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**PhD Thesis Title: Impact of Urban Expansion–Induced  
Eviction on Livelihood Security of Peri–urban Farmers  
in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**by  
Kejela Gemtessa Gnamura (PhD)**

**Supervisor: Prof. M.A. Antwi  
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**June 2026**

## **Impact of Urban Expansion-Induced Eviction on Livelihood Security of Peri-urban Farmers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

### **Abstract**

Rapid urban expansion in Sub-Saharan Africa increasingly encroaches on peri-urban agricultural lands, often resulting in forced eviction. However, the multidimensional impacts of such displacement on livelihood security remain empirically under-documented.

This study examines how urban expansion-induced forced eviction affects the sustainable livelihood security (SLS) of peri-urban farming households in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

A mixed-methods, quasi-experimental design compared 223 evicted households with 223 non-evicted controls selected via stratified random sampling. Quantitative data were analyzed using a Sustainable Livelihood Security Index (SLSI), binary logistic regression, and Mann-Whitney U tests. Qualitative data from focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews were thematically analyzed.

Evicted households were 92.3% less likely to be livelihood-secure than non-evicted households ( $B = -2.563, p < 0.001$ ). Food security was also severely reduced, with evicted households 93.4% less likely to be food-secure. Land security, social capital, and infrastructure access were critical protective factors. Compensation practices were inadequate, failing to restore lost livelihoods.

Forced eviction operates as a multidimensional livelihood crisis, not merely a spatial or governance issue. Current resettlement policies are insufficient. A tripartite inclusive urban development model—integrating farmers, investors, and government—is urgently needed.

**Keywords:** Forced eviction, peri-urban, livelihood security, urban expansion, Addis Ababa, sustainable livelihoods

## Articles Published from the PhD Thesis

1. Gnamura, K., Antwi, M. & Abenet, B. (2024). The Impact of Urban Expansion on Peri-Urban Farmers in Addis Ababa. *Journal of Agribusiness and Rural Development*, 74(4), 2024. 451-465. <https://doi.org/10.17306/J.JARD.2024.00012R1>
2. Gnamura, K., Antwi, M., & Abenet, B. (2025). Effect of Forced Eviction and Land Grabs on Household Economic Capital Security of Displaced Pre-Urban Farmers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *Land*, 14(5), 1051. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land14051051>
3. Gnamura, K., Antwi, M., & Abenet, B. (2025). Effects of Urban Expansion and Dispossession on Household Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood of Displaced Preurban Farmers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *Studia Ecologiae Et Bioethicae*, 23(3), 89–104. <https://doi.org/10.21697/seb.5856>
4. Gnamura K., Antwi M., Abenet B. Effect of Land Grabbing, Forced Evictions and Inadequate Compensation on Economic Capital and Food Security of the Displaced Pre-Urban Farmers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *Research in Economic and Financial Problems*. 2025;2:1. <https://doi.org/10.31279/2782-6414-2025-2-1>



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## The Impact of Urban Expansion on Peri-Urban Farmers in Addis Ababa

**Journal of Agribusiness and Rural Development**  
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By: Kejela Gnamura , Michael Antwi  and Belete Abenet 

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## Abstract

Urbanization is a pervasive global trend with profound implications, particularly for peri-urban communities. This study examines the impact of urbanization-induced displacement on the sustainable livelihood security (SLS) of evicted households in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methods, was employed. The quantitative component involved a household survey of 446 households, with 223 from evicted households and 223 from non-evicted households. The data were analyzed using a logistic regression model. The findings highlight the severe consequences of forced eviction on SLS, with evicted households being 92.3% less likely to have secure livelihoods compared to non-evicted households. The analysis also underscores the critical role of specific livelihood components in determining SLS. The study's results emphasize the need for urgent interventions to mitigate displacement and support the livelihood recovery of affected communities. This research contributes to the growing body of literature on urbanization and sustainable livelihood security, emphasizing the importance of a sustainable livelihoods framework in understanding the effects of urban expansion.

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw  
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23/3 (2025)

## Effects of Urban Expansion and Dispossession on Household Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood of Displaced Preurban Farmers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Skutki urbanizacji i związanych z nią wywłaszczeń na bezpieczeństwo żywnościowe gospodarstw domowych oraz sytuację bytową przesiedlonych rolników w Addis Abebie w Etiopii

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### Abstract

Urban expansion in Addis Ababa presents significant challenges, particularly for peri-urban farming communities facing displacement. This study investigates the critical link between land grabs, forced displacement, inadequate compensation, and food insecurity in households among displaced preurban farmers in the peripheries of Addis Ababa. Using a mixed-method approach, including the household food security index and the binary logistic regression model, we compare the food security status of displaced and nondisplaced households in the Lemmi Kura subcities of Addis Ababa and the Kura Jidda subcities of Sheger City. The findings demonstrate a substantial decrease in food security among displaced households, with significant reductions in food availability, access, utilisation, and stability. The logistic regression model reveals that displacement status, along with factors such as social capital and land security, significantly influences household food security. Specifically, displaced households had a 93.4% lower likelihood of food security compared to non-displaced households. Furthermore, the logistic regression model revealed that the displacement status (displaced = 1 and non-displaced = 0) had a negative coefficient (-2.717), indicating an inverse relationship between the displacement status and food security. Households that have experienced displacement are significantly less likely to have food security compared to nondisplaced households ( $p < 0.001$ ). The results underscore the discrepancies between Ethiopia's urbanisation rhetoric and the realities faced by displaced farmers, advocating for policy reforms that align urban growth with food sovereignty and agrarian justice. By comprehensively addressing these issues, policy makers and urban planners can work toward more inclusive and sustainable urban development that preserves food security and livelihoods for vulnerable peri-urban communities.

Keywords:

food security, displaced peri-urban farmers, farmland grab, urbanisation



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## Effect of Forced Eviction and Land Grabs on Household Economic Capital Security of Displaced Pre-Urban Farmers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Kejela Gnamura; Michael Antwi; Belete Abenet

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## CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE



The certificate of acceptance for the manuscript (land-3528978) titled:  
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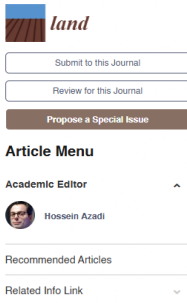
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**Effect of Forced Eviction and Land Grabs on Household Economic Capital Security of Displaced Pre-Urban Farmers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

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## Abstract

This study investigates the effects of urbanisation-induced displacement on economic capital security by comparing evicted and non-evicted peri-urban farming households in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The research employed a mixed-methods approach. The mixed research method combined a quantitative household survey of 446 households (223 displaced and 223 nondisplaced households) and qualitative Focus Group Discussions with 12 groups involving 96 key informants from Lemmi Kura sub-city of Addis Ababa and Kura Jidda Woreda of Sheger city. Data were analysed using logistic regression, indexes of household economic capital security, and qualitative information thematic content analysis to determine to what extent forced eviction influenced preurban farmers. The key findings of the study revealed that the odds of an evicted household being economically secure are about 27.3% of the odds for non-evicted households. In other words, evicted households are approximately 72.7% less likely to achieve economic security compared to those who have not been evicted. The study concluded that there are significant differences between evicted and non-evicted households regarding household economic capital security. These results underscore the urgent need for policies to end forced eviction, protect agricultural land, and provide sustainable support to displaced preurban farming communities.

Keywords: displacement of peri-urban farmers; economic capital security; forced eviction; land grab; logistic regression; urbanisation

The screenshot shows the journal's website interface. At the top, the journal title "Research in Economic and Financial Problems" is displayed in a blue header. Below the header, there are navigation tabs for "About", "Current", "Archives", "For authors", and "Journal Policy", along with a search icon. The main content area features the article title "Effect of Land Grabbing, Forced Evictions and Inadequate Compensation on Economic Capital and Food Security of the Displaced Pre-Urban Farmers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia". The authors listed are Kejela Gnamura, Michael Antwi, and Belete Abenet, with their affiliations and ORCID iDs provided. A DOI link is also present. To the right of the article information is a thumbnail image of the journal cover, which includes the Russian title "ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ФИНАНСОВ" and the English title "Research in Economic and Financial Problems". Further right, there is a language selection menu (English, Russian), ISSN information (2782-6414), registration record details, and a "Make a Submission" button. At the bottom right, there is a logo for "БЕЛЫЙ СПИСОК".

## Annotation

This study examines the impact of urbanization-induced displacement on economic capital and food security, comparing evicted and non-evicted farming households in peri-urban areas of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A mixed-methods study combined a quantitative survey of 446 households (223 displaced and 223 non-displaced households) and qualitative focus group discussions with 96 key informants from Lemmi-Kura in peri-urban areas of Addis Ababa and Kura-Jeddah-Woreda in Sheger city. Data were analyzed using logistic regression, indices of economic capital and household food security, and thematic content analysis of qualitative data to determine the extent to which forced evictions impacted displaced pre-urban farmers. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare differences in economic capital and household food security status between the treatment and control groups. The key findings indicate that evicted households face significant challenges: they are 72.7% less likely to achieve economic capital security and 93.4% less likely to maintain food security than non-evicted households. The study also demonstrated significant differences between evicted and non-evicted households in terms of economic capital and household food security. These findings highlight the urgent need for policies to prevent forced evictions, protect agricultural land, and provide sustainable support to displaced pre-urban farming communities.

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**SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION TO SUPPORT SUBMISSION OF THESIS FOR  
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*TITLE: Impact of Urban Expansion and Forced Eviction on Livelihood Security of  
Peri-Urban Farming Households in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.*

This letter serves to confirm that I, as supervisor of the above thesis supports the decision to submit the thesis for external examination. The student has fulfilled all the requirements of the research process and has presented a thesis that demonstrates the necessary standards for examination. I hereby grant the permission for this thesis to be dispatched to the designated external examiners for the formal examination process.

Regards



Prof MA Antwi  
Supervisor

Effects of urban expansion on economic capital and food security of the displaced pre-urban farmers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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## Abstract

The expansion of urban areas to peripheral indigenous communities worldwide has resulted in farmers losing land and sustainable livelihoods and making them very vulnerable to the negative externalities of urbanization. This study examines the effects of urbanisation on the economic capital and food security of displaced peri-urban farming households in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Employing a mixed-method approach, we combined a quantitative survey of 446 households (223 displaced and 223 nondisplaced) with qualitative focus group discussions involving 96 key informants from Lemmi Kura sub-city and Kura Jidda Woreda. Data analysis, using logistic regression, economic capital security and household food security indices, and thematic content analysis, revealed that forced eviction significantly negatively affects displaced peri-urban farmers. The study revealed that there are significant differences between evicted and non-evicted households in their sustainable economic capital and food securities. The evicted households exhibited a 72.7% ( $p=0.001$ ) lower likelihood of economic capital security and a 93.4% ( $p=001$ ) lower likelihood of food security compared to nonevicted households. The findings of this study underscore the need for comprehensive policy interventions to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and promote the economic security of affected populations. Such policy interventions should include compensation in the form of shareholding to address the lost intergenerational resources of displaced farmers. Policymakers should compensate the displaced farmers with in-kind shareholding from private investments, real estates, and government housing projects through public-private-indigenous farmers partnerships.

Keywords: economic capital security, farmland grab, food security, land tenure security, peri-urban farmers, urbanization-induced displacement.



## Policy Implication

### 1. Fair and comprehensive compensation

- **land as equity capital** for PUF in **shareholding** in real estates, commercial buildings, manufacturing industries, etc.

### 2. Tripartite model:

- Farmers (land & indigenous knowledge)
- Investors (Capital & technology)
- Government (policy & regulations)

Triple-Helix Model for Sustainable Urban Livelihood Development



Inclusive urban development requires coordinating land resources, investment capital, and governance to foster sustainable urban livelihoods.

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