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COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGMENT

EFFECT OF URBAN EXPANSION IN ETHIOPIAN TOWN:

A CASESTUDY OF SHOLA TOWN AMHARA

REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA

By

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DEBRE BERHAN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
EFFECT OF URBAN EXPANSION ON THE PERI URBAN AREAS OF
SHOLA GEBEYA TOWN, NORTH SHEWA ZONE
AMHARA REGION REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA

By

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Declaration

Researcher, Getachew Goshime, Identification number is ID. 020 /2011, here do declare that this Research is original work of my own and it has not been submitted partially or fully to any Universities so far as a partial fulfillment to Masters Degree award or any other similar titles of other university or institution.

Getachew Goshime

signature-----

Debre Birhan University

Date-----

Study of Urban Development, and Management

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Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organization
CRC	Conventions on Right of Children
CSA:	Central Statistical Agency
E.C	Ethiopian calendar
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FDRE:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
Fig:	Figure
G.C:	Gregorian calendar
HH:	House Hold
ICESCR	International Convention of Economic, Social and Cultural rights
LULC:	Land use Land cover
MUDHo:	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
SPSS:	Statistical Data Package for Social Science
UN	United Nation
USA	United States of America

ABSTRACT

The Objectives of this study were to assess the effect of urban expansion on the peri urban area of displaced farmers in Shola Gebeya town due to urban development program. Impact related with asset losses, unemployment, social problem, as well as the measures taken to address were investigated. Urbanization is one of the most important demographic trends of the twenty first century where cities are rapidly expanding through a continuous process of urban growth towards the peri-urban agricultural farmlands. One of the many manifestations in urban expansion is the transformation of more and more farmlands away from agricultural production. Shola Gebeya town was one of the Amhara regional state towns which have recorded high urban expansion. The peri-urban areas of the surrounding rural villages have rapidly integrated into the urban setting due to rapid growth of the municipality that brought significant changes on farmers' livelihood assets. The study found that urban expansion has negatively impacted socially and economically on the livelihood assets possessions that have been used as means of income sources for making a living. On the other hand, the result of the study revealed that, though local urban government in several intervention programs in deliberately targeting in view of improving the earning potentials of the evicted farmers were found below average scores, provision of compensation and adjusting plots of land to be served for house construction for displaced farmers were found the most important interventions that were successfully performed but the land was not developed because of the deficit of many on the displaced side. Moreover, the participation of partner organizations such as NGOs, CBOs and private investors for supporting displaced farmers in alleviating the impact were found below average.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

Due attention to significance contribution of effective urban plan/design implementation and management in all dimension of development, it is considered as one of a major critical impacts among others in promoting the overall development of Shola Gebeya town.

Now a day rate of urbanization in our country Ethiopia was very fast the expansion and the impact of urban development on the surrounding peripheral area result to giving attention for urban development program. Urban expansion and development program in Shola Gebeya town Hageremariam woreda, one of the town in Amhara region, Ethiopia, the researcher wants to assess the urban expansion for urban development program and the its impact on the surrounding agricultural community.

This thesis was used to provide the general information on the effects of urban expansion within the study area. Several components are discussed within this chapter including introduction, problem statement, the research question, objectives; literature review, methodology, the data collection instrument and the analyzed data included in the study.

1.1 Back ground of the study

The process of urban expansion is a worldwide phenomenon, recorded in the history of all urban area. It started with the earliest human civilization of Babylonians.

Urbanization, the process of urban expansion, may involve both horizontal and vertical expansion of the physical structure of urban areas. And it can result in loss of agricultural land, natural beauties, range lands, parks and sceneries (Minwuyelet, 2004).

For case in point, urban centers of countries like England and USA expanded horizontally with loss of agricultural land. Impacts of horizontal urban expansion include not only the loss of agricultural land but also displacement of peasants and change of their livelihood to this effect.

Although multifaceted, the main cause of urban expansion is population pressure. The increase in African population is surprising. However, more surprisingly, their urban growth rate is higher than the growth rate of national population in almost all countries of the continent. Among other factors, the population pressure, as Berhanu (2005) argues, caused horizontal expansion of Addis Abeba. The horizontal expansion of cities is, however, at the expense of prime agricultural lands and agricultural productivity which of both are the main livelihoods of peripheral communities.

The high growth in urban population in turn results in uncontrolled urban expansion in Africa and Asia because, the demand for land for infrastructure, housing, and commercial enterprises increase as a result of population growth. Such urban expansion in turn leads to widespread displacement in developing countries than their developed counterparts because the majority of the people in developing countries concentrated in the periphery making agriculture their means of income.

Urbanization is considered as a modern way of life manifesting economic growth and development. However, urbanization and urban development in Ethiopia faced number effects. Urbanization an outcome of globalization is associated with social and economic impacts in the urban areas which are considered as centers of progress, offering numerous options to residents. In current situation where an industrialization and urbanization expand more than ever, the massive investments need for improving living standards through economic expansion further led to land acquisition and involuntary displacement. With the onset of the Industrial Revolution and globalization, the world economy associated with the expansion of population in the urban areas has accelerated diversified land use change (Fazal, 2000:4). As the world population concentration in the urban area rapidly increases, the proportion of urban poor also equally increases than the rural poor.

The ever increasing of urban population and outward movement of urban expansion to the peri-urban areas with diversified motivation of the local urban government has affected the lives of displaced population. Urban expansion towards the periphery agricultural community through the process of reclassification ignites farmers' involuntary displacement when rural population is to become urban counting.

Coming to Ethiopia, although the level of urbanization is low as compared to the continent and even the Sub-Sahara but the rate of urbanization is an expectedly increase. On the other hand, the government is the sole provider of social and physical infrastructure to the growing urban population. Accordingly, the urban growth strategy of the country is primarily based on compulsory acquisition of peri-urban as a tool to meet the demand of land for urban use (Proclamation No.455/2005 or the revised proclamation NO.1161/2019). On the basis of Proclamation No.455/2005 the state government or the municipal administration compulsorily acquire land from peri-urban farmers. The above revised proclamation No.1161/2019 was forced to implement after publication on the federal negarit gazette, but according to Hagere Mariam woreda rural land administration office information still the new proclamation not entered to implementation because of the late of the rule of Amhara region regional state.

In Ethiopia, where, over 80% of the populations are involved in agriculture as a base of livelihood on the one hand, and when there is unexpected rate of urbanization on the other hand, thousands of farm households would be displaced from their farms. As the economy is being transformed from agricultural to service based economy, towns are expanding horizontally to meet the demand for urban land for investment, housing, and infrastructure increases (Mengistu, 2016 ;Adam, 2014). As the demand of land for urban development purpose increases, towns expand horizontally towards their peripheries. This also primarily results in a rising demand for land for non-agricultural uses. As a consequence, peri-urban farmers virtually lose the base of their livelihood, their land, and vulnerability escalates(Adam, 2014). Being in regime of state controlled land policy, farmers would be vulnerable to forced displacement, tenure insecurity, and change of livelihoods (Firew, 2010,)

The rural land use change in to urban use as major objective of urban development policy has surfaced quite importantly all over the world particularly in rapidly urbanizing developing countries including Ethiopia.

Projection made by Ethiopian Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDHo) indicates that, the number of urban population by 2025 is expected to reach between 30-35 million (27 to

30% of a total population). By 2037 the urban population will be 40% of the total population. This means that the urban population of Ethiopia will increase between 2015 and 2037 by as much as 39 million, and that the urban population expansion accounts for around 75% of the total population increase of over 50 million during this period (MUDHo, 2015). Date back to the country level of urbanization, it was about 5% in the 1950s, and 10% in the 1970s and by 1984 was about 13%, and reached 19% in 2014 having grown by 6% between 1984 and 2013 and this reflects an average increase of 2% per decade (MUDHo, 2015).

To accommodate the ever-increasing population, industry concentration, and commercial expansion, Addis Abeba city has been expanding horizontally towards its peri-urban areas. Feyera(2005), Melesse (2005), and Gete (2007) have documented the effect of urbanization in terms of forest and soil degradation, water pollution, and overall decline in agricultural production, agricultural community displacement, and squatter settlement. Whenever there is urban land use change continually expanding in area coverage and population size increases pervasively, the conversion of the peripheral surrounding rural areas into urban would be natural with or without the directives of the concerned government officials. In the outset of urban expansion in the case of Addis Ababa, Feyera (2005: 46) revealed that farm lands in the peripheral areas have been changed from rural farm land use to urban land use for the purpose of house residence construction, investment such as social services and manufacturing and etc. Because of this, the livelihood of the dislocated farmers affected significantly and that exposed evicted farmers to become joblessness or underemployment with insufficient income source (Feyera, 2005: 58). The same is true for other towns in Ethiopia, which are largely exercising expansion of territorial boundary towards the peripheral agricultural farmlands due to the rapid process of urban expansion.

With in urban centers in Ethiopia, Amhara region accounted for number of urban centers based on their own category. According to North Shewa Zone housing and construction department data, In Amhara region there are 42 town administration,126 municipality,89 sub municipality,286 developing towns totally 543 towns are in the region

North Shewa zone, Amhara region also large amount of farm land was taken due to urban expansion program, especially in town administration and municipality, which have basic

infrastructure and accessibility pooled to different investor to invest, these result urban expand to the peripheral area (North Shewa zone urban development department report,2020). According to north Shewa zone urban development and construction report within a year about more than 5 new village were fulfill the standard of town ,these pooled the population to invest in these area, the town expand horizontally by losing the agricultural farm land and impacted mainly the farming community.

Shola Gebeya town was one of the towns in Amhara regional state recently recorded high rate of urban expansion. In this dynamic peri-urban development process a considerable number of farmers estimated to 866 were forced to leave their farmlands (Shola Gebeya municipality report, 2020). The limited studies conducted on urban expansion and its impact in Ethiopia small town, however, are restricted to Addis Ababa and few metropolitan towns, and focus on spatial-temporal aspects of expansion and without giving adequate emphasis to the socio-economic aspect. The study area is established industrial and residential construction process which is stimulated by leasehold land policy framework. The local farming community was included in this study in general, and indigenous farmer households in particular were the concerns of the study

The study was also intends to contribute perspectives to look deep in to per-urban local community opportunity, vulnerability and socio-economic adjustment to Shola Gebeya town. With this background, the aim of this study, was therefore, to investigate the pattern of urban expansion overtime, its management, and assessed the socio-economic impact of such urban expansion as viewed by the peri-urban community of Shola Gebeya town. According to Shola Gebeya municipality report especially the 2016 G.C revised plan of Shola Gebeya town horizontally expands to the peripheral area of agricultural community. Due to different urban development program, this revised plane had different land use by incorporate the peri urban area of farm land. These expanded revised Shola Gbebeya plane pooled the population to invest in the area in different projects like industry, residential building, and service e.t.c.

This investigation considers specific issues related to farmers' participation in urban expansion programs, urban expansion led-benefits and adverse socio-economic impacts on the peri-urban area

of farming community, strategies of displaced households in the peri-urban areas of Shola Gebeya and the management practice.

As the central concept of the study is rapid horizontal urban expansion on the basis of land expropriation and livelihood disruption result on socio –economic impacts on the peri urban area. The study was assessed to the practice on the planning, management, and implementation of laws to urban development as a driver of change on the socio -economy of the peri-urban area community in towns of Ethiopia in general and Shola Gebeya town in particular.

1.2 Statement of the problem

As many literatures of the field confirm, this days the issue of urban expansion become one of the most strategic one to our globe. Among others urban expansion outweighs more, because of its complex nature. As land could not be reproduced, fixed one, there is a debate whether urban expansion should be vertical (compacted) one or the horizontal one. Among the debates are; global warming, other environmental issues, socio-economic impacts, and sustainable livelihood of farmers. Many scholars recommend the mix of the vertical and horizontal strategy and make compatible details of the implementation plan to the nature of the country, the city, and its surrounding is vital.

According to Shalom (2012), Ethiopia is now among the most rapidly urbanizing countries in the world. According to UN estimates, Ethiopia’s urban population will triple between 2010 and 2040. Preliminary city-level population projections suggest that some of Ethiopia’s larger cities will much more than triple their 2010 population by 2040. The major effects contributing for rapid urban expansion in Ethiopia are higher natural population growth, rural to urban migration and spatial urban development (Teketel, 2015).

According to the Un-Habitat (1996:26), the strategic planning is said to be the key instrument to safeguard the adversary impact of urbanization and to gain most out of it. The key characteristics of strategic planning include, but not limited to;

- Cross sectors’ co-ordination and integration
- Agreement on common comprehensive advantages of public and private sectors in urban development and management

- Regular monitoring and evaluation of urban development impact to each of community members affected by changes related with urban development programs.

The urbanization process of towns in Shola Gebeya occurred horizontal expansion in particular resulted in different socio-economic impacts. These impacts were serious and multidimensional. The urban expansion caused several prospects and impacts on the livelihood of nearby farming community. Even though urban expansion brought opportunities in the area, it also has posed several impacts. Urbanization creates multiple options for economic elites, but it hurts the poor majority. This trend is very tangible in the study area. But, it was not rigorously investigated. Urban expansion increases land conversion into urban use for different purposes. This reduced the farmland and exposed farmers to new socio-economic status. This resulted farmers landless and exposes them to insecure livelihood conditions. Land dispossession and eviction are the main impacts of urban expansion process in the study area. This tendency poses economic disparity between few economically powerful elites and massive poor. The displaced farming community lacks modern technical skills such as business knowledge and entrepreneurial ship skills which aggravate the severity of the negative impacts on the community of peri urban area. This indicates the existing urbanization trend does not harmonize with the interest of the community. But, these problems were not seriously studied and that is questioned to me why this study was conducted. The study area was expected to face several complicated and tremendous impacts are identified and controlled before escalation. The problem becomes more severe due to residential housing construction and investment that take huge land size. This industrial establishment and housing construction increase land dispossession and eviction of farmers from their land. The detail of these socio –economic impacts was not critically study, so this research was conduct to address the gap.

Currently, the peri-urban expansion process was going on at an alarming rate, in Shola Gebeya. Hence, the motive behind this study was examined the socio –economic impact of urban expansion on the peri-urban farming community and the reaction of both the town municipality and the households so as to ensure sustainable and inclusive socio-economic urban development.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of this study was proposed to assess the effect of urban expansion on the peri urban area of Shoal Gebeya town.

1.3.2 The specific objectives of this study were:

1. To investigate the trends of expansion of the town in peri_urban areas?
2. To identify the livelihood impact of urban expansion on peri-urban area of Shola Gebeya town.
3. To investigate the fairness of compensation to the displaced farmers from agricultural land?
4. To identify the survival strategies of the farm households whose socio-economy are most severely affected by expansion of the town.
5. To investigate the role and response of institutional intervention in dealing with socio economic impact of community to reduce the adverse impact.

1.4 Research Questions

In line with the above objectives; the following questions are raise by the investigator:

1. What were the trends for the expansion of the town to peri urban area?
2. What was the major effect of the expansion on Shola Gebeya town peri urban area?
3. What was the government compensation to those who displaced from their agricultural land?
4. What survival strategies were implemented by the government to those farmer households who's their socio economy were severely affected?
5. What were the roles and responses of organizational intervention in dealing with socio economic impact of community due to urban expansion?

1.5 Significance of the study

This study was proposed to assess the socio –economic impact of urban expansion on the peri-urban area, and describe the mitigation measure to treated and solved at its early stage. Therefore, this study was clearly identifying policy implication to alleviate the social and economic, problems of the town and help the community at large and attempt to fill this gap by identifying the negative and positive externalities as well as opportunities that come following horizontal expansion of town.

Generally, the completion of these studies had been given the following significances:

- ❖ It showed legal and institutional constraints regarding the participation in decision, valuation of compensation, and support in post displacement situation with implication to creating a plat form for governmental and non-governmental organizations engagement in addressing the interests of pri-urban communities towards ensuring sustainable the socio-economy of urban and local development on the peripheral areas of Shola Gebeya town.
- ❖ It suggests policy and regulatory intervention areas with compromising the right of peri-urban area households including (men and women, the youth, elderly, and poor people), new land recipients, and municipals.
- ❖ It enabled external stakeholders to act in bringing about positive changes in the present town development efforts by planning and implementing socio-economic intervention in a specific context can prove essential to enabling an appropriate response.
- ❖ Finally, the findings of this study can be used as a source for researchers and other interested bodies to conduct further research in the study area.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was conducted at the peri urban area of farming communities of Shola Gebeya town. The expansion of the town horizontally over the peripheral areas from its original size was being assessed. As a result those people their agricultural land and other resources and assets were transferred to urban residence and other institutions leader and experts were the participants of this study. Therefore, the study concentrates on the socio-economic impact of urban expansion on the peri urban area and it covers two sides (village) of the town namely Mesnober and Wolaynero. The most important urban expansion dynamics was significantly observed onto nearby fertile peri-urban agricultural land in the two rural villages. Following this, estimated of 666 farmers in the peri-urban development have dispossessed from their agricultural farmlands property since the year 2009 up to 2011(Shola Gebeya municipaotiy data,2019). This study also focuses on the impacts, causes and consequences of urban expansion in the study area.

1.7 Limitation of the study

Urban expansion changes in the settlement pattern of the pre-urban areas economically and socially. This study focuses mainly on the households whose lands were expropriated and those

who had been dispossessed, dislocated and hence whose livelihood strategies get changed both by form and content and impacted socially and economically. As a matter of this fact, the selected sample household members may not absolutely represent the characteristics of all farmers affected by urban horizontal expansion. Moreover, there has appeared a problem of up-dated address information of the respondents. In the same token, in access to data, response refusal, omission of responses, and misses were technically limited the processes, accuracy and validities of the study.

Expansion is a process taking place throughout a series of time, there is a need to get each phase's (year's) information about the expansion. To get all required information, fixing the appointment and meeting the representative Municipality staff or officials from previous position has contributed to the limitation of the study.

The other limitation of this research was that the data collected and used was just one year; excluding temporal elements for resource and time constraint. Given the dynamic nature of urban expansion and the impact on the peri-urban rural communities' in time and space, findings particularly in relation to socio economic due to the nature of the measurement indicator instrument used, (the coping strategy index) to make viable inference to the larger regional or zonal units was not possible.

The researcher do to alleviate the above-expected problems, has made all possible efforts to reach the targeted respondents and obtained the required information by employed different best alternative methodology and technique.

1.8 Organization of the study

The thesis was mainly organized in to five main chapters. The first chapter introduces the general overview including the introduction, background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, and basic research questions of the study. The second chapter presents the in-depth review of the literature on theoretical perspective of urban expansion in relation to livelihood strategies of local urban government, expropriation and compensation. Chapter three methodologies and procedure of the study describe instrumentation, population sampling technique; method of statistical analysis

and the general description of the study area. Chapter four focused on the presentation, interpretation and discussion of the findings; and finally chapter five generalize the study in terms of conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2 Introduction

This chapter is all about different literatures pertained to the study. Hence, the key concepts, definitions, theories of urban expansion, causes of urban expansion, trends of urban expansion, socio-economic impacts of urban expansion on the urban peripheries, legal and constitutional provisions on effects and compensation packages to expropriation all are intensively discussed turn by turn.

2.1 Key Concepts in the Study Domain

Urban: in this study context, urban (as opposite to rural) refers to areas characterized by denser population settlement per-unit of land, higher heterogeneity of in habitants (in terms of ethnic background, religious adhere-ship, livelihood strategies and sources, educational levels etc), greater organizational complexities as well as higher formal social control.

peri-urban areas: as used in this study context, peri-urban areas are amidst Between settlement (urban areas) and less densely settlement (rural areas). These are areas partly sharing the characteristics of both urban areas and rural areas then by symbolizing transitional zone from one area (urban or rural) to another.

Horizontal urban expansion: it is synonymous with urban sprawl, the expansion of the attentiveness of people or urban settlement to bordering and surrounding areas whose functions and settlements were not similar with urban ones.

Agricultural community: refers to that community whose economic base and livelihood sources are directly based on farming or and raring of animals under traditional production, distribution and consumption patterns.

Livelihood: The definition of livelihood has been extensively discussed among Academics and development practitioners including; Chambers and Conway, 1992. The most habitually employed definition of livelihood which the researcher agrees is A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources), and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (Chambers and Conway, 1992:9).

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

Compensation: according to (proclamation No 455/2005), compensation is a means of Payment for the property that is expropriated by the respective executing body of government both either in cash or kind. The process of compensating for the evicted house hold should include all forms of asset ownership or use right among the affected population and provided a detailed strategy for partial or complete loss of assets.

On the other hand, Articles 26.2 sub article 3 of the No 455/2005 stipulate compensation by the following formula:-

$$\text{The compensation of house hold, who can displaced permanently from their farming land} = \\ (\text{Crop compensation} + \text{fixed plant compensation that started to bear fruit} + \text{conservation} \\ \text{grass compensation} + \text{residual product compensation}) \times 10$$

Socio -economic impact: opportunity or adverse impact of peri urban area agricultural community due to the expansion of urban area change their socio economy or urban settlement to bordering and surrounding areas.

2.2 The Socio-spatial concept of peri-urban area

Several descriptions have been used to describe the peri-urban area. The term ‘peri-urban’ could be used to denote a term, a place, and concept or process.

As a place, it can refer to rural areas immediately surrounding the cities; intermediary zone between rural and the urban and predominantly rural agricultural areas, where the process of urbanization undergoes. Agular (2008), however, argues that place-based definitions of the term (proximity to a city is not enough rather, peri-urban is “ a mix of agricultural and non-agricultural land uses, flows of goods, services, and resources between villages and urban centers as and a social profile that is very heterogeneous and in a state of flux”. In summary, peri-urban is a place closer to urban in which tenure relations and livelihood of society is neither purely urban nor rural, rather a combination of both (Adam, 2014).

As a concept peri-urban could be seen as an interface between rural and urban activities and institutions where rural and urban development processes meet, mix , and interact on the edge of cities (Achamyeleh, 2014) .

Peri-urban in the context of developing countries, however, has not been defined the same way because peri-urban areas are amorphous in their nature, a place where social, economic, political, cultural elements of both rural and urban nature mix and interact. Most scholars, however, reached consensus that peri-urban, refers to a zone or an area where urban and rural development processes meet, mix, and inter-act along the edge of cities.

With the variability of the notion in mind, it can be considered that peri-urban areas are generally characterized as predominantly rural agricultural areas found between the built up area and rural areas; places on which the process of urbanization undergone; places where agricultural and non-agricultural land uses come in to conflict and competition for land among the land holders, investors, and the state prevail creating a dilemma on who shall shoulder sacrifice for the wellbeing of the society. In Sub-Saharan Africa, peri-urban areas are the front line of urban transformation

and transition, particularly in terms of land tenure arrangements, livelihood changes, and governance ((Achamyeleh, 2014 ; Locke & Henley, 2016).

Consequently, peri-urban farming communities are confronted with livelihood shocks as both urban and rural laws and institutions interact which may latter on result in changes in land use, livelihoods, and property rights (Achamyeleh, 2014). Thus, the importance of peri-urban areas is growing as they prove land and resource for new urban development that range from infrastructure provision to industrial expansion while receiving much of the urban waste. Since they involve resource reallocations across uses, they create curiosity to raise questions about the politics of urban expansion and planning; they give insight in to the nature of urbanization processes and signal who gains and who loses in this process.

Peri-urban areas in Ethiopia are areas largely occupied by agricultural communities and where land is administered by neither the rural land policy nor by the urban lease policy. These areas are hence characterized by rural settlements and agricultural farmlands adjacent to built up areas of high population concentration. Peri-urban areas are zones where traditional farming activities come in to conflict with alternative commercial and recreational interest and As they manifest a neither urban nor rural characteristics, provision of various urban services is minimum when compared with urban system and increasingly less provision of ecological services when compared to rural system(Adeboyejo,2007).

In this study, peri-urban areas are considered as areas amidst between densely settlement (urban areas) and less densely settlement (rural areas). These are areas partly sharing the characteristics of both urban areas and rural areas then by symbolizing transitional zone between urban area and rural area. Peri-urban areas are places where existing livelihood regimes dissolve or changed and households draw on their minimal assets for new livelihood strategies.

As a result two contending perspectives have existed concerning the impact of rapid urban expansion in peri-urban areas (Achamyeleh, 2014). The first perspective sees peri-urbanization (both spatial and demographic changes) as a force for access to new markets, infrastructure, and

employment opportunity. Hence, it leads to greater entrepreneurialism and the transformation of the local economy from agrarianism to a bustling, dynamic free market of commerce, services, small-scale industry, and commercial agriculture.

The other perspective views peri-urbanization as destructive, and it jeopardizes the existing property system and agricultural livelihoods without necessarily replacing them with any alternative form of livelihood strategies. Loss of agricultural livelihoods leads to impoverishment of all forms of capitals, hence growing number of 'urban made poor' (Firew, 2010). Both perspectives see urbanization as a driving force for the emergence of new livelihood strategies and institution formally and spontaneously. In many parts of the developing world including Sub-Saharan Africa, it has been observed that growing population pressure and development of market economies as a cause and consequence of urbanization are leading to significant spatial changes in land use and existing livelihoods. Thus, urbanization largely in sub-Saharan Africa is accompanied by the conversion of agricultural lands into urban land use leading to the change in the existing local livelihood and emergence of new livelihood strategies (Firew, 2010).

2.3 Physical expansion and its effect on peri-urban areas

Land use/land cover dynamics (here after LULC) towards peripheral areas induce impacts on socio-economic systems of communities in the short run and on sustainable development ultimately. Generally, LULC changes can be associated with expansion of urban sprawl, loss crop land, forest or forest plantation, natural or semi-natural areas (Leulseged et al., 2012 ; Birhanu,2018) and fall in agricultural productivity as well as the extinction of wild animals.

Knowledge of LULC and its major drivers provides a decisive to tackle the impacts of urban expansion on peripheral communities through appropriate land use planning, formulation and implementation of urban management policies and legislations. Hence to achieve the first aim of this study, it is important to quantify and analyze the extent and magnitude of spatial-temporal change in the Shola Gebeya town and investigate the potential impact of such spatial-temporal dynamics on the lives and socio-economy of agricultural communities across peripheral areas. It also suffices to consider the implications of such LULC on urban development management practices, and possible changes in policy which mainstreams the needs of peri-urban communities.

2.3.1 Theories of Urban Expansion

As Clark (1996) discusses, there are two major theories explaining urban expansion. There are two major theories explaining urban expansion.

- The primacy of economic benefits
- Role of urban social production

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

The urban social production theory on the other hand argues that, urban is more congested and congregate, and even much denser than rural and peripheral regions. Still, the area has higher pulling power of attracting people in to it. This pulling force of urban areas is however the result of continuous social interaction and internet work which resulted finally in to the congregation of large people at smaller unit of land than rural regions. As sited by Muluken (2009: 13) in history of urban evolution, cites began to exist for many reasons such as defense, trades, political or religious centers.

2.3.2 Causes of Urban Expansion

Urbanization is closely linked with modernization, industrialization, and sociological process of decision making. Most of the rapid urban sprawl in developing nations is due to rural-urban migration According to UN state report of the world population (2007), urbanization occurs naturally from individual and corporate efforts to reduce time and expense in community and transportation while improving opportunities of jobs, educations, and housing and transportation statuses. However, major contributing factor is “rural flight”. In rural areas, often on small farms, it is difficult to improve one’s standard of living beyond basic subsistence’s particularly in developing countries case where rate of population growth outpaces resource production rate. Hence, people make decision to migrate to urban areas “rural flight”. This then contributes to urban pressure towards peri-urban lands. National wise, there are two most important actors leading urban

expansion are in-migration (both rural-urban migration and urban-urban migration) and natural population increase.

According to Shola Gebeya town municipality socio-economic and population data people migrate from rural to urban area to participate residential housing cooperation, to search jobs, which leads to increase the population of the town and the expansion of the town to peri –urban area.

2.4 Trends of Urban Expansion

According to the UN state of the world population report (2007), sometime in the middle of 2007, the majority of people worldwide were living in towns or cities for the first time in history. This is referred to as the “arrival of urban millennium” or the “tripping point” as depicted here below. With regard to trends, it is estimated that 93% of urban growth occurred in developing nations with 80% of urban growth occurring in Asia and Africa. Through this process of development, the report state that urban population will be 70% by 2050, globally. Reversely, the rural population becomes 30% by 2050 from what it was 70% in 1950.

According to figures from Ethiopia’s Central Statistical Agency projection (CSA), urban population has more than doubled in the past 20 years, from 7.3 million in 1994 to an estimated 16.7 million in 2014. The rates of population growth between the census periods of 1984–94 and 1994– 2007 were 4.4 and 3.8 percent, respectively. Over the past 30 years, Ethiopia’s annual urban population growth rate has been higher than the average in Sub-Saharan Africa (which itself is among the fastest urbanizing regions in the world). According to CSA projections, the urban population of Ethiopia is set to nearly triple between 2012 and 2037, to more than 42 million people.

In Shola Gebeya town in the year 2001 E.C the population number is only 3994 but now day according to Shola Gebeya municipality data the population of Shola Gebeya was 15975 approximately 4 times double.

2.5 Impact of urban expansion

2.5.1 Theories related to the impact of urban expansion

Although much of the existing literature focuses on the issues related to urban expansion, scholars in the field of development have presented various perspectives concerning the impact of peri-urbanization. These are modernization theory and dependency theory, both focuses on of economic development but with different perspective.

Modernization theory of urban economic development initially developed by W.Arthur Lewis in the mid 1950s focused on structural transformation. As a structural transformation model, this theory focuses on the transformation of traditional or agricultural sector (labor and land) to the modern urban industrial sector. Because, cities offer cost reducing advantages in economic, social, and cultural services; cities are centers of innovation, invention, and global competition. Urban areas serve as the engines of economic growth and as long as all citizens have opportunities to improve their living conditions and thus can further contribute to the development of their city and country.

The implication of this theory to peripheral rural communities is that such communities benefit from the fruits of urbanization in terms of modern communication and transportation, product processing linkage, and social services including health and education. However, this theory has been criticized in that the structural transformation historically ignores the indigenous value system and a great deal of conflict, dissolution, and human degradation in which the process involves winners and losers.

The other theory of development is the dependency theory, which is a reaction to the structural transformation theory. This theory maintains that cities, starting from the colonial times, cities grow parasitically by exploiting and holding back their surrounding regions economically and culturally; thus development happens at the expense of peripheral areas. Hence, the rapid urban expansion in developing countries whether planned or unplanned puts pressure on peripheries for such expansion requires high cost of infrastructure and other social amenities. Thus urbanization in developing

countries ends with poverty situations manifested in unemployment, low income, inadequate housing, crime, and environmental pollution.

Peripheries and rural areas with a high share of vulnerable groups particularly need to have sufficient connections to centers. The intensifying relations between cities and the rural territories surrounding them call for deepening the connections and cooperation between urban and rural territories, between cities and their regions.

Scholars held two positions with regard to contribution of urban expansion to development or underdevelopment. Some like (Miller, 2014) show the positive contribution of urban expansion to drive economic growth. The authors indicate that global development organizations and national governments have been recently advocating the role of urbanization to development and should be encouraged.

On the other hand, Bah and Tacoli (2003) first took a compromising position concerning the effect of urbanization. They explained that urbanization may have positive and negative impacts; however negative impacts override positive ones because urban growth is often uncontrolled and uncoordinated. Urban growth bears positive results including higher economic production, better employment opportunity for the skilled and unskilled wage, access to better life standard, provision of hard and soft infrastructure (like modern transport and communication, education, health, electricity, pure water, etc.).

2.6 Livelihood and change of livelihood

The fact that, urbanization process brings about change in the way to human life. The change takes place in the peri-urban farming communities and on their socio-economic as well as cultural lives of the people. The loss of agricultural farm land due to urban expansion pushed peoples out of farm. This phenomenon is directly attributed to change in property rights and food securities such phenomenon (landlessness, loss of farmland and grazing land) made its impact on the farm livelihoods in the peri-urban areas. These cause to loss of peri urban area agricultural livelihood sources.

As summary urban Expansion results in change of property rights which brings land lessees. Landlessness is accompanied by loss of agricultural livelihood sources and this result to vulnerable food security status.

Livelihood: can be defined as the totality of means by which people get over time. it also defined the activities, the assets and access that together determine the living gained by an individual or household. The most frequently used definition of livelihood is chamber's and Conway's definition; "A livelihood comprises the capability, assets and activities required for a means of living" (chamber and Conway, 2006).

All definitions indicate that livelihood is a means of living, which can be achieved through activities using the available assets. Therefore, livelihood can also be defined as a means of survival, which can be achieved through the combination of different asset and diversified sources of incomes with different strategies to get livelihood outputs under certain environment. Livelihood assets: there are five core assets or capitals which households build their livelihood These are;

1. Human capital: represents the skill, knowledge, motivation and ability to work and good health that to gather enables people to pursue different livelihood strategies.

2. Natural capital: represents the natural resource stock; such as land water forests and minerals, from which resources flow and services useful for livelihood are derived.

3. Financials capital: denotes the financial resources that people used to achieve their livelihood objectives/needs. It includes savings and credits, remittance and other liquid assets.

4. Social capital: refers to the social resources up on which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objectives/needs. There are social networks, relationships, shared values, trust and other cultural practices.

5. Physical capital: comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods. These assets are divided in to two: household level assets and community level assets. The household level assets include holding of livestock, machineries, farm and off farm equipment, seeds and fertilizers, etc. The community level asset includes roads, buildings etc.

Livelihood strategies: The term livelihood strategy is used to indicate the range and combination of activities and choice that people undertake in order to achieve their livelihood objectives .

There are different ways of categorizing household's livelihood strategies and income sources. Income sources can be also categorized as those activities that are natural resources based activities and non-natural resource based activities(Ellis, 2002). Others categorize household's income sources as farm income, off farm incomes, non-farm income and remittance income from migratory labor.

Livelihood analysis: there question to be asked in any analysis of sustainable livelihood is; in a given particular context: policy setting, politics, history, agro- ecology and socioeconomic conditions; what combination of livelihood assets result in the ability to follow and what combination of livelihood strategy with what outcomes. Livelihood analysis seeks to understand the fact that lie behind people's choice of livelihood strategy. Livelihood analysis also shows how the different livelihood strategies of the household relate to each other, it recognizes that poor people simultaneously undertake a range of different activities and seek to achieve range of livelihood outcomes .

2.7 Impacts of urban expansion on the farmers livelihood

Long lists of evidences from Ethiopian and abroad scholars stated that, urban expansion has many positive and negative effects on farmers in the farmers livelihood who join to the urban areas. Thus, center of market area, center for production and distribution of goods and services, an opportunity for access to employment are among the positive effects of urban expansion. The negative consequences of urban expansion are loss of prime agricultural farmland, displacement of farm communities, solid waste disposal and land degradation, enclosing surrounding rural land to urban territory, over exploitation of natural resources and conflict.

2.7.1 Positive impacts or effects

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

2.7.1.1 Center for production & distribution of goods & services

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

2.7.1.2 Access to employment

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

2.7.2 Negative impacts or effects of urban expansion

Urbanization has also some negative effects to its surrounding peri-urban areas in different aspects especially, in relation to displacement of farmers from their farmland and to degradation of valuable agricultural land. This is because as the nation's population increase, cities must grow spatially to their peri-urban areas to accommodate more people and to serve different services for them.

2.7.2.1 Loss of farmland

As pointed out by Dayong (2004) uneven urban expansion will occupy considerable valuable farmland around urban centers, which causes to sensitive contradiction and conflicts with the farmers who are displaced from their farmland. Urbanization negatively affects the peri-urban areas in different ways. As urban centers, expand by occupying fertile farmland, and displacing farmers cause to reduce the amount of production and number of family farmers and move to the nearby urban centers.

In Ethiopia, land taking by regional governmental for expansion of cities and towns is raising rapidly because urbanization leads to outward expansion of cities and results to change in land use and landscape where by the federal and regional agencies and the municipality are expropriating of agriculture land for public purposes. In addition, the federal law on rural land

expropriation and compensation, have been crafted by the agencies that are taking land seem to disfavor that are losing the land (Solomon, 2006).

As a result, the farmers with their large family size will be exposed to unemployment and poverty (food insecure) for the reason that they are not well educated and skilled rather depending on their agricultural production. It is understood that, people without basic qualification or literally skilled are unable to compete and get job in the labor market.

2.7.2.2 Solid waste disposal and land degradation

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

2.7.2.3 Over-exploitation of natural resources

rapid urbanization leads to over exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources of their peri-urban areas (especially, land). Because people who live in urban areas have vary and different consumption pattern than these who live in the peri-urban areas. The demands made by urban centers greatly exceed the carrying capacity of their own territory.

As noted above, the world's resource use is concentrated in urban centers. Urban consumers account for most consumption of fire wood, charcoal, construction materials and land for urban expansion and infrastructure provision which leads to the depletion of rural-based natural resources such as farmland, forests, wildlife and quarry sites, often results irreversible damage to the human environment (McGranahan, Satterthwaite and Tacoli, 2004)

2.7.2.4 Urban expansion causes conflict

According to Tegegn (1997), currently urbanization causes for enormous conflicts associated with land acquisition. The most sources of conflict are found at the borders of the urban and rural, common and private, smallholder and investors land. In Ethiopia, the peri-urban land use is changing rapidly from rural agricultural use to other urban activities such as industry, commerce,

housing, infrastructure and other services. Thus, transferring of the farmlands from rural to urban land use is increasing from time to time through land acquisition

2.8. Urban Expansion under the Constitutional and Legal Frameworks in Ethiopia.

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

The FDRE constitution defines all of them as per Article 15, For an agrarian community, land is also the physical and natural capital through which they ensure the well being of their family such as provision of health and educational services to their children. Therefore, the well being of the agrarian family child, that is human capital dimension of the livelihood, is by large extent dependant on the respecting and protection of their parents' right to land. Hence, through this window, we can see that, right of farmers' to land means the right of their children. In line with this, Ethiopia has ratified Conventions on Right of Children (CRC) Article 24 & 27. And, the FDRE constitution well defines this as per Article 36(1, a & d). Given the different existing laws, policies and programs, as well provisions of international treaties to which Ethiopia is a signatory, the right to food could be said one of the fundamental rights under the national law. It seems to be therefore, a logical fallacy attempting to ensure the Right to food and food security among agrarian community without maintaining their right to land which is a common denominator to all

components of their livelihood. By the very nature of them, both urbanization and agriculturalist are the two counter competing processes of socio-economic development. Under such conditions, there should be the “rules of games” which maintain the benefit equilibrium among the stakeholders of both processes. Thus, as it is obliged by International laws to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of its citizen to food and other basic securities, the national is expected to formulate and enforce laws and policies –“rules of games”- which frame-up every development programs and activities in such a way run across their equilibriums.

2.8 .1 Laws and policies of urban development management in Ethiopia

It would have been good to present a comprehensive discussion on all urban policies that have relation to peri-urban expansion. Yet, in the present study, three pertinent policies, namely expropriation and compensation, valuation, and support and rehabilitation would be briefly discussed. Because, these policies and their implementation mirrors both the livelihood treats local farm communities faced and the urban management outcomes and gaps including technical, institutional, and legal aspects. However, in Ethiopia today policies like expropriation and compensation proclamation are under review and regulations are being revised as a response to the prevailing political changes. For example, there is a growing concern to land access on the part of the private sector(capital),land expropriation on the part of the land holder, and land management on the part of the state; land grabbing at the center of corruption; land is becoming the center of politics, conflict, and survival than ever before.

In the application of ethnic federalism, some provisions of the constitutional are being questioned; thus subsequent sector policies including urban development policies under threat of revision. Hence, it is essential first to notice the definition, justification, and theoretical foundation of expropriation, compensation and valuation so as to grasp the very essence of such laws despite some amendment could be there at national and regional level.

I. Expropriation

Expropriation has been defined in the legal and policy documents of many countries. (Alemu, 2013) asserted that many constitutions and laws refer expropriation to compulsory acquisition, being used

for public purposes, for public uses and/or in the public interest. However, in practice these terms of purpose tend to be used interchangeably.

In the Federal Democratic constitution of Ethiopia (FDRE constitution, 1995) article 40/8, it is stated that... *without prejudice to the right to private property, the government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property.* In addition, the civil code of Ethiopia defines expropriation as “expropriation proceedings are proceedings where by the competent authorities compel an owner to surrender the ownership of an immovable required by such authorities for public purpose (The civil code of Ethiopia, Art.1460).

The implication is that the state could take private land without the consent of the owner as long as it is done for public purpose by paying in advance of compensation to the value of property on the land. This in turn means, in Ethiopia the land policy is increasingly in favor of state while giving less emphasis to the interest of the original landholders. The peri-urban rural holding rights which have been held by local farmers and used for agricultural purpose are under increasing risk of being terminated due to urban expansion.

The growing demand for land for urbanization forces authorities to respond by taking land from original land owners and give it to new recipients (lease holders). As urban territories extend to adjacent peri-urban areas, local landholders would automatically lose their entitlements and resources transferred to those that can afford to pay for leases.

There are also other Federal proclamations, regulations and directives used to manage and regulate the urban development process in Ethiopia. These laws and proclamations are internally broken down into regional regulations and directives and implemented at different levels: national, regional, and local or municipal levels. Following the political dynamics in the country since 2016, some of the proclamations, however, are being revised. The chief proclamation of expropriation and compensation used for the past three decades is proclamation (Proc, No 455/2005), now has been replaced by Proc, No.152/2019 with some but with no fundamental tenure relation and tenure right

changes. Yet, this relies on the former one to evaluate the effect on livelihoods of displaced households.

As to Proc 455/2005, expropriation means the action of government taking away a private property from its owner with legal authority. The key element or condition the accessibility of expropriation is the purpose of taking over private property. The basic criteria justifying admissibility of expropriation has been and still is the public purpose and public interest (Proclamation, 455/2005; Firew, 2010). The proclamation stipulates that a government body, be a district or urban administration, have been given the power to expropriate rural or urban land holdings for public purposes through paying in advance of compensation. However, this proclamation has narrowly circumscribed the occasions when expropriation may take place. One can reasonably argue that the Proclamation has not narrow the meaning of public interest to the power of appropriation only to government works which are defined as: “... *the construction or installation, as appropriate, for public use of highway, power generating plant, building, airport, dam, railway, fuel depot, water and sewerage, telephone and electrical works and the carrying out of maintenance and improvement of these and related works, and comprises civil, mechanical and electrical works*” by previous another proclamation.

In the case of appropriation “public use” can be interpreted to mean that works for the sole use of the government or private entities may not be considered of public use and, therefore, appropriation of a holding may not be made in such circumstances. Proclamation No. 455/2005 rather stretches the meaning of public interest or public purpose so widely that it can practically be deemed open-ended FAO (2008). Hence, “Public purpose” means the use of land defined as such by the decision of the appropriate body inconformity with urban structure plan or development plan in order to ensure the interest of the peoples to acquire direct or indirect benefits from the use of the land and to consolidate sustainable socio-economic development (Proclamation No. 455/2005).

Empirical studies shows that local governments or city administrations apparently stand to maximize their revenue by expropriating and then leasing peri-urban land without giving due consideration to the well being of local communities (Adam, 2014).

The transitional peri-urban areas in Ethiopia in general places where expropriation and reacquisition of land by town municipality are being implemented as a response to the growing demands of land for housing, commercial activities, and investment fueled by rapid urbanization. In Ethiopia where ownership of land is in the hands of the state and the people, expropriation, as state decision, is the only way of providing land for urbanization. Access to land for commercial expansion, housing development, investment by private firms, as well as social services such as schools, clinics, post offices, and market places can be met by expropriation. Unlike some other countries, where there private ownership of land, state is the major provider of land and actor in shaping the peri-urban expansion pushed by the force of globalization and urbanization. That is the role of capital and that of state are somehow in contradiction in urban land management, which ultimately erode the bargaining power of farming communities.

Regarding the process of land supply for urban development in Ethiopia, it is largely based on land reacquisition from local peri-urban farmers and reallocation of land to private developers and others by the government. The power of expropriation in Ethiopia is vested in the state by virtue of Article 40(8) of the FDRE Constitution. The FDRE constitution provides that “the government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property”. Hence, in order to obtain land when and where it is needed, the government uses its power of eminent domain (compulsory acquisition) to acquire land: it can compel landholders to transfer their land use rights in order for it to be used for specific purposes.

As mentioned earlier, the urban growth in Ethiopia is state controlled and the development process (which aims in industrial expansion, job creation, and poverty reduction) passes through four steps. First, peri-urban area is incorporated into the city administration’s master plan and jurisdiction. The state body acquires appropriate land from farmers. The second and third activities are expropriation and redevelopment of the area by providing basic infrastructure. The state peruses to provide facilities and infrastructures such as roads, water, and electricity, to developers. The final step in the process of urbanization include those activities related to reallocation of the redeveloped land to

private developers, investors, housing cooperatives and others through lease contracts on the basis of annual ground rent for a specified lease period.

Based on lease proclamation number 721/2004, Regulation 103/2004 and Amhara region regional state rule number 1/2005, Fourteen (40 years) for commercial and Ninety Nine (99 years) for residential purposes. As a policy framework, it is stated in GTP II that “All urban development programs and resultant urban expansions should ensure equity of farmers and pastoralists by guaranteeing not only sufficient compensation but also rehabilitating such households to warrant better livelihoods afterwards”.

Use of expropriation as the main tool of meeting the demand of land for urban purpose across peripheral areas, directly impacts on the livelihoods of agricultural communities. Studies conducted in many Ethiopian cities, such as Addis Ababa, Hawasa, Bahir Dar, Gonder, Mekele (frew, 2010, Leulseged, 2012; Mezgebo, 2014; Achamyelch, 2014), show that thousands of poor farm households have been displaced from their farms and their livelihoods threatened though rehabilitation is there in development policies. Hence, the enforcement of such expropriation and compensation laws, regulations, and norms should not be taken for granted. Because, in such a context peri-urban expansion contributes to an endless competition for land among the state, the private sector, and the farm households (original land users) with varying bargaining power leaving sustainable urban development in question ultimately.

Concerning the purposes of expropriation, FAO (No.10,2008), synthesizing a broad survey of both developed and developing countries, summarizes the commonly accepted purposes for compulsory acquisition as follow: transportation uses including roads, canals, highways, railways, bridges, wharves, and airports; public buildings including schools, libraries, hospitals, factories, religious institutions, and public housing; public utilities for water, sewage, electricity, gas, communication, irrigation and drainage, dams and reservoirs; public parks, playgrounds, gardens, sports facilities and cemeteries, and defense purposes.

Regards the Ethiopian constitution of 1995 and proclamation No. 455/2005, the purpose of expropriation is not clearly defined; rather it is said that public purpose is used as the main reason for expropriation. Even the term public purpose is not defined explicitly in such a way that it is clear to both the expropriator government agents and of course proclamation No. 455/2005 is flexible to acquire land for a public purpose that was not considered when the law was written since it gives a power to the higher regional or federal government organ to expropriate urban or rural landholding for better development projects to be carried out by private investors, cooperative societies or other organs (proclamation No. 455/2005, Article 3). Article 40(8) of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), Proclamation No. 1/1995 says that without prejudice to the right to private property, the government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property. As to proclamation No.455/2005, the government (a woreda or an urban administration) may expropriate private property for public purposes where it believes that it should be used for a better development project to be carried out by public entities, private investors, cooperatives, societies or other organs.

The rationale for expropriation may be straight forward when land is acquired by the government for use by a public entity, for example for a public school or hospital, or for a new public road or airport. More controversial are cases where private land holding is acquired by government and then transferred to private developers and large businesses on the justification that the change in possession and use will benefit the public. In a number of countries, like Ethiopia expropriation has been used as a tool to help assemble land in order to promote urban renewal and attract commercial investment for this purpose on behalf of developers (both private and public-private ventures) in order to change the land use of an area, for example, from residential to commercial use. In Ethiopia, as proclamation No. 455/2005 states, a woreda or city administration can expropriate private landholding and use rights and transfer to private investors if they believe that the change in possession benefits the public.

However, studies such as by (Alemu, 2013) witnessed in his observation of field survey that a private land holding transferred from one holder to the investors remains idle for a number of

months, in some places even a number of years, creating a situation that land holders hardly convinced that their property is expropriated for public purpose. In socialist influenced countries where policies of redistributive land reform have been adopted, these are usually considered as being in the public interest, even if the reform transfers land from one private holder to another to address social injustices.

Land redistribution was practiced in Ethiopia by the Military socialist government (1975-1991) a number of times through expropriating of a land holder and user and transfer to another in the name of addressing fair income distribution.

II) Principles of Compensation

Compensation is at the heart of expropriation. To meet the need of public services and other economic and social needs of the society, the government use expropriation (compulsory acquisition) as an alternative tool to secure land for development (Alemu, 2013). As a term when it is used in the context of deprivation of land holding, compensation means recompense or amends. In essence compensation refers to the sum of money which the owner of a property would have got had he sold it (like land) on the open market plus other losses which result from the resumption .The term takes its meaning from the provisions which define what monetary sum must be paid to the dispossessed owner for the loss of his land.

The sum payable may include both the sum for the land taken, and other losses suffered in consequence of the acquisition. The process, however, brings tension for people who are threatened with dispossession.

Payment of compensation can be justified on a variety of grounds including economic development and socio-political reasons. From economic point of view, payment of compensation can encourage the state to exercise rational economic decisions that will benefit all parties. The owners will be guaranteed to take risks and invest on their properties while the financial institutions will be eager to lend money for they get legal protection(Daniel, 2015). The other justification of compensation rests on the principle of distributing the burden ensuring public improvement of public purpose; hence to keep balance of social justice. The individual should not be compelled to contribute a

disproportionate share to the common good of the society without any other strong reason to single him out and compel him bear all the expenses the society requires to satisfy its developmental needs. In other words, if the owner is compensated the burden of public improvement which otherwise would be imposed on him would be transferred from his shoulder to the tax payers at large (Daniel, 2015). Therefore, it is argued that the government should bear all the inconveniences which intimidate individual land and property owners while public projects are being implemented at local level.

In Ethiopia, the different principles of compensation are stated both in the constitution and proclamations. In the 1995 Constitution, Article 40(7), it is said that every Ethiopian has a full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labor or capital. This right shall include the right to bequeath, and where the right of use expires, to remove his property, transfer his title, or claim compensation for it. In Article 40/8 of FDRE constitution, it is also mentioned that without prejudice to the right to private property, the government should pay compensation commensurate to the value of the property when it expropriates private property for public purpose.

Relation to Proclamation No. 455/2005 the amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost of the property. Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the value of capital and labor expended on the land (article 4).

II). Support and rehabilitation

With regard to support and rehabilitation, it is one of the recognized civic rights in the Ethiopian legal system. The FDRE constitution, 1995) articles 44(2) states as: All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been negatively affected as a result of state programs have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance.

The Use of Market Value as Measure of Compensation: On the other hand, the use of market value as measure of compensation. Most countries such as USA, Philippine, and Brazil have

constitutional requirements for paying compensation for private assets expropriated by the state body for public purposes. Based on constitutional requirements; many countries have developed standards for determining “just compensation”. Most high- and middle-income countries with well-functioning legal systems have adopted “fair market value” of the expropriated asset as the standard for determining compensation.

CHAPTER THREE

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 General Background of the Study Area

3.1.1 The town under study

This research focuses on the small sized town, Shola Gebeya Amhara region North Shewa zone. According to Shola Gebeya town municipality data the town is located in central Ethiopia and was founded one hundred thirty two years (132) ago.

Historically beginning of the town was ‘associated’ with the natural topography of the place up and down around 1850 .during that time the name of the town is called Merfeta, which is associated to the name of one mount place called Merfeta . Firstly the settlement in the area was started around this mountain place (Shola Gebeya municipality data, 2017). Starting from that time as a rural village on wards it has developed to one of the current town in the country. Its fast development and transformation was made during the period 2013-2018.

The naming of the town also change its name called as Shola Gebeya has a connection with its direct proximity to the presence and importance of the indigenous tree called Shola. As far as the reasons for its foundation are concerned with the topography of the place and latterly change its name connected with the availability of this indigenous tree. The town municipality standard and their own developmental plan were established in 2013 GC.

3.1.2 Location

According to Shola Gebeya town municipality socio economy data,2019 Shola-gebeya town is found in Amhara regional State, North Shea zone in Hagera Mariam woreda, it is located a distance142 kms from north east of Addis Ababa, from regional state BahrDar 693 k.m, 80 kms to south east of Debre Birhan town. The topography of the town is occupied by medium and rugged terrain, which resulted in land slide and soil loss and total area of town, is 1035 hectare.

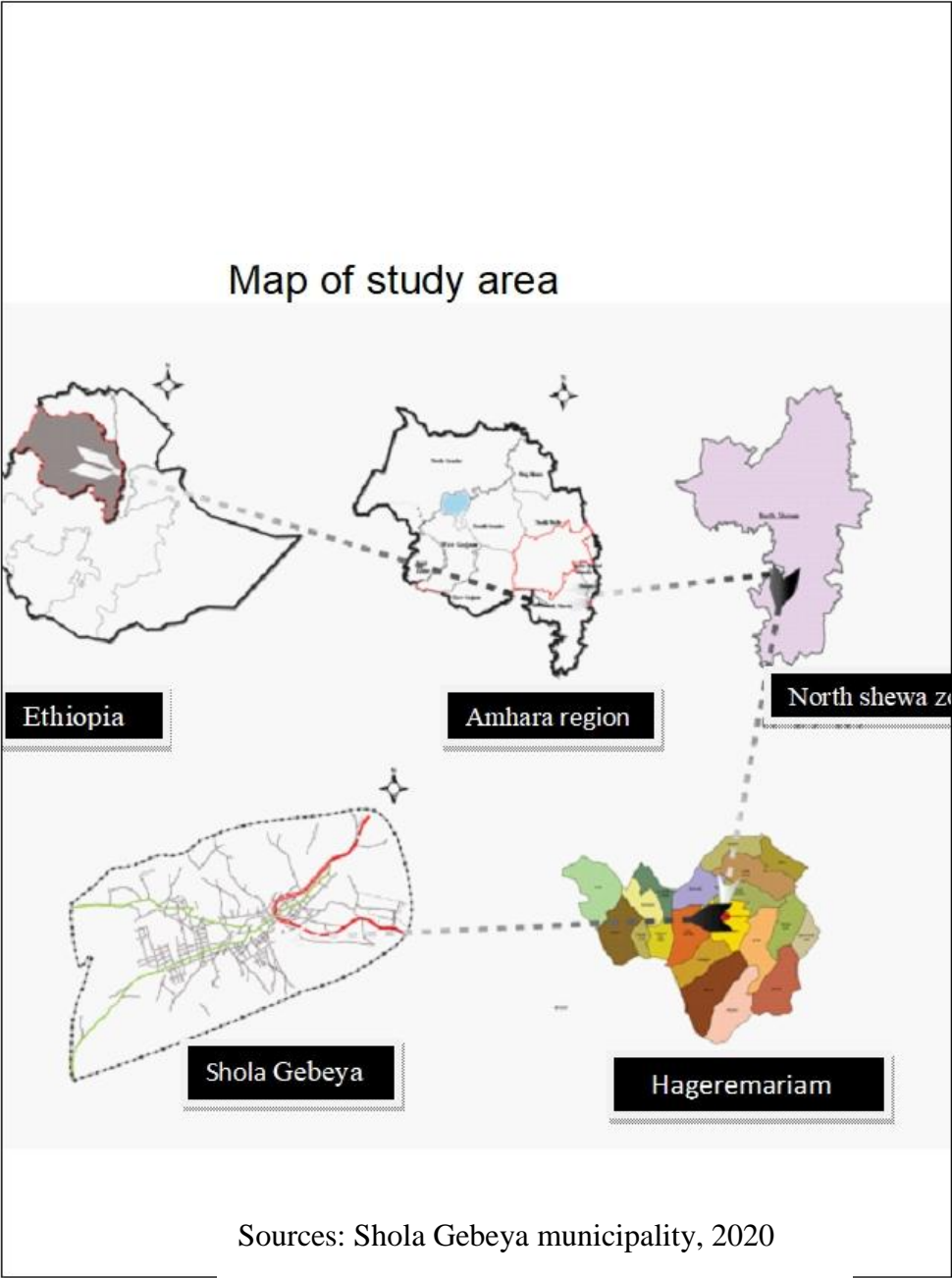


Figure 1: Map of study area

3.1.3 Climate condition

According to Shola Gebeya town municipality, 2019 Shola-Gebeya is situated with an altitude of high land which ranged from 2650-2700 meters above sea level. As we see from the altitude of the area the climatic condition of the town is weynadega. With the average temperature which varies 18 ° to 19 °.

3.1.4 Populations

According to population projection of Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia and Shola Gebeya kebele 01 population data, 2011 E.C, the total population of the town was estimated to be 15975 out of which male 7922 (49.59%) and female 8053 (50.14%).

Table 1: population number of Shola Gebeya town

Male	Female	total
7922	8053	15975

Source; Shola Gebeya 01 kebele public coordination and CSA population estimation size by sex (2011).

According to Shola Gebeya municipality the majorities of the population are at the productive age, which can be the potential for the development of the town. The population number increases from time to time, result the town is in challenge to balance the need and supply of various goods and services. From the total population the religious distribution is 97% Orthodox (Christian) ÷ 1.3% Muslim ÷ 1.7%.

3.1.5 Socio-economic activities

The most dominant economic activity of a town is mainly light industries, trade, Hotels, wood and metal works, small scale manufacturing, private and organizational businesses are some of the formal trade characteristics of the town and also there are a number of informal trade activities carried out in the town, Additionally, agriculture and livestock rearing also takes place.

As Shola-Gebeya town is the Capital seat of the Hagera Mariam woreda it serves as both political and administrative seat of the woreda population. Moreover, it has been serving as seat for non-governmental institutions and community based organizations

3.1.6 Expansion area of the town

Currently, the town has one administrative kebeles(kebele 01).The town also has 3 expansion suburbs sides namely, wolaynero, technique and mesnober(town socio-economic data,2019). According to Shola Gebeya municipality these suburbs are already incorporated in to the town boundary by master plan. Shola Gebeya town is one of the fastest growing towns in Ethiopia both demographically and spatially. It has been under rapid development and urbanization. The rapid rate of urbanization in the town could be partly attributed to moderate climate, proximity to Addis Ababa, and government policy to expand housing cooperation and investment development. Thus, all these contributed to population concentration and rapid built up expansion towards per urban agricultural lands.

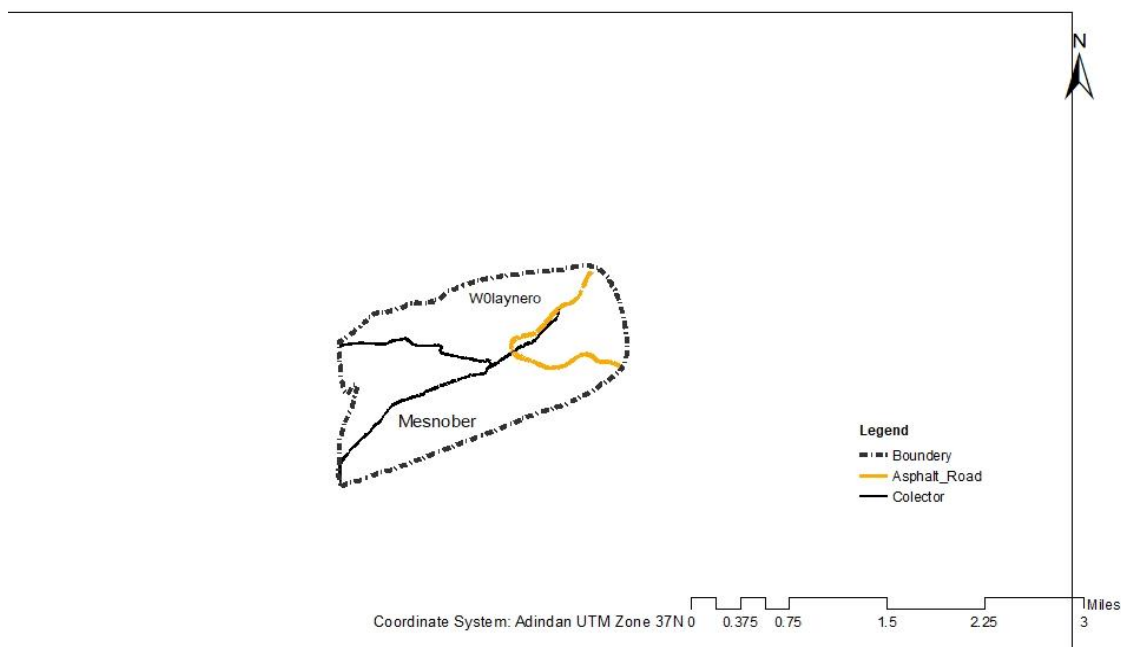
As Shola Gebeya is situated on shewan plateau, the livelihood of rural population around peripheral areas depends on agriculture including crop production, animal rearing, and permanent plant and tree production, and so direct employment, income and food self-sufficiency for households. Nevertheless, once the urbanization(which implies land use change and livelihood transformation) encroached agricultural lands, the peri-urban form of life and settlement patterns have been altered and ended with households faced land expropriation, displacement, unemployment, and poverty trap.

Criteria for Selecting the Study Area: the study area was selected purposefully for different reasons:

- The researcher's know the study area helped to serve easily to accessible and the necessary data.
- Lack of research in the area relations to urban expansion and its socio economic impact.
- The geographical proximity to Debire Birhan and its easy access to data collection and the researcher has been living in the town for 10 years). Additionally, Shola Gebeya is one of the towns in Amhara region which is currently growing faster establish a large projects. Since 2018, Shola Gebeya has got the attention of both the federal and regional government for public and private investment, and the implication seems clear that large number of farmers would be displaced from their farmlands. For example, as of Shola Gebeya town municipality information, the government has recently reserved

about 70 hectares of land for the plantation of new industries and housing construction in the town peri urban area. For social data, the researcher was intends to focus on the two sides of urban expansion area.

This is because these areas include much of the rural villages and the extent of spatial expansion and social transformation is much more significant. In this area the proportion of households whose agricultural lands have been expropriated and their socio-economy strategy was changed And transformation is much higher.



Sources: Shola Gebeya town, 2020

Figure 2: Expansion areas of shola Gebeya to peri urban area

3.2 Research Design

Urban expansion towards the peripheral farmland community in favor of urban development projects for economic and infrastructure development, residential house construction would result the loss of farmers' assets. To understand the impact of urban expansion on the surrounding pre-urban rural communities and the intervention made by the urban local government for rehabilitation made for farmers, a descriptive survey research design was employed. Descriptive research

describes the condition or the realities that exist, option that are hold, and processes that are going on regarding the urban expansion and its impact on peri urban of the study area .This research design was preferable to conduct this research as the respondents sample were large in number to give answers to the questions about their attitudes and opinions towards the issue and it was found useful to analyze the data that could reveal the present conditions.

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The quantitative inferential approach was used to generate data in quantitative form, which can be subjected to accurate quantitative analysis in a formal and inflexible fashion to infer characteristics or relationships of population. It usually means survey research where a sample of population studied through questioning and interviewing to determine its characteristics to infer that whether population has the same characteristics or not. The other mostly used approach for this study was qualitative approach was concerned with the subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and perceptions in which such situations where the function of the researcher's insights and impressions that generated. It would be used to collect, analyze and interpret the required and reliable information of the study. Therefore, the researcher believed the approaches that used for the findings of the research was reliable.

3.3 Types and Sources of Data

Both primarily and secondary sources was used to generate data. The primarily data generated from field observations, interviews to municipality managers, urban land management and bank department officials and Hagere Mariam woreda rural land administration office rural land expropriation, compensation and rehabilitation department experts. The researcher used questionnaires to collect data from the displaced households live in the town boundary.

The secondary data were generated from books, previously conducted studies in Ethiopian towns' like Addis Ababa, Mekele, and Bahrdar. Websites published and unpublished texts and Shola Gebeya municipality document; such as development plan of the town and municipal records of annual reports were reviewed.

3.4 Sampling Design

The researcher used a combination of probability and non-probability sampling techniques. This means the selection of municipality managers, land management and banking officials and rural land administrator official were based on non-probability sampling (purposive sampling) and the selection of displaced households are based on probability sampling (systematic random sampling).

3.5 Target Population and Sample Size

3.5.1 Sampling Frame

The researcher was taken Shola Gebeya town peri urban area population as target population which is mainly includes the displaced house hold. The town has one Kebeles and three sub village. The researcher was taken the two sub villages purposively because of highly displaced house hold and their adverse socio –economic impact.

Table 2: sample households participants

Name of place(village)	population displaced/in house hold	Years of displacement In
Wolaynero	214	2017, 2018, 2019
Mesenober	452	2017, 2018, 2019
total	666	

Source: Shola Gebeya town municipality data,2019

Following the sampling frame, systematic random sampling technique was used. The study population- list of farmers whose land had been expropriated who were displaced sequentially in years 2017, 2018, 2019 was collected from the town Municipality and listed in an alphabetic order.

The sampling fraction was:-

$f = \text{sample size} / \text{total population in percentage}$.In this case the interval size, k , was defined as $k = \text{total population} / \text{sample size}$, and each of the K th cases was picked-up as an element of the samples.

The second unit of the sampling frame was staff members of Shola Gebeya town municipality staff members. Staff members of urban land management and banking department and rural land administration official were the key in formant group which was purposely selected. The third

category of sampling unit was the Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Selection of FGD also based on purposive sampling from the household level.

3.6 Sample Size

In order to determine an adequate sample size, the standard statistical approach equation had been employed (Fowler, 2002).

Accordingly, the size of sample (n) was given by;

$n = z^2 p(1-p)/d^2$, where,

n=desired sample size when population is greater than 10,000

Z=the standard number variable at a required level of confidence which is 95% with the Z score is 1.96 for this study

p=the proportion of target population estimated to have the characteristics being measured which is 50% for this study (this proportion is the common for the studies whose variable are not estimated yet)

$q = 1 - p$

d=the standard value of the confidence interval or margins of error which is 5% with the standard value of 0.05 for this study.

Thus, $n = z^2 pq/d^2 \Rightarrow (1.96^2) (.5*.5)/(0.05)^2 \Rightarrow 384$

But, population of this study was less than 10,000 (666)

$n_f = [n/1 + [n/N]]$, where,

n_f =desired sample size when population less than 10,000

n=desired sample size when population greater than 10,000

N=the estimated population size

Accordingly, size of this study for each systematic random sample is given by;

$n_f = [n/1 + [n/N]] \Rightarrow [384/1 + (384/ 666)] \Rightarrow 243$

Although it was the statistical advice to take this entire size as an optimum sample, considering the shortage of resources, time and budget the researcher decided to take 60% of the calculated size. In doing so, the researcher believes that the reliability of the data remains consistent compared with the one which could have been based on 243 because computed level of confidence was higher and the homogeneity of samples were significant. Hence, the sample size considered was **146** with 3%

contingency making the actual size. Each village (Mesnober and Wolaynero) displaced house hold had equal chance.

From the category of non-probability sampling frames, 6 key informants and 10 Focus Group Discussion participants was selected. Therefore, total sample size was the summation of all samples from the 2 sampling frames and contingency (3%) of the systematic sampling units. Thus, $n = (0.03 \times 146) + 6 + 10 = 166$. The contingency was intended to reduce the effects of non- founds, non-willing, non-responds and misses on the desired data sources.

3.7 Data Collection Techniques

3.7.1 Household survey

Information related to household demographic and socio-economic characteristics, extent and types of socio-economic impact, amount of annual income of the household, the support made to rehabilitate evicted farmers for better living and status of income before and after eviction collected through household survey.

3.7.2 Focus group discussions (FGD)

Well informed individuals in the community usually have valuable information, especially with respect to qualitative issues that was not captured by the household survey and to triangulate the data. In light of this, FGD participants were selected to represent the different cross-sections of the community in terms of sex, age, and impact by urban expansion that contained representatives drawn in each village. Selection of participants was done with close participation of local administration.

3.7.3 Observation

The researcher was collect first hand information from field by direct observation in study area. The researcher was observed the urban expansion and its socio-economic impact on the town peri urban area.

3.7.4 Interview

The researcher was prepared an interview guide questioners, verbal (oral) questions and response was carried out face to face with officials. Structured and unstructured interviews also used for

town land management and banking department officials, municipal manager, and rural land administration office to get information on the impact of urban expansion on the peri-urban area.

3.7.5 Questionnaires

The researcher was prepared both open and closed ended questionnaire and distributed to the respondents who was selected expropriate settlers.

3.8 Data Analysis Methods

The raw data that was collected by using different techniques carefully transformed in the process of analysis methods. The tools for quantitative data analysis were descriptive statistics such as percentage frequencies, mean and standard deviation. The data obtained from interview and group discussion with government office experts and community members selected in the pre-urban impacted community were analyzed qualitatively .With regard to the data gathered from household survey, field supervisor checked every completed questionnaire on the same day. The pre-coded questionnaires entered and analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS version 23) computer software program. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, mean, percentages applied to understand the relationship and associations between variables were employed. Finally, the results presented in tables, figures and charts.

3.9 Ethical consideration

The effectiveness and credibility of research work mainly depends on, among other factors, on the consideration of ethical issues and standards. Ethics in research process is refers to the responsibilities and the conduct of the researcher to protect the target group who are involved in the research area (Dowling, 2010).

The issue of the research ethics are considered and applied in the whole process of this research. All of the participants were informed that the collected data will be used to only for the academic purpose. Careful attention were also given regarding the maintain confidentiality of the data and acknowledging sources of information used in the study

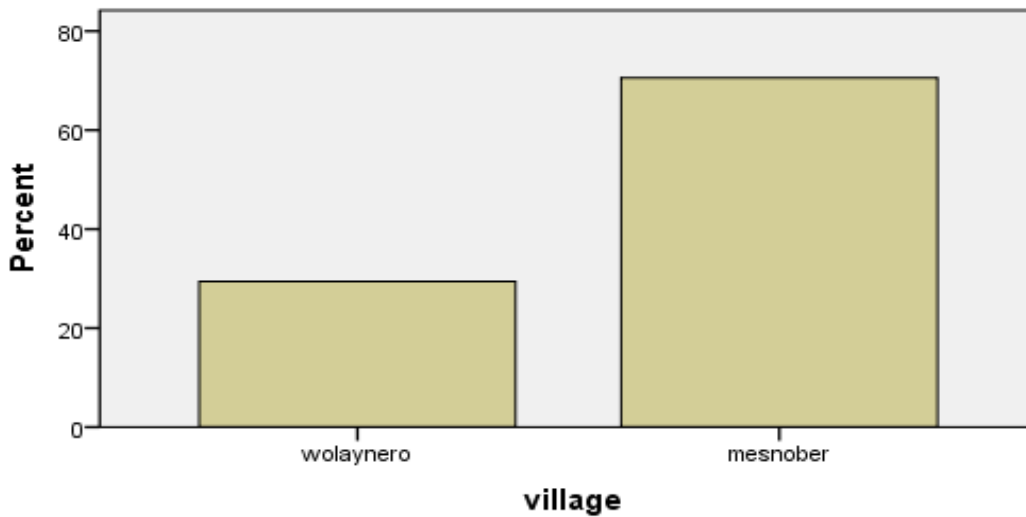
CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

Data from the impacted households' Survey, the government policies and the responsible institution and department programs on urban development and expansion with the opinion of experts and personal field observation had been analyzed and presented through the application of different descriptive and analytical instruments.

4.1 The household's socio-demographic features

4.1.1 The respondent households residence place name (village)

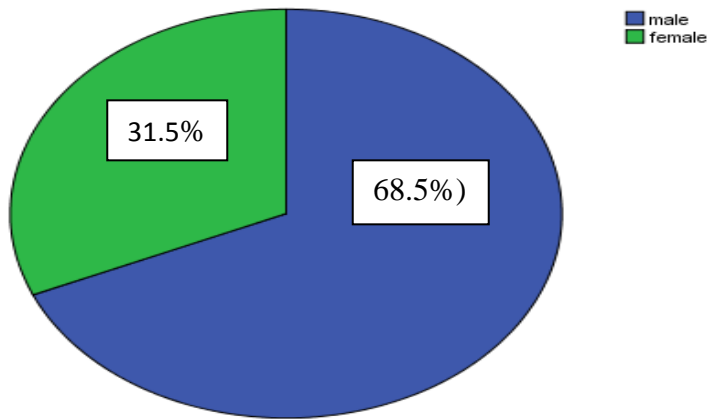


Source: Field Survey, 2020

Figure 3: The responding household's village

As we can see from the above graph the socio economic impact of peri urban area was under taken at the village of Mesenober and Wolaynero of the town, majority of the participant households were the village group of Mesenober was accounted about 103 respondents or 70.5% , Wolaynero sub village had 43 respondents which also accounted 29.5% this implies that majority of the respondents are Mesenober with higher urban expansion in those area and the socio economic impact of the area are more due to its expansion in the area under the study.

4.1.2 Sex of the household's



Source: Field Survey, 2020

Figure 4: Sex of respondents'

This figure showed us that 100 (68.5%) of the respondents are the male and the rest, 46 (31.5%), share is taken by their counter sex. Regarding sex of the respondents, expected trend reflected from the female respondents. They were willing to respond to while requested. This is by reflecting their impact level in detail socio -economic impacts of the town urban expansion on their living area.

4.1.3 Marital status of the house holds

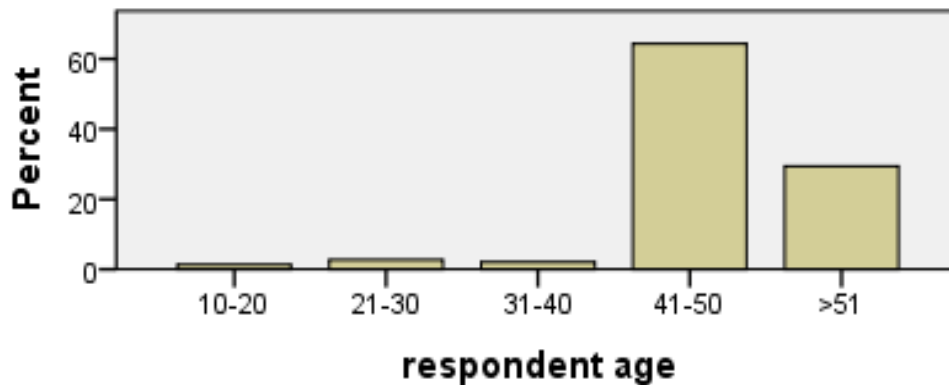


Source: Field Survey, 2020

Figure 5: the respondent marital status

This figure above depicts us that (77.7%) ,of the respondents are the married and remain 22.6% share is taken by their counter unmarried.

4.1.4 Age of the household's



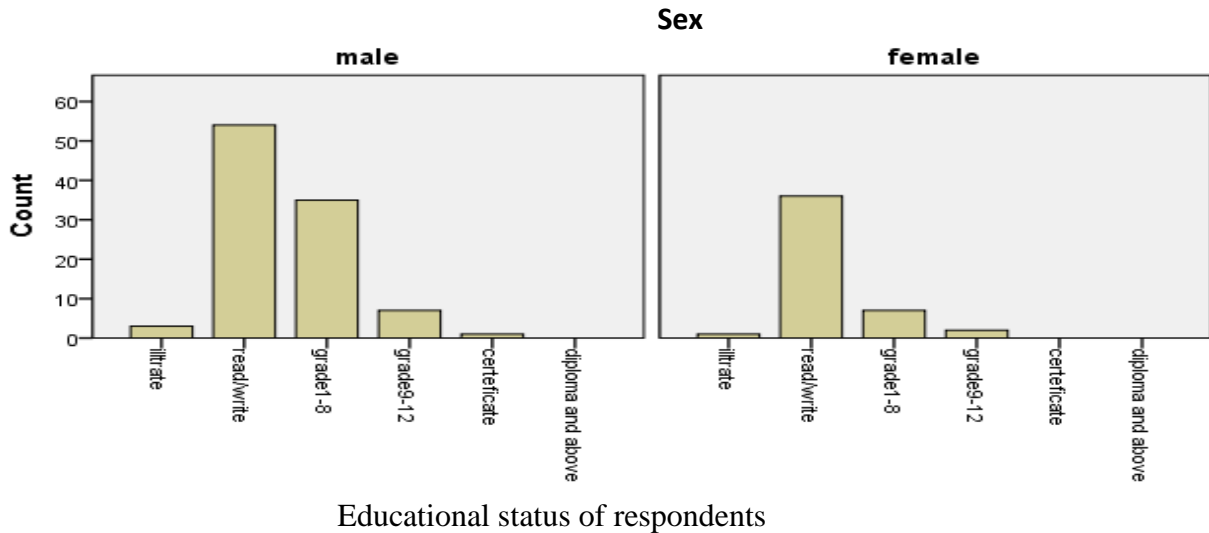
Source: Field Survey, 2020

Figure 6: Age of respondents'

As we can see from the above figure 7, majority of the households are the age group of 41-50. And this implies that majority of the respondents are an aged group with higher life experiences in their socio-economic dynamics on the area under the study.

4.1.5 Educational back ground of the household

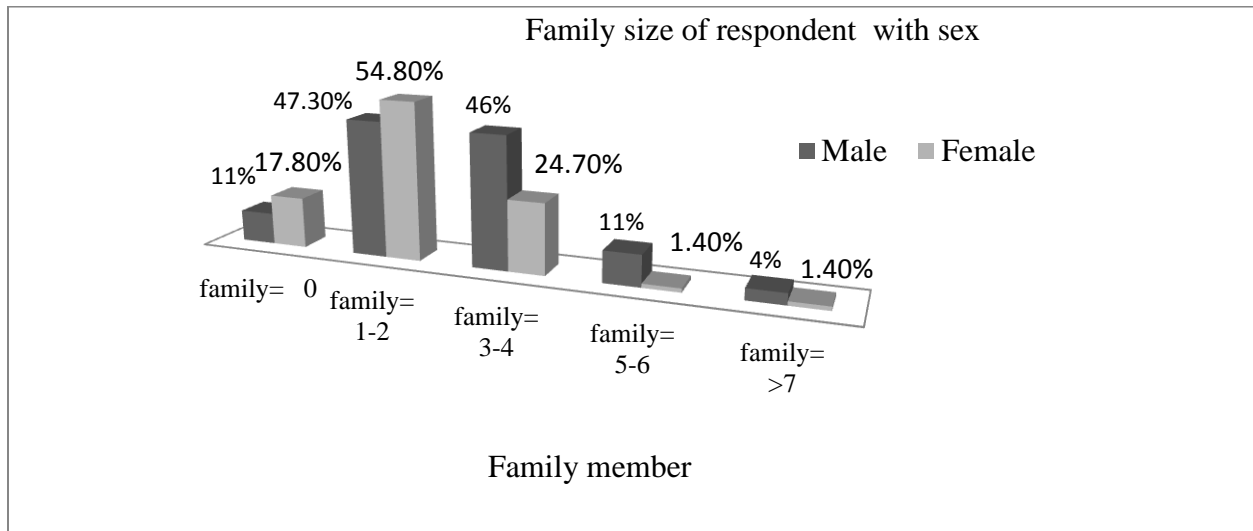
Figure 7: Educational status of respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2020

As we seen the above graph 8, In terms of educational level in both sex group household respondents which of course the highest proportion are literate who could write and read as well as were grade 1-8 level. Those groups of sample respondents were those who had high potential to work for self employment generating activities as well as would have a great chance to get employment in the private industrial sectors as far as they are literate. On the other hand on both sex none of them were diploma and above, which hinder employment opportunity to apply any professional related sector. other respondents were illiterate having low opportunity for employment in the industrial sectors in which the education level of status may restrict to diversify their income sources in comparing with the literate group and high probability for adversely impacted their socio economic due to urban expansion.

4.1.6 House hold member of the respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2020

Figure 8: Respondent family size

As we can see the above respondent house hold majority of the respondent's family member within 1-2 family size 54.8% are female were as the male respondents counterpart (47.3%). family group 3-4 of (46%) was the male respondents family group and (24.7%) were the female participants family member, more than 7 family accounts (4%) male participants family member and (1.4%) the female grouped participants family member, 11% and 17.8% the male and female participants was not had family member ,which implies that the majority of the displaced household in Shola Gebeya town had 1-2 family group within those the female house hold head respondent family member were highly displaced due to the urban expansion development program .

4.2 Farmer's livelihood assets loss as urban expands to the peripheral Area

The urban expansion for development in the peri-urban areas has increased for competition for land use changes between new settlement and traditional rural areas as urban area expand towards the peripheral rural communities. Much of the researches in peri-urban development are concentrated in peri- urban concepts with little attention given to the impact of the peri-urban development on household livelihood and income. According to the town of Shola Gebeya documents, urban development through expansion of urban land use change of the peripheral agricultural areas has started since 2014G.C by reclassifying the surrounding three (3) village of Wolaynero, Mesenober

and Technique rural kebele to incorporate as urban residences. Shola Gebeya town plan of land use change for urban expansion horizontally towards the peri-urban agricultural areas that has been decided collectively by the Amhara region regional state plane commission and Amhara region north Shewa zone urban development and construction department started after the town has selected and giving industrial land use as to establish for industrial development by federal and regional governments mainly to integrate and agglomerate one of the new industrial town of Hageremariam kesem woreda that was Tulefa town with Shola Gebeya. During when urban expansion had started, agricultural area in the peri-urban community have been disposed farmland and other assets, which of course the amount asset lost and impacts level are vary in terms of time, amounts, purpose of the area and type of farmlands.

In Shola Gebeya town the expansion of the town and establishment of the town had not only the purpose of industrial development but also it gives the seat of Hageremariam kesem woreda population as result of these the urban expansion purpose to the peri urban area are vary to their side (village)of the agricultural community.

Table 3: Sample participants for farm land asset loss based on year of displacement, purposes, types and extent during urban expansion.

Asset loss for urban expansion		No of respondents	%
Loss of farm land due to urban expansion	Yes	146	100
	No	-	-
Total		146	100
year of displacement	2009E.C	52	35.6
	2010E.C	49	33.6
	2011E.C	45	30.8
Total		146	100
Amount of lands that farmer lost due to urban expansion	Partial	47	32.2
	totally	99	67.8
Total		146	100
Uses of land that farmers has lost	All farm land	104	71.2
	partially farm	33	22.6
	Non-farm land	9	6.2
	others	0	0
Total		146	100
purposes of the land that taken away with urban expansion	For residential house construction	100	68.5
	For social service	3	2.1
	For industrial development	41	28.1
	For infrastructure development	2	1.4
	Other service	0	0
Total		146	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

As we can see the above table 3, the urban expansion development program all the participants of 146 (100%) displace their own land and impacted their livelihood. the year of displacement was

almost approximately declined from the year 2009 E.C, high population displacement of 52(35.6%) to 45(30.8%) in the year 2011E.C. 99 respondents or (67.8%) of the displaced house hold totally lost their own land, which show the severity of the problem is very high to the peri urban area. Out of those lost land 104 (71.2%) of the respondents move for their own all farm land which indicates that the subsistence agricultural income highly declined and the future of those population in relation to economy and social dimension were under question.

The land taken away due to urban expansion were mainly the purpose of the residential housing construction about 100 respondents (68.5%) lost their land for this purpose and 41(28.1%) respondents are lost those land for industrial development program . We can simply understand the number of construction housing increases in urban area of now study area Shola Gebeya town and other town of Ethiopian in early study as we can see within the literature review like Kombolcha and Bahrdar the development of the town expand horizontally to the peri urban area of agricultural community.

4.2.1 Farmers’ reaction to land expropriation during urban expansion

The farming community mainly occupied with agricultural and the traditional ways of life were strongly impacted as a result of urban development. They were opposing the expansion of urban area for developmental program in the previous study of Ethiopian town like Kombolcha and Bahr Dar. In the study area the reaction of the displaced household was assessed to relation to urban expansion and expropriation.

Table 4: Farmers’ reaction to land expropriation

Farmers’ Reaction	Frequency	%
Agree	33	8.9
Disagree	113	91.09
Total	146	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

Majority, of the respondents 113%, of farmers oppose the land expropriation program implementation in Shola Gebeya town but they were forced to live their own original residence. Only 8.9 % agreed the expropriation can be seen from “Table 4” here above.

According to focus group discussion statements of the respondents' statement the local administration were strongly enforced to displace the population from their own original residence due to the urban development projects. At the initial time the local government representative meet with as to leave the farm land but the way how to displaced was not get full responses at that time but we are enforced to leave our agricultural land and livelihood assets.

On the other way the local government representative of the town municipality and rural land expropriation and compensation manager and experts told the expropriation programs was done based on the proclamation No 455/2005, the government given compensation for the displaced household based on their lost land and assets. The researcher conclude that the expropriation program in Shola Gebeya town was not giving care for the impact of the evicted house hold even the clarity of the proclamation was not well presented to the displaced house hold.

4.2.2 Farmers participation in decision making processes in implementation of urban expansion program

As has been pointed out in previous parts of the literature review, it is especially the UN habitat's advises to participate the stakeholders in any development programs. In this regards, as below table5 shown, about 146% (100%) households participate that they had awareness on the town expansion programs through the means of orientation by the town municipality and rural land administration.

Table 5 : Farmer participation in urban expansion program

farmer participation	Frequency	%
Yes	146	100
No	0	100
	146	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

To displaced their own area to given awareness on the expropriation program through means of orientation on the other way the focus group discussion of the participants said the participation was not fruit full because the local government representative simply informed to displace based on proclamation no 455/2005.there is no agreements between them. the researcher conclude to those

the participation of the expropriation program in Shola Gebeya town developmental program was done but ,not well result and agreement to the eviction house hold.

4.2.3 Satisfaction with compensation served and benefits gained in a relation to urban expansion

In a relation with this, these households also had been asked whether they had been satisfied or not with the compensation given to them and benefits they had gained as a result of urban expansion towards their vicinity.

Table 6: Satisfaction condition towards a served compensation

satisfaction alternative	Frequency	%
satisfied	-	-
dissatisfied	146	146
Total	146	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

Accordingly, as we can read from table 6, 100% of the households had responded as they had not satisfied with the compensation they had been given and benefits whose livelihood had been affected. Moreover, data from the focus group discussion have shown the same condition. The key informant of the Shola Gebeya municipality manager, experts and Hageremariam land administration compensation and expropriation department leader and experts told with regarded to compensation , each house hold gained compensation based on proclamation, they don't minimize and add without this No 455/2005 proclamation. There are the compensation formulas for the land expropriated households for rural settings.

Based on the house hold respondent's data and the focus group discussion and key informant statements the researcher concluded that the compensation proclamation to the evicted population was not get acceptance for the population of the evicted because not balanced to rehabilitate the lost assets, farm land and other resources.

4.2.4 Urban expansion evictions towards urban area of occupational categories agricultural community

In the literature review, there are two opposing perspectives forwarded in relation to the interpretation of the impacts of rapid expansion in peri-urban areas of farmers. One school of thought characterizes peri-urban growth as an advantage for the evicted farmers to bring new development that leads to greater entrepreneurialism. Another school of thought declare peri-urban development as a destruction of agricultural livelihoods that leads to the rapid growth of a semi proletarian informal economy having a high potential in absorbing more participants in the field which of course associated with an increase in overall economic outputs, (Maxwell, 1998). The implication here indicates that the process of urban expansion in the peri urban areas that impacts to loss the farmer's livelihood assets that were previously used as the main source of income would enforce evicted farmers to change their field of occupation to other alternative sources of income.

Table 7: Change of occupational categories of households due to urban expansion in Shola Gebeya town peri urban area

Types of Occupation	Before		After	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Merchant	-	-	2	1.4
permanent employ	-	-	1	0.7
None permanent employ	-	-	32	21.9
daily labor	-	-	109	74.7
Farming	142	84.3	-	-
farming and mercantile	-	-	-	-
Farming and daily laborer	4	15.7	-	-
Urban Farming and employment(animal production and rearing)	-	-	2	1.4
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	146	100	146	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

Urban expansion towards the peri-urban rural communities in one way or another could have an impact on the change of occupational field for income generation that obliged farmers to shift from traditional agricultural activities to another alternative income sources due to dispossession of livelihood assets. However, almost all the sample respondents were engaged in farming activities before urban expansion but of which 4(15.7%) farmers were occupied in alternative income sources and active in diversifying their income.

Dispossession of livelihood assets for urban expansion has forced farmers to shift from agricultural activities to alternative income generating activities as daily laborer, none permanent employ and Merchant in government and private sectors. 109 (74.7%) of farmers after eviction were mainly engaged on daily labor because their farming land were totally or partially lost but 47(32.2%) of respondents have chance to stayed in farming activities as before because of partial presence of livelihood asset of farmlands or their farm land were lost partially. the other was 53 (67.8%) were engaged in alternative one or two work categories, though diversification of income.

Respondents were engaged in additional work other than agricultural activity such as in daily labor and non-permanent employment work in the ongoing construction works mainly governmental, private and industrial investment construction. However, the large number of famers 109(74.7%) engaged in daily labor work which of course did not ask for skilled human labor. This implies that income diversification sources for impacted peri-urban rural people were accessible. Nevertheless, working conditions sustainability was not reliable due to that the behavior of the kinds of works of which most accessed job occupational opportunities particularly that most evicted farmers were engaging after eviction as daily laborer had a characteristics of being stayed for a short period until the constructions finalized, on the other way the age of those farmer productiveness are declined and unable to do labor work because the age of respondents are nearest to old. On the contrary, an increase access for job opportunities to the evicted farmers was as the result that the town of Shola Gebeya is being vast construction on housing and industrial facilitated of government and private large and small scale industries even would have great probability in the future to able to accommodate land less farmers in the peri-urban areas.

In return to the loss of agricultural farm assets, sample respondents who were adjusting themselves to engage in diversified non-farm activities were proved that their earnings had shown a significant improvement in adding value to the annual household income. However, the participants in the focus groups discussion stated that, the types of employment opportunities where the highest number of people engaged dominantly as daily laborer in which most the households' amounts of salary were very low and the work was very hard as compared with the income obtained before eviction. The statements in the focus group discussions indicated that the kind of employments where majority of evicted farmers engaged mostly restricted to those kinds of works in which the income amount very less and life was difficult currently and the future for them and their family.

4.3 Change of livelihood and extent of dispossession on agricultural land asset

Urban expansion is the process of expropriation of the peri urban area farmlands of farmers for the purpose of public use. Shola Gebeya town urban expansion has taken place since 2014 G.C through the peri-urban development on the peripheral rural community farmlands. The loss for assets in relation to type, year and amount considerably varied among households.

The highest urban expansion program towards to the peri-urban agricultural community in Shola Gebeya town took place in the year 2009 E.C and in the year 2010E.C and 2011E.C the expansion processes was continued to the peri urban area.

The urban expansion in Shola Gebeya town that dispossessed the agricultural farmlands of farmers in the peri-urban rural areas was aimed to residential housing and to attract private investors to attain the overall investment program. Accordingly, as shown from the above greater portion of farmlands dispossessed from farmers were taken for the purpose to construct for residential housing cooperative and to reserve space for future industrial zone sites to be given for needy private investors.

Shola Gbeya town municipality official document (2019) stated that currently the coming investors demand for land investment have fulfilled. Even though the investments still found on the process of construction but some others have not yet started so far and the farmlands found ideal. According to the focus group discussion participants of the displaced household representative key informants statement, packages of benefits that includes money compensation and plots of land for

construction of residence houses ranging from 200 to 500 meter square have been provided for all farmers which means 500 meter square for household head and 200 meter square for each of their family above the age of 18 years, who are not residential house or land use on the town before eviction when farmlands were expropriate to urban expansion purposes.

The peri urban area farmland amounts and types an individual farmer dispossessed for public use considerably varied. Some farmers were totally and others partially dispossessed their farmlands for public use. Farmers who are totally gave away their farmlands assets are more socio-economically impacted and vulnerable to risk and shock for shortage of food than partially evicted. Even though partially evicted farmers currently owned small plot of farmlands for the time being it is inevitable that the land will be taken in the near future, as far as demand for new housing construction and investment is coming for the future. Unless measures are taken on time, displaced farmers vulnerability socially and economically associated with the loss of livelihoods assets because of urban expansion.

Table 8: Sample respondents’ livelihood asset change after displacement

livelihood asset change due to urban expansion	Freq.	%
Yes	146	100
NO	0	0
total	146	146

Source: Household Survey, 2020

One of the questions forwarded to sample participants of evicted farmers focused on to investigate whether the urban development program has impacted negatively on their livelihood assets or not. The above table 8, indicates that all the respondents responded ‘yes’. This idea was one of the top priority issue raised during the focus group discussion that participants stated that urban expansion towards the peripheral agricultural farm lands have made significant loss on livelihood assets these were the big and emotionally confront issue because farmers negatively impacted, they displaced the well experienced traditional farming activities totally or partially.

Table 9: Evidences on farmers owned farm land before and after urban expansion.

Farm lands assets in timad	Before eviction		After eviction	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
0	-	-	99	67.8
1-2	-	-	41	28.07
3-4	7	4.8	6	4.13
5-6	30	20.4	-	-
7-8	91	61.9	-	-
>9	18	12.5	-	-
Total	146	100	146	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

N.B. Four timad is equivalent to 1 hectare

The most important asset for the peripheral farming community that would play significant role in making living is an agricultural livelihood assets including farmland. Land is a pivotal asset for a farmer. Accordingly, this assessment focused on to investigate and measuring the extent of asset loss among of the evicted farmer at HH levels.

The above table shows that all sample respondents were farmers who owned farm land before eviction though the amount of farm land they possessed considerably varied in size and extent. Before eviction, the lowest amount of timads farmland that an individual farmer possessed as indicated from Table 9, was 3-4 timads and the highest farmland size possession was 7-8 timads. Before urban expansion had taken place, significant number of farmers estimated 91(61.9 %) were possess farmland size ranging from 7-8 timads.

After urban expansion, farmers' possession for farmlands significantly declined their land size. As shown from Table 9, above after urban expansion 99(67.8%) of sample respondents were found currently landless. Peri-urban farmlands expropriation for public uses without alternative income source activities is impacted the socio economy of those peri urban area.

Table 10: Farmers assets loss for animal grazing lands before and after urban expansion

Quantity of land for grazing in timad	Before eviction		After eviction	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
0	79	54.1	108	74
1-2	61	41.8	37	25.3
3-4	6	4.1	1	0.7
total	46	100	46	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

Animal fodder is the most important asset that farmers used to harvest grass for livestock feeding. Though a significant number which is 79 (54.1%) farmers before farm land eviction had no land for fodder to be used for animal feed, after urban expansion the HH survey showed above table10, that 37 (25.3%) of sample respondents lost the animal grazing land . The urban expansion in the town of Shola Gebeya was highly impacted the peri-urban communities' to loss farmlands for fodder which was directly related to loss or decrease in number of livestock assets at HH level.

Table 11: Farmers live stock in number before and after urban expansion.

Livestock assets in number	Before eviction		After eviction	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
0	3	2.1	23	15.8
1-2	8	5.5	95	65.1
3-4	25	17.1	28	19.2
5-6	20	13.7	-	-
7-8	31	21.2	-	-
>9	59	40.3	-	-
Total	46	100	46	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

In the study areas of peri-urban communities of Shola Gebeya town, the loss of livestock assets was directly associated with land use changes for urban expansion. Livestock assets in the context of this study comprises of cows, oxen, goats and sheep in which 97 percent of farmers had

livestock assets before the farmlands expropriated for public use of urban expansion. The number of farmers with no livestock assets before eviction that were 3 (2.1%) increased to 23(15.8%) after eviction. The information collected on Table 11, above told us that, urban expansion was directly associated with for the loss of livelihood assets of farmers'. This Showed as farmlands taken away for urban expansion use, farmers obliged to sell all or minimize the number of livestock assets as far as farmlands used for farming activities minimized or lost fully due to urban expansion.

According to focus group discussion participants of evicted farmers' responses, the declined in number of livestock after eviction that was previously owned by an individual household was directly linked with the decreased in the size of land holding size that was due to shortage of grassland and agricultural lands. Therefore, expansion of the town has brought various negative social and economic impacts related to loss or minimizes farmer's assets of livestock. As far as livestock assets played multiple roles in creating wealth, the loss of livestock assets could have a contribution for farmers to expose for vulnerability to social and economic impacts like difficult to farming practice, food insecurity since used as one of the sources of income before eviction. On the other hand the key informants' of government leader statement to increased income from livestock after eviction is that the active participation performance of government department rehabilitation of evicted farmers' was better and helped them to shift from traditional livestock rearing to modern one, but the responses of the focus grouped discussion with displaced house hold representatives and the key informant of the government officer was contradict. the researcher were concluded that loss or minimize of livestock because of urban expansion impacts their traditional way of life because after eviction house hold were mainly engaged on heavy and less incentive daily labor work.

Table 12: Permanent trees and fruits asset of farmers before and after urban expansion

Permanent trees and fruits in number	Before eviction		After eviction	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
0	-	-	99	67.8
0-100	5	3.4	36	24.6
101-200	13	8.9	11	7.6
201-300	117	80.1	-	-
301-400	7	4.8	-	-
401-500	4	2.7	-	-
>501	146	100	146	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

Income sources in the context of rural agricultural communities include permanent tree and fruits in which the farming communities of the peri-urban areas depended on the cultivation planted once. Means production give continuous income for long time it was planted once. Almost 117(80.1%) of households respondents indicated that a typical harvest of permanent trees and fruits owned ranging from 201 to above 300 were used as additional means of income generating sources for livelihood creation. The amount and extent of the assets loss in relation to permanent trees and fruits Table12, above shows that the number of farming communities who depended on the cultivation of permanent trees and fruits has totally lost with 68 % impacted by urban expansion, are most likely to suffer from socio economic impacts.

According to the focus grouped discussion statement before eviction most of the population traditionally they were construct their own residential houses based on the indigenous tree ,after the tree are lost they are socially impacted related to an availability of the construction material and the cost expensiveness related to transport and price. Therefore, the researcher can conclude that urban expansion directly affected farmers in the peri urban rural communities in Shola Gebeya town in their socio economy when number of trees decreased as well income generated from these also showed declines the impacts also high.

Table 13: House asset Ownership of farmers before and after urban expansion

Number of houses	Before eviction		After eviction	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
0 house for residence	4	2.7	33	22.6
1 house for residence	131	89.5	112	76.7
2 house for residence	11	7.5	1	0.7
3 and above house for residence	-	-	-	-
total	146	100	146	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

In relation to ownership of house for residence as indicates from Table 13, out of the 146 sample respondents of 142 owned a house of their own with a minimum of one or more house before urban expansion. The above Table 13, indicates that before eviction 4 (2.7%) of the household were not have residential house this homeless of respondents after eviction was increased to 33 (22.6%).respondents who has 1 residential houses before expansion 131(89.5%) declined to after expansion to 112(76.7%)Of the household.

According to key informant of governmental office of Shola Gebeya municipality and Hageremariam Woreda land administration office statements the displaced house hold each of them were get only one 500 meter square residential land in urban area. The implication here is that government intervention for making farmers to have shelter was a good performance and is practically applied for all displaced farmers without discrimination but the focus group discussion report shows that the government was given the residential land use the basic question was how to construct in relation to finance, raw material, skill because their construction raw material were lost.

With the above situation, the researcher concluded that the evicted farmers for the right to have a house for residence fulfilled and was performed according to the proclamation No. 455/2005. The proclamation of landholdings expropriation for the public purposes and payment of compensation Article 8, sub Article 3 and 4 says that anybody whether urban or rural residence subject for the expropriation of land has a right to get land for the construction of house for residence, (proclamation No. 455/2005).

The researcher can also read the government proclamation compensation application for the evicted farmers regardless of issues of equity and fairness the municipal administration intervention for the rehabilitation of the displaced farmers particularly in relation to creating sustainable house for residence has been implemented according to the proclamation No. of 455/2005 and the giving basic skill, help with subsidies of the construction works and creating conducive environment to get industrial raw material to get easily and timely. Even if there was no support the house hold continued by this impact.

4.3.1 Asset change and income of households earned on the farm and non farm activities

Income in a peri-urban rural setting is a function directly related with livelihood asset ownership and capability such as for example farmlands. One of the several negative impacts of urban expansion process toward the peripheral rural communities of Shola Gebeya town was the livelihood assets loss of farmers. Questions related to income designed and addressed to the dislocated households through survey and focus group discussions to assess changes in the asset ownership and economic welfare after eviction. The two groups confirmed that the shortage of farmlands and the insufficient permanent sources of income after eviction reduced the economic and social status of the evicted farming communities as compared to income level before eviction.

Table 14: Evidence on average livelihood assets, amount of annual income decrease and increased before and after urban expansion

Types of assets and annual income	Average before eviction	Average after eviction	Percent decrease	Percent Increased
Farm land asset	4.329 timad	1.24 timad	-71.35	No
grazing land	2.3timad	1.1timad	-52.17	No
House ownership	2.36	1.11	-52.9	NO
Livestock	4.27	2.4	-43.7	NO
Permanent trees and fruits	2.94	1.75	-40.47	NO
residential house	1.4	1.01	-27.85	NO

Source: Household Survey, 2020

As we can see from the above table 14, among the listed assets of participants assumed to be important resources for creating sustainable and subsistence life, but all the asset resources are decrease after expansion. Farm land assets were declined highly by 71.35 percent after expansion so by observing these result the researcher concluded that the processes of urban expansion in Shola Gebeya town for development was not giving attention for the population of peripheral area of the town ,resulted the level of the impacts was high for economically and socially.

As stated by farmers FGD, some farmers displaced due to urban expansion have access to job opportunity in daily labor on industrial sites and others have engaged themselves in income generating activities such as small scale business ventures of urban agriculture in animal production and hen production. Nevertheless, when comparing the average income earned before eviction from in each activities of the above table 14, listed was reduced after eviction with the average income from each activities which is increase the level of the impact.

4.4 Local government and responsible organizations intervention made before and after eviction to reduce the adverse impact

In the process of urban development, the coordination among local government authorities and partner organizations for promotion of alternative livelihood income sources for evicted farmers is very essential and do not say for tomorrow. In line with this, question related to assess the participation and the support made for evicted farmers have designed and addressed to sample respondent farmers who lose their farmlands due to urban expansion.

4.4.1 Local government support for rehabilitation

Table 15: Local government Support made by for evicted farmers in order to reduce the adverse impact and life to be better.

Is there support made by local government for rehabilitation provided for farmers displaced		freq	%
1	Yes	129	88.35
2	No	20	11.65
Total		146	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

As we can see from Table 15, for the question forwarded to understand whether the local municipality or rural land administration of the main responsible departments authorities intervened for the support of evicted farmers before and after eviction, about 129 (88.5%) sample respondents

replied 'yes' and 20 (11.5%) responses 'no' without considering the type and the effectiveness of support made.

On Table 15, below a type of potential intervention activities forwarded based on literature review thought that they may bring substantial change by decreasing the socio economic impacts or improving living standard of evicted farmers in creating diversified and sustainable income sources presented for sample population. For the purpose of analysis, a descriptive statistics of sample t-test applied to measure the extent of intervention made by the local government involvement for the rehabilitation of evicted farmers after rural land use has changed in to urban land use.

The focus group discussion with representatives of the evicted household, most of the participants stated that the government interventions program was vastly focused on the provision of money compensation and giving information and sharing idea for the farmland eviction. The key informants from urban land management and banking leader and manager , urban land property transfer experts, rural land expropriation and compensation department leader and experts sharing this idea stated that intervention for rehabilitation to evicted was started lately in the year 2010 E.C. according to focus group discussion they told strong opposition between the responsible local government even the amount of compensation for their lost land asset were not doing on based on plan and coordination of the responsible body which practice strongly disturb the displaced house hold from their own residence in order to reduce the complain the municipality and rural land administration can do to gather their own tasks. The municipality key informant side say they select the peri urban area of the town to expand the town for any development program the support of the displaced population and their eviction was the tasks of the rural land administration, but the rural land development side key informant also strongly oppose this, because they told municipality should had responsibility to rehabilitate the displaced household in different way like preparing urban land for residential houses, land for small enterprise manufacturing and selling, for urban agriculture and also creating conducive environment for the evicted population like basic service, infrastructure. Those two departments' difference and task unclear strongly impacted the peri urban area displaced house hold economically and socially or the support was too restricted.

In general, though program designed by the local government to rehabilitate evicted farmers has started lately, the initiative and motivation for intervention found a good start but not well

organized and effective. On the other hand, the intervention of the local government for rehabilitation found very low except for the three activities. To arrive with this conclusion, the measurement indicator of the total annual income of evicted farmers that showed decline after eviction as compared with the previous annual income before eviction which leads the socio economic impacts of the displaced household were adversely impacted due to urban expansion program.

4.4.2 Reaction towards the kind and amount of compensation

Table 16: The reaction of the displaced household relation towards the kind and amount of compensation

level of the reaction	freq	%
1 satisfied	146	100
2 dissatisfied	-	-
Total	146	100

Source: Household Survey, 2020

As we can see on table 17, all the respondents (100%) were not satisfied on the amount and type of compensation. According to the focus group discussion of farmers' representatives' dissatisfied households presented to the concerned body of the town municipality and Hagerie mariam woreda office. But they were not satisfied with the responses to their appeals from the government institutions and also the key informants of the municipality and rural land administration representative participants' results shown us; the farming community was not happy with both the process of compensation's decision made and the compensation offered itself.

4.4.3 Participation made by private and other organization

Table 18: Support of partner organization for rehabilitation of evicted farmers

Is there any participation made by NGOs, GOs and CBOs	freq.	%
Yes	-	100
No	146	100
Total	146	100

As mentioned in the literature review partnership of Local Government, NGOs, CBOs and private sectors is essential : Source: Household Survey, 2020 velopment programs. In this regard, an

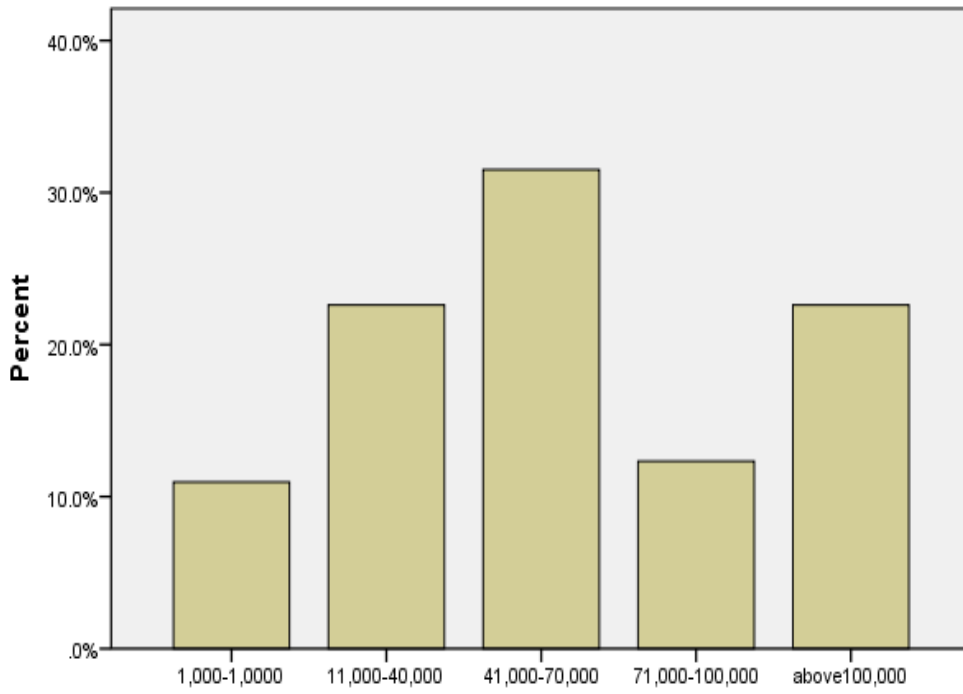
attempt has made to assess whether the different parties took part in the rehabilitation development activities in order to make evicted farmers' back to the better way of life and to reduce the negative socio economic impact level.

As shown on Table 18 above, all 146 (100%) sample respondents responded No, that there was nothing contribution for the reduction of socio economic adverse impact. As of the focus group discussion and key informants' information statements, participation for the purpose of rehabilitating displaced farmers' was only to show the local government support made for the provision of benefit packages such as money compensation, information before eviction and provision of land for house construction. On the other hand, the private sectors, NGOs and CBOs were not participated in the rehabilitation program. In the target study area there was no even one-partner organization such as NGO, private investor and CBOs working on rehabilitation program to create alternative income sources and to sustain their socio economy.

4.5 Socio economic Impacts and status of urban expansion on the Livelihoods of peri-urban farming community

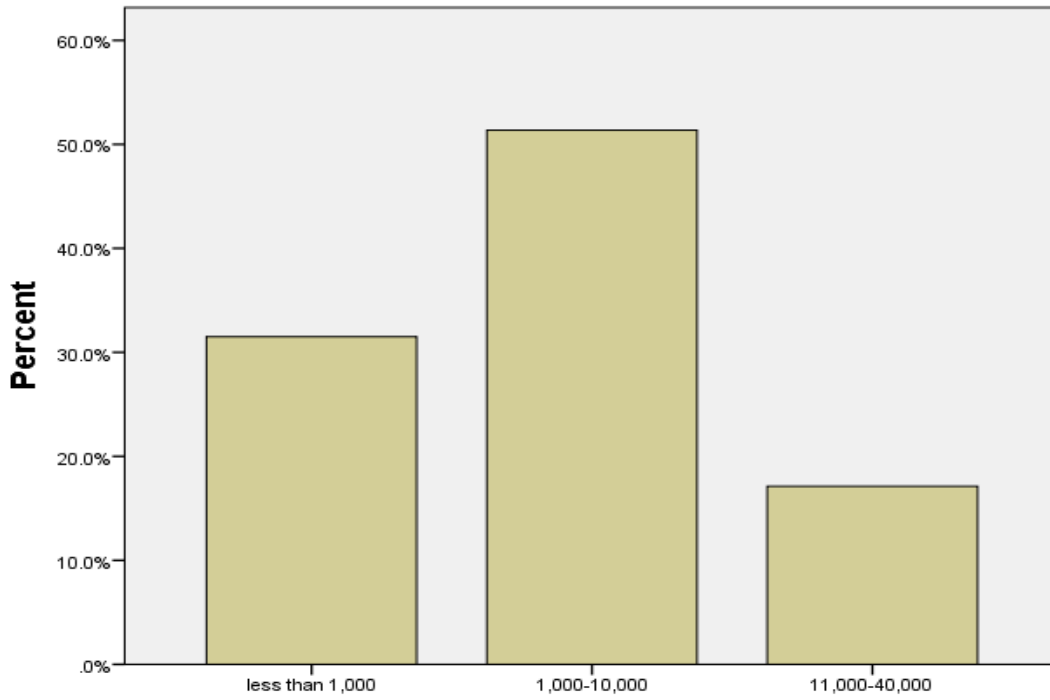
4.5.1 Impacts of Urban expansion on farmers' financial capital

To measure a household's financial capital as one of the livelihood element, an average annual income these households used to earn before urban expansion and are earning currently for their own occupation and economic alternatives.



Source: A house holds' survey, 2020

Figure 9: The average total annual income before displacement



Source:house hold survey, 2020

Figure 10: The average total annual income after displacement

The above graph has been made on each of them before and after expansion, as figure 10 and 11 shows us those households used to earn an average annual income ranged from 1000 to more than 100,000 before and after eviction. We can see figure 10, majority of the respondents about 32% were used to earn an average annual income 41,000-70,000 the others were 11%, 13%, 21%, 23% income earned respectively 1,000-10,000, 71,000-100,000, above 100,000, 11,000-40,000.

But after the expansion, as figure 11, shows us, the categories of income was reduced and the average annual income these households earn had become to ranged from less than 1000 to 40,000, ETB. The households whose annual average income fallen in the range of 1,000-10,000 were majority 52%, the other about 16% and 32% of the households were earning the average annual income respectively 11,000-40,000 and less than 1000 in ETB after expansion. There was no a single households from the sampled ones earning more than 40,000 ETB. Based on these the researcher concludes that the economy of the household highly reduced which result to increase the adverse impact of urban expansion on the pri urban area on economic dimension.

4.5.2 Urban expansion impacts on farmers’ social capital

By a large extent, the social capital is known to be determined by the social relationship a given household had built in a certain community.

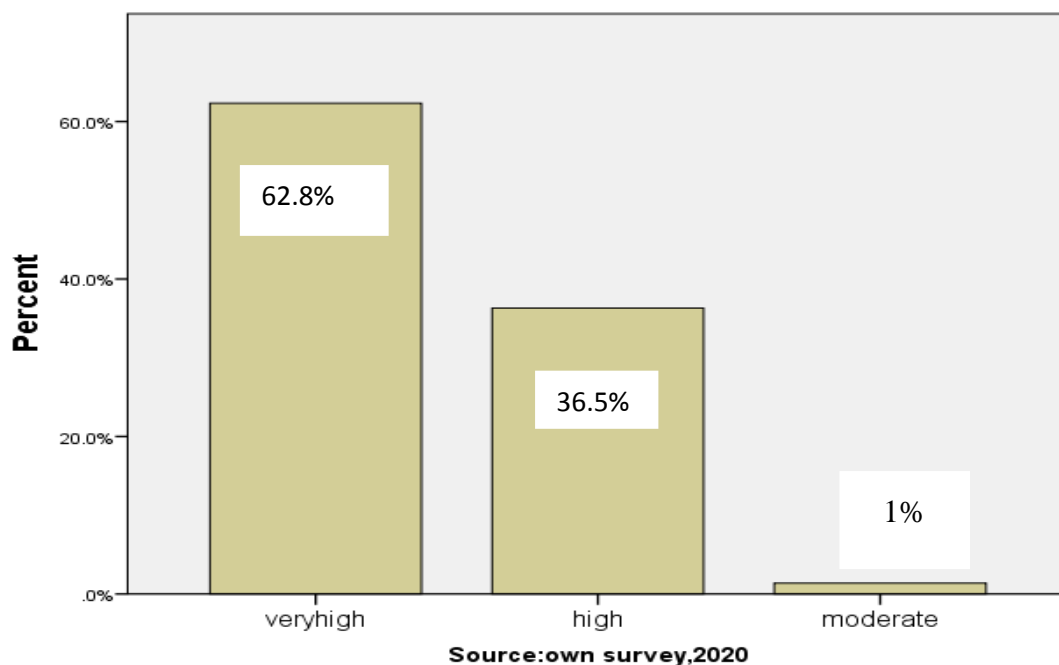


Figure 11: social relationship the households had before

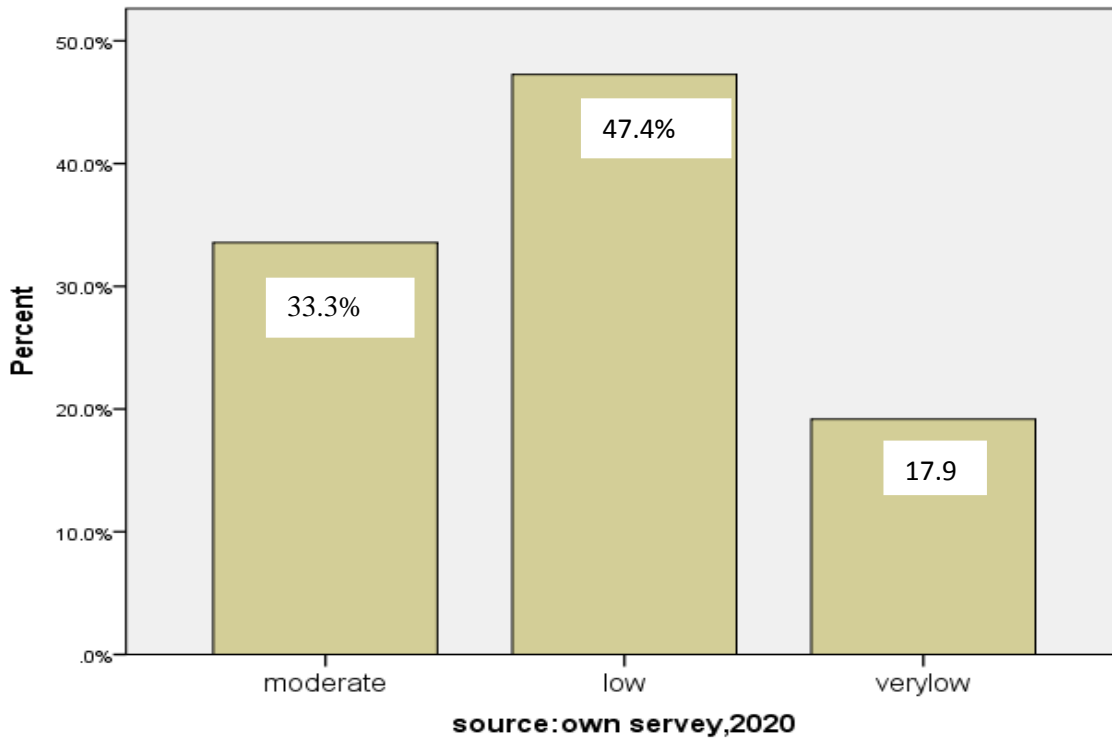


Figure 12 : Social relationship of households after displacement

As we can show the above figure12, before eviction majority of the population about 62.8% a social relationship leveled to very high and 36.5%, 1% respectively high and moderate relationship .On the other hand after the town expansion towards their vicinity as shown the above table 13 the majority 47.4% of the population social relationship was low the other 33.3%, and 17.9% respectively moderate and very low.

According to focus group discussion, before the expansion of the town over there, this community had very tied relationship that is based on socio-cultural institutions that obligate each and every member to support others at the time of problems and other conditions which are beyond the capability of a household in certain time. Each and every household who are the member of these institutions have the rights to claim support from the members via the institutions which all are the typical features of the rural and peri-rural community. But this kind of traditional institution has been ignored after the town expansion over there. On the other hand, the key informant participants of Shola Gebeya town municipality manager and experts also pointed out that there is no such a

former relationship as self-helping, neighborhood linkages, traditional institution based claims among the today' residents in their neighbor.

From this, we understand that when we compare the social capital as one of the livelihood element this community had before, after expansion it was declined from above moderate to below moderate.

4.5.3 Urban expansion impact on farmers' natural capital

Natural capital, like land permanent forest amount and size that community had before the urban expansion over their vicinity as compared to their current's possession status. With the researcher analyzed on the above with related to the assets of the household before and after expansion.

On the table 3 of above 67.8% of the population lost their farm land after eviction due to urban expansion program in Shola Gebeya town. According to focus group discussion statements also approved this impact; of households their original assets were partially and totally lost due to urban development program

4.5.4 Urban expansion impact on farmers' physical capital

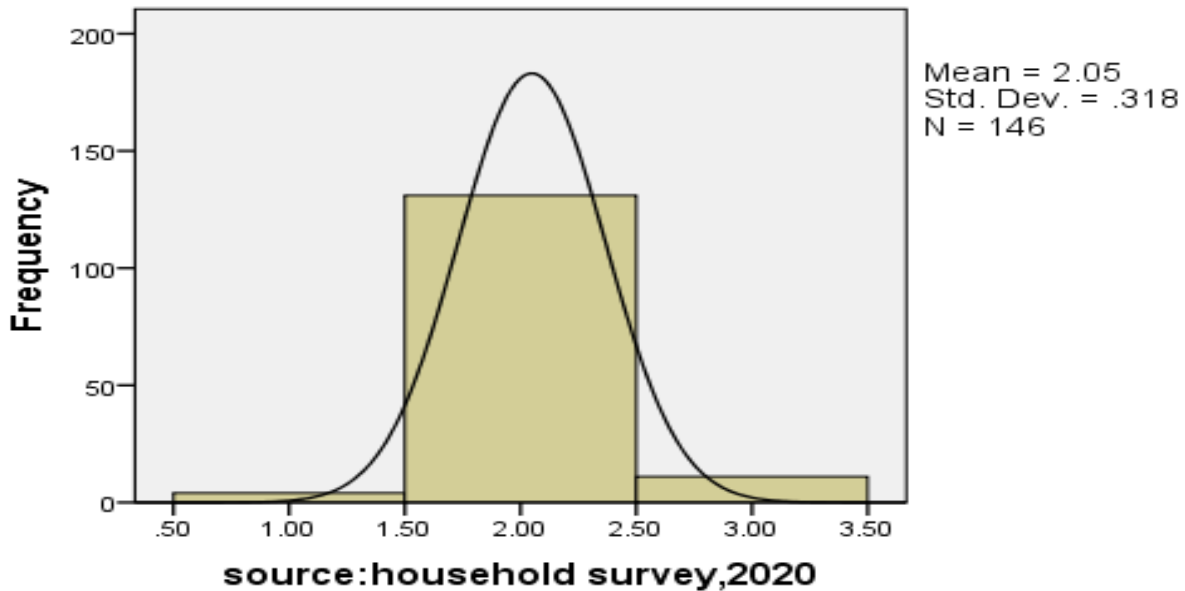


Figure 13: House in number those households have before

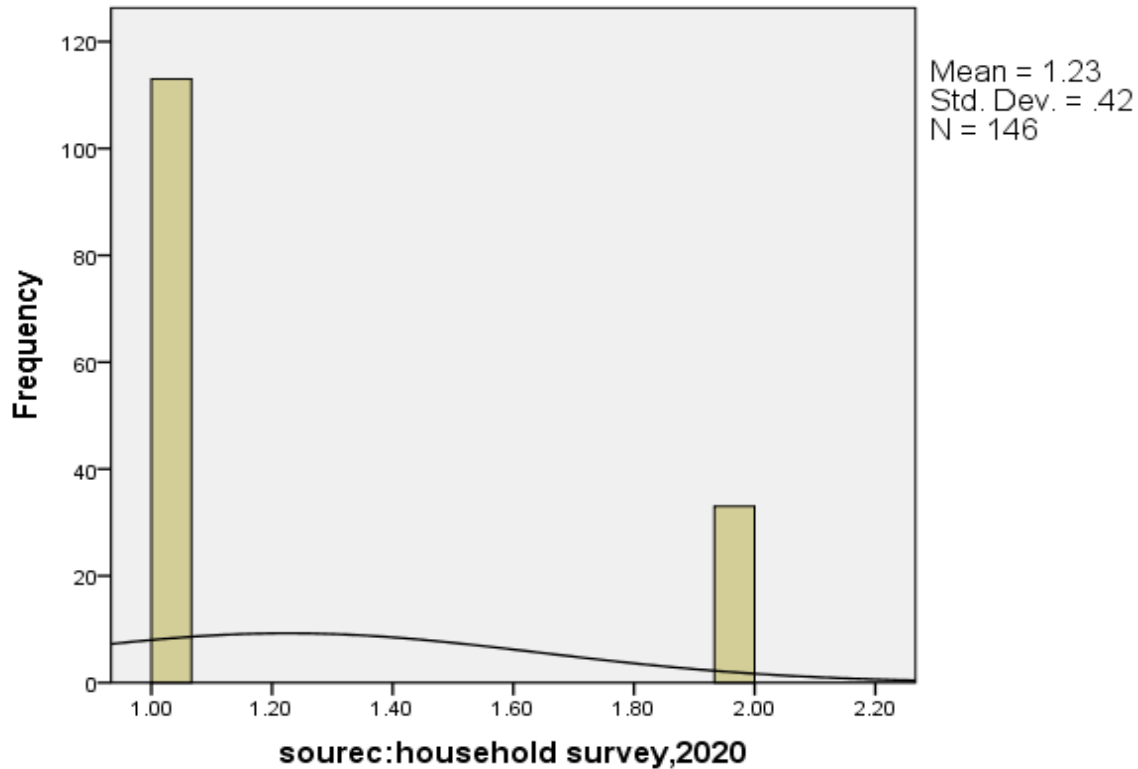


Figure 14: House in number those households have after expropriation

The house number these households had before the urban expansion over there and then after was the measuring tool for physical capital of the peri-urban agricultural community. Accordingly, figure 14, shows us this community had the average of 2.05 houses before urban expansion over there. However, as we can show graph 15 ,this figure has reduced to 1.23 average houses after the expansion of the city then by showing the difference of average 0.82.

On the other hand, data from the key informants, the focus group discussion participants as well as observation show that, although the number of house households had before urban expansion of their area has shown a significant decrease in number but not quality, the poor accesses and availably of construction material and expensive of its cost leads to difficult to construct the residential houses, even the displaced house hold had residential land they get from the

municipality to rehabilitate but the land was not cover with building as a result of this the municipality enforced the house holed to construct their land.

4.5.5 Urban expansion impact on farmers’ human capital

Table 16: Urban expansion on sex group

alternative	Frequency	Percent
Valid		
male	100	68.5
female	46	31.5
Total	146	100.0

Source: house hold survey, 2020

Table 19, show as the households’ family members affected by the impacts of urban expansion and the led- consequences. As to 68.5% and 31.5% of the households head which was not including their family member, the disadvantageous group of the households attributed to urban expansion over their vicinity was respectively, “Males” and “Females”.

Moreover, data from focus group discussion statements that these households had not been able to educate their children owing to the financial constraints and that was why the child had no access to education for which right she/he is deserved otherwise. Hence, the boys and girls of this community had a lack of knowledge and skills.

4.6 Peri- urban expropriated community Copying Mechanisms

4.6.1 Job and related condition of the household in post Expropriation periods

Table 17: whether those households have a job currently.

Alternatives	Frequency	Percent
"No"	-	-
"Yes"	146	100
Total	146	100

Source: own survey, 2020

Table 18: Job types the households have currently

Alternatives		Frequency	Percent
Valid	merchant	2	1.4
	permanent employ	1	.7
	non permanent employ	32	21.9
	daily labor	109	74.7
	animal production	2	1.4
	Total	146	100.0

Source: own survey, 2020

As table 20, 100 % of households get job at this time but they cannot engage on the former activity. as we can also see table 21, the household who have job currently employed on daily labor about 74.7%, the government organization permanent employ represented the least proportion, only 0.7%.

The focus group discussions of house hold representative statement the house hold, who were expropriated their house hold get different job currently because of the presence of construction industry, they mainly do as daily labor but the income gained per day was very low, very hard work, lack of skill and other problem to be difficult their day to day activity.

The key informant of Shola Gebeya municipality and Hageremariam woreda rural land administration office said that now a day they cannot do jointly and with integration in order to rehabilitate the evicted population, but for the future plan to do the way of diversification job and opportunity to given different alternative work in small enterprise and other urban farming activities .They start to do the preparation of land to manufacturing and construction of shed for their own product selling.

Based on this the researcher conclude that the evicted house hold wants to do in different income generating activities in order to achieve their own subsistence income, but the support of the responsible body was now a day do not satisfactory.

4.7 What measure shall be done to reduce the adverse socio –economic impact the urban expansion has on peri-urban community?

There were varying views and beliefs that the sampled households had on how to mitigate the problems, majority had pointed out that the government need to be the sole owner of the intervening process under the rational that the town development program had been and is being run by it. This group of the respondents specified that urban development program was to be participatory where by all the stake holders to take part and ensure common beneficiary before the implementation periods.

When it is implemented, the farming community whose land and assets had to be expropriated and hence whose livelihood to be interrupted need to be compensated proportionally to, at least, the negative impacts the program brings up on them and the livelihood interruption it causes then after. After the program implementation, the executing institution should have a concern to the impacted groups of community. The government institution as a central transforming structure (factor) for any livelihood and under whose leader ship the urban development program being run should follow-up the post urbanization lives of the affected community and assist them based on their ability and interest in such a way that their family secure their livelihood.

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

Well researched policy alternatives that would improve tenure security of farm land in ever expanding urban expansion areas. Such policies would facilitate peri-urban land's ability to contribute to better rural transformation to urban dwelling through sustainable means of income and ensuring optimal use of the land for economic development. Proper consultation with Federal ministries of Urban Development and Housing required. Consultation may include drawing area of intervention as well as creating mutual understanding on scope of the work.

The key informant of the responsible body strongly agrees the above statement of the respondents and lists additional mitigation measures.

- ❖ Support the more inclusive governance that effectively incorporates and builds community voice
- ❖ Incorporate informality into the broader system as a means of supporting rather than undermining people's survival strategy
- ❖ Employment creation is top priority of the urban community that needs attention
- ❖ Developing good governance tool applicable throughout urban centers and the peri urban area of Shola Gebeya.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

As a socio-economic dynamics, urbanization experienced different phases in Ethiopian urban history, where the current rate of urbanization is very much with related to before. Urbanization, in its overt feature, is the way by which a given society is shaped and reshaped with better socio-economic development. Conversely, urbanization has the shadow feature which is the negative impact it has on the community towards whom it reached.

The general objective of this paper was to assess the socio economic impacts of urban expansion on peri urban area of evicted farmers', their livelihood and other assets loss and also to investigate the local urban government and partner organization strategy interventions in promoting the lives of the evicted and displaced farmers. The study was conducted in Shola Gebeya town which is one of the urban centers selected in the Amhara regional state. The study area is characterized for high rate of urban expansion towards the peripheral rural communities who come under pressure for loss of livelihood. Over the last years of spatial spreads of the town towards the peripheral rural farm lands more adversely impacted the agricultural economic sector through the continuous loss of rural farmland resources. This leads to multifaceted problems to the survival of the evicted farmers.

The study was conducted based on household survey on 146 sample farmers household heads selected out of 666 displaced and eviction populations in two villages that are surrounding Shola Gebeya town whose livelihood and other assets are lost in the process of urban expansion. Out of the total sample respondents 68.5% were male and 31.5% were female headed. The information obtained from household survey were consolidated from the additional data and information obtained through conducting different system such as FGDs, key informant interview, personal observation as well as reviewing of secondary source.

The survey study result of socio demographic characteristics of sample respondents showed that majority of the household heads laid within the age categories of 41-50 years the significant numbers of sample respondents were consisted of adult age groups.

Urban expansion of Shola Gebeya town, change in occupations among displaced farmers was found as one of the effects of urban expansion. As the survey result findings indicated, the number of farmers before urban expansion who had been engaged in farming activities was totally lost their farm accounted 67.8%. On the other side in relation to the uses of the lost land with the expansion program, the respondents lost their own all farming land was 71.2 %. Change of occupation enforced the population to change the activities in alternative income sources in non-farm activities among the sample respondents that took place after land eviction was also one of the results of the study.

Access for job opportunities for evicted farmers currently were present due to the town of Shola Gebeya being an industrial development like cereal industry, plastic industry, construction raw material production company all this industry start construction work gives the alternative income for the displaced household. As stated in focus group discussion, participants have confirmed that the outcomes gained from nonfarm alternative economic activities had not been equal in value get the lost assets. The reason behind as stated by group discussion participants was that the highest number of farmers who got employment opportunities were employed in low payment daily labor workers which of course most of the household evicted farmers were being engaged in low income productive non-farm activities.

The year 2009, urban expansion of Shola Gebeya town towards the peri-urban rural farming communities hosting the highest expansion took place .Surveyed from the study indicated that much of the agricultural farmlands taken away from farmers to purpose of residential house development with cooperation, each individual taken 200 meter square for house construction and aimed at to prepared reserve space for the new comer and needy investors.

Although urban expansion impacts the peri-urban farmers in the rural areas in a number of ways, its impact on land values was probably the easiest to observe. The survey study result showed that majority of the sample household heads was found landless and other dispossession for farmland assets was partial. With this implication, there are farmers currently owned small plot of farmlands to be used for agriculture activity. Thus, the survey report indicated that an individual sample respondent's average farmland holding size has decreased to after eviction due to urban expansion.

With the above situation, the researcher concluded that the evicted farmers was impacted socially and economically had the right to get compensation in incentive and difference According to the proclamation No. 455/2005. The proclamation of landholdings expropriation for the public purposes and payment of compensation Article 8, sub Article 3 and 4 says that anybody whether urban or rural residence subjected for expropriation of land has a right to get money compensation and a plot of land for the construction of house for residence, (proclamation No. 455/2005). Based on these article researcher can conclude that government proclamation in relation to application of compensation for evicted farmers regardless of the issue of equity and fairness; it is one of an indication that the municipal local government intervention for rehabilitation of evicted farmers particularly in relation to creating sustainable house for residence was very good but the house hold do not construct the residential house because of finance constraints as a result of this the land taken to house was idle.

The intervention made by various parties including the local urban government in order to rehabilitate the evicted farmers through the provision of various kinds of supports to make them diversifying the income sources; the study result indicated that supports were generally found below the expected value. On the other hand, the participation of partner organizations such as NGOs, CBOs, and Private investors to take part in the rehabilitation process of the evicted farmers in the study area was noting, there was no any organization to support the impacted community. The same way stated by the participants in the focus group discussions and observation of the researcher, no participation had been found from partner organizations such as NGOs and private sectors.

5.2 Conclusion

Urban expansion is important and basic for any development related to housing ,infrastructure, service and industrial development, is reversely could have high potential to impact negatively the nearby peri-urban agricultural communities where urbanization are undertaken. Accordingly, in Shola Gebeya town a total of 666 farmers were dispossessed in two villages for own agricultural livelihood assets in favor of urban development though it is evidenced that the extents for loss of assets vary from HH to HH. The highest urban expansion in the town of Shola Gebeya was take place in the year 2009EC.

Shola Gebeya town municipality and Hageremariam rural land administration giving expansion awareness for all house hold with orientations and warnings ,the farming community do not agree and they have strong complain the expropriation through processes the local government was ignored the participation of the community on decisions about the kinds and amount of compensations and related benefits to them for the farming land expropriated from them, for the property they lost and hence for their livelihood interruption and the resulting impacts on their family.

The majority displaced house hold farmlands taken away for urban development were totally the farm land. However, some farmers were partially disposed who left with some plots of farmlands and are so far engaging in agricultural activities as a source of income. The farmlands taken away from farmers dominantly used for the development of cooperative housing and industries reserved for needy private investors and for the undergoing construction. As the obtained fact, the range of landholdings in the study villages' majority of the respondents about 61.9% had 7.8 timads, but after eviction majority of the respondents about 67.8% had totally lost their land.

Loss of agricultural livelihood assets without the replacement of alternative economic systems that forced evicted farmers to shift from agriculture activities of occupation to non-agricultural. The result of the study showed that the annual total income earned from non-agricultural economic activities showed smaller as compared with the former income. Due to the reduction in farm size and loss of livelihood assets, evicted farmers annual income amount obtained from various sources such as on farming and non farming activities were found decreased after eviction. Farmers lost their farm land totally result to exposure to highly adverse socio economic impact.

The most essential intervention programs employed by the local town municipal (Shola Gebeya town municipality) were provision of information for eviction, provision of money compensation for the lost assets and provision of plots of land ranging from 200 -500 sq.mts to be used for the construction of residence house after eviction.

The various compensations provided for farmers were not supplemented with the provision of skill trainings and knowhow how to use the money compensation for alternative livelihood strategies that could help establishing their own business venture for diversifying income sources. Majority of the displaced house hold mainly work currently on different construction site as a daily labor with a very low amount of payment.

A participatory development approach in order to rehabilitate the impacted house hold among public and private sectors during and after urban expansion process had taken place in Shola Gebeya town was one of the failed performances as shown in the study. As stated in the focused group discussion and key informant interviews, the peri-urban areas where evicted farmers to the suburb village , No one project intervention programs to be implemented for the development of alternative livelihood strategies to help them diversifying income sources. There was no participation of partner organizations, private sectors, CBOs, and NGOs to minimize the adverse impact.

The urban expansion, that was carried out in this manner had brought a significant negative impacts on the livelihood elements of the peri-urban agricultural community as this study examined. Before urban expansion this community's residences, an average annual income households used to earn per year was varying from 1,000- 100,000 ETB where the majority's income was in the range of 41,000-70,000 ETB. However, after then, this study had scanned that there was no a single households earning above 40,000 ETB and majority fallen in the income group of 1000-10,000 per year similarly with the economic livelihood capital the other capital of the displaced household like the human capital, physical capital, social capital, and natural capital were highly declined, lost or destructed due to urban expansion program. Therefore, this study had assessed and found that the horizontal urban expansion has adversely impact the financial, social, natural, physical and human capitals of the peri-urban agricultural community's livelihood.

The coping mechanism of the households engaged in to different livelihood strategies. Majority of the evicted 98.6% engaged currently on daily labor in different residential housing construction and construction industrial site. With related to the mitigation measure different alternatives was raised on the displaced household, the FGD and the key informant of the government official among this;

- Giving attention the rehabilitation of the evicted household after displacement
- Advice to the support of different organization to the survival of impacted population
- The local government should be strongly work with cooperative way with different stock holder in order to sustain the socio economy of the impacted population, all this tasks strongly described mitigation measures for all sample participants.

5.3 Recommendation

Shola Gebeya is one of the towns in North Shewa zone, Amhara regional state expanded towards the peripheral agricultural farmlands for searching space to urban development purposes. As the town expanded the surrounding area often impact socio economy of the peri urban area, like agricultural lands changed to housing and commercial use, job opportunities for the peri-urban inhabitants shifted from agriculture to more urban pursuits, primary sources livelihoods of farmers in the peri-urban areas consisted of subsistence agriculture and some market-oriented productions was loss, Therefore which led the peri urban farming community to being lack of access to farmlands. Furthermore, the evicted farmers' ability to diversify income sources sustainably to solve the problem being landlessness due to urban expansion in the future was also highly questionable. Interventions that promoting in creating sustainable socio economy and asset building among the evicted farmers for meeting their basic needs is essential alternatives with intensive efforts that are required coordinating action of local government and partner organizations such as NGOs, private sectors and CBOs.

Therefore, the following are the various types of recommendation that were given to emphasis to mitigate the impact or to sustain the socio economy and livelihood asset building of the displaced farmers in the peri urban areas of Shola Gebeya town.

- ✚ The town municipality had informed the community with orientation to leave their property but do not create enough understanding until they were agreed to participate in such urban expansion program. The current action of the local government must be correct by doing coordinately with the participation of agricultural community had both side interest on the urban development in to their vicinity and on the other way alternative means of livelihood strategy, they were primary stakeholders

- ✚ The displaced farmers' was not interested to the compensated money, rather wanted the alternative farm land. Nevertheless, if the money compensation is only a resolution, then it should be giving after the trainings and capacity building to this community on how to make urban businesses & how to manage these businesses under the smaller and micro- industry organizations where strong institutional follow- up exists.

- ✚ The plan of action document prepared by Shola Gebeya municipality within coordination among the responsible body, key actors and institution is very essential document for rehabilitation of evicted farmers in urban expansion process. However, has not so far implemented at the ground given little attention on the side of the municipal side. Therefore, this document was the shelf plan of action document but essential for urban agriculture development shall get recognition to adapt as intervention strategy programs, which may have high potential for farmers in creating diversifying income sources to ensure the socio economy of the impacted house hold.

- ✚ Compensation as one of the benefit packages in the process of urban expansion, the municipality has commonly applied to all evicted farmers though the amount of money, these paid considerably varied among HHs for the reason that payment was made based on the extent and the types of the dispossessed livelihood assets. No matter how much is the compensation, the affected farmers had a potential for the development of fund allowing them to organize to saving and credit association to improving their financial and managerial capacity. Formation of saving and credit association is a systematic advice that enables affected farmers in urban expansion. Sufficient trainings to be provided by cooperative way with the responsible official and partner organizations such as NGOs, private investors and CBOs. It has a high contribution towards income generation, employment creation, and poverty alleviation. This approach allows communities to decide and design various development activities by themselves on large and small scales. With related to participation all stakeholders including the community, government, investors and individuals should work collectively to alleviate the ever increasing impact of urban expansion.

- ✚ Local municipal government taking the lead for the formation of multi-stakeholder partnerships through developing operational strategies that could needed systematic coordination to reduce the negative impact and effectiveness of implementation, which is also vital for enhancing the living condition of impacted community to attain sustainability.

- ✚ There should be proper compensation for forced eviction, encroachment, and conversion of farmlands into housing and industry development, and relocation must be organized for the impacted farmers to continue their farming practices.
- ✚ It is clear that due to outward expansion of cities to the suburb, agricultural land is converted to non agricultural use and in turn reducing the volume of agricultural food stuff production on one hand and increasing the proportion of consumers to producers, on the other hand, keeping the problem two-fold. The vast area of land given to investors remains idle for a long period of time so, it is important to revise the investment policies and regulate land utilization.
- ✚ This study has shown that urban expansion programs in the peri-urban areas creates better livelihood opportunities for the urbanities than the local peri-urban communities. That means urbanization is becoming a livelihood constraint to the local peri-urban people. In particular, the loss of landholding rights or farmlands which used to be the livelihood base of the local communities by expropriation decisions of town municipality is becoming the major constraint experienced by local peri-urban farmers in the process of urbanization. Unfortunately and largely, peri-urban livelihood issues are hardly addressed in urban development policy making and planning which usually focuses on physical issues such as land use, housing supply to the urbanities and infrastructure development to the area. Therefore, to ensure equitable development, the MUDHo in general and local government in particular need to incorporate peri-urban livelihood issues into urban policy formulation and implementation process.
- ✚ Land development techniques should be based on voluntary participation and contribution of land by local peri-urban landholders themselves should be introduced, Awareness should be created among the community on how to adapt new urban life style. For instance, the government can provide them awareness on the know-how of business plan and entrepreneurship skills. The government also should subsidize the peri-urban farmers so as to compete in the market and utilize its opportunities.
- ✚ The household who lost land from the very strategic position deserves substitute or comparable place that attracts the market. Above all, the farmers should not be economically disadvantaged rather they should benefit from it.

✚ The industries should not be allowed to control the vast farmland, should not be allowed to use zoning law since it invades too much land. The government should guide industries to grow vertically, not horizontally.

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Appendices

Appendix A: English version of Questionnaire to be filled by sample household respondents DEBRE BERHAN UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Dear respondents, the main advantage of this questionnaire is to gather information or data to investigate the socio-economic impacts of urban expansion on the peri-urban areas where predominantly affected. Moreover, it is important to asses on policy or strategy measures undertaken by the urban local government in order to reduce the adverse socio- economic impact of farmers displaced or/and evicted from their land due to urban expansion with in Shola Gebeya town as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a master’s degree in urban development and management studies. Therefore, the researcher expected you to provide genuine, accurate and balanced information with respect to effect of urban expansion in relation to the local urban government program intervention measures.

Your real information is highly important as it plays a key role in the success of this study. Finally, the researcher is very much appreciative for the dedication you pay to this end and the information gathered will be highly confidential and only will use for the purpose of this research.

Thank you in advance!

General Directions:

Please put × mark in the box given for the answer that meets your choice and fill on the blank space for related extra answer.

Part I- Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Household

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Name of village | 1.Wolaynero <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.Mesnober <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Respondent sex | 1.Male <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Female <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Marital status of respondent | 1. Married <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.un married <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. Respondent Age 1. 10-20 2. 21-30 3. 31-40
 4. 41-50 5. Above 51

5. Respondent's educational status
 1. Illiterate 2- Read and/or write 3-Grade 1- 8
 4. Grade 8-12 5- certificate 6- Above diploma

6. Respondent HH Family size

HH family size	Number of males	Number of females	Total HH members

Part II- Data in relation to eviction from peri urban area due to urban expansion

7. Have you lost farmlands due to urban expansion?

1. Yes 2. No

8. If the answer for question 6 is yes, how much was the extent you lost for urban expansion?

1. Partially 2. Totally

9. The year when did your farmland was taken away for urban expansion use? (Multiple answers is possible)

1. In 2009 E.C 2. In 2010 E.C 3. In 2011 E.C

10. What were the uses of land you have lost for the purpose of urban expansion? (Multiple answers is possible)

1. All farm land 2) partially farm land
 2. Non-farm land 4) if any /specify/-----

11. for what purposes have been used the lands taken in the process of urban expansion /multiple answer is possible/.

1. For residential house construction 2. For Industrial development
 3. for social services 4. For Infrastructure development
 5. If any other /specify/-----

12. What was your reaction when you were moved from your former possession?

1. Agree 2. Disagree

13. Did you participate in decision making processes in implementation of expropriation program?

1. Yes 2.No

14. Sample respondent house hold occupation before and after eviction, (Multiple answer is possible).

Types of occupation	Farmers	Merchant	employer		Daily laborer	animal production	other
			permanent	non permanent			
Before eviction							
After eviction							

Part III- Eviction of HH their area and assets lost due to urban expansion.

15. Is there any change on your livelihood asset due to urban Expansion?

1. Yes 2. No

16. If the answer for question 13 is yes, what was the total possession of the household you owned before eviction and what is left for the household after eviction? Please list down on the table below.

NO	Types of assets lost	unit measurement	Before eviction	After eviction
1	Farm Land	Timad		
2	Grazing land	Timad		
3	Livestock Asset/ Ox, Cow, Goat, Sheep ,oxen	number		
4	Permanent plants such as fruit ,trees	number		
5	House for residence	number		

Part IV - Local Government intervention support made before and after eviction.

17. Is there any support made by town municipality and rural land development and administration office after eviction?

1. Yes 2. No

18. If the answer for question 18 is yes, please rate or level the participation as follows.

NO	Types of intervention	very low	low	moderate	high	very high
1	Informing before eviction					
2	Compensation of money					
3	Compensation of land for agriculture					
4	Compensation of plots for housing					
5	How to use the compensation money					
6	Training on entrepreneurship skill for income diversification in non- farm activities.					
7	Training on saving and credit establishment /micro- finance/					
8	Networking with saving and credit institutions for loan					
9	Support on Expansion of Urban Agriculture					
10	Expert support for following up					
11	Food aid					
12	Safety net for food support					
14	other support----- -----					

19. What was your reaction towards the kind and amount of compensation you obtained?

1. Satisfied 2.dissatisfied

20. Is there any participation made by NOGs, private sector investors and other organization for rehabilitation of evicted farmers?

1. Yes 2. No

21. If the answer for question 20 is yes, please rate or level the participation as follows.

NO	Level of intervention	very low	low	moderate	high	very high
1	Government					
2	Non- governmental or- organizations					
3	if other specify					

Part V: socio-economic status and livelihood of Evicted HH after Eviction and before Eviction.

22. What was the average total annual income before and after expropriation? Please tell me estimation.

Total income before expropriation

1. Less than 1,000 2. 1, 000-10,000 3. 11, 000-40,000
4. 41, 000-70,000 5. 71, 000-100,000 6. Above 100,000

Total income after expropriation

1. Less than 1,000 2. 1, 000-10,000 3. 11, 000-40,000
4. 41, 000-70,000 5. 71, 000-100,000
6. above 100,000

23. How was your social relationship and value with in your community before your displacement?

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

24. How was your social relationship and value with in your community after your displacement?

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

25. Which productive group “Male” or “Female” was more disadvantageous because of urban expansion?

1. Male
2. Female

26. What changes on your house number before and after expropriated?

1. Increase
2. Decrease

Part VI: coping mechanism after expropriation

27. DO you have any other source of income today?

1. Yes

2. No

28. from the above question if say "Yes" which of these?

1. Merchant

2. Permanent employ

3. None permanent employ

4. Daily labor

5. Animal production

6. Other-----

29. What measures shall be taken in order to rehabilitate the evicted HH to ensure the socio-economy after the lands have been taken for urban expansion?

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----

5. -----

6. -----

Appendix B: Guidelines for key informant interview

DEBRE BERHAN UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Woreda' -----kebele ----- Office-----

position

Date of Interview _____ Interviewer _____

Category of the Key Informant

- Shola Gebeya Municipality urban land management and banking manager and official (department leader and manager, urban land transfer expert, urban planner, urban surveyor)
- Hagere Mariam Kesem Woreda rural land development and administration manager and official (rural land compensation and rehabilitation department leader)

1. Information

Position _____

Age _____

Sex _____

Educational background _____

2. Urban expansion and eviction of HH on peri urban area

- 1) What look like the trend of urban expansion on the peri urban area?
- 2) What was the process of urban expansion during when the municipality has been taken For the development of the town?
- 3) What are the major socio-economic activities of people before eviction?
- 4) What is the plan developed by municipality administration for resettlement of evicted Peri urban area population?
- 5) What roles government and non-government organizations can play in supporting the vulnerable poor in re-establishing their socio -economy?
- 6) What are the actors involved in the development program of evicted HH to ensure their socio-economy?
- 7) Discuss the socio-economic condition of HH before and after eviction.

- 8) Discuss the mitigation measures whose socio –economy impacted to Sustain in relation to community contribution, skill development / training and other capacity building, strengthening community institutions.
- 9) Are there program interventions measures taken by the rural land development and administration in order to rehabilitate the evicted population economically and socially

Appendix C: Guidelines for focus group discussion

DEBRE BERHAN UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Discuss the positive and adverse impact of urban expansion development in relation to

- Economic situation
 - Social condition
- 1) Major socio-economic activities before eviction and after eviction
 - Farm Activities(crop, livestock)
 - Nonfarm activities
 - Off-F arm Activities
 - 2) What are the major socio –economic livelihood impacts faced on peri urban due to urban expansion?
 - Human capital
 - Physical capital
 - Natural capital
 - Social capital
 - Economic capital
 - 4) Discuss the causes and types of socio-economic impacts on evicted house hold (HH) due to urban expansion.
 - 5) Discuss the intervention made by different institution for ensuring the socio –economy of the evicted House hold.
 - Training on income generating activities
 - Awareness raising before eviction
 - Participation of the community
 - Micro finance support
 - 6) Who are the actors involved in support of the evicted HH to rehabilitate the socio-economy?
 - 7) Discuss on issues that make the socio –economy of the evicted farmers sustainable;
 - community contribution,
 - skill development/training
 - other capacity building,
 - Strengthening community institutions.

Appendix D: Amharic version of Questionnaire to be filled by sample household

ደብረ ብርሀን ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የህብረተሰብና ማህበራዊ ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ

የህብረተሰብና አካባቢ ጥናት ትምህርት ክፍል

በተፈናቀሉ ቤተሰብ አባላት የሚሟሉ ማጠቃለያ

የተከበራችሁ የዚህ ማጠቃለያ ተሳታፊዎች፡ -የዚህ ማጠቃለያ ዋና ዓላማ በሾላ ገበያ ከተማ ልማት መስፋፋት ምክንያት በተለየ ሁኔታ የማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ጉዳት የደረሰባቸውን በከተማው ዙሪያ የሚገኙ የቤተሰብ አባላት ለይቶ ጥናት ለማድረግ የሚያስችል መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ ነው፡፡ ከዚህ በተጨማሪ በከተማው መስፋፋት ምክንያት የማህበራዊም ሆነ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ችግርን ለመቅረፍ የአካባቢ መንግስት መመሪያዎችና እርምጃዎችን ለመዳሰስ ነው፡፡ ይህ የሚሰበሰበው መረጃ የሚያገለግለው ለትምህርት ጥናት ሲሆን የ2ኛ ደግሪ በከተማ ልማትና አስተዳደር ዘርፍ የሚገኙ ትምህርትን በተሳካ ሁኔታ ለማጠናቀቅ ብቻ የሚያገለግል ነው፡፡ በዚህ ከተማ መስፋፋት ጋር በተያያዘ እየደረሰ ባለው የማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተጽእኖዎች ጋር በተያያዘ በእናንተ በኩል የሚጠየቁት ክፍለ ነጥብ፡ ተአማኔና ማዘናዊ የሆነ መረጃ ጥናቱን በተሳካ ሁኔታ ለማጠናቀቅ ቁልፍ ማድ ይጨምራል፡፡

በመጨረሻም እናንተ መረጃውን ለመስጠት የምትከፍሉት ዋጋ እና ለምትሰጡት ትክክል የሆነ መረጃ የጥናቱ ባለቤት ታላቅ አድናቆትን በማቅረብ መረጃውን ለትምህርቱ (ለጥናቱ) ዓላማ ብቻ የሚያወል መሆኑን አረጋግጧለሁ፡፡

ስለ ትብብርዎ በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ!

ጠቅላላ አቅጣጫ

በቀረበው ማጠቃለያ (ሀሳብ) ላይ ያለዎትን ስምምነት ደረጃ በተዘረዘረው አሜራጮች ባለው ሳጥን ወስነው ምልክት (x) ያስቀምጡ፡፡ በባዶ ቦታዎች ላይ ደግሞ ያለዎትን ተጨማሪ ሃሳብ በትክክል ይጻፉ፡፡

ክፍል 1፡ -የ ስነ ህዝብና ማህበራዊ የቤተሰብ ባህሪ ያደቁት

- 1. የ ማኛ ፍብት መንደር 1. ወላይነ ሮ 2. መካካለኛ
- 2. ጾታ 1. ወንድ ሴት
- 3. የ ጋብቻ ሁኔታ 1. ያገባ 2. ያላገባ
- 4. እድሜ ክልል 1. 10-20 2. 21-30 3. 31-40
4. 41-50 5. Above 51
- 5. የ ትምህርት ደረጃ
- 1. ምንም ያልተማረ 2- ማካብብና መጻፍ የ ማቻል 3- ክፍል 1- 8
- 4. ክፍል 9-12 5- መሰረታዊ እውቀት 6- ዲፕሎማ በላይ

ተ.ቁ	ያጠኑ የሀብት ዓይነት	መላኪያ	ከመፈናቀል በፊት	ከተፈናቀሉ በኋላ
1	የእርሻ መሬት	ጥማድ		
2	የግጦሽ መሬት	ጥማድ		
3	እንስሳት እርባተ/በሬ፣ ላም፣ ፍየል፣ በግ/	ቁጥር		
4	ቋሚ-ክልእንደፍራፍሬ፣ ባህርዛፍ	ቁጥር		
5	መኖሪያ ቤት	ቁጥር		

ክፍል 4 : -የአካባቢ መግቢት የድጋፍ ሁኔታ

ክፍል5: -የአካባቢው መግቢት ተፈናቃዎችን ለመርዳት እያደረገው ያለው ተሳትፎ

17. የከተማው መሬት ማዘጋጃ ቤትና የገጠር መሬት አስተዳደር ከተፈናቀሉ በኋላ ያደረጉት አስተዋጽኦ ነበር?

1.አዎን 2.የለም

18. ከላይ በተራ ቁጥር 18 ባለው ጥያቄ መልስዎ አዎን ከሆነ የድጋፉን ደረጃ ይግለጹ

ተ.ቁ	ድጋፍ ዓይነት	በጣም ዝቅተኛ	ዝቅተኛ	መካከለኛ	ከፍተኛ	በጣም ከፍተኛ
1	ከመፈናቀል በፊት ማክዎቅ					
2	የብር ካሳ					
3	የእርሻ መሬት ካሳ					
4	ለቤት መከሪያ ቦታ ካሳ					
5	ለካሳ የተሰጠ ገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ግንዛቤ መፍጠር					
6	ገቢን ከግብርና ወጪ ማሻሻያ ማግኘት የጥቃቅን እነስተኛ ስልጠና መስጠት					
7	በጥቃቅን እነስተኛ ፋይናንስ ቁጠባና ብድር አጀማሚ ስልጠና መስጠት					
8	የቁጠባና ብድር ተቋማት ጋር ትስስር መፍጠር					
9	የከተማ ግብርና ማሻሻያ ላይ ድጋፍ ማድረግ					
10	የባለሙያ ድጋፍና ክትትል					
11	የምግብ እርዳታ					
12	ለምግብ እርዳታ የደህንነት መረብ መዘር ጋት					
14	ሌላ ድጋፍ-----					

19. ባገኙት የካሳ ዓይነትና መጠን እርካታዎ እንደት ነው?

1.እርክቻላሁ 2.አልረካሁም

20. መግቢት፣ ግብር ሰናይ ድርጅቶች፣ የግል ተቋማት ባለሀብቶችና ሌሎች አደረጃጀቶች የተፈናቀሉ አርሶ አደሮችን መልሶ ለማቋቋም ተሳትፎ ነበራቸው?

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1. አዎን 2. የለም

21. ከላይ በተራ ቁጥር 20 ላይ በተገለጹ ጥያቄ ላይ ምላሽ አዎን ከሆነ የድጋፉን ደረጃ ይግለጹ፡፡ “

ተ.ቁ	የድጋፍ ደረጃው	በጣም ዝቅተኛ	ዝቅተኛ	መካከለኛ	ከፍተኛ	በጣም ከፍተኛ
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1	መንግስት					
2	መንግስታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት					
3	ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ					

ክፍል 6: - የተፈናቀሉ ቤተሰብ አባላት ከሚናቀላቸውና ከተፈናቀሉ በኋላ የሚበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሁኔታዎች: :

22. ከሚናቀልዎ በፊት ያገኙት የነበረው ዓመታዊ የገቢ መጠን እና ከተፈናቀሉ በኋላ እያገኙ ያሉት ዓመታዊ ገቢ ምን ያህል ነው?

ከሚናቀልዎ በፊት

1. ከ1,000 2. ከ1,000-10,000 3. 11,000-40,000 4. 41,000-70,000
 5. 71,000-100,000 6. ከ100,000 በላይ

ከተፈናቀሉ በኋላ

1. ከ1,000 2. ከ1,000-10,000 3. 11,000-40,000 4. 41,000-70,000
 5. 71,000-100,000 6. ከ100,000 በላይ

23. ከሚናቀልዎ በፊትና በኋላ ያለዎት ማህበራዊ ግንኙነት እንደት ነው?

ከሚናቀልዎ በፊት

1. በጣም ከፍተኛ 2. ከፍተኛ 3. መካከለኛ 4. ዝቅተኛ 5. በጣም ዝቅተኛ

24. ከተፈናቁ በኋላ በኋላ ያለዎት ማህበራዊ ግንኙነት

1. በጣም ከፍተኛ 2. ከፍተኛ 3. መካከለኛ 4. ዝቅተኛ 5. በጣም ዝቅተኛ

25. በከተማ መስፋፋት ምክንያት በጣም ተጎጂ አካል ማን ነው?

1. ሴት 2. ወንድ

26. ያለዎት መኖሪያ ቤት ከሚናቀልዎ በፊትና በኋላ ብዛቱ እንደት ነበር?

1. ቀንሷል 2. ጨምሮአል

ከተፈናቀሉ በኋላ ያለዎት መቋቋሚያ አሜራቶች

27. በአሁኑ ሰዓት አሜራቶቹ የገቢ ምን ጭክለዎት?

1. አዎን 2. የለኝም

28. በተራ ቁጥር 27 ባለው አሜራቶቹ መካከል አለኝ ከሆነ በምን ዘርፍ?

1. ንግድ 2. ቋሚ ስራ 3. ቋሚ ያልሆነ ስራ 4. ቀን ስራተኛ 5. እንስሳት እርባታ

6. ሌላ -----

29. በከተማው መስፋፋት ምክንያት የማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ደረሰባቸውን የቤተሰብ አባላት መጠን ለመቋቋም ምን ዓይነት እርምጃ መወሰድ አለበት ብለው ያምናሉ?

1. -----
 2. -----
 3. -----

4.-----

5.-----

