

**THE EFFECT OF URBAN EXPANSION ON RURAL HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD AND  
THEIR COPING STRATEGIES IN THE CASE OF GUTO-GIDDA WOREDA, EAST  
WALLAGA ZONE OROMIA, ETHIOPIA**

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**Abstract:** Urban expansion is a growing phenomenon in many developing countries, including Ethiopia. This study aims to investigate the effect of urban expansion on rural household livelihoods and their coping strategies in the case of Guto-Gidda Woreda, East Wallaga Zone, and Oromia, Ethiopia. The data were obtained from 129 randomly selected respondents by using questionnaires, focus group discussion and interview from Guto-Gidda Agricultural Office, Municipality Office Workers and other indigenous peoples of the study. Secondary sources were also used in the study. The collected data were edited, tabulated, has changed to percentage and finally descriptive method is employed. The result revealed that there are many factors causing urban expansion to rural household livelihood in the study area. These are like investment, infrastructure, rural to urban movement and positive consequences of urban expansion. Such as advance in communication, eclectic power, health and education facilities and also negative consequences of urban expansion such as loss of agricultural land, expansions of crimes, land degradation, family dispersion, housing problems. So that, displaced rural households have the likelihood of participating in non-agricultural livelihood strategies. Unlike to these factors, size of cropland, livestock asset, and credit were negatively and significantly correlated with participation in the non-agricultural livelihood strategies. Regardless of the diverse livelihood strategies practiced by displaced rural households, the propensity score matching estimation has indicated, fully displaced rural households received, on average, a per capita income of Birr 50,000 and Birr 30,000 for displaced rural household's compensation respectively. This show regardless of compensations, fully displaced people have failed to establish a comparable means of income earnings and they are pursuing asset depleting consumption style. This shows for pre- displacement precautionary measures and post-displacement adaptation measures. And lastly the patterns of urban expansion are the major ones. To regulate the impact of urban expansion that found in the city the participation of government and dwellers of the displaced people in the city are very necessary.

**Keywords:** Household livelihood, urban expansion, displaced rural households and Coping mechanism.

## Introduction

Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in the world. It has only 16% of its population living in urban centers PCC, (2008). However, given the 2.73% total annual population growth rate, high rate of in-migration to towns, and increase in the number of urban centers, the rate of urbanization is increasing at a rate of 4.4% MoFED, (2006). Furthermore, the country's urban population is expected to grow on average by 3.98% and by 2050; about 42.1% of the total population is expected to be inhabited in urban centers UN-HABITAT, (2007). Also there are more than 900 urban centers in Ethiopia while Nekemte Town is one of the Ethiopia cities which consisted of about 0.37 % of the total urban population in the country PCC, (2008).

Urban expansion has the ever-increasing population, development project program concentration, and investment expansion while Nekemte Town has been expanding horizontally towards its pre-urban areas. According to Gugler (2011), notes that most of the population growth in cities is due to relocation; slightly less is due to natural population growth in urban and rural; and villagers in settlements that are integrated into the urban fold account for a small share

According Marshall *et al.* (2009), these stretched families are jointly contributing to the households' wellbeing as a whole. The rural part of the household system sends agricultural yield and products to the part of the household in the rural areas, while at the same time the urban inhabitants remit part of their salaries to their rural kebeles families for investment or consumption.

### Statement of the problem

Ethiopia urban are becoming more important and are, to an increasing extent, becoming the hubs for a more global orientated network, connecting to the rest of the world. As urban in Ethiopia grow, the infrastructure improves and the surrounding villages get better and more closely connected to their neighboring city. This development leads to villages transitioning into urban space. It changes the dynamic of these villages and a specific mix of urban and rural landscape comes into existence. In general, these kinds of spaces are referred to as rural household areas. It are localities that are on the verge of becoming a fully urban area, yet still sub city features remain visible Adugna, (2010).

Therefore, urban expansion is the main problem in most developing countries. Our country Ethiopia is also one of the country's facing the problem of urban expansion. It has been expanded or experiencing rapidly agricultural land, use transformation in to urban land use, due to extreme urban expansion. Towns are increasing in size from time to time by four sides. That means North, South, West and East side. This expansion affects peasants in income, family, assets (house, land), and socio-cultural values.

In proportion to Muhidin (2016:21), research employed on urban expansion in Addis Ababa in the notion of urban renewal projects in the context of United Nation Guiding Principles and African Union Convention on Internal Displacement.

The rapid urban expansion in Guto-Gidda Woreda has raised concerns about its impact on rural household livelihoods. While previous studies have examined the effects of urbanization on rural areas in Ethiopia, there is limited research specifically focusing on the coping strategies employed by rural households in response to urban expansion. This study seeks to bridge this gap by exploring how rural households in Guto-Gidda Woreda are affected by urban expansion and how they are adapting to these changes.

This study attempts to identify the socio-economic status and problems that households are facing in rural areas by the system of urbanization come from at the side boarder Nekemte Town. It particularly had focused on Guto-Gidda Woreda three rural kebeles, Dune Kane, Nagasa and Fayinera Rural kebeles, East Wollega Zone, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. There is no research done on the issues of Examining of the Effect of Urban Expansion on Rural Household Livelihood and Their Coping Strategies in Guto-Gidda woreda. Most of the researches done are try to deal with the policy analysis as the effort rather than studying the Examining of the Effect of Urban Expansion on Rural Household Livelihood and Their Coping Strategies

To my knowledge, there is no research conducted specially on the impact of urbanization on rural household livelihood and coping strategies in Guto-Gidda woreda which are selected areas for study. However, there may be related study conducted on this area. This means it is not identical with the researcher's study. Therefore, this study is unique for the specific areas.

### Objectives of the Study

Examining of the Effect of Urban Expansion on Rural Household Livelihood and Their Coping Strategies in the case of Guto-Gidda Woreda, East Wallaga Zone Oromia, Ethiopia

#### Specific objectives

- To identify the household income generate in their original place
- To describe the causes of urban expansion on rural household livelihood
- To explain the impact of urban expansion on rural household livelihood

- To analyze coping mechanisms conducted by rural households in response to urbanization in the study area.

### Research question

- What are the household incomes generate in their original place?
- What are the causes of urban expansion on rural household livelihood?
- What are the impacts of urban expansion on rural household livelihood?
- How coping mechanisms conducted by rural households in response to urbanization?

### Methodology of the Study

#### Description of the Study Area

Guto-Gidda woreda is located at 331 Km West of Addis Ababa. Guto-Gidda is one of the woredas in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia. It is part of the East Wollega Zone. It is separated from Guto Wayu woreda. It is bounded by Wayu Tuka in the east, Sasiga and Diga in the west, Gidda Ayana and Gudaya Bila in the north and Leka Dulacha to the south. It is situated at latitude and longitude of 9° 5'N 36° 33'E/9.083°N 36.550°E and at an altitude of 1350-2400 meters above sea level (Masl). The climatic condition of the area is highland (dega) (0.26%), midland (woyna dega) (46.74%) and lowland (bereha) (53%) with the mean annual rainfall range from 1800- 2200 mm and average temperature 14-26<sup>0</sup>c. The area receives bimodal rainfalls that were long rainy season (June to September) and short rainy season (March, April and May). The Guto-Gidda people practice mixed framing system that is crop production and livestock rearing and own large number of livestock (CSA, 2009).

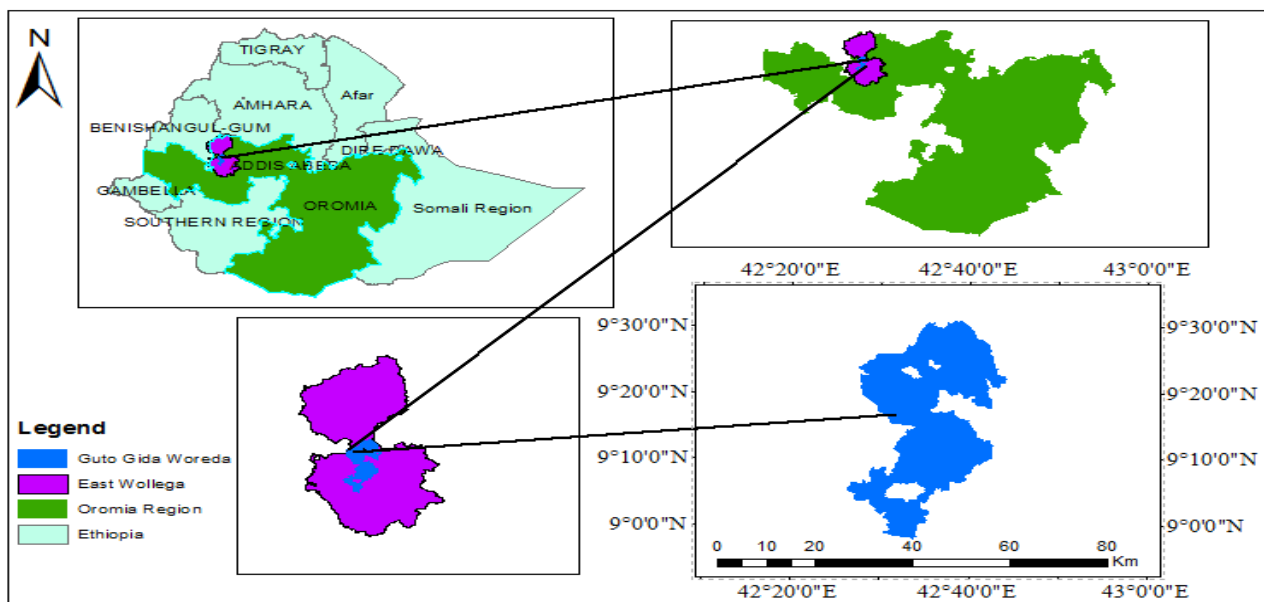


Figure: 2. Map of the Study Area

Source, GGAO 2024

#### Rain fall and Economic activities

The study area is characterized by unimodal rainfall pattern. October to January (Birra) denotes the time when the long rainfall season comes to an end to be followed by a medium to the short dry season during the same period. February to May (Bona) is the start of the long rainy season. The rainy season starts during March/April. June to September (Main season) is a long and heavy summer rain, normally called the big rain or Gannaa, which falls from June-September World Bank, (2006). There is one rainy season (June, July, August and September) months, during which the farmers cultivate

both long and short cycle crops. Indeed, in much of Ethiopia, rainfall from June to September contributes the majority of the annual total, and is crucial to Ethiopia's water resource and agriculture operations Korecha and Barnston, (2007). The annual rainfall of the Woreda ranges from 1800- 2200 mm and the monthly rainfall ranges from 0mm to 649mm whereas the onset rain ranges from 92 days to 177 days and the cessation rain ranges 254 days to 362 days. The mean annual temperature of the Woreda appeared between 14°C and 26°C. Its agro ecology falls in three distinct zones; namely, highland, midland and lowland with the proportion of 46.74%, 0.26% and 53.0%, respectively. Most of the people in the area are engaged in mixed agriculture (i.e., crop cultivation and livestock production). Crop production is entirely rain fed, except in very specific and small areas where vegetables are cultivated based on traditional and small-scale irrigation. The dominant crops of the study area are: sorghum, maize, sesame, Niger seed, Teff and millet. Most of these crops are produced for commercial purposes but maize is staple food and commercial. It covers more than half of land of each kebele, especially in the low lands GGAO, (2009).

### **Population Characteristics, Ethnicity, Language and Religion**

According to the 2007 national census, this woreda has a total population of 89,906, of whom 45,810 were men and 44,096 were women; none of its population is urban dwellers. The majority of the inhabitants observed Protestantism, with 53.11% reporting that as their religion, while 30.16% observed Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, and 14.61% were Muslims. Of the total populations, 14138 and 1744 are male households and female household heads, respectively. There are different ethnic groups found in the Woreda such as Oromo, Amhara, Gurage and Tigre. The population is largely dominated by Oromo people especially in rural areas. Almost all the people speak Afan Oromo language including other ethnic groups except a few members of other ethnic groups speaking Amharic and Gurage languages in the town of the study area. The two largest ethnic groups reported in Guto-Gidda were the Oromo (97.24%) and the Amhara 2.48%, all other ethnic groups made up 0.28% of the population. Afan Oromo is being spoken as a first language by 99.48%. The majority of the inhabitants were Christianity, with 81.57% of the population reporting they observed this belief. While 7.64% of the population said they were protestant 5.37% practiced rational belief and 5.23% is Muslim CSA, (2009)

### **Climate**

Climate, the long term effect of the sun's radiation on the rotating earth has varied surface and atmosphere. It can be understood most easily in terms of annual or seasonal averages of temperature and perception. Most area of Guto-Gidda woreda situated at an altitude greater than 1350-2400 meters above sea level; the woreda is characterized as tropical and sub-tropical types of climate. The mean annual temperature ranges between 14°C and 26°C whereas the mean annual rain fall is between 1800-2200 mm Guto-Gidda Woreda census, (2009). The study area is falls into three climatic zones: -Dega (23%), WoinaDega (50%) and kola (27%)

### **Study design and Sampling Procedure**

Descriptive method is used for this study. The research utilizes both quantitative and qualitative methods to clarify concepts, characteristics, descriptions, counts and measures to demonstrate implications of the impact of urbanization on rural household livelihood in study. Data present in the study is obtained from primary and secondary sources. Primary data is collected directly from respondents using questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion and personal observation, Secondary data is collected through related documents.

### **Target Population**

According to Hair et al. (2010), target population to be a specified group of people or object for which

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questions could be asked or observed made to develop required data structures and information. The target population of the Study is employees who are in the effects of urbanization and displaced from their origin place in case of development project, investment, infrastructure and road construction etc with insufficient compensations particularly by the construction of Wollega University in Gari rural kebele, TTC which is constructed at the side boarder of Fayinera rural kebele and Referral Hospital which is constructed at edge of Dune Kane rural kebele (224, 371 and 413). It is mean that the target populations of the study has the 1008 displaced household who were working labour work in Nekemte which mean that the people those were being existed under the risk and included all about their coping strategies.

### Research Methods

In the study data will collect by both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The study is employed in questioner, interview, focus group discussion, direct observation and to collect relevant qualitative data from different unit of analysis.

### Quantitative method

The quantitative method is rely on field data collected using structured questionnaire that included questions on different issues in causes and impact of urbanization on income generating, household livelihood and rural communities or their environment in the study areas.

### Qualitative method

The qualitative method is focuses on the roles of different kind organizations such as NGOs, GOs and household in the study area to resolve problem of land use in rural areas and also coping strategies with urbanization is dealing in this. Information is attained through interviews and focus group discussions by using interview and discussion guides. Secondary data is tried to collect from woreda Agriculture office, Land administration office. The discussion is undertaken to collect information from relevant bodies involved on actual implementation of the impact of urbanization and problem of land use in rural areas by means of close-ended questions. The study is also employed in questioner, interview, focus group discussion, direct observation and to collect relevant qualitative data from different unit of analysis.

### Questionnaire

Questionnaire is important to obtain information from a large number of respondents; Closed-ended form of questionnaire is use for the part of household income generating, the causes and impact of urbanization on household livelihood and their rural communities or environment when categorized data are required. Open-ended form of questionnaire is also be prepare and use the role of different kind of organization such as NGOs, GOs and related bodies to give free chance for the respondents to express their feeling and spontaneous expression.

### Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

A focus group discussion is making on issues of the effect and causes urbanization on household income generating, rural communities or environment and their coping strategies with one group in each sub city of the selected town. One group consist 7 individuals. Generally in three groups 21 individuals. The composition of focus groups is from different age, sex and educational level this is useful when the researcher want to collect variety of information and the selection is made purposively. For FGDs, checklist will be developed in advance. The discussions aimed to extract



### Key Informant Interview

In each of the sample frame, interviews with key informants consisting of 9 individuals that include; -3 Agriculture office, 3 Municipality Office Workers and 3 other indigenous peoples of the study. Because to getting detail information since they have good information about the causes and impact of urban expansion on the income generating household, the roles of deferent kind of organizations such as NGOs, GOs for rural kebeles areas and the coping strategies conducted by rural household.

### Direct Observation

In the observation method, the information is obtained by way of investigator's own direct observation without asking the respondent Kothari, (2004). He further added the advantages of observation that it help researcher to reduce subjective bias, if observation is done accurately. Moreover, the information obtained through observation method relates to what is currently happening; it is not complicated by either the past behavior or future intentions or attitudes. Observation is independent of respondents' willingness to respond and as such observation data is relatively less affected by the active cooperation on the side of respondents as in the case of interview or the questionnaire method.

It helps to catch the situation on ground and making a record of the affected people impression of what is taking place in the relocated household situation. In this study observation is use to select respondents for key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Observation by the researcher also contributed in strengthening the information obtained through the other methods. Thus, observations is use in the study to identify the causes and impact of urbanization on the household income generating, their communities or environments and the roles of different kind organizations such as NGOs, GOs for rural areas and their coping strategies observe. This is a sort of inventory, particularly emphasized on physical observation of the impact of urban expansion on household livelihood and rural communities in the selected areas.

### Sampling technique and Sample Size

#### Sample Size

The sample size for collecting quantitative and qualitative data for the study is suitable to achieve the objectives of the study. Therefore, for selection of the three rural kebeles has been selected at purposively. So that, from Dune Kane rural 413 populations were displaced, Fayinera rural kebele 371 populations were displaced and Nagasa 224 populations were displaced. In general, the total numbers of displaced population were 1008 (GGAO, 2009). This study applies a simplified formula as used by Yamane,(1967) to determine the required sample size at 90% confidence level, and level of precision =10%.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(0.1)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{1008}{1 + 1008(0.1)^2}$$

Where N= Total number of displaced

n=sample size

e=level of precision = 10%

n=99

As a result, the numbers of total households were displaced in the selected three rural kebeles the researcher has forced to use above formula for determination of the required sample size number purposively. That means all 99 households.

### Sampling Technique

According to CSA (2009), Guto-Gidda woreda has 21 rural kebeles. From these rural kebele, three of them are purposively selected. Because these rural kebeles were selected first, based on their agro-ecological conditions (Woyina Dega); secondly, based on their impact correlated with urban, shortage of farming land and low income in these rural areas GGAO, (2009). Data is collected from different groups of respondent those were shock by urbanization such, rural household whose were displace from their original place, Municipality Office Workers and other indigenous peoples of the study. Thus, simple random sampling techniques method is suitable to achieve the objectives of the study. Therefore, for selection of the population in three rural kebeles have been selected at simple random sampling techniques namely Gari , Nagasa and Fayinera rural kebeles (35, 34 and 30) household respondents is selected respectively; as well as for key informant interviews 9 respondents and for three focus group discussion each group has 7 members is selected 21 respondents. Therefore, the total numbers of respondents are 129 is selected.

### Source of data Collection

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data is collected directly from the participants and the respondents of the study from the three sample rural kebeles, these directly involved in the FGD, questionnaire and key informant interview and observation. Secondary sources of data were collected from published books, articles, journals and internet sources. From all these sources the researcher collects information related to the study topic and uses the scholars' idea for review to supplement and shows the existing gaps in the problem of the statement.

### Primary Data collection tools

The mixed approach of this kind can potentially overcome the drawbacks of using single research method and help to take their complementarities. Primary data is collected through structured Household Survey Questionnaire; Key Informants Interview; Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Direct Observation.

### Secondary Data

Various documents is reviewed to collect secondary data on about the land contribution to rural communities as well the system they are use for compensation when urbanization extended to the sub city areas which occur beside to urban areas. Among the various office documents contribute to this secondary data is Agriculture administrative office and Sub city development office, Municipality Office and others related offices found in East wollega zone. Materials like semi-annual, annual reports, published and unpublished sources' is reviewed.

### Methods of Data Analysis

The data collected from the respondent is organized and analyzed with help of Statistical Package for Social science (SPSS Version 21). The collected data from primary sources is categorized based on their similarity of ideas. For the analysis, data is organized into themes, subthemes so that meanings beyond the description were explored. The qualitative and the quantitative data were analyzed in integrated manner. Then modification of ideas is undertaken, reinterpreting, and giving meanings to the real situation of the community as well as relating to the existing literature.

**Data Presentation and Analysis****Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents****Marital Status**

Marriage is one of the most important social institutions. The impact urban expansion has also differed by the marital status of the persons because the marriage might make the persons little more responsible and matured in understanding and giving the responses to the questions asked.

**Table. 4:1.****Marital status of the Respondent**

No	Marital status	Sex				Total	Percent
		Male	Female	Frequency	Percent		
1	Unmarried	9	2	16.0%	4.7%	11	11.1
2	Married	37	25	66.0%	58.1%	62	62.6
3	Divorced	10	4	17.9%	9.3%	14	14.1
4	Widowed	-	12	-%	27.9%	12	12.1
	Total	56	43	100%	100%	99	100

**Source Field Survey, 2024**

The table above 4:1 regarding to the marital status of the displaced Respondents, 62(62.6%) from the total respondents are married, 11(11.1%) of them are unmarried, 14(14.1%) of them respondents are represented by divorced and 12(12.1%) are widowed.

The above table. 4:1 shows that, most of the displaced rural household by the impact of urban expansion were male 56 (56.5%) and 43(43.4%) displaced were females. The male respondents were displaced to the town than the females for overcome the problem which they faced at rural or to get what they expected in the urban areas. According to the key informants of the respondents the peoples who were displaced by urban expansion could not sustain their life in appropriate way while they are being dispersed from their families. As a result they are still exposed for varies problem of livelihood. The same is true with Chambers (2007), idea that livelihood in its simple sense refers to the way in which households secure a living to meet the basic needs for food, shelter, health and clothing directly the responsibility concern with male households. Livelihoods involve people, their capabilities and activities they do to earn a living as well as food, income and assets, whereas they were missed all about basic needs which should necessary for human beings in case of urban expansion toward their origin places.

**Age**

Age of the respondents is one of the most important characteristics in understanding their views about the particular problems; by and large age indicates level of maturity of individuals in that sense age becomes more important to examine the response.

**Table. 4:2.****Age of the Respondent**

Age of the displaces	Frequency	Percent
less than 20	4	4.0%
20-30	26	26.3%
30-39	49	49.5%
40-49	10	10.1%
50-59	10	10.1%



Total	99	100.0%
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**Source Field Survey, 2024**

Table. 4:2 regarding to the age characteristics of displaced 26(26.3 %) of the respondents were whose age level ranges from 20-30 years. 49(49.5%) of the displaced were those their age level ranges between 30-39 and 10(10.1%) of the respondents are whose age level ranges between 40-49 and 50-59 years respectively.

Generally, as the above table.4:2 Shows that the most displaced 49(49.5 %) of the respondents were those who are economically active age between 30-39 years, whereas the smallest displaced 4(4.0%) of the respondents were those whose ages lies less than 20 years. This indicates that, the majorities of displaced people were those whose age lies between 30-39 years, since they are productive age, beside they can perform if the chance is given to them to come out from the problem which were affected their life regarding to psychological, economic and social perception. Hence, if it is possible to change their life on governmental and nongovernmental sides focused to support this age group, they can make themselves productive and self- supportive. But those below 20 years participants are less because most of them are not displaced they are guided by their family.

**Educational level of respondents**

Education is one of the most important characteristics that might affect the person's livelihood and the way of looking and understanding any work in the new areas. In a way, the response of an individual is likely to be determined by this educational status and therefore it becomes imperative to know the educational level of the respondents. Hence, the variable 'Educational level' is investigated by the researcher and the data pertaining to education is presented in table. 4:3 Educational levels of the respondents

**Table. 4:3.****Educational level of the Respondents**

Educational level	Frequency	Percent's
Unable to read and write	36	36.4%
Primary(0-8)	23	23.2%
Secondary(9-12)	17	17.2%
Certificate(10+2)	8	8.1%
Diploma(10+3)	12	12.1%
Degree	3	3.0%
Masters and above	-	-%
Totally	99	100%

**Source: Field Survey data, 2024**

The data in Table. 4:3 above, shows that the majority of the respondents 36 (36.4%)) were unable to read and write. The most of the literate respondents who have primary (0-8) level of education were 23(23.2%). Respondents who have secondary (9-12) level of education were 17 (17.2%). There were only 8 (8.1%) who have had Certificate (10+2) education. The educational level of the respondents about 12(12.1%) of the respondents are those who have Diploma(10+3) education in different profession and 3(3.0%) respondents who have degree education.

This study shows that most of the respondents have attained lower level of education. Generally regarding to education the most displaced respondents are decided to do whatever job which to fitting with their educational level to survive. The displaced rural households included in this study were deprived of professional job because lack of non-farming education level. This is further aggravating

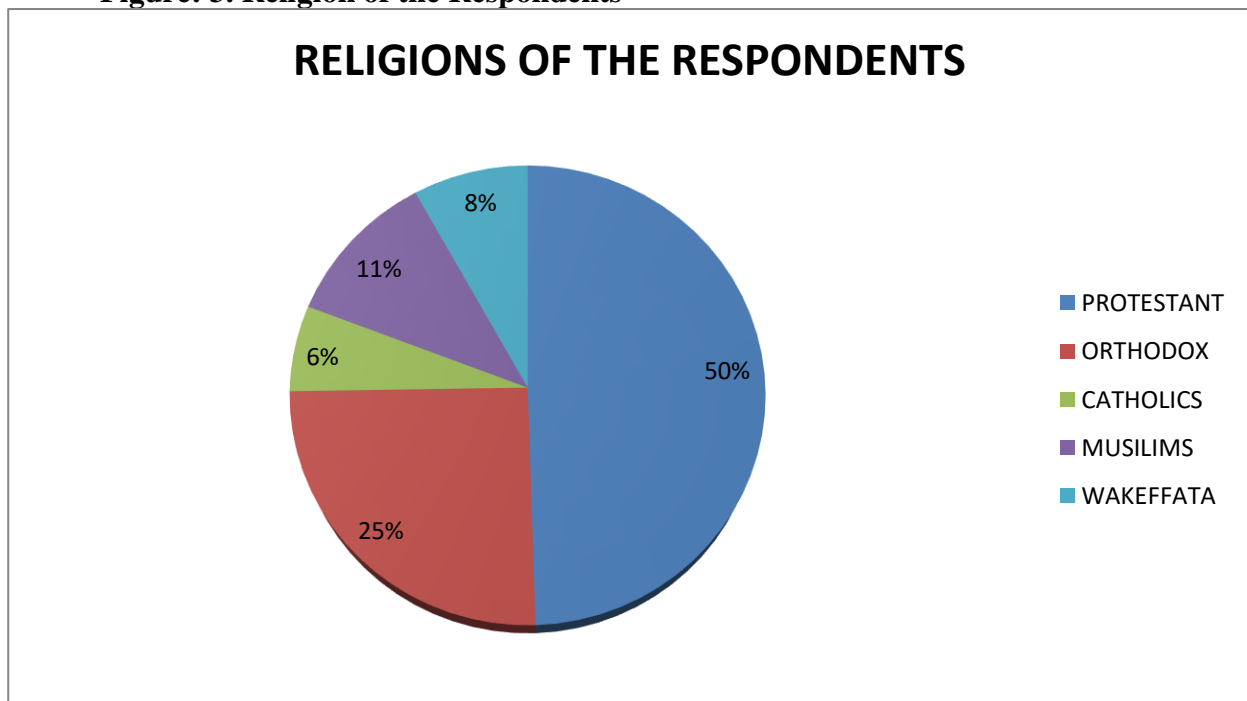
the problem of the subjects by decreasing earning capacities and making them incompetent in agricultural activities. This result of the study is similar with finding of Lipton, (1982); Accordingly, A part of the displacement stream may be formed by lower-income individuals that are mostly unskilled and unable to read and write. These individuals mostly have individual concerns and they mostly move to the informal urban sector for earning wages. The higher income individuals also migrate for exploiting the advantages of urban society; however, these individuals concern more about their family requirements and aim to generate income, education or remittances that could be useful for the whole family. In any case, urbanization proceeded by industrialization changes economic structure and gains in the society. As the urbanization process alters the incomes of individuals, it will create significant changes in the income distribution both in the short and the long run; lack of education toward the positive impact of urban expansion further aggravating the problem of the subjects by decreasing earning capacities.

According to the result of interview which conducted on socio-economic problem of rural households of the study area most of the displaced households who lead their home replied and discussed that their family background is a push factor for further education.

The result of Focus Group discussion on socio-economic problems of rural households in the study area is indicated that majority of the displaced rural households were came from divorce, widowed, family drop out of school and low income family.

### Religion

**Figure: 3. Religion of the Respondents**



**Source: Field Survey data, 2024**

As shown in Figure: 3. above, 25 (25%) of respondents were Orthodox Christians, 49 (50%) were Protestant and 11 (11%) of them were Muslims. Of the total displaced respondents population 8(8%) were from Waqeffata religion and 6(6%) of them were catholic religion followers. This study shows that more than others religion thus urbanization were affected socio-economic rural households of the protestant religion followers.

**Table.4:4.****Income Level Rural Households Before and after displacement by urbanization**

Income level	Before Displacement by urbanization		After Displacement by urbanization	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
<b>5000-10000</b>	12	12.1%	72	72.7%
<b>10001-20000</b>	59	59.6%	16	16.2%
<b>20001-25000</b>	15	15.2%	7	7.0%
<b>25001-30000</b>	10	10.1%	3	3.0%
<b>greater than 30000</b>	3	3.0%	1	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	99	100.0%	99	100.0%

**Source Field Survey, 2024**

The above table.4:4 indicate that the respondent's annual income before they leave their residence. Accordingly, more of the respondent's annual income before they moved to the town lies between 5000-10000 birr or 12(12.1%) of the respondent's annual income before affected. And 59(59.6%) of the respondent's annual income before affected is lies their level between 10001-20000 birr. Those respondents their annual income lies between 20001-25000 and 25001-30000 are 15(15.2%) and 10(10.1%) from the total respondents. As of the respondents annual income before they moved back ground entails, less of the respondents or individuals annual income before moved account only 3(3.0%) is those their income is greater than 30000 birr

Moreover, the Table.4:4 above shows that the respondent's annual income back ground after they moved into the town. As the table indicates that, 72(72.7%) of the respondent annual income after move categorized under the annual income category between 5000-10000 birr and 16(16.2%) of the respondents annual income after moved lies on the income category of 10001-20000 birr. 7(7.1%) annual income after moved lies on the income category of 20001-25000 birr. 3(3.0%) annual income after moved lies on the income category of 25001-30000 birr and 1(1.0%) annual income after moved lies on the income category of greater than 30000 birr.

According to Kuznets (1955), claims that increasing the urban population means increasing the share of the more unequal component of the income distribution between the urban peoples and those came to urban by the effect of urban. Therefore, according to Kuznets urbanization pursued by the relocation process inherently raises inequality annual income among rural and urban communities during the first stages of industrialization. Secondly, the emergence of industrialization raises the per capita income gap between the urban and rural population annual income, until the benefits of industrialization are also shared by the rural population. Thus, "the relative difference in per capita income...is stable at best, and tends to widen because per capita productivity in urban pursuits increases more rapidly than in agriculture".

So, from the above table that respondent annual income after they moved in to the town and Kuznet ideas are more related with annual income situation in addition to lower as compared with their annual income before moved.

**Table.4:5.****Distance of the Origin or Respondents**

<i>Distances of the origin or respondents from the town /km</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1-2	49	49.5%
3-4	33	33.3%

>5	17	17.1%
Total	99	100%

**Source Field Survey, 2024**

Table.4:5. Illustrates that distances gap between the displaced former residence village and the town they moved. According to the table describes as the distances between the displaced former village and the town gets shorter and shorter the more the probability of peoples moved in to the town. Among the total respondents 49(49.5 %) of the respondent's former village and the town distances were short and 1-2km. But as the distances gets long probability of respondents to come in to the town is small.

**Table.4:6.**

**The Main sources of Income Generate by Rural Households before and After displacement by urbanization**

The main sources of income generate	Before Displacement by urbanization		After Displacement by urbanization	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Farming	93	93.9%	12	12.1%
Non-farming	3	3.0%	50	50.5%
Private employed	1	1.0%	8	8.1%
Government employed	2	2.0%	3	3.0%
Joblessness	-	-	26	26.2%
Total	99	100%	99	100%

**Source Field Survey, 2024**

The above table.4:6 regarding the main sources of income generate before they have been affected by urban expansion as the respondents in this study revealed that their ideas the majority 93 (93.9%) of the respondents were engaged in farming activities. There were 3 (3.0%) of the respondents engage in non- farming activities that they have been run small businesses (selling wood and charcoal etc.) while only (1.0%) were private employed, 2(2.0%) of the respondents were governmental employed and respondents were no joblessness.

This shows that most of the rural households were engaged in more farming rather than non-farming work because their land size and the areas which they were being lived allowed to them.

The principle of livelihood in the agriculture

The above table.4:6 regarding the main sources of income generate after they have been affected by urban expansion as the respondents in this study revealed that their ideas the majority 50 (50.5%) of the respondents were engaged in non-farming activities that they have been run small businesses (selling wood charcoal and etc.). There were 12 (12.1%) of the respondents engage in farming activities. while only 8(8.1%) were private employed, 3(3.0%) of the respondents were governmental employed and 26(28.9%) respondents were joblessness.

This shows that most of the displaced rural households were engaged in more non-farming activities and joblessness rather than farming activities because their land size and the areas which they were being lived could not allowed to them.

The rural areas are characterized by the presence of diverse economic activities. Some are farm related and others not. According to Barrett (2017:61), in his research, he has shown that non-farm activities are growing in importance. But this circumstance or displacement could not take place in positive action as the key informant responses toward the question which is provided in this research.

**Table.4:7.****Family Sizes of the rural displaced respondents by urbanization**

<i>Family Size</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2 – 5	33	33.3%
6 – 8	52	52.5%
Above 10	14	14.1%
Total	99	100%

**Source Field Survey, 2024**

From the above table. 4:7 more of the affected people those who are moved to the Nekemte town are from a large family size. Among 99 respondents 52 displaced respondents (52.5%) of displaced are found to be from the family size of greater than five and 33(33%) are from the family size of five and less than five. From the information obtained most of the displaced those life in the Nekemte towns are live with their family. As the displaced peoples are from the large family's they moved because of low agricultural land in rural areas and lack of social service in rural areas.

**Occupational Status/The way of Income Generate in their origin place**

Occupation is considered as the main source of income, it represents the economic status of people. Agriculture is the main occupation of rural households of the Guto-Gidda woreda. They engaged in crop productions and livestock rising. Due to lack of higher education, rural household's participation in non-farm employment is limited. Besides, Guto-Gidda woreda of households are engaged in income activities like small business which includes Retail or small shop and selling of vegetables in the local market, public service, wage labor and others.

**The Table.4:8.****Shows the Occupational Pattern of Displaced Respondents Rural Household by Urbanization**

<i>Occupation of the respondents</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Agriculture	64	64.6%
Public Service	3	3.0%
Trader	13	13.1%
Wage labor	14	14.1%
Domestic works	5	5.0%
Total	99	100

**Source; Field Survey 2024**

The above table.4:8 regarding the occupation of the respondents this study revealed that the majority 64 (64.6%) of the respondents were engaged in Agricultures. There were 13 (13.1%) of the respondents trade in which run small businesses (selling charcoal, fire wood and etc.), while only 3(3.0%) were public services, 14(14.1%) of the respondents were wage laborers and 5(5.0%) respondents were employed in domestic work.

This shows that most of the rural households were engaged in agricultural activities towards income occupations because their education level is low and could compete with others. Which mean that according to key informant respondents said while we were displaced by urbanization from our residents, we couldn't work that goes with the lifestyle of urban, because of our level of educational background. To a certain extent we are still being concentrate on agricultural activities through renting farm land for survive. This responses and the idea in the data presentation revealed that the majority 64(64.6%) of respondents still engaged in agricultural activities.



**Table.4:9.****Perceived Quality of Life**

<i>Perceive quality of life</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Very good</i>	3	3.0%
<i>Good</i>	17	17.1%
<i>Not good</i>	79	79.8%
<i>Total</i>	99	100%

**Source; Field Survey 2024**

The above table.4:9 show the respondents perceived quality of life after they were displaced into the city by the impact of urban expansion in Guto-Gidda woreda. As the table indicates that 79(79.8%) of the respondent perceived quality of life is highly not good while they were being affected by some many problem which faced them. The results of observation on economic factors are a combination of reasons, which could also be sources for their highly not good standard of life. Not all households can have highly not good quality life regarding to their standard of life. Also there is whose good quality lives households from in the area understudy. However, many households lack such quality, 17(17.1%) of the respondents of the perceived quality of life good or moderate while they could have endurance towards the problem that face them and 3(3.0%) of the respondents of the perceived quality of life is very good when their life style comparing with other.

In the study area, households, for example, complain of their life standard; inability of managing their land properly; being displaced involuntary and challenging their authority. So that, households are on their part have also greater number of grievances toward their life standard. This shows that the majority of the respondents have negative or not good quality life with their rate of life condition. And this also indicates that household families have economic problems.

In this research, the result of Focus group discussion revealed that the economic condition of households were the majority of the respondents have negative (not good) quality life with their rate of life condition. Because the rural households who have very good quality life assume that rural household who have no very good quality life, may take or oppress the rural household those being under not good rate of life condition. Due to this, both rural household have always criticized with each other. According to Key informants indicated that the society also assumes those displaced rural household who have no good quality life may have negative perception with their life condition. Traditionally, rural household who have negative perception with many peoples have less respect, and no positive attitude towards rural household who head families. But some of the respondents have good perceived quality of life in their life condition. In this case the communities of displaced rural household families misunderstand the personality of rural household needs.

**The Displaced Rural Household by urbanization and Their Livelihood strategies**

Rural households' devised four major works, at the outset, to change their life condition through: investing in agriculture, mutual reinvestment between crop, livestock, combining farming, Off-farming income earning activities and receiving support from the community.

**Table.4:10.****Livelihood of Displaced Rural Household by urbanization**

<i>No</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1	Crop production	52	52.5%
2	Livestock	20	20.2%

3	Local agricultural labor	11	11.1%
4	Charcoal/firewood sales	7	7.0%
5	Share cropping out land	4	4.0%
6	Milk	3	3.0%
7	Pottery	2	2.0%
	Total	99	100%

**Source; Field Survey 2024**

The above table. 4:10 regarding livelihood activities of Household 52(52.5%) were depends on crop productions, 20(20.2%) were depends on livestock. About 11(11.1%) were local agricultural labor, 7(7.0%) were sales charcoal/fire woods, 4(4.0%) share cropping out land, 3(3.0%) Milk and 2(2.0%) of household were pottery. This is the same with the term rural its activity is described by Lewis, (2006: 23) as those parts of a country which show unmistakable signs of being dominated by extensive use of land. This land use is usually agricultural but it also includes areas which are under forest and woodland as well as wild unutilized tracts or land in a semi-natural state.

Therefore, the result of this research indicated that most of the household engaged in crop production and livestock production to enhance their assets and productivity when they were displaced by the impact of urban expansion horizontally to the specific area Guto-Gidda woreda. According to key informants the impact of urban expansion made them the losers of livelihood in their origin place and also made them the peoples those simply exposed to various problems like wage labour, domestic servant and joblessness while they were being relocate involuntary by the impact of urban expansion that began in Nekemte city.

### **The Causes and Effect of Urbanization**

#### **The Cause of Urban Expansion**

In this section is tried to analyze the cause of urban expansion. Urban expansion can be caused by a variety of different things. These causes are mainly include: lower land rate, improved infrastructure rise in standard of living, lack of urban planning, lower house tax rates, rise in population growth and consumer preferences. As the researcher got oral information from the old or indigenous peoples of the town and municipality office workers interview and questionnaires distributed to the selected respondents that the cause of urban expansions are due to establishment of market, road transportation, access to health and education in the urban areas; natural increases and reclassification of rural settlement in to urban settlement.

### **Impact of Urban Expansion**

#### **Positive Impact of Urban Expansion**

According to Alaci (2010); Satterthwaite and Tacoli (2003), well planned and managed urban growth and development can serve as a positive development factor. The benefits could be seen in terms of high demand on agricultural produces, access to developed extension services, and opportunities to non-farm employment. In this case, the expansion of urban area has many advantages for the society of Nekemte city as well as for surrounding peoples. These advantages are creation of job opportunity, expansion of infrastructures like education, transportation, health, electricity and communication services are advancement. In the same manner the interviewers suggests or responds that the positive consequence of urban expansion is creation of job opportunity for unemployed youth and other age group populations of the town as well as for peoples in surrounding area. The creation or expansion for all type of infrastructure in the town employs some unemployed people as a permanent or daily paid workers and this supports their living conditions.

### Negative Impact of Urbanization

According to Marshall et al., (2009); UN-HABITAT, (2007) and Bah et al., (2003) unguided urbanization, like in most developing countries, negatively affects the natural environment and livelihoods in rural household areas. This could be attributed to changes occurring in land use, water resources management, waste dumping, and increasing competition between agricultural and residential use of natural resources. As a result, urbanization could bring a dramatic increase in the concentration of poverty and environmental degradation in rural household zones. The same to the expansion of the Nekemte city has several negative consequences on the surrounding physical and human environments.

Concerning the impact of the urban expansion on the outlook of farmers before its actual implementation of the relocation program, some informants stressed that they have felt frustration because they have been forced to leave their stronghold without getting prepared for the total dislocation. As a consequence of that, they sold their assets in cheap price in order to be relocated hastily to the new area as of the order of local urban government. Relatively speaking, the life making strategy of farmers in the previous and new areas, they prefer their living in the previous neighborhood and they consider it as the most dependable. In addition, they used to sell the fruits, dairy products, pottery products and other agricultural products. The outcomes of the sold items made them capable of lead secured livelihood strategy. However, in the new area, all this opportunities of livelihood enhancement are jeopardized since it is impossible to practice it in urban settlement.

When they are asked concerning the amount of earning annually they get, they claim that their previous earning from their livelihood is better and more secured than the outcome of livelihood currently they are engaged in. For example, one key informant said that:

*“He gets annual earnings of 50,000- 60,000 birr. He added that as even there are other benefits in kind that are not included in the monetary calculation. However, the amount of earning he gets after the relocation is drastically reduced. Because, as it is mentioned in above, a variety of opportunities were missed in the new location. They had more diversification opportunities of living”.*

In addition to that, they have missed the opportunity to raising of various types of live stocks, cultivating of fruits and raising forests in new area. After relocation to the new area from the “Guto-Gidda woreda” they earn as less as 10000-15000 birr per annum apart from their house and plot of land. Concerning the social capital of the displaced people, some of the key informants replied that there is no significant difference between the social capital in previous area and new area. Since all the 35 households are relocated to the same area from the original place known as “Guto-Gidda woreda Dune Kane kebele”, their social relationship among the neighborhoods remains the same. However, there is a slight deterioration of the network in the new area. All of the members of the household are preoccupied with undertaking their livelihood. Unlike the previous time, household members are engaged in a variety of survival strategies compared to the previous one where almost everybody engaged in similar type of livelihood strategy. Regarding the difference of earning between the previous and current life making strategy, Key informant clarified as follows;

*“Since our source of income is generated from diverse sources (milking, renting, selling the firewood, pottery etc.) I do not know the exact figure (estimated 10000 birr/month, i.e. 15,000 birr). And unlike the previous time, I become idle in this new urban setting (no opportunity to get income by selling products of pottery), the only source of income for our family is my wage from daily laboring which is not regular. There is also lack of integration to the new life style in urban area. Through this kind of activities 50 or 80 birr can be earned.”*

According to the result of observation rural households those were displaced by impact urban expansion face economic problem after they accept the events. This is due to the fact that the absence of their lands causes problems of sources of income at household level. However, its impact may differ from one household to the other depending on the causes for the formation of families.

Displaced rural households in the case of urban development projects, for example, face shortage of assets not only because of absence of their lands but also they lack equal share during took place development project in decision making. Who have supporters like good relatives, obtain equally shared during took place development project in decision making than those who do not have. Moreover, in the countryside of the study area, rural households leave their home land as soon as conflict arises with their governments. This is due to their lack of experiences and knowledge. Therefore, rural households lose the chance to obtain their assets properly.

According to the result of key informants, *“the exacerbates of the financial problems and worsens the life condition of rural households for two reasons. First, they were lost their land that helps them for production activities so that they were dependents of the labor activities. Second, rural household were not able to carry out any activity freely since it attached with governmental permission or license. Otherwise, they were exposed to various accidents like insecurity. Thus, rural household spent much time by searching work that can survive them rather than doing other works that can change their life”*.

#### **Comparing the Living Standard Before and After Displacements Rural Households by Urbanization**

In this sub section, comparison of the life of households in Guto-Gidda is depicted. In the process of comparison, the livelihood source, the type of social capital or assets, outcomes of their life making, access to social services has been taken in to consideration. Regarding the livelihood source, previously, there were agricultural products, forest products, milk and milk products, poultry and others that support their livelihood (for consumption and sale). Although they were not produce surplus, they led stable life since they have diversified source of income. They sell products of handcraft like pottery, grasses, trees for fuel wood and construction. At the times of shock, they can depend on either one of the aforementioned sources. They argue that the outcome of previous livelihood strategies were more dependable and enhancing their life in many aspects. They used to finance the needs and wants of their family adequately but now, although they are engaged in some sort of livelihood, they are easily affected by inflation of the prices of goods and services. Concerning the social capital, social networking within themselves remains the same even in the Nekemte city area. The difference comes when we refer to the interrelation of these households and other dwellers outside of them. They have little acquaintanceship with people outside them. Thus, nevertheless they are cohesively within themselves i.e. intra-social networking; they lack inter-social networking or bonding.

Regarding the access to basic social services, they complain that in terms of access, there is no change. This is because, the promises were not implemented. Some of them argue that they were more accessible to schools, market centers, and health stations when they were in Nekemte city. Despite of owning houses in town, some of them show preference to the previous way of life in Guto-Gidda. This may be because of unimplemented promises and lack of support from the government side. In general, while some of these households consider the current way of life as in secured and vulnerable to various shocks compared to the life in Guto-Gidda, which is romanticized as *“secured, stable”*, there are also others who lead a progressing life and happy with the current way of life depending on the educational status of the household members.



### Compensation for the Displaced Rural Households

In this part, the nature of compensation offered for the displaced people from Guto-Gidda woreda will be addressed. Although there is no full participation of the subjects of the issue, compensation is not given for all displaced households. One of key the informants complain that the determinations of price for the properties like land, forests are not clearly stated. They also claim that there is a discrepancy between the promised compensation before their displacement and actual compensation after the displacement.

*“The process of calculating /estimating the amount of money to be paid per household had partly contributed for the declining social relationship between members even leading to animosity between us. Some of our neighbors have got 50,000 and some are paid 30,000 while others got 100,000 birr. This situation contributed for the declining unity among people of the same background. Households who got lower compensation have not been felt sad. The compensation from the insiders’ point of view is totally unfair, but the government said that it is enough and the difference between the amount estimated (e.g. 102,000) and the amount paid in cash (for example 36,000) is the total deduction for tax”.*

As it is pointed out in above, money and a plot of land to housing are one of the main compensations. Money compensation is criticized for its lack of fairness in payment. The prices for items were determined by the representatives and the engineers. The impartiality of the representatives of the Guto-Gidda is under complaining around some of the members of relocated people. They claim that the representatives were pro-urban government during the determination of items of the farming households.

According to informant, the compensation scheme should be attractive instead of frustrating. If it had been attractive and fair, there is had been no complain among the relocated people. Some people also argue that since the socio-economic status of people around the rural household area is low in terms of education, income, etc, they have little knowledge to handle the compensated money and cope up with the new situation in new areas. Moreover, on the behalf of the local urban government, there is no arrangement for training on the new situations that people will face. From the field observation, I have seen that some among the relocated people practice new type of livelihood based on their own knowledge without training.

In this theme, concerning the base of livelihood of the displaced people, the benefit packages, the reaction towards the kind and amount of compensation; the existence of prior orientation; support from any institution, the services offered that is non-existent before were collected and analyzed thoroughly.

These households in Guto-Gidda had an established life making strategy. Farming, cattle herding, fodder production, forestry, poultry keeping like hen and some sort of the crafts industry are some of the life making strategies the informants were engaged.

The main benefit packages promised to be provided as compensation for the displaced include the money compensation before they leave their indigenous farming neighborhood. Money compensation and a plot of land for housing were given as compensations for the displaced. Informants are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied by the compensation according to the interview. Though they have no that much complain on compensation, they are not happy with the payment process because of the dalliance and intermittent payment. The Informants stressed that after taking the phase one payment, a number of months have passed till they pay the next one. Some households could not use properly the compensation money. The advisory support for the displaced is not given according to the informants. They argue that since they are socio-economically take low status, it is have been better if they have got advice, orientation, training particularly how to lead life in new neighborhood. Lack of acquaintanceship with urban life, they face the socialization problem to



accommodate themselves with the mainstream urban social interaction. It is obvious that they stayed for a prolonged time around the rural household area, however, the farming communities at this area most of the time leads rural type of life. As a result, they become maladjusted for more than two or three years in their new neighborhood. This is a great loss because these groups of displaced rural households have no experience of leading life in urban settlements. They lived for a prolonged time as farmers in rural household areas. One of my informants known as *replied* in his own words as the following:

*"I don't think that it is something very important especially people like us. Personally, I prefer personally living in the previous area known as Guto-Gidda. Actually, as far as there is no equitable compensation for our land, forests, its significance is negligible. More than 10 years have gone since we came to this resettlement area from 'Guto-Gidda', but the promised services were not materialized still now. Previously, in Guto-Gidda, women were engaged in income generating activities to mention few; we have been selling forest products like fire wood, clay-works i.e., pottery, dung collecting, however, this day none of them exist in this place and we only wait for the hands of our husband.*

Concerning the compensation, it has been entirely unfair. This is because the amount that is given for us as compensation is 12,000 ETB; however, the property that we left there in 'Guto-Gidda woreda' is as many fold as the provided (paid) compensation by the municipality. The municipality does not gave us exactly the calculated amount of money (as estimated by engineers and others-let alone the amount that we actually deserve, we even cannot get the estimated amount-that means within the process of estimating our properties, even there were problems like jumping deliberately some properties like 'eucalyptus' and other trees.

What matters most is, in her own word,

*"We have not been able of covering the cost of constructing our home because as you can ask the municipality, it is 12,000 birr that is paid for as compensation which cannot build toilet, let alone house".*

She added," to cope with shocks or challenges pushed onto us by the municipality, we sold, like many of our neighbors, half of the land, i.e. 200m square so as to get money and to finish the house construction"

Concerning urban related infra-structure, though the place is called urban when compared to their previous possessions in Guto-Gidda, the place itself has no access to basic urban services like electric city, water supply, road, etc according to the informants.

In the last my key informants said that the urban expansion is the factor that displaced us from our settlement area on which we inhabited since the 1950s. It harmed us because we left our prestige and opportunity of better survival there in Guto-Gidda what we have possessed here in this city is a single house with a single service- shelter only.

### **Coping Mechanisms adopted in Displaced Rural Households by urbanization**

In this section a varieties of the coping mechanisms employed by displaced people in new area has been be discussed.

A livelihood is sustainable, according to Chambers and Conway (2012:22), when it "can cope with and recover from the stress and shocks, maintain its capability and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation..." Unfortunately, not all households are equal in their ability to cope with stress and repeated shocks.

Indeed, Some of the coping mechanisms used by the informants include agricultural (urban farming like selling milk, egg, etc, though diminishing from time to time due to lack of support from concerned bodies) and non-agricultural activities like serving in some ones house or domestic service for women, daily laboring for the men in the city.

They express their unhappiness in new environment like this;

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*“Why the governments resettle us in arable and fertile land since we have faced many sided problems? If there is land for agriculture-we can cope”.*

They also do not hide the absence of the genuine representation of their concern during the program of implementation. Actually, the committees did not been selected by the displaced communities, but by the initiation of themselves based on the available social network. Majority of the informants are not happy with the performance of committee members because they are assumed to have a pro-government attitude in the process of compensation payment and relocation process. And hence, the committees were not pro-the victims of the program according to the focus group discussion with informants. What is better is if there had been fair property registration, calculation of all properties without partiality.

The displaced households engaged in productive activities after the relocation. Some of them engaged in agricultural activities like selling of buds, flower,) and others especially females engaged in baking injera, domestic service, street vending at Nekemte city, and handcrafting. Although they have jobs currently they told me that it is very difficult to get job in the new neighborhood compared to their relatively secured living condition in *their agricultural areas*. Because, they did not get training concerning how to lead life in the new neighborhood; Again lack of money handling skill also affected their success in living condition in the new area. The compensation is also given at different time but not at one point in time. This has also its own effect on the relative deterioration of the stability of life in the new neighborhood.

Regarding the coping with the difficult situation in new pace, one key informant explains in his own words,

*“As I have told you, we have displaced from our agricultural areas and here in Nekemte city more than 10 year ago. By the time when we were living at that place, the government bodies came and told us in a meeting held in one kebele hall-that we are going to be displaced but with no time specified for the actual implementation. We also have been informed about the purpose-as they told us we were to be evicted for the expansion of ‘urban’. As a compensation for our assets, a number of things were promised but only some of them are materialized. As a result, we face difficulty in leading our life normally when I compare it with the previous one. Previously, we have been supporting ourselves using coffee, avocado, forest products, etc; however, the hasty dislocation has not allowed us to get ready for the upcoming urban way of life. Hence, we came here with no prior information and readiness. Actually, there are some activities we are taking part to overcome the shocks and the vulnerabilities. As mentioned above, daily laboring, domestic service, baking injera, selling seedlings, etc are some of the coping mechanisms to be resilient to the vulnerabilities in the new area. Despite of that, living in urban area poses new challenge which is unanticipated. For example, we have to improve our housing physical structure which requires a strong financial asset. With this condition, it is unthinkable for us to do it”.*

In the study area, displaced rural households are resource poor segments of societies compared to urban households. These problems are manifestations of diverse economic, social, cultural and political processes. Lack of sufficient assets such as land, labor, capital; negative attitudes of communities towards them; low participation in political spheres; and less availability of social support from communities as well as government exacerbates the life situation of displaced rural households even though they exert much effort to succeed and improve their life through engaging in non farming various activities.

According to the result of interview displaced rural households’ have several problems in their livelihoods. They can be divided into two categories, internal and external factors which affect the living condition of displaced rural households. The scarcity of resources in their living areas, the existing networks of social biases and rigid traditional practices in the study area mainly influence their way of life. In order to cope with such problems, rural households employ various strategies.

Coping strategies include ex-ante actions such as diversification of sources of income to ex-post actions conducted at times of distress such as decreasing number and quantity of meals. Ex-post actions conducted by household are seen after treating ex-ante actions.

In this research, Coping strategies vary spatially and at community, social class, rural household, gender, age and seasonal levels. Therefore, the possibilities of escaping poverty depend on the strategies pursued by different rural household, the assets that they are able to access, and the general conditions that they face while attempting to reconstruct their livelihoods.

In this research, one of the ways such displaced rural household achieve this is by investing in agriculture and using surplus to rebuild their assets. The success of this strategy depends on sufficient access to land and labor, as well as favorable crop conditions. This compensated the high price of artificial fertilizer like urea and daps. An agricultural extension service is one of a mechanisms employed by the communities particularly rural households in order to add some values on crop production within small size of lands. Nevertheless, as mentioned before, unavailability of ample resources in the rural household, less access to extension services, cultural influences, social biases and is thus be the major constraint for them to build their viable livelihoods.

The result of observations of the study area, displaced rural household were able to rebuild their assets base in a sustained fashion by combining surpluses from their crop and livestock production to enhance their assets and productivity in each sector. This strategy also requires sufficient access to land and labor, as well as favorable crop performance if it is to be successful. Displaced Rural Households were able to secure food security successfully through resorting to both farm and non-farm activities to acquire resources that they can invest in assets. This type of strategy requires a substantial amount of skill and labor. Therefore, using this strategy for displaced rural households in the study area became beyond their capacity due to shortages of skilled and able-bodied adults in their households.

The result of observations in the study areas rarely takes immovable properties like meager amount of land, which is a principal productive asset, during displaced. Displaced Rural households are allowed to share movable assets with the household who have more land besides of the areas which they are being lived with a few amount of money like ox (en). So they rent out. Due to social and cultural influences, the displaced rural households not have till farmlands in the study areas. Moreover, the capitalist's urban household did not allow to share farming land or investment land because they are not considered as "capitalists or investors".

According to the result of focus group discussion, urban households were better than displaced rural households regarding to economic status. This is due to household properties left in the hands of rural household those were displaced by urban expansion. However, they sometimes face severe financial problem since they spent their assets for the time being related reason. The displaced rural household family should perform labor work and took land rent unless they is ostracized by the community and government leaders. On the whole, traditional as well as government influences aggravate the financial problem of rural households those were displaced by urban expansion without enough compensations.

According to observation in the study area, the economic and educational backgrounds of an individual play a vital role in determining ones social and economic positions in the community where they are living. Though the community gives high value to wealth, household families are not entitled for such prestige since most of them are not well-off. The community also gives important value to educational achievement since it paves the way to attain ones means of livelihood. Regarding economic sources of displaced rural households may relatively have better opportunities in obtaining assets than through non farming, lobar work and land rent. However, the displaced rural households have less access to property ownership unless they were getting in what for survived.

### The Role of NGOs, GOs and Stakeholders

In this section, the roles of local urban authorities will be addressed or analyzed in light of displaced people point of view. The roles of some experts from urban government will also be analyzed in this section.

Some of the ex-farming displaced rural household communities who live now in Nekemte city say that, *“the base of our livelihood is not taken in to consideration when they relocate us.”* Because, they are the community who were depend on agriculture for their life making. When they become relocated to Guto-Gidda woreda, they faced difficult to re-establish their livelihood base. And it is difficult also to form a livelihood similar with previous one. Because of the basic difference between rural context and urban context, this group of people faced hardship in coping and re-establishing their livelihood although they were compensated to some extent. They depend highly on the natural resource in the rural household environment previously, but now it is impossible to depend on the natural resource base in urban area.

One informant from the urban authorities said,

*“That the plan of government is not to make the life of people miserable but to facilitate the development of the town. to enhance this process, the compensation is also given to the displaced but the problem is their inability to handle and manage what is given for them as a compensation. The government is also constrained by lack of enough budgets to compensate each and every individual thing around the displaced people.”*

Urban authorities believe that their life is better than the previous one, because in the newly relocated area, they could get a plot of land, water services, electricity and other services though some they are denied by the displaced people. They assert that though all the promises are not still implemented, turn by turn some they are being implemented. And to change their life sustainably, the urban administration is planning with the stake holders.

Moreover, when one displaced person the situation *“Land that has been used for agriculture by most households is not considered in the compensation”*. Why? The response provided by the authorities is *“land belongs to the public”*. If the case is so, there should be uniformity, but we know that some of our neighbors have got paid for their one hectare of agricultural land. He also added that,

*“Unlike the previous time, these days we have become far from school-because previously we have been sending our children to school in the nearest one. Now we are in Guto-Gidda woreda kebele, yet we are sending them (the children) to school-too far now than before. The lands for school construction have been allowed but the municipality came and showed interest to give it to someone else, but we refused them and consult the zonal education bureau and they told us to stand a tapella bearing the name and date of establishment of the school solved”*.

The above responded show that, urban expansion has positive some impacts on livelihood strategies for some displaced rural households; it also has negative impacts on other households. As urban expanded continues, rural household livelihoods also transform in response to urbanization. The challenge to policy makers (government), non-governments and stakeholders (communities, households and individuals) is to establish effective, appropriate planning and implementation mechanisms that accommodate growth of urban areas and their impacts on livelihood strategies. Whatever intervention is undertaken should not cover only the physical assets of the households but also the social, cultural and economic assets that might affect the welfare and well being of the households. Such programmes should not exclude the participation and involvement of the stakeholders either in the planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of urban development projects. Within the context of urban development projects, involvement and participation of rural



household should be prioritized since they are the most susceptible sector of the impact of urban expansion.

### Summery

An effect of urban expansion is a multidimensional phenomenon, which has become part of the daily reality in Ethiopia and many other development countries. This study has focused on the impact of urban expansion on the livelihoods of rural households in the surroundings of Nekemte city Guto-Gidda woreda. Nowadays, there is little doubt about the positive impact that impact of urban expansion can have for the households that are involved. However, there is much more uncertainty about the extent to which this impact differs for households with different socio-economic status. To get an increased understanding of this subject, there is a need to Examining how the livelihoods of displaced rural households with different social-economic status are built up. After exploring this, the impact of urban expansion on rural households with different social-economic class is investigated in terms of both the loss of human resources and the use of the money and goods received from the displaced rural household members by urbanization. Furthermore, some recommendations will be done and the research results will be discussed briefly as follows.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, urban expansion has both positive and negative effects on rural household livelihoods in Guto-Gidda Woreda. Displaced rural households are characterized by large household size, high dependency percentage, low income, lack of access to fungible assets and low education level that determine livelihood status of the household. It could then be concluded that rural households displaced respondents are likely to be vulnerable to low livelihood strategies. Sources of livelihoods described in this study form a complex trap, reflecting the extent to which households use different livelihood strategies and the ways in which the strategies are linked to each other. However, on average the study found that in displaced rural households livelihood strategies differed between marginalized households and wealthy or well-off households.

### Recommendations

As the finding and the conclusion in the study shows, the researchers conducted the following recommendations. Though, the existence of high Effect of urban expansion on rural household livelihood results in higher unemployment in urban areas and aggregate illegal practicing and crimes in urban centers. It needs much more focus to drop low of effect of urban expansion on rural household livelihood in Guto-Gidda woreda.

Therefore, in order to curtail the entire stated problems, the study has recommended issues like:

- According to the finding of the study the majority of the rural households are found to be unable to read and write (less than zero), so the woreda administration should be make plan to run adult education the reason of encourage and motivate unable to read and write less than zero) rural household particularly the young people.
- Urbanization relies in asymmetric information about the destination. If urbanization is inevitable, providing complete information can make the displaces more aware about their destination before making the decision and sustainable effort should be made at grassroots level to raise awareness and bring attitudinal change for the non-economic factors of resettlement.
- The economic levels of urban households and rural households are significantly different. Accordingly, it is imperative that specific attention be rendered to those vulnerable groups of society in planning and policy making.
- Majority of rural households are living in poverty and unable to meet their basic needs. Thus, the government should give more attention to poverty reduction strategies concerning the activity of rural households in Guto-Gidda woreda in general.



- This study is focused on rural households regarding their status and life style. Therefore, similar study can be conduct on households living in the urban area to examine the changes will be bringing in their status and life style.

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