

**ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF DEVELOPMENT
INDUCED DISPLACEMENT IN ADDIS ABABA, ARADA SUB
CITY: THE CASE OF RELOCATED HOUSEHOLDS OF
BASHA WOLDE CHILOT NO 1. AREA**

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled Assessment of **THE EFFECT OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT IN ADDIS ABABA, ARADA SUBCITY : THE CASE OF RELOCATED HOUSEHOLDS OF BASHA WOLDE CHILOT NO 1 AREA** submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the MSW to Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier, either to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any other programme of the study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

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ACRONYMS

DIDR	Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
IRR	Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction
MSWP	Master of Social Work Practicum
PCC	Population Census Commission
UN	United Nations
WCD	World Commission on Dams

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGORUND OF THE STUDY

Urbanization refers to a growth in the proportion of a population living in urban areas and the further physical expansion of already existing urban centers (Samson, 2009; Alaci, 2010 as cited in Kassa, 2011). It is widely and increasingly accepted that urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon. In the developed countries of Europe and North America, urbanization has been a consequence of industrialization and has been associated with economic development. By contrast, in the developing countries of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, urbanization has occurred as a result of high natural urban population increase and massive rural-to-urban migration. (Brunn & Williams as cited in Minwuyelet, 2005).

Development-induced displacement has been basically associated with the development of a city in having several infrastructures such as construction of buildings, roads and railways. However, it is considered as a social problem affecting a large number of people and communities as countries move from developing to developed nations. The people who are forced to move out of their homes as a result of economic development are highly affected and are suppressed by the system that works for the development of the country.

According to specialists over fifteen million people each year are forced to leave their former place of residence as a result of major development projects (M.M. Cernea and H.

Mathur, 2008; M.M. Cernea 2009 as cited in Terminski, 2013). Countries like China and India lead the world in the number of persons displaced by development projects, the proportion of population and territory affected by even the largest of projects in these countries is much lower than in some projects in African countries (Stanely, 2004). Displacement as the result of urbanization has been increasing rapidly worldwide, and is becoming a significant phenomenon particularly in the large cities of the developing world.

Despite the economic benefits, the rapid rates of urbanization and unplanned expansion of cities have resulted in several negative consequences, particularly in developing countries. Most cities in developing countries are expanding horizontally and the population is moving to unplanned settlements on the peripheries at the expense of agricultural lands (Lowton as cited in Minyahil, 2011).

The recent publication of Ethiopia's 2007 census (PCC, 2008) shows that only 16% of the country's population is living in urban centers. Schmidt and Kedir (2009) provided an analysis of city growth and expansion using city population, infrastructure networks, and population density in order to provide a standardized comparison of urban growth over the last 3 census periods (1984, 1994 and 2007). According to the study, individuals tend to seek economic opportunities, and a main driving force behind city growth is greater mobility of labor, capital and production. Improvements in road infrastructure between large cities, as well as increases in population density along these corridors, have increased urbanization rates from 3.7 to 14 percent over the last 2 decades. Although this represents quite a dramatic transformation in the economic landscape, Ethiopia remains one of the least urbanized countries in the world.

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). Among the total urban population of 11,956,170 living in more than 900 urban centers in Ethiopia, 23% of the population lives in the capital city, Addis Ababa (PCC, 2008).

In Ethiopia urbanization and urban growth are considered as a modern way of life manifesting economic growth and development (Feyera, 2005). To accommodate the ever-increasing population, industry concentration, and commercial expansion, Addis Ababa city has been expanding horizontally towards its peri-urban areas. (Leulseged, 2011). However, the urban growth and the expansion of the city cause a number of socio-economic problems in the lives of the individuals who are living in the peri-urban areas.

This study assesses the socio economic effects of Development Induced Displacement in urban communities in *Addis Ababa* City Administration who were displaced from their homes and relocated to far distant places in three directions of *Addis Ababa* that is East, North and South. The furthest place they have been relocated to is a village called *Ayat* which is around 18 kms from their original place, and the closest they were relocated to is a nearby village which is around 4 kms from their original place. Thus, attempts have been made to explore the socio economic benefits and problems encountered by the displaced people caused by urban renewal and the various development projects such as construction of roads, condominium houses and buildings.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Development induced displacement can be defined as dislocation of individuals or communities from their habitual residence for the purpose of economic development. In this regard people who are displaced will have difficulties in having access to the basic facilities that they need. They also feel that they are culturally alienated and developed fear of how to cope with the living standard of the area where they will be relocated. This brings huge social, economic and cultural challenges in the lives of the displaced communities.

Development-induced displacement has serious human rights and socio-economic effects on the lives of the displaced communities. It breaks up entire communities and families, making it more difficult for them to cope with the uncertainty of resettlement (Torres, 2002).

Many 'development' programs are often in conflict with the interests of local people worldwide. A number of communities have witnessed serious resource depletion and economic as well as social impoverishment as a result of their displacement in the name of 'development' (Pankhurst & Piguet, 2004). Gebre, (2008) in his study 'Urban development and displacement in Addis Ababa: The effect of resettlement projects on low-income households' revealed that most of the displaced people experienced different hardship, such as decline/loss of income, poor access of educational and health services, transport problem and breakdown of social networks because of their relocation from the inner city to far distant places. The researcher focuses only on low-income households and those who relocate far away from the inner city to the outskirts and the issue of habitual residence was not addressed in his study. A similar study was conducted by

Feleke in 2004 with the title “Urban Development and the Displacement of Rural Communities around Addis Ababa”. This study examined the consequences of urban development projects on the lives of people who are displaced of their rural lands and houses in a village around *Addis Ababa* at *Yeka-Taffo* area. The study shows that, as the result of inadequate consultation and compensation, the displaced families were exposed to further social and economic impoverishment. This research will focus on the urban communities who encountered challenges in their way of life, their location and their income.

Arada Sub City particularly *Arat Kilo* area is undergoing great transformation now days and it is a center of urban renewal. Large projects such as the construction of condominium houses and business centers are the major ones. This study fills in the existing knowledge gap in understanding the development induced displacements and their effects on local communities by focusing on the socio- economic conditions of the displaced urban communities of *Arada* Sub City Administration, *Basha Wolde Chilot* No. 1 Area, *Wereda* 9. The development induced displacement took place at the center of the capital city, *Addis Ababa* in 2013.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

To conduct this study the researcher inquires the general question; how development induced displacement affects the wellbeing of a community. This general question is further sub divided into the following specific research questions. Specifically, the study intends to answer the following questions:

1. What are the reasons for the government to displace the urban communities and relocate them in distant places?
2. What are the economic effects of development induced displacement on the displaced and relocated communities of *Arada Subcity, Basha Wolde Chilot No. 1 Area*?
3. What are the social effects of development induced displacement on the displaced and relocated communities of *Arada Subcity, Basha Wolde Chilot No. 1 Area*?
4. In what other ways has development induced displacement affected the members of the community who are relocated from *Arada Subcity, Basha Wolde Chilot No. 1 Area*?

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The broad objective of this study is to assess and explore the effects of development induced displacement on the wellbeing of communities.

The study addresses the following specific objectives.

1. To assess the socio economic effects of development induced displacement on the wellbeing of the communities.
2. To assess the measures taken by the government to ensure the socioeconomic needs of the displaced and relocated communities of *Basha Wolde Chilot no 1 area*.
3. To explore the livelihood strategies adopted by the relocated urban communities.

The study employs both quantitative and qualitative approaches of data collection.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Urban development projects have benefits as well as challenges on the lives of the relocated communities. Although these communities are benefited in terms of having houses with improved quality, they are also negatively affected by the development projects. Researches which examine the effects of development-induced displacement on urban communities influence the policy makers to consider the implication of the relocation on the lives of the livelihood opportunities of the relocated communities and to improve the planning and implementation process to benefit the relocated urban communities.

1.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The researcher has faced serious obstacles in finding the study population as most of the relocated people have rented out their condominium houses to get money from the house rent as a means of livelihood and to pay for their house loans. Moreover, it was a challenge to get the consent of the study participants as they had fear that the study topic would have political implication. Thus, explaining the purpose of the study and convincing the participants was a time taking process.

1.7 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Development-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR) is the forcing of communities and individuals out of their homes, often also their homelands, for the purposes of economic development. It is a subset of forced migration.

Community is a social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage.

Social Network is a social structure made up of a set of social actors (such as individuals or organizations), sets of dyadic ties, and other social interactions between actors. The social network perspective provides a set of methods for analyzing the structure of whole social entities as well as a variety of theories explaining the patterns observed in these structures.

Livelihood is a set of activities, involving securing water, food, medicine, shelter, clothing and the capacity to acquire the above necessities working either individually or as a group by using endowments (both human and material) for meeting the requirements of the self and his/her household on a sustainable basis with dignity. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly.

Public Services are services which are provided by government to people living within its jurisdiction, either directly (through the public sector) or by financing private provision of services. It is the provision of supplies and commodities such as water or electricity, or a service, such as communications or transportation, to the public.

This study will also look at the risk factors which are relevant to the context of the research area.

The fundamental risks explained by Cernea which will be addressed in this research are listed as follow:

Landlessness: If people are removed from their land they are also removed from the main productive resource. Both people's commercial activities and subsistence livelihoods are removed. In this case the people lose both their natural resources and their human-made capital.

Joblessness: The risk of losing employment is very high in displacements and to create new job opportunities in the new established communities is very difficult and requires substantial capital.

Homelessness: Loss of a home or shelter is normally only temporary for many displacees; but, for some, homelessness can imply deterioration of their housing standards. 'In a broader cultural sense, the loss of a family's individual home and of a group's cultural space tends to result in alienation and status-deprivation. For refugees, homelessness and 'placelessness' are closely related.'

Marginalization: occurs when families lose economic power and spiral on a "downward mobility" path. Many individuals cannot use their earlier-acquired skills at the new location; human capital is lost or rendered inactive or obsolete, Robinson (2003). Economic marginalization is often accompanied by social and psychological marginalization, expressed in decreasing social status.

Food insecurity: The forced removal of communities often increases the risk that people will temporarily or chronically be undernourished, defined by Cernea as, 'calorie-protein intake levels below the minimum necessary for normal growth and work'.

Loss of access to common property and services: For poor people, particularly for the landless and asset less, loss of access to the common property assets that belonged to relocated communities (pastures, forested lands, water bodies, burial grounds, quarries, etc.) results in significant deterioration in income and livelihood levels.(Robinson, 2003). Typically, losses of common property assets are not compensated by governments. These losses are compounded by loss of access to some public services, such as school, losses that can be grouped within this category of risks.

1.8 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study describes and explores the socio- economic effect of development induced displacement of the urban communities in *Addis Ababa* City Administration *Arada* Sub City, *Basha Wolde Chilot* No. 1 Area. The research is guided by IRR model and focuses on how DID negatively affects the communities and attempts to look into the risk factors which are relevant to the context of the research area. In addition the research focused only on household heads therefore the effects of development induced displacement on children and other family member was not included.

1.9 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The study is organized into five chapters. The first chapter introduces the background of the study, problem statement, and objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study. Chapter two deals with review of literature and the third chapter describes the research design and methodology used to assess the problem. Chapter four discusses the findings of this thesis covering qualitative and descriptive analysis of the survey data. This chapter describes the urban communities in the study area; reasons that the government used to displace the people, socio - economic effects of the urban renewal program, livelihood strategy of the dislocated urban communities and the relationship between government and the displaced urban communities before and after the displacement in relation with human right issues. The final chapter provides conclusions and suggestions of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITREATURE

In order to analyze this study, relevant literature is reviewed. The theme of this paper is focused on development - induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR). Under this section different definition of DIDR, global trends , the possible causes, consequence / effects of DIDR are discussed , and Cernea's Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction is used as a theoretical model .

2.1. DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

Development induced displacement has various definitions and are defined by different scholars and researches differently. In much of the DIDR literature, scholars and activists consider development displacees to be those persons who are forced to move as a result of losing their homes to development projects (Stanely, 2004). Dhru, (2010) stated in his report Development-Induced Displacement can be defined as “The forcing of communities and individuals out of their homes, often also their homelands, for the purposes of economic development”.

The working definition that was used by the United Nations describes Internally Displaced People (IDP) (as cited in Christensen & Harild, 2009) as persons or group of persons who have been forced to flee or to leave their houses or places of habitual residence as a result of, or in order to avoid, in particular, the effect of armed conflict, situation of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

But some scholar argues that this definition has a grey area and does not give the necessary emphasis to people displaced by development projects (Mc Dollew & Sorenseno as cited in Tesfaye, 2003).

United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (as cited in Tesfaye 2003) therefore adopt the following operational definition for “development induced displaced people as a person or a group of persons who are forced to live their lands or homes or their possession as a result of a development process that undermines, excludes or ignore their full participation in development and put their livelihood in danger without protection, within a given national territory.

Scudder (as cited by Stanley, 2004) suggests that the conception of project-impacted persons should include not only those directly displaced by loss of home, but also the host population that takes in displacees; all others who are neither directly displaced, nor hosts, yet who live in the vicinity of the project; and project immigrants. The latter group includes those tasked with planning, designing, and implementing the project, as well as those who later move to the region to take advantage of project-related opportunities – these, Scudder notes, are often beneficiaries of the project, whereas the two former groups are often adversely affected by projects.

Similarly, the World Commission on Dams (WCD) (as cited in Stanely, 2004) refers not only to physical displacement, but also to livelihood displacement, which deprives people of their means of production and displaces them from their socio-cultural milieu.

2.2 TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

According to Terminski (2012), approximately fifteen million people each year are forced to leave their homes following big development projects (dams, irrigation projects, highways, urbanization, mining, conservation of nature, etc.).

Development-induced displacement occurs throughout the world. Two countries in particular, China and India, are responsible for a large portion of such displacements. According to Fuggle et al. (cited in Stanley, 2004) the National Research Center for Resettlement in China has calculated that over 45 million people were displaced by development projects in that country between 1950 and 2000.

Overall displacement in Latin America and the Caribbean is not as high as in Asia. However, the region has seen a number of large and controversial resettlement operations (Stanley, 2004). In India alone, an estimated 25 million were displaced from 1947 to 1997 (Mahapatra as cited in Koeing, 2001).

Mon, Karen and Tavoyans in Burma are probably among the worst off, displaced by large infrastructure projects and subject to forced labour and abuses by the military (Robinson, 2003). For example Brazil's Tucurí Dam Project, Phase I of which was built between 1975 and 1984 had displaced 25,000-35,000 people. In Mexico, Miguel Aleman Dam Project displaced 20,000-25,000 (Stanley, 2004).

The livelihood of an estimated 35,000 indigenous Ibaloi people is threatened by the construction of the San Roque Dam in the Philippines (Robinson, 2003). Large-scale

DIDR is not common in industrialized countries in Europe and North America today (Stanley, 2004).

Koenig, (2001) noted that in many African countries with relatively small populations, the number of displaced people may be lower, but the proportion of the population affected by development-induced activities is nevertheless significant, sometimes even higher than in the Asian cases. According to Stanley, (2004) for example, the Akosombo Dam in Ghana displaced 80,000 people, approximately 1% of the country's population, while the Narmada Sardar Sarovar Dam in India displaced 127,000 people, roughly 0.013 per cent of the country's population. According to Kassahun, (2004,) in Ethiopia the Gilgel Gibe Dam construction has caused the displacement of more than hundred households and the villagization of 1964 households making up about 10,000 people displaced.

Pankhurst and Pigué, (2004) stated that in Ethiopia over the past few decades an increasing number of local communities have faced the consequences of the extension of agricultural development schemes, the establishment of infrastructures such as hydro-electrical dams, the creation of national parks all of which are considered to be in national interest of the country, but compete with those communities for land and access to resources. Risks are usually higher for vulnerable groups, such as children, women, the elderly, ethnic minorities, and indigenous people (Torres, 2002).

Indigenous people are forced to leave their area and relocated to marginal areas. It is likely that the number of people affected by DIDR will continue to grow in the coming years; with urban growth rates exceeding 6% annually (Pankhurst & Pigué, 2004). The UN estimates that more than two billion people will be living in large cities with

populations of more than one million people by the year 2025 (Hoshour & Kalfut, 2010). In Ethiopia, urban development appears to be the order of the day, and will remain an on-going process for decades to come (Gebre, 2008).

2.3 TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS CAUSING DISPLACEMENT

The primary causes of DIDR over the past half-century include: water supply (dams, reservoirs, irrigation); transportation (roads, highway, canals), energy (mining, power plants, oil exploration and extraction, pipelines), large mono-crop plantations (oil palm, grains, sugarcane), parks and forest reserves; resettlement and urban infrastructure (Hoshour & Kalfut, 2010).

According to Maldonado (2009), forced displacement is not merely physical removal from one's land; it destroys people's lives economically, socially and culturally. Such displacement is often caused by development projects, including dams, mines, roads, irrigation and water supply systems, ports, pipelines, urban infrastructures and special economic zones.

Urban infrastructure and transportation projects that cause displacement include slum clearance and upgrading; the establishment of industrial and commercial estates; the building and upgrading of sewerage systems, schools, hospitals, ports, etc. (Cernea, as cited in Stanley, 2004)

Rapid urbanization occurring on a global scale, projects aimed at providing transportation, housing, electricity, water, sanitation, and other services to rapidly

growing cities have emerged as major drivers of DIDR. Urban renewal and beautification schemes often aimed at making cities attractive to tourists have displaced entire neighbourhoods (Hoshour & Kalfut, 2010).

This study also focuses on slum clearance of *Arada* Sub city, *Basha Wolde Chilot* no. 1 area.

2.4 THE EFFECTS OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

Forced displacement arise from the need to build infrastructure for new industries, irrigation schemes, transportation highways, power generation dams, or for urban developments such as hospitals, schools, and airports. Such programmes are indisputably needed. They improve many people's lives, provide employment, and supply better services. But the involuntary displacements caused by such programmes also create major impositions on some segments of the population (Cernea, 2000). The effects of displacement spill over to generations in many ways, such as loss of traditional means of employment, change of environment, disrupted communities life and relationships, marginalization, a profound psychological trauma and more (Dhru, 2010). According to Cernea (2000) they restrict that population's rights by state-power intervention and are often carried out in ways that cause the affected populations to end up worse off. This raises major issues of social justice and equity. The outcome is unjustifiable reparation of development's costs and benefits. Some people enjoy the gains of development, while others bear its pains. Irrespective of the regional setting and cause, all forms of displacement result in considerable disruption and loss of assets for both the individual and the collective, with greater likelihood of socio-economic impoverishment and

reduced access to rights entitlements (Morvaridi, 2008). The most widespread effect of involuntary displacement is the impoverishment of considerable numbers of people (Cernea, 2000).

One of the world's foremost experts Michel Cernea (2000) identifies eight impoverishment risks posed by DIDR. These are: landlessness; homelessness; joblessness; significant deterioration in incomes and livelihoods; food insecurity, undernourishment and hunger; serious declines in health, increases in morbidity, stress and psychological trauma; a spiral of downward mobility leading to economic marginalization often accompanied by social and cultural marginalization; and profound social disintegration. For those indigenous peoples who value land as the core of their identity and way of life, the effects of DIDR are particularly devastating (Hoshour & Kalfut, 2010).

According to Esayas, (as cited in Gebre, 2008) the consequence of displacement is that people who were forcibly displaced by the ring road from *Megenagna* area of Addis Ababa experience loss of income, increased housing rent, transportation problem, inadequate health services, and school problems as children had to travel back to their old school at least in the first year of their relocation.

In another study Feyera (2005) also states that *Addis Ababa* is expanding at an alarming rate changing large productive farmlands to urban settlement in displacing and dislocating the settled farming communities in the periphery. Consequently, peasants are exposed to joblessness and forced to depend on vulnerable livelihood that tend to add up to their poverty and food insecurity.

2.5 THEORETICAL MODEL

Several theoretical frameworks have been proposed to explain the social consequences of development induced displacement and resettlement. Cernea's Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model is used as a theoretical model as it clearly identifies the challenges that displaced people could encounter while they are displaced and relocated and also provides the prevention mechanisms of forced relocation. There are eight potential risks identified in this model which the displaced people are facing: these are landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, social disarticulation, marginalization, increased morbidity and mortality, food insecurity, and loss of access to common property resources. Cernea's IRR model also reveals the processes which are necessary for reconstructing the livelihoods of displaced people. (Cernea, 2000) also stated that the primary objective of any induced involuntary resettlement process should be to prevent impoverishment and to re-construct and improve the livelihood of resettlers.

Other researchers have also suggested the addition of other risks such as the loss of civil rights or abuse of human rights, such as loss of property without fair compensation, or violence from security forces or risks of communal violence in resettlement areas (Robinson, 2003). The researcher in this study also describes those risk factors which are relevant to the context of the research area.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The broad objective of this study is to assess the socio economic effects of development induced displacement on the displaced communities in *Addis Ababa* City Administration *Arada* Sub City with the focus on *Basha Wolde Chilot* No. 1 area, *Woreda* 9. The researcher used quantitative and qualitative research methods in this study. The researcher had applied descriptive and exploratory research designs. By using these designs the researcher thematized the reasons why the government has displaced the urban communities and relocate them in distant places, how development induced displacement has affected the members of the relocated communities, and the socio-economic effects of development induced displacement on the wellbeing of the displaced and relocated communities.

3.2 UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in *Addis Ababa* City Administration *Arada* Sub City, *Basha Wolde Chilot* no.1 area, *Wereda* 9. The area has become the focus of this study for the reason that large numbers of people were internally displaced and it was considered as one of the commercial sites as the Sub City is undergoing great transformation, slum clearance, and urban renewal. The study covers 280 Study population that comprised of

men, women, male headed households, female headed households and elderly people who were affected by the displacement and relocation process.

3.3 SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND SAMPLE SIZE

The researcher selected 45 respondents for this particular research out of 280 sampling frame to make the study representative. The selected sample size was based on the homogeneous nature of the displaced group of communities particularly in their economic and social life to reduce variation, simplify analysis and facilitate participants interviewing. The researcher used systematic random sampling technique for quantitative inquiry and for qualitative study and purposively selected the respondents for key informant interviews.

For the qualitative study, six participants from three new settlement sites; that is two individuals from *Lafto* Subcity (*Jemo* condominium site), two from *Arada* subcity (*Arat Kilo* condominium site) and two from *Yeka* Subcity (*Ayat* condominium site) were selected purposely. In addition, three individuals from the municipality land administration department were selected as key informants. These individuals were selected by virtue of their roles as administrative officials in the study area as a result of which they are expected to have rich information about the displacement.

3.4 TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

The primary data of research relied on three instruments. Survey design was adopted for collecting quantitative data as described by Ogaboh, Akpanudoedehe, and Ushie, (2010). Survey method enables the data collection that would provide accurate and objective description of existing phenomena. Questionnaire was the main data gathering tool that

was widely used. Quantitative data was collected using the structured questionnaires in order to collect accurate and objective description of the study. The language construction of the questionnaire was originally prepared in English and translated into Amharic with the belief that it would provide maximum opportunity to get clear communication between the researcher and the respondents. To this end, Amharic versions of questionnaires were used for the actual data collection. The questionnaires have two major sections the first section was focused on the demographic characteristics of study participants while the second section focused on issues related to the effect of displacement on the relocated people.

The second data gathering instrument was key informant interview to collect primary data from the research participants. This was employed to collect data from both respondents; the officials in *Arada* Sub city, Office of Urban Development and Renewal and the displaced households. The researcher used semi-structured interview so as to make conducive atmosphere for the respondents to express themselves freely and undoubtedly to gather data on issues related to: the process of consultation; participation of displaced communities and compensation fees; how their complain is handled whenever they are unsatisfied and how the dislocation affects their economic life and social networks of the communities. It also provides qualitative depth by allowing the respondents to talk freely about their experiences, the difficulties they experienced and for the same time enabled the researcher to ask follow up questions that target to obtain certain important information which are important to the study.

The researcher identified research participants and tried to make some arrangements for data collection. Secured places, time and dates were set with the research participants.

The data was collected through frequent visit to each site after building strong relationship in order to have sufficient time for discussions with the participants. Data recording materials were prepared and on the date of appointment, data was gathered. The researcher's role during in-depth interview was probing in order to get the core of the reality about the issue under study. Forwarding open ended questions and asking for clarification from the interviewees were the technique used for probing and encouraging participants to speak.

The secondary data was collected from research papers, literature and reports done on the given and related topics. Before conducting interviews, the researcher contacted and asked permission of respondents in person to voluntarily participate in the study or decline not to participate. As the permission was granted the researcher gave description of the research to each of them.

3.5 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to organize and analyze the data.

The quantitative method involves a series of tabulation. The researcher started with tallying the data collected through questionnaire. The researcher sorted out core categories then formed themes that are related to ascertained research questions. Consequently, themes were analyzed in detail in the analysis section to bring meaningful study results.

Similarly, for the qualitative method, the data was organized in to different themes and analyzed thematically. This involves transcribing interviews, analyzing field notes, or sorting and arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information in order to get a general sense of the information gathered and to reflect on

its overall meaning. According to Creswell (2008) attention was given to all information and expression in the recording process. To ensure credibility, the audio taped material was transcribed into Amharic and the transcription was again translated into English. After reading the transcripts repeatedly to grasp the main issues, coding was started. Using different colors, informants' sayings were highlighted whenever they have relevance with the topic of the study. The codes were brought together for categorizing purposes. Finally, the main themes were identified and the categories were brought together and rearranged under those themes.

3.6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

In this study, the researcher had maintained ethical issues throughout the process. Before the data collection begins the researcher secured permission to conduct the study from concerned *Woreda* Officials and the research participants and to get their consent to participate in the study.

An issue of confidentiality and anonymity was assured by the researcher that not using names or other identifying information. For the qualitative study, agreement was made to use of tape recorder to record data during interviews before the data collection starts. Ethical issues, such as providing reciprocity to participants for their willingness to provide data, applied to both qualitative and quantitative research. The right to withdraw from the interview at any time was also part of the consent form. The researcher had also maintained confidentiality to information that is produced by respondents, including storage of information which used in interviewing respondents and they were given sequential numbers, e.g. 1, 2, 3.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings of the study concerning the effects of development-induced displacement on the socio-economic life of displaced communities (social/economic gain/loss of the communities) and the livelihood coping strategies adopted by them.

This chapter is divided into three parts which presents the quantitative and qualitative results and the observation and discussion of the study. The quantitative and qualitative parts have sections which describe the findings of the study with specific thematic areas. The first section deals with the general characteristics of the participants. In the second section, the results of the study concerning the role of the community in terms of participation and consultation in the preparation of displacement plan are presented. The third section deals with the effect of development induced displacement on the livelihoods of the displaced communities where more emphasis is given to economic as well as the compensation that was promised and obtained (i.e. benefit packages). In the fourth section, data have been organized and analyzed in line with the social life and social services available for the relocated communities.

4.1 QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

SECTION ONE – General Characteristics of the study participants

TABLE 1: Demographic Characteristics of the study participants

No.	Items	F	%
1	Sex		
	Male	21	46.7
	Female	24	53.3
	TOTAL	45	100
2	Age		

	24 – 39	17	37.7
	40 – 49	19	42.2
	50 – 64	7	15.5
	Above 65	2	4.4
	TOTAL	45	100
3.	Level of Education		
	Never been to School	2	4.4
	Read and write	4	8.9
	Primary School	6	13.3
	Secondary School	27	60
	Tertiary School	6	13.3
	TOTAL	45	100
4.	Marital status		
	Single	14	31.1
	Married	22	48.8
	Divorced	6	13.3
	Widow	3	6.7
	TOTAL	45	100
5.	Family Size		
	<5	17	37.7
	5-10	28	62.3
	>10		
	TOTAL	45	100
	Sources of Income		
6.	Employee	7	15.5
	Self employed	32	71.1
	Retired	1	2.2
	Family Support	1	2.2
	Jobless	4	8.8
	TOTAL	45	100

7.	Average Monthly Income Distribution		
	Below 400	5	11.1
	401-800	15	33.3
	801-1200	6	13.3
	1201-1600	4	8.8
	1601-2000	11	24.4
	2001 and above	4	8.8
	TOTAL	45	100

Source: Primary data 2016

As shown in the above table 1, the majority of the study participants were females and also a large number of study participants (95.6%) were below the age of 65 and only 4.4% of the study participants were above the age of 65. This shows that the majority of the sampled respondents were economically active. The study also explored marital status of the study participants as 31.1% are single, 48.8% are married, 13.3% are divorced and 6.7% are widows.

Regarding the size of the family, 37.7% of the respondents have family size below 5 and 62.3% of the respondents have family size of 5 and above. This indicates that there is a high family burden among the dislocated communities.

Regarding their means of livelihood, 71.3% of the study participants are self employed and mainly engaged in low income activities such as plumbing, tailoring etc. whereas 15.5% are employed at different private and government firms as guards, laborer and broker as their means of livelihood. Only 2 people are jobless, one is retired and one is living with family support. The rest 8.8 % do not have job. The sources of income for most of the respondents are mainly from small scale activities either generated privately or being hired in organizations at lower level usually as cleaner, security etc.

As indicated in the above table 1, nearly 11.1% of the study participants' average monthly income is less than or equal to 400 Ethiopian Birr per month and 8.8% of the respondents earn more than 2000 Ethiopian Birr per month.

SECTION TWO: Awareness and participation of the relocated communities and the reasons for displacement

This section of the survey aimed to find out if participants had awareness about the urban development plans of the government as well as if they have been provided the opportunity to participate in the planning process. It also looks into the participants' awareness and understanding of the need for urban renewal and the reasons for their displacement from their residence areas.

TABLE 2: Community Awareness and Participation in the Displacement Plan

No.	Variables	F	%
1.	Were you aware of the urban renewal before dislocation?		
	Yes	29	64.4
	No	16	35.6
	TOTAL	45	100
2.	Were you involved in the planning and implementation of the displacement process?		
	Yes	3	6.7
	No	42	93.3
	TOTAL	45	100
3.	Were you given enough time to prepare yourself in case of dislocation?		
	Yes	12	26.6
	No	33	73.4
	TOTAL	45	100
4.	When you were asked to move, did you move your property/possession willingly?		
	Yes	17	37.8

	No	28	62.2
	TOTAL	45	100
5.	Did you know that the dislocation was going to affect you and your family?		
	Yes	11	24.4
	No	34	75.6
	TOTAL	45	100

Source: Primary data 2016

As shown in the above table 2, 64.4 % of the participants reported that they had received some sort of information or notice about urban renewal plans prior to the displacement while the rest 35.6 % reported that they did not have awareness about the government's urban development plan. Furthermore, the majority (93.3 %) of respondents reported that they did not have the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation processes while 6.7 % of the participants said that they have participated in the planning and implementation of the displacement process. From the participants who responded that they have participated in the planning and implementation of the displacement process, (4.4%)/ two of them said that they served as members in committees and participated in the process of demolition of the area while (2.2%) /one respondent reported that he was participating in the demolition process representing the community in the *wereda*. The rest did not reveal in what ways they participated in the planning or implementation process.

Regarding prior notification of the displacement plan, 26.6% of the participants responded that they were given enough time to prepare themselves before the relocation and the rest 73.4 % said they were not given enough time to prepare themselves before the relocation. In addition, 62.2 % of the respondents reported that they were forced to

move their possessions/properties by policemen while 37.8% reported that they willingly moved their possessions/properties in preparation for demolition.

However, 75.6 % of the respondents said they did not know or understand that the relocation was going to affect them negatively while 24.4 % reported they anticipated negative effects of the relocation while.

TABLE 3: Reasons for displacement as perceived by the research participants

Reasons for displacement	Study participants	
	F	%
Road construction	3	6.7
Condominium and Building construction	37	82.2
Redevelopment	5	11.1
Total	45	100

Source: Primary data 2016

As indicated in the above table 3, 6.7 % and 82.2 % of the participants' responses of perceived reasons for their displacement are construction of roads and buildings respectively while 11.1% responded that they understood the reason for their displacement to be overall urban redevelopment.

SECTION THREE: Effects of Development Induced Displacement on the Economy of the relocated communities

TABLE 4: Compensation and benefit given to the respondents due to relocation

Benefit given to the respondents due to relocation	Study participants	
	F	%
Housing Plot	2	4.4
Condominium	21	46.7
Government/ <i>Kebele</i> House	20	44.4
Other such as cash compensation	2	4.4
Total	45	100

Source: Primary data 2016

As indicated above in table 4, the benefits given to the displaced communities have been classified in to four categories: housing plot for those who owned private houses, condominium, and government/*Kebele* house for those who lived in rental and government houses and other such as cash compensation. Accordingly, 4.4% of the respondents said they have received housing plot in compensation for their private houses, 46.7% said they received condominium houses and 44.4% said they were given government or *Kebele* houses and the rest 4.4% said they were given cash amount to compensate for the replacement of privately owned houses. Concerning the level of satisfaction the majority of survey respondents (91.1 %) were not happy with the benefit they received. On the other hand, 8.9 % of the survey respondents said that they are happy about the benefit they have obtained due to relocation. Consequently, out of the respondents who said that they are not happy, 62.2% appealed to the concerned government body and expressed their dissatisfaction while 28.9% of them did not appeal to the concerned body. The rest did not give information whether they expressed their dissatisfaction or not. The majority of the respondents said they did not get any response to their concerns, while two people received additional money for compensation. In general, 95.2% of the respondents were not satisfied with the response of the concerned government bodies.

Regarding training provided to the displaced communities, only 26.4 % of the respondents obtained training in various fields and 73.6% of the respondents said that they did not receive any kind of training. Among the people who responded that they

have received training, 24.2% said they were trained on technical skills work such as metal work, wood work, tailoring, construction, and so on while 2.2% (one person) was trained for military service.

TABLE 5: Effects of relocation on the livelihood and economy of the respondents

No.	Items	F	%
1.	Did you have savings before dislocation?		
	Yes	33	73.3
	No	12	26.7
	TOTAL	45	100
2.	Did you use your savings during dislocation?		
	Yes	42	93.3
	No	3	6.7
	TOTAL	45	100
3.	Were you able to replace your savings/income you used/lost during dislocation?		
	Yes	34	75.6
	No	11	24.4
	TOTAL	45	100
4.	Did you have any saving since relocation?		
	Yes	3	6.7
	No	42	93.3
	TOTAL	45	100
5.	How do you compare the size of income you had before relocation with your present assets?		
	Decreased	34	75.6
	The same	9	20
	Increased	2	4.4
	TOTAL	45	100

6.	Have you had any livelihood crisis after dislocation?		
	Yes	41	91.1
	No	4	8.9
	TOTAL	45	100
7.	Did you have any challenges to engage in other income generating activities in your new location?		
	Yes	33	73.3
	No	12	26.7
	TOTAL	45	100
8.	Did you receive assistance to overcome the challenge?		
	Yes	6	13.4
	No	39	86.6
	TOTAL	45	100
9.	Are you satisfied with your livelihood strategy now than before dislocation?		
	Yes	10	22.2
	No	35	77.8
	TOTAL	45	100

Source: Primary data 2016

The above table 5 summarizes the responses of the study participants on the issues of savings, assets, income generating activities and their livelihood strategies.

Savings and assets

Regarding saving 73.3% of the respondents said that they had savings while they were living in their previous location and 26.7 % of the respondents said that they did not have any savings even before dislocation. Out of the respondents who said that they had savings in their previous locations, 93.3 have reported that they have used the savings during dislocation and 6.7% said that they did not use their savings for dislocation. On

the other hand, 6.7% of the study participants said that they have savings after the relocation and 93.3% said they do not have any saving after relocation and were not able to replace their lost assets and money.

As the study indicates the displaced communities had gone through a lot of ups and downs and livelihood crisis in the displacement and relocation process. Thus, 91.1% of the respondents said that they had livelihood crisis after relocation. The majority of the participants have reported that they have lost their personal belongings, money, skills, and connections due to the relocation. Others said that they had challenge to get working plot to continue the kind of work that they used to do in their previous location and also it is difficult to get a job in government or private firms as they are not educated so their only chance is to look for a place where they can do their own business at small scale as means of survival. In addition, the amount of money that is expected from them to pay per month for the government house loan is a lot and greatly affects the lives of many people.

Income and Income Generating Activities (IGA)

Regarding the income of the relocated households in the new localities, 75.6 % of the study participants reported that their present income has decreased when compared to what they had before dislocation while 4.4% said that their income has increased. On the other hand, 20% of the respondents said their present income have increased from their previous one. Similar data was reported on the size of assets by the respondents.

In regards to engaging in other income generating activities, 73.3% of the respondents said that they had challenges to engage in other income generating activities in their new localities and 26.7% said they did not face any challenges to engage in other income

generating activities. Some of the challenges mentioned by the respondents who had difficulties to engage in IGAs were lack of space, lack of capital, shortage of water and electricity at the new location. Out of these respondents, 13.4% of them said that they have received support to overcome the challenges and engage in IGAs of which 7.7% of them received loan from *Kebele* and 4.6% said they received money from family and the rest 1.1% of the participants said a studio was obtained in one of the condominium blocks to start small scale business such as barberry, fruit and vegetable shops.

The level of satisfaction of the study participants with their livelihood in the new location is indicated as follows. 22.2% of the respondents said that they are happy with their livelihood strategy now than before and the remaining 77.8% said they are not satisfied with their livelihood strategy in their new residence.

Other Effects

In this research female headed households and senior citizens who are affected by the displacement and relocation process were given emphasis. Thus the below table indicates the demographic data of the female headed households who are part of the relocated communities.

TABLE 6. Effect of relocation on the lives of the female heads of households

No	Age	Marital Status	Number of households	Level of Education	Means of Income	Monthly income
1	43	Widowed	4	Primary	Sells food	1201-1600
2	39	Divorced	1	Diploma	Private business	>2000
3	45	Divorced	4	Secondary	Handicraft	>2000
4	38	Single	3	Secondary	Private job	401-800
5	44	Widowed	4	Secondary	Private job	401-800
6	28	Single	7	Secondary	Government employee	801-1200
7	43	Divorced	3	Primary	Tailoring	401-800
8	29	Single	1	Primary	Private job	401-800
9	40	Divorced	2	Secondary	Private job	401-800
10	79	Widowed	5	Illiterate	Family support	401-800

Source: Primary data 2016

As the survey data in table 6 shows, the minimum family size is 1 and the maximum family size is 7. In addition, the majority of the respondents said that they do small businesses which include tailoring and handicraft as their means of livelihood whereas only one of them is a government employee.

Most of the study participants reported they had faced a lot of challenges to continue their previous jobs in their new location as there is no working place in the new areas. Besides, the rent is very expensive which one cannot afford to pay for rent to make business and pay for the house loan at the same time. However, with all the challenges and livelihood crisis that the redevelopment brought on them, they said they are struggling to raise their children and help their dependent families all by themselves as single, widowed and divorced women.

TABLE 7. Effect of relocation on the lives of the elderly people

No	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Number of households	Level of Education	Means of income	Monthly income
1	62	M	Married	8	Primary	Plumber	401-800
2	68	F	Married	7	Read and write	Small business	401 -800
3	63	F	Married	8	Primary	Private business	401-800
4	79	F	Widowed	5	Illiterate	Family support	401-800

Source: Primary data 2016

Similarly, the below table – 7 indicates the survey data of the elderly who are part of the relocated households.

As shown on the above table, majority of the respondents are married and have minimum family size of 5. In addition, majority of the respondents said that they do small businesses as their means of livelihood whereas one of them lives with a support from her children who live abroad.

The study participants also share the same idea that the dislocation has brought great effect on their socio economic life as most of them have low income and lead a family size of 5 and more, which is a huge responsibility especially for people who are above 60 years of age. They also are not able to engage in other income generating activities as they do not have the physical ability and strength to go from one place to another to do business and compete with the younger citizens due to age related physical challenges. They also have less opportunity to be hired as most of them do not have sufficient level of education to get a job in private and government companies and even if they do, their age will be a key factor for their effectiveness on the job.

SECTION FOUR: Effect of Development Induced Displacement on the Social Life and Access to Social Services of the relocated communities

TABLE 8: Effect of relocation on social ties of the respondents

No.	Items	F	%
1	Did you have voluntary social associations such as <i>edir, equb, mahiber...</i> etc in your previous place of residence?		
	Yes	45	100
	No	45	100
	TOTAL	45	100
2	Were you able to continue your participation in your former voluntary social associations after relocation?		
	Yes	18	40
	No	27	60
	TOTAL	45	100
3	Are there similar social networks in your new residence?		
	Yes	33	73.3
	No	12	26.7
	TOTAL	45	100
4.	If not, have you been able to form new ones in the new location?		
	Yes	12	26.7
	No	27	60
	No response	6	13.3
	TOTAL	45	100

Source: Primary data 2016

As indicated in the above table- 8, all survey participants responded that they had strong social ties in their previous residence area which includes *equb, idir, mahiber* etc....

40 % of the respondents have continued their participation in the voluntary associations in their previous localities while the rest 60 % did not continue their participation for various reasons such as the remoteness of the new settlement area. In addition, 73.3% of the respondents said that there are similar social networks in their new localities and 26.7% of the respondents said that there are no voluntary associations in their new localities. Among these respondents 26.7 % said that they have been able to establish new voluntary associations in their new localities and 60% said they did not establish new social networks whereas 13.3 % did not give any information whether they establish new associations or not.

TABLE 9: Mutual trust and understanding among community members in the new location

Mutual trust and understanding among community members in the new location compared to the previous one	Study participants	
	F	%
Weak	38	84.4
The same	1	2.2
Less strong	5	11.1
Strong	1	2.2
Total	45	100

Source: Primary data 2016

The above table 9 reveals that 84.4% of the study participants believed that there is weak mutual trust and understanding among the community members in their new localities when compared to the previous one and only one person (2.2%) said that the mutual trust and understanding is the same with their previous area. On the other hand, 11.1 % of the respondents indicated that it is less strong than their previous localities and only one

person said that the mutual trust and understanding in the new location is stronger than before.

TABLE 10: Preservation and continuity of cultural values in the new location

Preservation and continuity of cultural values in the new location compared to the previous one	Study participants	
	F	%
Weak	32	71.1
The same	5	11.1
Less strong	7	15.6
Strong	1	2.2
Total	45	100

Source: Primary data 2016

Regarding the cultural values, the above table 10 shows that 71.1 % of the respondents were said that the cultural values in the new localities are weak when compared to the previous one. On the contrary, only one person (2.2%) said that it is stronger than the previous localities. In addition, 15.6% responded that the cultural values in the new localities are less strong whereas 11.1 % of the respondents said that it is the same as before.

TABLE 11: Effect of relocation on access to social services

No.	Items	F	%
1	Did you have electricity in your previous locality?		
	Yes	44	97.8
	No	1	2.2
	TOTAL	45	100
2	Do you have electricity in your present area of residence?		
	Yes	39	86.7
	No	6	13.3

	TOTAL	45	100
3	Did you have safe drinking water in your previous locality?		
	Yes	43	95.6
	No	2	4.4
	TOTAL	45	100
4	Do you have safe drinking water supply in your present area of residence?		
	Yes	37	82.2
	No	8	17.8
	TOTAL	45	100
5	Did you have sewerage system in your previous locality?		
	Yes	36	80
	No	9	20
	TOTAL	45	100
6	Do you have sewerage system in your new area of residence?		
	Yes	43	95.6
	No	2	4.4
	TOTAL	45	100
7	Did you have access to schools in your previous locality?		
	Yes	45	100
	No	0	0
	TOTAL	45	100
8	Do you have access to schools in your new locality?		
	Yes	38	84.4
	No	7	15.6
	TOTAL	45	100
9	Did you have access to health institutions such as clinics, hospitals in your previous locality?		
	Yes	44	97.8
	No	1	2.2

	TOTAL	45	100
10	Do you have access to health institutions such as clinics, hospitals in your new locality?		
	Yes	38	84.4
	No	7	15.6
	TOTAL	45	100

Source: Primary data 2016

As the above table - 11 indicates, the data gathered revealed that availability and accessibility of social services such as electricity, water, schools and health facilities is better in the previous localities of the study participants. However, in regards to the sewerage system, a large number of respondents (95.6%) said that they have better sewerage system in the new locality whereas 80% said they had better sewerage system in the previous localities. Although the community members reported that they have access to clean drinking water, there is also shortage of running water in their new localities which they have to fetch water from distant area and carry it to their home regularly. Besides even if there is access to running water the water does not have power to reach to the fourth floor of the condominium house. The challenge with this is some of them are located on the 3rd and 4th floors of the condominium houses which is not convenient to carry buckets of water and go off the stairs on daily basis. In regards to access to school, majority of the study participants (84.4 %) indicated that they have access to school in their new residence area. However, most of the schools are privately owned and there is significant increase in the amount of money paid for school fees when compared to the government school. Thus, most of the study participants had difficulty to send their children back to the schools which is closer to their houses as cannot afford to

pay for the school fees in private schools and at the same time cannot send their children to their previous schools as they are located in distant location. Therefore, they have to search for a government school closet to their new vicinity.

4.2 QUALITATIVE RESULTS

SECTION ONE – General Characteristics of the Study Participants

TABLE 12: Demographic Characteristics of the Key Informants

Key Informants	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Level of Education	Occupation	Subcity
Interviewee 1	47	M	Married	6 th Grade	Guard	Arada
Interviewee 2	34	F	Divorced	12 th complete	Cleaner	Arada
Interviewee 3	25	M	Single	10 th Grade	Jobless	Ayat/Yeka
Interviewee 4	47	F	Widowed	3 rd Grade	Selling local drinks	Lafto
Interviewee 5	65	M	Married	Diploma	Private business	Ayat/Yeka
Interviewee 6	70	M	Married	Diploma	Retired	Lafto

Source: Primary data 2016

As depicted in the above table - 12, the age range of the study participants was between 25-70 years. Three of the respondents are married, one is single, one is divorced and another one is widowed. Two had elementary to junior secondary school level education while the other two respondents completed grade ten and twelve. Two participants have attained college. As for occupation, two of the respondents are employed, one of them runs a private business, one is retired and another one does not have a job and one of female participants sells local drinks as a means of livelihood. As for occupation, two respondents are employed while two other, one of whom is a woman, are self employed running private business and vending local alcoholic drinks.

Similarly, the demographic characteristics of key informants from government office are presented in the table below.

TABLE 13. Demographic Characteristics of Key Informants from Government Office

Informants	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Level of Education	Occupation
Informant 1	24	M	Single	Degree	Municipality Worker
Informant 2	38	M	Married	Advanced Diploma	Surveyor at <i>Arada</i> Sub city <i>Wereda 9</i>
Informant 3	47	M	Married	12 complete	Official in <i>Arada</i> Sub city <i>Wereda 9</i>

Source: Primary data 2016

One of the participants is employee of the municipality and the other two are from *Arada* Sub city *Wereda 9* Administration Offices. The interviewees were selected because of their involvement in the planning and relocation process and their ability to provide quality data/information. The first participant was serving as a planner in the municipality and has university education whereas the rest of the two involved in the *Wereda* as surveyor and Official in *Arada* Sub city Administration Offices. All the key informants from the government offices are married.

SECTION TWO: Awareness and participation of the relocated communities and the reasons for displacement

An attempt was made to assess whether members of the affected communities were aware of the urban development program going on in their area. Key informants from the city administration indicated that the communities in each project site have conducted series of meetings and were aware of the urban development. The responses of these key informants revealed that the awareness creation effort included home-to-home visits. However, according to one of the key informants, the level of awareness was dependent on how the communities had perceived the information. One of the key informants from the *wereda* officials articulated his opinion in the following manner.

“As you know, most of the communities who lived in this area (Basha Wolde Chilot) are illiterate; as a result they were not in a position to understand very well what we were telling them. In fact relatively speaking those who had educated children were more aware and benefited from the program.”(Key informant no 1).

Contrary to what was mentioned by the above key informant, one of the participant from the communities stated that they received no clear information other than rumors about the relocation program. Instructions to gather and move their properties, however, came from government officials shortly before relocation/eviction. According to the participants of this study, some of them were even forced to move their properties during eviction since they were not willing to leave, as they did not have prior information. Consequently, in order to implement the program, the government took forceful measures against those who refused to move. A key informant from municipality said that implementers used force when evicts were not willing to leave their houses.

According to the key informants, the planning of the urban renewal programs took place at higher levels of the city administration and the participation of the communities in decision-making process was insignificant. The communities had no representatives in the decision making process. As a result the decisions were top down in their nature as the interview result revealed. One of the participants in the study said:

We have no single representative to negotiate on our behalf on issues like the amount of compensation fee or benefits that we deserved and about getting enough time for preparation. Nobody had given us the chance to send representatives to sit in the decision making body. Instead of supporting us, even

the local administration officials were discouraging such kind of movement when people organized themselves to discuss the situation (Key informant no 2)

Regarding the reasons given to the relocated households, one of the key informants from government office (Key informant 3) said that the major reasons that the government gave to relocate the communities was the construction of roads and residential buildings. This view held by the key informant has also been supported by data obtained from the survey, which shows that majority of the study participants had perceived that the major reason for displacing the communities was the establishment of urban redevelopment including the construction of condominiums and other buildings.

SECTION THREE: Effect of Development Induced Displacement on the Economy of the Relocated Communities

Regarding compensation given to the relocated households, the majority of the key informants expressed similar concerns that they did not obtain the benefits as promised by the government. Moreover, the Municipality determines the amount of payment and affected communities have no say on the amount. One of the key informants who owned a private house expressed his concerns in the following manner:

The cash compensation given to communities evicted from private properties is extremely inadequate compared to the market value of the property they lost. In addition, the value of the land is not calculated in the current repayment cost of the property which is lost due to the displacement. The cash compensation does not cover the cost incurred for the improvements made to the house and other elements such as relocation and reconstruction expenses. Even the land that was given to most of the private house owners who chose housing plot is located in

remote areas where there is no basic infrastructure which makes rebuilding very difficult. As for me, I have chosen a condominium, as I do not have the strength to build a house due to the fact that I am 65 years old. (Key informant no 5).

The key informant from the government office also agree with the idea that the compensation given to the relocated people especially for those who had private houses is not sufficient to make up for their lost resources.

As it is indicated in the demographic characteristics of the key informant interviewees, majority of the study participants are engaged in low-income activities and are not able to pay the government mortgage, which they have to pay for the condominium housing they have received in compensation for eviction. As a result two of the respondents (Interviewee 2 and 3) have rented out their houses in order to generate money to pay the mortgage on their new apartments. One of the respondents explained the situation as follows:

In fact, the condominium house that was given to us as a compensation for the property we were evicted from is much better than the previous one. It has two bedrooms, a bathroom, a large living room and a separate kitchen. Previously, I used to live in a government/ kebele house, and I used to pay ETB 8.00 per month. There was a common toilet and traditional kitchen for all the residents who lived in the compound. However the biggest challenge is, now that I have received the condominium house, I have to pay 2,500 ETB per month and the total amount should be paid in 20 years. This is a very difficult situation for my child and myself as I am a divorced and single mother and my salary is not sufficient for our daily expense as well as pay for the housing loan. So I rented out the house and

moved in my grandmothers' house which is also a government /Kebele house. In addition, the condominium house given to me is also located far from my working place so I preferred to rent out the house so that I can stay close to my work place and cut the additional cost of transportation. (Key informant no 2)

Similarly, one of the participants said that he had to rent out his condominium, as he has no job and cannot afford to pay for the loan. Currently, he lives on income earned from the house rent, which is still not enough to pay the monthly mortgage, his house rent as well as other costs of living. He expressed his frustration in the following manner:

I am worried much about my future. The government promised to organize the young people who were displaced from Arat kilo area and facilitate credits so that we would engage in different livelihood activities after getting training. Nevertheless no one has got the training as far as I know. Hence, most of us are renting out our houses as a means of livelihood. Employment opportunities are very limited with my 10th grade education. The available options are either day laboring or security guard jobs with private companies which do not generate enough income to meet my cost of living, let alone pay for the government loan unless we rent out our condominium houses. (Key informant 3)

Similar reactions were observed from the responses of another interviewee regarding issues related to means of survival and job accessibility which is expressed as follows.

Life in the new location is very expensive, everything is available but the prices for some items are double the prices around the Arat Kilo area. I found it difficult to continue the business that I used to do in Arat Kilo selling vegetables and fruits. I do not have enough money to continue the business because I used

all my savings for relocation. Getting a space to continue the business is also difficult; rent is expensive especially for business purposes. So I started selling local alcoholic drinks in my (condominium) house even though my children do not like it. I had no option other than selling local alcohols, as it requires a relatively small amount of capital to do this business. As a widow and mother of three children I have to take care of my children all by myself, and need to do whatever is available in order to feed them and send them to school. (Key informant 4)

Regarding the training, one of the key informants from the government office said that

Provision of training has always been in the plan for the dislocated communities, however, there is always a misunderstanding and fear with the relocated people that they do not think they will be benefited from the training that is offered to them. All they think is that they will be evicted and thrown out to the outskirts of the city where there is nothing to do for their livelihood. (Key informant 2)

Another interview participant also reported his concerns in the following manner:

“I used to live in a private house which was located in Arat Kilo. When we were told that the area was going to be demolished for urban development purposes, we were given the choice to take housing plot or condominium house as compensation as we are unable to build a new house due to our age and the location of the plot would probably be far from the city where there is no infrastructure. We were also promised that there would be cash benefit to compensate the value of the land and the demolished house that we lost. However, the cash compensation was not as promised and never close to the

market value of the house. This has brought a significant livelihood/financial crisis on my family. In addition, all the rooms of the house given to us are very small which was very difficult for us as to fit all of our belongings we brought from our previous privately owned house where we had more space.” (Key informant no 5)

SECTION FOUR: Effect of Development Induced Displacement on the Social Life and Access to Social Services of the relocated communities

Regarding the social relations/ties that the respondents used to have before displacement, one of the key informants reported that the social relationship/ties of the previous communities has been disrupted as she is now living in a distant place where she has nobody whom she knew before. (Key informant no 4). She also said that there are local voluntary organizations in her new place of residence; however, it is very difficult to easily get along with people whom she did not know before.

Another interviewee expressed his feelings about the effect of displacement on social relation/ties as follows:

“Even if the relocation has affected my economic and social life to a certain extent, the cultural values and the social ties are still strong in my new place of residence. This is because the new location is not that far from my previous locality. This has helped me to keep my previous contacts and social ties as before.” (Key informant no 1)

Regarding social services, the majority of the key informants confirmed that they have access to social services in their new localities; however, often times, there is shortage of

running water in the entire village. One of the key informants reported the shortage of running water saying:

“We have running water two days a week, and the rest of the days we have to go out and fetch water from the neighbors living a little bit far away from our block. It is very difficult to do this on a regular basis as we live on the third floor of the condominium building and carrying bucket of water up to the third floor is a very difficult task for me as well as for my wife and children.” (Key informant no 6)

He also complained about the location of the house as follows:

“First, when we were asked to choose from a condominium or a government house, we chose the condominium house as it has all the basic facilities than the government house but we also expressed that we preferred to be on the ground or first floor as we are not able to climb stairs. We were promised that they would give us a house on the ground or first floor. However, we were given a house on the third floor instead, which is not convenient for an aged person like me. We complained and appealed to the concerned body but they told us that there is no free house.”

4.3 OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULT

In an attempt to illuminate the socio-economic effect of development induced displacement among the displaced communities, commonalities were found in different individual's experiences. An analysis of thematic categories and survey is examined along with the literature. To maintain consistency and precision, this discussion is organized based on the findings presented in the previous chapter.

Under this section the following themes were identified and discussed in relation to the reasons given by the government to displace the communities, concerning the roles of the community in terms of participation and consultation in the preparation of the displacement plan, benefit packages, the effect of displacement on the livelihood of the displaced communities and social and economic loss as well as gain of the communities due to displacement.

The Reasons for Displacement

According to Hoshour and Kalfut,(2010) rapid urbanization is occurring on a global scale. Projects aimed at providing transportation, housing, electricity, water, sanitation, and other services to rapidly growing cities have emerged as major drivers of DIDR. Urban infrastructure and transportation projects that cause displacement include slum clearance and upgrading; the establishment of industrial and commercial estates; the building and upgrading of sewerage systems, schools, hospitals, ports, etc. (Cernea, cited in Stenely, n.d). This study also revealed that the major reason given by the government to displace the people are construction of roads, building and condominium houses (residential buildings).

Awareness, Participation and Consultation

As we can see from the finding, the vast majorities of the displaced people were not aware of, consulted and participated in the planning and implementation process of the urban expansion and also they were not given enough time to prepare themselves to move to the new locations.

According to International Accountability Project (IAP) (2010) project, affected populations need to be informed in a timely and culturally appropriate manner of the risks

they are likely to face and the full range of options that might be taken to avoid or mitigate these risks. This obligation begins with informing the affected people.

The UN Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement, (as cited in IAP, 2010) for example, require the following procedures prior to evictions:

- (a) appropriate notice to all potentially affected and evicted persons;
- (b) a reasonable time period for public review or commenting on the proposed plan;
- (c) opportunities for the provision of legal advice to persons about their rights and options and;
- (d) holding of consultations that provide affected persons and their advocates an opportunity to challenge the evictions or propose alternative.

Similarly FDRE proclamation No.455/2005, expropriation of land holdings for public purposes and payment of compensation stated in part two under article 4(1) “where a woreda or an urban administration decides to expropriate a landholding, it shall notify the landholder, in written, indicating the time when the land has to be vacated and the amount of compensation to be paid.”

However, no one had received a written letter that warns them to leave their possession and also did not give them reasonable time for commenting or reviewing the plan. This shows that there is a contradiction between the regulation and its implementation.

Similarly Muradu Abdo (2013) in his article Legislative Protection of Property Rights in Ethiopia stated

“There are ambiguities, inconsistencies, gaps and outdated features in the legislative protection of some property rights in Ethiopia. Moreover, there is the bestowal of wide and undue discretion to various administrative authorities without judicial scrutiny. These problems clearly lead to discretionary and

arbitrary administrative decisions and inconsistent court rulings thereby posing insecurity in the protection of property rights. ”

This indicates that people have the right to be consulted and to have representative at all level of decision-making. Failure to do so, as stated in all documents mentioned above, is a clear violation of human rights. This by itself may affect the relationship between the displaced people and the government.

Benefit Packages and Effects

According to IAP (2010) report the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement:

Compensation should be provided for any economically assessable damage, as appropriate and proportional to the gravity of the violation and the circumstances of each case. Cash compensation should under no circumstances replace real compensation in the form of land and common property resources. Where land has been taken, the evicted should be compensated with land commensurate in quality, size and value or better.

However, what happened to the displaced persons involved on this study is quite contrary to the above stated principles. As we can see from the findings, most displaced people were not happy about the benefit they obtained especially the insufficient and delayed compensation. The compensation did not consider other alternative livelihoods like training, job opportunities and credit services. These assistances/ options such as credit facilities, training and job opportunities are necessary provisions to improve or at least restore the livelihoods of displaced persons.

The findings of this study are consistent with Colchester (as cited in Stanely,n.d) findings which pointed out that the experience of indigenous peoples with development induced displacement has been characterized by cultural alienation, dispossession of land and resources, lack of consultation, insufficient or a complete lack of compensation, human rights abuses, and a lowering of living standards.

Economic issues

This study revealed that the majority of the displaced people experience loss of assets, economic resources money and as well as their jobs. According to the IFC report (2010), compensation as the only benefit provided to displaced persons is one of the primary causes leading to affected persons being left with a lower standard of living than before. As far as income generating activities are concerned, it requires so much energy, time and money to generate income and earn good money and save as the relocated people have to pay house rent for their businesses as well as for the government housing loan. Besides, it is also difficult to attract new customers in the new place of residence as it is a new settlement area.

Socio-cultural issues

As the study result shows, the social assets usually manifested through social institutions such as *Idir*, *Senbete*, *Mahiber* are some of the social institutions that did not vanish rather they are disrupted to some extent. The social assets are usually obtained through social institutions such as *Iddir*, has been disrupted to a certain extent and *equb* is also another social institution which has also been affected while the people are dislocated from their previous localities. In addition, the people who continued their participation of the *Idir* and *equb* in their previous localities had difficulties in getting the monthly

contribution to the group leaders as they cannot travel to their previous localities frequently so they send their children to pay for them. The amount of money they used to pay for contribution also reduces as their income has been affected due to the relocation. Members also used to spend more time together discussing various issues related to *Idir* or other community issues. However, this is not the case at present times due to the changed life style. However, the communities' original social groupings among families and neighbors such as in coffee ceremony were limited to a few households because of dispersion of families and relatives in different locations of the settlement area and the change in way of life at the new settlement area. In addition, the communities in the new settlement area came from different kinds of lifestyle and corners and prefer to lead individualistic way of life even though most of them live in multi apartment building common residential area (condominium houses). Most of the time the people in the new settlement area do not spend much of their time in the village rather they spend their time in their work place. They may not have time to spare around the house with neighbors and they may not see with each other on daily basis. Factors such as these loosen the social ties that the dislocated communities had before and make them feel lonely and isolated.

Availability of social services

The study uncovered that the majority of the displaced people have improved houses and almost similar social services as compared to the previous ones. Because of the accessibility of social services like clinics, and health centers, morbidity and mortality were not evident. However, in regards to safe cleaning water, although the community members reported that they have access to clean drinking water, there is also shortage of

running water in their new localities which they have to fetch water from distant area and carry it to their home regularly. Besides even if there is access to running water the water does not have power to reach to the fourth floor of the condominium house. The challenge with this is some of them are located on the 3rd and 4th floors of the condominium houses which is not convenient to carry buckets of water and go off the stairs on daily basis.

Human Right Issues

According to the international finance corporation (IAP, 2010) *“the rights to adequate housing and security of the person and property are basic tenets of human rights law and serve to protect individuals and communities from being arbitrarily displaced from their homes and land.”*

The affected communities must be able to participate in different levels of decision-making, from the local (project), state (programme), national and international levels

This study has revealed that the right of the people to be consulted and participated on the urban expansion program (implementation process) is violated. The government was not responsive to the requests of the people and did not give attention to their concern and unable to take immediate action. This is very similar to the report stated on IAP (2010)

Displacement may be necessary in exceptional circumstances, land acquisition and forced evictions caused by development largely occur in a manner that does not respect human rights and leads to the increased impoverishment of those who are affected. Displacement often comes hand-in-hand with egregious corruption, the use or threat of violence to force people from their homes, and the undemocratic imposition of projects.”

As I indicated in the statement of the problem the research conducted in *Addis Ababa* and other places have many similarities in their findings with this study and have some differences. For instance Gebre's, (2008) stated in his report the displaced people from the inner cities in which social services and infrastructural facilities are concentrated on and relocated to the outskirts of the city this led them to lead loss of income and decline of access to services and facilities. The finding of this study is similar with that of Gebre in some cases such that majority of the displaced people have lost their pervious income. However, the displaced people have got similar social services and infrastructural facilities in their new localities with that of their previous one. With regard to rehabilitation or restoration of the displaced people livelihood and the negligibility of the local administration in the area is very similar finding with that of Feyra (2005) in his study which stated that the city administration could not help the dispossessed and dislocated people in restoration of their livelihood status. The issue of inadequate and insufficient compensation was also raised well in Feleke (2004) as the displaced families were exposed to further social and economic impoverishment.

CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the study the following conclusions were drawn. As much as Development induced displacement has affected the lives of the displaced communities, it also has given them an opportunity in improving their lifestyles to a certain extent. Some of the positive effects that have been brought in the lives of these people are, better housing condition which includes, better sewerage system, having private bathroom and kitchen for each household etc.

The urban development and renewal also helps the government and city administration to cope up with the increasing urban population in providing safe and clean housing as well as creating business spaces. As the study results shows, the major reason for the displacement was construction of residential buildings which is believed to alleviate housing problems in the city as the urban population is increasing at an alarming rate from time to time.

As stated in the literature review, DID occurs to implement the various urban development projects of a country which will remain an ongoing process which include building infrastructure such as roads, residential houses, buildings, hospitals, and schools. Such projects contribute a lot to the betterment of many people's lives in employment creation and provision of better services.

On the other hand, the research finding of this study revealed that most people's livelihoods are affected by the displacement program. Land and houses of the community

were taken without their full consent and participation in the implementation of the resettlement process. The vast majority of grievances of those affected by the development projects were due to compensation issues, such as insufficient amounts received and inability to earn sufficient income as before. When there were misunderstandings about how the compensation system works, individuals were unable to voice their concerns, and lack of communication between the implementers and the affected communities was very high which increased their risk of impoverishment. Lack of good governance in the city was another major factor which the government officials who work on land administration and on related activities were not responsive for the concern of the affected communities. In general, the vast majorities of the affected communities have lost their properties, accumulate money and assets. In addition, social marginalization is observed because many of the respondents lost their economic power and experienced down ward mobility. Human right violation is another problem that the affected communities encountered. Social disarticulation is not as such visible. Other factors that cause impoverishment like homelessness, food insecurity and morbidity and mortality are not a challenge for the studied displaced communities.

The livelihood of the displaced communities is severely affected and the coping mechanism of the vast majority of the displaced people become renting houses to win their daily bread and to cover the bank loan for the condominium houses they have received from the government and others are involved in low paying economic activities. In addition to this, they are unable to use their previous acquired skills mostly due to the lack of market place or space and capital. The role of governmental and nongovernmental

institutions in improving the lives of the local people affected by expansion like capacity building, social organization and strengthening the available institutions is insignificant.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

Under this section of the study suggestions are forwarded which are believed to be useful for future researches.

As we can see from the above findings, it is obvious that there is a great deal to be done to resolve the issues of participation, consultation and compensation to reduce the impoverishing effects of displacement. If the government plans to resettle the displaced communities effectively and to improve their livelihoods, effective communities' participation is vital. At least appropriate notice should be given to all potentially affected and evicted persons, providing a reasonable time period for public review or commenting on the proposed plan. When resettlement is conducted, it should be taken as an opportunity for development for those forcibly displaced, in order to improve their livelihoods after displacement. Moreover, it is essential to have adequate social services being provided to reach out for consultation and assistance to the affected communities.

Building education and skills that allow people to make use of new resources in the new environment is a necessary part of strategies to combat marginalization. The executive bodies should follow up whether the rules, regulations, proclamations are implemented or not. Those observed inconsistency should be corrected.

Most of the displaced communities are illiterate and engaged in unsuitable work and insufficient wage. This underlines the need for support in terms of training, access to credit facilities, and access to working space.

As the overall result of this study affirms, the weaker part is the one affected by displacement and displacement has a tendency of creating gap between the communities which is evicted from its previous location and the evicting body which is government. Social policies should be reviewed to address the implementation gap in applying the proclamation for best interest of the displaced communities and lobbying must be done on the enactments of policies and strategies that consider the issues of development induced displacement.

As there are limited number of researches which study the multi-dimensions of displacement and its effects on human population, in-depth research should be performed in order to come up with concrete result and evidence in helping displaced persons. Disparities and arbitrariness in valuing the land and assets of the displaced people for calculating compensation and lack of rehabilitation assistance have impoverished them. Therefore the findings of this study necessitate the need of conducting further research on issues related to the living conditions of persons in relation to the compensation they receive for their lost possessions.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Informed Consent Form for Key Informant Interview Participants

Appendix II: Informed Consent Form for Questionnaire

Appendix III: Questionnaire for Study Participants

Appendix IV: Interview Guide for Key Informant Interview Participants

Appendix V: Interview Guide for Government Officials

Appendix I:

Informed Consent Form for Questionnaire

Good Morning/Good Afternoon

My name is Saba Sintayehu, a Masters' student of Social Work at Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). I am doing a project work on Assessment of the Effects of Development Induced Displacement on the relocated households for my MSW thesis. The research aims to capture the Effects of Development Induced Displacement on the relocated households. For the successful completion of this research, I kindly request your voluntary participation in this study.

You will be kindly requested to complete a questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of 44 questions and will take approximately 60 minutes. Questions will include details about your demographics and your own personal views and feelings about your current situation associated with your displacement. All information provided will remain confidential and will only be reported as group data with no identifying information. All data, in the questionnaires will be kept in a secure location and only those directly involved with the research will have access to them. After the research is completed, the questionnaires will be destroyed. You also have the right to refuse responding to some questions or quit participating at any moment if you feel uncomfortable in which case the information you provided will not be utilized. You can ask questions at any time during the interview. I will clarify my questions in cases when they are not clear or not correctly understood.

Please sign this consent form if you agree to participate in the study. I thank you for your participation.

Signature of participant (Code _____)

Name of the participant (pseudonym) _____

Date _____

Appendix II:

Informed Consent Form for Key Informant Interview Participants

Good Morning/Good Afternoon

My name is Saba Sintayehu, a Masters' student of Social Work at Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). I am doing a project work on Assessment of the Effect of Development Induced Displacement on the relocated households for my MSW thesis. The research aims to capture the Effects of Development Induced Displacement on the relocated households. For the successful completion of this research, I kindly request your voluntary participation in this study.

During this process, I would like to assure you that your identity will not be disclosed to anyone. This is to protect your privacy and confidentiality of the information you provide. The use of tape recorders will be essential to correctly capture the conversations for later use, and the recordings and all data will be kept confidential and will not be shared with another party in order to protect your privacy. The notes and tapes will be destroyed after the study is completed. You also have the right to refuse responding to some questions or quit participating in the interview, if you feel uncomfortable in which case the information you provided will not be utilized. You can ask questions at any time during the interview. I will clarify my questions in cases when they are not clear or not correctly understood.

Please sign this consent form if you agree to participate in the study. I thank you for your participation.

Signature of participant (Code _____)

Name of the participant (pseudonym) _____

Date_____

Appendix: III

Questionnaire for study participants

Section 1. Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

1. City ----- Sub City _____
2. Woreda _____
3. Age _____
4. Sex a) Male b) Female
5. Level of education
 - a) Never been to school b) Read and write c) Primary (1-4)
 - d) Junior/Secondary (5-8) e) Secondary (9-10) f) Preparatory (11-12)
 - g) Tertiary (12 +)
6. Marital Status
 - a) Single b) Married c) Divorced d) Widowed e) Separated
7. Total number of the household _____
8. Source of income _____
9. Monthly income
 - a) Less than 400 hundred b) 401-800 c) 801-1200 d) 1201-1600
 - e) 1601-2000 f) above 2001

Section 2. Participation in the Displacement Plan

1. Were you aware of the urban renewal before the dislocation? If yes, how did you know about it? a) Yes b) No
2. Were you involved in the planning and implementation of the displacement process? If yes, how? a) Yes b) No

3. Were you given enough time to prepare yourself in case of dislocation?
a) Yes b) No
4. When you were asked to move, did you move your property/ possession willingly?
a) Yes b) No
5. Did you know that the dislocation was going to affect you and your family? If yes, how did you know about it? a) Yes b) No
6. What was the major reason for your displacement?
a) Road construction b) Building construction c) Housing construction d) Railway

Section 3. Benefit Packages

1. Have you received any kind of financial support during your dislocation/relocation?
a) Yes b) No
2. If the answer to the above question is yes, was the amount to your expectation for your lost property? a) Yes b) No
3. Were you given any kind of training during the dislocation? If yes, what kinds of training did you receive? a) Yes b) No
4. Have you succeeded in replacing the income/livelihood you might have lost due to the relocation? a) Yes b) No
5. Are you happy about the benefit packages that you received?
a) Yes b) No
6. If the answer to the above question is no, did you appeal your dissatisfaction to the concerned body on the amount of the benefit packages that you received?

- a) Yes b) No

7. If your answer to the above question is yes, was the concerned body responsive to your concerns? If yes how did he/she address your concern?

- a) Yes b) No

Section 4. Effects of displacement/dislocation on livelihood of the communities.

1. What did you do for living before you were dislocated/relocated?

- a) Government employee b) Non Government employee c) Private firm employee
d) Self employed e) had no job f) Other

2. Did you have any challenges to earn enough income before dislocation/relocation? If yes what

- were the challenges? a) Yes b) No

3. In your new place of living, do you have the kinds of livelihood and income generating activities you used to do before? a) Yes b) No

4. Did you have any challenges to make the shift to other income generating activities? If yes,

- what were the challenges? a) Yes b) No

5. Did you receive any assistance to overcome the challenges? If yes from whom?

- a) Yes b) No

6. Are you satisfied with your livelihood strategy now than before displacement?

- a) Yes b) No

Section 5. Effects on economy /assets of displaced communities

1. How do you compare the total amount/size of assets that you had before displacement with

your present assets?

- a) More b) the same c) Less

2. Did you have any savings before dislocation?

a) Yes b) No

3. Did you have to use any of your savings due to the dislocation? If yes, have you been able

to replace them? a) Yes b) No

4. Do you have any savings since relocation?

a) Yes b) No

5. Have you had any livelihood crises after dislocation? If yes, what?

a) Yes b) No

Section 6. Effects on Social Life of Displaced Communities

1. Do you have your previous social ties in the new settlement?

a) Yes b) No

2. Are the local voluntary associations, such as *edir*, *equb*, *mahiber*, you had in your previous community disrupted?

a) Yes b) No

3. Are there social networks/voluntary associations in your new locality?

a) Yes b) No

4. If the answer to the above question is no, have you/residents been able to form new ones

in the new location?

a) Yes b) No

5. How did you find the mutual trust and understanding among community members in the new

location compared to the previous one?

a) Stronger) b) Less strong c) the same d) Weak

6. How did you find the cultural values in the new locality when compared to the previous one?

a) Stronger) b) Less strong c) the same d) Weak

Section 7. Effects on Social Services

1. Did you have electricity in your previous locality?
a) Yes b) No
2. Do you have electricity in your present area of residence?
a) Yes b) No
3. Did you have sewerage system in your previous locality?
a) Yes b) No
4. Do you have sewerage system in your new area of residence?
a) Yes b) No
5. Did you have access to safe water in your previous locality?
a) Yes b) No
6. Do you have access to safe water supply in your present area of residence?
a) Yes b) No
7. Did you have access to schools in your previous locality?
a) Yes b) No
8. Do you have access to schools in your present area of residence?
a) Yes b) No
9. Did you have access to health institutions such as clinics, hospitals in your previous locality?
a) Yes b) No
10. Do you have access to health institutions such as clinics, hospitals in your present area of residence? a) Yes b) No

Appendix: IV

Interview Guide for Key Informant Interviewees

City -----Sub City_____ Woreda_____

Occupation_____ Age _____ Sex _____

Marital Status _____ Level of Education_____

1. Can you tell me what benefits you and the affected communities obtained in case of dislocation / displacement? Probe for: [Was there any kind of support or benefits to compensate for your dislocation/displacement? Was there prior notice of the displacement?]

- Communities' awareness, participation and contribution;
- Material and financial benefits envisaged and if they were perceived fair/adequate;
- If/whether training was provided and in what specific ways it has been helpful (in terms of making up for lost sources of income due to the relocation/dislocation/displacement, building financial management skills...etc);
- What specific kinds of training or skills building opportunities were provided?]
- Whether the skill and knowledge developed in the communities enabled them to run private / group business ventures (cases if any, both positive and negative).

In what specific way were you able to use the training? Have you succeeded in replacing the income/livelihood you might have lost due to the relocation?

- Ways and means of support implemented in livelihood reestablishment. [Has there been continued support after the training to reestablish your livelihood? If so what kind?]

2. What was the reaction you and the affected communities on the appropriateness of benefit packages provided for the dislocated material and social values? [In your opinion was the benefit package provided adequate and culturally/socially appropriate?]

- What were the criteria to determine the compensation received? (Kind and amount of compensation)
- Were there any grievances? What were the causes?
- What was the complaint mechanism in cases of grievances?
- Structure of implementing organization and response to grievances / disputes. [Could this be referring to steps in addressing grievances? And how grievances/disputes were settled?]
- Discuss the changes that occurred in the life of the urban communities in the settlement area (positive and negative)? In what positive or negative ways have your community's life has changed due to the relocation/dislocation?
- Created favorable environment for sustainable livelihood. Has the environment become favorable for sustainable livelihoods?
- Contribution in terms of satisfaction of life compared to previous. How do you compare the quality of your current life or your satisfaction to the previous?
- Social and economic changes. Can you give me example of any social or economic changes?

3. What is the present coping mechanism (livelihood sustenance) of you and the affected urban communities at household level? [How are you coping with your current economic circumstances?]

- Alternative means of livelihood (source of income and accommodation) and alternative strategies used by the communities' members and their family.
- Type of jobs accessible/available to dislocated communities and their family.
- Of social groups /men, women and youth who benefited more or were/are more vulnerable.
- Social and cultural influence and adaptability.

4. Does displacement / dislocation scheme consider different aspects of social and economic activities? [Were different socio-cultural and economic factors considered before the dislocation?]

- Areas that have historical and social significance to the communities
- Interest of the local communities in site selection for resettlement.
- Set criteria for beneficiaries identification or targetting
- Infrastructure accessibility and conduciveness/suitability of the selected site for the people.
- Discuss weakness (limitations) and strength of the urban renewal program.
- Discuss the social, economic and environmental effects of urban renewal,
- Effects before the implementation of the dislocation program.
- Effects during and / or after the implementation

Appendix: V

Interview Guide for Government Officials

City -----Sub City_____ Woreda_____

Occupation_____ Age _____ Sex _____

Marital Status _____ Level of Education_____

1. What kinds of benefits were provided to affected communities due to dislocation / displacement? Probe for:
 - Communities awareness, participation and contribution;
 - Material and financial benefits envisaged and fairness of the payments.
 - Whether the communities acquired skill and knowledge or capacity created among the different social groups to manage own projects and properly utilize resources (human, finance etc.).
 - Whether the skill and knowledge developed in the communities enabled them to run private / group business ventures (cases if any, both positive and negative).
 - Ways and means of support implemented in livelihood reestablishment.
2. What role is/could the government play in improving the lives of people affected by urban renewal? What roles are/could non-governmental organizations play to do the same? [Capacity building, social organization and strengthening available socio-cultural and economic institutions.]
3. Does the government develop multiple options for income restoration (e.g replacement

of land, employment, business, and communities enterprises, training and skills development) based on assessment of existing income-generating patterns.[Are the options developed by the government of income restoration based on assessment of existing income-generating patterns?]

4. Does the government involve NGOs, women's groups, and other CBOs in income restoration planning and implementation? Are there any employment or income generation opportunities planned for the women and other relocated households
5. Does displacement / dislocation scheme consider different socio-cultural aspects and economic activities?
 - Areas that have historical and social significance to the communities
 - Interest of the local communities in site selection for resettlement.
 - Set criteria for beneficiaries identification
 - Infrastructure accessibility and conduciveness of the selected site for the people.
 - Discuss the effects of urban expansion on social, economic and environment.
 - Impacts that appeared before actual implementation of the dislocation program.
 - Impacts that appeared at the time of and / or after the implementation