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The Impact of Urban Expansion on Tenure Security and Livelihoods of Peri-Urban Areas: The Case of Wolaita Soddo Town, Southern Ethiopia

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BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF LAND ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF LAND ADMINISTRATION AND SURVEYING

**THE IMPACT OF URBAN EXPANSION ON TENURE SECURITY
AND LIVELIHOODS OF PERI-URBAN AREAS: *THE CASE OF
WOLAITA SODDO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA***

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Oct, 2017

Bahir Dar, Ethiopia

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WOLAITA SODDO TOWN,SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

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Declaration

I hereby declare that except for references cited, which have been duly acknowledged, this thesis is the result of my own research. It has never been presented anywhere either in part or whole for the award of any degree.

Name _____

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Oct, 2017

Bahir Dar, Ethiopia

BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF LAND ADMINISTRATION

Thesis on:

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Acronomy and Abbreviations

CSA	Central Statistical Agency
ECA	Economic Commission of Africa
EPRDF	Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
SNNPRS	Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples’ regional State
SPSS	Statistical data Package for Social Science Students
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WZFEDD	Wolaita zone finance and Development Department

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Abstract

This study is carried out to assess the impact of urban expansion on tenure security and livelihoods of peri-urban areas. Tenure insecurity and livelihood problems due to urban expansion is more significant in the developing countries than the developed countries in the urban periphery. Ethiopia have created mounting competition for peri-urban land located adjacent to towns and cities by people of diverse backgrounds. As a result of these; pressures and rapid socio-economic problems has been occurred. Therefore, this paper is aimed to assess the impacts of urban expansion on tenure security and livelihoods on the communities around Wolaita soddo town. Descriptive research designs as well a qualitative and quantitative research approaches were employed. Both probability and non probability sampling method were used to get potential respondents and sample size was determined using sampling distribution of proportion method, hence 120 HHs were selected (85% (102) male and 15% (18) female HHs). Based on collected data the analysis was done using software like SPSS and Microsoft Excel and data were presented by different data presentation tools like tables and graphs. The results from the study revealed that the expansion of Wolaita Soddo town has presented constraints and opportunities to people living in peri-urban areas. About 94 percent household responded as there is tenure insecurity. Due to having insecurity in their farm, there income from farm has decreased. Similarly, the study revealed us, because of town expansion peri-urban community, felt under multi-faceted livelihood problems; like loss of assets due to periodic land displacement, reduction farm land and under a great fear. On the other hand, increase in non-farm job opportunities and infrastructure development in the study areas are noteworthy. The development of new livelihood activities has culminated in the adoption of both farming and non-farm livelihood strategies were as livelihood means which selected by peri-urban community in the study area to cope with the effects of peri-urbanization.

Key Words:-Livelihoods,Tenure Security,Urban expansion,Impacts and Farmers Perception, Urban and Peri-urban areas

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY

Urbanization is the process of urban expansion, may involve both horizontal and vertical expansion of the physical structure of urban areas. It leads to spatial expansion due to the demand for development and housing growth, as well as facilities areas to serve human life. The process of urban expansion is a worldwide phenomenon, recorded in the history of all urban centers (Firew ,2010). It started with the earliest human civilization of Babylonians' (Cemea ,1997). Over the world, the cities cover only about one percent of the earth's surface, but most of the issues happening in the cities greatly impact on the environment and global change (Tran Thi Van ,2008). In addition to that urbanization can result in loss of agricultural land, natural beauties, range lands, parks and sceneries (Minwuyelet,2004).

For case in point, urban centers of countries like England and USA expanded horizontally with loss of agricultural land. Impacts of horizontal urban expansion include not only the loss of agricultural land but also displacement of peasants and change of their livelihood. According to (Cemea ,1997), 10 million peoples were displaced globally because of developmental activities per year and among those displaced, 6 million are attributed to urban expansion. Although multifaceted, the main cause of urban expansion is population pressure. The increase in African population is surprising. However, more surprisingly, their urban growth rate is higher than the growth rate of national population in almost all countries of the continent. Among other factors like peri-industrialization, informal settlement, infrastructural development; the population pressure, as (Birhanu,2005) argues, caused horizontal expansion of African cities.

The unprecedented growth of the urban population in Africa and other parts of the developing world is causing an exceptionally rapid increase in the demand for urban land. The horizontal expansion of cities are, however, at the expense of prime agricultural lands and agricultural productivity which of both are the main livelihoods of peripheral communities.

Urbanization and urban growth are considered as a modern way of life manifesting economic growth and development. However, urbanization and urban development in

Ethiopia faced a number of socio-economic problems (Tegenge,2000). According to (Eyasu ,2007) the Ethiopian urban centers are expanding in unexpected rate and resulting to peasant displacement with concomitant loss of agricultural land, loss of agricultural production and change of their livelihood.

Wolaita Soddo town is one of the fast growing urban centers in the SNNPRS. This ongoing expansion process captures the views of peri-urban farmers who forced to leave their rooted land and property. Therefore, the effect of this process of urban expansion on the surrounding farming community needs to be clearly known in order to reduce the negative effect. Hence, the expansion of the town becoming irregular, fast and creation of tenure insecurity and displacement of farming community. So this study analysis socio-economic problems related with land tenure security and livelihood situation of peri-urban community of Wolaita soddo town.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Urban centers across Africa are becoming the future habitat for the majority of Africans (Achamyeleh,2014). As (UN-Habitat,2010) statically data reveals, "Population projections show that by 2030 about 50% of the population of Africa will inhabit urban centers". The unprecedented growth of the urban population in Africa and other parts of the developing world is causing an exceptionally rapid increase in the demand for urban land. The rising demand for urban land therefore tends to be met primarily by converting peri-urban agricultural land at the periphery of existing built-up areas (UN-Habitat, 2010, Toulmin, 2006). Generally, urban expansion is spontaneous phenomenon that leads to spontaneous growth by displacing rural farming community.

Comparatively, displacement attributed to urban sprawls is more significant in developing countries than developed ones. The underlying reason for this is that majority of the people in developing countries are highly concentrated in peri-urban areas and their livelihood based on peri-urban agriculture with fragmented land holdings. Therefore, urban expansion inevitably results to displacement of peri-urban peasant with small scale economy then by necessitating compensation.

Tenure insecurity and livelihood problems due to urban expansion are more significant in the developing countries than the developed countries in the periphery of urbans. Peri-urban areas, where there is a rising demand for land for non-agricultural or urban land

uses, are at the receiving end of urbanization and thus form tenure hotspots (Achamyeleh, 2014).

According to (Eyasu, 2007), the Ethiopian urban centers are expanding in unexpected rate resulting to peasant displacement with concomitant loss of agricultural land, loss of agricultural production and change of their livelihood. It is increasingly evident that peri-urban areas are becoming places where a lot of changes and activities occur due to rapid urbanization and population growth (Wehrmann, 2008), (Cotula and Neve, 2007).

Although planned displacement has occurred in urban areas, there is its own negative effect on the livelihood and the post displacement life of the affected community. In developing countries like Ethiopia where land ownership belongs to both public and government, the amount of compensation paid to displaced farmers depend on government's good will and commitment of program implementers. The way of paying and not paying commensurate compensation to displaced land holders is one factor to determine the tenure security. This is also what should be identified and recognized to pursue the sustainable and comprehensive urban development (Tegegne, 1999).

Personal observation indicated that the peri-urban community of the Wolaita Soddo town is prone to displacement, tenure insecurity and socio-economic problems due to urban expansion of the town. While land is the highest value and physically fixed asset, hence it is base for the lives and livelihood of community. The expansion of the Soddo town seems to result to a significant Change in their way of life, production, distribution, consumption and social structure.

In general, the critical questions that was assessed in this research were, how does urban expansion affect tenure security and livelihood situation of peri-urban community of soddo town? What are the attitudes of the adjacent rural farmers towards the urban expansion? What are the future views of peri-urban community on tenure security? and What coping mechanisms had the affected community used to adopt themselves with urban way of life? Therefore, this research will be expected to assess the existence of tenure insecurity, livelihood problems around the study area and to assess coping strategies adopted by peri-urban residents.

1.3. Research Objectives

1.3.1. General Objective

- The ultimate objective of this study is to assess the impact of urban expansion on tenure security and livelihood situation of peri-urban community around Wolaita soddo town.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

- To assess the impact of urban expansion on tenure security of peri-urban community of the study areas
- To investigate the effect of urban expansion on the livelihoods' of peri-urban households in study area
- To assess the perception of the adjacent farmers on urban expansion and their future view on tenure security.
- To inspect coping mechanisms of the affected households developed as a new means of a livelihood.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The main importance of the study is to show the impacts of urban expansion, to assess what kinds of perception of the adjacent farmers on the urban expansion. Do they have, to know how the urban sprawl affects secure land rights and livelihood situation of peri-urban residents of rural households. Thus, after the end of this research, it will be very important for urban land administration and institutions to get a better knowledge and understanding of the processes under urban expansion in the peri-urban areas in order to improve the livelihoods of peri-urban community and processes to the benefit of those concerned and urban development in general.

1.5. Scope of the study

The scope of this study was the impact of urban expansion on tenure security and livelihood situation of peri-urban community as well as on their attitudes towards the expansion of Wolaita soddo town. Especially the study was limited in peri-urban community households those are living at peri-urban areas to Wolaita soddo town.

1.6. The limitation of the Study

This study needs the support of urban land development experts and authorities in different administration levels around the study area. But, as the most common problem of whole SNNPRs region, due to allocation of few experts in the land administration sector, it was difficult to get the support of experts to introduce with adjacent households of the town and the disseminating and collection of the interview. The second area of difficulty in this study was related to the challenge to get the respondents and households. It is mandatory that, interview of sample population for the study should take place in the presence of both the households and neighbors. In addition, the topography nature of the town, time, and the challenge of getting literatures and other secondary data's on the areas of study topic was very difficult since there was periodic breakage of internet access in the study area because such kind of study has not been common in the southern Ethiopia.

1.7. Definition of terms and concepts

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

Peri-urban areas: refers to rural agricultural areas located between urban built-up areas in cities and predominantly rural agricultural areas (Marian and Nischal,2007). As used in this study context, peri-urban areas are amidst between densely settlement(urban areas) and less densely settlement(rural areas).These are areas partly sharing the characteristics' of both urban and rural areas(Frew,2010).

Urban expansion: it's the process of horizontal sprawl of urban land to different direction due to the demand for development and housing growth, as well as facilities areas to serve human life

Livelihood: It is defined as a means for living. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources), and activities required for a means of living.

Land right: land rights are the rights of indigenous peoples to land, either individually or collectively.

Land tenure: is the relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, among people, as individuals or groups, with respect to land.

Tenure security: is the right of all individuals and groups to have effective protection or guaranty by the State against forced evictions, or displacement by any organ either legal or juridical person. Under international law, it can be defined as the protection from permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the home and/or the land they occupy without the provision of and access to appropriate forms of legal or other protection (Lasserve and Selod, 2007).

Tenure insecurity: refers to insecure of bundle of land rights, that means the farmers have no full rights to sustain his/her land.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Basic Concepts of Urbanization

Urbanization can replace urban expansion, urban sprawl and it is interchangeably used. It also defined as the process of horizontal sprawl of urban land to rural lands in different direction due to the demand for development and housing growth, as well as facilities areas to serve human life. Over the world, the cities cover only about one percent of the earth's surface, but most of the issues happening in a rural settlement becomes classified as urban or as an urban settlement's boundaries the cities greatly impact on the environment and global change (Tran Thi Van,2008). The precise demographic definition of urbanization is the increasing share of a nation's population living in urban areas and thus a declining share living in rural areas. Most urbanization is the result of net rural to urban migration. The level of urbanization is the share itself, and the rate of urbanization is the rate at which that share are changing. This definition makes the implications of urbanization distinct from those of urban population growth or those of the physical expansion of urban areas, both of which are often treated as synonymous with urbanization.

A nation's urban population can grow from natural increase (births minus deaths), net rural to urban migration and reclassification (as what was previously are expanded, bringing into its population people who were previously classified as rural). Nations with rapid economic growth and relatively low rates of natural increase such as China over the past few decades have most of their urban population growth from urbanization; nations with little or no economic growth and high rates of natural increase (including many sub-Saharan African nations during the 1990s have most of their urban population growth from natural increase (Potts, 2009). Differences in rural and urban rates of natural increase influenced by differences in fertility and mortality rates also influence urbanization, although generally these act to reduce urbanization. The term urbanization is also used for the expansion of urban land uses. The conventional definition for urbanization used in this paper entails a shift in settlement patterns from dispersed to more dense settlement. By way of contrast, much of the expansion of urban land use is the result of a shift from dense to more dispersed settlement. In effect, the term urbanization is being used to refer to two

opposing spatial shifts in settlement patterns, likely to have opposing effects on, for example, the land available for agriculture. Similarly, the concept of ‘sprawl’ was developed by Earle Draper in 1937 in the United States of (America J. T. Black ,1996) and this term has been used by city planners to refer to a wasteful type of urban growth (F.J. Osborn,1965). Urban sprawl is a pattern of uncontrolled development around the periphery of a city, and is an increasingly common feature of the built environment especially in the industrialized nations (Patricketal,2014).The phenomenon decreases the orderly physical development that produces economically efficient land use and management at the periphery of rapidly urbanizing cities. As cities expand, the main zone of direct impact is the peri-urban area. The manifestation and impact of urban sprawl are therefore felt most in peri-urban communities. At these peri-urban communities, development is erratic, scattered and spread out, with a tendency for discontinuity. Population increase also puts pressure on existing housing, raising prices and forcing some people out of the city because they cannot afford to live there (Sharon,2001). Some people respond to rising prices by moving to the outer fringes of the city, promoting urban sprawl. Generally, these peri-urban areas are poorly served by public transport and other community facilities, so urban sprawl involves additional motor vehicle travel to work and to community facilities. It can also mean that prime agricultural land is turned over to residential developments.

2.1.1 Causes of urban expansion

Urbanization is closely linked with transformation, industrialization, and sociological process of decision making. Most of the rapid urban sprawl in developing nations is due to rural-urban migration (Free encyclopedia,2010). According to (UN state report of the world population ,2007), urbanization occurs naturally from individual and corporate efforts to reduce time and expense in community and transportation while improving opportunities of jobs, educations, and housing and transportation statuses. However, major contributing factor is “rural flight”. In rural areas, often on small farms, it is difficult to improve one’s standard of living beyond basic subsistence’s particularly in developing countries case where rate of population growth outpaces resource production rate. To such communities, their farm is very much dependent on un predictable conditions such as drought flood and pestilences. Hence, people make decision to migrate to urban areas “rural flight”. This then contributes to urban pressure towards peri-urban lands. National

wise, according to (Tagegne,2001) two most important actors leading urban expansion are in-migration (both rural-urban migration and urban-urban migration) and natural population increase.

2.1.2 Trends of urban expansion

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

Particularly, currently African average level of urbanization is 34% while the Ethiopia’s is 18% which is even very low in Africa. Different studies have projected that the proportion of urban population in Ethiopia will reach 23% by the year 2030 (MEDAC ,2002); (CSA, 1994). On the other hand, Ethiopia’s urbanization rate is one of the highest in Africa. The average annual rate of growth from1960-1991 was 4.8 percent and this figure grew to 5.8 percent per-annum from1991-2000. This rate of growth puts Ethiopia among the 23 rapidly urbanizing counters of the world (Tegegne,2001).

2.1.3 The impacts of urban expansion

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

Urbanization and urban growth are considered as a modern way of life and centers of varieties of human opportunities which all can highly contribute to socio-economic growth and development. However, as (Tegegne ,2000) argues, horizontal expansion of urban areas in Ethiopia causes a number of socio-economic problems including tenure right violation. As to (Eyob,2010), urban expansion in Ethiopia impedes the livelihood elements and

strategies of peri-urban farmers' and hence leads them in to vulnerability compounded from trends, shocks and/ or their combination in a given context.

From these scholar findings, we can generalize that, while well planned and managed urban expansion may enhances the common benefits of stakeholders, otherwise, the process leads to high negative externalities particularly to those peri-urban farmers by affecting their livelihood portfolios and strategies.

Hence, whether negative or/and positive it is, urban expansion obviously has impact on natural, social, human, physical and financial assets (livelihood) of the peri-urban community as (Cemea,1997) discusses.

2.2. Land Rights

In a wider context, land rights are shown as rights to occupy a homestead, to use land for crops, to make permanent improvements, to bury the dead, and to graze animals, have access for gathering fuel, fruits, grass and minerals. Moreover, land rights can be defined as rights to transact (manage), give, mortgage, lease, rent and bequeath areas of exclusive use and rights to exclude others from the above-listed rights, at community and/or individual levels. In addition, it can be referred as, rights to enforcement of legal and administrative provisions in order to protect the rights holder (Adams and Cousins,1999).

According to (Deininger,2004), land rights are illustrated as “Social conventions that regulate the distribution of the benefits that accrue from specific uses of a certain piece of land” A number of arguments support public provision of such rights. In the first place, the high fixed cost of the institutional infrastructure needed to establish and permanently maintain land rights favours public provision, or at least regulation. Second, the benefits of being able to exchange land rights will be realized only in cases where such rights are standardized regulated and can be easily and independently verified. Finally, without central provision, households and entrepreneurs will be forced to spend resources to defend their claims to property, for example through guards, fences, etc. which is not only socially inefficient but also extremely disadvantages the poor, who will be the least able to afford such expenditures (Deininger,2004). Therefore, land rights are the rights of an individual or group of individuals which includes to use the land for crop production, transfer the land through bequeath, lease and excluding others from those rights.

(FAO,2002a,p.7) posit that land tenure rules define how people access rights to land and define property as the right that a person exercises over an object. Rights over land are thus referred to as property rights and they define what can be done on land (Dale & McLaughlin,1999). Land rights are perceived as being either formal or informal. Formal land rights have official government recognition and have their basis on legal rules set up within a county while informal rights do not have government recognition. Land rights are seldom held by one person, often multiple rights to the same piece of land are held by different people (FAO,2002b).This view is consistent with the bundle of rights concept which likens land rights to sticks in a bundle. The sticks vary from time to time in number (representing the number of rights), in thickness (representing the quantum' of each right) and in length (representing the duration of each right (Simpson,1984, p.7). In areas under the common law, freehold is the highest form of land ownership thus freehold land owners hold the complete bundle of rights (Dale and McLaughlin,1999).

2.3. Tenure Security

Tenure security is the prime concept to implement for the countries that dream to bring sustainable development. Clear and secured rights over land are vital for any development. The reality in many developing countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, however, is different. Customary land tenure systems and statutory law often overlap, mainly in peri-urban areas. This legal pluralism hamper a smooth urban growth and development. The security that society offers to holders of land rights effects the willingness to make long term investments on land (FAO,2002a, p.3). Security of land tenure exists when individuals perceive that they have rights to a piece of land on a continuous basis, that land is free from imposition or interference from outside sources and they have the ability to reap benefits of labour and capital invested in that land either in use or upon transfer to another holder (van Asperen & Zevenbergen,2007,p.3) citing Place (*et al*,1994). From the above definition (van Asperen and Zevenbergen,2007) highlighted breadth, duration and assurance of rights held over land as being key in land tenure security. Breadth relates to number of rights held, duration relates to extent of validity of rights and assurance relates to the confidence with which rights are held (*ibid*).

2.3.1. Overview of land tenure in Ethiopia

Because of the country's geographical, ethnic and cultural diversity, the pre 1975 land tenure system in Ethiopia was generally noted as the most complex in the world but it was not studied in detail (Cohen and Weintraub,1975); (Gilkes,1975); (Rahamato,1984); (Dejene,1999) quoted in (Nega *et al*,2002). During that period a variety of classifications and approaches were employed to describe the land tenure system. Rist/ kinship, communal, private, state and church land tenure holding were the most common ones (Nega *et al*,2002); (Admassie,2000).The 1975 land reform measure by the 'Derg' mainly abolished tenant landlord relationships in the nation. This was designed with the aim of distributing land to the tillers, to increase agricultural production, create employment and provide a basis for expansion of agriculture. Since the 1975 land reform the right to own land is vested in the state. Article 40 of the 1995 constitution (which concerns property rights) of Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) provides that "the right to ownership of rural and urban land, as well as of all natural resources, is exclusively vested in the state and in the people of Ethiopia". Through state appointed Peasant Associations (PA) farmers have open-ended usufruct rights (the right to use another's property) to land in the areas where they physically and permanently live. It includes criteria like the ability to farm continuously and meet administrative dues and obligations. These use rights are inheritable (Nega *et al*,2002). The constitution also states (Article 51) that the Federal Government shall ratify laws for the utilization and conservation of land and other natural resources. Article 52 also states that Regional Governments have the duty to administer land and other natural resources according to federal laws. This law was enacted in July 1997 through the "Rural Land Administration Proclamation, No. 89/1997" (Nega *et al*,2002).

2.4. Empirical Evidences on the Impact of Urban Expansion on Tenure Security

Even though there is the limitation of literature reviews in the area of the impact of peri-urbanization on tenure security on peri-urban community, some empirical evidences help as a base stone to this study. According to (Achamyeh,2014), land rights in the peri-urban areas have been shaken and challenged, which has resulted in instability and insecurity of land tenure. Thus if there is strong implementation land administration and management systems in peri urban areas,the periodic tenure insecurity problem will be managed. Also Acham revealed in his research project, the rapid growth rate of urbanization and the result

ing compulsory acquisition and reallocation of land by the government has precipitated a wave of dispossession and termination of existing land rights in the peri-urban areas. To cool down these problems around peri-urban areas, having clear and secured rights over land are crucial.

The reality in many developing countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, however, is different (Wehrmann,2008). Customary land tenure systems and statutory law often overlap, mainly in peri-urban areas. This legal pluralism hinders a smooth urban growth and development. Tenure insecurity and livelihood problems due to urban expansion is more significant in the developing countries than the developed countries because the majority of the people in developing countries live highly concentrated in the periphery depending on agriculture with fragmented land holdings (Dejene,2011).

2.5. Impacts of Urban Expansion on Livelihood of Peri-urban Areas

Land is a unique, valuable, and immovable fundamental resource that is not the only most basic aspect of livelihood for many people around the world but also contains valuable compositions and natural resources on it that are important for socio-economic development (USAID,2005). Therefore, land is the important asset for socio-economic improvement especially in the poor societies where their livelihood and wealth is accompanied by access and control to land (Ibid). Land and land-based resources has been considered as a prominent resource for the overall development process since it protects the family through providing food security and material and spiritual protection (Kagwanja,2009).

The livelihood of the majority of the peri-urban rural populace in Wolyta is predominantly based on land resources and the farming system (Yonas,2011). Animal husbandry and petty trade are also other modes of survival in the area. Generally, most people are believed to be deriving their livelihood from subsistence rural economy. According to (Harris,2015), expropriating farmland deprives rural small-holders of one their most important income generating assets and forces them to find new livelihoods. Governments recognize this, and often provide households with compensation, which in some cases takes the form of a lump-sum payment. Anthony Harris also mentioned that changes to permanent wealth may also be reflected in household consumption and increasing consumption means an indication of increased wealth. His result reveals that households

lose their land increase their consumption, start more businesses and increase their livestock assets. Households also shift assets away from agriculture uses and spend more time in non-farm work, although the change is not large.

The influences of compulsory land acquisition on farmers' livelihood are multi-dimensional. Though the affected farmers' demonstrated largely different attitudes to compulsory land acquisition and the degree of satisfaction about livelihood after compulsory land acquisition, there are common impacts on their livelihood, such as unsuccessful employment, low social welfare, and lack of supporting social network due to the compulsory land acquisition.

As pointed out by (Addisu,2015), currently the urban expansion has adverse impacts on many farm households' livelihood sources in the peri-urban areas. The basic problem is that urban growth causes not only loss of agricultural farmlands but also displacement of farm households and causes loses of livelihoods in peri-urban territories as well as by the sub city and stakeholder institutions. Sub urban sprawl is negatively affecting the livelihood of the farming community specially the five livelihood components (financial, natural, human, physical and, social capitals are significantly reduced. Also (Shishay,2011) explained that many farm households were displaced from their farmlands with little or no means of compensation and which are presently suffering from food insecurity.

Urban growth causes not only loss of agricultural farmlands but also displacement of farm households and challenged for their livelihood sources in peri-urban territories. As explained in (Muluwork,2014), urban expansion has negatively affected the livelihood assets possessions that have been used as means of income sources for making a living.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Wolaita Soddo town is one of the fast urbanized town in the center of Southern Ethiopia which situated in SNNPRS. The absolute location of the town is 6⁰54'N latitude and 37⁰45'E longitude. Relatively, the Wolaita soddo town is located west of the Great Ethiopian Rift Valley and at the eastern margin of the South Western Highlands (WZFED D,2010). Wolaita Soddo town is 390 km (via Shashemene) and 328 km (via Hosanna) away from the national capital Addis Ababa, and 170 km from the regional capital Hawasa. It is the administrative center for Wolaita Zone and has three sub cities and 20 Kebeles with including recently joined rural Kebeles.

Based on the document analysis of the soddo town land administration office and Wolaita Zone Finance, and Economic Development Department), there are 9 Kebeles which are included to city administration from soddo zuriya Woreda recently. These are, Bossa kacha, Damot waja, Gulgula, Wareza gerera, Ofa gandaba, Kokate Mare chare, Waja ke ro, Waraza Shoho and Ofa seri and in number, 2034, 1044, 1081, 976, 1340, 1019, 803, 758 and 1193 household heads respectively. Among the listed Kebeles the last Ofa Seri and Waraza Shoho are totally included in city administration. These Kebeles purposefully were support to carry out the objectives of the study. Totally there are 10248 household heads in all the 9 Kebeles. According to national population and housing census carried out in (CSA, 2007), the population of town were 76050. The annual population growth is 4.8%. Based on the 2007 the national and housing census, in 2016 the projected population of the town is 115970 and in 2018 will reach 127397 (Wolaita zone FEDD, 2017) projection. The total area of the town is about 3,204 hectare. The location map of Wolaita Soddo town is indicated in figure 1. Wolaita Soddo town has got its master plan in 1967 EC during the end of imperial regime, in 1974 EC during the derg regime, then in 1987 by EPDR government and lastly the recent master plan of the town was prepared in 2007 EC by regional urban plan institute and the town is also one of economically significant towns of the regional state. Soddo town is serving as a junction point of six major roads, networking it with different part of country and surrounding worada's thus making it center of business. According to (Wolaita soddo

municipality,2016), the major economic activities in the town are micro and small scale industries, hotels and other services, whole sales, retails, flourmills, cloth making (weaving) and urban agriculture.

The topography of Wolaita Soddo town is mainly characterized by mountains steep, gorges and plain land especially towards southern part. The town is established at the foot of mountain ‘Damota’, the highest mountain in the area. The lowest and highest altitude of the town ranges from 1800 m to 2100m above sea level. The average elevation of the surrounding area, together with the precipitation and temperature records, places the town on the border between the temperate and tropical climate zones. The maximum and minimum temperature records are reported to be 27.2⁰c and 7.5⁰c respectively. The mean monthly temperature is 20⁰c and the mean annual rainfall is 1212mm (NMA, 2009).

Location of Wolaita Soddo town

Map of Ethiopia

Map of SNNPRS

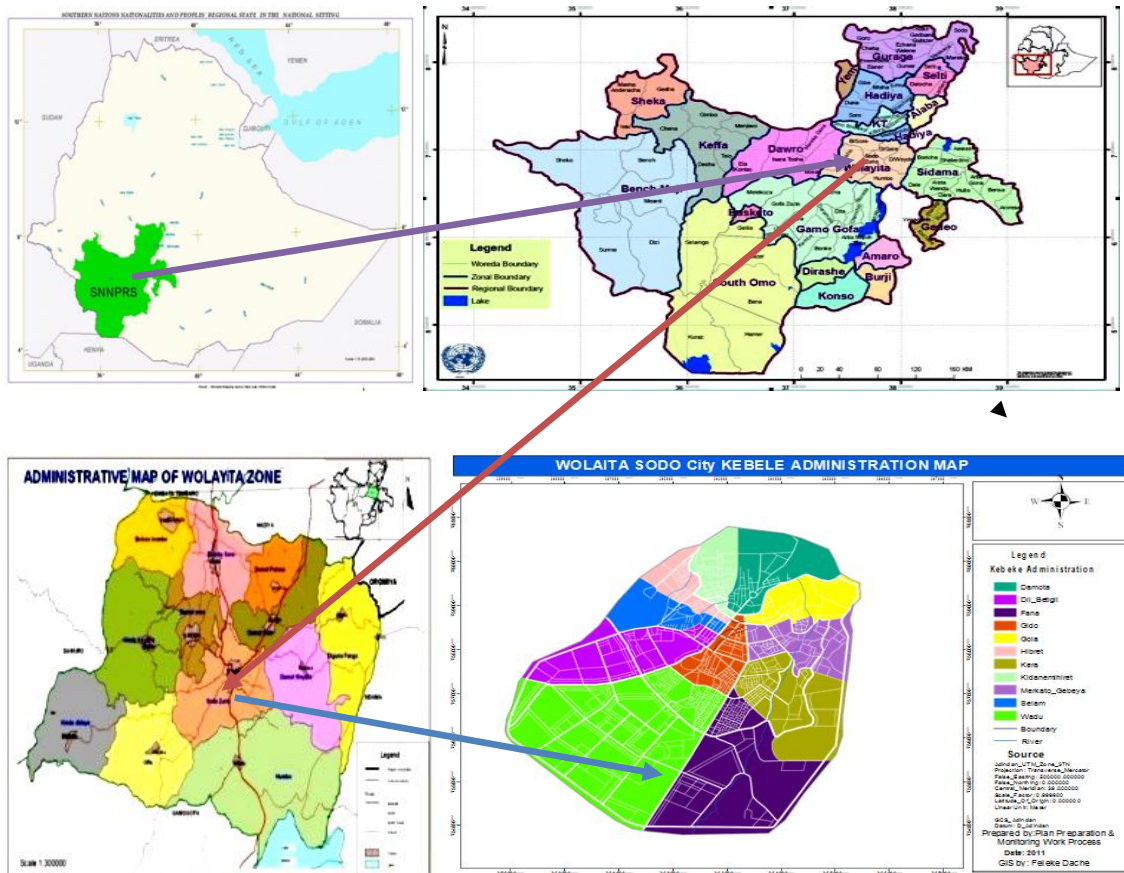


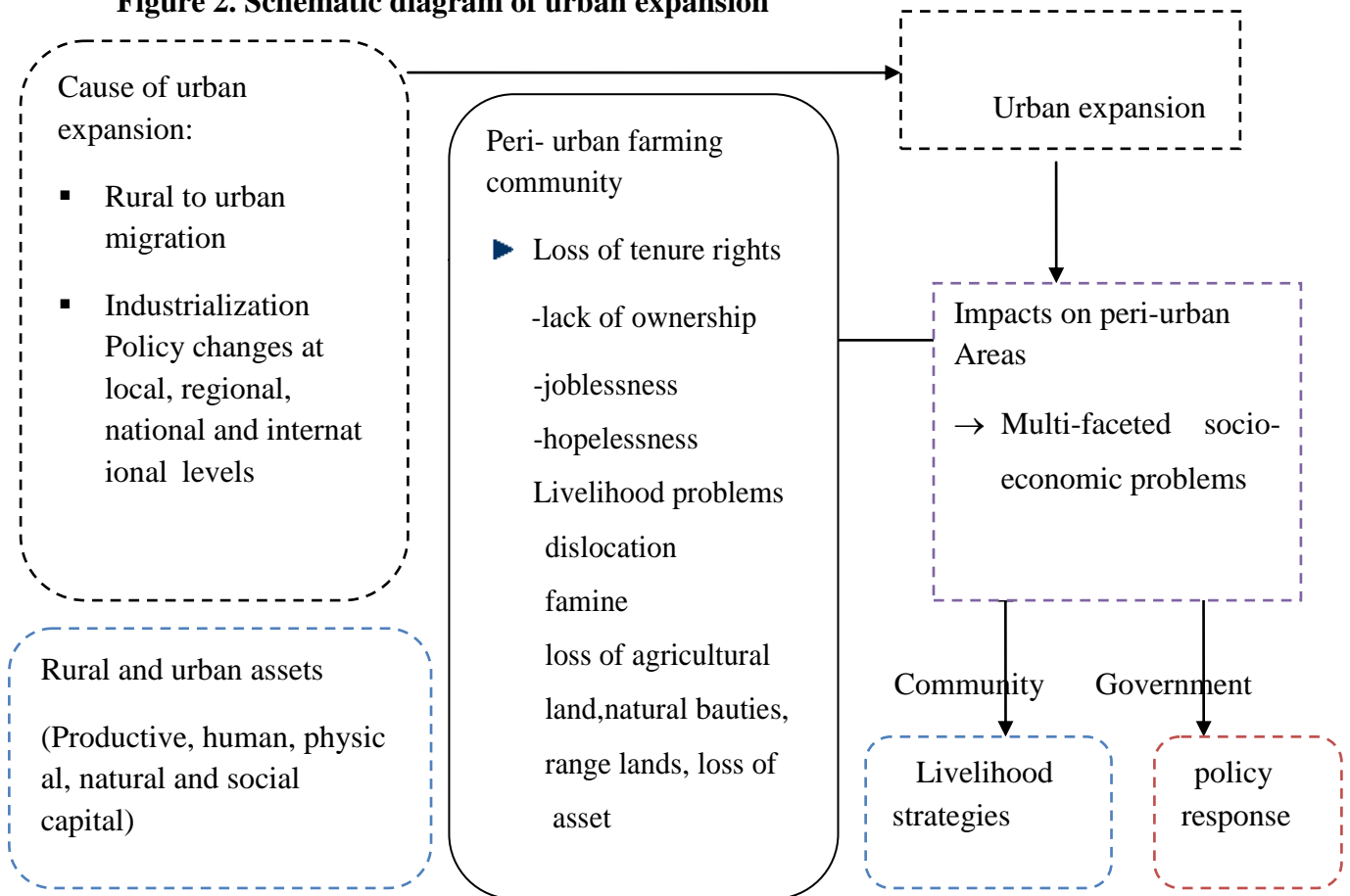
Figure 1. Map of the study area

Source:Wolita Zone Finance, and Economic Development Department(2017)

3.2 Conceptual Frame Work of this Study

Urban expansion is Multi-directional and dynamic aspect. This is due to the fact that its causes and consequences are varying across continents, countries even within a given country. In this chapter urban expansion and its trends are dealt with details. In addition from related literature, causes, forms and consequences of urban expansion are reviewed and incorporated in this review related literature dealing with over view of Rural-Urban Linkages (RUL) in general context of Ethiopia in particular.

Figure 2. Schematic diagram of urban expansion



Source; Constructed by researcher (2017)

3.3. Research Strategy and Design

Research strategy is a way of systemizing observations, describing methods of collecting evidence and indicating the types of tools to be used during data collection (Cavaye, 1996). There are several types of research strategies e.g. case studies, surveys, experiments, ethnography, phenomenology, grounded theory, action research and archival analysis (Denscombe, 2007). Depending on the purpose of the research, more than one

research strategy may be used. Every strategy provides an alternative way of collecting and analyzing empirical evidence. The choice of a research strategy is not accidental. It is informed by three main factors, namely the type of research questions posed, the extent of control the researcher has over the actual behavioral events and the degree of focus on contemporary events (Yin, 2003). Hence, the researcher has to make strategic decisions to put him- or herself in the best possible position to gain the best research outcome.

3.3.1 Research Design

In this research, the descriptive research design was employed to make intensive investigation of the impact of the urban expansion on the tenure security and livelihood of peri-urban community. Hence, to maintain triangulation in its findings, the design manifested the basic features of both the qualitative and quantitative researches.

3.3.2 Sampling Design

3.3.2.1 Population

In this research, the population refers to the total number of households found in four peri-urban Kebeles. The total number of households in the study Kebeles as to data from Wolaita zone finance and Development Department was 5452 HHs. So the sampled households, to assess the impact of Wolaita soddo town expansion on tenure security and livelihoods of peri-urban community were selected from the total number of households known in the study kebele.

3.3.2.2 Sampling technique

In this study, probability sampling (stratified sampling and simple random sampling) and non-probability sampling (purposive sampling) techniques were conducted to select sample kebele. The study town (Wolaita soddo) and 4 (Ofa Seri, Bossa Kacha, Ofa Gandaba, and Waraza Shoho) peri-urban Kebeles were selected purposively based on urban expansion rate towards these Kebeles and in their topography situation.

3.3.2.3 Sampling frame

Designing sampling frame is crucial to select samples easily since it is difficult to perform research using the whole population of the Kebeles. So as the selection criteria provides additional support to the researcher; to see whether or not there is impacts of urban

expansion on the tenure security and livelihood situation those found at the periphery of the town. Thus, to find representative sample from the population of the study Kebeles, first the population found in the study area was grouped into two strata based on their expansion rate towards peri-urban lands and the topography nature of the study kebele. The first two kebele (Ofa Gandaba, 1340HH) and (Waraza Shoho, 885HHs) in which urban expansion highly occurring on the periphery of the town was included as one stratum and Ofa Sere (1193HHs) and Bossa Kacha (2033HHs) Kebeles were included as the other stratum.

3.3.2.4 Sample size

To carry out the study in all population of the study area, there was time, budget and labor limitations. Thus, approximately 2 percent (2.2%) population (120HHs) was selected from the total population of the study areas' (5452 HH) purposively. The 120 households were taken by giving equal proportion to each kebele populations. From 120 households, 85% (102) were taken from male and 15% (18) were from female households. To minimize sampling biases, systematic random sampling methods were conducted. Finally, systematic random sampling method was employed by taking the n^{th} element of the sample frame.

Table 1. Sample Distribution to Each Study Kebeles

No.	Kebele Administration	Sampled Unit	No.of Female	No.of Male
1	Ofa Gandaba	28	5	23
2	Waraza Shoho	19	3	16
3	Ofa Seri	26	4	22
4	Bossa Kacha	47	6	41
	Total	120	18	102

Source: Wolita Zone Finance, and Economic Development Department (WZFEDD, 2017)

3.4 Source of Data

The study depends on both primary and secondary data sources. To get the required data from primary sources, questionnaire survey, interviews, focused group discussions and case studies were employed. These techniques were used to collect data about the impact of urban expansion on tenure security and livelihoods of peri-urban community, perception of the adjacent farmers on urban expansion and their future view on tenure security and their coping mechanism and strategies to adapt the negative effect urban expansion. To carry out these activities, structured questionnaire with close-ended and open-ended questions were used to collect primary data from sampled households. The secondary data collection method conducted by document review, that is, the reading and interpretation of various related sources such as legislations; work performance reports, journals, published and unpublished sources, books and articles about effect of urbanization on livelihoods and land tenure.

3.4.1 Techniques of Data Collection

3.4.1.1 Interviews

The survey was conducted by twenty four trained community youngsters four of each Kebeles under close supervision of the investigator. They interviewed one house hold after the other based on the structure of the questionnaire prepared to household interviewing and key informant interviewing was made by me with semi- structured questionnaire that prepared to interview them.

Generally, three key informants from each Keble's and one from city land administration and planning expert was selected and interviewed. Information about key informant was taken from kebele administrators and development agents. As they revealed they have experience on land and other dispute resolution, working in Kebeles as KLAUC. Again a type of interview was conducted with selected individuals like Kebeles limate budin meri, elders, development agents, land administration and use experts, rural and land related projects consultants.

3.4.1.2 Focus group discussions

Focus group discussions were conducted in four peri-urban Kebeles' to collect additional information about the impact of urban expansion on tenure security and livelihoods' of the

study areas. From each Keble's purposively five men and two women totally, seven focus group discussion members were selected and from the seven members two are youth category of both male and female categories. In four Kebeles', a total of twenty eight households were participated in the focus group discussion. After meeting held by all members of focus group discussion, discussions were conducted with those who were present at the time. The discussions were held with the help of assistance note taker those have experience on past note taking when I was made discussion with them.

3.4.2 Methods of Data Analysis and Presentation

The information collected from data sources were organized and statistical computations also made to explore the inherent relationships among the different variables. The qualitative data obtained through interview and focus group discussions were described qualitatively in sentence form. Responses from the household survey was also fed into a computer and analyzed using SPSS software version 21 and Microsoft Excel. Simple quantitative analysis techniques such as percentage and frequency distributions were employed. Finally, the results were presented into tables and figures so that the analysis and meaningful interpretation of findings were carried out and it was help to draw conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter brings us to the results of findings and discussion on data gathered from the study areas. In this chapter I had utilized different items and inputs; these are the results of the respondents' idea, voices of the informants, FGD participants and the relevant works of scholars relating to the issues under investigation. The chapter begun by providing a general description and discussion on the demographic characteristics of the respondents such as their kebele, sex, educational level, age composition of the sampled household and socio economic characteristics of respondents those are household income, land size, of sampled households were analyzed. The other respective variables that related with tenure security rights and its future perception of peri-urban farmers and livelihood problems were analyzed.

4.1 Demographic and Socio economic Characteristics of Sampled Household

Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the sampled respondents by kebele, age group, sex, marital status, Income level, land size and educational background are shown in the Table 2 below. About 90% of the sampled household heads are economically active while 10 percent are older. The male and female ratio in the sample household head is 85:15. In terms of education the comparatively high proportion (30%) is illiterate which is very high by the town standard and 21% of the household heads can read and write, about 30 percent has reached primary and only 10 percent attended secondary school. The respondents have a minimum of one and a maximum of 11 household members with an average family size of 6 per household, which is slightly higher than the national average (5.58) and that of soddo town (4.8%) according to (Wolaita zone FEDD (2016). This indicates that there is a high family burden among the affected peri-urban farming community. The land size of the house hold holds were the other variables that shown us the socio-economic standard of the community, the survey result also indicated us about 42(87.5%) households were responded as having 1/4ha-1ha, this revealed as most of peri-urban farmers in study areas have, one timad up to 4timad crop, wood lot land and grazing lands. Finally, maximum 97.9% and minimum of 72.2% households earn 5000-7000birr annually, where as the left, maximum 16.6% and minimum 7.1; and maximum 11.1% and minimum 7.1% households were earn >7000 and <5000birr annually.

Table 2. Demographic and Socio economic Characteristics of Sampled Household

General Characteristics'	Kebele								
	Particular	Ofa Gandaba	%	Waraza Shoho	%	Ofa Seri	%	Bossa kacha	%
Age of respondents(group)	28-37	7	25	4	22.2	6	23	1	2
	38-47	11	39.8	6	33.3	11	42.3	25	96.1
	48-57	6	21.4	4	22.2	2	7.6	13	27
	58-67	2	7.1	2	11.1	2	7.6	6	12.5
	>68	2	7.1	2	11.1	5	19.2	3	6.25
	Total	28	100	18	100	26	100	48	100
Sex of respondent	Male	23	82.2	13	72.5	22	84.6	42	87.5
	Female	5	17.8	5	27.7	4	15.3	6	12.5
	Total	28	100	18	100	26	100	48	100
Marital Status	Single	0	0	3	16.6	2	7.6	1	2
	Marred	22	78.5	9	50	18	69.2	43	89.5
	Divorced/separated	3	10.7	3	16.6	3	11.5	1	2
	Widowed	3	10.7	3	16.6	3	11.5	3	6.25
	Total	28	100	18	100	26	100	48	100
Level of Education	Illiterate	7	25	4	22.2	11	42.3	15	31.2
	Read and Write	9	32.1	4	22.2	2	7.6	10	28.8
	Primary(1-8)	9	32.1	7	38.8	11	42.3	19	39.5
	>12	3	10.7	3	16.6	2	7.6	4	8.3
	Total	28	100	18	100	26	100	48	100
Household size	(1-3)	4	14.2	3	16.6	7	26.9	3	6.25
	(4-6)	14	5	9	50	10	38.4	44	89.5
	>6	10	35.7	6	33.3	9	34.6	1	2
	Total	28	100	18	100	26	100	48	100
Land size of household holds	1/4ha	4	14.2	4	22.2	5	19.2	3	6.25
	1/4ha-1ha	15	53.5	10	55.5	16	61.5	42	87.5
	>1ha	9	32.1	4	22.2	5	19.5	3	6.25
	Total	28	100	18	100	26	100	48	100
Annual income inHH Level	<5000birr	2	7.1	2	11.1	2	7.6	1	2
	5000-7000	24	85.7	13	72.2	21	80.7	47	97.9
	>7000	2	7.1	3	16.6	3	11.5	0	0

Source: Household survey(2017)

4.2. Impacts of Urban Expansion on Tenure Security

Land tenure may be defined as the terms and conditions under which land is held, used and transacted (Adams, 2001). The nature and strength of property rights are a pre-condition for economic decision making. This is because it has significant effects on people's expectation in investment of labor and capital. Various evidences shown that secure property rights, particularly appropriate land tenure security is linked with higher propensity to invest in tree planting, manuring soil and water conservation and other 'permanent' improvements. Conversely, insecure tenure is associated with the rapid destruction of natural resources and land degradation. Hence, pursuing appropriate land tenure system has a great importance in increasing the productivity that accrues from the land resources (ibid). However, transformation of agricultural land for housing and urban development in peri-urban and urban areas creates upward pressures on the land values and rising insecurity for those who depend on their livelihood on the farm land (ECA, 2006). Wolaita sodd is one of the fastest growing towns in the southern region. Specially after 2000 E.C, the town manifests horizontal expansion in four directions. Related with the sprawl of the town, the town administration has built infrastructures, like roads, University, schools and other government institutions.

Due to this expansion of the town and construction purpose, town administration forced to push peri-urban farmers; which made a great fear on farmers' future tenure security, fear on accidental eviction, converting farm lands into residential that results in decreased agricultural productivity of the farmers and which leads to insecurity in food and livelihood problems. Similarly the household survey revealed as under the table-3 below, about 94% of respondents replied that there is a tenure change due to urban expansion and the rest (6%) replied that there is a slight change and no change in tenure after urban expansion respectively. Even if the government carried out many interventions like land certification in the area to secure the farmers' tenure, there is a great tension or fear in the hearts of peri-urban farmers and the community, some farmers expect that their land shall be taken by city administration at any time when it is needed for urban expansion programs purpose. In the same way, due to town horizontal expansion, some changes were observed; as shown in the table below, about 84% (70%) of households were responded as, due to urban expansion, peri-urban community are under pressure, and 22% (18%) were uprooted from their lands, the remaining farmers 14% and about (11%) of lands were converted into residential and for other purposes.

Focus group discussion confirmed that there is effect of urban expansion on tenure rights of peri-urban farmers, specially city administration taking peri-urban farm lands into urban uses and farmers affected by at the time of infrastructure development (construction of basic facilities). But the city administration made awareness for those displaced community from their origin before expropriation and paid any substitutes for their loss. Similarly survey result shown as see (table-3), informal land transaction and acquisition is frequently appearing in the study areas; which indicated as 102(85%) of house hold responded as informal land transaction occurring between local land holder and buyer, about 7(5.8%) were replied as bought from previous informal buyer and the remain 5% and 4.2% were own rightful holding and received from their parents respectively.

Table 3. Peri-urban farmers tenure security assessment

No	Variables	Response	Frequency	Percent
1	Whether the change observed on tenure security due to urban expansion	Yes	113	94.2
		No	7	5.8
2	Specified change that were observed by peri-urban farmers due to town growth	Agricultural lands into residential	14	11.7
		Farmers and their families are up rooted	22	18.7
		Peri-urban community come under pressure and evicted	84	70
3	Whether informal land acquisition carrying out in the study area	Bought from local peri-urban landholder	102	85
		Received as gift from relatives	5	4.2
		Bought from previous informal buyer	7	5.8
		Own rightful holding	6	5

Source: Household Survey Results (2017)

On the other hand, an assessment of the level of tenure security of the community was also carried out in this study. In this survey result as we can see from fig-3 below, about 22(18.5%) households were replied as they feel secure and the other household were indicated as feeling insecure because of town growth has extending towards them alarmingly and this made changes on their holding rights specially they cannot construct, built and expand any kind of a new construction even if they have full ownership rights on their farm land, because all of their parcels/farm lands has under the controls of municipality and town administration. About 76(63.3%),13(10.8%) a feel as insecure and very insecure respectively and the remain response as no response which is about 9(7.5%). The survey result revealed that, most of the peri-urban community feeling as fear or under tenure insecurity due to town growth toward their vicinity and which means most people in local peri-urban communities are uncertain about how long their land will remain theirs.

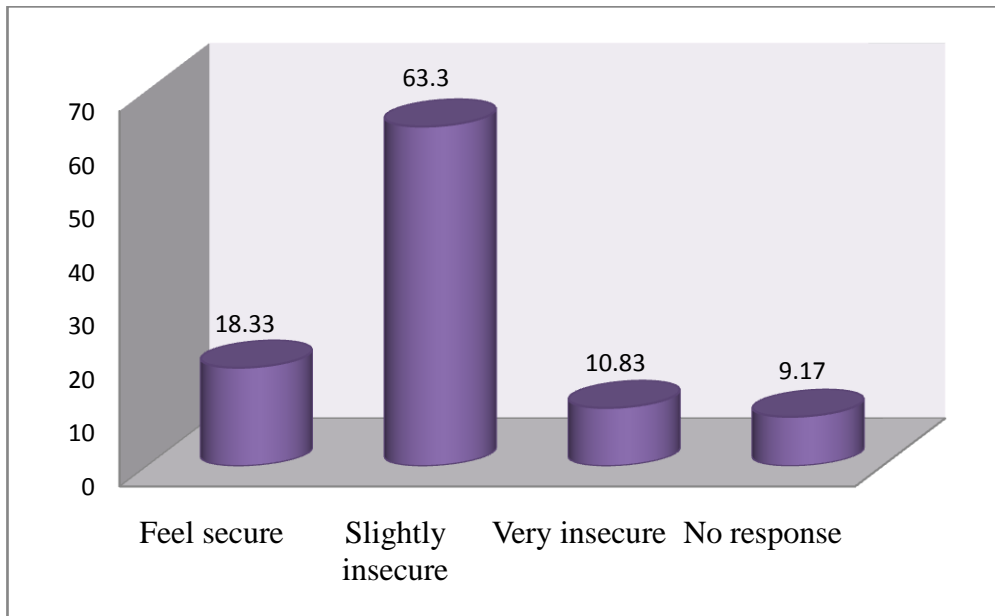


Figure 1 Tenure security level of peri-urban farmers in the study area (n=120)

Source; household survey(2017)

4.3.Tenure rights that peri-urban farmers asserted to have

The use right of the local peri-urban landholders supposed to be exercised for life time can cease at any time by expropriation decision when the land is needed for urban expansion and other development purposes (Acham yeleh, 2014). According to Ethiopia constitution. Article (40)(1) stated as "all land belongs to the State and peoples of Ethiopia".However th

is article reality is still not properly implemented on ground, because of as urban boundary approaches to the peri-urban territory, local landholders at this territory are assumed to be subjects of expropriation and an expected eviction. On the issue of whether respondents owned the farmlands, all respondents said the land belonged to them since they had birth right to it. Which covers about 100% . On the same way, the study revealed us, about 100% households answered as, they can use, transfer and renting their land for specified period but they have no sure about the future because city administration has been converting their farm lands in to lease system and residential plot. The peri-urban farmers who are not under implementation of lease system in the study area were responded as, ownership on his/her land has no time limitation, the survey result shown us about 100%. According to household survey assessment which is indicated in the table below, farmers in study area can acquire land in different means; from them, very common mode of land acquisition system is inheritance. On the same way the survey result shown us most of about 80.8% house hold acquired the farm land from her parents through inheritance. The remain respondents replied as by land reformation during derg regime which is about 2.5% and 3.3%,13% through gift and by contract for specified period of time respectively (see table-4 below). The study revealed as, even there is periodic eviction and displacement in the area due to peri-urbanization, most of peri-town community feeling as full rights on their parcel, however they have fear on the future.

Table 4 Farmers Tenure Rights on their Holdings

No	Variables	Response	Frequency	Percent
1	Whether farmers have a right on the land or not	Yes	120	100
		No	0	0
		Non response	0	0
		Total	120	100
2	The type of right that peri-urban farmers have on their land?	Use,Transfer&Renting right	120	100
		Sale&Morgage	0	0
3	Whether farmers have possibility to use their farm land	Yes	120	93.3
		No	0	0
4	Whether have a right or ability to control and manage a parcel of land or not	Yes	117	97.5
		No	0	0
		Non response	3	2.5
5	Mode of land acquisition of peri-urban farmers	In heritage	97	80.8
		By land reformation during Derg regime	3	2.5
		Gift	4	3.3
		Renting/Specified period of time	16	13.3

Source: Household Survey Result (2017)

4.4 Impacts of urban expansion on livelihoods of peri-urban community

Urban expansion on rural land which becomes converted, the peasants communities come under pressure and the peasants are evicted; this leads to multifaceted problems, survival of the farmers, what kind of livelihood and so on (Mekonen,2002). The livelihood of the majority of the rural populace in Wolaita is predominantly based on land resources and the farming system. Animal husbandry and petty trade are also other modes of survival in the area. Generally, most people are believed to be deriving their livelihood from a subsistence rural economy (Yonas,2011). The growth of sodd town towards the study kebele has their own advantage and disadvantage side, we can confirm this idea using

survey results, which is shown in the table-5 below. As the survey result shown in the table below; almost all 100% households replied as there is periodic displacement of farmers from their origins due to deferent reason. In this study area, for the sake of public purpose town administration has been displacing peri-urban farmers from his or her farm land, by providing kind and cash compensation. Most of peri-urban household thinking as the town expansion had brought many challenges that related with socio-economy of the community. About 95% of respondents replied as there is effect of peri-urbanization on peri-urban rural community, the remain 5% respondents replied as there is no effect on urban expansion. Due to rapid population growth, increase of migrants from rural to town, infrastructural development in peri-urban areas, the soddo town has expanding towards urban fringes, which results expropriating peri-urban poor's from her/his lands. For this land lose government resort compensation to the farmers.

The survey result shown that about 77.5% respondents were replied as there is compensation when farmers displaced from their parcel. The remain 22,5% households were responded as indifferent. Similarly, from them about 91.7% were replied as soddo town administration brought money and alternative lands or house plot compensation for their lose of original lands and the remain 6.7%,1.7% were responded as house plot and money respectively. The survey result revealed that, most of the displaced farmers when they expropriating from their origin were compensated money for plantation and alternative lands or house plots.

Table 5 Impact assessment of Soddo town expansion on peri-urban community specially by displacing farmers from their origin

No	Variables	Response	Frequency	Percent
1	Weather the farmers have displaced off from their farm land	Yes	120	100
		No	0	0
		Total	120	100
2	If yes to question 1, do you think this is as a result of the expansion of Soddo town?	Yes	114	95
		No	6	5
		Total	120	100
3	Weather farmers were compensated for losing his or her farmland	Yes	93	77.5
		No	27	22.5
		Total	120	100
4	When a farmer displaced his/her farmlands, what does he/she resort to?	Money compensation	8	6.7
		Money and housing plot	110	91.7
		Housing plot only	2	1.7
		Total	120	100

Source; Own House hold survey results (2017)

4.4.2 Peri-urban household livelihood income change assessment for the last five years due to town growth

The household survey result shown in the figure-4. below, about 78(68.83%) households were responded as due to having insecurity in their farm, because of fast expansion of town towards them, they have decreased in house hold income that for the last five years.

Some of peri-urban farmers replied as they have blocked from using their farm lands which made income variation in the last five years. On the other hand the remaining households about 38(31.67%) responded as increased the town expansion towards them had made changes in their income. Also they reported as because of ease accessibility of

infrastructure in between urban to rural linkage has made a good opportunity to sell our agricultural products in town market and about 9(7.5%) were replied as there is no change in their income due to urban expansion.

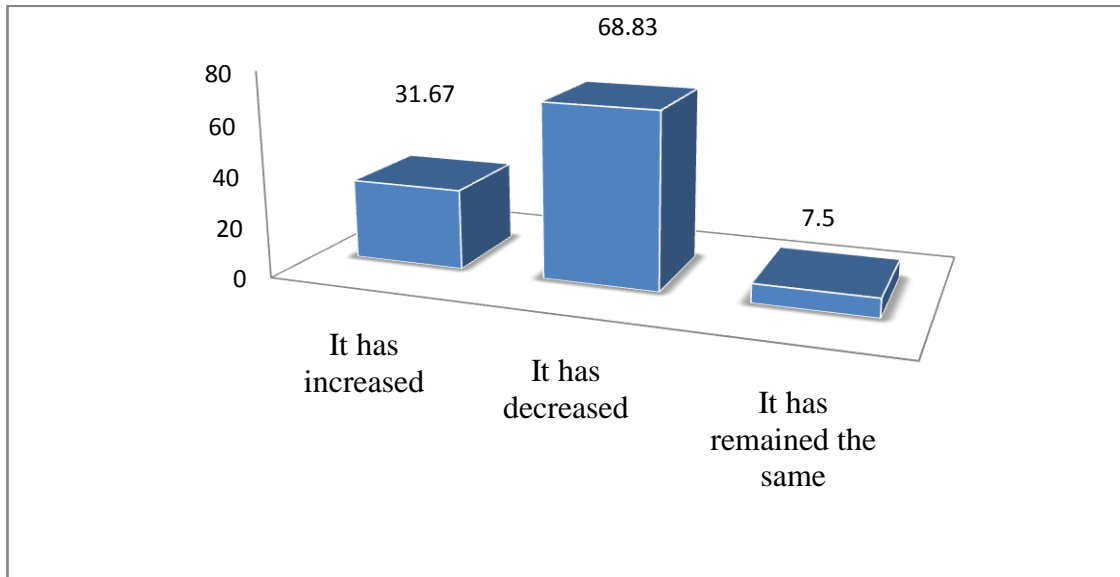


Figure 2. Respondents’ view on whether there has been a change in their income in the last 5 years

Source: household survey result (2017)

4.4.3 Impacts of Urban expansion on farmers’ financial capital

A. Before Expansion

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

Accordingly, the following analysis has been made on each of them. Before expansion of town area over there, as figure 5 below shown us, these households used to earn an average annual income ranged from 1000 to more than 100,000. Of all this figure, those the households who were earning an annual average income varying from 10,000-49,000, ETB, were majority. Specifically, about 9.17%, 9.17%, 17.5%, 25.8% and 38.3% of the

households used to earn an average annual income respectively, Above 100,000, less than 1000, 1000-9000, 50,000-100000 and 10,000-49,000.

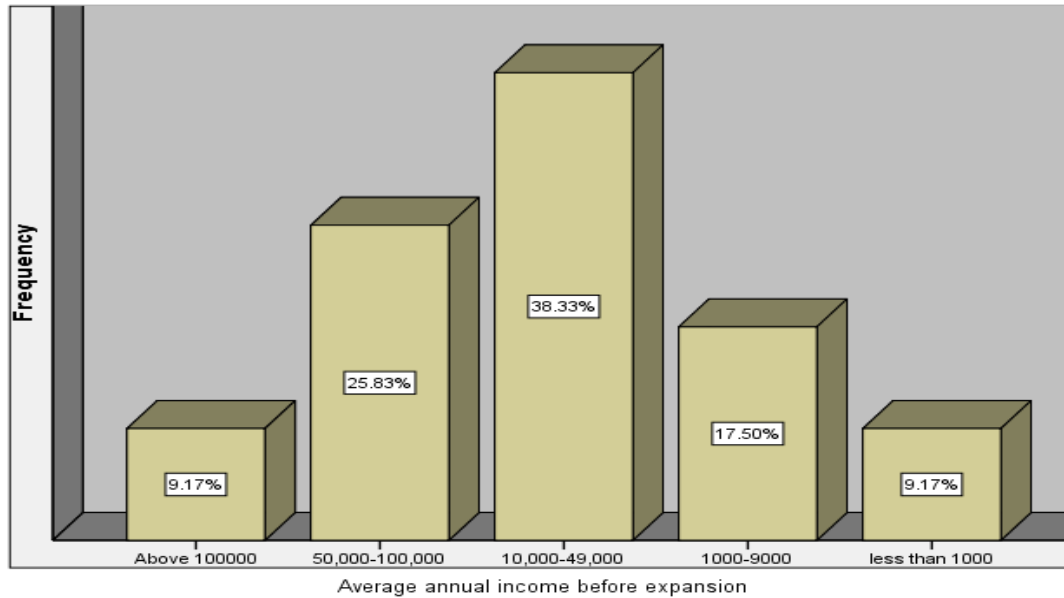


Figure 3- The total annual income of displaced farmers before urban expansion(n=120)

Source: Own survey result (2017)

B. After Expansion

On the other hand, after the expansion, as figure 6 shown us, the categories of income was reduced and the average annual income these households earn had become to ranged from less than 1000 to 50,000, ETB, of whom those the households whose annual average income fallen in the range of 1,000-9,000 were majority, 67.5%, ones. Specifically, about 3.3%, 3.5% and 7.5% of the households were earning the average annual income above 50,000, less than 1000 and 10,000- 49,000 in ETB after expansion respectively. The survey result revealed as, most of affected farmers whose farm plots taken by city administration for the sake of public purpose were responded as they have decreased in average annual income which was earned from farming and cattle raising before than now.

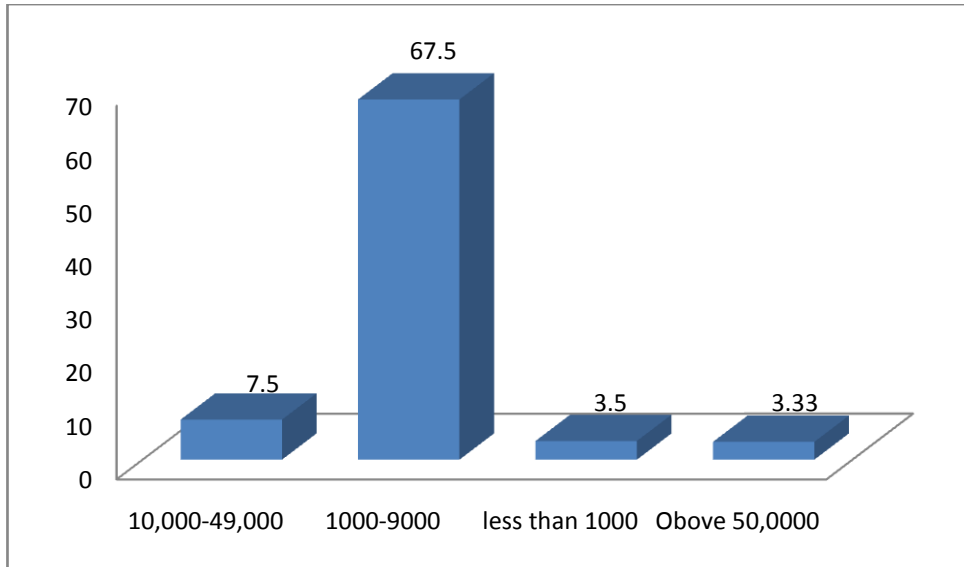


Figure 4- An average annual income of peri-urban households currently(n=120)

Source: Household survey(2017)

In a regard to livestock and land holdings, households had before urban expansion over their area and possessed after then, the average oxen, the cows, the sheep and poultry were purposely taken in to the account of assess and the following analysis has been made.

Before the town expansion over there, as we can see from figure 7, the households had an average oxen of 2.94. But after then, currently, figure 8 shown us that these households had the average oxen of 0.436. From this we can infer that the oxen possession as an asset saving declined by 2.5 which was 85%. Similarly, the average cows these households possessed before the town expansion was 1.61 while this figure was 1.4 currently as figure 9 and 10 respectively depicted. This shown us that the average cows' possession these households had before had diminished by 0.21 which was also 13%.

Moreover, figure 11 shows us that the average sheep these households had before was 2.02 while this figure was 1.24 after then as figure 12. This then shown us that, the average sheep stock as a financial capital was shrinked by 0.78 whose percentage was 38.6%.

Finally, these households had the average poultry stock of 4.4 before the city had to expand to their vicinity as we can see from figure 13. Currently, however, as well be read from figure 14, these households had the average poultry stock of 2.06. The implication

was that the peri- urban agrarian community’s average poultry stock as a financial capital diminished currently by 2.34 which was 53.1%.

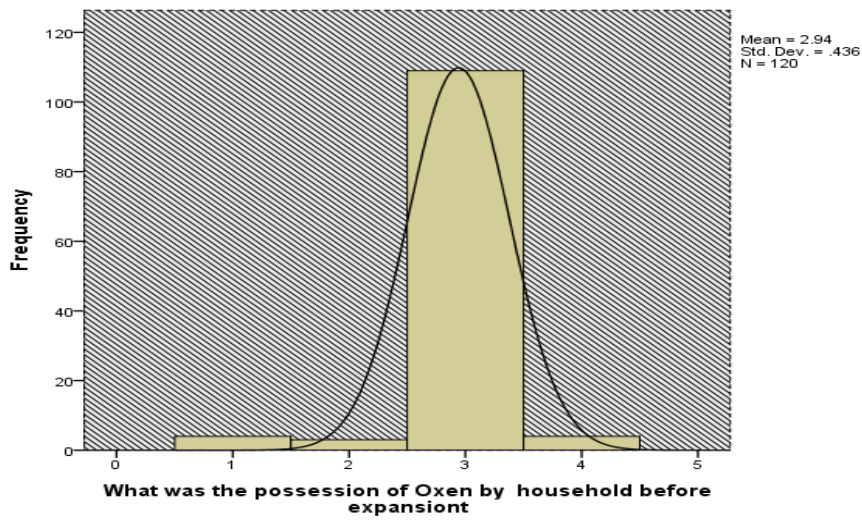


Figure-5 Average possession of oxen household before town expansion (n=120)

Source; Survey result(2017)

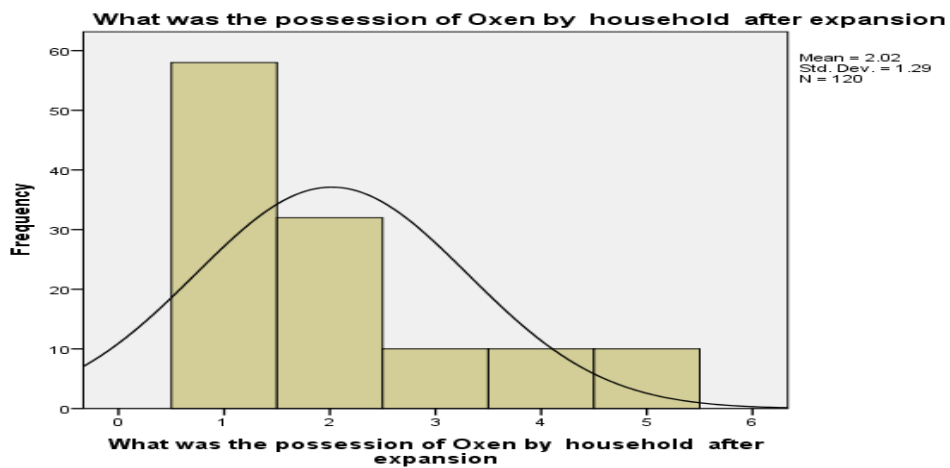


Figure 8 an average possession of oxen after town expansion

Source; Survey result(2017)

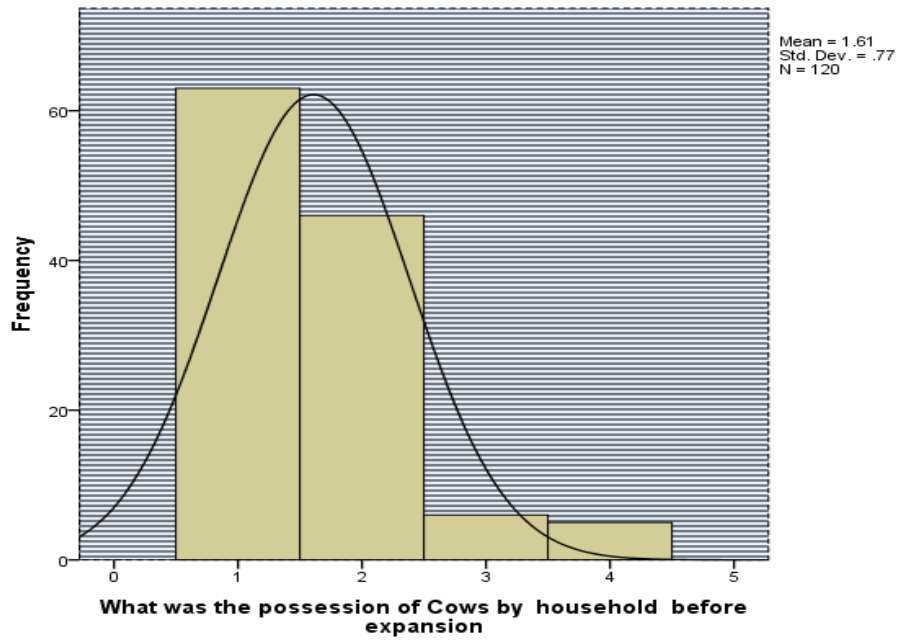


Fig-9 an average possession of cows before urban expansion

Source; Survey result(2017)

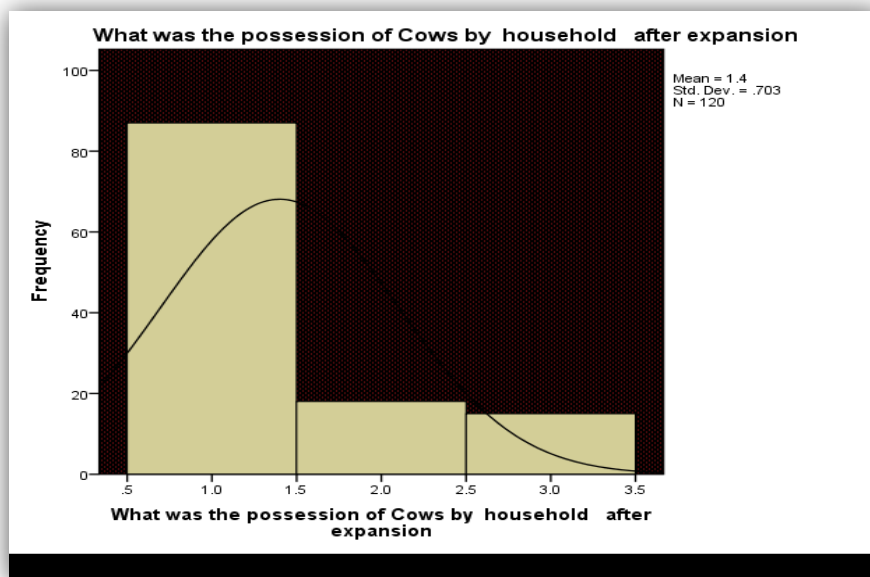


Fig-10 an average possession of cows after urban expansion

Source; Survey result(2017)

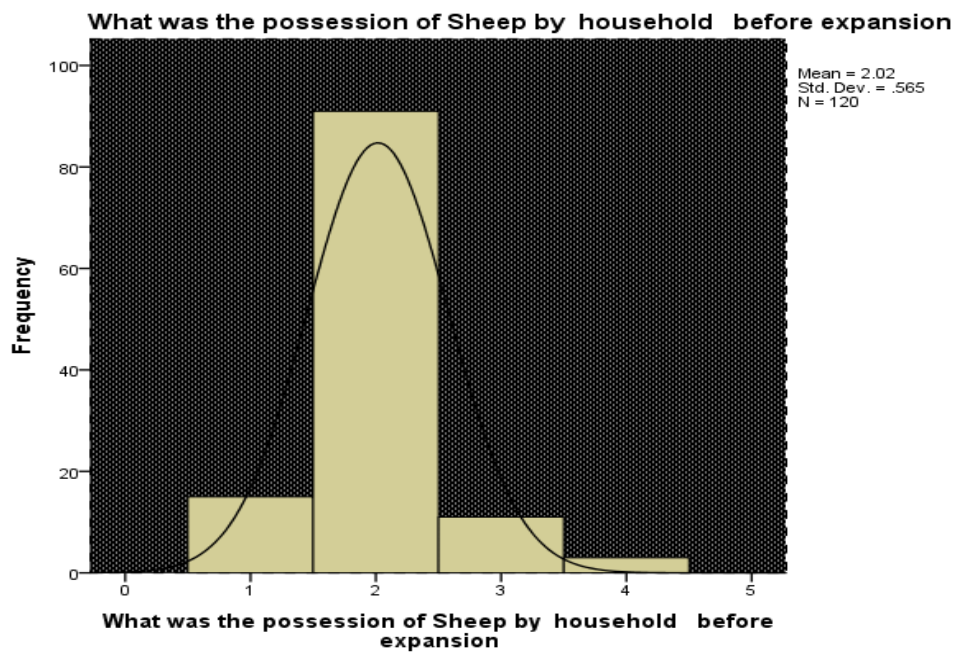


Figure 8 an average possession of sheep by household before urban expansion

Source; Survey result(2017)

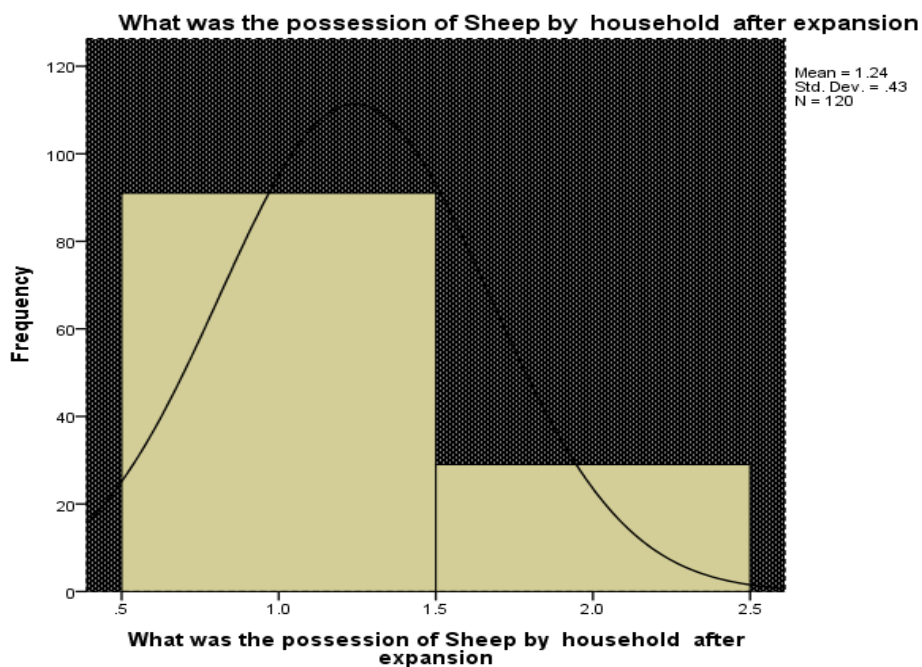


Figure 9 an average possession of sheep by household after urban expansion

Source; Survey result(2017)

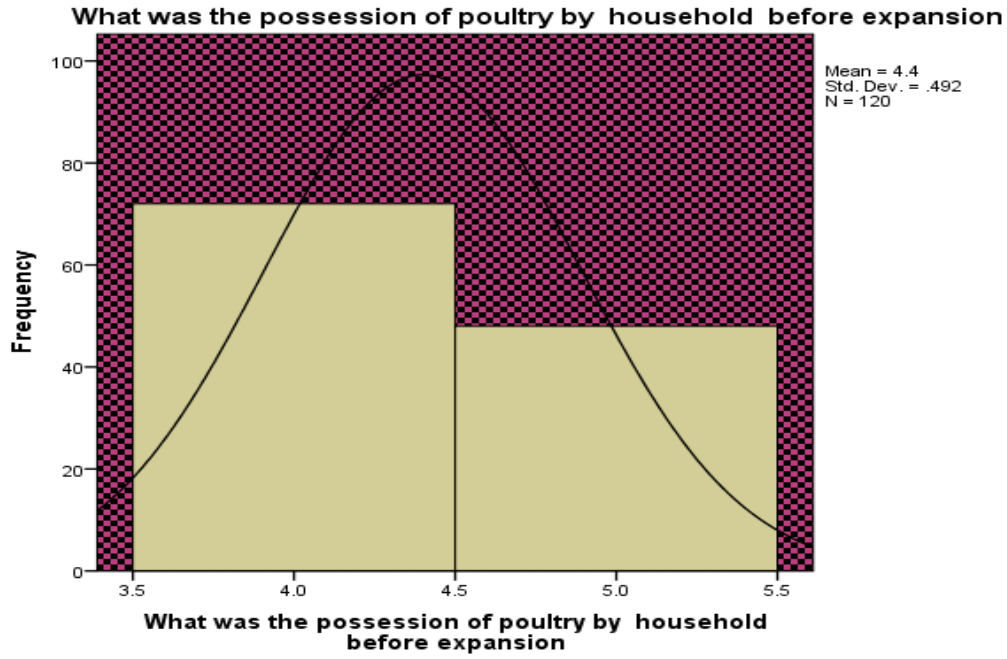


Figure 10 an average possession of poultry by household before urban expansion

Source; Survey result(2017)

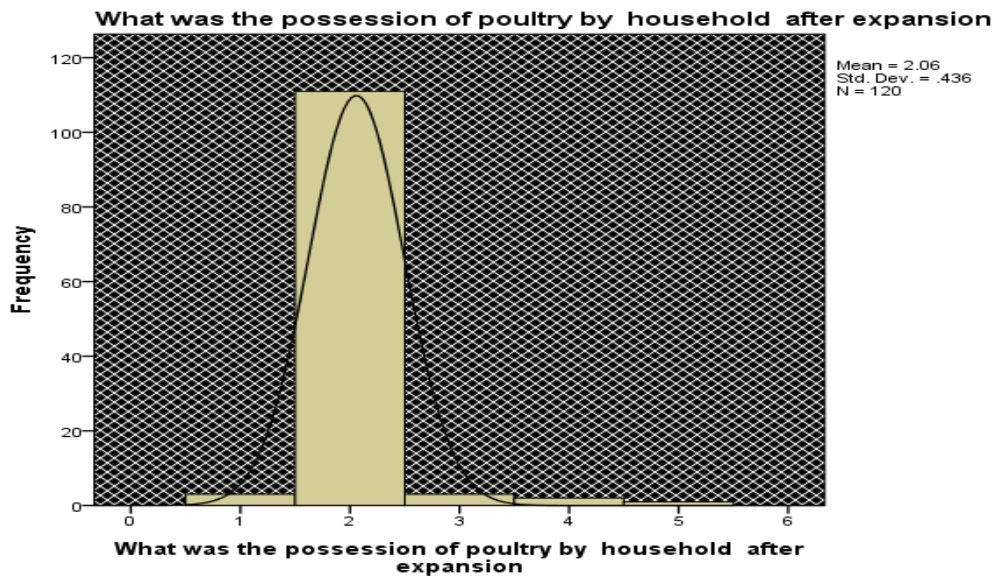


Figure 11 an average possession of poultry by household after urban expansion

Source; Survey result(2017)

4.4.2 Impacts of Urban Expansion on Farmers' Social Capital

By a large extent, the social capital is known to be determined by the social relationship a given household had built in a certain community. To this end, the households in the community where this study had been conducted had a social relationship varying from moderate to very high through high although groups with the latest are majority. Specifically, 7.5%, 12.5% and 35% of this community had a social relationship leveled to "Low", "moderate", and "very high" respectively sooner than the city's expansion over their vicinity as figure -9 below depicts. On the other hand, after the city's expansion towards their vicinity, 72.5% and 25% of this community come to have this capital leveled to "moderate" and "Very low" respectively while 0.83% had a "Low" social relationship. Also each of 0.83% households had the social capital equated to "High" and "Very high" as figure 16 below.

A. Social relationship or value level before town expansion

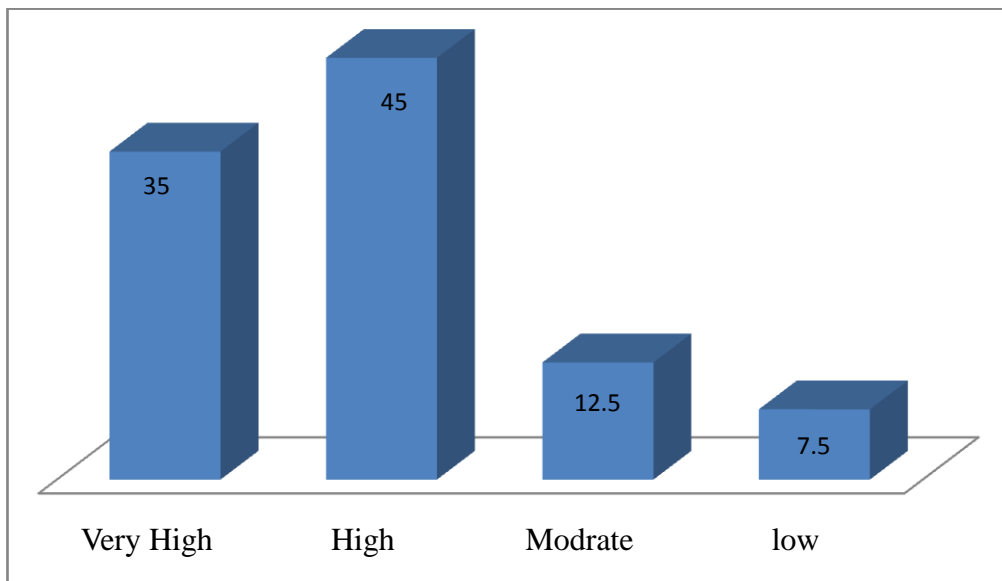


Figure 12 Urban expansion impacts on farmers social capital

Source: survey results(2017)

B. Social relationship or value level after/now town expansion

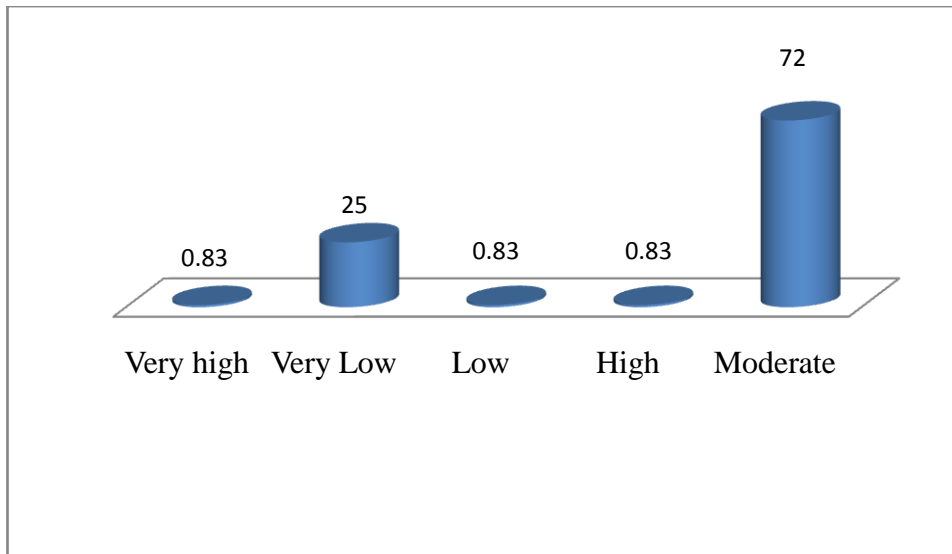


Figure 13 Social relationship or value level after/now town expansion

Source: survey results(2017)

4.4.3 Impacts of urban expansion on farmers' natural capital

To assess the horizontal urban expansion impact on peri-urban agricultural community's livelihood's elements, the natural capital, We had taken land and permanent forest that community had before the urban expansion over their vicinity as compared to their current's possession status.

Accordingly, when We assessed the land, figure 17 shown that this community had the average 1.5 ha of land before the expansion. On the other hand, as figure 18 depicts us, this size of their land had been diminished to 0.05 ha after the expansion of the city over their vicinity. This implied us that, the average land size of the peri-urban community had been shrunked by 1.45 ha which is 96.6%.

Similarly, the household survey shown in the figure(19) below, most of the community has earns averagely 5000-7000ETB from permanent tree plantation. None the less, this figure had become to be <5000ETB currently implying diminishes of the forest as natural capital of the livelihood element by the average ETB, <5000 which is 90%, figure 20

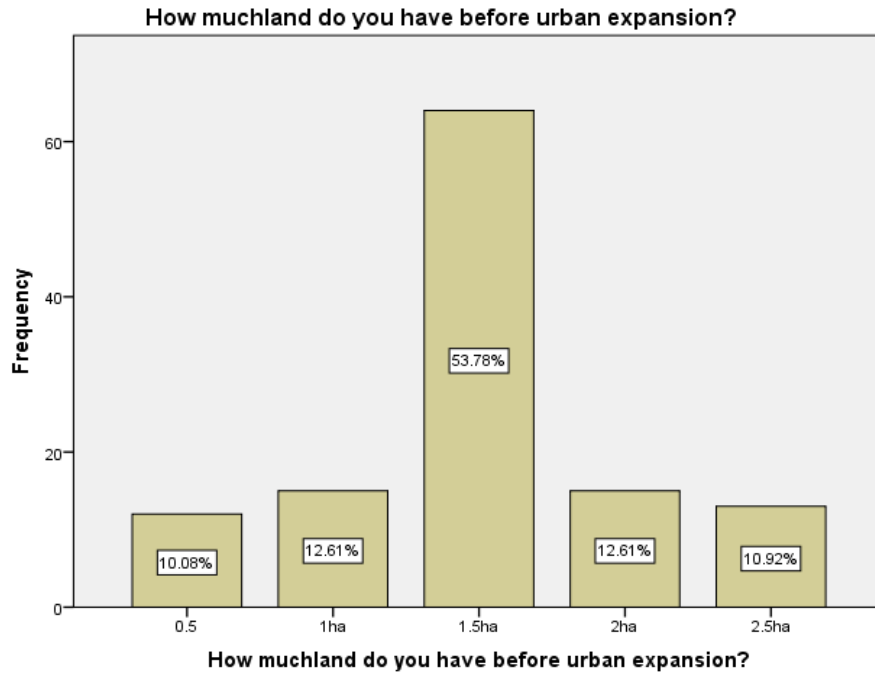


Figure 14 L and holding size before urban expansion

Source: survey results(2017)

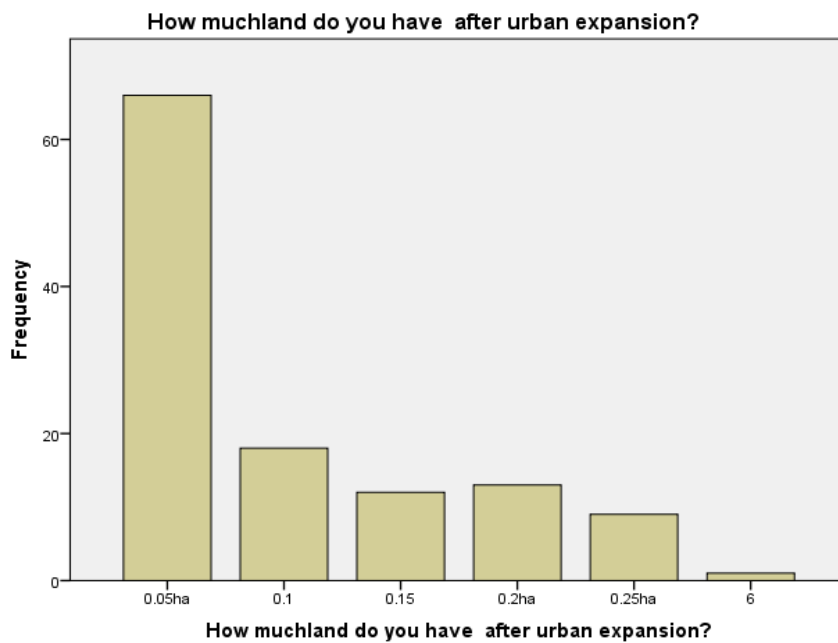


Figure 15 land holding size after urban expansion

Source: survey results(2017)

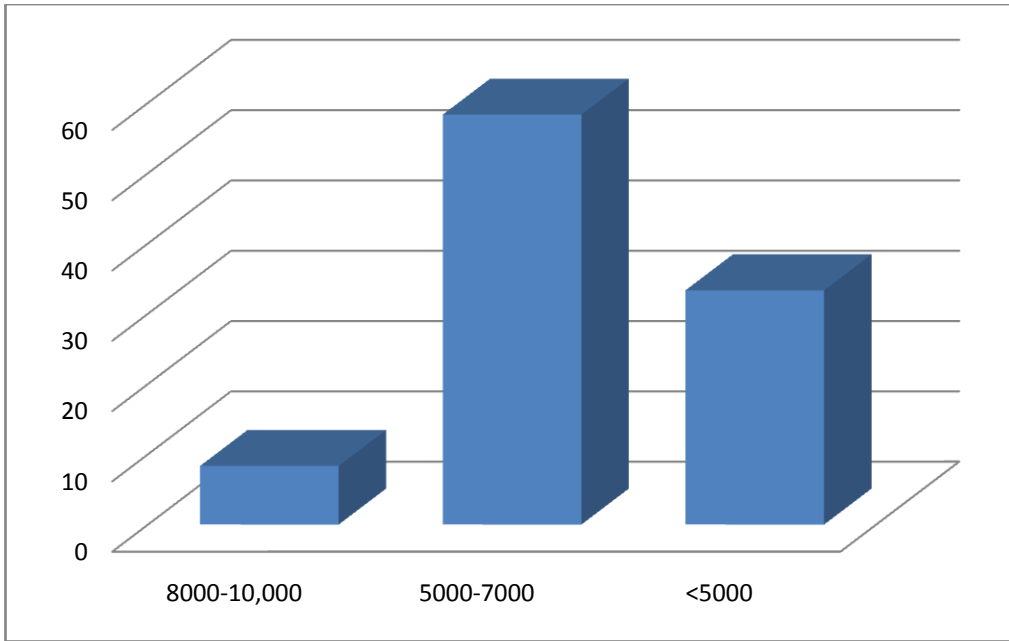


Figure 16 Estimated value of permanent plantation in ETB before town expansion

Source: survey results(2017)

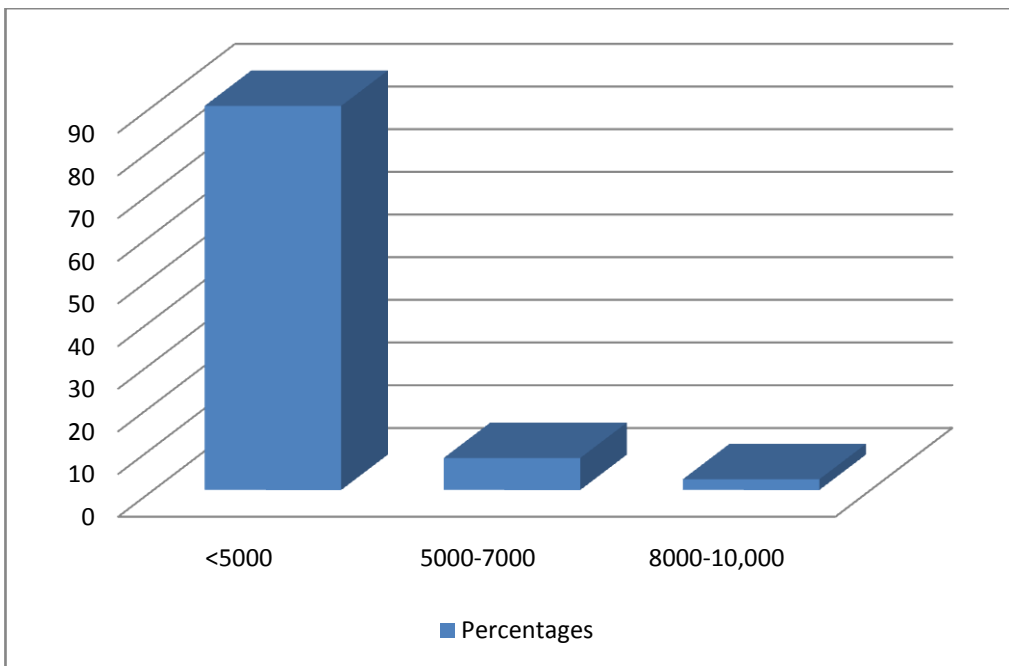


Figure 17 Estimated value of permanent plantation in ETB after town expansion

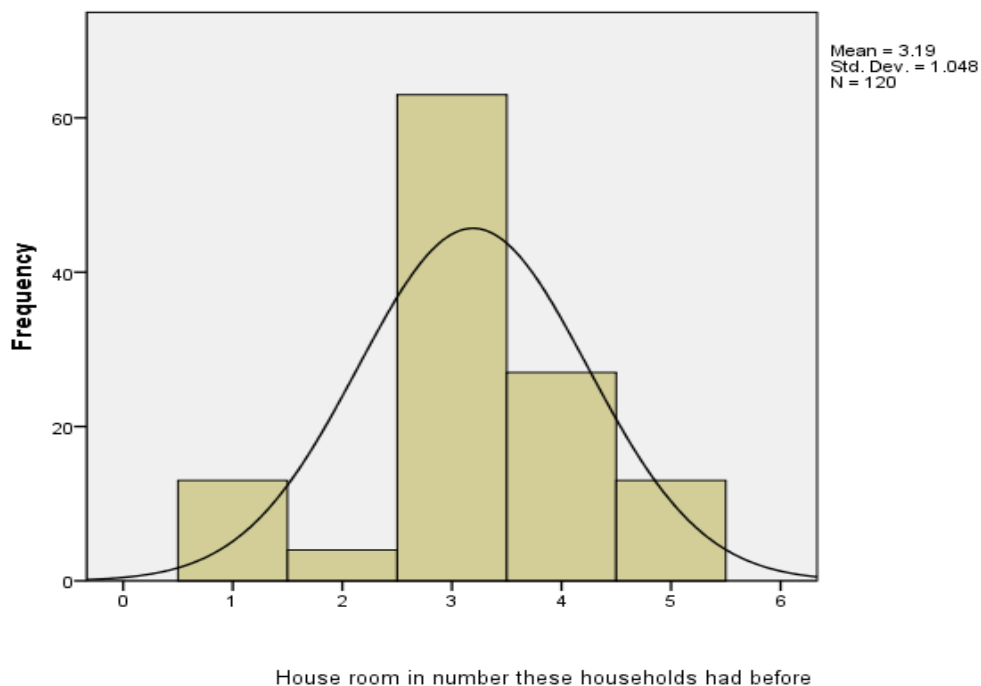
Source: survey results(2017)

4.4.4 Urban expansion impact on farmers' physical capital

I had employed the house room number as a physical capital of these households had before the urban expansion over there and then after . Accordingly, as figure 21 shown us, this community had the average of 3.19 houses in room before urban expansion over there. However, this figure has descended to 3 average rooms after the expansion of the city then by showing the difference of 0.19 which equates 3.07 %, figure 22.

Similarly, data from the key informants, the focus group discussion participants as well as observation shown that, the number of house rooms these households had after urbanization of their area has shown a decreased in quantity because of the poor investment on the construction of them had reduced it would be made decreased the income of these households were to gain from renting them.

Figure 18 House room in number these households had before



Source: household survey(2017)

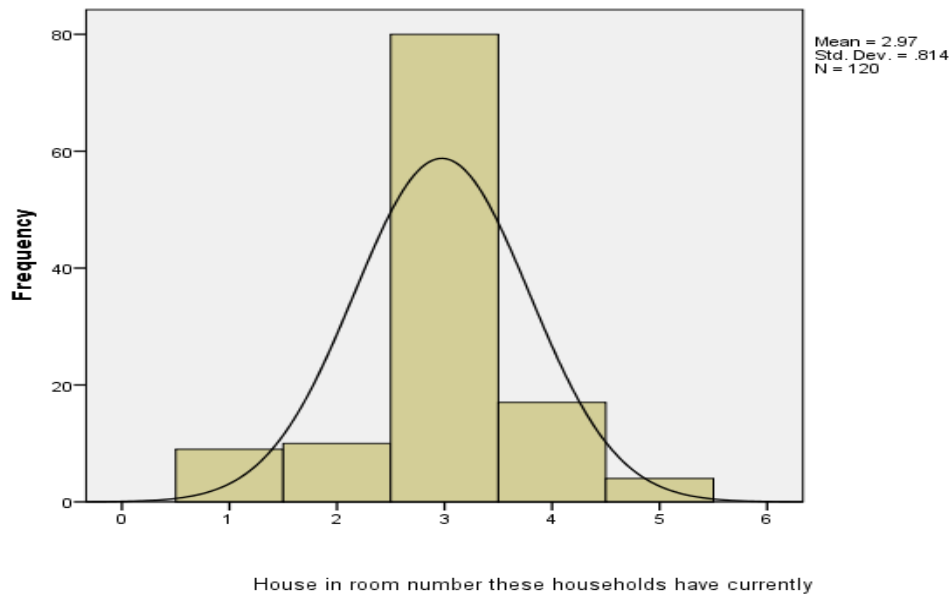


Figure 19 House in room number these households have currently

Source: household survey(2017)

4.5 Perception of Farming Community towards Urban Expansion

Most of the households who are living at fringe of sodd town were replied as disagreed on sodd town expansion toward them, which is shown as histogram figure-23 below, about 45.83% and 10.83% households were in the study area disagreed and strongly disagreed on town growth towards their locality respectively, this group disapproved the town growth because of, unfair land distribution, unfair compensation given to displaced farmers from their farm lands at the time of town expansion; for the purpose of public infrastructural constructions; the city administration converting rural lands into town through lease system, because they accepted as the expansion program mandate is solely given to city administration . On the other hand the peri-urban residential who are sustaining their livelihood by small business were response as town growth have brought slightly positive effect and their response as agree on town growth towards them, which covers about 34.17% and about 5% households were answered as no effect or neutral to the growth of sodd town toward them. This study revealed that, the sodd town growth slightly affects the peri-urban households, especially in terms of reduction farm lands, providing unfair alternative lands and compensation for those displaced farmers from their stems.

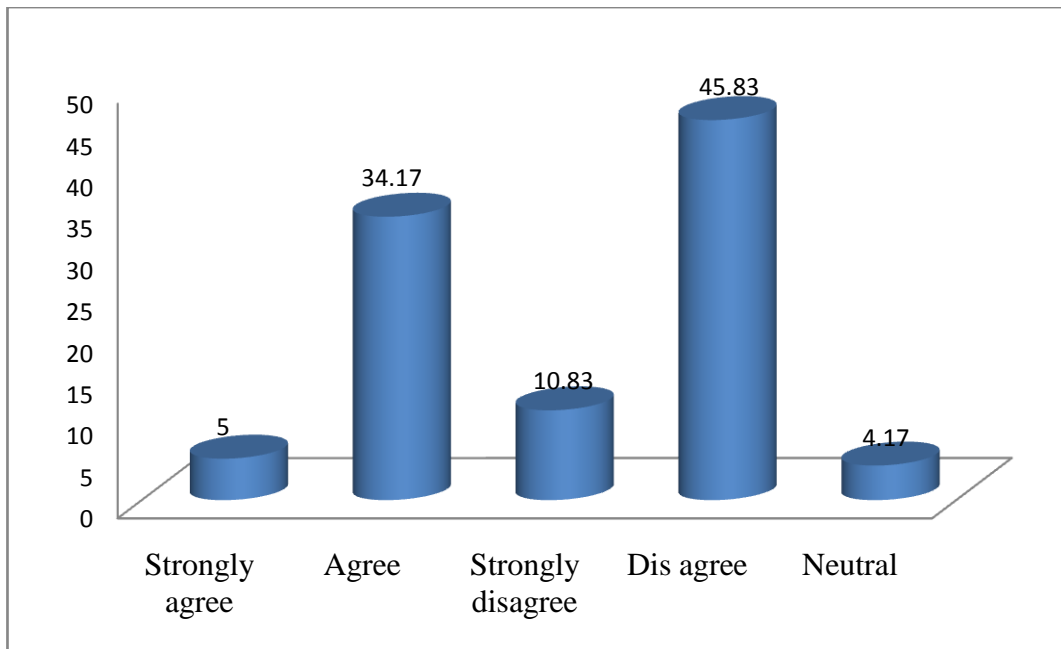


Figure 20 Peri-Urban community agreement level on Soddo town growth(n=120

Source: household survey(2017)

4.6 Strategies Adopted to Cope with the Effects of Urban Expansion

Conversion of farm lands into urban use is a serious problem in the study areas as the communities experience greater influence from the expansion of Soddo town and its consequential influx of migrants into the communities. Figure (24) shows what farmers resort to immediately they lose their farmlands. The study sought to understand whether farmers have access to alternative means of livelihood or otherwise when they become landless as a result of conversion of farmlands to urban use. A large number of respondents (42.0%) indicated trading and Farming as the alternative option available to people who have lost their farm to urban use, 26% were of the view that they trading on relatives for support. When further interested was made, it was revealed that among the groups most affected are the aged who previously engaged in farming. The vulnerability of the aged stems from the fact that this group mostly lack capital to engage in non-farm activities and are unlikely to move to the city or to other areas to look for employment like the young people (Thuo, 2010). This point is buttressed by (Dávila's,2002) argument that majority of the peri-urban dwellers (especially the poor indigenes) who depend heavily on natural resources for their livelihoods are worse affected when such resources are lost or degraded as a result of urban expansion. The study also revealed that when people cannot gain a secure livelihood in their homelands, they are compelled to depend on relatives.

Depend on relatives is one of the important strategies whenever people can no longer secure a livelihood. Twenty six percent (26%) of the respondents said that farmers depend on their relatives elsewhere to either home worker or look for non-farm activities, while 17% need to engage in trading. The focus group discussion at Ofa seri revealed that, when farmers lose their farmlands, the females mostly resort to petty trading and engage in small industries while the males, if they had learnt a vocational skill (tailoring, carpentry) go back to this business. Moreover, to cope with hardships, parents engage children in hawking, borrowing and sale of assets. The discussion in Ofa gandaba revealed that most young women resort to taking multiple sexual partners as their coping strategies. To cut down cost on food, people devise strategies such as a reduction in the quantity of food purchased (eating less or skipping meals) and quality of food consumed (shifting from the consumption of high value foods). Most people resort to the consumption of street food instead of home-prepared food when food prices and fuel for cooking.

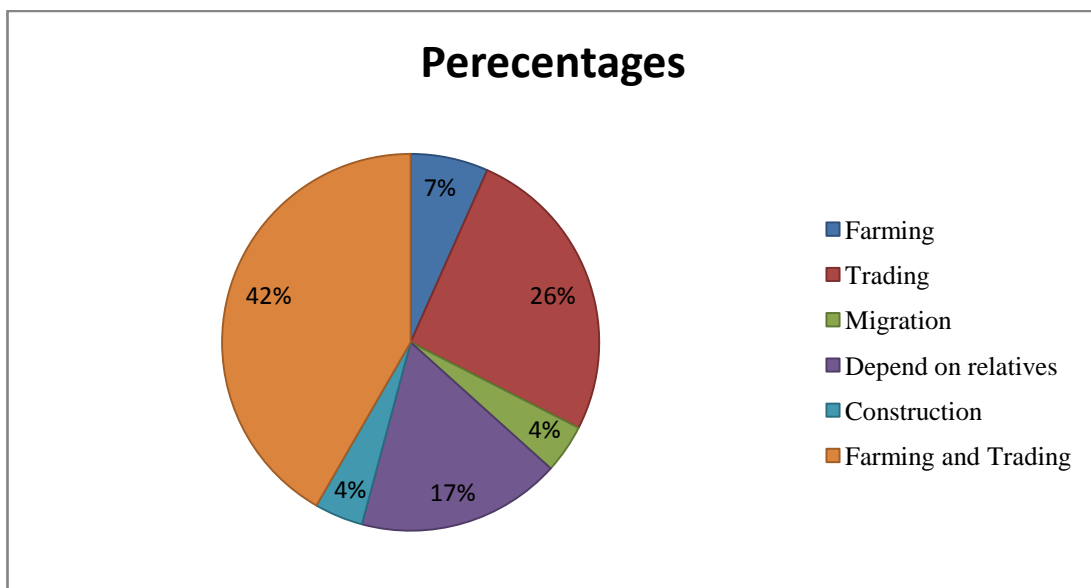


Figure 21 Respondents’ view on what farmers resort to when they lose their farmlands (n=120)

Source: household survey(2017)

The urban development in the peri-urban areas has increased for competition for land use changes between new urban and traditional rural areas as urban expand towards the peripheral rural communities. Much of the researches in peri-urban development are concentrated in peri-urban concepts with little attention given to the effects of the peri-

urban development on household livelihood and income (Mandere et.al, 2010). The survey also discovered that keeping more than one livelihood activity is one of the strategies adopted by most households to strengthen household resilience against shock.

Table -6 shows that non-farming households are more diversified than farming households with 50.8% and 43.3% respondents respectively. Respondents participate in other economic activities such as trading/business, farming, artisan and construction in order to sustain their livelihoods. It was also discovered that most households generate additional income from rental and other services.

Despite of its negative effect, peri-urbanization has their own advantage side and has a great role in making new job opportunities for many jobless youngsters and potential groups. As new job need assessment shown as in the table-6 below, from total household(120) about 101(84.2%) were replied as employer in small factory like, stone crusher, powder factory, rural road construction etc. The left about 11.7 % and 5% were wants to engage in metal work and daily work or labour work respectively. About 62.5% respondents need additional income other than their current income to sustain livelihoods of their families(see table-6). The remain households replied as about 28.3% were due to lack of experience to run other job and the left households about 9.2% were responded as other like; lack of job access due to population increment in the area, due to lack of commitment of government in provision of small business packages in the area. On the same way the survey result asserted as about 78:65% households were living in subsistence life and depending on traditional agricultural system the reason why because most of household have no skill or knowledge or no provision of training on job creation(see table-6 below). Soddo town started the fast growth from 2001,this expansion made multi-faceted influence on peri-urban community (WZFEEDD, 2017). As this study revealed that, most of peri-urban dwellers were engaging in Non farming, farming activities and raising cattle to cope the livelihood problems in the area.

The Focus group discussion confirms the above points as, peri-urban community to cope or adapt their livelihood problems that raise due to town expansion, they have to engage on alternative livelihood income other than farming. In addition they commented as they have take new training regarding about job creation and engaging on business packages which has been providing by city administration.

Table 6 Impact assessment of soddo town growth on alternative livelihood system of peri-urban households

No	Variables	Response	Frequency	Percent
1	Weather the farmers have source for income	Yes	120	100
		No	0	0
2	Major income source for peri-urban community	Farming	52	43.3
		Non-farming	60	50.8
		Artisans	2	1.7
		Government employer	5	4.2
3	Weather the farmers have ambition to engage in any job if the opportunity made in the future	As an employer in small factory	101	84.2
		As a metal worker	14.04	11.7
		As a Daly worker	4.96	5

Source: household survey (2017)

CHAPTER FIVE

5.CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 CONCLUSION

Urbanization and urban growth are considered as a modern way of life manifesting economic growth and development. However, urbanization and urban development in Ethiopia faced a number of socio-economic problems. On the same way urbanization in Ethiopia has been spilling over into transitional peri-urban areas, where the land tenure system is neither purely urban nor purely rural. The landholding arrangement in Ethiopia is bifurcated into rural and urban systems, which has resulted in vague, mixed and overlapping land tenure arrangements in the transitional peri-urban areas.

Due to this expansion of the Wolaita sodd town and construction pupose,town administration forced to push peri-urban farmers; which made a great fear on farmers future tenure security, fear on accident evection, converting farm lands into residential that results decreased in agricultural productivity of the farmers and which leads insecurity in food and livelihood problems. Similarly the household survey revealed as about 94% respondents were replied as there is tenure change due to urban expansion.

On the other hand related with livelihood; the agrarian communities come under pressure and the farmers are evicted. This leads to multifaceted problems, survival of the farmers, tenure insecurity and what decreased their livelihood income. Sodd town is one of the fastest growing town in Southern Ethiopia. On the other hand town is known by having densely human population and proportionally narrow land size. When population increase in the given area, there is also multi-faceted socio-economic problems should be raised. As we know from basic necessities for human being one is shelter or house, to construct it; It needs some space. One of city administration responsibility is making and access housing plots to town residences who have no house by lease and allotment. To achieve this objective the city administration forced to take peri-urban rural farm lands into urban use and residential purposes by using expropriation. As indicated in finding, due to lack of corporation of Rural Land use administration and Urban land administration when the city administration needs the peri-urban area for his public purpose, giving inappropriate compensation to those displaced from their origins, which results change in their land tenure security, reduction of crop lands, wood and grazing lands and insert peri-urban community felt under food insecurity. In general the study revealed as, the farmers

are affected by both economically and socially. Similarly, agrarian community forced to give up agriculture, their future was under questioned. This has led to a general hardship of the households. Most of households in the study areas were subjected to a variety of livelihood stresses. On the same manner, town expansion made significant change in peri-urban rural household income. As it tried to assess their income level for last five year majority of households (68.83%) were responded as they have decreased in their annual income. In addition to this the urban expansion, that was carried out in this manner had brought a significant negative impacts on the livelihood elements of the peri-urban agricultural community as this study examined.

Before urban expansion over this community's, an average annual income these households used to earn per year was varying from 1,000- 100,000 ETB where the majority's income was in the range of 10,000-49,000 ETB. However, after then, majority fallen in the income group of 1000-9000ETB per year.

Similarly, four selected households' livestock that are the saving asset as financial capital had shown a significant decline currently from the average amount it was before arrival of urbanization over the residences of the sampled households. The average oxen and cow declined each of by 80.83% while the average sheep and poultry declined by 92% and 24% respectively. The average decline for all four livestock was 65.61%.

Therefore, this study had assessed and found that the urban expansion has adversely affected the financial, natural, physical and Social capitals of the peri-urban agricultural community's livelihood in the study area. As a matter of this fact, 45.83% of the samples were against to urban expansion unless it was to be run by a responsive institution, was to be participatory, willingness based and promissory to all stakeholders.

As a coping mechanism, the households engaged in to different livelihood strategies. Some migrated in to rural areas and pursued small farming while some others who were wealthy and powerful even before moved in to urban centers and set up their own urban business. Majority however stayed at their residence which was limited to allotted plot and engaged in different works like petty trading, daily labor and guardsmen.

In a regard to the newly started livelihood output, the findings shown that, 84% of the households believed that they had not secured their livelihood while the rest, especially those who were better even before expansion and others who migrated in to rural areas and

engaged in small farming had done it. The reasons for poor output of the newly livelihood strategies included among others, poor training driven skills and lower educational sourced knowledge the households had on how to develop and manage money, low experience the households had about urban mode of livelihood and scant or inadequate institutional follow-up and support.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the gaps identified and the impacts assessed by this study; the following recommendations have been forwarded:

- ❖ Clear and secured rights over land are vital for any development. However, most of peri-urban community in study area, has been challenged with land administration. These means peri-urban rural community has no strong land administration units. So it need to have strong peri-urban land administration units, to manage and control, administered the land cases in the urban fringes.
- ❖ Most of in our study area case, city administration needs rural lands to urbanities, It uses top to bottom approaches and expropriation as sole strategy to expand cities. Similarly before running expansion programme, deep participatory discussion with peri-urban farmers and households are not common in our study area case. So before town expansion, city administration, planning and development units should be made deep awareness about urban expansion, its significances and compensation that given to those loss assets and to be displaced from their stems .In addition, even before give compensation for their loss, the city administration should provide training which related with how they mange cash money to sustain their next livelihoods.
- ❖ The social dimension in planning should be strengthened and participatory land use planning should be pursued and resettlement planning should provide the tools for resettlement.
- ❖ The city administration should refrain from engaging anti farmers ownership policies and practices which can destroy livelihoods or assets and reduce income of the household through such actions as implementing horizontal expansion policy, low compensation rate, evicting farmers from their livelihood with out considering their future prospects.

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APPENDICES

BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF LAND ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Questionnaire: Developed to Assess the Impacts of Urban Expansion on Tenure security and Livelihoods of Peri-Urban Areas

The main objective of this questionnaire is to collect all relevant information (primary data) from the study area for the partial fulfillment of MSc. Degree in land information study. The data will be utilized only for academic purpose. That is, to conduct master thesis research on the impacts of urban expansion on tenure security and livelihoods of peri-urban areas in Ethiopia, with special reference to SNNPR, Soddo town. Dear respondent! Your information is very much valuable to achieve the desired goal of this study. Thus, you are kindly requested to give answer freely and openly. Any information you give is to be kept confidential!

Thank you very much for your sincerely cooperation!

Part A. General: household information

Address: Kebele _____ Sub city _____

Sex ____ Age ____

Educational level: A. Illiterate B. Read & write C. 1-8 D. 9-12 F. Above 12

House hold size: Male _____ Female _____ Total _____.

Marital status: A. Single B. Married C. Divorced/separate D. widowed

Occupation: A. Farmer B. Daily worker C. Employee D. Small business

Income: A. <5000 birr in year B. 5000-7000 C. >7000

Land size: A. =1/4ha B. 1/4ha-1ha C. >1ha

Part B.Impacts of urban expansion on Tenure security of peri-urban community

1.Do you observe any change on tenure security after due to urban expansion?

A.Yes B. No C. Other (specify) _____

2. If you say yes, specify what change you observe.

3. Do you feel the existence of tenure security in your holdings currently?

A.Yes () B.No ()

4. If your answer is “Yes”. At which level would you secure?

A.Feel Secure B.Slightly insecure

C.Very insecure D.No response

5. For how long you use your land resource? A. For life time/non-fixed duration B. For provided lease periods (99 years) C. Others specify,_____

6. Either informal land acquisition in your vicinity? A.Yes B.No

7.If your answer is yes, Which kind of informal land acquisition more manifests in the area? A. Bought from local peri-urban landholder B. Received as gift from relatives C. Received as gift from relatives D. Own rightful holding

8.Is there any Kebele Land Administration and Use Committees“(LAUC) that was elected to perform land related activities in your Kebeles? A. Yes B. No

9.If yes, how they come to election?

A.By community B. By Kebele leaders

A. By worada's representatives B. By others (specify) _____

11.Who are facilitating the problems which rose at the time of urban expansion in your locality?

A.Kebele LAUC C. Woreda expert with collaboration of Kebeles LAUC
B.Woreda expert D. Others (specify) _____

12. Currently, do you have trust on the services of the Kebele Land Administration and Use Committees ? A. Yes B. No C. Other (specify)

13. If your answer is yes, how will the provision of services be monitored?

A. Explain your reason. -----

Part .C Questions related with land rights in peri-urban community

1. Did you own the land

Yes () No ()

2. If Yes, how did you acquire the land?.....

3. Is there a possibility to have a right on the land? A. Yes B. No 4. If yes, what right do you have on the land?

A. Own right C. Transfer right E. Sale and Exchange right B. Use right
D. Mortgaging right F. Others (specify)_____ 5. Do you have a

right/ability to control and manage a parcel of land? A. Yes () B. No () 6. Do you think people have been displaced off their farmlands?

1. Yes () 2. No ()

7. If yes, do you think this is as the result of sodd town growth?

1. Yes () 2. No ()

Part-II Impact of urban expansion on the livelihood of peri-urban community and their coping mechanisms.

A- Impacts on their livelihood

1. What was the effect of the expansion programs you faced before its actual implantation?

A. Frustration because of lack of orientation on where and how to live in urban settlement

B. Inadequate attention from the administration in community development activity

C. In adequate provision of new skills and knowledge on newly urban form of the life

D. All

E. other, specify _____

2. What was average annual total income you used to get before expansion in ETB?

A. above 100,000 D. 11,000-40,000.

B. 71,000-100,000 E. 1000-10,000

C. 41,000-70,000 F. Less than 1000

3. What is an average annual total income you are gaining these days in ETB?

A. above 100,000 D. 11,000-40,000

B. 71, 000-100,000 E. 1000-10,000

C. 41,000-70,000

F. Less than 1000

4. What was the total asset possession of the household before and after Urban expansion

land (in ha)	Before	Now
B. Oxen (#)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C. Cows(#)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D. Sheep (#)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E. Goat (#)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F. Poultry(#)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G. Horse(#)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H. Donkey(#)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
J. Forest (Permanent) plants	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(in ETB estimation)		
K. House (in room #)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

L.Others specify and in ETB estimates) _____

5.How was your social relationship and value within your community before your land expropriation/ displacement?

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

6. What is your social relationship and value now?

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

7. Do you agree that urban expansion in to your area is advantageous to your family members (parents, daughters and boys)?

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Disagree
- D. Strongly disagree

8. Provide reason for your choice for question number “9” above? _____

B. Coping Mechanisms(Livelihood Alternatives)

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

- A. Yes B. No

2. If “Yes” is your choice for question no.”1” above, in which of the following activity did you engage?

- A. agricultural
- B. Non-agricultural

3. If your response for question number “2” above is “B”, in which of these you engaged yourself?

- B. Serving in some one's house
- C. Migration to far areas of urban
- D. Migration to far areas of rural
- E. Daily labor in the city
- F. Begging
- G. Others specify

4. Do you believe that you get jobs or works easily these days than before?

- A. Yes B. No

5. If "No" is your response for question \neq 4 above, why? _____

6. Do you have a job (work) now?

- A. Yes B. No

7. If "Yes" what type of job (work) it is?

- A. Self employer
- B. Employed in government organization
- C. Employed in private business
- D. Daily labor
- E. Other, specify

8. Do you have any other source of income today?

- A. Yes B. No

9. If "Yes", which of these?

- A. Rental income
- B. Remittances
- E. Other, specify
- C. farm land income from else where
- D. Supplementary small and micro enterprises

C. Disintegrated

D. Other, specify _____

11. Do you believe that the way they turned on become favorable to them to secure their livelihood?

A. Yes B. No

12. What do you think is major problems you and your family faced while coping up with (to) the urban type of livelihood strategies?

A. Lack of knowledge in financial utilization

B. lack of due follow- up from the concerned institutions

C. Lack of skill (knowledge) for job opportunity

D. Discrimination by the new settlers

E. Others, specify _____

13. Who is, as to you, a responsive body to improve the current status of your livelihood?

A. Government

D. Private settlers

B. Philanthropies (NGOs)

E. All

C. Private investors

14. What do you think as better to be done to improve your livelihood status?

Part.E Questions related with the attitude of the adjacent farmers to ward urban expansion and their view of tenure security for the future.

1.What is your perception toward urban expansion?

A. Agree

D. Strongly disagree

B. Strongly agree

E. Neutral

C. Disagree

2. Either negative impact on your land tenure security due to urban expansion

Yes () No ()

3. If your answer is "yes" for the question number 4. Which kind of tenure insecurity were you faced?

A. no properly use right on his/her land

B. Has no mortgage right

C. Has no right to management of your land

D. Other specify

4. Do you feel that your holdings would be secure after urban expansion?

A. Yes

B. No

C. If not, explain the reason

5. Do you think the expansion of Soddo town is threatening farmers „tenure security? Yes () No ()

6. If your answer is „Yes". How did it affect-----

7. Do you fill as there is tenure insecurity in the future due to peri-urbanization?

Yes()

No()

8.If "Yes"

Give the reason

Appendix 2: Checklist of focus group discussion

Cheek List for Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

Warm-up:- For some people Urban expansion is said to be the better way of life and hence they advocate for it; however, it becomes opposite to others and hence they appear strongly against it. In whose side are you ? And why?

2. What land tenure-related problems are currently facing the peri-urban community in the study area?

3.Had you discussed on the issues of bundle of rights which are implementing both urban and rural land administration?

4.Either effective kebele land Administration and use committee those are assigned to process land related problem in the area?

5.Either any kind of incentives that given from Government to those dislocated communities from their holdings due to urbanization?

6. What advantages and disadvantages you believe are the result of urban expansion towards your localities specially interims of social and economic aspects? 7.Discuss the copying mechanisms or livelihood strategy of the community at house hold levels and victims of social groups i.e. newly means or sources of income, job opportunity, social and cultural influences (neighborhood reaction).

8.Discuss whether former agricultural practitioners of the today urban areas have secured their newly livelihood and adapted the urban way of life through resource utilization.

9.Discuss whether the technical trainings, orientations or institutional follow-up are being made to you by any of government, NGOs, privates or their Joints to assist you and your family adapt with, participate in and benefit from urban expansion programs and urbanization.

10.Who is, to you, the responsive body to day to reduce the negative impacts of urbanization on your livelihood and to take first action of rehabilitation of your livelihood strategies and means?