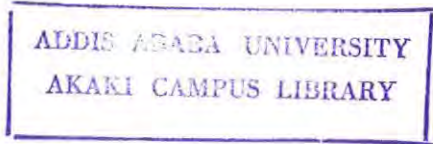


ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTER FOR POPULATION STUDIES



URBAN EXPANSION AND ITS DEMOGRAPHIC
AND SOCIOECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS IN
BISHOFTU TOWN:
THE CASE OF COMMUNITIES AT THE
PERIPHERY

By
Dejene Geleta

June, 2013
Addis Ababa

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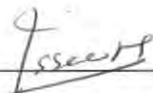
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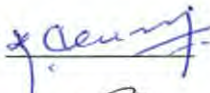
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Acronyms

ADLI	- Agricultural Development Lead Industrialization
BTA	- Bishoftu Administration
BTED	- Bishoftu Town Education Office
BTGACO	- Bishoftu Town Government Affair and Communication Office
BTHO	- Bishoftu Town Health Office
CBO	- Community Based Organization
CSA	- Central Statistic Agency
CSO	- Central Statistic Office
DHHs	- Displaced Household Heads
EMA	- Ethiopia Mapping Agency
FAO	- Food and Agricultural Organization
FBO	- Faith Based Organization
FBO	- Faith Based Organization
FDRE	- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FDRMWUD	- Federal Democratic Republic Millennium World Urban Development
FGDs	- Focus Group Discussions
HHs	- Household Heads

KA	- Kebele Administration
KG	- Kindergarten
KII1	-Ken Informant Interviewers from Ada'a district administration
KII2	-Ken Informant Interviewers from Ada'a district agricultural office
KII3	-Ken Informant Interviewers from Bishoftu town administration
KII4	-Ken Informant Interviewers from selected kebeles/community
KIIs	- Key Informant Interviewers
MoARD	- Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development
MSE	- Micro and Small Enterprise
NGOs	- Non Governmental Organizations
OCFP	- Ontario College of Family Physicians
OHPCC	- Office of Population and Housing Census Commission
OUPI	- Oromia Urban Planning Institute
SHHs	- Sample Household Heads
TVET	- Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UE	- Urban Expansion
UEP	- Urban Expansion Program
UN	- United Nations

Explanatory Notes in Local Words/Terms

Debo and Jigi: Type of voluntarily work program in which rural community come together assist each other.

Eddir: A community based insurance scheme in which a household contributes a predetermined amount of money to be insulated from cash shortfalls in the event of death.

Ekire: Type of cultural farming

Ekub: Type of community association in which peers organized and contribute money together and taking turn by turn as the form of Lottery system.

Irecha: One of Oromo cultural ceremony

Jarsuma: Community based problem solving ways through elders.

Kebele: The lowest administrative unit in rural or urban centre.

Mehaber: Small voluntary neighborhood association to solve different social issues

Obbo: Used as a term of address for a man, usually in place of his name/Mister

Adde: Used as a term of address for a woman, usually in place of her name/Missis

Afan Oromo: The local/Oromo community language

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to analyze the demographic and socioeconomic implications of urban expansion in peripheral areas of Bishoftu and generate better ways for the future displacements. The specific objectives of the study are to examining the impacts of urban expansion on fertility, mortality, morbidity, family size, migration, marriage and divorce; to identify the livelihood and unemployment effects; to assess the impacts of displacement on education, health, religion, ethnicity and social coherence; and to find out better ways of urban expansion rehabilitation designing scheme to reduce the impacts of urban expansion in the periphery.

A statistic descriptive study design was applied to accomplish this research work. And both non-probability and probability sampling methods were used. The sampling frame indicates displaced populations that are found in the study area. It employed household survey, participatory group discussions and key informants interviews through close-ended and open-ended questions.

The results of the study indicated that the implemented expansion program was not participatory and has marginalized the periphery community. The compensation package provided could not capacitate the land and assets dispossessed. Thus, urban expansion displacement increased fertility, outmigration, divorce, family size, unemployment as well as decreased social cohesion, family dissolutions and less income source. To overcome the situation, the programs should be undertaken with prior consent of the victims and facilitating vocational training to enhance the displaced community for sustainable life in the future.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Urban Expansion (UE) is the result of demographic pressure and uncontrolled horizontal urban development in most countries of the world especially the developing countries in which Ethiopia is a part. Urban expansion to the periphery is a result of urban development that increases land demand for investment, infrastructure and other urban demands like housing (Feyera, 2005).

In line with urban expansion, the highest population density concentration in periphery of towns and cities with demographic and socioeconomic problems are among the dominant causes. Peripheries are the locus of population growth around the world and the area is highly vulnerable to various risks due to lack of dependable formal institution and absence of governance that cause problems on legal authority (Adedayo, 2007).

Peripheries tend to experience dramatic changes over a given period. There is an influx of people from both rural and urban areas. The rapid urbanization process also accelerates the extension of the city into the rural areas, bringing ever-larger areas under the direct influence of the urban centers (FAO, 2007).

During the process of UE towards the properties of peripheral farmers and the poor causes loss of assets and creates further hardship to the peripheral community (Nebiyu, 2000). Problems that once associated with central cities traffic congestion, overcrowded schools, and the loss of recreational sites and open space have emerged even in

peripheries, motivating some dwellers to move to “exurbs” or the rural fringe (Martin, 2000)

The most significant problem associated with Urban expansion and peripheral displacement is not only the loss of shelter but also the loss of employment, land and land related income sources (Cernea, 1995). In many ways, UE is a spontaneous phenomenon that leads to displacement of rural farming communities (Tegegn, 1999).

In Ethiopia, urban economy is not well developed to absorb those displaced rural communities in general and unskilled farmers in particular. This indicates that the displacement has negative effects on the demographic and socioeconomic aspects of rural community that destroy the previous means of livelihood and introduce new way of life than the previous (Mejia, 1999).

In addition, the urban land lease policy is not friendly to rural households in general and the peripheral landholders in particular (Feleke, 2003). Besides, there is no applicable UE package for the absorption of peripheral farmers and the poor to adapt to new demographic and socioeconomic changes. Furthermore, rural suburb communities have little knowledge to cope up with the situation of urban living. This is specifically true for farming communities who lose their farmland upon which their livelihoods depend.

Similar to other developing countries of the world, Ethiopia has rapid rate of urbanization that demands large horizontal expansion. There is variation in the urban population ratio of the country. According to CSA (2007) and OUPI (2009), of the regions in Ethiopia Oromia region known with large urban population ratio 28.19% followed by Amhara

with ratio 17.67%, South Nation and Nationality People with ratio of 12.93% and Tigray with ratio of 7.05%. This fact indicates that of the regions of Ethiopia, Oromia region has relatively high level of urbanization.

In line with urbanization in Oromia, East Shewa administrative zone is taking the highest level, which accounted for 35.6% of the region's urbanization. From the towns of East Shewa zone, Adama stands first in terms of proportion (44.7%) followed by Bishoftu that accounts for about 18.02% of urban population in the zone. As implied, the existence of high urban expansion trends in Bishoftu is next to Adama (Ibid).

Concerning the past urban expansion, the area of the town was 3280 hectares in the year 1984, 4520 hectares in the year 2005, 9511 hectares in year 2008 and currently rose to 15273 hectares. As a result of urban expansion, investment, infrastructure development, and other urban issues have been reducing the farming and grazing lands of peripheral population of Bishoftu.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Urban expansion is the reason for the loss of arable land, demographic and socioeconomic changes in suburb areas (Shuaib, 1998). Addis Ababa has experienced a rapid rate of physical expansion with spontaneous growth, which resulted in the emergence and development of squatter settlements (Minwuyelet, 2005). In Ethiopian context, urban expansion is more significant in nearby towns of Addis Ababa due to their investment advantages. This phenomenon is also true for Bishoftu for its proximity to

Addis Ababa and interests of local and foreign investors. In addition to its location, the town is favored for its pleasant atmosphere condition and attractive dwelling.

The effect of urban expansion on the periphery is mostly reflected by displacement from farming to off-farm activities, family dissolution, loss of social participation like; *Idr, Ikub, Mehaber, Debo, Jigi, Jarsuma, etc*) and confront with distorted cultural values. However, in the study area nonfarm economic sectors are not developed to absorb the displaced farmers and their families.

Vulnerability of the urban fringe to different risks is conceptualized within the context of human-environment interaction and the ability of individuals and social groups residing in the zone (Adedayo, 2007). Though, Bishoftu town had undergone a horizontal urban expansion pattern due to proxy to Addis Ababa, investment potential, relatively better infrastructure and ample weather condition to dwelling.

As a result of the expansions to the periphery, one can imagine that many suburbs be exposed to demographic challenge and socioeconomic deprivations. This research tries to examine the demographic and socioeconomic implications of the urban expansion and offer some insights for communities in future displacement at the periphery of urban centers in general and Bishoftu town in particular. However, the study mainly focuses on the DHHs at periphery of Bishoftu in the period between 2005 and 2011 due to lack of finance and time as well as inadequate organized data.

1.3 Objectives

The main objective of the study is to analyze the demographic and socioeconomic implications of urban expansion in peripheral areas of Bishoftu and generate ideally better ways for the future displacement of suburb communities.

The specific objectives of the study include:

1. Examining the impacts of urban expansion on fertility, mortality, morbidity, family size, migration, marriage and divorce;
2. Identifying the livelihood situations and unemployment effects of urban expansion on the periphery population;
3. Assessing the impacts of displacement caused by urban expansion on education, health, religion, ethnicity and social cohesion of population at the periphery around Bishoftu; and
4. Finding out better way of designing urban expansion supporting package in the future to reduce the challenge of communities in the program at Bishoftu periphery.

1.4 Research Questions:

1. To what extent are changes in fertility, mortality, morbidity, family size, migration, marriage and divorce situations of population in the periphery of Bishoftu are affected because of urban expansion?
2. To what level is the livelihood and unemployment situation of the community affected as the result of urban expansion?

3. To what extent are education, health, religion, ethnicity and social groups influenced as the result of urban expansion?
4. What mechanisms should be designed in the future to reduce the impacts of UE on peripheral communities of Bishoftu?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of the study could be used by policymakers as an input to find out demographic and socioeconomic solutions to problems that resemble the case of the periphery of Bishoftu. It also helps for further research as background information on the relationship between urban development and expansion concerning demographic and socioeconomic implications.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of the study is limited to the peripheral population of Bishoftu. It is mainly limited to the displaced community as a result of urban expansion in Bishoftu. In the process of undertaking this research, the following limitations are faced:

Not all independent variables of urban expansion s are treated in this study because of financial and time constraints although key variables have been addressed. Secondly, it could have been more inclusive if environmental and cultural impacts had been included in treating the impacts of urban expansion.

1.7 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is organized into six chapters. The first chapter introduces the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions,

significance of the study, the scope and limitations of the study. In the second chapter, the previous works on urban expansion is treated in the review of related literature and conceptual framework also formulated.

The third chapter describes the study area and methodology. It views general background of the town and states the sample size, data sources, data collection procedure and data analysis. The fourth chapter focuses on findings on the existing urban expansion situation and suggests future solution of displaced population on the periphery of the study area. Finally, chapter fifth presents summary, conclusions and possible recommendations for proper intervention and policies to solve problems identified in the periphery of Bishoftu.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Literature

2.1.1 Theoretical Literature

In this contemporary world, one of the most challenging issues of developing countries is rapid change of urban expansion where 80% of the world population resides (Martin, 2000). Urban expansion is generative or parasitic because it would stimulate economic growth in the wider urban area or region through extraction from surrounding regions but it is now becoming largely generative (Paul, et. al, 2000).

In the case of generative and parasitic theories urban expansion process has different explanations. Generative urban expansion process in the case of developed world are explained as the central place theory, urban base theory and Keynesian theory while in less developed countries known as the modernization theory. While in the context of parasitic process an explanation of urban expansion is offered by the dependency theory in both developed and less developed countries (Lloyd-Evans, 1999).

According to the generative urban expansion central place theory, the term “central place” has articulated “urban centre”. Initially the theory is applied in both developed and less developed countries to account for the urban centers. It consisted of a series assertions and definitions, logical consequences which are a hierarchical ranking of urban centers and associated market areas and transportation networks (William, 1970). In addition, he promoted that the urban center theory as centralized services distribution for the spacing, size and functional patterns. This theory stood on the assumption that urban

settlements locate on a uniform plane that ignored changeability of topography. The theory also centralized service in systematic pattern. Hence, the main function of each town would be to supply goods and services to the countryside town and country being interdependent. On the fact that, the theory also notified that if an urban area loses some production of goods and services for exporting purpose, less non-basic employment will be needed and the population of urban residents will decline (Paul, et al. 2000). Another assumption of the theory also stated that economic, technological and social structure of a country will be stabilized. As a result, all these activities remain constant to the total population.

The Keynesian Model theory basically concerned with economic growth of an urban area that is articulated in monetary terms. It involves the review of the effect of circular flow of money upon total income and circular flow of money between supply and demand, producers and consumers, export earnings and import expenditures, investment, savings and public spending and taxation (Ibid). The theory also postulates that the increase in urban income might or might not be associated with a subsequent increase in urban population but it would probably have an effect, possibly substantial on the built urban environment.

The dependency theory mostly related to developing countries rather than to the developed world. This theory presumes that under insignificant urban areas development is parasitical. The theory assumes that urban areas exploit and hold back their neighbors or surroundings through displacement (William, 1970). In addition, the theory suggested that economic growth follows the principle of cumulative causation, whereby

As a final point, from the above mentioned four major theories of urban expansion, depending on the level of relevance and applicability, the researcher is planned to employ the dependency theory of urban expansion for this research. Urban expansion process is assumed to be applicable as stated in the dependency theory in the studied area. In which urban centers and rural areas in general and peripheral in particular enforce each other through displacement.

2.1.2 Empirical Literature

2.1.2.1 Introduction

Currently one of the most challenging issues of developing countries is rapid change of urban expansion to their periphery. The problem is how to cope up the situation of these urbanites (Martin, 2000). To accommodate such an alarming urban expansion is taken as an immediate remedy in developing countries like Ethiopia, which is losing potential agricultural land.

Expansion of urban to the periphery is derived has two sources namely urban development (land for investment and infrastructure developers) and urban population increase (land for other urban issues) (Feyera, 2005). A major challenge of peri-urban development in case of urban expansion is the loss of traditional livelihood (farming and livestock rearing) of the dwellers and leading them to serious competition for off-farm activities (Patrick et. al, 2012). In addition, urban expansion is one of the foremost threats leading to loss of agricultural land in developing nations in areas surrounding large urban centers (Atu et.al, 2012).

The current UE program in developing countries is the indicative of another process that needs 'considerable attention' (Shuaib, 1998). The challenges and the complexities of urban expansion dynamics on specific area have different demographic and socioeconomic implications on periphery population through displacement. This is a bare fact, which urban expansion activities have a profound effect up on the displaced peripheral population, and it is becoming the main agent of demographic and socioeconomic problems. Urban peripheral societies are the main victims of urban expansion because they are relocated for the development of infrastructure and other related services (Atu et.al, 2012). Many activities are expected to be carried out in urban expansion areas and these have positive and negative contributions to the peripheral population. In the case of developing nations like Ethiopia, the negative impacts take the largest share due to unclear policies and strategies (Daniel, 2001).

In addition to unclear policies and strategies, the town administration or municipalities in Ethiopia have no potential for directive of proper compensation to the landholders during urban expansion (Ibid, 2001). To enhance life mechanism of the displaced community, the town administrations have to take measures to incorporate the periphery population to solve their demographic and socioeconomic problems. The peripheral population of Bishoftu is selected for further research because the town has high expansion trends in both spatial and demographic growth. Regarding to the special trends the town has the coverage of 3280 hectares in 1984 and 4520 hectares in the year 2005. In 2010, it has grown to 9511 hectares. Currently it is about 15,273 hectares of geographic coverage (OUPI, 2009, Adem, 2010, BTA, 2013).

As per the population of Bishoftu in the year 1968, 1977, 1984, 1994 and 2007 were accounted about 21220, 27747, 55655, 73372 and 100,114 respectively (CSO, 1968 and 1977, OPHCC,1989, CSA, 1984, 1994 and 2007). As seen above the urban expansion takes place rapidly in the town. The special expansion of this town has taken place as a result of investment, infrastructure developers and other urban issues (BTA, 2012). This is cause shortage of farming land on population at the periphery. This urban expansion shows the periphery and permanent displacement farmers from their land.

2.1.2.2 Land Acquisition for Urban Expansion

The conversion of agricultural land into urban development (land for investment, infrastructure developer and other urban issues) is a phenomenon currently affecting developing countries. It does not threaten for overall agricultural productivity of a country, but it implies alteration and decline of local agricultural activities due to the loss of agricultural land (Atu et. al, 2012).

The major problems reported by urban administrations concerning land acquisition are the absence of legal framework for expropriation and compensation to previous holders and lack of financial capacity for holders who are not willing to vacate the land required for development (BTA, 2012). In addition, rural-urban conflicts exist due to lack of clear compensation regulation and strategy. The existing regulations are mostly urban oriented rather than to support the rural landholders. Moreover, the capacity of urban centers to mitigate problems of displacement is very low (Belachew, 2010). Besides lack of clear regulations for urban expropriation and compensation, Bishoftu municipality similar to other towns has no financial capacity to compensate for land acquired (BTA, 2012).

According to (BTA, 2012), unfavorable landscape as a result of nature or manmade reasons is another remarkable obstacle of land acquisition urban expansion. In addition to the above limitations, the legal aspects of urban rural boundaries, methods of land transfer from agricultural to urban use and the notion of public ownership of land are always that bring negative implications in both demographic and socioeconomic aspects to the displaced periphery agrarian communities (Atu et.al, 2012).

2.1.2.3 Urban Expansion and Its Demographic and Socioeconomic Implications

A) Cause of Urban Expansion

The processes of development and urbanization in the 20th century overlapped in the case of socioeconomic issues. Empirical regularity occurred as income growth. The structure of economy shifted from agricultural base to manufacturing and service sector. The expansion of both industry and services became causes for urban expansion, (Xiangzheng et. al, 2006). Urban expansion is characterized by urban decentralization. This is a contentious and widely debating topic among academicians, policymakers and the general public (Robert, 2005). From this theoretical framework developed and under developed countries share their own negative impacts on peripheral population. In addition, as the expectation of better social welfare, citizens in developing nations highly migrate from rural area to towns/cities that aggravating urban expansion.

One of the natures of urban expansion is changes of livelihood through land use changes. Land use changes are the result of variety of forces that drive several choices made by individuals and governments. This nature of urban expansion brings household formation

(marriages, divorces, families' dissolution and moving out) which strongly influence social and cultural trends as well as economic conditions (Ralph and William, 2001). In addition, employment opportunities affect how and when new families and individuals move into separate housing units due to nature of urban expansion. Thus, the rate of household formation and the demand for land for new housing units fluctuates with cyclical economic conditions as well as long term social and demographic trends, which aggravated urban expansion.

The way urban expansion managed is increasingly complex. It forces to speed and sheer scale of urban transformation of the developing world, which causes formidable challenges. The most fundamental problem is that there is no global standard for the classification of urban environments. Of course, virtually all countries distinguish between urban and rural population but the definition of what constitutes an urban area varies among countries and in some cases, it even varies over time within a single country. All the above stated natures of urban expansion are seen as pull force of urban expansion (Barney, 2001).

The urban peripheral development and most symbolic of urban expansion is changing land use trends into moderating. These moderating trends are likely to continue as population growth continues. The other effect is a change of household number, characteristics and economic constraints on demand for land is likely to be less for urban use in the future. As people move away from densely populated cities or towns, different social services built to accommodate former suburb areas. This is argued that new

developments displace most of peripheral communities from productive farmland (Samuel, 1999).

Urban expansion actually faces many positive and negative demographic and socioeconomic effects in developing countries as well as countries in transition by hampering a sustainable urban development. This situation worsens the limited enabling capacity of central government and the absence of a clear distinction of responsibilities between sector, policy and civil society. Besides to this, there is weak institutional and professional capacity to manage urban expansion, as a result of inadequate financial resources, especially at the local level (H. Magel and B. Wehrmann, 2000). Moreover, complex land regulations and lengthy procedures for instance, land legalization, hindering, fast and cost-effective solutions are boring for users.

Rapid development of urban centers in Africa is becoming a serious challenge for the coming decades with a wide range of foreseen social, economical and environmental implications. With the natural growth of the population, urban demography has been boosted by rural migration and this is activated by serious droughts and increasing rural poverty, (Cheikh et. al, 2008).

There are two kinds of urban growth. Both affect the amount and productivity of agricultural land and create other problems. The existing urban areas continue to expand into the countryside and housing development is occurring beyond the urban fringe. Development imposes direct costs on the displaced communities, as well as indirect costs in terms of the rural land sacrifice for it. Unplanned and less dense urban expansion

requires higher private and public capital and operation cost than more compact, denser planned urban expansion (Ralph and William, 2001). Continuous demand for low-density development for residents could be understood as a market failure. Consumers, businesses and communities also fail to anticipate the results of urban expansion because they often lack information on potential or approved development proposals for surrounding land. Benefits of conserving rural land are difficult to estimate and vary widely depending on circumstances.

The consequences of urban expansion evidences are controversial and not necessarily applicable to cities of developing countries because the growth and expansion of cities are associated with both positive and adverse outcomes that affect the welfare and wellbeing of their citizens. In most cases, it is difficult to speak of the “consequences” of different forms of urban expansion, because the cause and effect relationships between different phenomena are all too often hard to ascertain and widespread with blame for inappropriate and therefore unnecessarily cost (Shlomo et. al, 2005). In addition, developing countries highly claim that urban expansion reduces agricultural land encroaches on sensitive environment requires longer journey to work for displacement. It also leads to higher level of car dependency and higher level of air pollution. It also reduces social interaction and makes rural lifestyle less exciting, increases alienation, social fragmentation and both economic and racial segregation. However, some of the claims of the critics of urban expansion are not disputed, but it is argued that its adverse effects can be remedied without changing its basic character (Ibid).

B) Demographic Implications

Demography is not static in any country or area. It is the relative proportions of different age cohorts' change as birth and mortality rates are vary over the years (Marko, 2003). Some of urban expansion demographic stresses on periphery population in developing countries are family dissolution, out migration, loss of neighborhood and loss of social participations.

Among demographic variables age, sex, family size, marital status, divorce, fertility and mortality are seen as main issue on the displaced households (Dula, 2007). The household head age is one of the variables seen as the consequence of urban expansion at the displacement with regard to family size and income level. It shows 'inverted or U shape relationship', because at younger age as the result of early family formation, there is limited family size and as older age a household head becomes, family members mature and sustain their own livelihood independently. On the other hand, meddle aged household heads could have large family size who are not matured enough to sustain their own livelihood independently. Thus, in both younger and older household groups' urban expansion and displacement impact is insignificant and vis-à-vis middle age groups' household head (Ibid).

Sex is another demographic variable at the time of urban expansion that means female-headed households have large family size and mostly poor when compared with male-headed families, which imply that female-headed families are highly affected by urban expansion displacement than male-headed (Ibid).

Marital status and urban expansion displacement has 'inverse relationship'. Hence, as urban expansion occurred communities would choice live alone than married. This implies that urban expansion led to late marriage and sometimes-aggravated divorce. As there is no marriage and family formation, the existence of low fertility and constant mortality rates resulted (Ibid).

In general, rapid urban expansion and displacement in developing countries is accompanied by increased demographic implications, which tend to be concentrated in certain social groups and in particular locations. The displaced communities suffer more in various demographic situation includes marriage, divorce, migration, death, birth, morbidity (Masakazu, 2003).

C) Social Implications of Urban Expansion

In the coming decades, 'the world's rapid urban expansion will be one of the greatest challenges to ensure human welfare' (Charles and Nancy, 2004). In addition, there is social segregation of the peripheral population and neighboring farmers. Peripheral communities partly live in rural and partly in urban areas that result in disorder of social makeup. Some of them also migrate to other area due to urban expansion and this blocks social interactions (Adem, 2010). Sometimes social services may be concentrated in the centre of urban areas and the displaced households may relocate outside. This leads them to cover long commute or travel to schools, health institutions, working place, market and other basic social issues.

Education is a key for improvement. An illiterate household head is less sustainable than literate household head ((Dula, 2007). Educational background of household has enormous implications. The households with better educational background head easily capture the change occurred with urban expansion displacement rather than illiterate household (Ibid).

In addition, household with a better health accesses and care can have a sustainable development. In urban expansion process religion, ethnicity and educational background of household is seen as social implications. During the urban expansion, religion and ethnicity implications may not have more impacts; however, sometimes they indirectly affect the displaced community.

During urban expansion neighborhood has a priority, because neighboring creates social ties. In recent years, urban expansion in developing countries like Ethiopia results permanent displacement, family dislocation, loss of in social participation (*Edir, Ekub, Mahiber, Debo, Jigi, Jarsuma etc*) and kinship interruption (marriage, family and relatives). Before displacement, these issues link the suburb community together. At the same time household size might decline, divorce rates rose and the number of single parent families continued to grow, with overall increase in housing demand. In some cases, these trends became associated with ethnicity and religious tensions as well as anti-social behavior (Natasa, 2007).

Social stresses that come through urban expansion are not the single issues. It is integrity with demographic and economic implications at a time. Urban expansion brings

dissimilation of neighboring style that people lose of feel a 'sense of community' when they take away from each other. Before the expansion, societies were flourished interactively; emphasize centrality, continuity and easy access communication (OCFP, 2005). Through such activities in the communities at the periphery would develop social and political participation, as well as economic network. These interactions inspired trust and reciprocity among citizens, which leads to build common good and mutual obligation. In other words, less civic engagement leads to the loss of a sense of community.

Traditional communities have established forums for social and civic interaction while the term "civic participation" is a broad term. The concept generally refers to activities among the members of a community, whose ultimate goal is the enrichment of the community and its institutions (Daniel, 2001). Urban expansion harms high-risk groups like children, women, elders and disabilities. Displaced family children have no school, libraries, shops, or place of worship. Displacement is bad form of exercise for women; it carries a negative effect in a family's welfare, especially to women as to bear the major burden.

A suburb study found that women are more likely to suffer in family managing than men. Women experience a significant amount of stress in sprawling, poorly planned urban area that lack access to public transit and amenities. Predominantly, if they have full time job with extended family and household duties, such as taking children to school and bringing after school, looking after elderly dependents to the doctor and running errands (OCFP, 2005). In addition, two major issues (mobility and community attention) are not

considered during urban expansion for elders and disables. During the expansion elders and disable people exposed to long distance of worship and cultural facilities.

D) Economical Implications of Urban Expansion

Urban expansion has positive and negative economic implications. These two implications are not seen independently in any development process, especially in less developing nations. However, sustainable development is brought by balanced urban system that offers opportunities for increased market integration by facilitating exchange and division of labor and allowing diversification in the non-agricultural sector (FDRMWUD, 2007). Furthermore, towns offer opportunities to deliver services more cheaply and can act as centre of growth thereby playing an important role in poverty reduction. Households with high dependency ratio have low improvement of livelihood during displacement. Thus, increased unemployment is decreasing sustainable life mechanism (Dula, 2007).

The opportunities could be promising or challenges to sustainability more daunting than in the rapidly urbanizing regions of the world. These transforming cities represent the engines of growth for the developing world and regions will continue to be the centers of innovation, culture, and the arts. On the other hand, cities are the place of increasing poverty, pollution, disease, political instability, and social inequality (Charles and Nancy, 2004).

Urban expansion mostly affects the displaced households in different based on heterogeneous in its socioeconomic composition. However, the urban fringe constitutes

the habitat of a diversity of populations, including lower, middle and higher income groups. The low income groups households, who are particularly vulnerable to negative externalities of both rural and urban systems. These include; risks to health, life and physical hazards related to the occupation of unsuitable sites, lack of access to clean water and basic sanitation and poor housing conditions. Urban expansion changes interrupt upon the livelihood strategies of displaced communities by decreasing or increasing their access to different types of capital (Adedayo, 2007).

Urban expansion limits the ability and capacity of the displaced households in differently to possess asset or capital to diversify livelihood strategies. Livelihood diversification of rural people is dependent on natural capital mainly land and its resources. Some potential can be easily familiarized with the situation, while who had no capacity be destroyed. As urban extends to the periphery and encroaches the rural farmland, livelihood is missed up (Feyera, 2005).

Household income and work engaged in households have meaningful implications during urban expansion displacement. Family with better work status and source of income would easily overcome the displacement impacts than the family head have no work and income (David, 2011). In addition, an effect of intermediate variables will be far-reaching as the economic dependence on the previous farm and grazing land reduced or totally lost. Such loss of farm and grazing land due to urban expansion creates further economic pressure on the periphery population.

Age structure of a population can have large effect on economic growth, especially when it shifts because of baby booms, busts, and their echo effects. During urban expansion, this phenomenon happens in the developing nations (Ibid). In case of developing countries, not the only age structure, but also the sex ratio has effect on economic development for an area where urban expansion takes places.

Younger (less than 35 age) and aged (more than 55 age) household heads have limited access of livelihood asset when compared with middle age (36-54 age groups) household heads (Dula, 2007). According to his discussion, female-headed families have less access of asset when compared with male-headed families. Moreover, large family size decreases the probability of achieving sustainable livelihood.

2.1.3 Urban Expansion Strategies and Policies Framework

Mostly, urban areas are focal points of economic growth, innovation and paid employment. On average, urban residents have better access to education and health care as well as basic services such as clean water, sanitation and transportation than rural population. To sustain all these economic and social activities, countries adopted various urban strategies (UN, 2011). However, the speed and scale of urban expansion in developing regions challenge the capacity of governments to plan adequately and meet the needs of the growing number of urban dwellers. As urban expansion takes place, means of managing them become more complex and their suburb population becomes more diverse (Ibid). Developing countries will need to adjust this process much faster than developed countries because developed nations did in the past and exercise some adjustment strategies based on policies.

Hence, after Ethiopia adopted the free market policies, it started to exercise the famous and holistic strategy known as Agricultural Development Lead Industrialization. In addition the strategy could be incorporated urban/non-farming strategies include all income generating activities for urban inhabitants (Feyera, 2005). However, the policy did not incorporated way of planned urban expansion. On the fact that, expansions of urban does not have similarity enter towns of the country. As a result, the community at the peripheries destabilizes through urban expansion.

Urban policy development in Europe, sought between 1950-1970 to empower in planned urban expansion schemes, either to absorb the overspill from post reconstruction or slum clearance programs in the inner city or to accommodate population follows from rural to urban as immigrations (Natasa, 2007). Land policy issues are not similar all over the world's countries. In many countries land ownership is not as such treated as a constitutional issue, but in Ethiopia, because of its 'socioeconomic importance', land ownership goes beyond being a mere policy matter (Daniel, 2012).

According to Daniel (2012), the Ethiopian land policy has different weakness, especially on urban land tenure. However, urban expansion in nature requires policy decisions to shape the rate of growth and integration between rural and urban areas, as well as a framework for how a town addresses the needs of a rapidly urban expanding and somewhat peripheral displaced agricultural communities. Some countries urbanized at different rates for various reasons, like market force and unclear urban policies, which help or hinder insight to future policy challenges and opportunities.

Observed positive policies in many urbanized countries, whereas countries with the majority of population living in rural areas like, Ethiopia may need a policy that facilitates and increase in economic density and aim to create networks of small towns and urban centers that increase demand for rural goods and labor (Emily and Mekamu, 2009). Ethiopia focused primarily on agriculture (ADLI), but there is a continuous growth of UE, which requires a better understanding of policy for the well being of the dynamic geographic and economic transformations occurring throughout the country.

A major issue in contemporary development policy concerns compensation paid to those whose traditional livelihoods are uprooted through urban expansion. The compensation process could recognize various issues including equity, efficiency and stability because the absence of welfare state those who are not engaged in the urban job became render and unemployed. Inadequate compensation of such groups makes economical, political and social tensions of the programs (Maitreesh and Dilipz, 2012). In addition, inadequate compensation would create incentives for excessively rapid industrialization; however, the anticipation of such exchanges in the future breeds insecurity of tenure among those currently engaged in agriculture, with implications for their incentives to undertake investments.

The compensations paid to those displaced from their land as a result of urban expansion were criticized for being inadequate because the process of determining and implementing of this compensation was described as arbitrary and lacking transparency (Ibid). In Ethiopia, in the case of Addis Ababa, when the government uproots people through urban expansion it destroys valuable farmland and decreases the amount of land

available for cultivation. Displaced communities were moved from their areas and left with very little compensation with no other way to rely on in a city and with very few employment opportunities. The government expects them to use the compensated money for investments in new livelihoods and homes, but this does not often happen. This process of rapid urban expansion leads to the increase of unemployed and homeless population (Mara, 2009).

Generally, inadequate compensation and displacement complicates the livelihood of suburb communities. In addition to this, inadequate compensation for displaced society creates critical economic crises that limit suburb population to transform their activities to non-farming. A change of land use due to high land demand of the suburb areas is also caused by investors need for the area (Ibid).

As seen in experience, no amount of finance, technology or expertise can secure sustainable urban expansion unless the governance is participatory, democratic and pluralistic. Many developing countries have extensive regulations on urban expansion. However, most of them did not apply it effectively because of lack of proper institutions, legal systems, political willingness and competent governance. During urban expansion, there should be transparency and accountability of the policy formulation and decision-making processes for the proper success (Masakazu, 2003).

Participation of all stakeholders who are benefiting from relevant decisions and actions should be ensured at all levels of urban expansion policies in combination with greater access to relevant information and enhancement of public awareness of expansion issues.

Essentially, it involves the policies through promoting participatory processes and securing greater and effective empowerment of local government, including greater autonomy in finance and legislation and reform of unresponsive organizations and bureaucratic structures (Ibid).

2.1.4 Conceptual Definitions of some Terminologies

Urban expansion is the extension of the attentiveness of people or urban settlement to the surrounding area whose functions are non-agricultural (Feyera, 2005).

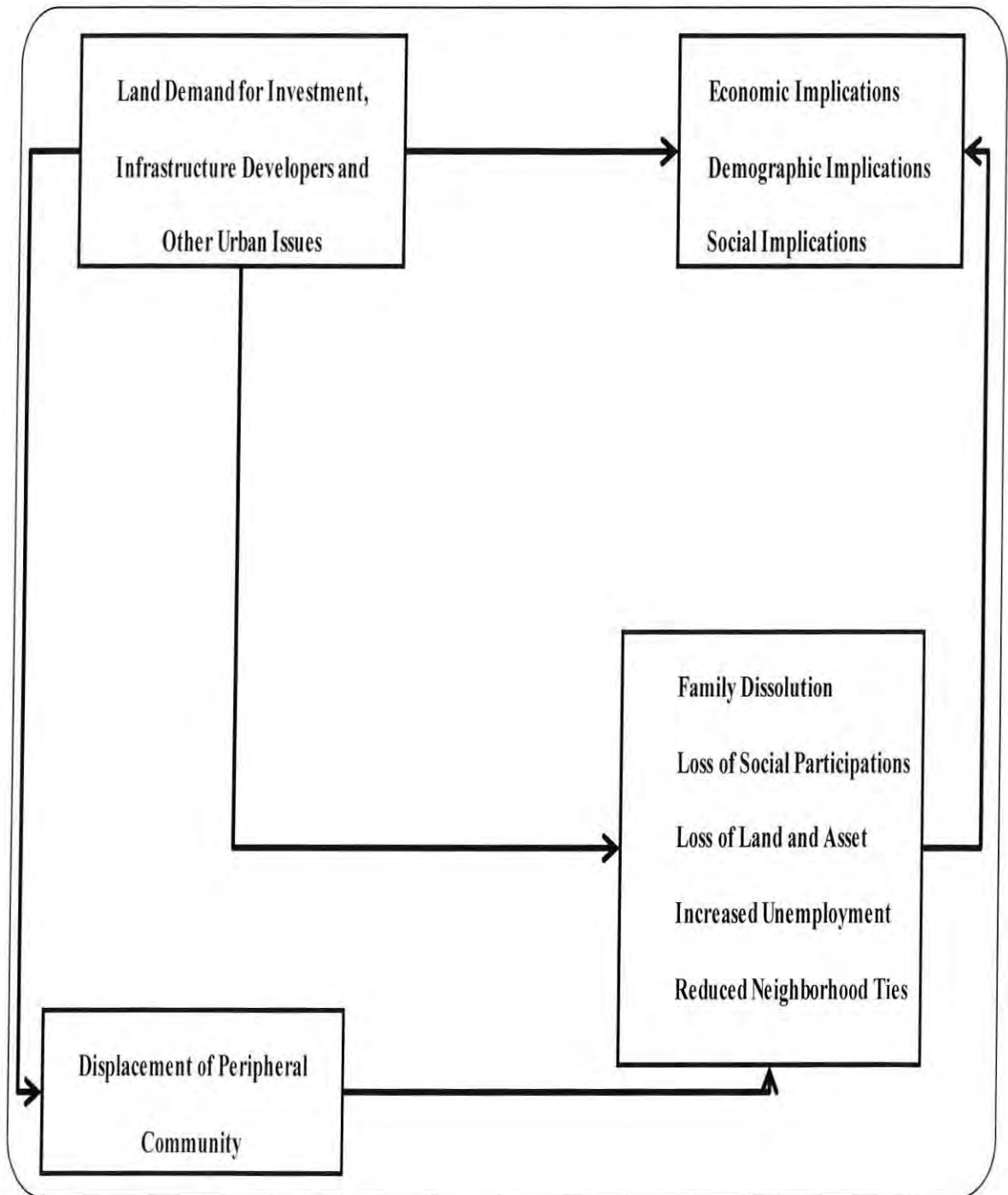
Urban Periphery is an open countryside including peri-urban areas largely occupied by agricultural communities in rural settlement pattern to which urban settlement expands. In this study can be defined as the periphery which is administered by the *KIII* and rural *kebeles* which urban settlements are immediately extending to urban area and changing the mode of life of the community from agriculture to non-agriculture.

Displacement: the concept has been various definitions as sighted by Feyera, (2005) from Hampton (1998) displacement is defined as ‘persons or groups of persons who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of natural or human made disasters.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework of this research shows urban expansion and its demographic and socioeconomic implications on population at the periphery of Bishoftu. The framework demonstrates the causal links between various kinds of variables. These variables are further described and/or operationalized in the section that follows.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework Showing the Demographic and Socioeconomic Implications



Source: Developed by Researcher, 2013

2.2.1 Definition of Variables

2.2.1.1 Dependent Variables

In this research, each demographic and socioeconomic change was seen as the result of the dependent variables. Demographic implications are changes that occur as a result of urban expansion reflected through age, sex, family size, marital status, migration, fertility, morbidity and mortality. Social implications refer to changes that happen due to urban expansion that reflected through religion, ethnicity, divorce, social participation, education etc. Economic implications refer to changes that take place as a result of urban expansion reflected through income level and work status.

2.2.1.2 Independent Variables

Are variables that directly affect the displaced communities through acquired agricultural land into urban land are considered as independent variables (land demand for investment, infrastructure developers and other urban issues).

2.2.1.3 Intermediate Variables

These variables link independent and dependent variables. The research expresses displacement as intermediate variable because it brings family dissolution, lose of social participation; changes of land use, land tenure insecurity, lose of assets, urban job competition and reduction of neighborhood ties.

CHAPTER THREE

3. OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview of the Study Area

3.1.1 Historical Background

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century is a period in which Ethiopia entered an important new phase of urban development due to the establishment of military forts and the introduction of motor vehicles (Akalou, 1973). In addition, the construction of Ehtio-Djibouti railway took place the formulation of a number of towns along the line. Among them Bishoftu is the one that established in 1917 along with the railway and was served as the railway post. The development of Bishoftu continued as railway station and military forts construction until it got the municipality entity in 1943 (BTA, 2011; OUPI, 2009). Railway station was the case of the town's foundation. The name Bishoftu is derived from the watery feature of the area. It was also known with the name *Debre Zeit*, which was named in 1955 by Emperor *Haile Sellasie* and the name served until 1994. Then after, it started to be called with its previous name Bishoftu.

Following the administrative restructuring, Bishoftu was put under *Shewa* governorate as a center of *Ada'a* district and extend its municipality services. The new towns reform of 2003, known as local government administration was practiced all over the country's large towns like Bishoftu. Bishoftu is the fourth largest urban center in Oromia Region in terms of population size, next to Adama, Jimma and Shashemene (Adem, 2010).

3.1.2 Location of the Area

Bishoftu town is found in East *Shewa* Zone, Oromia Regional State. It is located at eastern part of Addis Abeba at a distance of 47 km. The town is situated between Dukem and Mojo towns. Geographically the town is mostly bounded by rural peasant association know as *Kaliti* KA in the east, *Gerbich* KA in the south, *Gende Gorba* KA in the north, *Kajimana Dibayu* kA in southwest, *Kurkurana Denbi* KA and Dukem town in the west. Mathematically, Bishoftu town is located between 8^o44'40''N latitude and 38^o59'9''E longitude. Bishoftu is one of the largest towns in the region with total surface area of 15,273 hectare. Currently the town has nine KAs.

The altitude of Bishoftu ranges between 1748m and 2193m above sea level. The average elevation of the twon is about 1971m above sea level. The mean annual temperature of Bishoftu varies between 15^oc-20^oc. The mean annual average temperature of the town is about 17.5^oc. The distribution of annual rainfall of Bishoftu ranges between 1089mm and 612mm with the mean annual average of 860mm over ten consecutive years (1998-2007), (OUPI, 2009).

3.1.3 Socio-Economic Condition

3.1.3.1 Population

According to the result of CSA survey report, the population of Bishoftu in 1968 and 1977 were about 21,220 and 27,747 respectively. Moreover, as to population and housing censuses under taken in May 1984 and October 1994 the urban population has grown to 55,655 and 73,372 respectively. The gender proportion reveals the female

population that outnumbered the male population during the survey, population, and housing census undertaken (OUPI, 2009).

The current population density of Bishoftu is about 2,497 persons per km² while the annual growth rate is about 2.5%. Out of the total population of 52% is male and 48% is female. There are 27,552 households with 3.6 and 1.03 family sizes on average and household head per house respectively (CSA, 2007).

Ethnicity: Bishoftu is the home for different ethnic groups. Accordingly, Oromo, Amhara, Somalia, Tigray and Sidama are some of the major known ethnic groups who live in the town. The proportion of Oromo population shares the highest percentage 44.52% followed Amhara 38.76% and Tigray 2.95%. The proportion of Sidama and Somalia cover about 0.09% and 0.20% and others cover 13.48% respectively (CSA, 2007).

Religions Composition: Religion composition of the town, the Orthodox followers are about 80% of the total residents and the protestant share 14%. The remaining four religions (Muslim, Catholic, Traditional and others) followers shared the remaining 6% compared with total religions followers (Ibid).

Migration: As cited in chapter two of this research, migration is the main factor of urban population growth either in developed or developing regions. Bishoftu accounted 49,209 total migrants in the last ten years. It implies that 4.9% annual growth rate (Ibid).

3.1.4 Social Services

3.1.4.1 Education

Governmental, Private, Public and NGOs establish educational institutes in the town. Currently there are 19 Governmental, 77 private, 11 NGOs, and three public schools found in the town. The distributions of educational institutions vary from cycle to cycle. There are 49 primaries, nine high schools, five TVET and one preparatory school. In addition, there are 46 KGs. Moreover, there are three governmental and two private tertiary educations.

Enrollment registered in the year 2012 was Primary 26,119, high school 8,674 and preparatory 2,774. Similarly KG 5,108, TVET 3,650. Moreover, there are about 1,271 teachers in the town. The number distributed 677 to primary, 214 to secondary , 60 to preparatory and 122 to TVET in the year, (BTEO, 2012).

3.1.4.2 Health Services

Similar to education, 41 health institutions also owned by government, NGOs and private sector. Out of which the government own 19.5%, the private sectors 78% and the NGOs 2.4%. Regarding to spatial distribution, clinic and Drug Vendor are widely distributed in the town (BTHF, 2012).

3.1.4.3 Housing

According to CSA, (2007), there are 26,804 house units in Bishoftu. Out of which the government shares 13%, public 1.5% and individuals about 84.5%. The house units have about 60,570 rooms, which on average has 2.3 rooms per house.

3.1.4.4 Security

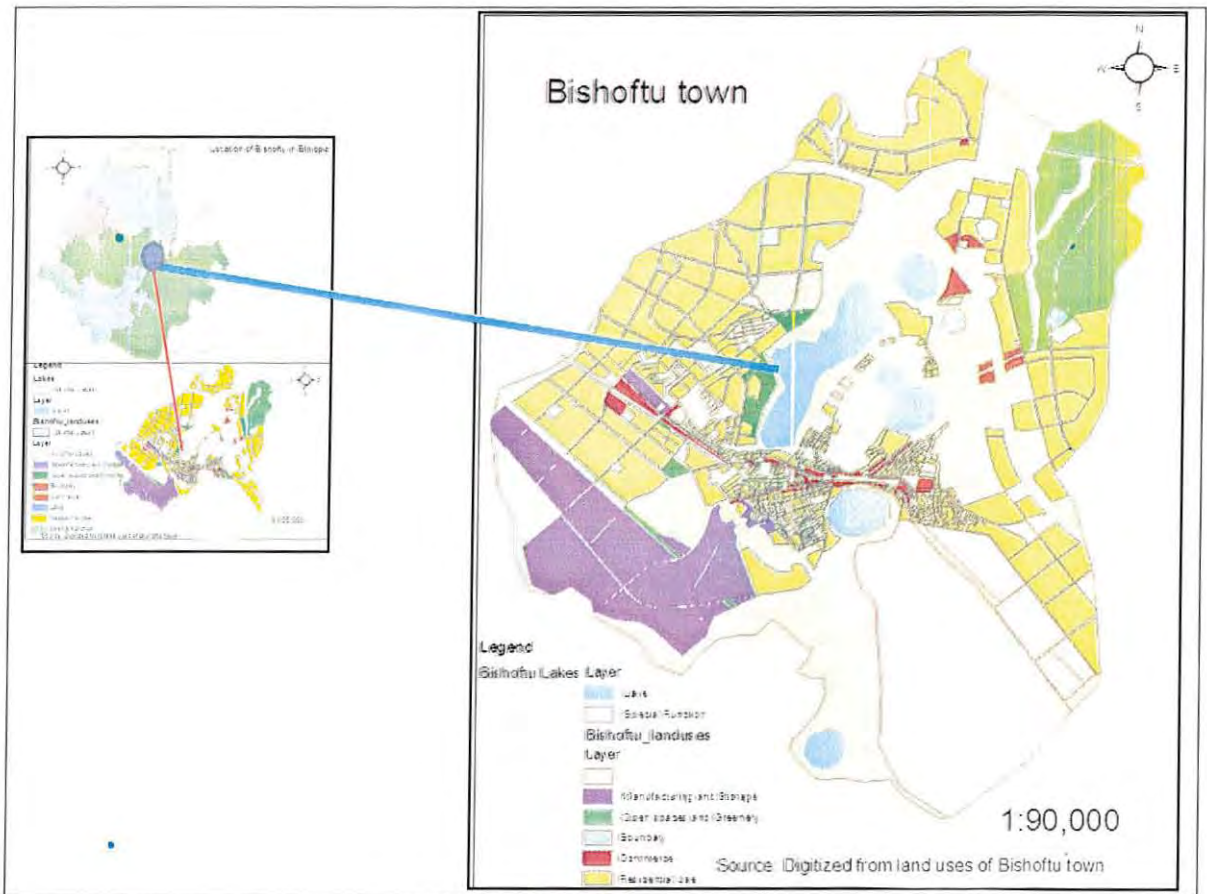
Normally human beings need security to participate in any socioeconomic activities. In this regard, the establishments of Air forces and military camps have contributed a lot for the safety and security of the town. In order to sustain the existing safety the town has strong connection with the Ethiopian Air Force, and military communities. Currently the town administration has adopted community policing system from the military institutions and practicing it in town.

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3.1.4.5 Tourism and Recreation Areas

The existences of natural and manmade features in the town made the town more attractive. Moreover, the location and distance from Addis Ababa, accessibility and attractive climate contributed a lot for the town's attraction. Thus, the town is endowed with natural tourist resources like crater lakes, cultural site and attractive landscapes. The attractive crater lakes are *Hora-Arsedi*, *Babogaya*, Bishoftu, *Hora-Kilole*, Green Lake, *Cheleleka*, and *Kuriftu*. The believers of 'Irrecha' ceremony celebrate on Lake *Hora-Arsedi* each year. This situation made the town a 'primary tourist destination site' in the region.

Figure 3.1: Location Map of the Crater Lakes



Regarding recreation areas, there are many internationally standardized and well furnished hotels and lodges along lakeshores (OUPI, 2009).

3.1.4.6 Infrastructures

Infrastructure development plays unpaid contribution to holistic development of an area. In the town infrastructure like road, drainage/sewage system, electric power water supply and telecommunication are well developed.

3.1.4.7 Investment Activities

Because of its nearness to the capital city, Bishoftu is one of the few towns in Oromia region with relatively better investment activities. Among these: manufacturing, agro-industries, trade, hotel, tourism, and social services were recorded as the major activities with 385 approved investment projects of which 137 of them have started their actual duties with a capital outlay of about 3.7 billion Birr and have granted 2,984,109.27m² of land from the town administration under lease arrangement. Along with this, the projects have created job opportunity for about 10,868 compatriots (BTGACO, 2012).

3.1.4.8 Unemployment Rate

Unemployment is one of the main problems of Bishoftu. The total unemployed rate of the town is estimated to 18.39% (8611 persons), it is slightly above the rate for Oromia Regional State Urban Area Unemployment Rate of 13.89% (OUPI, 2009).

3.1.4.9 Micro and Small Enterprise

In general, there are about 1674 MSE groups in five economic activity sectors with 13,108 total employments (of which female accounted 6,990). This intensifies the role of MSEs in the local economic development. The MSE development agency in collaboration with other institutions/stockholders should give due attention to the development of cluster and creation of inter sector linkage, facilitation of credit and provision of business development service and inclusion of the informal sector in the packages.

3.2 Research Methodology

3.2.1 Research Design and Sampling Procedure

3.2.1.1 Research Design

A statistic descriptive research design was applied to accomplish this research work at a given time and cost through both non-probability and probability sampling methods. The sampling frame was displaced populations at the periphery of Bishoftu. In order to undertake the study, Bishoftu was selected purposively, which has high urban expansion trends in the case of proximity to Addis Ababa, investment potential, availability of infrastructure and favorable weather condition to dwelling.

Table 3.1: Quantity of Primary Data Source Designed by Types

No	Types of Primary Data Design	Sources	Quantity
1	Total <i>kebeles</i> in the study area	BTA	5
2	Selected <i>kebeles</i>	BTA	3
3	Total population	Selected <i>kebeles</i>	903
4	Sample size	Computed from total population	460
5	Total FGDs	From selected <i>kebeles</i>	18
5.1	High economic class FGD	From selected <i>kebeles</i>	5
5.2	Middle economic class FGD	From selected <i>kebeles</i>	6
5.3	Low economic class FGD	From selected <i>kebeles</i>	7
6	Total KIIs		11
6.1	KII1	<i>Ada'a</i> district administration	1
6.2	KII2	<i>Ada'a</i> district agricultural office	2
6.3	KII3	Bishoftu town administration	3
6.4	KII4	Chairmen	3
		Community	From selected <i>kebeles</i> 3

3.2.1.2 Sampling Procedure

The study area has five *kebeles*; out of the five *kebeles* the research enclosed three of them purposively. The remaining two *kebeles* were not seriously affected by urban expansion as discussed with the town officials and noticed during personal observation.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were selected purposively from the sampled *kebeles* based on their economic classes. Besides purposive sampling method, the research employed differentiation approach to identify the economic class categories of FGDs through discussions made with selected *kebele* chairmen, elders, neighbors and agricultural development agents in the study area. From the information obtained, local wealth /socio-economic differentiation of the FGDs member were classified as high, middle, and low economic class based on their landholding, productivity, livestock, pet trade and other means of income generating bases.

The key informant interviewees (KIIs) were selected purposively from sample *kebeles*, from *Ada'a* district administration, from *Ada'a* district agricultural office and BTA through purposive sampling method.

Finally, sample survey respondents were selected randomly from the total displaced households through systematic sampling technique. Then, the respondents were stratified in the year of displacement (2005-2011). The period was limited because of time and finance deficiency. Sampling frame was prepared for all strata-using lists of displaced households.

The lists of household heads taken from the *kebele* administrative offices were used for the selection of ultimate sampling units (households). The sample distributions among the kebeles were done using probability proportion to population size. The sample respondents were all displaced households residing at the periphery of Bishoftu before and after displacement. Accordingly, they were affected by UE; however, they were still residing around. The total population did not include those who were departed from the area after displacement.

Table 3:2 Distributions of the SHHs by Years of Displacement, Kebele and Sex (2012)

Year	Total Households									SHHs										
	Kurkurana			Genede			Kajimana			Total Population	Kurkurana			Genede			Kajimana			Total Sample
	Denbi			Gorba			Dibayu				Denbi			Gorba			Dibayu			
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
2005	85	34	119	91	22	113	6	2	8	240	43	17	61	46	11	58	3	1	4	123
2006	143	46	189	41	11	52	19	2	21	262	73	23	96	21	6	26	10	1	11	133
2007	33	11	44	1	1	2	56	18	74	120	17	6	22	1	1	1	29	9	38	61
2008	28	14	42	41	4	45	0	0	0	87	14	7	21	2	2	4	0	0	0	25
2009	52	32	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	26	16	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
2010	8	5	13	10	4	14	27	7	34	61	4	3	7	5	2	7	14	4	17	31
2011	15	7	22	8	3	11	14	2	16	49	8	4	11	4	2	6	7	1	8	25
Total	364	149	513	192	45	237	122	31	153	903	185	76	261	98	23	121	62	16	78	460

Source: From the Offices of Sampled Kebeles, (2011)

**Obtained from BTA and Checked by the Sample Kebeles*

***Determined based on the above sample size determination procedure*

3.2.1.3 Sample Size

The sample size was calculated using the following formula of sample size determination (Kothari, 1990).

$$n = \frac{(z a_2 pq)}{e^2}$$

Where: n = the desired sample size;

z = the standard normal deviate set at 1.96 which corresponds to the 95% confidence level;

P = the proportion of behavior under study set at 50% (0.5);

q = (1 - p);

e² = acceptable error 5% (0.05) and +5% contingency.

The above formula given this result

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{(z a_2) pq}{e^2} + 5\% \text{ contingency} \\ &= \frac{(1.96)^2 * 0.5(1-0.5)}{(0.05)^2} + 5\% \text{ contingency} \\ &= \frac{(3.8416) * 0.5(0.5)}{0.0025} \\ &= \frac{(3.8416) * 0.25}{0.0025} \\ &= \frac{0.9604}{0.0025} \\ &= 384 + 5\% \text{ contingency} \\ &= 384 + (383 * 0.05) \\ &= 384 + 19 \\ n &= 403 \end{aligned}$$



The study used multi stage sampling techniques. As a result, the calculated sample size should be adjusted by design effect error factor; which was the ratio of actual variance under the assumption of simple random sampling, usually ranges between 1 to 1.5 when slight differences seen between clusters (MoARD, 2008). For this study the effect taken was 1.2 due to time and resource deficiency and resulted $403 \times 1.2 = 484$. Among 484 respondents, the survey instrument was directed effectively to 460 households, with non-response rate 5%. The remaining 24 households were either unwilling to give information at all or absent during the data collection.

3.2.1.4. Sources and Tools of Data collection

The study employed both primary and secondary data sources. It also used both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods to answer the research questions.

I. Sources of Primary Data

Primary data was collected through focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviewees (KIIs), household survey and direct field observation.

A. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Focus group discussions are means to generate information on group dynamics and allow a small group of respondents to focus on the key issues of the research topic (Mwanje, 2001). FGDs were held to generate qualitative data so as to supplement the data collected quantitatively. The discussion was held based on the interest of the participants and on the appropriate time the participants.

Furthermore, based on the prepared checklists the group included both male and female headed household heads in the selected *kebeles*. A total of three FGDs were conducted and discussion was made with the participant selected from different economic class. The number of each FGD participants was ranging from five to seven and the general direction pursued in the discussion was left for the researcher to trigger issues for discussion and promote active group participation.

B. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Key informant interviews were held during primary data collection. This was because to collect information from different angles especially data like intervention process, challenges of administrative issues and constraints of the programmers. The selected key informants were local/*kebeles* chairmen, famous community members, rural development experts and town planners.

C. Household Survey

Household survey was the main tool used to gather the necessary data from the targeted respondents. To undertake this survey, an interview was held based on the structured questionnaire designed for the study. Initially, the questionnaires were developed in English, and then it was translated into *Afan Oromo*. However, prior to the survey a pre-test survey was undertaken and accordingly possible revisions were made on the questionnaire to be understood. The survey was conducted by eight selected agricultural development agents and one supervisor of the respective *kebeles*.

D. Direct Field Observation

Observation can be used as a supplementary technique to collect data and crosscheck the collected data by other means (Robson, 1995). Similarly, it gives an opportunity to observe realities directly in the research area. Therefore, in this study direct field observation was held by the researcher to observe the socio-economic and demographic as well as livelihood conditions of the displacement in the area under study.

II. Secondary Data Sources

In this study, secondary data were obtained from published and unpublished materials that are reviews books, research reports, statistics, abstract, policies and rules, socioeconomic profile, administration document and other records. In addition to these, review of documents in the town was so vital in accessing data that would able to show changes occurred in the study area.

3.2.1.5 Data Quality Assurance

Different measures were taken to assure the quality of data and to reduce sampling error. Data collection instrument were pre-tested before the main survey and necessary corrections were made on data collection instrument based on the result of pilot-test. Sampling frame completeness and up-to-datedness was checked before sampling. Since systematic sampling method was used as sampling technique, it represented the population characteristics. The response of the interviewee was recorded using tape recorder. The study relies on the multiple sources of information, from the displaced households, experts, famous individuals and sampled *kebeles* chairpersons. Information from each source was crosschecked and triangulated. Post-tested and sampled questionnaires were checked for reliability before data analysis was carried out.

3.2.1.6 Ethical Consideration

The researcher bases ethical issues at all levels and give due attention in every step of the research process. Ethical consideration was applied from the beginning of the research design up to the result investigations. The supporting letter, which was written by the College of Development Studies, Center for Population Studies of Addis Ababa University was given for data collectors. Then the purpose was briefed for respondents to avoid biasness. They were told that the information they give is kept confidential and used only for the research objective.

3.2.1.7 Methods of Data Analysis

To obtain the reasonable research outcome descriptive statistics research technique was used by answering the research questions that were set in chapter one. It employed frequency and percentage methods to explain some important variables, which were raised in chapter two of the conceptual framework section. Those variables were analyzed using qualitative and quantitative methods by triangulating with each of the data obtained.

Therefore, qualitative data was analyzed through explanatory technique whereas quantitative data was analyzed using computer software Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Before data were entered to computer, responses of all respondents were prepared for entry manually.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with overview of data presentation, analysis and interpretation. It contains two parts. The first part discusses the consequences of UE at the periphery in relation to policy issues, compensation and benefit mechanisms. The second part argues with the future prospects of UEPs in the study area.

Part I: Urban Expansion and Its Consequences

4.1 Urban Expansion to the Peripheral Population of Bishoftu

In this section, the consequence of UE in Bishoftu is discussed based on the data obtained from secondary and primary sources. The proximity of Bishoftu to Addis Ababa resulted a high spatial and demographic growth. Regarding to the spatial growth, the town has geographic coverage of 3,280 hectares in 1984; 4,520 hectares in 2005 and 9,511 hectares in the year 2010 and 15,273 hectares in the year 2012 (BTA, 2013). The population of the town was 55,655 in 1984; 73,372 in 1994 and 100,114 in 2007 CSA, (1984, 1994 and 2007). Before discussing the consequence of UE to peripheral population of Bishoftu, it is important to see trends of UE to the periphery.

4.1.1 Trends

The trend of HUE in Bishoftu showed was shown based on secondary data from 2005-2011. In addition, FGDs and key informants showed the area and displacement of local communities/households covered each year by UE.

Table 4:1 shows the households displaced due to HUE from the year 2005 to 2011 in sample *kebeles*. This figure does not include those households who changed their residence to other areas from the three sampled *kebeles*.

Table 4.1: Estimated size of Displaced Population at Bishoftu Periphery, 2005-2011

Years	Displaced Household Heads	Cumulative Displaced Household Heads	Percentage Changes
2005	240	240	-
2006	262	502	35
2007	120	622	11
2008	87	709	7
2009	84	793	6
2010	61	854	4
2011	49	903	3

Source: Office of *kebele* administrations, 2012

As shown in table 4.1, the cumulative displaced households as a result of UE in the peripheral areas of Bishoftu from 2005-2011 was 903. It was also indicated that the annual increment of displaced population within the period declined with a maximum level of displacement 262 (29%) households in 2006. For example, the proportion of annual change of DHHs from 2005 to 2011 was 11% of the total displaced communities. As all FGDs indicated, a decline in the number of the displaced population is because of a declined carrying capacity of the peripheral areas of Bishoftu. This declining carried capacity of the peripheral areas pushing the DHHs into other urban/rural areas because of repeated displacement detached from their previous settlement sites. The key informants of this research triangulate the presence of a continuous UE that displaced households

from 2005 to 2011. Such continuous and repeated UE to the peripheral areas of Bishoftu has adverse impacts on the local households.

4.1.2 Factors of Horizontal Urban Expansion in Bishoftu

Informants from KII3 and KII1 indicated that the major factors of HUE to peripheral areas of Bishoftu were its proximity to Addis Ababa, investment potential and availability of better infrastructure in the town. Furthermore, the town has a better opportunity for investors to inject their capital and knowledge in the town including the peripheral areas of the town. Apart from this, informants from KII2 and all FGDs indicated that lack of appropriate urban plan intervention, limited range of services in the town, lack of appropriate policy strategy and unstable and incapable administrative organization were seen as other causes of UE.

The continuous UE to the peripheral areas of Bishoftu has negative impacts on the local communities. This was shown by 96% of respondents that indicated the absence of strategies and life sustaining packages for local communities in the town either before or after displacement. According to information obtained from famous persons, the town has experienced different types of plans, which were greedy of land. For instance, the structural plan that was prepared in 2009 included more than eight rural *kebeles* to be included in its administrative boundary. In addition, all FGDs participants explained that the current structural plan displaced large numbers of households at the time of implementation and hence it resulted adverse social, economic and administrative impacts.

According to middle and low economic class FGDs, idle land inner the town, settlement pattern, residential and investment plot sizes as well as the lease policy are all the reasons that aggravated the horizontal expansion of the town within short period of time. In addition to this, incapable or unstable administrative system and top down investment orders are the other reasons for the rapid UE of the town.

4.1.3 Urban Expansion Policies towards Compensations and Rehabilitation

Ethiopia does not have adequate UE policy (Daniel, 2012). At the present time, “Proclamation No. 455/2005 and Regulation No.135/2007 are used in UE process to direct compensation and rehabilitation mechanisms. The proclamation and regulation are designed to undertake issues related to landholder, displacement program and compensation mechanisms of UE in the country” (FDRE, 2007). They are also applied when there is a need to get land for investment, infrastructure development and development of other urban issues. To get such land from those who have planned to develop it, the necessary compensation is paid for the land dispossessed and for the properties developed on the land.

According to Proclamation No- 455/2005 legislation, a rural landholder whose land has permanently dispossessed for investment, infrastructure developers and other urban issues should be entitled displacement compensation. The compensation is calculated based on ten times the average annual income of the past five years (Ibid). In the year 2011 on average one hectare of land compensated 160,000 Birr (BTA, 2011).

On the contrary, middle and low economic class FGDs, informants from *kebele* administration/foams persons and KII2 in the study area did not agree with period stated in proclamation, which is 90 days. This was because of the cultural farming system in the area (known as *Ekire*) that leaves the farmland idles or plant unusual crops to regain its fertility. From experience, such farmland has higher productivity for about five consecutive years and hence the average of *Ekire* and productive periods of the farmland should not be calculated for compensation. However, the amount of compensation for such cultural farming system is not enough because the landholders have higher productivity. In addition, the local landholders dissatisfied with 90 days period to leave the land after compensation because 90 days were not enough for those who left their land idle and expected higher level of production in the near future. To show the level of satisfaction of respondents of rural landholders who were ordered to leave permanently their land within 90 days, questions were forwarded to sample respondents of the study area.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of SHHs by Time Required before Displacement

Time Required	Frequency	Percent
Three months	15	3.3
Six months	49	10.7
Nine months	100	21.7
One year	295	64.1
Indifference	1	.2
Total	460	100.0

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

As shown in table 4.2, only 3.3% of respondents were satisfied with 90 days time to leave the land permanently and hence agreed with time as stated in proclamation No. 455/200. According to these respondents, rural landholders should be treated in a similar way to other displacement programs and there should not be special attention for rural landholders who were permanently displaced from their landholding. On the contrary, 10.7% of respondents recommended a period of six months, while 21.7% recommended nine months and 64.1% recommended 12 months to leave the land permanently for investment, infrastructure development and other urban issues demand.

In addition, the Oromia Region also has designed and implemented Proclamations and directives that are prepared at the federal level Adem (2010). Moreover, the survey data gathered from KII3 indicated that the UE was implemented based on legal grounds of the federal government, while the sampled respondents and all FGDs pointed out implementation of UE in the study area were contradictory with the idea that forwarded by KII3.

As pointed out in FGD with high economic classes, the displaced preference was not money in exchange to their land dispossessed, while the proclamation designed at federal level does not clearly address the land compensations and UE in the context of different regions. Land values of towns near Addis Ababa are not similar to that of remote towns. Thus, there is a big gap between preference of affected communities and the proclamation.

4.1.4 Public Participation Routes during Urban Expansion Process

Awareness creation at the grass root level is an irreversible tool because it is groundwork for sustainability of the displaced communities (FDRE, 2005). In line with this, an attempt was made to assess whether the displaced community were participated or not during UE process. In addition, questions were designed to assess if displaced households were pre informed about land dispossession at the peripheral area.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of SHHs that Obtained Awareness/Information before the Displacement

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	33	7.2
No	427	92.8
Total	460	100.0

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

As shown in table 4.3, about 92.8% of respondents that participated in the interview during data collection responded that they did not participate in UE process. From the total displaced respondents, only 7.2% got pre-information about displacement process. On the contrary, KII3, KII4 and KII1 indicated that the communities in UE of Bishoftu conducted series of meetings and discussions about expansion program at the sites through their respective *kebele* administrations.

The ideas of all FGDs and KII4 were contradictory to that of informants of the government. They stated that government bodies came from Oromia, *Ada'a* district and BTA to decide and expand the boundary without the awareness of the society. Later

process of implementation. According to high economic class FGD and informants from governmental office, the program was planned and prepared at higher level of governmental bodies. In principle, any decision-making process should involve public participation. On the other hand, the survey data from interviewed HHs did not confirm participation of community even in the implementation process.

Though, 100% of the interviewees indicated that they do not participate in decision-making process during planning and implementation of the displacement program. The informants from community gave details that the assumption explained by higher officials at regional level was impractical and this was justified by responses. FGDs with middle and low economic class have proved that displacement and UEPs to peripheral areas of Bishoftu has created hardship and pain to the displaced community. This in turn has threatened the sustainability of any form of urban development undertakings in the future.

4.1.6 Rehabilitation Mechanisms of displaced population

Regarding to the policy, Proclamation No 455/2005, Part 3, Article 7/1 and 2, "a landholder whose holding was expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for the property on the land and for permanent improvements on such land. The amount of compensation for property expropriated shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost of the property," (FDRE, 2005). Based on this proclamation, governmental sectors, social organizations and developers should play significant role to envisaged rehabilitation mechanism for those permanently displaced landholders.

4.1.6.1 Roles of Governmental Sectors

According to key informants of this research, government sectors have irreversible role in UE process regarding the rehabilitation and compensation program. To analyze the role of government in the study area about rehabilitation mechanisms, 100% of sample respondents assured that they do not have any support and training on how to use compensated money to sustain their life after displacement. In addition, they did not have any vocational training or assistance from government officials. Moreover, the compensations amount not satisfactory as the town administration had been promised before displacement.

Table 4.5: Distribution Percentage of Type Promised by BTA

Type of promises	Frequency	Percent
Cash payment	69	15.0
Job opportunity	131	28.5
Housing plot provision	163	35.4
Farmland provision	97	21.1
Total	460	100.0

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

As shown in table 4.5, SHHs were agreed that government officials promised to provide compensation in cash and other forms (opportunity to job with training, housing plots and access to services). However, the level of satisfaction when compared with the promised was low in all types of promises.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of the Level of Satisfaction by Compensation Received

Level of satisfactions	Frequency	Percent
Just satisfied	3	.7
Indifferent	62	13.5
Dissatisfied	151	32.8
Extremely dissatisfied	244	53.0
Total	460	100.0

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

According to table 4.6, those displaced landholders who were extremely dissatisfied constituted 53% of the total respondents assessed during the field survey. Dissatisfied respondents follow with accounted of 32.8%. These two respondents together accounted about 85.8% of the total respondents and this implies that the level of satisfaction about UE process and benefits from promised packages in peripheral areas of Bishoftu was low. As explained by high economic class FGD and the informant from governmental offices unsatisfied and unfulfilled promises were occurred due to lack of standardization. As materialized to low and middle economic class FGDs and the informants from community were worried about what is going to happen in the future.

As discussed with respondents of all FGDs and KII2 and community the payment made by the municipality was not enough. In addition, they explained that the money paid to the DHHs meet only the interests of the payers of compensation without consent of the displaced landholders. In line with this, the town administration should facilitate vocational trainings and should make linkage between the displaced landholders and the

bank system to develop saving behavior. On the other hand, the dalliance of the payment affected the low-income groups and they intend to dislike the system. Moreover, the existing regulations are mostly urban oriented rather than to support the rural landholders (Belachew, 2010).

In general, compensated money for the displaced land and related assets did not have equal return for the poor and rich receivers. According to informants from the government office, the short-handed families used the compensated money for daily consumption while the rich use the money to run businesses. Furthermore, as the practically observed displaced community members did not get vocational training, support or advice from government to capacitate the displaced community to sustainable life.

4.1.6.2 Roles of Social Organizations

Development program without participation of social oriented organization does not sustain for a long time. The key informants of this research indicated that UEP in Bishoftu in 2009 did not incorporate CBO, FBO, NGOs and Elders. As a result, all respondents indicated that they did not participate in social organizations to create strong social linkage and attachments through CBO, FBO, NGOs and Elders towards solving their social and economic problems.

4.1.6.3 Roles of Developers during Urban Expansion

The role of developers in UE process is significant (BTA, 2012). Low economic class FGD made with displaced community agreed that developers have positive outlook for

the displaced community at the beginning. However, the attitude of developers began to change the relation they made with negotiators. According to the FGD, such relationship between displaced community and developers should base on certain predefined rules, regulations and benefits.

5.1.7 Demographic Characteristics of the Displaced Community

As shown in chapter four, the displaced communities were taken as total population of residing in three sampled *kebeles* when the survey was conducted. The total household heads assessed for this research was 903 (225 female households) .The survey did not include those displaced communities who left the area after displacement. After defining SHHs from the three *kebeles*, their demographic characteristics were studied as followed based on Table 3.2.

As sown in Table 3.2, male to female ratio of the SHHs were 72:28. However, male to female ratio from the total population was 75:25 this implied that the female ratio increased by 3% for the sample population. The productive age groups of the SHHs were 96.5%, which implies that most of SHHs were economically active while those economically inactive groups are 3.5%.

The proportion of marital status indicates that those currently married accounted the largest proportion 61.3%. This was followed by single 23.3%, divorced 10% and widowed 5.4%.

The minimum family size of the household head was one, while the largest was 13. The average family size was 5.38 per household and this was higher than the national average

4.7, and that of Oromia Region 4.8, and Bishoftu's 3.63. This indicates that a high family burden among the affected community. Pertaining to ethnicity of the displaced household heads, 89.6% of the respondents were Oromos, 7.2% Amhara and the rest 3.2% categorized as other ethnic groups. 70% of the sampled households were Orthodox, 20.9% Protestants, 4.6% Traditional worshipers, 1.3% Catholics and 0.2% Moslems.

The educational statuses of household heads categorized as literates were 40.7%. This was very low according to the standard of Bishoftu, which is 85.3%. As computed from CSA (2007). Illiterates 21.3%, primary 18.9%, secondary 13.3%, preparatory and tertiary education covered only 2%.

4.2 Urban Expansion and Its Demographic and Socioeconomic Consequences

4.2.1 Demographic Consequences

Demography is an ongoing process (Marko, 2003). Demographic elements included in this thesis are fertility, mortality, morbidity, marriage and migration.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Demographic Elements Characters of the DHHs

Demographic elements	Situation					
	High		Low		Constant	
	HHs	Percent	HHs	Percent	HHs	Percent
Fertility	186	40.4	157	34.1	117	25.4
Mortality	56	12.2	72	15.7	332	72.2
Morbidity	51	11.1	69	15	340	73.9
Family size	337	73.3	69	15	54	11.7
Marriage	245	53.3	79	17.2	136	29.6
Out migration	290	63	66	14.3	104	22.6
Immigration	15	3.3	310	67.4	135	29.3

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

As shown in table 4.7 the interview result of the study indicated that there was high fertility 40.4%, family size 73.3%, marriage 53.3% and out migration 63% in the study area. The demographic elements explained as mortality 72.2% and morbidity 73.9% showed constant change. On contrary, 67.4% of respondents suggested, as immigration was extremely low. Some demographic elements had strong stress on peripheral population of Bishoftu town. This was indicated by case narration of key informants from foams persons/community.

Box 1: Case Narration about Changes of Demographic Elements on the DHHs

Now, I am 38 years old and have 18 years conjugal experience. I have three children prior to displacement. After displacement, I got birth to three children. When I compare the fertility rate prior to and after displacement, post displacement increased by double. This highly increased my family number. My husband and I have been leading pleasure life and love each other for a long before displacement. However, our life could not continue after displacement and began to develop disagreement from day to day. Because of this, my husband and I divorced three months ago. I was Unable to accept such untidy living; our children also migrated to Bishoftu and Adam towns.

I am 42 years old and I got married at 19. I have 12 children of whom five were born after my land was dispossessed in 1998. Three of my children died before displacement at the age of 0.5-3 years. Before displacement, there was high occurrence of mortality and morbidity due to killer diseases prior to medication. On the other hand, there was high fertility rate after displacement because I considered children as assets in the labor market.

I am 56 years old man and I am in the marriage for long period of time. I have nine children and two child-in-laws. Most of them lived with us before displacement. But after displacement, all migrated to other areas with exception to my three children.

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

Marital status, fertility and family size have inverse relationship with UE displacement, hence as UE occur communities' choice is to live alone than to get married, (Dula, 2007). Contrary, the result of my research indicated that displaced households undergo high rate of marriage to build mutual assistance with spouse in livelihood struggle mechanism. In the process, there was high fertility and large family size and this increase stress for those who married recently. The situation led many of them to divorce and aggravate out migration to sustain livelihood of divorced family.

4.2.2 Social Consequences

In the coming decades, the world's rapid UE will be one of the greatest challenges to ensure human welfare (Charles and Nancy, 2004). This research examines social welfare through social services like education, health, social participation and family tie.

I) Education

'Education is a key for improvement' (Dula, 2007). The data collected on educational situation includes dropout, enrollment and repetition on the affected community before and after displacement.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Education Situation after Displaced at the Periphery

Educational Situations in the Study Area			Education Level		
			KG	Primary	SHS
Dropout	Increase	HHs	56	55	264
		Percent	12.2	12	57.4
	Decrease	HHs	72	70	75
		Percent	15.7	15.2	16.3
	Constant	HHs	332	335	121
		Percent	72.2	72.8	26.3
Enrollment	Increase	HHs	55	53	15
		Percent	12	11.5	3.3
	Decrease	HHs	67	67	210
		Percent	14.6	14.6	67.4
	Constant	HHs	338	340	135
		Percent	73.5	73.9	29.3
Repetition	Increase	HHs	52	52	264
		Percent	11.3	11.3	57.4
	Decrease	HHs	70	68	75
		Percent	15.2	14.8	16.3
	Constant	HHs	338	340	131
		Percent	73.5	73.9	26.3

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

As shown in table 4.8, Dropout, enrollment and repetition were not problems in peripheral areas of Bishoftu before and after displacement except for secondary high school students. In the secondary high school dropout and repetition increased by 57.4% while enrollment decreased by 67.4% after displacement.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Reasons for the Situation in the Study Area

Situations	Reasons							
	Long Distance		Insecure of Residence		Lack of Support		Total	
	HHS	Percent	HHS	Percent	HHS	Percent	HHS	Percent
Dropout	41	15.5	136	51.5	87	33	264	100
Enrollment	53	17	125	40.1	134	42.9	312	100
Repetition	41	15.5	87	33	136	51.5	264	100
Average	45	16	116	41.5	119	42.5	280	100

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

As shown in table 4.9, lack of support accounted 42.5%, insecure residential site 41.5% and long distance 16% were the major causes of dropout and repetition of students at high school level. Dropout in the study area increased because of insecure residential site, whereas enrollment and repetition were the results of displaced households due to low income to support their family attend classes. Similar to education, other social situations were discussed in the study area. See table 4.10:

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Social Services and Access after Displacement in the Study Area

Social services' access	Situation					
	Increased		Decreased		Constant	
	HHs	Percent	HHs	Percent	HHs	Percent
Health care	149	32.4	-	-	311	67.6
Health services	145	31.5	-	-	315	68.5
Worship and cemetery	145	31.5	6	1.6	309	67.2
Family dissolution	266	58	73	15.9	120	26.1
Neighborhood tie	15	3.3	310	67.4	135	29.3
Social participation	15	3.3	310	67.4	135	29.3
Average	123	26.7	117	25.4	221	48

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

According to table 4.10, health accesses and religious services were not changed due to UEP at the periphery of Bishoftu. As to the information obtained from community, low economic class FGD, family dissolution showed a tendency of incline after displacement. On the contrary, neighborhood ties and social participation (*Edir, Ekub, Mahiber, Debo and Jarsuma*) were declined after displacement.

UE and displacement in developing countries tend to concentrate in certain social groups like children, youth, elders and persons with disabilities (Masakazu, 2003). To identify the social groups that mostly affected by household displacement due to HUE in peripheral areas of Bishoftu, questionnaires were dispatched for the respondents. The

result of the questionnaire indicated that the most affected social groups due to household displacement were the youth that accounted for 51.1% of the total displaced households. It was followed by aged 23.3%, children 11.1% and female 5.4%.

According to middle and low economic class FGDs and KII1 and KII4, the reasons for youth to be affected by displacement was because of a declined capacity of farmland and fragmentation of land caused by families that share their farmland to their respective children during adult hood. Such small plot of land given by their respective families has lower productivity due to over cultivation. This situation was worst for landless youths that sustain living through sharecropping/contract farming. For example, among 235 youths with 18-29 years old, 21.7% of the respondents are victims of landless displacement.

Children are also the second largest victims of displacement due to HUE. Children in large family size were victims of displacement hardship because family size and income level of HHs have inverted or U shape relationship as Dula, (2007).

The main reasons of the respondents for being victim of displacement in peripheral areas of Bishoftu were loss of family income that accounted 25% of the total causes of displacement due to HUE. 39.3%, of respondents suggested that lack of attention by concerned government bodies made the displaced suffer. Shortage of farm and grazing land was accounted 18.5% and long distance of social institutions and worship places 17.2% have proved the existing problems.

4.2.3 Economic Consequences

UE interrupts economic situation of the displaced communities by narrowing their income sources. In the case of Bishoftu, UE extends to peripheral areas of the town and to the farmlands of local landholders.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Economic Situation between the DHHs at the Study Area

Economic situation	Situation					
	Increased		Decreased		Constant	
	HHs	Percent	HHs	Percent	HHs	Percent
Income	59	12.8	271	58.9	130	28.3
Working status	15	3.3	310	67.4	135	29.3
Unemployment	265	57.6	76	16.5	119	25.9
Loss of assets	267	58	73	15.9	120	26.1
Land tenure insecurity	22	4.8	303	65.9	135	29.3
Average	126	27.3	207	45.8	128	27.8

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

As shown in table 4.11, the DHHs working status decreased by 67.4%, land tenure insecurity increased by 65.9% and income declined by 58.9%. As a result, sustainability of displaced landholders decreased because of lack of proper financial management. However, UE in Bishoftu increased loss of assets by 58% and unemployment by 57.6%. Paradoxically, high economic class FGD and informant government offices stated that the rate of unemployment and loss of assets decreased with displacement of peripheral

communities. In addition, informant from community stated the situation as case narration box 2.

Box 2: Case Narration on Economic Situations of DHHs before and after Displaced

I am a teacher. Because of UE, the farm and grazing land of my parents were dispossessed three times. The first and the second programs were not attractive because of complications of compensation and lack of awareness and information about the displacement programs. As a result, the livelihood of my parents was complicated. But the third UEP was conducted through prior notification of municipality to cope up urban life and training on how to utilize finance obtained through compensation and skills to develop off-farm activities. This decreased vulnerability of my parents to displacement.

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

Part II: Future Prospective of Urban Expansion

4.1 Future Threats of Horizontal Urban Expansion on the Peripheral Population

It is obvious that HUE problems do not end within short period (Shlomo et. al, 2005). It is not a single process and overnight duty in developing countries like Ethiopia. It is rather a holistic and long-term process. To minimize threats of urbanization along peripheral areas, BTA has to increase community awareness and participation before and after displacement.

4.2 Community Awareness and Participation Mechanism

4.2.1 Community Awareness Mechanism

According to key informants from BTA, previously awareness creation strategies of the town have gaps because the administration did not make extensive discussions with the affected communities prior to displacement and after displacement. This created a gap

between the displaced communities and the town administration. The suggestions of the respondents to carryout future displacement programs were shown as follows.

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Suggestions about Future Expansion

Suggestions	Time of displacement	Frequency	Percent
Informs before	Three months	15	3.3
	Six months	49	10.7
	Nine months	100	21.7
	Twelve months (a year)	295	64.1
	Indifference	1	0.2
Notify through	Official letter	122	26.5
	Public forum	154	33.5
	Kebele chairman	83	18.0
	Public representatives	60	13.0
	Interested groups	41	8.9

Source: Field survey, March 2013

As depicted in table 4.12 the displacement has to be undertaken by creating awareness of the displaced communities through different methods before displacement. The proclamation about the displaced community stated that landholders should be informed in written before three months or 90 days. According to 64.1% of respondents proved that three months were not enough for rural communities; especially for those who leave their land idle to regain its fertility. As a result, the awareness creation period should

begin before a year of displacement. About 21.7% of the total assessed respondents stated the period of awareness creation began before nine months. Based on these two groups of respondents middle and low economic class FGDs proved that 90 days awareness creation period was not enough for psychological makeup, economic and social transformation of the displaced communities. Paradoxically, high economic class FGD concluded that the period provided by the proclamation was enough for the displacement.

As assessed from respondents and field survey, BTA should undertake means of awareness creation through public forum 33.5%, official letter 26.5%, *kebele* chairpersons 18% and public representatives 13%. However, middle and low economic class FGDs and informants from community did not agree with those means of awareness creations because there was a gap. They also suggested that in the future BTA should directly contact with victims of HHs.

4.2.2 Participation Mechanism and Routes

Any development activities do not sustain without public participation. In this vision, UEP needs extensive public participation both in rural and urban areas. The respondents of this research indicated the different routes of participation in BTA.

Table 4.13: Distribution of Awareness Creation Way and Routs by HHs

Suggestions	Way of awareness creation	HHs	
		Frequency	Percent
Participation routs	Kebele chairman	37	8.0
	Public representatives	75	16.3
	The victim households	265	57.6
	Experts	52	11.3
	Interested groups	30	6.5
	Indifference	1	.2
Decision making	The victim households	460	100

Source: Field survey, March 2013

According to table 4.13, most of the respondents suggested that future participation processes at the time of UE would be made with the knowledge of victim households. This accounted for 57.6% of the total respondents. Public representatives 16.3%, experts 11.3%, *kebele* chairpersons 8% and interested groups 6.5%, followed it. From the assessed respondents it could be generalized that developers in the future should made active communication with affected households. In addition, throughout the displacement programs, the displaced communities should be given a chance for decision making as indicated by 100% of the respondents. Furthermore, informants from community pointed that life-sustaining package should arrange with agreement of the displaced landholders.

4.3 Packages Envisaged during Displacement Program

UE changes interrupt upon the livelihood strategies of displaced communities by decreasing or increasing their access to different types of capital (Adedayo, 2007). In this regard, UE displaced many households permanently from their usual residences and traditional means of livelihoods. This enforces them to expect strong rehabilitation package that could be facilitated through advocators, the town administration and others.

Table 4.14 Percentage Distribution of Envisaged Packages by Supporters

Supporters	Type of Envisaged Packages	HHs	
		Frequency	Percent
Advocators	Business oriented	50	10.9
	Modern farming	27	5.9
	Saving and credit	87	18.9
	Technical and vocational training	134	29.1
	Job with training	162	35.2
BTA	Organize before displacement	307	66.7
	Organize after displacement	56	12.2
	Linkages with financial institutions	68	14.8
	Linkages with private investors	29	6.3

Source: Field survey, March 2013

According to table 4.14, the supporting packages for the DHHs through advocators include business support 10.9%, modern farming 5.9%, saving and credit 18.9%, technical and vocational training 29.1%, and job with training 35.2%. Similarly,

respondents indicated that BTA should organize the DHHs pre and post displacement accounted about 66.7% and 12.2% respectively. Those supported the linkages with financial institutions accounted 14.8% and with private investors 6.3%. They also suggested about envisaged packages by BTA that includes organizing displaced communities before displacement 66.7%, organized after displaced 12.2%, ties with moneylender 14.8% and ties with private investors 6.3%. From both supporting packages facilitators the largest groups of respondents indicated that vocational training and organization will have a great help for displaced communities and should be undertaken with prior consent of the DHHs by advocates.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The study assessed the demographic and socioeconomic implications of DHHs at the periphery of Bishoftu prior to UE and after UE. It also tried to cover future UEPs and tried to design inputs for future benefit and compensation packages for displaced households during peripheral UE process.

Bishoftu has undergone various expansion programs mainly due to its proximity to Addis Ababa for investment and population growth. The major factors of HUE to peripheral areas of Bishoftu were its proximity to Addis Ababa, investment and availability of better infrastructure in the town (Adem, 2010). According to low economic class of FGD and informants from community lack of appropriate urban plan intervention, limited range of services, lack of appropriate policy strategy and unstable and incapable administrative organization are causes of UE to the peripheral areas of the town. In addition, the scattered settlement pattern, residential and investment plot sizes as well as low lease policy aggravated the horizontal expansion of the town to cover larger area within short period. Moreover, incapable and unstable administrative system and top down investment orders are some of the other reasons for rapid UE of Bishoftu.

The area of Bishoftu has grown from 3,280 hectares in 1984 to 15,273 hectares in 2012 (BTA, 2012.) Likewise, the population of the town grew from 55,655 in 1984 to 100,114 in 2007 CSA, (1994 and 2007). UE for infrastructure development, investment and other

urban issues demand. Because of the growing investment and population, farm and grazing land is reduced in the peripheral areas. However, the study mainly focused on DHHs in the period between 2005 and 2011.

During UE between 2005 and 2011, the total DHHs were 903 who lived in selected *kebeles* (*Kurkurana Denbi, Gende Gorba and Kajimana Dibayu*). To accomplish this UEP in the specified period, the compensation paid to rehabilitate the displaced communities was not well defined. The UE process was not well informed to displaced communities and this was accounted for 92.8% of the respondents. Furthermore, all the respondents indicated that they were not participated during decision-making process and determination of the values of their land and assets dispossessed as the result of UE.

The town administration did not perform any benefit packages as well as the compensations promised in the form of job opportunities. Because of this, the DHHs faced demographic and socioeconomic problems such as migration, low social cohesion, family dissolutions, reduced income, high unemployment, unsecured land and asset. Some of the demographic and socioeconomic problems were related to lack of capacitating and supporting instruments by the town administration. These instruments include on job training to the DHHs with non-agricultural skills, financial utilization know how, follow up and other technical, vocational and advisory services.

Among the demographic elements, fertility rate was counted to 40.4% while family size was 73.3%, marriage 53.3%, divorce 58% and migration 63% were observed after displacement of peripheral population of Bishoftu. Similarly, mortality and morbidity

5.2. Conclusion

HUE is a continuous process that consumes adjacent productive farm and grazing lands occupied by peripheral population. The major factors of HUE to peripheral areas of Bishoftu are its proximity to Addis Ababa, investment and availability of better infrastructure. Similarly, lack of appropriate urban plan intervention, inappropriate policy and strategy, unstable and incapable administrative organization are additional causes. Besides, idle land inner the town, large sizes of investment plot, low lease policy, and top down investment orders are some other reasons for rapid UE of Bishoftu.

The continuous urbanization process to the peripheral areas of Bishoftu has negative impacts on the displaced peripheral communities. It does not only detach communities from their past social, cultural and economic practices but also dispossesses their assets by displacing households. Consequently, most of the displaced populations were exposed to insecure land tenure and creation of assets, loss of permanent source of income and joblessness.

BTA has limited benefit packages for those displaced peripheral communities and fails to keep its promise of job creation after displacement. These situations led the displaced communities to face demographic and socioeconomic challenges. The demographic challenges include high rate of migration, high rate of divorce and large family size. UE process also affected and disordered the cultural and social structures (ties) of the displaced communities. These have resulted in low social cohesion, which leads to family dissolutions. Some of the demographic and social problems were related to lack of capacitating and supporting instruments by the town administration. These instruments

include on job training to the DHHs with non-agricultural skills, knowhow on financial utilization, follow up and other technical (vocational) and advisory services. Lack of access to these capacitating and supporting packages has affected communities especially those displaced households with low educational background and exposure to urban life. As a result, the displaced farming communities are vulnerable to urban poverty because of their low educational background and sudden economic transformation from agricultural to non-agricultural practices.

UEP and benefit mechanisms implemented around Bishoftu did not involve the participation of the displaced community in general and low economic class in particular. The displaced communities were unable to protect their interest particularly in bargaining with the calculations value of their asset on dispossessed land. In addition, the communities did not have their representatives in the process of decision making during UE and compensation of their dispossessed land and related assets.

HUE was undertaken by dispossessed agricultural land and rural assets of DHHs. BTA has promised DHHs to compensate in cash, job with training and provision of urban housing plot as well as the proclamation and regulation also has supports this idea. However, it was not proved while undertaking UE process. This led DHHs to work on insecure land tenure, loss of source of income, loss of social and cultural cohesion and increased family dissolution. These challenges can be minimized through public participation and supporting packages to adapt urban life. Compensation was calculated based on ten times the average annual income obtained in the past five years. Landholders whose land was permanently dispossessed were not compensated with

enough amount and they were made to leave their land within 90 days. However, displaced landholders expected higher compensations to lead sustainable life.

5.3. Recommendations

1. UE is a continuous outcome of development process. UE has been rapidly expanding into adjacent areas by encompassing large productive farm and grazing lands mainly because of investment, inappropriate urban plan intervention, unstable and incapable administrative organization and top down investment orders. This calls for a more inclusive UE approach by forming alternative means of livelihood, improved and applicable strategies to create healthy relationship between peripheral and urban areas. Government organs and advocators like CBO, FBO, NGOs, investors, and Elders should work together towards promoting more diversified social and economic opportunities for new modes of urban life, especially for middle and low economic classes.
2. The current UE benefit packages exercised by BTA are low. These have negative social and economic impacts on displaced communities. This further leads displaced communities to fall into irreversible poverty because the majority of them are with low educational background to manage finance obtained for compensation. To improve economic situations of the DHHs, the town administration should create realistic benefit packages by developing technical and entrepreneurial skills of the displaced households to be involved in productive non-agricultural activities by using compensated money. In this regard, the town administration should establish an institution that facilitates the provision of technical support (including vocational training and skill development) to rehabilitate and maintain sustainable urban life of displaced communities.

3. The trends of Bishoftu UEP undertaken in the past did not make sustainable community participation and awareness creation in both planning and implementation processes. However, to ensure sustainable development while undertaking UE process, all actors such as government, NGOs and private developers' involvement should be indispensable. Thus, priorities should be given to create awareness for concerned bodies and participation of peripheral community in decision-making process is essential for implementation of UE.
4. UEPs in the study area have been displaced from their farming land each year. Land was dispossessed from farmers as a whole or partially and left idles for more than two to five years, which negatively affect the amount of agricultural yield and income. Thus, the administration should give due attention to utilize urban land use effectively and efficiently either by displaced communities (on agreement) or for investment use.
5. The existing proclamation and regulation about compensation during UE process does not reflect the current market value of goods and traditional farming system of the area. It also has ambiguity about the dispossession of farming and grazing land and it ignores rehabilitation of displaced communities in urban areas after displacement. Thus, the town administration should give due attention for practices that do not threaten demographic and socioeconomic situations of the affected household. This includes designing extensive community participation and alternative supporting packages.
6. In the future, the UE displacement programs should be undertaken with prior consent of the victim HHs residing in peripheral areas of the town.

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Annex I: Table Percentage Distribution of the Characteristics of Sample DHHs

General Characteristics		Frequency	Percent
Sex	M	333	72.4
	F	127	27.6
	Total	460	100.0
Age of household head	18-29	101	22.0
	30-64	343	74.5
	>64	16	3.5
	Total	460	100.0
Marital status	Currently married	282	61.3
	Single	107	23.3
	Divorced	46	10.0
	Widowed	25	5.4
	Total	460	100.0
Family size	1-3	94	20.4
	4-5	184	40.0
	>5	182	39.6
	Total	460	100.0
Ethnicity	Oromo	412	89.6
	Amhara	33	7.2
	Tigre	7	1.5
	Other	8	1.7
	Total	460	100.0
Religion	Orthodox	322	70.0
	Protestants	96	20.9
	Muslim	1	.2
	Catholic	6	1.3
	Traditional	21	4.6
	Others	14	3.0
	Total	460	100.0
Education	Illiterate	98	21.3
	Literate	187	40.7
	Primary education	87	18.9
	SHS	61	13.3
	Preparatory	18	3.9
	Tertiary	9	2.0
	Total	460	100.0

Source: Field Survey, March 2013

Annex II: Survey Questionnaires

Questionnaires to be filled by the peripheral displaced communities

Addis Ababa University College of Development Studies Center for Population Studies

Dear respondents, the main purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information or data on the UE and Its Demographic and Socioeconomic Implications in Bishoftu: the Case of Communities at the Periphery for the partial fulfillment of master's degree in Population and Environment Development. Dear respondents, you are expected to provide genuine, accurate and reliable information with respect to consequence of UE and the future possible mechanism of UE process. Your genuine information is highly valuable as it determines the success of the study.

Therefore, the researcher is very much grateful for the sacrifice you paid to this end and the information you give will be highly confidential and only used for this study.

Thank you in advance!

General Directions:

Fill the blank space and circle the answer that meets your suggestions /thought.

I. General Information, which answered by household heads

1. Zone _____ district/town _____ Kebele _____
2. Name of the respondent (if willing) _____ age ____ Sex _____
3. Ethnicity:- A. Oromo B. Amehara C. Gurage D. Tigre E. Somali F. Other

4. Religion: A. Orthodox B. Muslim C. Catholic D. Protestants E. Traditional
5. Marital status: A. Married B. Single C. Divorced D. Widowed
6. Educational background: A. Illiterate B Primary (1-8) C. Secondary (9-12)
D. Tertiary (Diploma/Degree)
7. Total number of the household or family size A. 1-3 B. 4-5 C. >5
8. For how many years have you continuously lived in the displaced site?
A. <5 B. 6-10 C. Since birth
9. When was your land possessed? A. Before a year B. Between 2-5 years
C. Between 6-10 years D. Before 10 years
10. How many times were you displaced from your land due to UE?
A. Once B. Twice C. Thrice and above
11. What problems did you face as a result of repeated displacement?
A. Family dissolutions B. Property and work insecurity
C. Inability to involve in religious and cultural ceremonies D. Hopelessness
12. Were you pre-informed to leave your land due to UE? A. Yes B. No
13. If your answer for question 14 is 'No', what was the reason? A. Ignorance
B. disrespect C. Indifference
14. How did you agree with displacement programs? A. With no objection
B. First, I resisted and then I was convinced C. I did not agree but I was force.
15. How did you reflect your disagreement of the displacement process?
A. through the Kebele chairperson B. through Community representative's
C. Through Interested groups D. I myself expressed freely E. No one

16. Who were the key decision-makers in the displacement process?
A. Kebele chairman B. Community representative's C. Interest groups
D. Myself E. No one
17. From your experiences what is your overall suggestion to the future UE procedure and participation? Do you think you should be informed before? A. Three months
B. Nine months C. 12 months D. Indifference
18. How do you think you should be notified A. By Official letter B. by Public forum
C. by Kebele chairperson D. Public representatives E. Interested groups
F. Indifference
19. How were you promised to be compensated for displacement? A. Cash payment
B. Job opportunity C. Housing plot provision D. Access to services
20. How was the level of your satisfaction towards promised and compensated amount?
A. Strongly satisfied B. Just satisfied C. Indifferent D. Dissatisfied
E. Extremely dissatisfied
21. If your answer to the above question is 'either D or E', did you apply your feeling for concerned bodies? A. Yes B. No
22. If your answer for the above question is yes, what answer have you got for your application? A. Positive B. Negative C. Not answered D. Indifference
23. Which kind of compensations did you expect? A. Cash payment B. Housing plot
C. Farmland D. Job opportunity with training

24. Have you got support and training on how to use compensated money and maintained comfortable life? A. Yes B. No
25. If your answer for the above question is 'yes', by which organizations?
 A. Community Based Organization B. Faith Based Organization
 C. Non Governmental Organizations
26. What kind of support and training have you been offered from such advocators?
 A. Business oriented B. Modern farming C. Saving and credit
 D. Technical and vocational related skill E. On job training
27. What kind of life maintaining mechanisms do you suggest in the future affected households as a result of UE regarding to types of compensation:
 A. Cash payment B. Job opportunity C. Housing plot provision
 D. Farmland provision
28. What Supporting packages were given by advocating organization?
 A. Business oriented B. Modern farming C. Saving and credit
 D. Technical and skill related E. On job training
29. What are the Supporting packages provided by Bishoftu administration:
 A. Organize before displacement B. Organize after displaced
 C. Ties with moneylender D. Ties with private investors
30. What problems did you and households like you faced immediately after displacement?
 A. Untimely and disproportionate compensation
 B. Lack of knowledge about financial utilization
 C. Lack of follow from the concerned bodies D. Lack of skill to look for jobs

31. What are the consequences of UE on the displaced population at periphery of Bishoftu regarding to your view? A. Family dissolutions
B. Property and work insecurity C. Inability to involve in religious ceremonies
D. Hopelessness
32. What were the factors that brought rapid physical expansion of Bishoftu?
A. Investment activities B. Urban issues C. Infrastructure development
33. Which social groups were more affected in the case of UE displacements? A. Male B. Female C. Children D. Aged E. Disabled F. Youth
34. What is the reason of these affected social groups? A. Loss of family income
B. Lack of attention C. Lack of farm and grazing land.
D. Long distance of social institution and worship place

Guidelines for Key Informants and Focus Group Discussions

Interview questions to be addressed by key informants and focus group discussions

Addis Ababa University College of Development Studies Center for Population Studies

Dear respondents, the main purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information on the UE and Its Demographic and Socioeconomic Implications in Bishoftu the Case of Communities at the Periphery required for the partial fulfillment of master's degree in Population and Environment Development. You are expected to provide genuine, accurate and reliable information with respect to consequence of UE and the future possible mechanism of UE process. Your genuine information is highly valuable as it determines the success of this study.

Therefore, the researcher is very much grateful for the scarification of your time and the information gathered will be highly confidential and used only for the study purpose.

Thank you in advance!

I. General information

1. Address _____
2. Name of respondent (if willing) _____
3. Age ____ Sex ____ Marital Status _____ family size (if willing) ____
4. Level of Education _____

II. Present consequence and future mechanisms of UE and displacement

1. Is there community awareness on displacement and compensation to enhance participation in the process of UE? (How/why)
2. Are there UE packages help the community to acquire skill that creates and manage their businesses properly and utilizing resources after displacement?
3. What steps should be designed for the displaced communities for sustainable life?
4. How is the level of satisfaction expressed by displaced community towards the provided compensation or dispossessed land and related assets?
5. Would you explain positive and negative socioeconomic impacts that occurred in the life of the displaced community?
6. Would you explain the role of governmental and nongovernmental institutions in the process of improving the life of affected communities by UE?
7. Do you think the presence of legal guarantee that ensures the rights of affected communities to obtain fair compensation for the asset lost as a result of UE?
8. Which social groups (female, youth, aged, disabled and children) and economic classes (high, middle and low) are more affected as the result of UE displacement why/ how?
9. What do you suggests for the future UE displacement?

Declaration

I the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name: Dejene Geleta

Signature: _____

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Confirmation

This thesis can be submitted for examination with my approval as a university advisor.

Terefe Degefa (PhD)

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