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# Impact Of Urbanization Of Addis Ababa City On Peri Urban

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Impacts of Urbanization on the Traditional Medicine of Ethiopia

Living With Urban Environmental Health Risks

Ambo Urban Profile

Urbanization and Migration in an Indigenous City: the Case of Addis Ababa

The Transformation of Addis Ababa

Which Way to Livable and Productive Cities?

Urbanization in Tropical Africa

The Impact of Urban Expansion on the Livelihoods of Peri-Urban Households in Gondar City

Urban Management in Ethiopia. Promoting Sustainable Urban Development in Addis Ababa

Cities of Change - Addis Ababa

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Assessing the effects of urban expansion on farm land  
Cities and agricultural transformation in Africa  
Dilemmas of Urban Development  
Tomorrow's Crises Today

The Impact of Urbanization on Environment in Africa. The Case of Yeka Sub City, Addis Ababa

Urbanization and Industrialization for Africa's Transformation

Urban Growth in Ethiopia, 1887-1974

The Impacts of Disintegrated Infrastructure Development in Addis Ababa

The Effects of Urban Displacement in Addis Ababa

Impact of Urban Expansion on Tenure Security and Livelihoods of Peri-Urban Areas.

The Case of Wolaita Soddo Town in Southern Ethiopia

Secondary towns, agricultural prices, and intensification: Evidence from Ethiopia

Squatter Settlements Along the River Banks of Addis Ababa

The Impacts of Urban "development" on a Peasant Community in Ethiopia

*Impact Of Urbanization  
Of Addis Abeba City On  
Peri Urban*

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**HARRISON JAQUAN**

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**Impacts of Urbanization on the  
Traditional Medicine of Ethiopia** Red

Sea Press(NJ)

This 10th thematic volume of

International Development Policy presents a collection of articles exploring some of the complex development challenges associated with Africa's recent but extremely rapid pace of urbanisation that challenges still predominant but misleading images of Africa as a rural continent. Analysing

urban settings through the diverse experiences and perspectives of inhabitants and stakeholders in cities across the continent, the authors consider the evolution of international development policy responses amidst the unique historical, social, economic and political contexts of Africa's urban development. Contributors include: Carole Ammann, Claudia Baez Camargo, Claire Bénit-Gbaffou, Karen Büscher, Aba Obrumah Crentsil, Sascha Delz, Ton Dietz, Till Förster, Lucy Koechlin, Lalli Metsola, Garth Myers, George Owusu, Edgar Pieterse, Sebastian Prothmann, Warren Smit, and Florian Stoll.

*Living With Urban Environmental Health Risks* UN

Urban infrastructures are the first and the most important services to foster the

city growth. They are also key and indispensable elements in facilitating urban life. However, most Third World Cities characterized by rapid population growth, inadequate infrastructure, lack of good governance, poverty.... The infrastructure is not only inadequate but also poorly planned. Haphazard planning in collaboration with rapid population growth may cause for devastating urban structure and physical disruption. Apparently it plays crucial role in retarding the infrastructural development in the Third World Cities. Ethiopian cities particularly Addis Ababa is highly affected with such haphazard problem. Therefore this book tries to Answer for those wishing to Know the cause and effect of the inadequate infrastructure provision and

also serve as reference for those need to know where lies the process of integration fa

*Ambo Urban Profile* Routledge

Although it still has a low urban population when compared with the rest of the world, Ethiopia nevertheless has been experiencing one of the most rapid urbanization processes of recent years. This rapid urban growth, however, has not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in basic infrastructure and amenities that are essential for a healthy urban environment. Housing, water supply, sanitation services, drainage, transport networks and health services have not been able to keep pace with the prevailing urban growth rates, resulting in a deterioration of urban living

conditions and increasingly serious health problems. *Living With Urban Environmental Health Risks* examines the extent and nature of environmental problems in urban areas in Ethiopia and their impact on health. The book points to the economic and political causes that underlie many of the urban problems in the country. This in-depth analysis suggests ways to deal with these problems at community, municipal, and national levels.

**Urbanization and Migration in an Indigenous City: the Case of Addis Ababa** Birkhäuser

Addis Ababa is one of the fastest transforming environments on the globe and a prototype of an emerging territory. What can architecture and urban design as disciplines contribute to such

transformation? According to which criteria can processes of the kind encountered in Addis Ababa be evaluated? And, how can all of this be steered? Aiming to identify sustainable strategies—rather than upholding an a priori vision of an ideal city—the publication acknowledges the heterogeneous conditions of urban territories. The book highlights questions of method and procedure that can be transferred to other ‘cities of change’. This revised edition covers recent developments, such as the increasing influence of China in African countries or the chances of high-density, low-rise developments.

The Transformation of Addis Ababa  
Eburon Uitgeverij B.V.  
Urbanisation in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia,

poses challenges to urban living conditions. Despite large scale housing programmes from the side of the government, construction and settling processes have largely remained incremental. Nadine Appelhans focuses on the relation between statutory planning and practices of everyday urbanisation. The findings from Bahir Dar suggest that some mundane regimes of building the city are patronised, while others are considered undesired by policy makers. Based on this insight, the author argues that urban development in Bahir Dar needs to be locally grounded, differentiated and inclusive to avoid further tendencies of segregation.

**Which Way to Livable and Productive Cities?** GRIN Verlag  
This book highlights the positive

achievements that Imperial Ethiopia made in its journey towards urbanization into the modern era, and undertakes a critical assessment of the economic, political, and social impediments that prevented the country from transitioning into a truly fully fledged modern urbanization. It provides a comprehensive history of the growth of towns between 1887 and 1974. It is organized chronologically, regionally, and thematically, divided into three distinct time periods during which Ethiopian towns saw progresses and exposures to limited modern urban features. First, during 1887–1936, the country saw the creation and growth of a national capital (1887) that coordinated the country's economic and political activities and facilitated the growth of

other towns in the empire. It introduced new towns, the railway, modern schools, and health centers. Rudimentary factories were established in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, along with motor cars and modern roads, which increased trade between cities. The next era was the Italian occupation from 1936–1941, which shook the pre-existing process of urban growth by introducing a modern European style urbanization system. Ethiopian cities saw a qualitatively different way of urban growth in both form and content. The Italians introduced modern economic and physical planning, administration, and internal organization. People were introduced to modern life in urban areas, exposed to modern wage labor system, and thus moved to towns to take

advantage of the opportunity. The Italian occupation left behind many features of modern urbanization, and this influenced population exposed to modern consumptive tastes was determined to retain what the Italians introduced. Finally, the post-Italian period saw a new era of urban growth. Due to economic and organizational problems resulting from destructions caused by the war, the process of urban growth was slowed down in the early 1940s. Although the government did not introduce a clear urban policy in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War, towns continued to grow progressively from the early 1950s to 1974.

*Urbanization in Tropical Africa* LAP  
Lambert Academic Publishing  
Bachelor Thesis from the year 2019 in

the subject Geography / Earth Science - Physical Geography, Geomorphology, Environmental Studies, grade: A, Ethiopian Civil Service University (College of Urban Development and Engineering), course: Research, language: English, abstract: The general objective of this senior essay is to assess the impact that urbanization has brought to the environment in Yeka sub city. The research is descriptive in its very nature. Besides, both quantitative and qualitative research approach is used. Simple random sampling technique particularly lottery method is used to select samples from the total population. Both primary and secondary data sources have been employed, and questionnaire, interview and observation are employed to collect the required



data. Furthermore, quantitative (i.e. descriptive statistics specially frequency distribution and percentage) and qualitative (i.e., verbal analysis or narration) data analysis methods have been launched to analyze the collected data. Data are mainly presented in tabular, pictorial and textual form. Continuous population growth in Yeka sub city resulted in the encroachment of forest land mostly through informal way and this resulted in the minimization of forest cover and the alteration of land use from natural forest into human-made residential and other built-up areas on a continuous manner. Besides the formal settlement, made by the legal allotment of land, the informal settlement is very high and even difficult to control. This indicates the high

magnitude of urbanization in the sub city. The main causes for the continuous urban population growth or urbanization are influx of people into the city of Addis Ababa, ever-increasing natural birth rate and reduced mortality rate. The impact that urbanization has on the environment encompass deforestation, land slide and soil degradation, excessive waste generation and water and land pollution, and air pollution. Protecting agricultural and forest land as well as public open spaces from human settlement, containing the growth of the sub city within limited square with the help of policy instrument that earmark regulatory environment, restrict the geographic or spatial growth of the city, facilitate the management of urban growth and protect/preserve public open

spaces and forest lands, reducing the influx of people through the creation of equal development opportunities for all rural and urban centers and implementing family planning is compulsory, and controlling informal settlement with a very strict regulatory environment is decisively needed.

The Impact of Urban Expansion on the Livelihoods of Peri-Urban Households in Gondar City GRIN Verlag

Urbanization is happening fast in the developing world and especially so in sub-Saharan Africa where growth rates of cities are among the highest in the world. While cities and, in particular, secondary towns, where most of the urban population in sub-Saharan Africa resides, affect agricultural practices in their rural hinterlands, this relationship is

not well understood. To fill this gap, we develop a conceptual model to analyze how farmers' proximity to cities of different sizes affects agricultural prices and intensification of farming. We then test these predictions using large-scale survey data from producers of teff, a major staple crop in Ethiopia, relying on unique data on transport costs and road networks and implementing an array of econometric models. We find that agricultural price behavior and intensification is determined by proximity to a city and the type of city. While proximity to cities has a strong positive effect on agricultural output prices and on uptake of modern inputs and yields on farms, the effects on prices and intensification measures are lower for farmers in the rural hinterlands of

secondary towns compared to primate cities.

**Urban Management in Ethiopia.  
Promoting Sustainable Urban  
Development in Addis Ababa**

Routledge

Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject Organisation and administration - Public safety and order, Bahir Dar University, language: English, abstract: This study is carried out to assess the impact of urban expansion on tenure security 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 the communities around Wolaita sodd 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.

*Cities of Change - Addis Ababa* GRIN Verlag

Master's Thesis from the year 2013 in the subject Sociology - Habitation and Urban Sociology, grade: 4.0, , language: English, abstract: Recently, Gondar city was grown into a metropolitan city status. This means that, Gondar city is among the Ethiopian urban settings experiencing unprecedented rate of urbanization through expansion expanding in different directions into the surrounding rural areas with fast physical and population growth. Therefore, the city administration of Gondar has undergone a horizontal expansion pattern. However, no study has been conducted to investigate the

impacts of urban expansion on the livelihoods of peri-urban households in Gondar City Administration. This study, therefore, aims to investigate the effects of the expansion program on the livelihoods of the affecting farming households in Gondar city. The study employed household survey, focused group discussion, observation and an in-depth interview with key informants to assess the situation. The findings were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative research methods. The results of the study revealed that, the expansion program was not participatory and the compensation payment implemented for the affected households was not fair and equal in relation with the calculation of their possessed assets.

**The Socioeconomic Impacts of**

**Urban Housing Program Among Beneficiary Households in Ethiopia. Evidence from Selected Sub-Cities in Addis Ababa** Lexington Books

Nowhere in Africa is urban development occurring as rapidly as in Ethiopia's capital city, Addis Ababa, at the present moment. During the last decade and a half, massive construction projects in housing, commercial buildings and infrastructure have transformed the landscape of the city, creating a social experiment that has never been replicated on such a massive scale in Africa. This volume, written by Ethiopian and Finnish experts in urban planning, architecture, geography, and ethnology, documents for the first time Addis Ababa's process of radical transformation. It asks how the city's

poorest residents are affected by the current urban renewal, and identifies the most important challenges facing the city's residents as a result. Its conclusions focus on three issues: the livelihoods of low-income residents, their participation in the development of the city, and their social networks of support. This volume also traces out the organic forms of the city's development. Unlike cities in many other African countries, Addis Ababa emerged with only the thinnest traces of a brief colonial legacy: only five years under Italian occupation in the mid-20th century. The city's development has eluded many planners and has produced unique indigenous forms of urban living. The book records the current spatial relationships and older architectural

forms in the old inner city currently slated for demolition. Numerous maps and illustrations are included to help readers visualize the topics discussed in the volume. The volume will be of interest to anyone interested in Addis Ababa's history and character, as well as policymakers, urban planners, architects, human geographers, ethnographers and researchers of urban poverty and urban informality.

### **African Cities and the Development**

#### **Conundrum** Intl Food Policy Res Inst

This paper evaluates Ethiopia's urbanization trend during the last four decades, while also considering Ethiopia's structural transformation and recent public investments to promote greater industrialization within the country. Ethiopia's urban population

grew 4.2 percent per year between 1994 and 2015, far outpacing the overall population growth rate of 2.5 percent. Compared to the urban growth rate of Africa (3.5 percent per year), Ethiopia experienced a 20 percent faster urban population growth rate (UNDESA 2015). Urbanization in Ethiopia is expected to reach 38 percent by 2050. However, this level is relatively low compared to the majority of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries. Improved road infrastructure, rural to urban migration and secondary city development is increasing urbanization within the country. In addition, recent public investments to promote industrialization and increase manufacturing labor opportunities via newly constructed and planned industrial parks are projected to increase

urbanization and bolster structural transformation across the country. We evaluate these investments and demographic trends within the context of other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as with the experience of India and China. Ethiopia's investment in higher-value manufacturing and service activities via economic zones may provide similar infrastructure to that of China and India's 'township and village enterprises' (TVE). However, a focus on increasing human capacity and labor mobility will be necessary to ensure that rural farmers are able to take advantage of labor opportunities outside of the agriculture sector. We calculate the projected economic impact of Ethiopia's planned industrial zones and sugar factories and find that while public and

private investment in industrial and agro-industrial parks may provide a catalyst for future growth, they are likely to provide only a small share of total output and employment. Investments in sugar factories are anticipated to total USD 5.2 billion, with estimated production of USD 3.6 billion and value-added of USD 3.3 billion. However, an increase in sugar output of this magnitude would imply massive sugar exports that may not be financially profitable.

*The Role of Industrialization for Urban Development in Bole Lemi Industrial Park*  
UN

Thesis (M.A.) from the year 2020 in the subject Geography / Earth Science - Demographics, Urban Management, Planning, grade: 1, Bahir Dar University

(Institute of Land Administration), course: Land Administration, language: English, abstract: This study is carried out to assess the impact of urban expansion on tenure security and livelihoods in peri-urban areas. Tenure insecurity and livelihood problems due to urban expansion are a more significant issue in the developing countries than in the developed countries in the urban periphery. Ethiopia has created a mounting competition for peri-urban land located adjacent to towns and cities by people of diverse backgrounds. As a result of these pressures rapid socio-economic problems have occurred. 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 methods were used to get potential respondents and the sample size was determined using the sampling distribution of proportion method, hence 120 participants were selected (85% (102) male and 15% (18) female participants). Based on the collected data the analysis was done using SPSS and Microsoft Excel and the data was 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 of the households responded that there is



tenure insecurity. Due to having insecurity in their farm, their income has decreased. Similarly, the study revealed, that because of the town expansion, the peri-urban community experienced a multitude of livelihood problems: e.g. loss of assets due to periodic land displacement, reduction of farmland and great fear. On the other hand, the increase in non-farm job opportunities and infrastructure development in the studied areas are noteworthy. The development of new livelihood activities has culminated in the adoption of both farming and non-farming livelihood strategies.

**Urban Development Induced Displacement and its Consequences in Ethiopia** GRIN Verlag

Nowadays, the growth of urban squatter

settlements is a particular challenge to developing countries. The shelter crisis experienced by many cities of the world are the result of rural- urban migration, rapid urbanization process, chronic shortage of low cost houses and accompanied basic social, physical infrastructure and services. The presence of squatter settlements is one indication of the extent of housing poverty in any country. It also indicates a crisis because it generally lacks the fundamental requirement of certainty of tenure. Especially, squatters situated along the river banks have suffered from various socio-economic and environmental problems. Besides, they are deprived of basic social and physical infrastructure. This book bridge the information gap regarding the general

situation of river bank squatter settlements and especially useful for urban planners, geographers, policy makers and other professionals.

*The impact of urban expansion on tenure security of peri-urban areas. The case of Wolaita Soddo Town, Southern Ethiopia* Intl Food Policy Res Inst Academic Paper from the year 2019 in the subject Geography / Earth Science - Regional Geography, University of Gondar, course: Development studies, language: English, abstract: This study is intended to assess the impacts of urban expansion on farm land of the surrounding rural kebeles of Tefki town from the year 2012-2016. Urbanization is recently a rising trend seen all over the world, mostly in an upsetting rate in developing countries. Similarly, most

towns in Ethiopia are recently becoming expanded towards the adjacent farm land. The Expansions of these towns were resulted in the conversion of farm land to urban land uses. Specifically, the study focused on evaluating the effects of town expansion on the farmers (households) in terms of land loss and income, the opportunities of the affected households secured from the town expansion and compensation process. Hence, 166 expansion affected households were selected through snowball sampling, and also 5 officials from different institutions were purposively taken. Thus, the primary data were collected using questionnaires and interview. Secondary data have been also used to triangulate and supplement the first hand information.

The collected data were analyzed by using SPSS version 20. The result showed that Tefki town rapidly expanded during the last five years as a result of population growth and industrialization. This expansion made significant effects on farm lands of the surrounding farmers. Although they secured access to certain services, it was also brought effects like loss of agricultural land and other assets including grazing land, and unfair compensation. This expansion has made the households of the surrounding area to lose farm land on which their livelihood used to depend on for long period of time. Every farmer has been made to lose an average of 1 hectare of their owned farm land. The grazing land of the area has been decreased because of town expansion, and thus made

farmers to lack enough place of grazing for their livestock. On the other side, the compensation was not made on time for the affected farmers. The study also found out that the compensation given to the farmers was not fair, and too inadequate to sustain the livelihoods of the affected households. Therefore, a detailed potential effect assessment study should be carried out by the government and other stakeholders prior to implementing urbanization programs so as to minimize the adverse effects of urban

**Ethiopia's spatial and structural transformation: Public policy and drivers of change** BRILL

Academic Paper from the year 2021 in the subject Sociology - Habitation, Urban Sociology, grade: 4, , course: URBAN

SOCIOLOGY, language: English, abstract: People are displaced by development projects, whether roads, rail transportation, water supply, dams and many other projects. While such projects can bring both benefit and costs on the community in the country. Accordingly, this paper intends to examine the urban development induced displacement and its consequences in Ethiopia. The paper used a detailed literature reviews in order to get adequate data. Besides, the paper used different theoretical models for better understanding of the issue. Throughout reading different literature, this paper realize that urban development-induced displacement has various negative consequences on displaced households. It causes health problems, loss job, food insecurity, socio-

economic marginalization, weakening of social networks, and annihilation from social organizations. The empirical findings also show that displaced households use different coping strategies to overcome the problems. Moreover, this paper disclosed that, the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia recognizes that appropriate legal implementation plans for resettlement during development projects and programs. However, on the ground there is gap in rehabilitating the displaced peoples in compensation and empowerment.

*Urban Environmental Management in Addis Ababa* Birkhauser

"Tomorrow's Crises Today : the humanitarian impact of urbanization" explores the effect that living in today's

cities has on the millions of people who already live in metropolises, and those who are daily being drawn into them from the countryside. Using 10 cities from around the world as illustrations of different crises that face today's urban poor, this new publication seeks to emphasise the urgent needs of many in the city.

#### Urban Issues in Rapidly Growing Cities

Cambridge Scholars Publishing

For African cities to grow economically as they have grown in size, they must create productive environments to attract investments, increase economic efficiency, and create livable environments that prevent urban costs from rising with increased population densification. What are the central obstacles that prevent African cities and

towns from becoming sustainable engines of economic growth and prosperity? Among the most critical factors that limit the growth and livability of urban areas are land markets, investments in public infrastructure and assets, and the institutions to enable both. To unleash the potential of African cities and towns for delivering services and employment in a livable and environmentally friendly environment, a sequenced approach is needed to reform institutions and policies and to target infrastructure investments. This book lays out three foundations that need fixing to guide cities and towns throughout Sub-Saharan Africa on their way to productivity and livability.

Urban Development and Displacement in

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia LAP Lambert Academic Publishing  
Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Geography / Earth Science - Demographics, Urban Management, Planning, grade: A, Ethiopian Civil Service University (College of Urban Development and Engineering), course: URBANIZATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT, language: English, abstract: The paper presents the application of tools of urban management to promote sustainable urban development in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The city of Addis Ababa was founded in 1886. Addis Ababa is located at the southern foot of Mount Entoto, in the Entoto Mountains, at an elevation of about 8000 feet above sea level, on a plateau that is crossed by numerous

streams and surrounded by hills and mountains, in the geographic center of the country. According to New World of Encyclopedia the city possesses a complex mix of highland climate zones. In addition, the physical structure of the city seems not well planned, and many settlements in many parts of the city are haphazard. With this regard Tolon stated that today's high-rise apartment and office blocks dot the fronts of the main streets in Addis Ababa, giving a rather misleading impression of a well-built, spacious city. Together with a mixed or apparently well-integrated residential structure, these impressive roadside buildings often effectively mask the predominantly low standards of most housing units and residential neighborhoods.

Addis Ababa GRIN Verlag

The aim of this article is to assess how urbanisation affected the traditional medicine of Ethiopia. The data were collected in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from June 1998 to January 1999 by employing anthropological techniques of data

collection, namely, participant observation and interview. It is found out that the urbanisation process of the country has both positive and negative impacts on the traditional medicine of Ethiopia.