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THESIS ON

**EFFECTS OF URBAN EXPANSION ON COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS AND
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PERI-URBAN COMMUNITIES: THE CASE OF
DURAME TOWN, KAMBATTA TEMBARO ZONE, SNNPR ETHIOPIA**

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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis focused on assessing the effects of urban expansion on community based organizations and economic condition of the pre-urban community the case of Durame town administration in Kambata Tambaro Zone, SNNPR. It was submitted to School of law and Governance, to the Department of Governance and Development Studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements for post graduate program (MA) in Development Management, Jimma University. This Thesis is carried out by Tesfahun Yohannes.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CSA	Central Statistics Authority
CTDP	Cape Town Densification Policy
DCs	Developed Countries.
DTMD	Durame Town Municipal Document
CBO	Community based Organizations.
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GOs	Governmental Organizations
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LDCs	less Developing Countries
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations.
PPS	Proportionate to Population Size
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa.
SNNPRS	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHSP	United Nations Human Settlement Program
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank

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ABSTRACT

Urban expansion may involve both horizontal and vertical expansion of the physical structure of urban areas which result in loss of peri urban agricultural lands all over the world. Urban development in Ethiopia led to several socio-economic impacts and the basic problem is that urban growth causes displacement and loss of agricultural farmlands. The objective of this study, therefore, was to examine the impacts of urban expansion on the community based organization and economic conditions of peri-urban communities in Durame town with specific objectives of identifying factors that cause urban expansion in the peri-urban communities, the consequence of urban expansion on the social and economic conditions, effects of urban expansion on employment and identifying the role of governmental institutions on the provision of rehabilitation support and post-expropriation follow up of the expropriated farmers. In order to attain these objectives, 230 sample households were selected using simple random sampling method from two (Lalo and Zeraro) kebeles of the study town. Primary data was collected from the sample households using survey questionnaire, Key informant interview and FGD were also conducted as planned and these data were used qualitatively to substantiate the findings. Furthermore, quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as Tables, frequency and percentage; qualitative data were analyzed by using narrative analysis. The results of the study indicated that the expansion of Durame town brought significant impacts on the peri urban community in their socio-economic life like unemployment and disintegration of social organization. Expropriated and dislocated peri-urban land holding communities faced a number of social and economic problems in the post expropriation time due to inefficient and inadequate compensation. There was no post expropriation follow-up and rehabilitation support for expropriated peri-urban households. Te town administration should facilitate an opportunity for the peri-urban land holding community to participate on the process of decision making during expropriation, compensation, and resettlement. Generally, urban expansion, expropriation and compensation program that may be proposed in the future needs policy directions about post expropriation rehabilitation and continuous support for dislocated peri urban households which adequately involve the peri-urban community

Key Terms: Urban expansion, Peri-urban community, Community based organization, Compensation, Rehabilitation, Dislocation

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, general and specific research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study as well as Organization of the thesis.

1.1. Backgrounds of the studies

Urbanization, which is simply defined as the shift from a rural to an urban society and involves an increase in the number of people in urban areas during a particular year, is the outcome of social, economic and political developments. The term urbanization does not only mean extension of towns and cities but represents a whole process that has influence on the rural area as well (Yenigul, 2007). Urbanization as a societal transformation along a rural - urban continuum which is characterized and even defined by fundamental changes in the physical concentration of population, in the nature and scale of economic production, in land use, and in social structures and patterns of interaction (World Bank, 2000). Urbanization as being the process of becoming urban, moving to cities, changing from agriculture to other pursuits common to cities, and corresponding changing of behavior patterns. The word urbanization describes the development of modes and standards of behavior peculiar to urban areas (Breese, 1966).

The process of urban expansion is global or international phenomenon, which eventide in the history of urban centers. It begins in earlier time of human civilization of Babylonians (Cermea, 1997). In the two worlds of more developed and less developed countries, the degree and type of urbanization contrasts sharply. In developed countries, urbanization occurred slowly over centuries and with limited communication and transportation facilities. It was also intimately linked to and triggered by industrialization and improvements in agricultural productivity. Nevertheless, the urbanization process in developing countries is characterized by demographic changes (Yermg and Belisle, 1986) The urban expansion has taken place in these countries over the past few decades as a result of very high rates of both natural population growth and rural to urban migration. Hence, unlike the developed countries, the

majority of less developed countries are not following the same cycle of urbanization associated with the early stages of economic growth (Potter and Lloyd-Evans, 1998).

The UNECA (1969) states that Africa, even though the least urbanized of the major world regions, has an urban population growth rate that is the most rapid in the world. Nevertheless, the degree of urbanization and rate of growth in Africa is also not uniform and there is considerable variation among the sub-regions. This growth rate is also estimated to continue to lead that of other regions in the future. Sub-Saharan Africa is relatively experiencing a faster growth in urbanization.

Ethiopia, like other developing nations, is also characterized by a high rate of urbanization. However, this rapid process of urbanization has been associated with numerous problems such as unemployment, inadequate social services and the development of urban slum. Ethiopia, though one of the least urbanized countries in the world, has a high rate of urban population growth. Here, the rate of population growth in urban areas is much higher than in rural areas. Urban expansion in Ethiopia lead to several of socio-economic impacts and the basic problem is that urban growth causes displacement and loss of agricultural farmlands of farm households and causes loses of livelihoods in peri-urban territories (Eyasu, 2007).

Federal constitution of Ethiopia, in proclamation number 455/2005 states that the farmers who hold farmland have the right not to be expropriated without just compensation for their farmlands. Many farmers at the peri-urban area were displaced from their farmlands without enough compensation and which leads to problem of socio-economic conditions.

Durame town is one of the fast growing urban centers in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS). Hence, the expansion of the town becoming unequal, rapid and leads to several of socio-economic impacts (Durame town Municipality profile, 2017). The study will analyze the effects of urban expansion on community based organization and economic conditions mainly, peri-urban community of Durame town.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Expansion of urban centers results in the loss of agricultural lands and natural resources thus leading to the displacement of peasants and change of their livelihoods. Ethiopia, even though one of the least urbanized countries, is urbanizing at a very rapid rate. The Ethiopian urban centers are expanding at an unexpected rate resulting in the loss of prime agricultural land, reduced agricultural production and peasant displacement and change of their livelihood (Eyasu, 2007).

High concentration of majority people to peri-urban areas is the reason for such urban expansion in developing countries more towards community engaged via agriculture with fragmented land holding due to urban expansion. Thus, urban expansion inseparably results with displacing peripheral community through small land size compensation.(Firew, 2010).

Urbanization in Ethiopia also exposed to a number of challenges because of that, unplanned settlement, and population pressure and slums seen in most cities and towns of Ethiopia. In Ethiopian context, land ownership is on the hand of public and government, and governmental willingness as well as interest for commitment on program enforcement affects the amount of compensation to dislocating farm community. There is the proclamation in number 455/2005 in federal constitution of Ethiopia to compensation and land expropriation of community but not enough. There are no commands as well as legal implement to these case and these caused negative effects to peripheral community with high superior decision (Firew, 2010).

When peri-urban agricultural communities are forced to leave their land holdings, it would lead to great conflict. Even when necessary as part of broad and beneficial development programs because it dismantle existing modes of production, disrupt social networks, cause the impoverishment of many of those uprooted, threaten their social organization, and increase the risks of epidemics and Health problems (Robinson, 2003).

Number of studies has been conducted by different researchers about the effects of urban expansion; its causes and effects on the socio-economy of the pre urban community. Some of the researchers in their study had tried to list different factors as the main reason for effects of urban expansion on socio- economic condition of pre-urban community.

Firew (2010) conducted a research in Hawasa in Tabor City which assessed the impacts of horizontal urban expansion and peripheral agricultural community livelihoods with great attention of examining impacts of urbanization well and shows that pre-urban community adversely affected by horizontal expansion of city and negatively falls in problem of less compensation to their land.

Feyera (2005) also conducted on related issues around Finfine Addis Ababa sub city on effects of the expansion of city on livelihood of dislocated farming community. The other research was conducted on impact of urban expansion on surrounding peasant land the case of Boloso Sore Woreda, Areka Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia (Mefekir Woldegebrel Tessema, 2017). The result revealed that there are many factors causing urban expansion to surrounding peasant land: those are establishment of market, infrastructure, rural to urban migration. Positive consequences of urban expansion such as advance in communication, eclectic power, health and education facilities and also negative consequences of urban expansion such as loss of agricultural land, expansions of crimes, urban pollution and housing problems and lastly the pattern of urban expansion are the major ones

But, the above mentioned researchers and other authors studied on related issues on impacts of urban expansion on the livelihoods of pre-urban. Their findings show that being forcibly expelled from one's land and habitat carries with it the risk of becoming poorer than before displacement. This is because a significant portion of displaced people do not receive compensation for their land assets, and effective assistance to re-establish themselves productively. Loss of access to the common property assets that belonged to relocated communities result in significant deterioration in income and livelihood levels are some of their common findings of the above researchers.

In the study area (Durame), large area of land have been expropriated from the local farming community and have been utilized for commercial real estate development. Even though, these investment initiatives play a crucial role in developing the local as well as national economy, they have also resulted in the displacement of numerous peasants from their lands, thus altering their livelihoods. The community becomes at large market dependent for consumption (Durame town Municipality profile, 2017)

However, the previously conducted research did not see effects of urban expansion on community based organization and economic condition of the peri-urban communities of the study area and consequence of urban expansion on the social relation and economic conditions of the study area. Most of them as focus on surrounding peasant land. Therefore, based on the above knowledge gap the research desire to fill and investigate that no research done in relation to the effects of peri-urban community based organization and economic concerns in the context of Durame Town.

The research try to fill the gap, how the governmental institutions play the role on the provision of rehabilitation support and it also attempted to assess the effects of urban expansion on the social and economic conditions of the peri-urban community more specifically to assess effects of urban expansion on Idir organization of the study area and to assess the consequence of urban expansion on employment conditions of the study area.

Knowledge gap criticized on previous finding initiate researcher search the impact of urban expansion on the peri urban community. So, this studies desires to fill the existing knowledge gaps that seen in the study area regarding the effects of urban expansion on the social and economic conditions of the peri-urban community.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this study is to examines the effects of urban expansion on the community based organization and economic conditions of peri-urban communities in Durame town in Kambata Tambaro zone, SNNPR

1.3.2. Specific objectives

1. To identify the cause of urban expansion in the peri-urban communities of the study area.
2. To assess the effects of urban expansion on Idir organization of the study area.
3. To assess the effects of urban expansion on employment conditions of the study area.
4. To examine the role and responses of the government, in dealing with the rehabilitation of community subject to land expropriation and displacement.

1.4. Research Questions

To achieve the objective of this study, the following research questions were answered:

1. What are the causes of urban expansion in the peri-urban community of the study area?
2. What are the consequences of urban expansion on the Idir organization of the study area?
3. What are the effects of urban expansion on the employment conditions of the study area?
4. What are the roles and responses of governmental institutions on the provision of rehabilitation of community subject to land expropriation and displacement?

1.5. Significance of the Study

In any field of study every study has its own significance after its proper application of all necessary steps. In conducting this study the society of the study area and other readers would benefited in different dimensions. It helps to understand the effects of urban expansion on the social and economic aspects of peri-urban communities. It was provided relevant information about consequences of urban development on the social and economic aspects of peri-urban communities.

The study would provide genuine and constructive information for policy makers, urban planning experts, urban managers and others to evaluate their development programs .In addition to that the study was also created awareness to urban planner of the study area, and for different organizations regarding to the effects of urban expansion on the social and economic aspects of peri-urban communities as well as the study was tried to give information to governmental, non-governmental and private organization in order to understand the effects and concern on challenges to solve the problems of pre-urban community in the study area. The results of the study could help as references for other researchers who are interested to conduct research on the same title or related research area. The study would seek to improve knowledge about consequences of urban development on the social and economic aspects of peri-urban communities. In general, it would contribute for the advancement of more convincing theoretical approaches which enable better awareness of the impact of urban development on peripheral community. Create or increase the knowledge on the nature of urban-led displacement and dislocation of peripheral community and implication on their livelihood. Hence, planers, policy

makers, administrators, private investors and rehabilitators will be able to consider cause, effects and solutions to the problems associated with urbanization including urban poverty.

In general, this study may contribute to create deep awareness about effects of urban expansion on socio-economic condition of the pre urban community in the study area and provide solution for in the study area.

1.6. Delimitation of the Study

Even though there are many places where the effects of urban expansion on community based organization and economic condition of the pre urban community in Kambata Tambaro zone, in order to make the study smart, manageable and result full, this study limited geographically its scope in only Durame town administration in Kambata Tambaro zone. This study was focused thematically on assessing the effects of urban expansion on socio-economic condition of the peri urban community mainly on the society who were influenced by the spatial expansion of the town, in Durame town administration, Kambata Tambaro zone, SNNPRS. With respect to time the study was conducted methodologically, both qualitative and quantitative data was used.

In Kambata Tambaro Zone in Durame town administration there are about three sub town; among them; two sub towns will be selected to the study as a target population of the study. So that this study mainly was focused on the Durame town administration; specifically stressed on the selected two sub town (Zararo and Lalo).

1.7. Limitation of the Study

In conducting any study, the occurrences of some limitations are common and inevitable. This study will focus on the effects of urban expansion on community based organization and economic condition of the pre urban community; the case of Durame town administration in Kambata Tambaro zone. This study was focused on the selected area due to the time and finance constraints and also it is difficult to cover each and every parts of the Kambata Tambaro zone with this specific research title. The major limitations of the study were shortage of material equipment, constraints of transportations and unavailability of past adequate study in the area on effects of urban expansion on socio-economic condition of the pre urban community in the study area. This study was conducted in the administrative boundary of Durame town, almost all the targeted population is peri-urban agricultural communities who were not well educated, as a result of this study was not simply interested to return back the questionnaire on time. However,

every effort was made to alleviate the limitations which are mentioned above and to overcome the challenge like material wisely using the scarce material, avoiding more dependence on transportation, collecting data of the study area not only from published but also from unpublished sources and using the locally familiar languages to avoid the language barriers are mechanisms to perform the work.

1.8. Organization of the Paper

This study was organized into five chapters. The first chapter included introduction parts it deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study (both general and specific objectives), research questions, and significance of the study, delimitation of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the paper as well as operational definition of key terms.

Second chapter deals with the related literature review on the effects of urban expansion on socio-economic condition of the pre urban community. This part also included conceptual, empirical literatures and theoretical frame works related with the study.

The third chapter was focused on the description of the study area, it includes the location of the study area, methodology of the study which including research design, sample and sampling procedures, sources of data, tools and procedures of data collection, and method of data analysis and ethical considerations.

Fourth chapter consists of data analysis and interpretation of the study. Finally, the last chapter included conclusions and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1. Review of Related Literature

This study was conducted by using diverse relevant sources on the effects of urban expansion on community based organization and economic condition of the pre urban community. This chapter describes the review of different literatures to achieve the objective of the study. Theoretical, empirical and conceptual frame work literatures and international experiences in the effects of urban expansion on social organization and economic condition of the pre urban community were reviewed in this chapter.

2.2. Concept of urbanization

The concept of urbanization is defined in processes by which rural and areas are transformed in to town areas and which included the growth of city population and natural increases of population (Wough, 1990).Urbanization is defined as an increasing share of nations of population living in urban areas and those declining share living in rural areas. Most urbanization is the result of net rural to urban migration. Perhaps the most significant features of world urbanization are recently of its dominance. It has been estimated that before the start of the 19th C only 3% of the world's population lived in towns of over 500. At the present time the figure is probably about 40%. Urban center have existed and have been evolving for many centuries across the world.

However, the accelerated growth of urbanization is relatively a recent phenomenon (Hall, 1973).The history of urbanization in Ethiopia goes to back the Axumite civilization. During this time there were a number of towns, commerce had flourished countries. Later, this urban culture began to shift to Lalibela and Gondar, However, the development was also facing the some rate of urbanization of expand (UN, 1969).The term “urbanization” is used here to refer specifically to an increase in the proportion of a country or regions population residing in urban settlements, while „urban growth“ refers to an increase in the absolute size of a country or regions urban population. Urbanization is often used more loosely, however, to refer to a broad-based rural-to-urban transition involving population, land use, economic activity and culture, or indeed any one of these. (Bloch and Monroy, 2015)

2.3. Urbanization in Sub-Saharan Africa

The base of urbanization in sub Saharan Africa is significantly colonization. Before colonial period, sub Saharan Africa has no urbanization what so ever population density is low to supply community with resource. However during the colonial period, urban centers set up for strategic purpose which means there is a little role of industrialization for the urbanization of sub- Saharan Africa. Hence unlike of many African countries, sub Saharan Africa urbanized due to the external action rather than internal dynamics.

Sub- Saharan Africa is region with lowest proportion of urban population though recently the rate of urbanization and slum dwellers is highest. For this situation rural to urban migration and natural population growth rate are the major cause of rapid rate of urbanization and slum proliferation in Africa.

The main engine of population growth in Sub- Saharan Africa is rural –urban migration which is for economic motivation since 1980s. As cities are focal point for economic growth, innovation and employment, many cities grew historically out of some advantageous location, transportation and raw material supply (Bacquicer, 2004).

2.4. Urbanization in the Ethiopian Context

Ethiopia was under-urbanized, even by African standards. Ethiopia's relative lack of urbanization is the result of the country's history of agricultural self-sufficiency, which has reinforced rural peasant life. This slow growth is explained by several factors. Rural-to-urban migration had been largely responsible for the rapid expansion during the 1967-75 periods, whereas natural population growth may have been mostly responsible for urban expansion during the 1975-84 periods. The 1975 land reform program provided incentives and opportunities for peasants and other potential migrants to stay in rural areas. Restrictions on travel, lack of employment, housing shortages, and social unrest in some towns during the 1975-80 periods also contributed to a decline in rural-to-urban migration (Zenebe, 2010).

Ethiopia is currently of the least urbanized countries in the world even in Africa. Less than one person in five is city or town dweller. However, the rate of at which the countries urban areas the growing are among the highest in Africa. Many social, economic and environment problems have accomplice urbanization in Ethiopia and have been ignored for too long. Urbanization is

occurring rapidly throughout Ethiopia, as populations are increasingly migrating from rural areas to major cities(Zenebe, 2010).

2.5. The Link of Urbanization and Economy

The world has experienced unprecedented levels of urbanization with highest urban growth rates coming from developing countries. Africa is expected to be the fastest urbanizing continent from 2020 to 2050. These rapid urbanization trends are presenting new opportunities and challenges for ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth. Indeed, urban poverty and youth unemployment are the major challenges facing urban centers in sub-Saharan Africa countries (United Nations, 2014).

Urban expansion may also affect urban households' welfare negatively. Urban growth is often associated with increasing demand for food products and public services. When this increasing demand is coupled with nearly inelastic supply, which is often the case in distorted market systems, increasing demand for food products may also lead to increase in prices. This increase in food prices and associated shocks may affect urban dwellers disproportionately.

Urbanization is also theoretically associated with income inequality, particularly at early stages of urbanization. This is particularly believed to be the case when investments on infrastructure and institutions are limited, a common pattern in many developing countries experiencing recent urban expansions.

Recent urbanization trends in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are not accompanied with adequate investments and hence not resulting in required levels of industrialization. This implies that the bottom poor households may gain little from emerging urbanization and hence the latter can increase income inequality in the short to medium term. These patterns are consistent with the widening consumption gaps in some of the countries experiencing rapid urban expansion (Alem and Soderbom, 2012).

While urban expanded to peripheral rural land, expropriation of peri-urban farmers is continual and undeniable fact on the ground in Ethiopia. However, expansions at the expense of surrounding farming communities are damaging and loss of farming communities' livelihood. Currently, most farmers are aware of the cost and impacts of losing their land. Theory and experience of different countries suggest, urbanization creates job opportunities, improve life

standard, cost advantage, increase wage rate, and increase productivity. However, peri-urban farmers have no chance to exploit those opportunities due to lack of skills, knowledge, profession, and experience. Indigenous peri-urban farmers are net-losers due to urbanization but new social compositions and private investors are net-winners from peri-urbanism. Not only current practice but also policy cannot support the mutual benefits of private investors and indigenous evicted farmers.

While peri-urban farmers lose their land, they lose everything that generated from the land especially lose agricultural activities and income. Even if urban expansion to peripheral areas creates a number of job opportunities, peri-urban farmers are not economically beneficiaries. Most peri-urban indigenous farmers have no experience to compete with others to get job opportunities and lack of skills, and knowledge also hinders them to get job opportunities. Most indigenous peri-urban farmers who were evicted from their homeland are not competent and forgotten part of societies in easy access to job opportunity of urbanization. Urbanization also facilitates to increase productivity in all sectors for its dwellers. However, evicted farmers are not many beneficiaries because most of them are expropriated from the indigenous homeland to remote peripheral areas. When they are removed from that area, it will be covered by new social composition of households (Achamyeh 2014; Daniel 2012) .

2.6. Urbanization and Social Exclusion

Rural exclusion will also exacerbate inequalities and create social problems, and during the urbanization process the most inequitable outcomes are likely to arise when the same social groups are being excluded from both urban and rural locations. In rural areas, exclusion may come about through development forms that favor land consolidation and the increasing dominance of large commercial farms, but it can also come about through rural economic decline and population growth (Fox and Beall 2012, Moser 2004).

2.7. Urbanization and its Effects On Community Based Organizations

Community based organization could also be known as community development association, voluntary association, and union, club, formed for public independent of the state or government control. Community based organization are also defined as local organizations established to provide different social services at the local level in none profit form whose activities are based primarily on common efforts exerts in labor, material and financial support.

It is recognized that urban development has positive and negative (unintended) outcomes. For example, it has been argued that slum resettlement fosters economic growth through the provision of land for private investments. Relocated households pay the price without reaping significant benefits from the redevelopment activities. Forced evictions and relocations destroy people's traditional lives. They are moved away from their areas of work, their social networks are destroyed and the housing and infrastructure they have built up with their savings are lost (Kalayani 2006).

Community-based organizations (Idir) have proved helpful in many countries in maintaining the livelihood security of poor households. Poor people invest money and energy in developing and maintaining their social capital because it represents a reliable defense mechanism against hardships. Most of the resettled households were part of some form of organization. Over the years they had built up a support system to maintain their livelihood. Relocation disrupted the neighborhood-based social networks and their membership status and social networks were discontinued following relocation. All our networks were destroyed following displacement. So they are now more vulnerable.

Benefits of community-based organizations suggested individuals without sufficient financial and social capital association during bad times, and they become marginalized and vulnerable to risks in the absence of such associations. It further reveals that social capital is regarded as an asset that can be used to contribute to their social and economic security (Beal and Schulte 2006)

Behind the urban expansion there are factors that determine the success of community-based organizations. Adequate incentives, resource, sufficient different knowledge and skills and resources, effective communication, effective system of monitoring, evaluation and feedback are worth mentioning (Gamaliel and Mgawanyemba, 2008).

Particular problem in urban redevelopment is inadequate attention paid to the social costs of resettlement in terms, for instance, of maintaining social networks and difficulties of establishing a new association or maintaining their membership status of previous organizations because distance was the main barrier when close join communities are broken apart. People living outside of a service area, will not have the chance to get help. Such limitations forced some

relocated families to look for another social organization (Gezahegn Abebe1 & Jan Hesselberg, 2013).

2.8. Some of the Popular Community Based Organization in Ethiopia

Iddir:-Iddir is a form of traditional institution that is established by mutual agreement of community members in order to collaborate with each other when ever a family member faces a hazard. The primary function of Iddir is taking care of burial and consolatory activities when death occurs within members of relatives. Iddir raises fund or coordinates the free labor of members for different purposes that may help the community in improving their situation , it also provides assistance to members to cover their medical costs. Hailemariam (2002)

Iqub:-Iqub is based on pre-established social ties. It consists of homogenous groups; people from the same work place, ethnic background, trade, schooling or neighborhood. The capital contributions vary according to the purpose of the Iqub and economic status of members. In the face of the rapid growth, the modern financial sector does not reduce the acceptance of Iqub, rather it grows in a parallel way. Iqub is not limited to urban areas though practiced to a lesser degree. It is adapted everywhere throughout Ethiopia for it serves the interest of both the poor and the well to do accordingly.

Mahiber:-Mahiber is established to fulfill spiritual commitments of individuals. They are usually named after Saints. Mahiber in this context is somehow different from other forms of associations. In most cases members are people worshiping in the same congregation and are close friends, neighborhoods and relatives. Members were obliged to prepare small feasts every month in turn (like get-together) which they share among themselves. Mahiber members support each other at times of adverse times. Hailemariam (2002)

2.9. Causes of Urban Expansion

Causes of urban growth are quite similar with those of urban sprawl. In most cases, they cannot be discriminated since both growths are more interlinked though urban growth or expansion can be observed without sprawl if there is planned growth. Whether that growth is bad and good depends on its pattern and process, there are some causes of urban expansion.

Urbanization is event that more linked with modernization, industrialization and sociological process of decision making. But, mostly repeated urban sprawl in developing countries is caused by rural to urban migration.

Some of causes for urban expansion or compactness are population growth, economic growth, industrialization and demand for more living space. From those causes and catalyst of urban expansion, urban population growth is the first and peculiar role player. Rapid urban growth is an outcome of the following two factors of population growth namely; natural population increase and migration to urban centers.

In addition to this, movement of people from rural to urban areas in domestic country becomes a significant factor of urban expansion even though movement at international level does not have such great influence to expansion. Both of them contribute to make urban areas expand via additional area for inhabiting. The role of internal migration to expansion is expressed through pulling and pushing factors those behaved from place of destination or new place of movement and place of origin respectively (Bhatta, 2010).

According to UN report (2007), major contributing factor of urban expansion is “rural flight“ where improving living standard above hand to mouth on limited farm land particularly in case of developing world where population growth rate exceeds resource production rate. Since community couldn’t forecast the condition they meet in future, they decide to migrate towards to urban areas “rural flight”.

According to Tegegne (2001), nationally the most role player leading urban centers to expanding are in migrants (i.e. rural to rural migration and urban to urban migration) and natural population increase. Additionally, industrialization which demands housing facilities for its workers even for commerce is another factor leading to town expanding.. Such gradual transition process from agricultural to industrial employment demands more urban housing. Economic growth and demand of more living space for housing are also other causes of urban expansion.

2.10. Effects of Urban Expansion on Per-urban Community

Urban expansion can be occurred through horizontal and vertical expansion. The first one indicates the expanding of physical structure of the urban areas. Such process is well known

globally in all history of urban centers with a result of loss of range postures and agricultural land and natural attractiveness.

Particularly, urban expansion includes both positive and negative effects however; the negative impact is visible when the way of growth is uncontrolled and uncoordinated. Specifically, positive implication of urban expansion leads to higher economic performance, opportunity of underemployed and unemployed, better life because of better opportunity and better services and life style. Thus urbanization and urban growth are considered as modern way of life and centers of varieties of human opportunity which all can highly contribute to socio economic growth and development (Minwuyelet, 2004).

Rapid urban expansion in most of developing countries is usually unplanned and uncontrolled development to periphery that requires high cost of infrastructure. Even certain evidence shows that, planned activity of infrastructural development doesn't match with large land track that develops with low density pattern. So, urban expansion has positive and negative effects (Balchin 2000).

2.10.1. Negative effects of urban expansion

Negative effects of urban expansion to surrounding per-urban areas acted in different ways especially towards displaced farmers from their own farmland up to degradation of more useful agricultural land. This is due to the fact that as urban population increase, cities forced to grow spatially to per-urban area to give varied services and accommodation for population per year, (Wabrster, 2005).

2.10.1.1. Loss of farmland

Unplanned and not leveled urban expansion can take off valuable farmland around urban centers and it can causes opposing up to conflicts among program implementers and displaced farmers from their original land. So, urbanization affects communities negatively through occupying their productive land, reducing the amount of production and forcing the number of family members to urban centers in need of job opportunity .As a result, farmers those land taken off will be exposed to problem of unemployment, food insecurity after compensation due to the reason that, they are not pre-well aware, educated and trained rather than only depending on former agricultural production (Teketel, 2015).

2.10.1.2. Environmental pollution and land degradation

Compared to rural, urban centers produce more solid waste disposal than the amount they can absorb in its boundary. Commonly urban centers highly pollute the surrounding rural landscape by the residential, industrial and institutional waste that directly deposited towards the farmland of rural-urban areas. These wastes are solid hazardous, plastic and medical products in its nature can degrade or formally shifts the qualification and size of production from the rural landscape (Tvedten, 2002).

2.10.1.3. Inclusion of surrounding villages to urban coverage

Tvedten (2002) pointed out that expansion of urban center is one of the basic effects of population growth to center. According to him, around 10-15% of urban growth in developing world has a base of boundary expansion or change as a cause while their livelihood for the time is agricultural, which is not core issue of administration in cities.

2.10.1.4. Over-exploitation of natural resources

People those live in urban areas have varied consumption pattern and size compared to those settled in per-urban areas. This further consumption demands leads as urbanization causes more and exploiting of natural resource of per-urban. So, demand mode by urban centers exceeds the carrying capacity of their own territory and force to exploit that of per-urban beyond the leveled status per time.

Urban consumers covers most of consumption of fire wood, charcoal, construction material, land for urban expansion and infrastructural facilitating provision which depletes rural based natural resources such as farmland, forest, wildfire and quarry sites and results with irreversible damage to human environment (Mcgranaham, 2004).

2.10.1.5. Land acquisition conflicts

From the causes of conflicts on the side of urban expanding, one is related with problems around land acquisition. These conflicts mostly found at boundary line of urban and rural on common, private and investors land. In Ethiopia, land use change from agricultural use to industries, commerce, housing and else increasing in time and being the source of rising conflict along the rural urban boundary (McGranaham, 2004).

2.10.1.6. Failure to adopt livelihood strategy

Till now, low income household heads will continue to survive in different social difficulties which can cause as isolation created among city development and sandwiched. These will accelerate the migration of adversely affected groups from particularly farming community already inhabited there. Thus, community at periphery faces problems of inability to develop their own survival strategies, solidarity networks, system of power to which social and economic activities linked to former places (Mejia, 1999,).

2.10.1.7. Shortage of infrastructural facility

As Todaro (1997) argues that in developing countries people migrate from rural to urban areas and Centre of poor households moves towards to fringe for urban squatting. These communities also require an access of infrastructures like roads, power line, water pipe, drainage line and other social facility. This needs high development cost that will depend on financial capacity of municipal government to fulfill. But in most cases, municipality has no such potential to provide and unfortunately, residents enforced to high cost of living. Comparatively, the challenge of survival is difficult the group dislocated and their farm land taken from since their former livelihood base is farmland.

2.10.2. Positive effects of urban expansion

Expansion of towns has a positive role on the development aspects of surrounding per-urban areas via different means. Major effects are being; Center of market area and access of employment.

2.10.2.1. Center of market area

Satterthwaite (2004) argues that as soon as communities around the edge of urban centers depends on agricultural production for own and local consumption or national and international markets, urban centers acts as an access to market which serve as pre-requisite of increasing agricultural incomes. So, closeness of such areas to urban can minimize the risk of transportable perishable agricultural product in order to produce timely and avail for market.

2.10.2.2. Access of employment

Kamete and Tvedent (2002) viewed that comparative to far rural dwellers; urban periphery settled communities have better access to be employed via urban areas invitation for job

opportunity by development of small and micro enterprises and cooperatives due to their location proximity there.

2.11. Theoretical Literature Review

2.11.1. Theories of Urban Expansion

Different authors developed various theories of urban expansion to explain more about expansion to urban areas to peripheral and also for the case of spatial expansion and land use changes of urban areas. On other hand, expansion of urban centers considered political/administrative process which means reclassification of rural areas to urban areas. The exercise of reclassification of rural areas as urban is often thought to be a productive strategy for stimulating economic development.

From various theories discussed with main theories of expansion depending on purpose to expand, few of them are microeconomic theory, urban economic theory or economic benefits theory and urban social production theory (Farrell, 2014)

2.11.2. The microeconomic theory of land uses change and the urban bid-rent model

Commonly developed to postulate the geographical expansion of urban character and land use modification spatially-explicit land use models based on microeconomic theory are influential tools for understanding the spatial and temporal dynamics of land use decisions among individual agents.

The urban bid-rent model is another basis of urban economic theory and describes the accumulated outcome of urban land use change. Expansions of the bid-rent model further incorporate the influence of income, transportation, and spatial heterogeneities in terms of soil quality, climate, natural resource endowments, etc. Bid-rent model have been developed and empirically implemented in order to understand the change in spatial scale of cities, industrialization and urban expansion, and urbanization and the conversion of agricultural and natural land covers. According to this model, the common factors identified for spatial land use change in towns are population, income, transportation costs, and agricultural land rent (Jiang and Yonghui, 2016).

2.11.3. Economic Benefit Theory

They estimated as there are concentrations of economic activities and economies of state resulted from it. That is in order to enhance their economic benefits of production, people forced to move rural to urban areas and also from urban to urban areas. This urban population rise leads to urban settlement to expand towards exterior areas (Paul, 2000)

2.11.4. Urban social production theory

Argues, urban is more congested and crowded than rural marginal region and rural areas indirectly pulls the population to settle due to continuous social interaction and networking which latter causes congregation of large population at smaller unit of land . On other hand having economic growth and urban expansion relationship, urban growth has generative and parasitic nature which mostly varied in developed and developing countries (Paul, 2000)

2.12. Policy Approach on the Urban Expansion

This growth requires policy decisions which shape the rate of growth and integration between rural and urban areas, as well as a framework for how a city addresses the needs of a rapidly expanding urban population.

In case of United Kingdom, urban policy was treated as a special initiative, separate from mainstream policies and amounting to compensation for economic weakness and market failure. It was essentially a palliative designed to ameliorate poor housing and social conditions, rather than a catalyst for socio-economic transformation and development.

The Ethiopian Government also understands and accepts the positive arguments for national urban policies, and has made steady progress in short period of time after governing party starts to pursuing centralization led development with certain restriction to foreign investment and complete ownership (Turok and McGranahan, 2013).

Compared to rest of SSA countries, Ethiopia's urbanization rate is low or only (16%) of the population urbanized meaning the current level of urbanization is only 17% although 55% of GDP is generated in urban areas and the urban economy is growing very strongly.

Consequently, the urban population is growing at approximately 3.6% per year and another 42 million people are expected to reside in urban areas by 2050.

Another important feature of urban policy in Ethiopia is the systematic approach to urban expansion. Local government controls the use of land and grants leases to different users and developers. The process of planning urban expansions begins with a projection of the future population 25 years hence based on the latest census data (Turok and McGranahan, 2013).

A process then begins to compensate existing (rural) land users for the withdrawal of their access rights and any improvements they have made, such as grazing animals or growing fruit trees. The land is then progressively serviced and allocated to developers, depending on demand. It is believed that the process of urban expansion will be largely self-financing, with the sale of the land leases generating the revenue to pay for the infrastructure and compensation of existing users (UN- habitat, 2014).

2.13. Urban Expansion and Livelihood Strategies in Per-urban Areas of Ethiopia

Compared to developed countries, economies of developing countries are growing of lower rate when compared with population growth rate. This reveals that, fast population growth of developing countries and economic challenges accelerated the problem of urban poor which rose from lack of regular employment. Due to these urban poor forced to developed several survival livelihood strategies.

Foeken and Mwangi (2004) stated that the main livelihood strategies of per-urban areas are those implemented in urban and rural. Urban strategy includes strategy of non-farming and farming those includes all income generating activities like cooking, washing economic activities those are informal open air vehicle repair and washing, metal works, carpentry, commodity trade, local brew making, prostitution and else.

On other hand, farming strategy in urban reveals economic activities those focused on farm with those has access of land in and outside of urban boundaries but basically generate income from it. But engagement of those livelihood strategies depends on basic material, socially tangible or intangible asset that people have as their own. From economic point of view, an asset that is seen as capital from which livelihood derived includes; human, financial,

physical, natural and social. Urban expansion can be a constraint to dislocated community possess asset to diversify livelihood as soon as urban extends to periphery and encroaches to rural farmland (Scoones and Ellis, 2000).

2.14. Driving forces of Kampala's urbanization in Uganda

Several drivers of urbanization are responsible for the fast growth of the city which is summarized in this section. In the first instance population dynamics manifested in urban population growth and rural to urban migration are by far the most significant driving forces of urban expansion of Kampala. Through natural increase due to high fertility rate decline in mortality, internal migration and international migration. The population of Kampala has steadily grown in the last three decades faster than the pace at which urban services and housing are provided. Secondly policies for the economic transformation of Uganda which have mainly been pursued from and around the city through industrialization are also responsible for the urban expansion of Kampala.

Associated with economic transformations are the market forces of consumption derived from the population. Market forces are influencing urbanization of the city in two distinctive ways. First the consumption by the urban population for products produced both within the city and in the country. In this respect the high consumption of Kampala's population is further driving the expansion of the city through establishment of numerous industrial establishments, commercial centers and general urban developments within the city.

Secondly through exchange of land for development in the city, this has intensified recently leading to co modification of land and in formalization of the land acquisition processes (Lwasa and Nyakaana 2004).

2.15. Empirical Literature Review

Ethiopian urban centers are expanding at an unexpected rate resulting in the loss of prime agricultural land, reduced agricultural production and peasant displacement and change of their livelihood. (Eyasu, 2007).

Some of the researchers in their study had tried to list different factors as the main reason for effects of urban expansion on socio economic condition of pre-urban community.

Asmerabakele (2018) impacts of urban expansion on the livelihood of peripheral community it reveals that physical and population growth of town adversely affected the community livelihood assets for instance natural asset (farmland, forest area), physical assets (house rooms, different livestock of community) and social interrelationship which are a base of their opportunity elsewhere.

Peripheral community in studied area currently fall down in to unsecured livelihood condition because of problems like; inability to adopt urban livelihood strategy, limited farm land due to municipal expropriating and gradual fragmentation, inefficient compensation, inadequacy of capital for job opportunity and lack of skilled labor troubled their former livelihood strategy.

Ermias aberaamayu(2009) urban development· induced displacement: prospects and challenges of real estate development on the livelihoods of rural communities. The study findings indicate that the establishment of the real estate mainly affected the people's livelihoods in a negative way. The people's access to land other than residential plots decreased after the establishment of the real estate.

Firew (2010) conducted a research in Hawasa in Tabor City which assessed the impacts of horizontal urban expansion and peripheral agricultural community livelihoods with great attention of examining impacts of urbanization well.

This study had assessed and found that the horizontal urban expansion has adversely affected the financial, social, natural, physical and human capitals of the peri-urban agricultural communities livelihood which was why these community call themselves as urban made destitute.

Feyera (2005) also conducted on related issues around Finfine Addis Ababa sub city on effects of the expansion of city on livelihood of dislocated farming community. Impact of Urban Expansion on Surrounding Peasant Land the Case of Boloso Sore Woreda, Areka Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia (By Mefekir Woldegebrel Tessema,2017).

But, the above mentioned researchers and other authors surveyed on related issues on impacts on urban expansion on the livelihoods of pre-urban. Their findings show that being forcibly expelled from one's land and habitat carries with it the risk of becoming poorer than

before displacement. This is because a significant portion of displaced people do not receive compensation for their land assets, and effective assistance to re-establish themselves productively. Loss of access to the common property assets that belonged to relocated communities result in significant deterioration in income and livelihood levels are some of their common findings of the above researchers.

However, they did not see in-depth factors that cause urban expansion in the peri-urban communities of the study area and consequence of urban expansion on the social and economic conditions of the study area. Most of them as focus on surrounding peasant land. Therefore, the research will fill knowledge gap and investigate that no research done in relation to the effects of peri-urban socio-economic concerns in the context of Durame Town.

The research will also identify the role of governmental institutions on the provision of rehabilitation support and it will also attempt to assess the effects of urban expansion on the socio-economic conditions of the peri-urban community. Beside to this the research will also put sound recommendations on how to bring balanced development among urban expansion and maintaining peri-urban social and economic aspects in sustainable manner. So, knowledge gap criticized on previous finding as well as requirement of deep justification on the related issues at different time and place initiated researcher and well investigated the impact of urban expansion on the peripheral community livelihoods. So the researcher fill the existing knowledge gaps that seen in the study area regarding the effects of urban expansion on the socio-economic conditions of the peri-urban community.

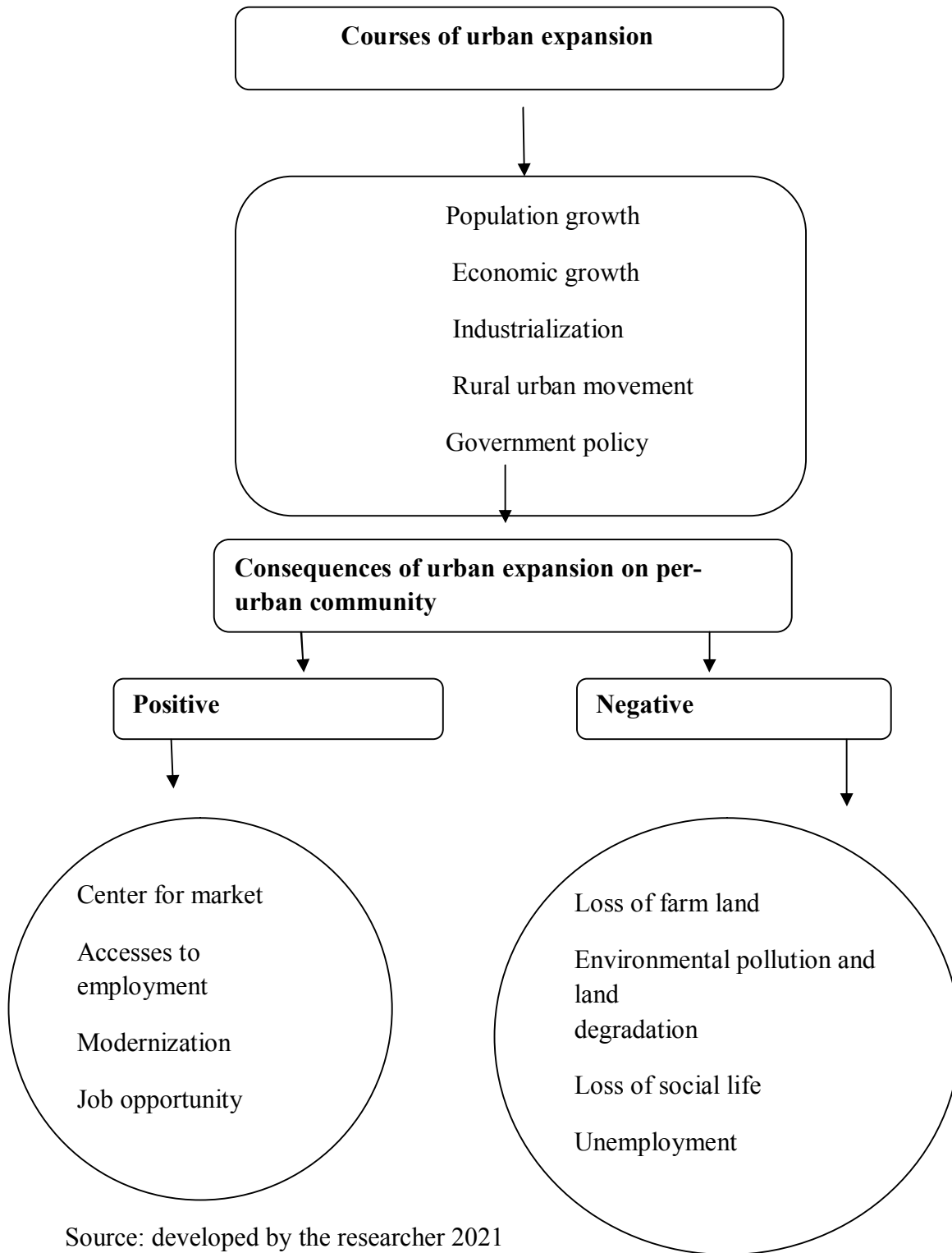
2.16. Conceptual Framework

Urban expansion in its theoretical aspect is caused by different causes. These are related to the population increase due to the different factors like, natural increase which means low death rate and high birth. Some of causes for urban expansion or compactness are population growth, economic growth, industrialization and demand for more living space. From those causes and catalyst of urban expansion, urban population growth is the first and peculiar role player. Rapid urban growth is an outcome of the following two factors of population growth namely; natural population increase and migration to urban centers. Nationally the most role player leading urban centers to expanding are in migrants (i.e. rural to rural migration and urban to urban migration) and natural population increase(Tegegne , 2001).

Urban expansion includes both positive and negative effects. Specifically, positive implication of urban expansion leads to higher economic performance, better life because of better opportunity and better services and life style. (Minwuyelet, 2004).

Rapid urban expansion in most of developing countries is usually unplanned and uncontrolled development to periphery that requires high cost of infrastructure. So, urban expansion has positive and negative effects. The negative impact is visible when the way of growth is uncontrolled and uncoordinated(Balchin 2000).

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Source: developed by the researcher 2021

CHAPTER THREE

3.1. Research Methodology

Methodology refers to a coherent set of rules and procedures that are used to investigate a problem within the construction of philosophical approaches. Methodology includes the tools and techniques of data gathering and analysis methods.

3.2. Description of Study area

This part of the study is one of the most important sections of the study that included the methodologies of the study and the description of the study area. In this chapter the researcher will attempt to describe the study area peoples and the area selection to the study; as well as it will describe about methodology, research design, data source, data collection instruments, sample size and sampling techniques and data analysis methods and ethical consideration

3.3. Descriptions of the Study Area

Among different zones and different special woredas of SNNPR Kambata Tambaro Zone is one. Kambata Tambaro zone has eight (8) woredas and seven (7) town administration. These are Kadida Gamela woreda, Damboya woreda, Hangacha woreda, Doyogana woreda, Hadaro Tunto Zuria woreda, Tambaro woreda, and Kachabira woreda and AdiloZuria woreda. The seven town administrations of Kambata Tambaro zone are Durame town; Shinshicho town, Hadaro town, Tambaro town, Damboya ,Hangacha and Doyogana.

Among the eight woredas and seven town administrations of Kambata Tambaro Zone the focus of the researcher was on Durame town administration. The grounds behind the researcher purposely selected Durame town administration in Kambata Tambaro zone is, because of convincing reasons. In the first place, among the towns and woradas, in the selected area there is rapid urban expansion that brings effects on the social organization and economy of pre urban community.

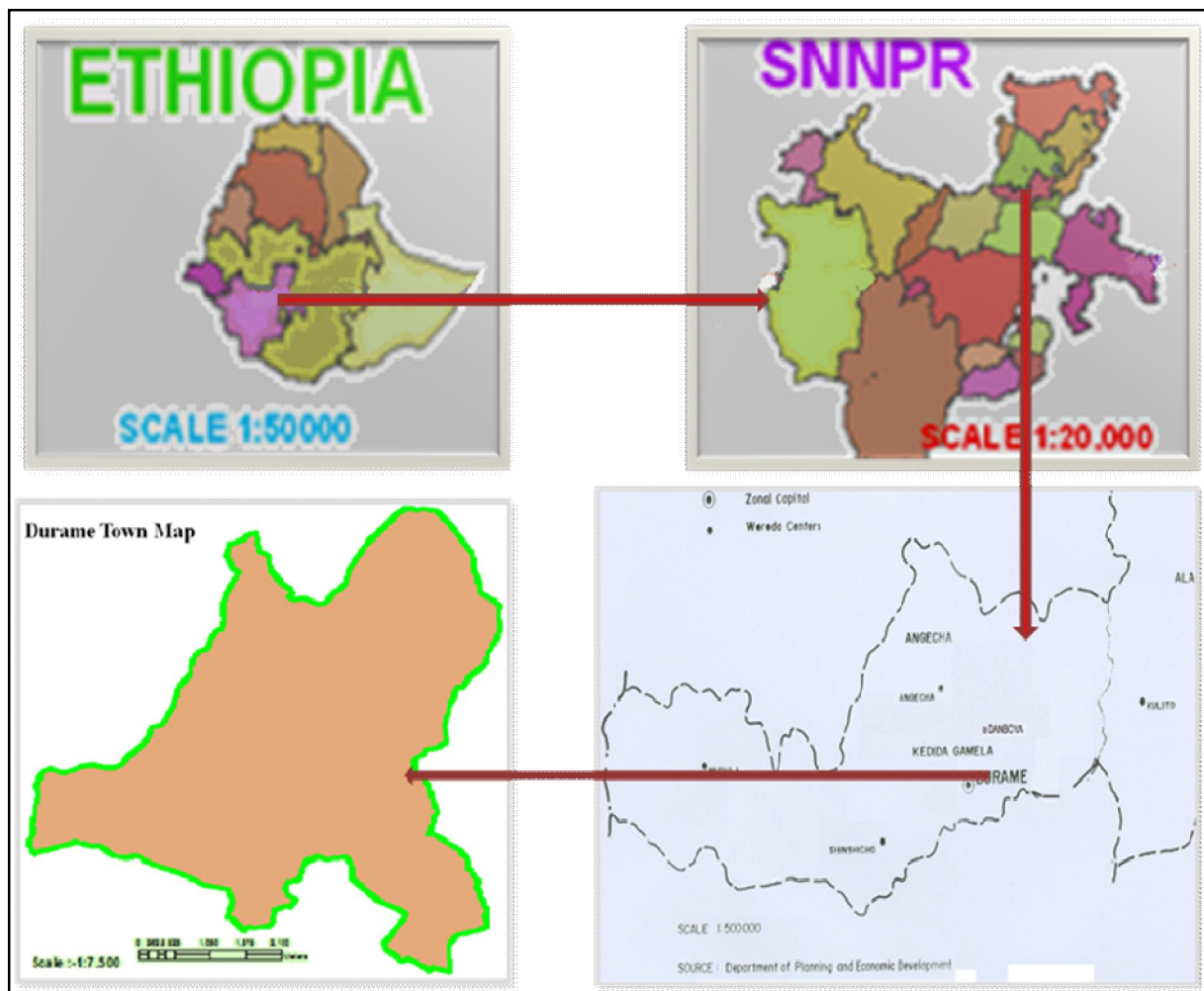


Figure 1. Map of the study area

Source: Structural Plan of Durame town, (2021)

Durame town is inhabited by different ethnic group like Kambatta, Donga, Tembaro, Haidya, Guraghe and others; who are living in harmony with peace and interdependent manner. As of harmonious groups, they share cultural and traditional values in common. The people of Durame town have their own traditional ways to solve disputes and other social disorders with respect to legal institutions (Kambatta Tembaro Zone Cultural and Tourism Office, 2017).

Agriculture is the major economic sources for both urban and peri-urban communities around the town. In this case there is strong interdependence between peri-urban community and urban dwellers of the town. In addition to this, commercial activities are carried out by business groups

(merchants) of different ethnic backgrounds like Guraghe, wolayta, Kambatta and others (Kembata Tembaro Zone Department of Finance and Economic Development, 2017).

Durame town is an administrative and political center for Kambatta Tembaro Zone in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State (SNNPRS) of Ethiopia. The town is located 352 kilometers south of Addis Ababa and 119 kilometers south west of Hawassa. (Structural Plan of Durame Town, 2012)

3.4. Research Design

In this research, the descriptive research design was employed. This is due to the fact that the study primarily focuses on assessing the impact of urban expansion on the peri-urban community livelihoods. So, it dealt with detailed identification on urban expansion condition previously and during the study time. This feature description led as the research has a qualitative nature. Therefore, the study had a quantitative character. In general, the descriptive design of research incorporated with mixed qualitative and quantitative research via hybrid interpretation of data in both natures side by side.

3.5. Research Approach

In this study, both quantitative and qualitative research approaches were used in a mixed manner. Qualitative method was used to present phenomena or conditions of the study area regarding the problem under study, and it was carried out by presenting, analyzing and interpreting data. This indicates the solution finding system for a problem is based on real evidences. Quantitative method was pertained to computation of simple statistical tests. The mixed-method is considered to be very efficient in answering research questions compared to the quantitative and qualitative approaches when used in isolation. Furthermore, by using a mixed-method approach at different stages of research, any bias that exists in any single method can neutralize or remove biases. Using mixed approach help the researcher to understand the research problem and address well the research questions.

3.6. Types and Sources of Data

In this research both primary and secondary data was used. In conducting this study the researcher tried to obtain the necessary data from concerned bodies by employing effective and efficient data sources. Regarding the source of the data for the study the researcher tried to use both source of primary data and sources of secondary data as the major data sources of the study

in order to provide the study with accurate and relevant data. Primary data was collected from focus group discussions from both kebales which are well known about urban expansion , Key informant Interviews from Durame town municipality, employment or job creating sectors and idir leaders from both kebales, and questionnaires for households are the sources ; whereas, On other hand, sources of secondary data basically required from all available reports of offices in town administration, other related published books, journals and other written or documented data also used to examine issues under investigation.

3.6.1. Source of Primary data

As tried to mention above, in trying to obtain the effective data from concerned parties, the researcher employed both primary and secondary sources. Therefore, respondents are chosen based on the criteria that encompass effects of urban expansion. In order to get firsthand information about the problem under study, data collected from primary sources, particularly from randomly select sample from households of the study area, using both open ended and close ended questionnaires from purposively selected key informants of the study form the staff of the municipality, leaders of idir organizations, job creating or employment opportunity creating organization.

Primary source of information for this study was obtained by, focus group discussions, and interviews with experts and officials. The data gathered was employed through the instrument of questionnaire both with closed and open ended. And also it was collected through structured and semi-structured interview and focus group discussions.

The researcher mostly used primary data to the study because there might be scarcity of secondary source in the study area concerning the issue under study since there were no more studies conducted on the area of the title under study.

3.6.2. Source of Secondary Data

In order to get concepts and more supportive data for the study secondary data were reviewed to set the context of the study. With regards to the secondary sources the researcher was reviewed both published and unpublished materials such as books, journals and unpublished reports from government and non-governmental organizations. Also the researcher was tried to refer some

related secondary sources which are related with the issue under study, as well as the researcher was tried to refer the related studies in the other areas if any.

3.7. Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

This study was targeted to be conducted in Kambata Tambaro Zone in Durame town administration and the target population of this study is the people of Durame town administration; specifically among the sub town of the Durame town Lalo and Zararo sub town are sub town of the study. Among the three (3) sub town of the town two sub towns were selected by using purposive sampling method as a sample. The selection and inclusion criteria of these sub town in the study area is based on their higher rate of urban expansion compared to the rest of other sub town of the studying area depending on the preliminary data gathered. To conduct the study using total population to the study is impossible and unmanageable due to time and budget limit. So selecting two sub towns for this study was feasible from time and cost perspective.

3.7.1. Sample Size

Sample size for the selection of respondents were determined by the following formula proposed by Yamane (1967), who suggested simplified formula for calculation of sample size from a large population. Therefore, the sample size of target population was calculated using the following formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} = \text{sample size} \qquad \frac{546}{1+546(0.05)^2} \approx \underline{230}$$

N= sample frame

E= margin of error at 95% of confidence level

Therefore: - N=546 e=0.05 n= 230

When the researcher go to select the sample population the consideration of all items of the study area is mandatory. Selections of appropriate samples are depending on the appropriate sampling techniques. The study was employed using both probability and non-probability sampling techniques in the above mentioned sub town. The total number of households in these two sub town will be 546 (Zeraro has 286 and Lalo has 260).

Therefore, the sample households in the study were selected using a simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques. Among the total 546 household of the two selected sub town, 230 samples are selected using simple random sampling from each sub town. In addition to this, list of experts and officials from the town administration were also considered in sample frame. To get required sample size, the researchers was used proportionate to population size (PPS) method which was employed on each of the above two sub town

3.7.2. Sampling Techniques

In this study the researcher used both probability sampling and non- probability sampling techniques to identify the samples. Among the probability sampling techniques simple random sampling technique was employed by using the Yamen formula as describe above to assure the representativeness on target group household affected in the peri-urban area of Durame town. While out of the three sub town of the town, two sub towns i.e. Zeraro and Lalo was purposively selected due to their rapid prevalence of urban expansion. This is due to the fact that the majority of communities were affected on these two sub town (Durame town Municipality profile, 2017).

3.8. Method of Data Collection

Appropriate data collection method is very important to get appropriate information to achieve the outlined objective in any research work. So it is advisable to employee appropriate and effective data collection methods. The method of data collection to this study was focused on vital data collection instruments. Among several data collection instruments the researcher tried to use some of the appropriate ones to the issue under study.

3.8.1. Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interview is also one of the instruments to collect data to research work. In order to get data on past events and stories and even on the current reality, it is better to conduct key informants interview with few knowledgeable individuals. So the researcher tried to consult knowledgeable informants to get relevant and accurate data to the study. Therefore, this study was used key informant interview method to supplement the data obtained through other means. Face to face interviews were employed with 18 participants who were selected using purposive sampling technique because they were well knowledgeable on what is going on study areas. Among , 1 Municipality Manager and 4 experts from Durame town Municipality from urban planner and 4 from land management , and 5 Idir organization committee and 4 job creating

berous or employment opportunity creating organization on the causes and effects. The interviews were also included both structured and unstructured questions. Researcher arranges guide lines for sampled interviewees from its frame.

3.8.2. Focus Group Discussion

Unlike the above listed data collecting instruments, FGD is one of the unique data gathering methods or it is a process involving the groups in discussion to obtain data to the study area. This method was used when some peoples may have different concerns on some specific issues. Diverse information was gathered on the cause and consequences of urban expansion on socio economic condition of per urban community. Thus, to look at concerns of different individuals and even to assess their level of understanding on the issue under study the researcher used FGD as one method of collecting data. It also help to cross check the reliability of data gathered. Especially, the two sub town of the peri urban community households has been targets of the FGD. So, in the FGD the study used two FGD independent groups; each has seven (7) members; total of 14 individuals, to discuss they would be relevant to the research questions. Since one of the sample populations were households; purposively the researcher was selected households from study area by creating awareness to the issue under study. The questions were semi-structured on the major causes and impacts of the study area.

3.8.3. Questionnaires

In this study, to gather firsthand information from sampled households/respondents, the questionnaire with both open ended and close ended questions were prepared. So, the questionnaires was papered to the selected households of the targeted population from both kebales .The questionnaires were prepared in English language and to avoid language barriers were translated to Amharic language while the respondents asked. The questionnaire was pretested and reframed based on the experience gained during the pretest. Then, the questionnaires were distributed to randomly sampled households/respondents to gather the relevant information required for the study to achieve its general and specific objectives.

Both open-ended and close-ended questionnaires were designed for the selected sample households of peri-urban communities from the two sub town. The questionnaires with close ended items aimed to provide the sampled household/respondents alternative options those helped them to choose one option that best meets/aligns their views regarding the problem under

study form the alternatives provided under each question item. For each close ended item one blank space was prepared to specify their response at the end of the alternatives.

The open ended items were included in the questionnaire with the aim of giving the sampled households/respondents an opportunity to express their feelings, perceptions and suggestions related to the problem under study.

Twelve enumerators were recruited from the study area based on two criteria, education and experience. All enumerators were trained for two days by the researcher on the approaches during data collection and the contents of the questionnaire.

Methods of Secondary Data Collection

With regards to the secondary sources the researcher was reviewed both published and unpublished materials, books, journals and unpublished reports from government and non-governmental organizations. Also the researcher was tried to refer some related secondary sources which are related with the issue under study, as well as the researcher was tried to refer the related studies in the other areas if any.

3.10. Method of Data Analysis

In the process of data analysis both qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques would be applied. Quantitative data was presented on tables using descriptive statistics or Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and qualitative data gathered using interviews, FGD and questionnaires would be carried out by analyzing and evaluating regarding the issues under study. It was also presented qualitatively by directly explaining what was discussed during the discussion and interviews. FGD and Key informant interview were used to clarify issues which were not clearly stated in survey data presentation.

On the basic of the data that were collected from both primary from sampled households from key informants from field observation from FGD and secondary data sources from key informants and published and unpublished materials the researcher was analyzed and interpreted in accordance with the nature of the data replied by respondents. And the data were summarized by a sample descriptive statistics using tables, graphs and figures.

The quantitative data mainly obtained using close and open-ended questionnaires were analyzed by simple descriptive statistics like frequency, percentage and average in then result was summarized in the form of table and graph. The qualitative data /perception, opinion, attitude mainly obtained using open and close ended questionnaire and structure and semi structured interview was analyzed, described and interpreted in the form of narration. The main theme of the analysis was on the effects of urban expansion on community based organization and economic condition of peri urban community.

3.11. Ethical Considerations

Objectives of the study was be made clear for all respondents in the language they understand, the issue of [why, how, where and when] to collect data were determined as per the participants' willingness, all participants were informed about all the possible suffering they may experiences during the process of data collection procedures, all respondents were informed about their right to stop participating in the study, informed consent was be obtained from all respondents.

The identity of the respondents is kept confidential. Hence, the research process began by informing the respondents on the aim of the study. The researcher must have awareness and attention to the ethical considerations related to the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Introduction

This chapter comprises the analysis and interpretation of the collected data from primary sources followed by findings of the study that obtained through data analysis. In this section the study analyzed and interpreted the data by the use of qualitative and quantitative method. In addition to this, the background of the respondents was also described in data analysis. Followed by the analysis of collected data this chapter was presented the findings of the study. In short, this chapter has two major sub sections, which have been discussed in line to achieve the overall objectives of the study. The first section describes background (demographic) characteristics of the sample respondents and the second section illustrate the research questions related to the issue under study.

4.2. Socio-Demographic Characteristics Of The Respondents

Table 4.2.1. Sex of the Respondents

Sex of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Male	158	55.1
Female	72	44.9
Total	230	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2021

In the above table analysis the composition of the respondents was clearly shown. As the table shows about the sex composition of the respondents among the total respondents 158(55.1%) of the respondents were male respondents and 72(44.9%) are the female respondents. From this analysis it was easy to understand that the sex analysis of the respondents is fair to obtain the expected data from the respondents. Since both males and females are part of the research's work central point the researcher tried to accommodate both sex in the research work as the respondents. As a result, the researcher could easily obtain the expected objectives from the respondents.

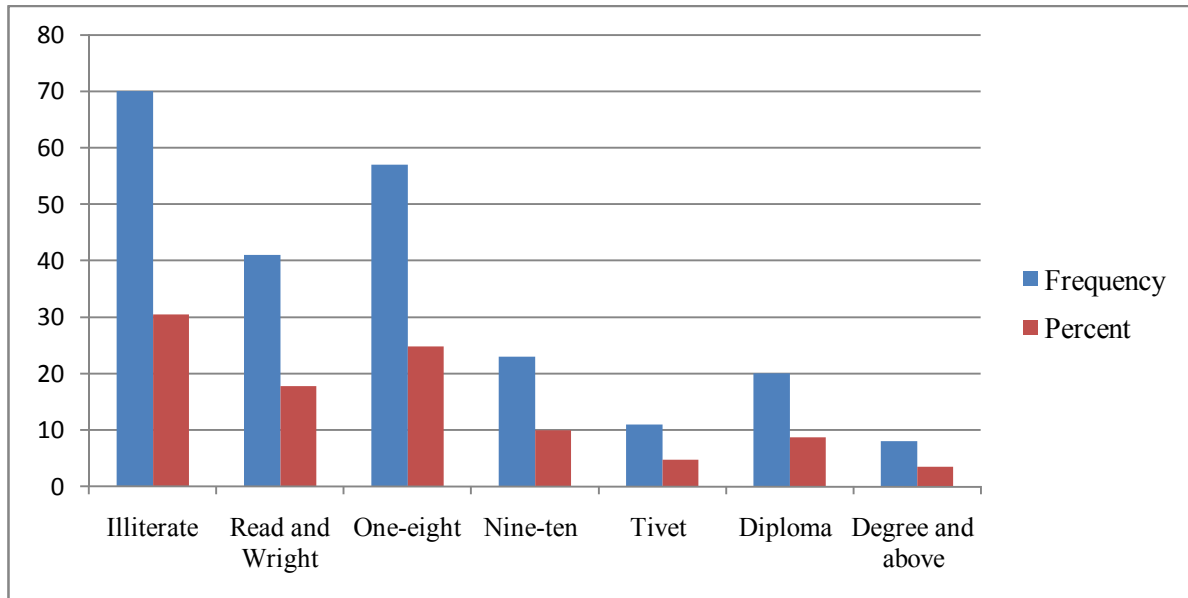
Table 4.2.2. Age of respondents

Age level	No of HH	Percent
20-30years	25	10.86 %
31-40 years	39	16.95%
41-50 years and above 60	46	20 %
51-60 years	70	30.43
Above 60 years	50	21.73%
Total	230	100 %

Source: - field survey, 2021

Data collected from sampled respondents shows that almost there were communities in all age categories. household heads are in age range of 20-30years are 25 (10.86%), age range of 31-40 years are 39 (16.95%), age range of 41-50 years are 46 (20%), age range of 51-60 years are 70 (30.43%)and age range above 60 years are 50 (21.73%). It shows that most respondents or almost total respondents are economically productive, they know more about historical expansion in town and their livelihood strategy before and subsequent to urban expansion in scope of study.

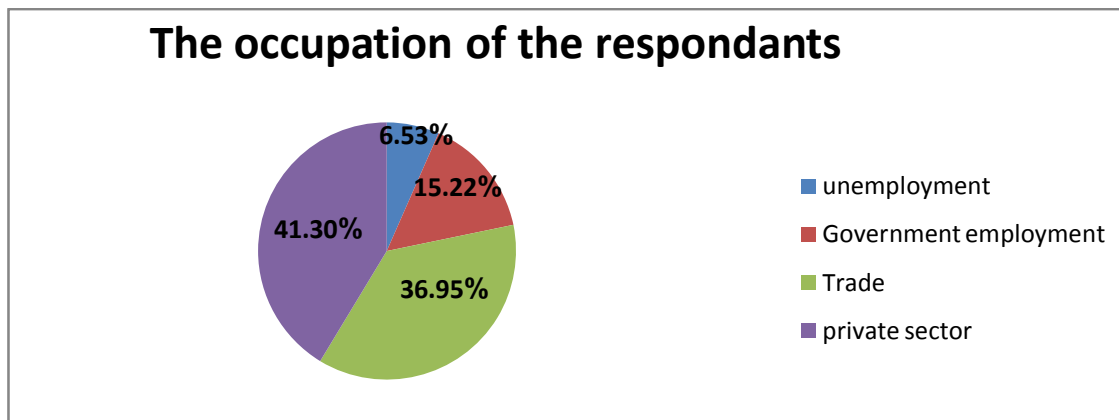
Figure 4.2.1. Educational background of the households



Source:- field survey, 2021

As far the educational background concern of the respondents, figure 4.2.1 shows here above that 70(30.43%) of them are illiterate, 41(17.82%) are those who can read and write, 57(24.78%) grade level of 1-8. Moreover, 23(10%), 11(4.78%), 20(8.69%) and 8(3.47%) respectively represented the households of “9-10”, “Tivet”, “Diploma” and “Degree and above” educational grade levels. This implies that most of the peri-urban community whose land has been expropriated and thus their livelihood has been affected attributed to horizontal urban expansion has no educational qualifications by which they are able to secure their alternative livelihood after agriculture.

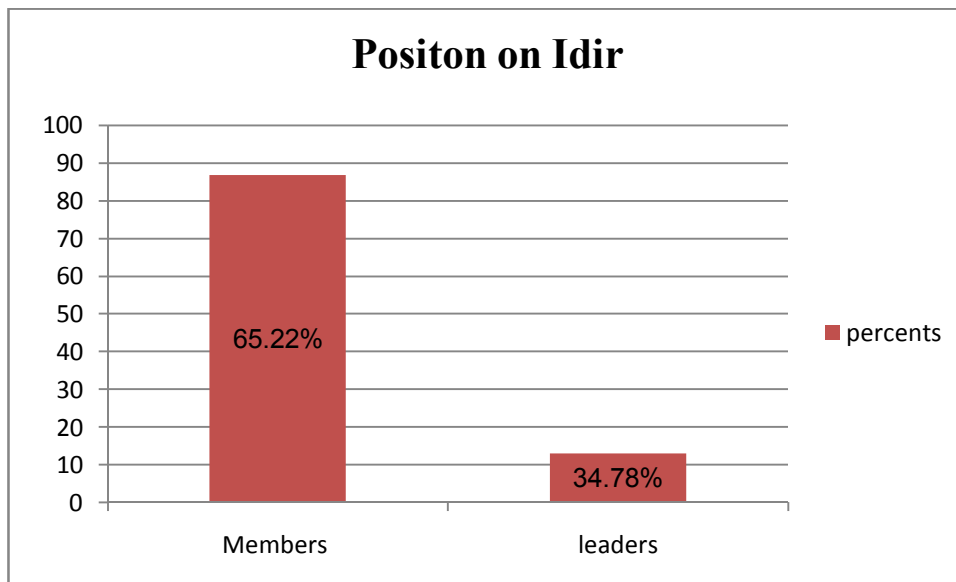
Figure 4.2.2. The Occupation of the Respondents



Source:- field survey, 2021

The respondents are engaged in the different activities. From this unemployment accounts 15 (6.52%), government employment 35(15.21%), trade 85(36.95%) and private sector 95(41.30%). So the occupation levels of the respondents are presented in the figure. The figure shows that majority of the respondents engaged in private sector 95(41.30%) and the next is trade which is 85(36.95 %). Some 35(15.21%), are works in government offices as permanent workers and 15 (6.52%), households are unemployment without any kinds of works because of they are aged.

Figure 4.2.3.Positions on Idir



Source: - field survey, 2021

Regarding positions on idir members comprise 150(65.22 %), leaders with deferent positions like chairman, vice chairman, secretary, casher and the like together comprise 80(34.78%). So members perform their obligations when they were asked to do by leaders and the leaders manage the members by bringing positive relation among them and they inform when there is a program like funeral, wedding and to work together on development activities. The figure shows the positions on idir that was discussed above.

4.3. Causes of urban expansion on peri urban area

4.3.1. Main causes of urban expansion

So many scholars studied about causes for the urban expansion and growth towards the periphery it is aggravated by the population increase according to Haregewoyin, 2005 and Bhatta, 2010 argued that rapid growth of urban areas is the result of population growth as natural increase in

population and migration to urban areas. It also demonstrates that expansion of economic base creates demand for new housing or more housing space for individuals. So, the findings of this research show some consistence with the above studies. As researcher got information from the municipality office workers interview, questionnaires distributed to the selected respondents, and from FGD. The cause that result in urban expansions are the infrastructural developments, in migration due to establishment of market, road transportation, access to health and education in the urban areas and high land desire attitude of individuals

Table 4.3.1. Causes of urban expansion

Cause of urban expansion	Frequency	Percents
Infrastructure accesses	77	33.47
Natural increases(birth)	17	7.39
In migration	127	55.21
Others	9	3.91

Source:- field survey, 2021

4.3.1.1. Infrastructural development in the town

According to National Planning Commission (NPC) 2016, one of the key features of the first Growth and Transformation Plan was the special focus given to infrastructure development. The same source clarifies that large scale energy, transport and telecommunication infrastructure development programs were included in the plan.

The findings of this study show on Table 4.3.1.that 77 (33.47%) of the survey households reported that one of the major causes for urban expansion towards peri-urban communities was infrastructural development such as building of university compass, colleges, hospitals and institutions. The researcher can understand that even though infrastructural development in the town become very important and come up with various opportunities and accesses, in most cases it was in the form of accommodating the peri-urban economic conditions of the peri-urban communities.

Additionally infrastructures that makes for urban expansions or that facilitate the urban expansion are goods transportation network, market accessibility, private and governments

sectors and health and education facilities. The interview also suggests the same as the information gathered from questionnaires in the above paragraph.

4.3.1.2. Natural increase/ Birth rate

In the Table 4.3.1 above stated that, 17(7.39%) of total sample households reported that the natural increase or birth of individuals become one of the major causes of urban expansion in the peri-urban communities of the study area. As the report of the sample HHs even in some cases the causes that exacerbate the Durame town to expand to its surrounding peasant land was natural increases especially high birth rate towards of the former rural settlement into new urban settlement. Also the interview results of municipal officials show that increased birth rate at peri urban community or expansion area are higher than inner city that causes rapid expansion of the peri urban area.

4.3.1.3. In migration/ rural to urban migration

As stated by Fransen and Kuschminder 2009, migration flows in Ethiopia has been common mainly in the form of rural-urban. The most major cause of expansion of Durame town is rural-urban migration out of the total respondents which is the main dominant than others. The above Table 4.3.1 indicated, among total sample households 127 (55.21%) were reported that in-migration to the town due to various push and pull factors in their original residence. The interviewers also suggest rural urban migration as a major cause which results from lack of job opportunity, low infrastructure facility and poverty in the rural areas than urban areas and other factors. Due to these factors the people move or migrate from the rural to town for the seek of good job opportunity, market access and good living standard causes urban expansion (Municipal Office, 2021).

Also there is pull and push factors that attract people from urban to rural areas. As the sample households of this study reported that in relation with the establishment of the University campus, many rural households particularly those of jobless groups were prefer to move from their original residences to the town. Similarly, the sample households of this study attempted to put here is that advanced technologies and living styles in the town were the most important attracting factors. As respondents of the sample households reported that there were some remarkable push factors, which become causes for the current increment of urban population in the study area and further resulted in the expansion of the town towards periphery in the context

of Durame town like the current situation of nationwide ethnic tensions, which forced people to move to their original villages or area.

4.3.1.4. Expansion policy of the government

On the Table 4.3.1.above, 9 (3.91%) of the sample households reported that expansion policy of the government, as they argued that due to the plan to bring transformation in the town, the government had adopted expansion policy in the study area through establishing various institutions like Hospitals, Schools, Colleges, Higher institutions, Commercial centers (Market places) and other social service institutions. However, in the course of expansion the peri-urban communities (land holding) households were not treated as well.

4.3.2. Rapid expansion of Durame Town

As explained in the household respondents asked that wither those who agree on rapid expansion of Duram town. Accordingly, while a total of 230 respondents, 197(85.62%) responded that strongly agree on the rapid expansion of Durame Town, while 5(2.17%) and 10(4.34%) of respondents respectively disagreed and strongly disagreed. Also 18(7.82%) respondents responded the neither agree nor disagree rapid expansion of Durame Town. The data indicate that large number of respondents strongly agrees on rapid expansion of Durme Town.

4.3.3. Impacts of urban expansion on peri urban community

4.3.3.1. Positive Impacts of urban expansion

The expansion of urban area has many advantages for the society of Durame town as well as for surrounding peoples. These advantages are creation of job opportunity, expansion of infrastructures like education, transportation, health, electricity and communication services are advancement.

Table 4.3.2. Positive impacts of urban expansion

Positive impacts	Frequency	Percent
Creation of job opportunity	97	42.17
Advance in communication	30	13.04
Electric power and health accesses	61	26.52
Transportation and education service	42	18.26
Total	230	100

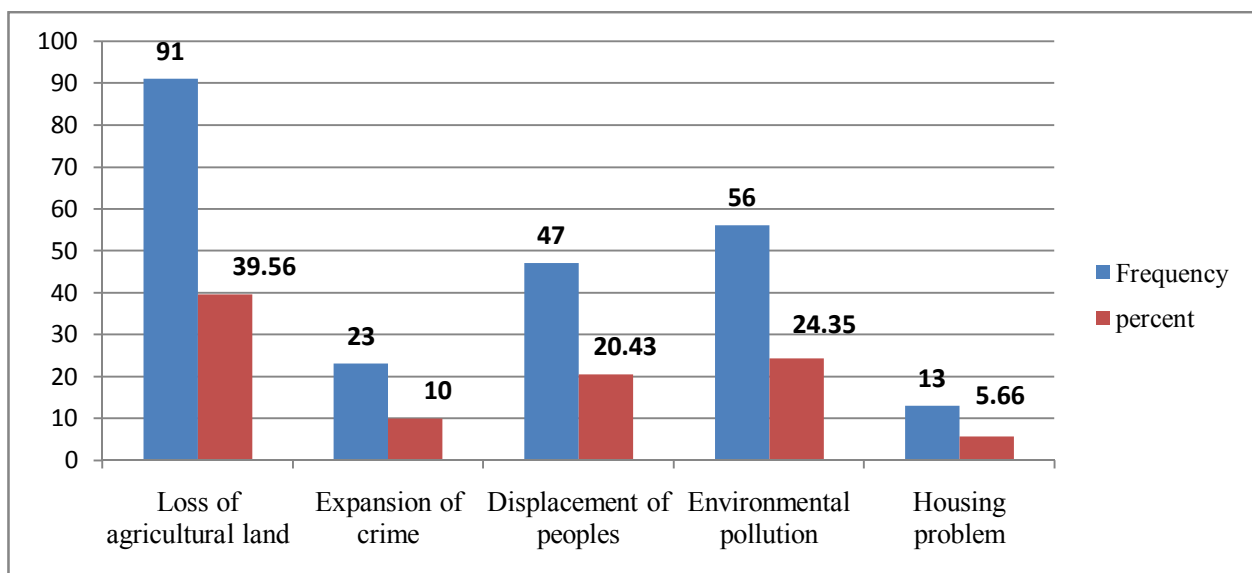
Source:- field survey, 2021

According to the table 4.3.2. above the largest share of the respondents which is 97(42.17%) responds to creation of job opportunities. The next was electric power and health services which 61(26.52%), the third one is expansion of roads and education services which is 42(18.26%) and the last was advance communication services which is 30(13.04%) from total respondents. In the same manner the interviewers suggests or responds that the positive consequence of urban expansion is creation of job opportunity for unemployed youth and other age group populations of the town as well as for peoples in surrounding area. So the researcher conclude creation or expansion for all type of infrastructure in the town employs some unemployed people as a permanent or daily paid workers and this supports their living conditions.

4.3.3.2. Negative Impacts of urban expansion

The expansion of the Durame town has several side negative consequences on the surrounding physical and human environments. According to the respondents these negative impacts are loss of agricultural land, displacement of people from their original area, environmental pollution and expansion of crime and social disorders. These negative impacts are presented in the Figure 4.3.1 below.

Figure 4.3.1. Negative Impacts of urban expansion



Source:- field survey, 2021

As the above Figure 4.3.1.indicates loss of agricultural land is the major impacts of urban expansion in study area. From the total respondents 91(39.56%) responds it as major negative consequence of urban expansion. Environmental pollution which accounts 56(24.35%) of the

respondents are the second major impacts of urban expansion. The third was displacement of peoples which is 47 (20.44%), following expansion of crime and housing problem which are 23(10 %) and 13(5.66%) respectively from the total respondents. The loss of agricultural land due to urban expansion also results and land use change of the surrounding people. The peoples particularly farmers in the surrounding Kebeles of sub city are highly affect by this problem. Their land was over cultivated due to intensive cultivation and their grazing land and forest areas also affected by this expansion.

Crimes would intensive in every corner of the town. Illegal construction of houses to accommodate the incoming people and would accelerated pressure on public utilities like health, schools, water supplies etc, that would alarmingly increase and so forth. The other most impact was displacement of people from their original land due to urban expansion. The rural peoples that found on the surrounding of the town forcedly displace from their original land and they gave their land and their resource freely or in a low compensation to others. This result the surrounding peoples on poverty according to the questionnaire and interviewer. Some interviewers from municipality suggest that the other major factor that results from urban expansion is environmental pollution and housing problem. They Rivers surrounded around the town are mostly affected or polluted by these urban expansions. The people carry their waste to these rivers and consequently these rivers were out of home consumption. The housing problem is one of a major consequence which results from high rural to urban migration and high land value.

Durame town has electric power supply for 24 hours from Hosanna and Halaba hydroelectric power station. This amount of power services shared among different types of customers found the town, the town transformers are sufficient to available full service to the dwellers of the town. Furthermore, this power is not only shared for the town dwellers, but some surrounding rural peoples also use it from the town (Source: Field Survey, 2021). Health center is the most fundamental objectives for social service. The health facilities which are occurred in the town are proportionally enough with the number of population in the town. In the town there are governmental and non-governmental health facilities. Education Services of the Town According to the municipality office of the town, these town experience good in education services for the people. It also shows a change from year to year. This expansion of education services in the

town provides good education chance for the peoples of the town and for the surrounding peoples.

Table4.3.3. Impacts of the expansion program that House Hold faced before actual implementation

What are impacts of urban expansion before actual implementation?	Sample HHs	
	Frequency	(%)
Frustration because of lack of orientation on where and how to live in Urban Settlement	150	65.2
In adequate attention from the administration in community development activities	52	22.6
In adequate provision of new skills and knowledge the new Urban form of life	28	12.2
Total	230	100.0

Source: - field survey, 2021

4.3.4. Challenges faced before actual implementation of per urban community

4.3.4.1. Frustration because of lack of orientation on where and how to live in Urban Settlement

The findings of this on Table 4.3.3. above shows that 150 (65.2%) of the sample households reported that they were highly frustrated when they were hearing some information about urban expansion from informal sources. As they argued that the main factor for their fear is that, they were not well aware about where and how to live in the urban settlements. Furthermore, they clarified that due to the absence of awareness creation from the concerned bodies, it is difficult to know how and when the expropriation takes place.

4.3.4.2. Inadequate attention from the administration in community development activities

On the Table 4.3.3. above, 52 (22.6%) of the sample households reported that the major impact of the expansion of the Town before its actual expropriation was lack adequate attention from the administration in community development activities, which can play significant role in empowering the peri-urban land holding communities in advance to prepare themselves for the coming expropriation through job creation and looking for other off farm economic activities.

4.3.4.3. Inadequate provision of new skills and knowledge on the new urban form of life

Table 4.3.3.above 28 (12.2%) of the total sample households reported that inadequate provision of new skills and knowledge on the new urban form of life was one of the challenging impact before actual expropriation in the periphery. The sample households hear underlined that when the government set plan to expand the town to bring any form of transformation, it should create awareness in the land holding communities and further provide new skills and knowledge on the non-agricultural way of life for those were not familiar with urban life styles.

Participants of FGD from “Zeraro” and “Lalo” kebele or sub city respectively also agreed with the result of the study, during the discussion which was conducted with them. According to their explanation “some of the land holding farmers got sick when they heard that their land was going to be expropriated”. In the FGD of “Zeraro” kebele the participants stated in their discussion that:

In our village there was one known farmer who had large hectares of land with different kind of crops, fruits, vegetables, and coffee but one day he heard that his land is going to be taken for the purpose of urban development; this event made him sick and died within one week.

According to some studies like Lamba 2005:, informal settlements are squatter settlements where land and building have been occupied without the permission of the owner. The same sources stated that, in case of informal settlements illegal land development where unauthorized land developments have occurred. Similarly the responses of Key Informant Interviews (KII) from the Durame municipality officers attempted to explain some contradictory ideas to the FGD and survey result on the Table 4.3.3. above. One of the planners in the municipality office says:

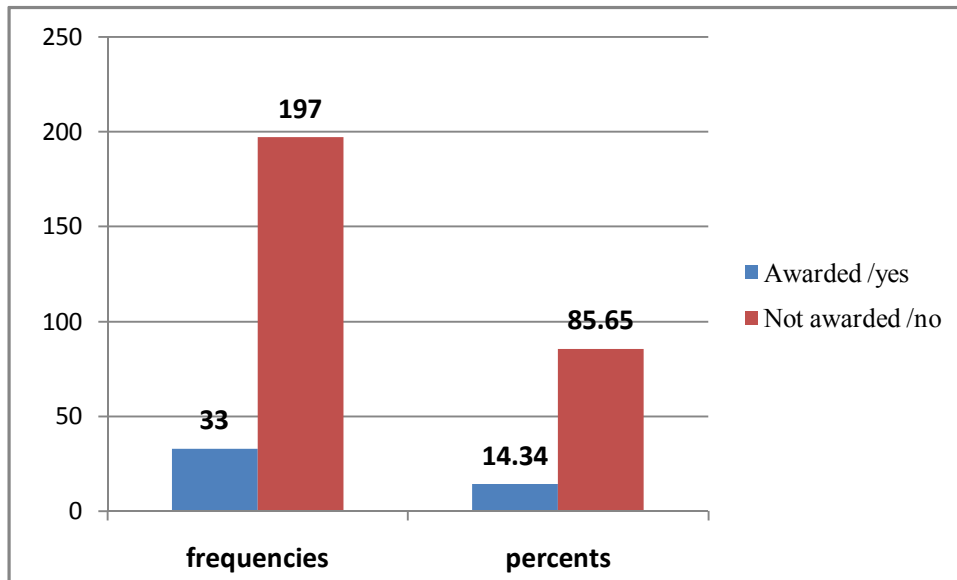
some of the land holding peri-urban communities were decided to expand informal settlements and land sale due to frustration and apply it based on the local agreement though it has no legal ground and they react that as they sold the houses, that is why sometimes the town administration forced to take sudden measures to expropriate peri urban lands for development, actually such measures were not good because, they might affect the peri-urban communities economically, socially and emotionally.

So, from the findings of this study the researcher can understand that there was great competition between municipal administration and the land holding communities. Because, there was no

awareness creations made regarding accommodative way to the peri-urban communities, at the same time there was frustration among land holding communities in the sub-urban

4.3.5. Awareness of urban expansion program in your residence area before urban expansion

Figure 4.3.2. Community's awareness on urban expansion



Source:- field survey, 2021

As has been pointed out in previous parts, it is especially the UN HABTAT'S advises to participate the stakeholders in any development programs. Creating awareness on the overall development program is very important for reducing negative impacts of interventions as communities will prepare themselves and design strategies by which they will cope with the situation. Figure 4.3.2.shown, about 85.65% (197) households had no awareness on the city expansion programs through the means of orientation, seminars or and both by the city administration. While the rest, 14.34% (33) households believe that they was aware. On the other hand, the focus group discussion based data shown us that this community had not been informed for peri urban community that the land was to be taken for the city's development with which the key informants also agreed. Data collected on the means through which awareness was gained showed that the majority of the respondents had not gained awareness through formal meetings. In the Figure 4.3.2 above almost all of the sample households did not get any orientations on creating awareness about expansion program in their former vicinity. Among the total sample households 85.65% were responded that no orientation has given for them before

the implementation of expropriation. The remaining 14.34% of the total households reported that they were little oriented, that means as their reaction they were not satisfied on it

Similarly, the FGD participants assure that they did not get any awareness creation training before expropriation about the process of expansion and the way how the peri-urban communities prepare themselves for the coming expropriation time. One of the discussants says:

Peri-urban land holding HHs were simply forced to leave our possessions with no awareness creation which put our social and economic conditions under the state of miserable this was mainly because of unwilling officials who did not provide us enough training to create awareness, on the expansion program.

4.3.6. Major problems House hold faced after displacement of their land

Table 4.3.4. House hold faced after displacement of their land

Problems that you faced after expropriation of your land holdings?	Sample HHs	
	Frequency	Percent
Lack of knowledge in financial utilization	60	26.1
lack of follow-up from concerned institution	61	26.5
lack of skill for job opportunity	33	14.3
discrimination by new settlers	41	17.8
lack of access to the social services	35	15.2
Total	230	100.0

Source:- field survey, 2021

4.3.6.1. Lack of knowledge in financial utilization

The survey result of this study clearly summarized in the Table 4.3.4. above among the total sample households 60 (26.1%) of them were reported that lack of knowledge in financial utilization was one of the major problem for them in the post expropriation and dislocation period. The sample households responded that the main reason for this problem as it is indicated in the previous discussion, the absence of trainings on how to use the money compensation from the government for their expropriated land holdings.

The FGD participants from both (Lalo and Zeraro) sub city assure that the main problem for them after expropriation was how to use the benefit packages. According to their discussion

report with the researcher, there was no any training provided from the government bodies on how to use the benefit packages specially money. From among the KII land development manager clarify that:

It was an implementation failure that the government should give the direction on how to use financial benefits for expropriated HHs. Therefore, the government should take care of those peri-urban land holding communities in relation with maintaining their economic life because, since they were expropriated they would become poor.

4.3.6.2. Lack of follow-up from concerned government institution

As it is demonstrated in the Table 4.3.4.above, 61 (26.5%) of the total sample households reported that they did not get any follow-up from concerned institution. As their responses show that the government concerned bodies particularly the Town municipal administration left them with that of inadequate compensations and benefit packages they get once from the government. The report of FGD participants from the two (Lalo and Zeraro) was agreed with the survey result that they did not get any follow up from the government or the concerned body as well.

Similarly, the information from the municipality office shows that there were no any follow up and post expropriation supports for those who were dislocated from their original land holdings. of the experts from Durame town municipality planner interviewees says:

Of course it is the government as a responsible body to provide the post expropriation follows up and supports to the peri-urban expropriated HHs. However, due to lack of awareness as well as financial constraints did not allow us to follow up dislocated households.

4.3.6.3. Lack of skill for job opportunity

In the Table 4.3.4.above, 33 (14.3%) of sample households responded that lack of skill for job opportunity was one of the major problems after expropriation. As the report of the respondents the Town administration did not provide access to job opportunities in the infrastructural developments like establishment of university campus and other related projects. In addition to this, the sample HHs reported that they were victims of various economic problems; in this case most of them were unable to send their children to the school.

Similarly the FGD participants assure that lack of skill for job opportunity discriminated them from any source of income. Among the FGD participants the one who was farmer before expropriation says:

Before expropriation and dislocation I was farmer and engaged in cattle rearing, cultivating my farm land, planting trees and I had also honey production. However, now after expropriation and dislocation I am becoming workless because of lack of skill for alternative job. So, I need to get skill training support from the government to look for another job.

During the key informant interviews, officials and experts of the Town municipality stated that there were some gaps to provide job opportunities for some expropriated peri-urban households, because lack skills to compete them with available job opportunities.

4.3.6.4. Discrimination By New Settlers

The Table 4.3.4.demonstrated that among the total sample households 41 (17.8%) of them responded that they were discriminated by the new settlers was the one of the major problem which affected their former social values. Similarly, since they lost their former social bondage which they had been practicing like Iqub (traditional saving institution) and Idir or self-help organization, for ceremonial cases it was difficult to adapt the new way of traditions values of urban life.

In line with the above survey result, the FGD participants from both (Lalo and Zeraro) sub city assure that they were facing serious social problems in relation with contradictory relations of some social values in the resettlement areas. According to the discussion, even though there are social practices in the urban areas as that of the peri-urban, there was difference in terms of practices. So that it was difficult to accommodate their former traditions with the newly adapted one.

4.3.6.5. Lack of access to the social services

In the Table 4.3.4. Above, among the total sample households 35 (15.2%) of them responded that the post expropriation life for dislocated peri-urban households become very difficult because of lack of access to the social services. Similarly the discussion reports of the FGD shows that there were no accesses to social services like potable water supply, electricity, education, roads and

health; as they were promised by the Town administration before expropriation. As they were explained that it was difficult for their children to continue their education as well in the destination or dislocated areas. The key informants of municipality manager say:

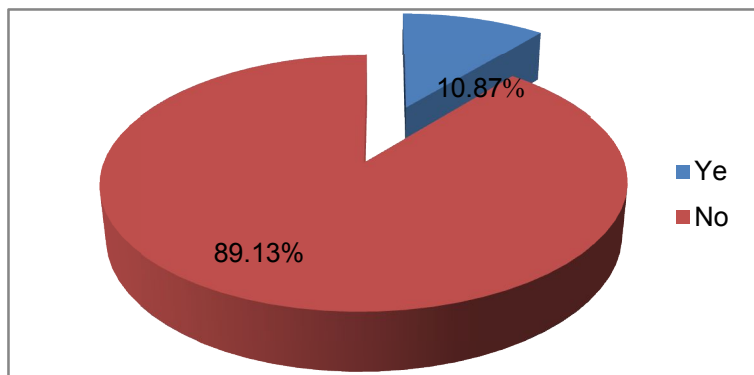
Establishment of university campus, preparation of the housing plots for Teachers, establishment institution for Sport academy and creation of new settlement area for those of peri-urban land holding HHs who were lost their plots totally for development purpose large number of peri-urban land holding households were expropriated that increase the demand for social services.

From the sample households' responses, the researcher can understand that the absence of the post expropriation follow up and rehabilitation programs was highly affecting the dislocated peri-urban social and economic conditions.

4.4. The effects of urban expansion on Idir organization of the study area

4.4.1. Community based relation after expropriation by urban expansion

Figure 4.4.1. Community based relation after expropriation



Source:- field survey, 2021

As Figure 4.4.1. above indicated that 205 (89.13%) of the respondents responds urban expansion or relocation caused changes on the social ties and 25(10.87%) responds there is good community based relation after expropriation. From the above table majority of respondents revealed that disintegration of previous and long lasting networks of relationship was evident to following geographical separation of neighborhoods caused by relocation. Also the key

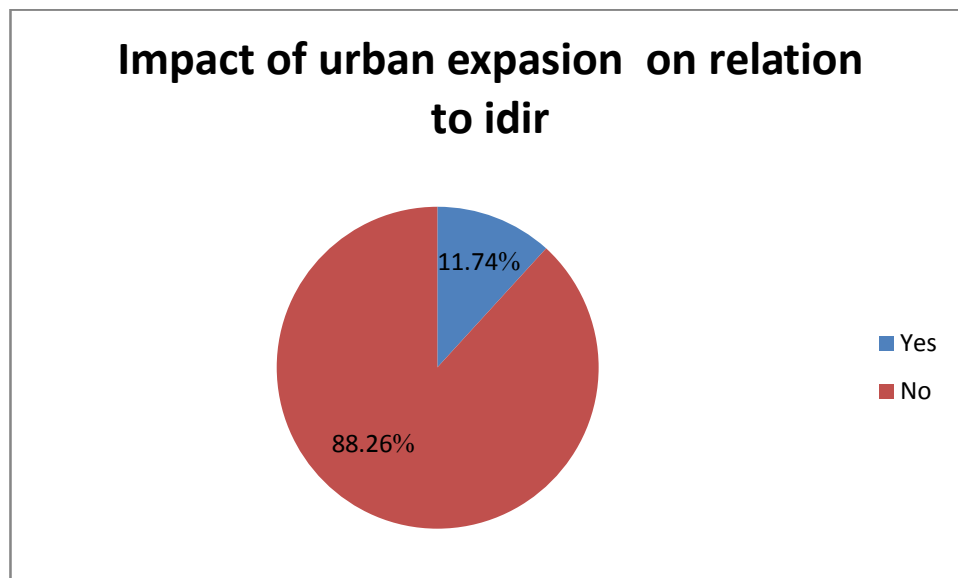
informants of idir leaders from both kebele or sub city show that housing based ties were not considered by concerned authorities that urban expansion or relocation caused changes on the social ties after displacements of peri urban area .

According to key informant of idir leaders of Zararo the urban expansion affect the community relation because, developing new relation with new society takes long period of time, unfamiliarity with area, different opinion to come together and the same is true for FGD discussions who expropriated from the original area, lost good relation with new society unfamiliarity with new area, and being strange and with different opinion to come together. So, it is possible to conclude that, there were less community based ties or relation of the people just after displacement. According to Cernea (2004), development-induced displacement may leads to unemployment, landlessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of access to common life, erosion of social status, and social disarticulation, in which five of the risks are economic in nature and whose cumulative effect is the onset of impoverishment.

4.4.2. Impacts of urban expansion on idir

In Figure 4.4.2. Urban expansion brings positive relation on idir

Some scholars' urban expansion in the context of developed countries (DCs) is considered as a modern way of life which manifests social growth and development (Tamirat, 2016). The same source stated that urban expansion can play significant role in bringing remarkable opportunities and accesses for urban community including the periphery. However, in the contrary to the above idea, Nicholas, (2016) argued that, urban expansion has impact on the social and economic displacement of affected population .The findings of this study in the following Figure4.4.2.also show impacts of urban expansion on the Idir at peri-urban communities of the study area

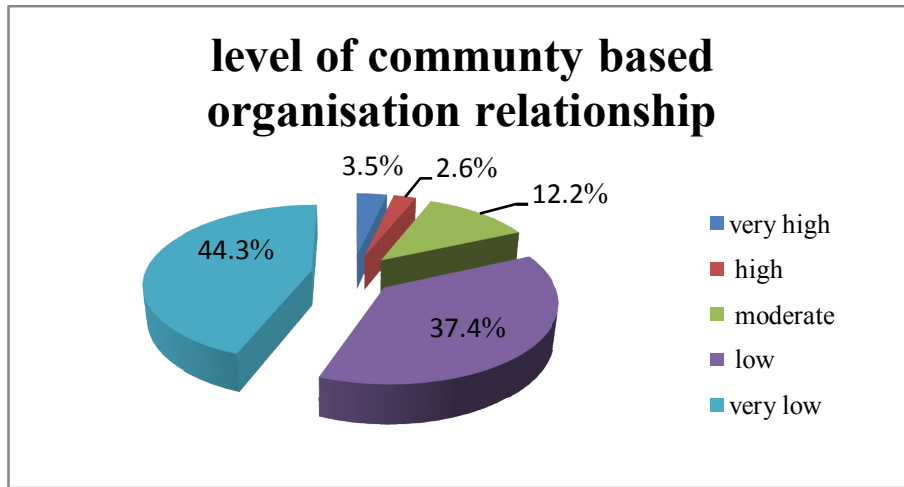


Source:- field survey, 2021

Figure 4.4.2. shown, about 203 (88.26%) household's responds that urban expansion cannot have positive relation at idir while 27(11.74%) reveals urban expansion brings positive impact on idir. On the other hand, the focus group discussion based the focus group participant from both kebele assure that there were no positive relation with community based organization like idir in any form of decision making process in the time of expropriation with the exception of some individuals who had different concept regarding positive relation of urban expansion with idir. The researcher from this report can understand that there were negative impacts at idir due to urban expansion at peri urban community.

4.4.3. The community based organizations relation and value after urban expansion

Fig 4.4.3 community relation and value after urban expansion



Source:- field survey, 2021

The findings of the survey questionnaire in the Fig 4.4.3.demonstrated that among the total sample households 102 (44.3%) of them reported that their level of social relationship after expropriation become very low, they put unfamiliarity of the new way of life as a factor why the relationship become very low; whereas, for 86 (37.4%) of the sample households, the post expropriation social relationship was low that means neither very low nor moderate, as their report there was slight attempt of expropriated HHs to adapt the new social relationship which is not consistent with their former trends. For 28 (12.2%) of the sample HHs the post expropriation social relationship was moderated, as the response of the sample households, there was some adaptation of the new social values in the destination. The remaining 6 (2.6%) sample households reported that the level of post expropriation social relationship for them become high, they stated that it was possible to adapt the new way of social life. Finally, only 8 (3.5%) of the sample households reported that the level of post expropriation social relationship was very strong. The FGD participants also provide supportive idea to the above survey findings. According to the discussion report of the FGD, they were have lost their former social values like Idir and they found it difficult to adapt the new social values within the place where they are resettled.

From the Table 4.4.3.above the discussion reports from FGD, the researcher can understand that the post expropriation social relationship for majority of the total households discomfort able

social relations, because in relation with the loss of the original social values, it takes time to accommodate themselves with the new way of life and social values which they were not interact with.

4.4.4. Opportunity that urban expansion bring a change to connect the social organization after expropriation immediately

Table 4.4.1. Opportunity that urban expansion bring a change to connect on social organization

Alternatives	Frequency	Percents
Ye	20	8.69
No	210	91.31
Total	230	100

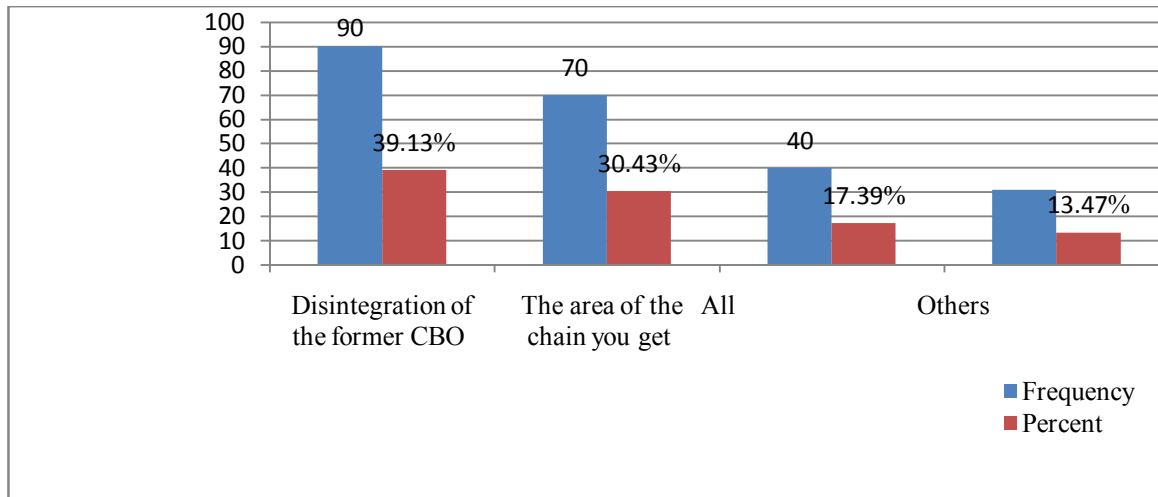
Source:- field survey, 2021

The social capital can be developed through networks and connectedness between people that increase people's trust and ability to work together and expand their access to wider institutions. Moreover, it is developed through membership of more formalized groups which often entails adherence to mutually-agreed or commonly accepted rules, norms and sanctions (DFID, 1999). Hence, changes in either connectedness between people or membership to formalized groups will affect the social capital upon which people build their livelihoods.

From the respondent 210 (91.31%) responds that urban expansion were not brings change to connect on social organization while only 20(8.69%) of the households we can see from the above table whom the questionnaire was administrated, they claimed that there are opportunity that urban expansion bring a change to connect on social organization.

Generally, The researcher from the above Table 4.1.1.the researcher can understand that there was invitation that the urban expansion cannot bring a change to connect on social organization of community by disintegration of the former traditional origination and the time to form the new organization.

Figure 4.4.4. Urban expansion bring a change to connect on social organization



Source:- field survey, 2021

From table 4.4.1.210(91.31) respondents those who responded disintegration of the former community based organization are the majority that means 90(39.13%) the second one 70(30.43%) were the area of the chain you get, those who select both 40(17.39%) were different opinion to came together and 30(13.05%) were responded all the above listed factors affects community based relation after expropriation. From Figure 4.4.4 the researcher found that, among the respondent who expropriated from the original area, some of them have lost good relation with new society unfamiliarity with new area, and being strange and with different opinion to come together. So, it is possible to conclude that, there were no community based ties or relation of the people just after displacement. According to Cernea (2004), development-induced displacement may leads to unemployment, landlessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of access to common life, erosion of social status, and social disarticulation.

4.4.5. How long you have been member of the idir before expropriation by urban expansion

Table 4.4.2. How long you have been member of the idir before

How long you have been member of the idir before expropriation	Frequency	Percent
for a shot period	52	22.60
for a long period	169	73.48
others specify	9	3.92

Source:- field survey, 2021

Table 4.4.2.above reveals the percentage households for how long they have been member of the idir before expropriation. It is seen that the majority of the households (73.43 %) are members of at least for a long period before displacement by expansion, whereas about (22.60%) percent of them are reported to be a member for a shot period. About (3.9%) percent of the householders joined on idir latest and most of them are a new married young persons. suggesting that such collective mutual support sustained in the study areas for a longer period of time. From this the researcher realized that government forced people from their original site for the sake of their personal interest rather than giving the priority and due attention for disintegration of the community based organization that affect how long you have been member of the idir before expropriation. So the FGD discussion also confirms the same conclusion that before expropriation the majority have been member of the idir in peri urban area.

4.4.6. Reasons for Membership on community based organizations

Table 4.4.3. Reason for Membership

Reason for Membership	Frequency	Percent
for the purpose funeral	189	82.17
for the propose wedding	24	10.44
for all	11	4.79
Others specify	6	2.60

Source:- field survey, 2021

Daniel Sahleyesus Telake (2005) discusses traditional associations in the context of the broader stage of non-governmental organizations (NGO) in Ethiopia. He asserts that Idir is expanding to take on more responsibilities in the community somewhat similar to the role an NGO assumes. Although Idir still continues to perform its primary role of taking care of funerals and comforting the bereaved, lately some units, especially those in urban areas, have begun to scale up their activities by adding other development oriented functions.

Table 4.4.3. lists the major roles of the Idirs in the study areas. The most commonly cited role of the Idir regardless of their type and nature is the kind of support they provide to individual households during the death of household members or funeral mentioned by 82.17%, the support given during for the propose of wedding is 10.44%, the role of the Idir in relation to for the purpose funeral and for the propose wedding 4.79% and others like labor support especially during harvesting, land preparation and other demanding times borrowing money from the Idir is a unique practice for most kebeles in study area . The key informant of the idir leader from both sub city and kebale discusses the money taken from the Idirs is used to manage any household problem specially, for the purpose of funeral and for the purpose of sick. According to the discussions money is free of interest and of long duration that high numbers of the community members borrow money from local lenders with interest rates to perfume the social problem beyond funral and above discussed point view. So from above analysis what the researcher concludes, the central purpose of idiris to cover funeral expenses since it is regarded by Ethiopians as more important than a wedding or other life experience.

4.4.7. Did the community of the two sub town have the traditional forms of institution before expansion?

Table 4.4.4. Community of the two sub town that has the traditional forms of institution before expansion ?

Alternatives	Frequency	Percent
Yes	230	100
No	-	-
Total	230	100

Source:- field survey, 2021

It is seen that the total of the households (100 %) have the traditional forms of institution before expansion of community of the two sub city. What we conclude from the Table 4.4.4.in both town or in expansion area without tradition organizations it was difficult to get any kind of multifaceted roles in wide range of livelihoods like provide money to the members in case of the death of registered members, make food available to the victim household when death occurs in view of protecting the family from the economic crisis after the death, in cases of emergency such as sickness, education expenses for children or purchase of cows/oxen.

4.4.8. Traditional form of institutions before expansion

Table 4.4.5.Name of institutions that can serve more for community in expansion area

Name of institutions that can serve for community in the study area	Frequency	Percent
Idir	113	49.14
Iqub	74	32.18
mahber	37	16.08
Others	6	2.60
Total	230	100

Source:- field survey, 2021

According to Donald Levine (1965)iqub were first started by the Guraghe people, one of the many nationalities in Ethiopia, in the 1930s.Despite variations in their functions, idirs, mahabers and iqubs have a similar social, philosophical or moral foundation. Iqubs help mobilize financial resources; idirs help cover costs incurred during a funeral and other emergency situations, and as such, are insurance organizations; mahabers bring Ethiopians together each month and satisfy the spiritual and social aspects of life. Idir has got a wide acceptance throughout town in its effective and efficient services. As can be observed 49.14% of H.Hs has identified that idir as the first choice, and 32.18% of the H.Hs choose iqub as their second favorites, 16.08% of the H.Hs choose mahiber is the third choice and 2.60% respectably accounts the last choice. Totally, most of the respondents are exercising all social and neighborhood activities such as idir, ikub and mahiber. According to the key informant of idir leaders they are organized on a territorial basis, in villages, towns and city quarters; on an ethnic basis to perform social cases rather than the

above two organization. So the researcher conclude from above table that idir among the others form of tradition institution take the wider acceptance from society and soon gained widespread popularity rather than the above two organizations because most of the service what we can gain from idir is the emergency service during the time

4.4.8. Communication schedule with executives after dislocation

Table 4.4.6. Do you have Communication schedule with executives after dislocation

Do you have communication schedule with executives	Frequency	Percent
Yes	41	17.82
No	189	82.18
Total	230	100

Source:- field survey, 2021

From Table 4.4.6. of 230(100%) displaced respondents, 189(82.18%) replied that they do not have communication schedule with executives to exercising all social and neighborhood activities of society as they have been exercised at their original place so far. Even though of 230(100%) peri urban community, 41(17.82%) of the respondents respond as they are exercising communication schedule with executives with all social and neighborhood activities of society as they have been exercised at their original place so far even if the conditions are not favorable. Generally, the researcher conclude from the above table, majority of respondents, that means 189(82.18%) of the respondents respond, they do not have communication schedule with executives. these is because after displacement some of them have lost good relation with new society, unfamiliarity with new area, and being strange and with different opinion to come together. So, it is possible to conclude that, there majority of the respondents were no community based communication schedules with executives ties or relation of the people just after displacement and CBOs in expansion area are facing constraints from providing a more diverse range of services to their communities due to certain cause of urban expansion; poor communication with new leadership, lack of networking with local society after dislocation. From the focus group discussion the same response was held like in such way in order to assure participation, in order to prioritize demanding needs and accept grievance of members in new area is not this much simple after displacement because of less communication. They also

discusses good working relation with different stakeholders including government, none government organizations, individuals, professionals became decrees from former conditions.

4.4.9. Popular events performed by one of these traditional local institutions in your village

Table 4.4.7. Events performed by one of these institutions

Popular event performed by one of these traditional local institutions in your village	Frequency	Percent
Yes	230	100
No	--	--
Total	230	100

Source:- field survey, 2021

Abegunde (2004) are harmonized towards protection of citizens, provision of infrastructure, furnishing communities with necessary information, materials and opportunities and general uplift of communities images among others and emphasized that what matters most is the development of the people's communities through the mobilization of community efforts. According to the Table 4.4.7.study revealed that 230(100%) out of the total respondent in the study area responses that popular event performed by one of these traditional local institutions in expansion area , given out loan to members and members of the public on housing construction in times past respectively. According to idir leaders that nearly all of the total member of idir agreed that they did in team with other idir to achieve community goals by used money saved in the organizations. These include constructions of roads in local area, community, electricity to the local area, and flood control, making or bringing schools material, potable water for areas.So the researcher conclude idir at all levels should encourage the economically support is the goals of CBOs in the study area and advantage of fund raising from public to develop community projects was well utilized by CBOs in the study area. This study has shown that CBOs can assist in socio economic and physical developments of both members and their immediate communities.

4.4.10. Idir can serve best at times of adverse and even at normal times in development activities

Table 4.4.8. Idir can serve best at times of adverse

Do you think idir can serve best at times of adverse and even at normal times in development activities	Frequency	Percent
Yes	230	100
No	-	--
Total	230	100

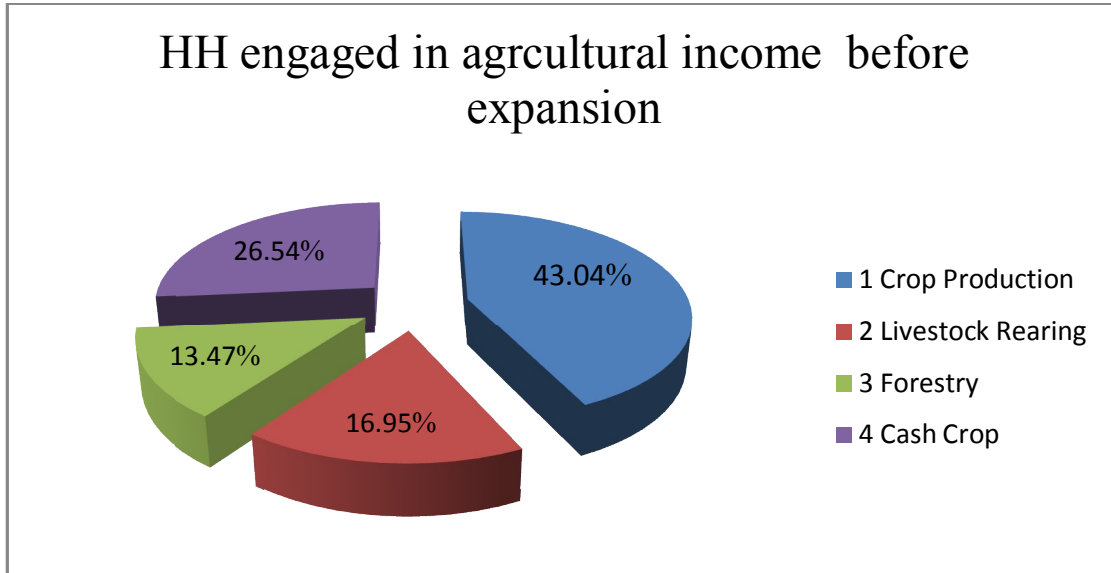
Source:- field survey, 2021

According to the household's respondents or 230(100%) households responses that idir can serve best at times of adverse and even at normal times in development activities. FGD discussed on the same issue that idir were only commonly considered for facilitation of funeral ceremony but, through time, attention and commitment of members force to assess and ask why the only purpose of this Idir is to help people at the time of sadness?. From the discussions the existing poverty level in a society has becoming intense in line with the high death rate. Facilitating funeral ceremony is become regular task which intensively weaken their capacity in terms of finance, human and time resources. With this background, few "Idir" have started to look the other way that will help the society sustainably before death. This is, engaging in developmental activities. To meet the new agenda they have been trying to have and follow different set up to accomplish different developmental activities, however, still they retain their prior purpose of their establishment or else establish new "Idir" exclusive to funeral ceremony. So can conclude from above discussion the major goals of idir today are serving at a time of emergency and from time to time then directed to make participation in the development process of the country by participating in numerous diverse local and national developmental programs. And today, in a number of ways they are becoming very significant (Durame Municipality office, 2021).

4.5. Assess the effects of urban expansion on employment conditions of the study area

4.5.1. Agricultural productions that can serve as the economy of the pre-urban Community

Figure 4.5.1.HHs engaged in agricultural incomes before expansion



Source:- field survey, 2021

From the above Figure 4.5.1.household heads trusted by agricultural economic sector, source of income or jobs they participated for their day to day life condition were described in accordance of respondents actual work before the expansion of town. In that case, there were household heads made an income from more than one jobs. As a result, Figure 4.5.1.above shows as most households (43.04%) generated their income for livelihood through crop production. Besides to this, 16.95%, 13.47% and 26.54% respectively performed jobs like; livestock rearing, production of crops for market and forestry. This data denotes that the income source community extensively involved using early experience is farming activities which directly correlated with access of farmland. Sampled households responded that the main livelihood strategies at urban periphery are farming practices that can be used as the sources of employment.

4.5.2. Effects of Urban Expansion on Employment

Table 4.5.1. How Does Urban Expansion Affect Employment?

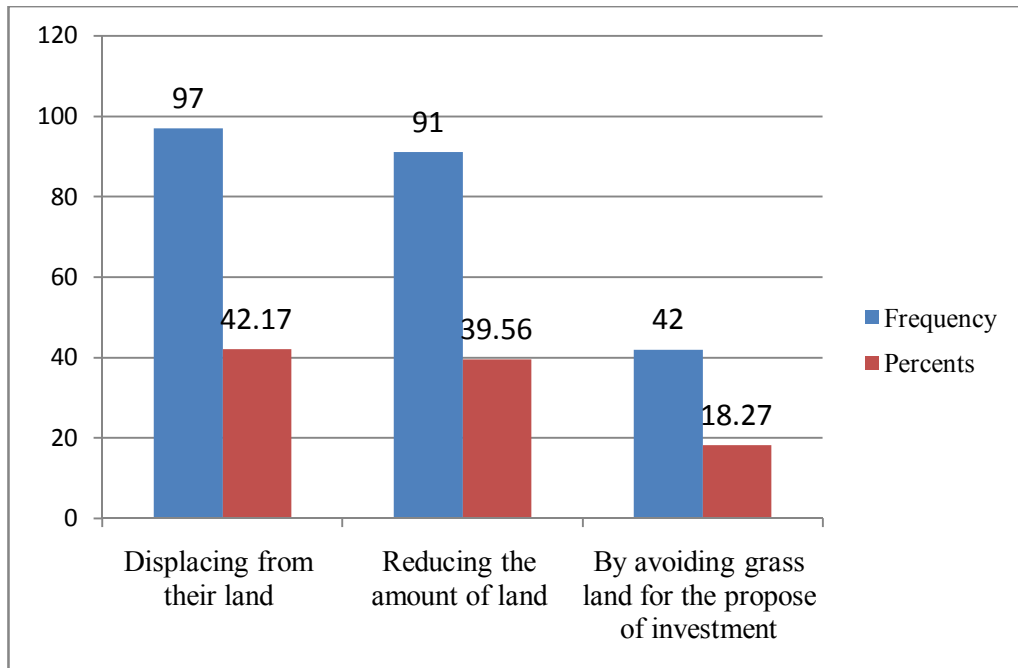
Alternatives	Frequency	Percent
Ye	215	93.8
No	15	6.2
Total	230	100

Source:- field survey, 2021

So, loss of farmland is one of the negative effects of urbanization towards to peripheral community livelihoods. In line with this, Dayong (2004) specified that unplanned and inadequate follow up of expansion expels valuable farmland around urban centers and it can causes opposing up to conflicts among program implementers and expropriated farmers from their original land. So, result shows as program of urbanization affecting communities negatively through occupying their productive land, reducing the amount of production and forcing the number of family members to urban centers in need of job opportunity.

Respondent/ household replied that majority of community were not a beneficiary during a time of urban expansion regarding exiting farmland, readiness time proposed, how the rewarding value of property lost will carried out. 215 house hold responded during the time of urban expansion community participate deferent kinds of activities like crop production, livestock rearing, cash production and the like are the means of employment or income for the people in pre urban community which are affected during expansion. But, few in number 15 household responded positive side of urban expansion for employment opportunity. Key informant from expert of employment opportunity creating organization supports this idea by saying it as urban expansion can affect the employment who participates on agriculture. So, result shows as program of urbanization affecting communities negatively through occupying their productive land, reducing the amount of production and forcing the number of family members to urban centers in need of job opportunity.

Figure 4.5.2. Effects of urban expansion on pre Urban Farmers



Source:- field survey, 2021

Girma (2011) explained that the expropriation of land for public uses should not only be determined by the state and the latter has to do it in consultation with the local community program concerns. Out of those households, 42.17 % have displaced from their land. Among the households 39.56% reducing their amount of land during the time of expansion, but 18.27% of the household's amount of the land was lost for the purpose of investments. Town expanding to adjacent rural areas certainly determined communities livestock size and livelihood condition since community's former farmland and open land in service of rearing, grazing and other usage had been taken off by the which leads to unbalance the former way of life that are employed in such kind of income means according to employment opportunity creating organization. Focus group discussion with household heads shows that those areas had not invested and served community socio economic.

4.5.3. Job opportunity condition before the expansion of urban to per urban area

Table 4.5.2. How do you view Job opportunity condition before the expansion of urban to per urban area.

No	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	Best living condition	99	43.04
2	Moderate living condition	85	36.95
4	Survival living condition	37	16.08
5	Worst living condition	9	3.91
Total		230	100

Source:- field survey, 2021

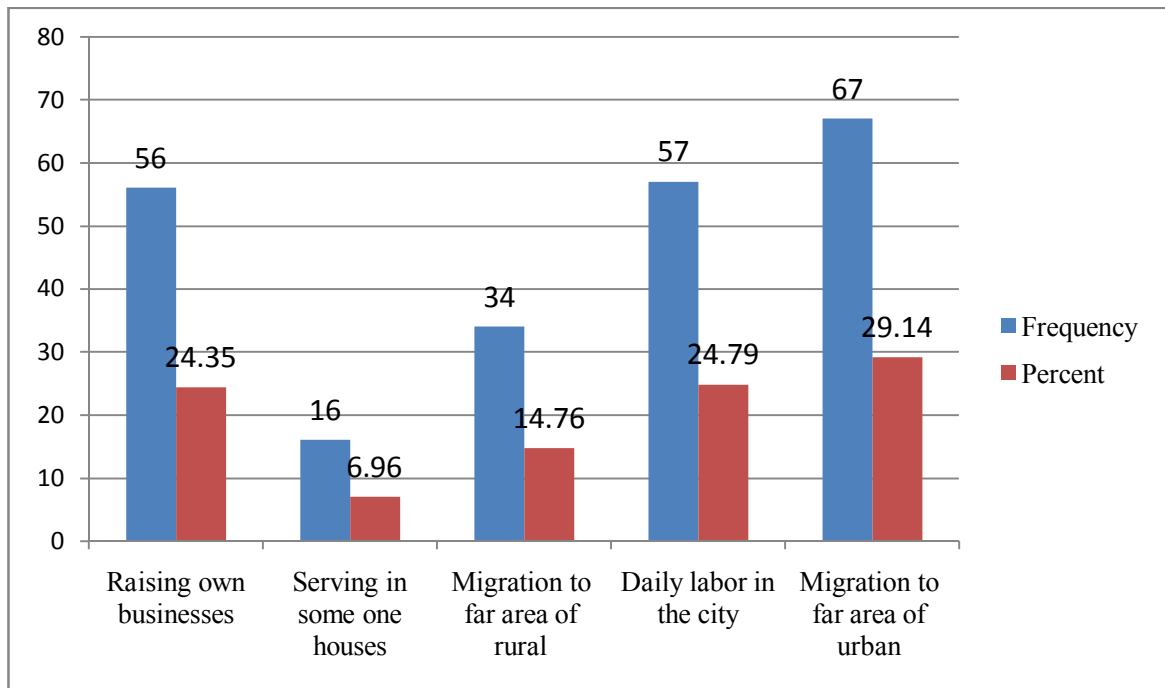
Regards to level of satisfaction, household heads asked on whether livelihood status of community before expansion was better or not. Accordingly, 43.04% and 36.96% of respondents responded “best” and “moderate” living condition though few respondents, 18.08% replied merely subsistence and below hand to mouth stage (see Table 4.5.2). This suggests that most community was satisfied to their livelihood condition even by traditional farming practices which mean no difficulty of livelihood.

From a key informant groups and focus group discussion results shown that most of the land expropriated households started to engage on non- agricultural activities as a coping strategy with the new life after the expansion of urban areas over their vicinity. In urban areas, the rest engaged in nonagricultural activities such as sparking newly business such as grocery, cafeteria, small household’s goods and salvages in urban areas, serving as guard men and laborers.

Feyera (2005) investigated that job opportunity in which affected community engaged is decreasing from time to time. In addition, the dislocated farming communities have no means and capacity to adapt to a new way of life and create in an alternative means of livelihood for themselves.

4.5.4. New economic engagement of the residents in post urbanization

Figure 4.5.3. Engaging in any productive activity after displacement



Source:- field survey, 2021

As above Figure 4.5.3. shows us, all of the households engaged in another economic activity after the expropriation of their land for the urban expansion. Of all this community members, only 32 among the households engaged in their usual livelihood, the “agriculture” while the most rest, 198, turned in to the “non- agricultural “activities as shown in the above figure. According to the above figure 24.35 % and 6.96 % of the households, engaged in to “Raising own businesses “and “Serving in some ones’ house” respectively. Similarly, 14.76 % and 24.79%, of these households turned in to “Migrating to far rural areas and “Daily labor in the city” respectively as can be read from figure. The last but not the least was migration to far area of urban which accounts 29.14. From a key informant groups and focus group discussion results shown that most of the land expropriated households started to engage on non- agricultural activities as a coping strategy with the new life after the expansion of urban areas over their area. So the researcher from the figure conclude the engaging in any productive activity after displacement is obligatory and migration of far area of urban lead the lion share after most of them search daily labor.

4.5.5. Compensating land and related benefits provided after expansion on the changing livelihood condition

Table 4.5.3. livelihood strategy you newly adopted by compensation

Alternatives	Frequency	Percents
Ye		
No		
Total	230	
Livelihood strange newly adapted by compensation	Frequency	Percent
Own business	146	63.47
small size commercial farming	76	33.04
No new job due to compensation	8	3.49

Source: Field survey, 2021

Probability of newly adapted opportunity by compensation along respondents varies. Particularly, 63.47% of respondents gave an answer as the chance to develop own business by newly adapted livelihood strategies by compensation related benefit during program implementation. Among the household respondents 33.04% of the responds adapt small scale commercial farming as a new livelihood strategy by related benefit and compensation and no new job due to compensation accounts 3.49%. According to the findings of this study, the researcher can concluded that the money compensation from the government for expropriated land holding households was not enough to compensate, because as the report of the sample HHs in the Table 4.5.3 above it was difficult to them to cover other needs.

4.6. Roles and responses of governmental institutions on the provision of rehabilitation of community subject to land expropriation and displacement

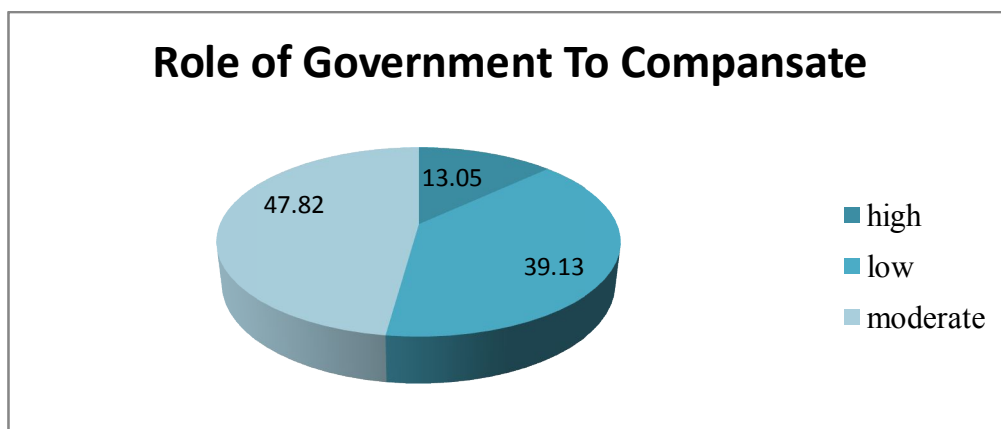
4.6.1. Role of government to compensate the land and related benefit after expropriation

However, most of household heads believed that the role of government to compensate for the displacements was seen by level. As the figure 4.6.1 depicts, only 13.05% of respondents responded high. Conversely, household heads (39.13%) respondent's responded low role of the

governments. But, 47.82% seriously responded as they had been moderate role of the governments. Accordingly, as we can read from the blow analysis, households had responded as they had not satisfied with the role of government compensation they had been given and benefits these households whose livelihood had been affected because of urban expansion. During the discussions held with the focus group members, it was also observed that the role of the government to compensate for the lost land and related property were low.

According to the focus group participants, the governments were not willing to give up compensation and related benefit to their land because of the limited budget of the town. Because of these most of per urban community were based on the land they cultivated and losing it would greatly affect their lives. They key informant from municipality responded as the FGD, the majority of the society where farmer and illiterate and would not find other means by which they could support their livelihoods if compensation for lost land is low and moderate. Accordingly, as we can read from analysis of the households had responded as they had not satisfied with the compensation they had been given and benefits that government allotted and the governments were not willing to give up compensation and related benefit to their land because of the limited budget of the town. So, the researcher conclude from the figure most of per urban community were based on the land they cultivated and losing it would greatly affect their lives because the majority of the society where farmer and illiterate and would not find other means by which they could support their livelihoods if they lost their land.

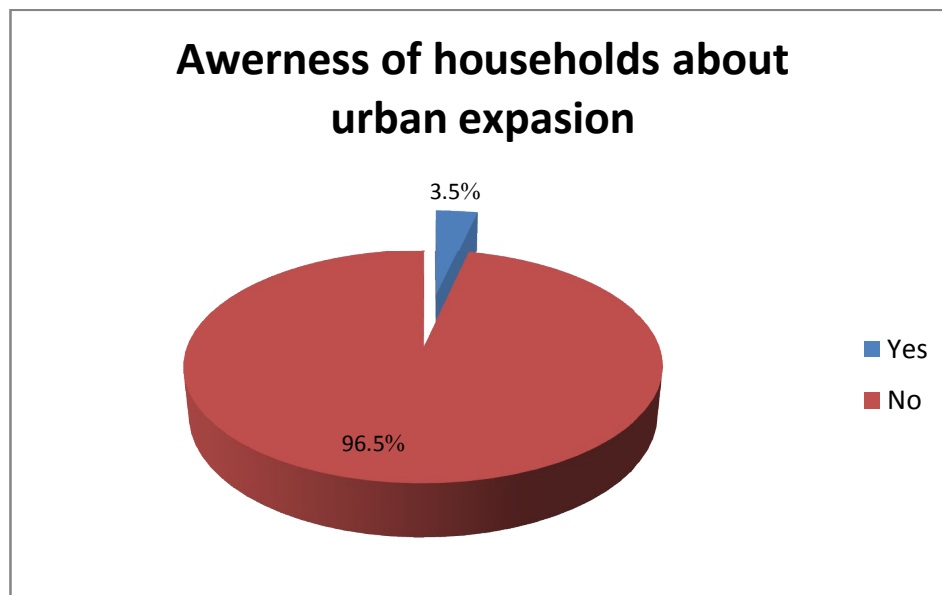
Figure 4.6.1. Role of government to compensate



Source: Field survey, 2021

4.6.2 Awareness of the house holds about urban expansion in the study area

Figure 4.6.2. Awareness of the house holds about urban expansion



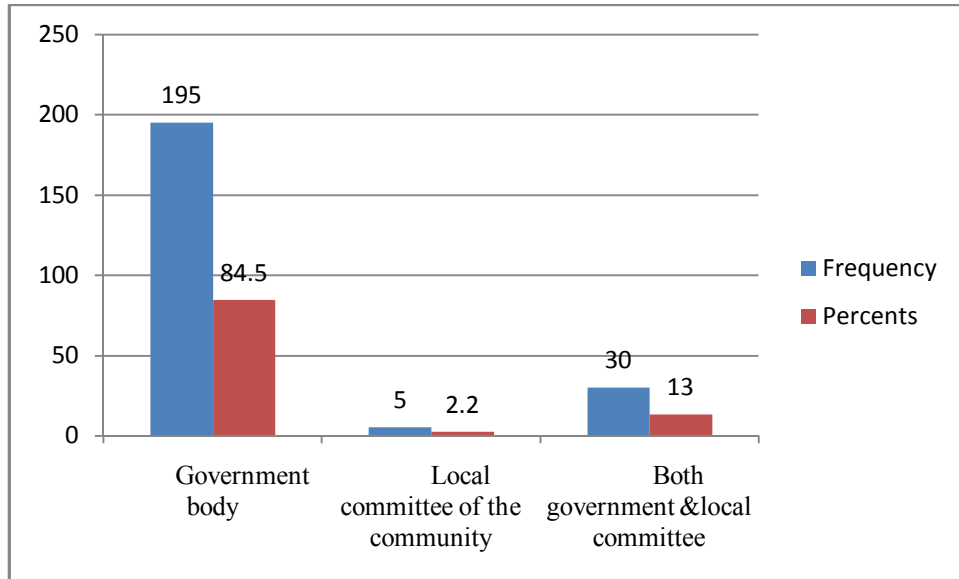
Source: Field survey, 2021

In the figure above almost all of the sample households did not have any awareness about expansion program in their former area. Among the total sample households 96.5% were responded that no awareness has given for them before the implementation of expropriation. The remaining 3.5% of the total households reported that they were little oriented through public and through official training that is formal methods but they cannot aware people of the area through such mechanisms. Similarly, the FGD participants assure that they did not get any awareness creation training before expropriation about the process of expansion and the way how the peri-urban communities prepare themselves for the coming expropriation time. One of the discussants says:

Land holding HHs were simply forced to leave our possessions with no awareness creation which put our social and economic conditions under the state of miserable this was mainly because of un committed officials who did not provide us enough training to create awareness when, where you displace and how to use money compensation properly that is why we have nothing today.” on the expansion program.

4.6.3. Decision making body in process of expropriation and determination of the amount of compensation

Figure 4.6.3. Decision making body in process of expropriation and determination



Source: Field survey, 2021

Figure 4.6.3.above shows, among the total sample HHs 195 (84.5%) were reported that the government bodies become the major decision makers in determine the amount of compensation and benefit packages for expropriated HHs. Whereas, 30 (13%) of the sample HHs reported that it was both government and local committee that passed decision on the process and only 5 (2.2%) of the sample respondents reported that determining the amount of compensation and benefit packages for expropriated HHs were carried out by local committee of the community. The FGD participants from Zeraro sub city assure that they were not participated in any form of decision making process in the course of expropriation and determination of compensation with the exception of some individuals who were selected deliberately among the peri-urban communities for the formality, in due cases the information's were closed for the land holding communities on time; because those individuals selected by the Town administration as representatives were accomplishing the mission of government how to expropriate by keeping their interests rather than keeping the interests of the whole community.

In the contrary to the survey report and results from the FGD, the KII information from the municipality office shows that the town administration had given chance to peri-urban land holding communities to participate in decisions on the process of expropriation and determination of compensation through their representatives because, it was difficult to engage all of the targeted land holding households. The researcher from these reports can understand that in most cases the government itself becomes decision maker in terms of determining expropriation of land holdings and the amount of compensation for expropriated HHs in the study area.

4.6.4. Any training from government how to use the benefit packages provided to you while you move to new way of life

Table 4.6.1. Training from government how to use the benefit

Alternatives	Frequency	Percent
Yes	31	4.79
No	219	95.21
Total	230	100
How Did You See The Training	Frequency	Percent
Very Good	8	3.47
Good	12	5.21
Satisfactory	48	20.86
Not Satisfactory	162	70.43
Total	230	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

According to Table 4.6.1.above, majority 162 (70.43%) of the sample households in the study area were very unsatisfactory towards the training how to use the benefit package provided to you while you move to new way of life. Next 48(20.86%) of the households was satisfactory on the training how to use the benefit package from concerned bodies. Additionally only 8(3.47%) of the sample households were got very good and respectively 12(5.21%) good with the training of the concerned body. The majority 162 (70.43%) and of the sample households were un satisfactory that they justified that the reason which make them un satisfactory was most of the

promised benefit package and social service was not available on time and even the replaced land was not distributed on time, most of the training by itself was not transparent on how, when and where you move from displaced area.

According to the household response the peri-urban expropriated households presented their grievances to the concerned bodies of Durame Town, the concerned bodies were silent and not to give accommodative responses. From the findings of this study, the researcher can understand that there was the partiality and lack of transparency in the study area when they are trying to train the peri-urban communities that were going to be expropriated their land holdings by the government for that reason most of the society are not satisfactory.

4.6.5. Advisory support and follow-up from any government institution

Table 4.6.2.Support and follow-up from any government

Alternatives	Frequency	Percent
Yes	-	-
No	230	100
Total	230	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

According to the Table above, all of the sample households reported that they did not get any advisory support and follow up from the government after they have expropriated their land holdings. From the findings of this survey report, the researcher can understand that there were remarkable problems in the post expropriation periods for the dislocated households. According to the report of the sample households, the government bodies were not interested to rehabilitate the expropriated households after dislocation. As a FGD discussion of this the majority of the house were forced be dependents and live under starvation in the study area after dislocation. In addition to this, the result of the respondents shows that the absence of the post follow up and rehabilitation towards the expropriated and dislocated households, led to various problems like shortage of food, health problems, conflicts which disturbs social security in the new area of settlement, lack of source of income. So the researcher concludes, the problem needs effective effort of the concerned bodies because responsibilities of the transforming structures are the governmental institutions and the city administration in this context. Which executed polices and

strategies of the government that has primary responsibility to capable the households through advisory services so that sustain their livelihood in newly changed environment.

4.6.6. Benefit packages which had been promised and implemented to be allotted as compensation when House Hold asked to leave the land from government institution.

Table 4.6.3. Benefit packages which had been promised and implemented to be allotted as compensation

Is there compensation for displaced household from government institution	Frequency	Percent
Yes	230	100
No	-	-
Total		100
Which benefit package had been implemented as compensation when you were expropriated your former possessions of land	-	-
Money compensation	75	32.6
Both money compensation and Housing plots	155	67.4
Access to services (water, electricity, school and health)	-	-
Job opportunities	-	-
Training to develop skills	-	-
Total	230	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2021

As it is clearly shown in the above, 75 (32.6%) reported that they were compensated money compensation, whereas, the remaining 155 (67.4%) of the sample HHs were reported that they were compensated both money and housing plots. Other promises like job opportunities, access to services (water, education, health and electricity) were left as promises. According to the respondents they were inadequately compensated. From the findings of this study, the researcher can understand that the expropriated and dislocated peri-urban sample HHs were not treated as well; because they were compensated some parts of the promised benefits which were not accommodated with the holdings that the HHs lost due to expropriation in their original destiny. Similarly, the FGD participants from both (Lalo and Zeraro) sub city or kebele assured that they did not agree with the promises that can compensate for land from the trend of previous . Their

reaction for such disagreement was that even though the government promised to provide compensation and some benefit packages it might not be equivalent with what they had lost due to the expansion of the Town. One of the discussant from Lalo sub town says:

As community members we were agreed to be dislocated if and only if the government would follow up all social and economic conditions beyond provision of money and housing compensation; because after expropriation our fate would be in danger unless such post expropriation rehabilitation follow up. However we have got nothing after expropriation with the exception of money and housing plots.

Even some of them explained that even though they were claimed to get just compensation for their non-moveable properties, they were unjustly treated because the decision on how to compensate was passed by the government body. According to information obtained from Durame town Municipality Land Development and Management Core Process coordinator (AtoWondmu Abuto) during interview stated that:

The town administration had been promised to provide compensation and benefit packages to the displaced peri-urban land holding community through kebele meeting before expropriation; however, due to the shortage of finance that the estimation of the amount of money before expropriation was not compatible with the actual implementation, that is why town administration couldn't keep the promise as well and provided only money compensation and housing plots.

Similarly almost all of the key informants were agreed up on the amount of compensation or benefit package, which is not enough to compensate expropriated land holding HHs as well. Because they were compensated only money and housing plots which would not cover what they lost during the rapid expansion of urbanization.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Summary Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Summary

This study was based on investigation of the effects of urban expansion on the community based organization and economic conditions of peri-urban communities in Durame town in Kambata Tambaro zone, SNNPR. These respondents are selected from Zararo and Lalo Kebele due to high occurrence of the problem and the researcher was taken them as sample respondents which are 230 householders.

Data collected from sampled respondents shows that almost there were communities in all age categories. Household heads are in age range of 20-30years are 25 (10.86%), age range of 31-40 years are 39 (16.95%), age range of 41-50 years are 46 (20%), age range of 51-60 years are 70 (30.43%)and age range above 60 years are 50 (21.73%). It shows that most respondents or almost total respondents are economically productive, they know more about historical expansion in town and their livelihood strategy before and after to urban expansion in scope of study. Regarding positions on idir members comprise 150 (65.21 %), leaders with deferent positions like chairman, vice chairman, secretary, cashier and the like together comprise 80(34.78%). Among total sample households 127 (55.21%) were reported that in-migration to the town due to various push and pull factors in their original residence

As the analysis of the data obtained from different source indicates that consequences of urban expansion are both positive and negative. Positive impacts are access to infrastructure like road, communication and other services like education health facilities and etc. The negative consequences are environmental pollution, displacement of peoples, loss of agricultural land, expansion of crime and housing problem.This study has assessed such impacts of urban expansion and had brought on the peri-urban land holding communities by taking the case of Durame town specifically Lalo and Zararokebele or sub city.

5.2. Conclusion

Even though urbanization is the common character of all urban centers in world, there is variation of rate and level of urbanization within countries of the world. During the city's expansion, despite of the community's awareness of the expansion via orientations and warnings by the city administration, the farming community was not made participant on the 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.

Durame town is showing rapid demographical, consecutive infrastructural improvements, socio-economic growth and numerous socio-economic problems such as high rate of unemployment, social instability and else. Program of urban expansion and inclusion of rural parts into urban boundary highly accelerated the urban linked areas modification to urban land use land cover in years. This is to mean that most of earlier rural land uses like open space, grass land and forest areas are severely shifted to residential, industrial and other various urban uses though that of urban agriculture displayed oscillation.

The researcher can understand that even though infrastructural development in the Town become very important and come up with various opportunities and accesses, in most cases it was in the form of accommodating the peri-urban economic conditions of the peri-urban communities.

The major cause of expansion of Durame town is rural-urban migration out of the total respondents which is the main dominant than others. Also there is pull and push factors that attracting people from rural to urban areas. As the sample households of this study reported that in relation with the establishment of the University compass, many rural households particularly those of jobless groups were prefer to move from their original residences to the town. Similarly, the sample households of this study attempted to put here is that advanced technologies and living styles in the Town were the most important attracting factors. As respondents of the sample households reported that there were some remarkable push factors, which become causes for the current increment of urban population in the study area and further resulted in the expansion of the town towards periphery in the context of Durame town.

The expansion of urban area has many advantages and disadvantage for the society of Durame town as well as for surrounding peoples. According to the respondents these negative impacts are loss of agricultural land, displacement of people from their original area, environmental pollution

and expansion of crime and social disorders. In general, there were some known challenges faced before actual implementation of per urban community. These are frustration because of lack of orientation on where and how to live in urban settlement, inadequate attention from the administration in community development activities, lack of follow-up from concerned government institution, lack of skill for job opportunity, discrimination by new settlers, lack of access to the social services. In another side, the significant result, we can assume that town expanding to adjacent rural areas certainly determined community's livestock size and livelihood condition since community's former farmland and open land in service of rearing, grazing and other usage had been taken off by the which leads to unbalance the former way of life that are employed in such kind of income.

According to key informant of idir leaders of Zararo the urban expansion affect the community based relation because, developing new relation with new society takes long period of time, unfamiliarity with area, different opinion to came together, expropriation from the original area, lost good relation with new society, and being strange and with different opinion to come together.

Key informants from municipality reflected that most households at urban periphery had been participants of farming, though currently many households moved towards to non-farming due to gradual decreasing landholding size through own informal farmland sale and authorized expropriation. So, result shows as program of urbanization affecting communities negatively through occupying their productive land, reducing the amount of production and forcing the number of family members to urban centers in need of job opportunity.

They key informant from municipality responded as the FGD, the majority of the society where farmer and illiterate and would not find other means by which they could support their livelihoods if compensation for lost land is low and moderate.

As general findings of this study from survey households, FGD, key informant interviews as well as the questionnaires, the expropriated peri-urban communities after dislocation were faced a number of problems in social, economic, psychological, emotional and moral because the treatment as compensation could not give them satisfaction when they compare it with what they have lost in their original vicinity.

5.3. Recommendation

From urban development perspective, urbanization needs to be the program from where each stakeholder wins equally. But this study had shown that urban expansion on the community based organizations and economic conditions of peri-urban communities in Durame town. Based on the major findings and the impacts assessed by the study, the following recommendations have been forwarded.

- The town administration should facilitate an opportunity for the peri-urban land holding community to participate on the process of decision making during expropriation, compensation, and resettlement. This is because the peri-urban land holders are primary stakeholders of the urban expansion program, the town administration should involve them from the initial of the program up to implementation.
- The town administration should make transparent system for urban development at all according to the result of this study. This trend to enable the community to be aware of what would happen and easily internalizes the concept of urbanization in to the peri-urban community.
- An economy of most peripheral community before expansion was agricultural activities though more or less they shifted to other due to the problems suggested in previous sub topics most community reflecting inability to adopt urban livelihood. So, skill oriented training for new livelihood strategy and exemplary usage of finance strategy is recommended.
- Communities currently engaged in unsecured income sources like daily labor, working in some ones house and else were dislocated households. Decision maker of the program should give an intention with accessing credit and rehabilitating strategy to cope up better livelihood strategy.
- The land holding community has a constitutional right to land at the same time, they can be expropriated for the public purpose, and then; this community has a legal right to claim appropriate compensation for farmland and property they lost due to expropriation. In this case the government should implement in accordance with the legal rights of the of the land holders.
- The compensation for pre-urban community should consider the sustainable livelihood creation that means the compensation should include loss of the land, displacement

compensation, and resettlement subsidy by including the provision of different services (like water, electricity, and road) as an obligation.

- The town administration and other relevant stakeholders should work on this area to sustain livelihood of displaced households rather than giving money compensation and housing plot to bring sustainable livelihood condition and to minimize negative impacts of urban expansion on the expropriated farmers; strong institutional rehabilitation program, skill development and training and post expropriation follow-up should be existed.
- It is essential to consider informal/indigenous social institutions in development activities such as project identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Informal institutions help in managing community natural resources, land use, ownership and lease. Thus, those concerned institutions could work hand-in-hand with the major identified informal social institutions and local administrators.
- The town administration should promote private investments in order to ensure varieties of job opportunities within the community particularly in the special occasions like expropriation of peri-urban lands for the public purposes. Promoting investment program can play significant role in providing job opportunities and it reduces unemployment in the Town.
- In the destination areas all social and neighborhood activities were not exercised. The government officials should collect the vital data of population of displaces and assigns them at the same sites as much as possible to make their social ties sustainable since Ethiopians give a great value for social capital.
- Urban expansion has impact on the social and economic displacement of affected population. Government forced people from their original site for the sake of their personal interest rather than giving the priority and due attention for disintegration of the community based organization. A significant effort should be made by all concerned bodies to increase the understanding of people regarding the role of local level institutions in the sustainable development process at grassroots level.

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APPENDICES
Appendix A

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

School of Graduate Studies

College of Law and Governance

Departments of Governance and Development Studies

Field of Specialization in Development Management

Survey Questionnaire for Sampled Households

Questionnaires

Code _____

Date _____

Dear

I am MA student in the Development management at Jimma University and my contact address is 09 16 68 08 92. My MA thesis involves collecting information on the **“Assessing the effects of urban expansion on community based organizations and economic conditions of the peri-urban communities: The case of Durame Town, Kambatta Tembaro Zone SNNPRS Ethiopia”** Thus, the main purpose is to qualify the requirement for awarding the M.A. Degree of Development Management in school of Law and Governance at Jimma University.

I would like to kindly request that you assist by answering following questions. The information supplied shall be used purely for academic purpose.

Part three: Assess the effects of urban expansion on Idir organization of the study area

1. Do you think that there is a good community based relation after expropriation?

A / Yes B/ No

2. If you say no why?

A/Developing new relation with new society takes long period of time

B/Unfamiliarity with area

C/ Different opinion to come together

D /All E/ others specify -----

3. Is urban expansion brings positive relation with community based organization like idir

A / Yes B/ No

4. How can expresses the community based organizations relation and value after during the a Urban expansion time, like idir, iqub and mahber ?

A/very high B/ high C/ moderate D/low E/very low

5. Do you have an opportunity expansion that the urban bring a change to connect the social organization after expropriation immediately?

A / Yes B/ No

6. If you say no for question number 10 how?

A/ Disintegration of the former CBO

B/ The area of the chain you get

C/ All D/ other specify-----

7. For how long you have been member of the idir before expropriation by urban expansion?

A/ for a shot period

B/ for a long period

C/ others specify-----

8. Reason for Membership

A/ for the purpose funeral

B/ for the propose wedding

C/ for all

D/ Others specify -----

9. How was your social relationship and value within your community after the displacement?

- A/ Very high
- B/ High
- C/ Moderate
- D/ Low
- E/ Very low

10. Did the community of the two sub town have the traditional forms of institution before expansion?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

11. Indicate the name of institutions

- A/Idir
- B/ iqub
- C/ mahber
- D/ Others-----

12. Do you know Area of service you get from the idir and Are you satisfied by the service after expropriation _____

13. Do you have communication schedule with executives after dislocation? If so For how often you Communication with leaders _____

14. Any room to communicate disappointment among members? _____

14. Are there any rooms to communicate and to address the demanding need? _____

15. Do you receive report? If so in what interval on monthly or yearly _____

16. Do you remember one of the popular event performed by one of these traditional local institutions in your village? _____

17. Do you think they can serve best at times of adverse (bekefu ken) and even at normal times in development activities?(please probe her to mention one of her memory in this term) _____

18. Why do you think that traditional institutions are practical in terms of solving an immediate HH problems and working together to alleviate poverty?__

C/ Lacking crop cultivation which are the source of income

D others -----

10. Is the job for sources of income after expansion is equal to before expansion?

A/ Yes B/ No

11. If you say no for question number 36 above how? -----

A/ number of livestock rearing limited

B/ loss of crop cultivation land

C/ loss of forestry

D/ loss of cashcrop

F/ loss of beer production

12. Would you engaged in any of productive (income means) activities just right after the dispossession/ displacement of your land?

A. Yes B. No

13. If yes is your choice for question no 12 above, in which of the following activity did you engage?

A. agricultural B. Non-agricultural

14. If your response for question number 13 above is B, in which of these you engaged yourself?

A. Raising own business

B. Serving in some ones house

C. Migration to far areas of urban

D. Migration to far areas of rural

E. Daily labor in the city

G. Others specify _____

15. what are the economic impacts of urban expansion after implementatio? _____

16. What is the total farming land/hectare/that use as employment before expropriation? _____

7. If your answer for question number “6” is “yes” how did you see the training?
- A. Very good C. Not satisfactory
B. Good E. Satisfactory
8. Did you get any advisory support and follow-up from any government institutions?
- A. Yes B. No
9. If your answer for question number 8 is yes at least how many times per year they visited you?
- A. more than 5 times B. 3-4 times
C. 1-2 times D. never
10. If your answer for question number 8 is yes when did you get the advisory support and follow-up?
- A. Before expropriation
B. After expropriation
C. Before and after expropriation
11. Is there compensation for the displaced households from government institution?
- A. Yes B. No
12. If yes, what was the benefit package agreed (money, materials or others)? Have the promised benefits been fully given to all the households_____

Appendix B.

FGD Guidelines

1. Do you believe that Durame town is rapidly expanding?
2. Discuss about the impacts of urban expansion _____
3. How was your reaction of landholders during the time of expropriating; are you volunteer, any cases for your reaction (if any)_____
4. Discussion on payment for property lost at expropriation; right to compensate,value estimation for property and also stocks like farmland_____
5. Discuss you have any disadvantage when you move from former position?_____
6. Discuss how urban expansion can affect the employment who participates in agricultural production practices_____
7. Do you believe that you obtain job or work easily currently than before expansion?

8. Discuss about the effects of urban expansion on community based organization and economy of peri-urban community? _____
9. Can you name the traditional local institution in your villages before the urban expansion and how urban expansion affects primary functions of the community based organizations? _____
10. Discuss about the rehabilitation support and post-expropriation follow up are being made to you by government before and after displacement?_____
11. Who is, to you, the responsive body to reduce the negative impacts of urbanization on your livelihood and to take first action of rehabilitation of your livelihood strategies and means?_____

Appendix C

Key Interview for Municipality

Name of the respondent: _____

Sex: _____

Occupation: _____

1. What do you think about the impacts of urban expansion on the social and economic conditions of peri-urban community?
2. What as the major problem associated with the urban expansion?
3. Which factors do you think as the cause for rapid expansion of Durame town?
4. What benefits and compensations have been given so far or promised to peri-urban community whose livelihood is affected by urban expansion by the governments?
5. Do you think the amount of compensation paid for evicted farmers adequate while considering farmers' economic back ground, living cost and land productivity?
6. Is there any support to rehabilitate evicted farmers and follow-up after expropriation?
7. What are per condition taken by concerned bodies to reduce all possible negative impacts that could arise due to the expansion?
8. What about the livelihood strategies of peri urban community at recent time; income generating activities community engaged, newly adapted livelihood strategy by households, job opportunity now a day?
9. Discussion about livelihood change along per urban household around town (if any); factors estimated for shifted livelihood approach then after land expropriation?
10. How was feeling of landholders during the time of expropriating; are they volunteer, any Cases for their reaction (if any)?
12. Did you pay compensation for the displaced households? If yes, what was the benefit package allotted (money, materials or others)? Have the promised benefits been fully given to all the households?
13. As a government institution, what is your organization's role to internalize negative externalities of urbanization on that peri-urban community livelihood?

Appendix D.

Key interview for employment opportunity creating organization

Name of the respondent: _____

Sex: _____

Occupation: _____

1. Is there any benefit of the urban expansion for the development of locality especially for displaced household's interims of employment opportunity and infrastructural development?
2. Is the job for sources of income after expansion is equal to before expansion?
3. How do you view that the job opportunity condition before the expansion of urban to per urban area?
4. How you can compare economic activity, income generating activity that was a base for your livelihood strategy before and after urban expansion?
5. What are situation/s caused shifting a means of income generation of your livelihood and do you believe that your current livelihood strategy worse than of before urban expansion?
6. Discussion on livelihood strategies of peripheral households now a day; income activities community engaged, newly livelihood strategies households relying now a day, reaction to livelihood condition, job opportunities?

Appendix E

Key Interview For Idir Leaders

Name of the respondent: _____

Sex: _____

Occupation: _____

1. Do you know areas of service you get from idir are the same with the former expropriation and are you satisfied with idir?
2. How was your social relationship and value within your community after the displacement?
3. What kind of social organizations exist in your kebele and to which ones do you have access?
4. Do you rely on these social organizations / associations at times of hardship and how they are useful to your livelihood?
5. Discusses types of services Idir organization provides and does the Idir have its own place to provide the expected service after displacement?
6. What are the developmental activities of “Idir” and major challenge for this idir?
7. Which local institutions do you think will give fast and reliable response to your priority need, if given the chance to access to resources?