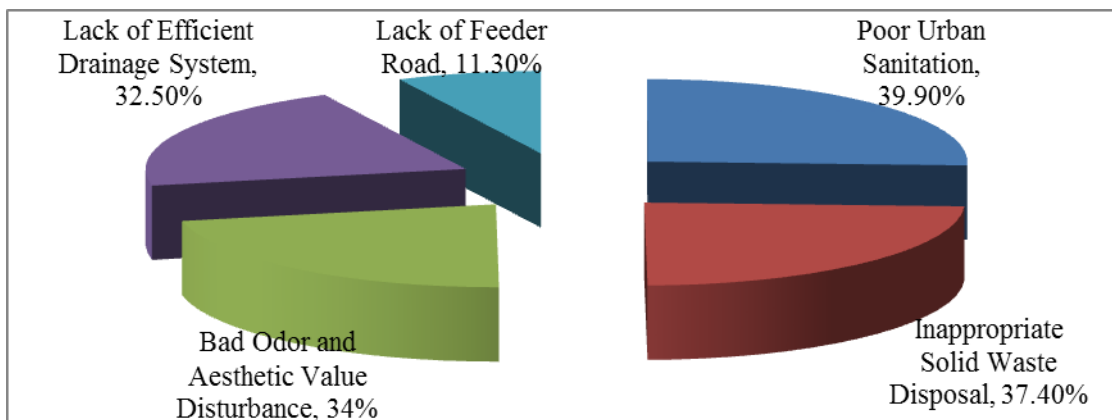
4.10. Urban Expansion and Physical Environment

4.10.1. Major Environmental problems due to unplanned urban expansion

According to Satterth, W. (1999), the process of urbanization which is mainly accompanied by high population growth and industrialization resulted in the occurrence of complex interaction between people and their environment. Urbanization which is also associated by the conversion of peri-urban land to urban uses, the extraction and depletion of natural resources and the disposal of urban wastes resulted in the occurrence of urban environmental problems which have global effect. In addition with the absence of efficient social organization and lack of adequate infrastructures the growth of cities/town contributes to intensify environmental problems. Enhance, the recent environmental challenges arise both from the lack of development and unintended consequences of some forms of economic growth.

In the study area the researcher observed that the fast growing urban expansion in the town lacks other basic urban services that would have gone parallel with the expansion, this in turn has resulted environmental problems in which the respondents have ranked them in terms of their challenges. The biggest problem was mentioned to be poor urban sanitation (39.9%) due to inappropriate solid waste disposal, the second most difficult environmental problem was bad odor and aesthetic value disturbance (34%) and lack of efficient drainage system (32.5%) and lack of feeder roads (11.3%) as the least environmental problem in the study area. Figure below indicates the major environmental problems in the study areas.

Figure 4.15: Major environmental problems due to unplanned urban expansion



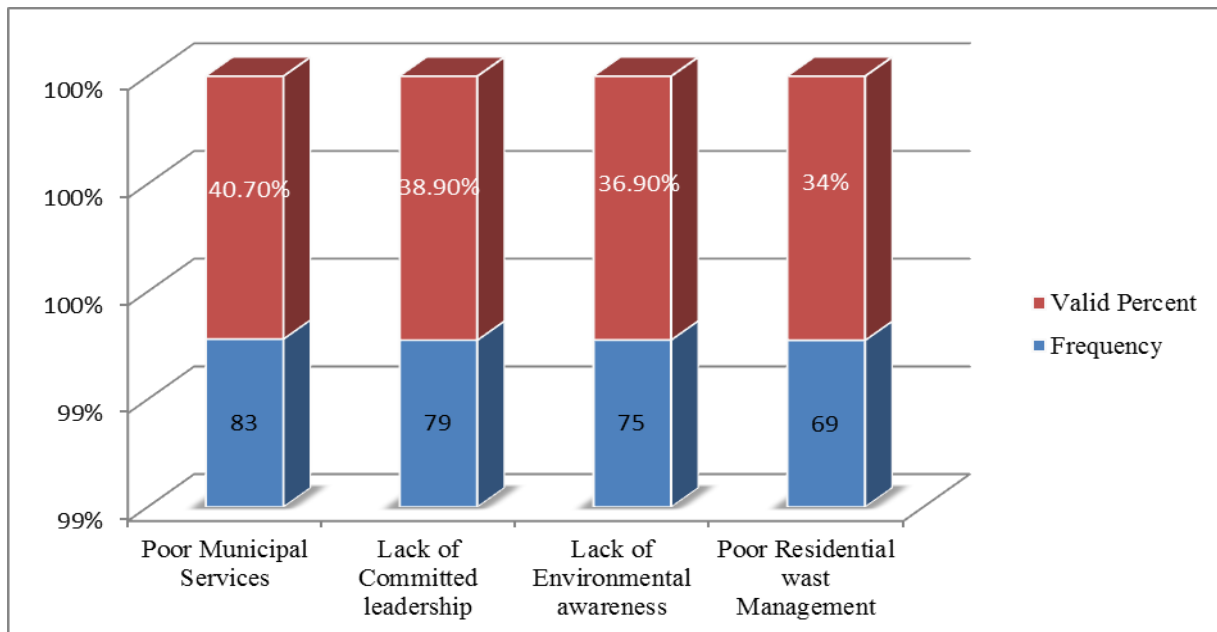
Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

4.10.2. Major causes of the environmental problems in the eyes of respondents

In the developing countries like Ethiopia, the urban population has been growing at a rate greater than the rate of urban infrastructural services provision. These increasing populations in urban areas need better and adequate municipal services to prevent any possible environmental problems that may come due to poor participatory urban land management. However, municipalities in Ethiopia are unable to meet the necessary measures to protect the environmental consequences of the fast urban expansion. Due to weak institutional and technical capacity Sululta town administration could not manage the problems that have come as a result of urban expansion.

In line with the above mentioned capacity problems, the researcher tried to reach residents of the selected kebeles for this study in order to get the opinion of the local people of what are the major underlying causes of the environmental problems. As indicated in figure 4.15 below, the major causes of the environmental problems that flow the inevitable urban expansion in Sululta town are poor municipal services (40.7%), lack of committed leadership (38.3%), lack of environmental awareness (36.9%) and poor residential waste management (34%).

Figure 4.16: Major Causes of the environmental problems in the eyes of respondents



Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

4.11. Effects of Urban expansion on the Peri-urban Physical Environment

According to the responses of the interviewed officials, the urban environmental service provision department head and city beautification department head, urban expansion on the physical environment is very critical if not properly planned and designed. The interviewees mentioned although urban expansion bring about huge benefits to society, the adverse effect of urban expansion on the physical environment such as disturbance and reshaping of the land without proper infrastructure development is becoming more problematic.

Unfortunately such adverse effects have long been neglected. Great attention should be paid to this problem. As the result of the respondents indicated, the major effect of urban expansion on the physical environment has been stated that loss of wet land or grass land, forest land and aesthetic value disturbance or solid waste accumulation on the field with 57.1%, 24.1% and 44.8% of the respondents were clearly mentioned as the most serious effect of urban expansion on the physical environment.

Table 4.6: Effects of Urban expansion on the Peri-urban Physical Environment.

Described Effects	Respond	No.	%
Loss of Wet land or Grass land	Yes	116	57
Increases Solid waste disposal on the field	Yes	91	45
Loss of forest or permanent Plants	Yes	49	24



Source: Field Survey Photo, 2019

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

4.11.1. Effect of inappropriate solid waste disposal on the built environment

Solid wastes are greatly the products of human activities. It might be almost normal to come across some form of wastes from almost all types of human activities. It might also be difficult

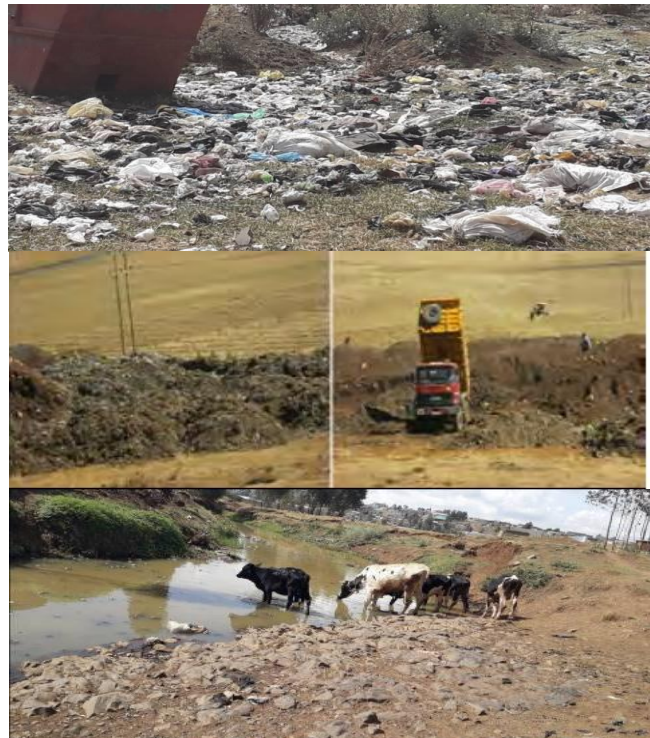
and even a futile attempt to eliminate or avoid completely the creation of wastes. This implies that the production of wastes is inevitable and its disposal is necessary .

In Sululta town, like other cities/town in the country the urban population has been growing at a rate greater than the rate of solid waste infrastructural service provision by reason of population increase. These increasing populations in urban areas need better and adequate basic municipal infrastructural services such as landfill infrastructure, storage, containers, transportation and etc. However, according to Sululta town Administration, (2019), Sululta municipality is unable to meet the citizen's demand of solid waste management system as a result of infrastructural challenges from lack of community participation, inadequate revenue and weak institutional and technical capacity that they have because it does not receive any regular budget from the regional or federal government for solid waste management activities.

People in the study area indicated that inappropriate waste disposal is the biggest problem they face in the newly settled areas. This prompted the researcher to forward to respondents the effect of inappropriate solid waste on the surrounding environment and they have mentioned that the area losses its aesthetic value with (44.8%) and increasing of bad odor with (34%) respectively.

Regarding waste disposal site, the municipality has one newly constructed open dump site around Orgogo River behind Dame dairy farm to the north western part of the town. The dump site was constructed haphazardly in unsuitable place where not proposed by the Structure plan of the town.

As, the slope at which it was constructed declined down to the Orgogo River, the solid waste is directly discharging the river by percolation and surface run off, particularly at summer season. Therefore, it may affect the environment and the health of the local community in different ways.



So it is possible to conclude that, the Municipality office did not effectively down on the basic urban in fractures in order to protect the environmental problems those resulted from improper and unplanned urban expansion.

4.11.2. Effect of inefficient drainage systems on physical environment

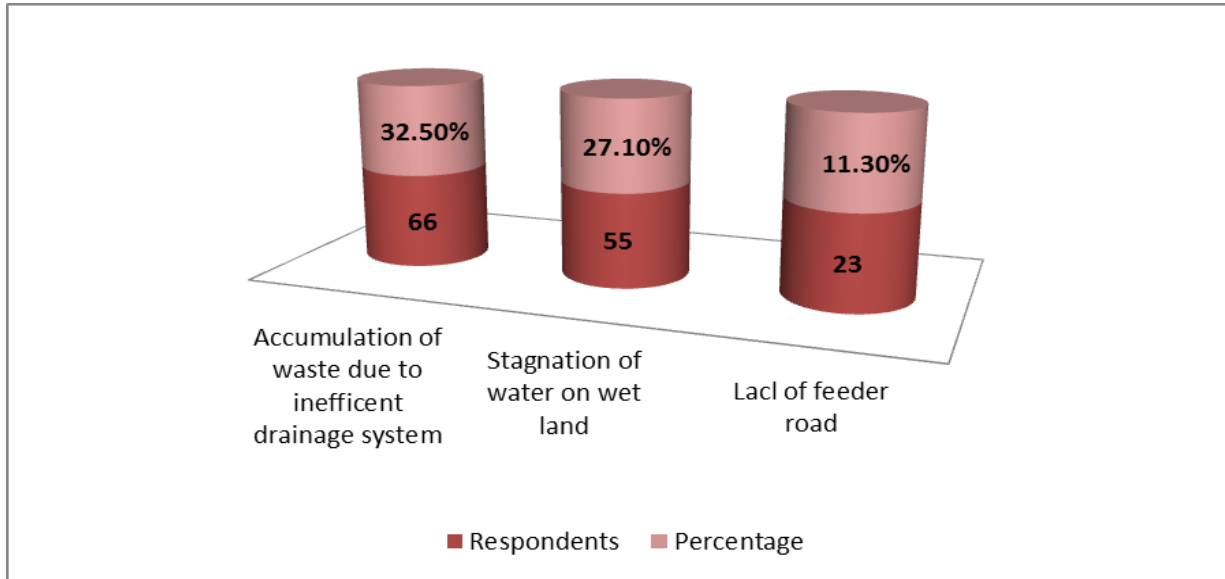
Urbanization changes the hydrological regimes of urban streams as sites are cleared and natural vegetation is replaced by impervious covers such as roofs, parking lots, roadways, sidewalks etc. that leads more of the streams to flow as run off rather than base flow. During the data collection the researcher has identified that unplanned urban expansion and the lack of proper land use planning has resulted in the formation of gully like structures formed by diversion of water from different directions. The



problem of poor drainage system in the newly settled areas has transformed the whole environment by forming artificial canals and leaving the formation of large gullies.

The respondents in the Sululta 01 *kebeles* were asked about the drainage problems in the study area and they have mentioned that they face the biggest challenges during the rainy season. They expressed that accumulation of wastes due to lack of efficient drainage system (32.5%) is the biggest drainage problem and stagnation of water on wet land area (27.1%) is the second most challenging situation during rainy seasons and lack of feeder road (11.3%) has been ranked as the third problem.

Figure 4.17: Drainage problems as a result of urban expansion



Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

4.12. Urban Expansion Perception of Respondents

4.12.1. Perception towards urban expansion Program and Processes

As discussed repeatedly, majority of the respondents were subjected to land expropriation in the way that violate their rights and interests. Thus, it is important to analyze their feeling and reaction towards the land expropriation. According to the data gathered through survey and group diction, these feelings and reactions vary from a simple oral complaint expression to forceful physical intervention with government body and other concerned security forces. In order to fully access farmers' feeling towards land expropriation, I have classified the type of reactions in to three: those who strongly support those who support with conditions and those who strongly oppose. The responses of respondents are presented as follows:

Table 4.7: Whether the households generally support expansion program or not.

Alternatives	Frequency	percent
Strongly Support	2	1%
Support with conditions	201	99%
Strongly Oppose	0	0%
Total	203	100%

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

As indicted in table 4.7 and 4.8, sampled households responded to wards perception of urban expansion differently. Only 1% of the households strongly supported the expansion while 99% of the sample respondent households support with condition. Because too much community as farmers in peri-urban areas strongly agreed with, urban expansion needs to be not only promissory and institutionally based, but also it needs to be willingness based and participatory as 45.32% of major respondents. This result indicates that, the weaknesses of local government regarding to implement rule and regulation efficiently and is not consider the local farmer communities' benefits those they earn through participation and their willingness no urbanization-induced displacement.

Table 4.8: Conditions these households consider supporting urban expansion

Alternatives	Frequency	percent
Participatory and willingness based	63	31.03%
Promissory and institutional based	48	23.65%
Both	92	45.32%
Total	203	100%

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

4.12.2. Farmers' Perception on Expropriation and Decision Making Process

Table 4.9: Farmers' reaction to land expropriation

Farmers reaction	No. of respondents	Percentage
Agree without objection	7	3.45
Objection but forced to leave	175	86.21
First objection but finally convinced to accept	21	10.34
Total	203	100

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

The above table shows that only 7 (3.45%) of respondents left their possession without Objection. In other words, the expropriation program was held without the willingness of the majority. Different kind of coercion and force was used to persuade the majorities. As Table 4.9 shows, 175 (86.21%) of the respondents were objected but forced to leave and 21 (10.34%) respondents were at first objected but finally convinced to accept through different coercion. These coercions according to my respondents include intimidation from kebele administration and other local authorities, exclusion from social services, pressure from religious leaders and

etc. Looking from the point of view of individual rights, the method used to persuade farmers is a violation of basic rights. Moreover, Obbo Temiru and his elder son Fekadu are among the informants who opposed to land expropriation but forced to leave. They suffer because of their approach towards the expropriation program. The cases of these two informants are presented below;

Box: 3

Obbo Tamiru's farming land was expropriated three times first in 2002, 2003 and 2005 E.C. The first expropriation was held for road construction while the second and the third were held for expansion of private recreation center. In 2002 (EC) I received a cash compensation of birr 35,250 which was unfair price. After a year in 2003 (EC) they asked me to give up another plot of land but I opposed to the request mainly because of the 2002 unfair compensation. Instead of cash compensation I have asked for equivalent land in the downtown but my request left fruitless. This time disagreement appears between us. However, through different mechanisms and processes our disagreement was solved and I persuaded to be paid 45,500 birr. After a few break Obbo Tamiru keeps speaking, again, the Municipality didn't stop seeking for our holding, two years later in 2005 (EC) they came back for another share of land. This time I got nervous and my children too, we entered to a serious of conflict with government bodies. They warned us several time, but we refused. One day they came with police forces, disagreement escalate, then my elder son fight with police. They took both of us to prison; I stayed in prison for three months and my son for two years. Despite this, we failed to save our holding from expropriation.

According to the above cases, the main reason behind farmers' resistance or opposition to expropriation program includes frequency of expropriation, unfair amount of compensation and fear of failure.

Table 4.10: Farmers perception on expropriation

	Agree		Disagree		No
	No	%	No	%	
Expropriation from farm land benefits households	24	12	179	88	203
Expropriation is based on willing and choice of residents	10	5	193	95	203
Farmers are participated in the decision process of expropriation	17	8	186	92	203
People are expropriated without their interest	192	94.6	11	5.4	203

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

From table 4.10, many respondents are agreed that the expropriation is not benefiting the farm community (88%), the decision process of how to displace is decided by the government body without willingness of them (95%) and (92) % of the respondents agreed that farmers are not

participate in the decision process of expropriation. This show us that, benefit, interest and willingness of the farm community is not considering in the decision process of urban expansion.

While, 12%, 5% and 8% and 94.6% of the respondents agreed that displacement from farm land benefits household, displacement is based on willingness, farmers are participated in decision process of expropriation and people are not displace without their interest. The reason that they confirm is, the municipality paid us money compensation and with this coincidence we could utilize the given benefits by reinvesting on different business activities by the help of business consultant.

4.12.3. Farmers' Perception on Compensation and Decision Process

Table 4.11: Farmers perception on compensation and decision processes

	S/agree		Agree		Disagree		No
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
The compensation is not enough to feed family	168	83	35	17	0	0	203
This compensation amount did not improve household life	144	71	59	29	0	0	203
It is not comparable with what we lost	140	69	63	31	0	0	203
Compensation is not considering family size	153	75	50	25	0	0	203
The compensation decision processes is not participatory	130	64	73	36	0	0	203

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

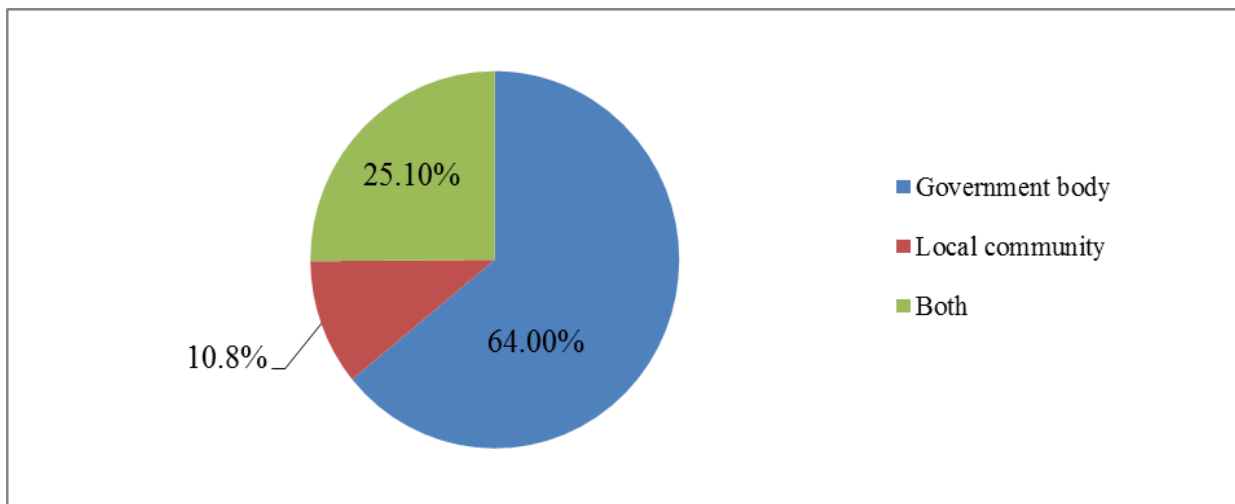
Table 4.11 shows, many farmers are not happy by the compensation of farmland due to urban expansion. The compensation value is not enough comparing with value of the productive asset they lost (69%) and nourishing a family (83%), and sustaining life with this amount of compensation is found to be difficult (71%). The compensation process is not considering the family size of the households (75%). The decision process on the compensation process is less participatory.

This study clearly shows that compensation process is not participatory and household quality of life has adversely affected. Many households are facing a challenge to nourish family. The asset possession difference of household is not reflected in the compensation decision process. There is no well-established system that peri-urban farm households can influence the process and decision of urban expansion.

4.12.4. Farmers' Participation in Decision Making Process

Community participation has an important role for the success of any development endeavor. Obviously, one of the key characteristics of developmental State is its participatory strategy. Compared to other regimes in the past, the current government of Ethiopia is said to be democratic, participatory and based on the will of the people. Furthermore, the federal as well as Oromia Regional State land policy clearly states that “the expropriation of land for public purpose should not only be determined by the state government. The state government should carry out its responsibility in consultation with the local community and decide to expropriate land for public use through community participation and expropriation held only after on time and adequate compensation payments either in kind or in cash” (See proclamation No. 56/2002). Therefore, according to this proclamation, community participation and decision making is the core issue in the urban development and land expropriation process. This implies that community participation is an integral part of development planning and implementation. However, what happened in the study area was controverted. The implementation of urban expansion is taking place without local people willing and participation. Their possessions were expropriated without their involvement, agreement and in some cases even without their physical presence. As shown below, majority of the respondents did not participate in the urban expansion process going on in the area.

Figure 4.18: Decision maker on benefits package



Source: Field Survey, April, 2019.

As a result that described in the figure 4.18, the government body was the major decision maker on a benefits and compensation packages of the land expropriated households' as 64% respondents' agreed. The reason why, as the focus group discussion participants pointed out that, although, the EFDR constitution permit us to participate in during the bargaining on the kind of the compensation and related benefits, but none of us were made participate and hence only the city administration took the whole process ownership in decision making. While the rest, 25.1% households believed that the decision was carried out by both local community and the government body. This implies that, since the EFDR constitutions permit us to participate in the process of decision making; we all legal land owners had enough right to use in the formal way that the government set it. But the city administrators were domineer us.

4.13. Urban expansion led-benefits and related issues for farming community

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

In line with this, the survey data indicated that the majority responded that the Municipality promised compensation and benefit packages such as cash payments, job opportunities, urban housing plots, access to urban services. However, the displaced farming households who participated in the study stated that they did not actually enjoy with all the promised lists of compensation and benefit packages. In addition, though majority of the respondents received cash compensation, they argued that the payment was not made on time; the promise of cash compensation was fulfilled up to 91.1%. But urban housing land, job opportunity and some access to basic urban services have not been seen yet as the given promises. This implies that the displaced communities were disappointed by the Municipality.

Furthermore, the key informant from municipality argued that, there are few individuals who are engaged in other business activities after displacement were those who have education and had financial utilization know-how. The focus group discussion also indicated that the majority of the displaced farming community members were satisfied with none of the compensation made so far. But very few individuals who were eager to get money and were happy during the displacement. However, due to lack of financial utilization and time value

of money, those individuals are now in poverty since they exhaustively consumed all the compensation unwisely. On the other hand, the amount and kinds of benefit packages (compensation) which promised by Municipality were not commensurable with what the farm communities losses during expansion program (See the following box 4).

Box 4: Compensation and its Commensurability

Nationally, declaration no. 455/2005 states the condition by which expropriation of land is implemented for the public interest. This declaration, however, is cascaded throughout the regions with variations. In some regions, like Oromia, is not even defined which makes the cause worsen. After the compensation is not based on the interest of the farmers, nor is it, to be the fair and commensurate in such a way to secure the households' livelihood alternatives. In one way or another, the expropriated land per meter square and monetary compensation are not commensurable each other (key informant from Sululta Mayor's office, 2019).

Table 4.12: Promised and Executed Benefit Packages for Dispossession-led effects

Benefits	Response	Promised Benefits		Executed Benefits	
		HH.	%	HH.	%
Money Compensation	Yes	203	100%	185	91.1%
Housing plots	Yes	47	23.15%	19	9.3%
Job Opportunity	Yes	203	100%	6	2.96%
Accesses to Urban Services	Yes	203	100%	67	33%
Training to develop skill	Yes	203	100%	2	1%

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

Table 4.12: shows us that there were many promises that were told to the farmers whose land had been expropriated and hence whose livelihood elements had been affected in one way or in another. Unanimously, all, 100%, households agreed that the promises were made on the compensation of money, creating a job opportunity, access to urban services and trainings related to developing the skill. On similar case, only a few households (76.85%) denied promises on the housing plot allotment.

However, the urban expansion and development program executing institutions and their leaders seemed not to be committed on their promises to the farmers whose livelihood had been affected by the expansion program. Because, those concerning body did not gave attention for those displaced households whose livelihood had been affected by the city expansion. As we can see from table 4.12 above, only a few promises had been served, a money compensation provision

as 91.1% households agreed. But, 90.6%, 97.04%, 67%, and 99% households respectively disagreed, no matter how the city administration promised to peri-urban community whose livelihood had been affected by the city expansion to housing plot, to job opportunity, to provide access to different urban services and trainings relevant to urban styled livelihood strategies, the said promises have not been served so far.

4.14. Coping Mechanisms

4.14.1. Households Livelihood Alternatives after Expropriation Periods

Table 4.13: Households Livelihood Alternatives after Expropriation Period

Types of activity	Response	HH.	percentage
Agriculture	Yes	127	63.0%
Investment (Grocery and Restaurant)	Yes	3	1.5%
Trade	Yes	9	4.4%
Daily laborer in the city	Yes	11	5.4
Renting house	Yes	23	11%
Guarding in different Company	Yes	18	8.9%
Migrating to far rural areas	Yes	12	5.9%
Total		203	100

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

As table 4.13 shows us, some of the households engaged in an alternative livelihood activity after the dispossession of their land for the urban expansion. 63% of the households engaged in their usual livelihood, the “agriculture” (such as farming on land and raising cattle). While the most rest, 37%, turned in to the “non- agricultural “activities as shown in table 4.13. Of this figure, 1.5%, 4.4%, 5.4%, 11% and 8.9% of the households, engaged in to “investment (such as hotel and recreation), trade, daily labor works” in the city, renting house and “guarding in different company” respectively. Similarly, 5.9% of these households turned in to “migrating to far rural areas to raise their own business”.

Moreover, The key informant groups and focus group discussion results shown that most of the land expropriated households



started to engage on non- agricultural activities as a coping strategy with the new life after

the expansion of urban areas over their vicinity. Particularly, they had pointed out that some individuals' try to engage some others livelihood means such as, selling small household's goods, grocery and cafeteria.

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

Box 5:

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

4.14.2. What should be done to reduce the adverse effects on displaced farm Community?

Table 4.14: Respondents' Suggestion to reduce the adverse effects on Peri-urban Community

No	Options	Respondents	Percentage
1	Legislation	59	29.1%
2	Political commitment	79	38.9%
3	Better land use planning	64	31.55
4	Participatory land management	26	12.8%

Source: Field Survey, April, 2019

Although, there were varying views and beliefs that the sampled households had on how to mitigate the problems. Majority had pointed out that the government needs to be the sole

owner of the intervening process under the rationale that the city's development program had been and is being run by it.

According to suggestion from sample respondents that indicated as mutually inclusive in table 4.14 that legislation system (29.1%) should be implementing in order prevent any illegal land acquisition and better land use planning (31.5%) that will help in the proper zoning of the different uses of the urban land. Participatory land management (12.6%) has been put as one important solution to the unplanned urban expansion in the city by the respondents; because community participation is very important in the implementation of the land use policies in the city. Also, the respondents mentioned that Political commitment (38.9%) is very necessary in solving problems related with urban expansion.

On the other hand, the focus group discussion participants pointed out that, besides the program's participatory ship before the implementation periods, compensation should be based on the farmers' interest which is usually alternative farming lands. But if the money compensation is only a resolution, then it should be executed after the provision of trainings and other capacity building services to this community on how to make urban businesses, how to manage these businesses under the smaller and micro- industry organizations where strong institutional follow- up exists with which the key informants strongly agree. The table below indicates major suggestions of respondents to improving urban expansion related issues.

CAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

The very aim of the study was to assess the consequence of urban expansions on peri-urban farmers around Sululta town. In other words, it aimed at examining the livelihood activity, comparison of income situation, cultural practice and social relationship and environmental problems of the subject before and after urban expansion and expropriation and the process of compensation for assets dispossessed from farmers. The study also intended to assess the perception of farmers, towards urban expansion and expropriation, decision making process and compensation packages provided by Sululta town municipality.

Currently Sululta town's expansion is aggravating in to all directions with rapid spatial and demographic growth. The town had a geographic coverage of 4,470.55 hectares in 2002EC and 10,424.4 hectares in the year 2008 EC and currently grown to 5,953.85 hectares of geographic coverage. The grounds that specifically indicated town's expansion include, large number of industry plant built in the area, many investment operations in different businesses, densely populated new settlements. In addition, it is possible to conclude that there is lack of farming land, grass land and livestock nearby the town as a result of urban expansion and expropriation t.

Despite the fact that Sululta's expansion is a recent event, its fast trends of horizontal expansion to the peri-urban areas caused expropriation of farming communities from their land. Hence, this study assessed the trends of Sululta's expansion process in the year 2002-2008 EC. In these specified periods, the urban expansion program had expropriated about 412 households from 01 kebele, Nono Mene-Abicu, Kaso-Weserbi and Wele-Lube kebele. The legal grounds used and processes of urban expansion being implemented in Oromia Regional State in general and in the study area in particular were not clearly understood by peri-urban communities. Specifically, from study population, 92 percent of the respondents indicated that they were not aware and participated in the issue of urban expansion and determination of the values of assets dispossessed.

The consequences of urban expansion and expropriation faced by the communities include; reduced income, loss of social interactions, cultural practices are being destroyed, dependency and lack of permanent source of income. These effects are not necessarily the results of only urban expansion but also caused by absence of capacitating mechanisms like; training to acquaint the expropriated farming communities with non- agricultural skills, financial utilization know how, lack of follow up and other technical and advisory services.

The current income level of the expropriated farming community is not comparable with the previous one with few exceptions. It is only about 21 percent of the participants who are enjoying equivalent income as compared with the income before displaced since the expansion of the town had consumed large areas, agricultural activities are getting narrower.

Regarding the dispossessed assets like farm land, grass land, livestock and trees the Municipality designed and provided compensation in cash and housing plot. However, the Municipality has done nothing or little in providing extra support like training and skill provision services to enable the victims could have financial utilization know how and engage in nonagricultural mode of life.

Among other urban related problems, the study area has become faced with increasing in population size resulted from rural-urban migration and existing of high housing demand, commercialization, social factors, inappropriate waste disposal, poor drainage system, waste accumulation in the open spaces, and loses its natural beauty are the adverse effect of urban expansion on physical environment of Sululta town.

Regarding Socio-cultural consequence of urban expansion on peri-urban community, is currently decreasing in social relationship, decline of cultural practices, and loss of traditional way of life as compared with the previous. And the level of community participation in the discussion of urban expansion related issues is very low. This immersed from lack of commitment of responsible body to implement rule and regulation and to sustain healthy urban expansion. Sustainable urban expansion needs the development of proper legislation that can serve as a ruling material in urban land management issues, better land use planning, participatory land management, political commitment and proper land administration system by the city municipality of Sululta.

5.2. Recommendations

The finding of this research study has shown clearly that there is poor and unplanned urban expansion system and much more commitment is needed to deal with inherent weaknesses that have been identified. Therefore, this study suggests the following recommendations to put forward for future success in the urban expansion related matters

1. Urban planning authorities and town planners should think about the future growth of the town and should understand the consequence of unbalanced physical urban growth.
2. The expansion program that displaced farmers from their land without creating alternative means of income, improved capacity to expand their livelihood strategies and without creating better economic opportunity in these areas need to be revised.
3. The Town's administration should refrain from engaging anti farmers ownership policies and practices which can destroy livelihoods or assets, reduce income and loss of social relation and cultural practices of the household through such actions as implementing horizontal expansion policy, low compensation rate, evicting farmers from their livelihood without considering their interest, future prospects, ignoring their capacity to re-establish their livelihood in urban life and devoid of agricultural extension service in the periphery.
4. The study had analyzed the current working system of the study area when it acts against the regions rule of law in expropriation, compensation and other urban development issues. For instance, local farmers are subjected to accidental expropriation despite the countries land tenure policy which granted farmers the right to know about the expropriation prior to its implementation. In this case, government officials must be aware of rules and regulations and conduct accordingly.
5. Good governance should be exercised to motivate environmental sensitivity through the involvement of different stakeholders in the decision making in order to create sound and effective protective policy on urban environment related issues.
6. The municipality should allocate adequate budget for from their annual revenue to provide infrastructural services that are badly required by the newly settled communities in order not to exacerbate the existing environmental situation that is currently prevailing in the urban expansion affected area of the town.

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Appendices

Questionnaire

Direction:

The respondents shall select the answer from the alternatives given by encircling it. If necessary, it is possible to give more than one answer (**Multiple answer may be possible**) for a single question. When respondents are required to answers in writing they should express it in a brief short and concise manner

1. Personal Information

1.1. Respondent Address (City/Town): -----, Kebele-----

1.2. Household head sex. 1) Male, 2) Female

1.3. Household Head's Age (in year): 1). 18-25, 2). 26-35, 3). 36-45, 4). 46-55, 5). >55.

1.4. Marital status: 1). Married, 2). Single, 3). Widowed, 4). Divorced,

1.5. What is head's highest level of education?

1). Never attended school, 2). Grade 1-4, 3). Grade 5-8, 4). Grade 9-12

5). Higher education (Diploma, Degree and above).

1.6. Family List (Size) 1). 1-4, 2). 5-8, 3). >8

1.7. Land Ownership Status and Land Holding Size of Households

1.7.1. How many hectares of land do you have before dispossession?

1). less than 1 Ha, 2). 1-2Ha, 3). 2.1-3Ha, 4). More than 3Ha

1.7.2. How did you acquire ownership of your land?

1). Purchase, 2). Inheritance, 3). Donation/ Gift

1.7.3. When your land did expropriated (year in EC)?

1). 2002, 2). 2003, 3). 2004, 4). 2005, 5). 2006, 6). 2007, 7). 2008

1.7.4. How many hectares do you lost during expansion?

Farm Land: 1). less than 1Ha, 2). 1-2Ha, 3). More than 2Ha

Grass lad: 1).less than 1Ha, 2). 1-2Ha, 3). More than 2Ha

Forest land: 1). less than 1Ha, 2). 1-2Ha, 3). More than 2Ha

Home: 1). less than 1Ha, 2). 1-2Ha, 3). More than 2Ha

1.8. Livelihood Activities and Occupation

1.8.1. What was your main source of income /livelihood activities before land dispossession? (Multiple answers may possible)

1). Farming on land, 2). Raising cattle, 3). Fodder production,
4). Forestry, 5). Others. Specify _____

1.8.2. What is the type of occupation you currently engage in? (Multiple answers may possible)

- 1). Farming on less land, 2). Trade, 3). Daily labor, 4). Harvesting less fodder,
5). Sell little milk and milk products, 6). Factory jobs, 7). Guarding, 8). Renting House

2. Economic Consequences of Peri-Urban Expansion

2.1. Comparison of Income Situation Before and After Land loss

2.1.1. What was the estimate average annual income you used to get before dispossession in ETB?

- 1). Less than 10,000, 2) 10,000-30,000, 3). 31,000-50,000, 4). 51,000-70,000,
5). 71,000-90,000, 6). 91,000-120,000, 7). 121,000-150,000, 8). More than 150,000

2.1.2. What is an estimate average annual income you are gaining these days in ETB? _

- Less than 10,000, 2) 10,000-30,000, 3). 31,000-50,000, 4). 51,000-70,000,
5). 71,000-90,000, 6). 91,000-120,000, 7). 121,000-150,000, 8). More than 150,000

2.1.3. Is your monthly/ annual income better than before land dispossession? 1). Yes, 2). No

2.1.4. If **No**, what is the reason? (Multiple answer possible)

- 1). No regular income, 2). No enough farm land, 3). No enough grass land
4). No enough livestock and product, 5). Others. Specify _____

2.1.5. & 2.1.6.What was the total asset possession of the household before and after expropriation?

No	Asset Possession	Ques. 2.1.5. Before		Ques.2.1.6. Now	
		Ha/Number	value in (Birr)	Number	Value in (Birr)
1	Oxen (in number)				
2	Cows (in number)				
3	Sheep (in number)				
4	Forest (Permanent Plants) in ETB estimation				
5	House (in room) and in ETB estimation				
6	Others specify and in ETB estimates)				

2.1.7. What are the economic consequences that you have encountered after urban expansion? (Multiple answers may possible)

- 1). Decline in income, 2). Population displacement, 3). High cost of living
4). Lack of basic services, 5). Others _____

3. Social and Cultural Consequences of Peri-Urban Expansion

3.1. What was the degree of your cultural practice and social relationship within your community before your land expropriation/ displacement? (Only one answer possible)

- 1). Very high, 2). High, 3). Moderate, 4). Low, 5). Very low

3.2. What is your cultural practice and social relationship now? (Only one answer possible)

- 1). Very high, 2). High, 3). Moderate, 4). Low, 4). Very low

3.3. How do you compare Urban Expansion induced Conflict with after your dispossession?

No.	Descriptions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree
1	Conflict related to resources competition			
2	Family disturbance			
3	Conflict with neighbors			
4	Reduction of Social Bond and Social Relations			
5	Seasonal Migration			

4. Environmental Consequences of Peri-Urban Expansion

4.1. In your opinion, what are the major causes of peri-urban expansion in your area? (Multiple answers may possible)

- 1). Existence of high housing demand, 2). Increasing size of population,
 3). Rural urban migration, 4). Increasing Informal Land Market (Illegal land grasping)
 5). Social factors, 6). Industrialization, 7). Commercialization

4.2. What are the major environmental problems that do exist in your area? (Multiple answers may possible)

- 1). Inappropriate Solid waste disposal, 2). Lack of efficient drainage system
 3). Poor urban sanitation, 4). Bad odor and aesthetic value Disturbance,
 5). Lack of feeder road, 6). Stagnation of Water on Wet land area

4.3. What are the underlying causes of the peri-urban environmental problems? (Multiple answers may possible)

- 1). Poor municipal service, 2). Lack of environmental awareness,
 3). Poor urban waste Management, 4). Others _____

4.4. What are the effects of urban expansion on the physical environment? (Multiple answers may possible)

- 1) Forest degradation,
- 2) loss of wet/grass land,
- 3) Water Pollution
- 4). Bad odor and aesthetic value Disturbance (increases solid waste disposal),
- 5) others__

4.5. What is the best solution to improve the environmental conditions in the newly settled areas? (Multiple answers may possible)

- 1). Legislation,
- 2). Environmental awareness,
- 3). Waste recycling
- 4). Political commitment,
- 5). Better land use planning,
- 6). Participatory land management

5. Peri-urban farming community view towards urban expansion

5.1. What do you think the existence expansion of sululta town?

- 1). Very fast,
- 2). Moderate,
- 3). Low,
- 4). I don't know

5.2. Do you generally support or oppose peri-urban expansions policy and process.

- 1). strongly support,
- 2). Support with conditions,
- 3). Strongly oppose

5.3. What conditions did you consider while supporting, if your response for question

No. "4.2"above is "Support with conditions"?

- 1). Participatory and willingness based,
- 2). Promissory and institutional based,
- 3). Both

5.4. What conditions did you consider while "strongly opposing", if your response for question number No, "4.2"above?

- 1). Expressing grievances and appeals through participation,
- 2). No participation at all,
- 3). Both

6. Farmers Perception on Displacement, Compensation and Decision making Process

6.1. What was your reaction when you were asked to leave your farmland? (Only one answer)

- 1). Agree without objection,
- 2). Objected but forced to leave
- 3). First objected but finally convinced to accept

6.2. Who were the main decision makers in determining the amount of benefit packages to the community? 1).Government body,

- 2). Local community,
- 3). Both,
- 4). I do not know

6.3. If your answer for question No. 6.1 is 'Government'/'Local community'/'both', why?

6.4. In your opinion, how do you accept the effect of urban-induced displacement on peri-urban livelihood?

Descriptions	S/agree	Agree	Disagree
6.4.1. Displacement from farm land benefits households			
6.4.2. Displacement is based on willing and choice of residents			
6.4.3. Farmers are participated in the decision process of displacement			
6.4.4. Displacement is decided by any governmental offices			
6.4.5. People are displaced without their interest			

6.5. In your opinion, how do you accept the given compensation resulting from land dispossession?

Descriptions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree
6.5.1. The compensation is not enough to feed family			
6.5.2. This compensation amount did not improve household life			
6.5.3. It is not comparable with what we lost			
6.5.4. Compensation is not benefiting farmers			
6.5.5. The compensation decision processes is not participatory			

7. Benefit of Expansion for the Farmers.

7.1. When you were asked to leave your farmland, what were the benefits promised to be allotted to you as compensation? (Multiple answers may possible)

- 1). Money compensation, 2). Housing plots, 3). Job opportunity,

7.2. Which of the benefit did you get at last?

- 1). Money compensation, 2). Housing plots, 3). Job opportunity (Multiple answers may possible)

7.3. If your respond is (1) for question no. '6.5', what is the maximum payment for a hectare /M² of land?

No	Types of Land	Land size in M ² /Ha	Amount of money pied in ETB
1	Farm land		
2	Grass land		
3	Forest land		
4	Residential area		

7.4. What was your reaction towards the kind and amount of compensation (benefits) you received? (Only one answer)

- 1). Satisfied, 2). Dissatisfied, 3). Indifferent, 4). Highly dissatisfied and discouraged

7.5. If not satisfied, did you apply your disappointment to the concerned institution on the amount of the benefit provided? 1). Yes, 2). No

7.6. If yes, what response did you get? (Only one answer)

- 1). Satisfactory, 2). Very satisfaction, 3). Unsatisfactory, 4). Disappointing
5). Others _____

7.7. Did you get any training how to use the compensation (benefit) provided to you while you move to new way of livelihood/urban life? 1). Yes, 2). No

7.8. To which of the urban services did you get access due to peri-urban expansion?

No.	Urban Services	Before expropriation		After expropriation	
		1= Yes	2= No	1= Yes	2= No
1	Road				
2	Electric				
3	Water supply				
4	School				
5	Telephone				
6	Clinic and other health institution				
7	Market				
8	Credit service				
9	Public Transport				

8. Coping Mechanisms

8.1. Were you engaged in any of productive (income means) activities just right after the dispossession of your land? 1). Yes, 1). No

8.2. If “Yes” is your choice for question no.’8.1” above, in which of the following activity did you engage? (Multiple answers may possible)

- 1). Farming on less land, 2). Investment, 3). Trade, 4).fodder production
5). .Guarding in different company, 6). Daily labor in the city, 7). Renting House

8.3. If your response for question number “7.1” is “No”, in which of these you engaged yourself?

- 1). Migration to far areas of urban, 2). Migration to far areas of rural, 3). Begging

8.4. Do you believe that you get jobs/ works easily these days than before?

- 1). Yes, 2). No

8.5. If “No” is your response for question no.’8.4’ above, what is the reason behind?

- 1). Lack of due follows up from concerned institution,
2). Lack of skill/ knowledge for job opportunity, 3). Others_____

8.6. What do you think are the major problems you and your family faced while coping up with the urban livelihood strategies? (Multiple answers may possible)

- 1). Lack of knowledge in finance utilization

- 2). Lack of due follows up from concerned institution
- 3). Lack of skill/ knowledge for job opportunity, 4). Discrimination by the new settlers
- 5). others, specify _____

8.7. What did you decide to do after land dispossession? (Only one answer)

- 1). Raised common business, 2). Followed each of their livelihood strategies
- 3). Migration to far areas of urban, 4). Migration to far areas of rural
- 5). Serving in some one's house, 6). Daily labor in the city