



ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**The SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED
DISPLACEMENT: THE CASE OF KIRKOSE SUB CITY, WEREDA 08,
HILTON HOTEL AREA.**

BY

SOFONYAS HOSAENA

ID Number : SGS/0677/2011A

JULY/2020

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

ST.MARY'S UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**The SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED
DISPLACEMENT: THE CASE OF KIRKOSE SUB CITY WEREDA 08,
HILTON HOTEL AREA.**

BY

SOFONYAS HOSAENA

ID Number : SGS/0677/2011A

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO ST.MARYS UNIVERSITY,SCHOOL OF
GRADUATE STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF SOCIAL WORK**

August/2020

ADDIS ABABA,ETHIOPIA

DECLARATION

I, the under signed, declare that this thesis is my original work, prepared under the guidance of Tilahun Tefera (PhD), my thesis advisor. All sources of materials used for the thesis have been properly acknowledged, I further confirm that the thesis has not been submitted either in part or in full to any other higher learning institution for the purpose of earning any degree.

Sofonyas Hosaena

Signature & Date

St Mary's University, Addis Ababa

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my advisor Dr. Tilahun Tefera for his constructive comments and suggestions. He contributed a lot from the very beginning of this research idea to the form this report has now. My special appreciation goes to all the key informants that were very cooperative and without whom the study would haven't been realized.

ST.MARY’S UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**The SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED
DISPLACEMENT: THE CASE OF KIRKOSE SUB CITY WEREDA 08,
HILTON HOTEL AREA.**

BY

SOFONYAS HOSAENA

ID Number : SGS/0677/2011A

APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Tamirate Tefera (PhD)

Signature & Date

Asaye Legese (PhD)

Signature & Date

ENDORSEMENT

This thesis has been submitted to St. Mary's University, School of Graduate Studies for examination with my approval as a university advisor.

Tilahun Tefera (PhD)

Signature & Date

St Mary's University, Addis Ababa

DECLARATION

I, the under signed, declare that this thesis is my original work, prepared under the guidance of Tilahun Tefera (PhD), my thesis advisor. All sources of materials used for the thesis have been properly acknowledged, I further confirm that the thesis has not been submitted either in part or in full to any other higher learning institution for the purpose of earning any degree.

Sofonyas Hosaena

St Mary's University, Addis Ababa

Signature & Date

Contents

Acknowledgement	i
List of Table	viii
Appendixes	x
Abstract	xi
Chapter one	1
1 Introduction	1
1.1. Background of the study	1
1.2. Statement of the problem	3
1.3 Research Questions	5
1.4 Objective of the Study	5
1.4.1 General Objective	5
1.4.2 Specific Objectives	5
1.5 Scope of the Study	6
1.6 Significance of the study	6
1.7 Limitation of the study	6
1.8 Research site selection	7
1.9 Operational definitions of basic concepts and terminology	7
1.10 Thesis Structure	9
Chapter Two	10
2 Review of Literature	10
2.1 Description of the Study Area	10
2.1.1 Location	10
2.1.2 Socio-economic Aspects	11
2.2 . Theoretical Literature	11

2.2.1	Egalitarian Model	11
2.2.2	Voluntary Resettlement Model	12
2.2.3	Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model	12
2.3	Empirical Literature	13
2.3.1	Concept of development.....	13
2.3.2	Development Induced Displacement	14
2.3.3	Trends of Development Induced Displacement	15
2.3.4	Types of Development Projects Causing	17
2.3.5	Ethical Issues in Development Induced Displacement	17
2.3.6	Development Induced Displacement and Social Capital	18
2.3.7	Awareness, Participation and Consultation.....	19
2.4	Conceptual frame work	20
Chapter Three		21
3 Research Methodology		21
3.1	Research Design.....	21
3.2	Sampling Techniques and Sample Size Determination	21
3.3	Tools of Data Collection	23
3.4	Techniques of Data Analysis.....	24
3.5	Ethical Consideration	24
Chapter Four		26
4 Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussion.....		26
4.1	Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the study participants	26
4.1.1	Gender of respondents.....	26
4.1.2	Age of respondents.....	27
4.1.3	Level of Education	27

4.1.4	Marital status of respondents.....	27
4.1.5	Family size of respondent	28
4.1.6	Respondents source of income	28
4.1.7	Income of respondents	29
4.2	Awareness and participation of the relocated communities and the reasons	30
4.2.1	Community Awareness and Participation in the Displacement Plan.....	30
4.2.2	Reason for displacement	32
4.3	Impact of Development Induced Displacement on the Economy of the relocated communities.....	33
4.3.1	Benefit given for the relocated households	33
4.3.2	Impact of relocation on the livelihood and economy of the respondents.....	34
4.4	Impact of Development Induced Displacement on the Social Life and Access to Social Services of the relocated communities	36
4.4.1	The impacts of relocation on social bonds	36
4.4.2	The impact of relocation on social services	38
	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS	41
	5 Recommendation.....	43
	REFERENCES.....	44

List of Table

Table 1: Sample Size Determination Standard	22
Table 2: Gender.....	26
Table 3: Age.....	27
Table 4: Education	27
Table 5: Marital status	27
Table 6: Family size.....	28
Table 7: Source of income	28
Table 8: Monthly income.....	29
Table 9: Awareness and participation.....	30
Table 10: Reasons for displacement as perceived by the research participants	32
Table 11: Benefit given to the respondents.....	33
Table 12: Impacts of relocation	34
Table 13: Impact of relocation on social ties of the respondents.....	36
Table 14: Impact of relocation on access to social services	38

Acronyms

Aps.....Affected peoples

DID.....Development Induced Displacement

FLDA.....Federal Land Development Authority

ICCPR.....International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

IDMC.....Internal Displacement Monitoring Center

IDPs.....Internally Displaced People or Persons

IFC.....International Financial Corporation

PTSD.....Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

RAP.....Resettlement Action Plan

RPF.....Resettlement Policy Frame work

UDHR.....Universal Declaration of Human Rights

WCD.....World Commission on Dams

Appendixes

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

Abstract

This study was conducted on the socio-economic impacts of development induced displacement. Displaced people were displaced from Kirkose sub city, wereda 08, Hilton area and resettled in Yeka sub city Ferensay gurara. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative approaches of research and the research is descriptive in type. To get information of the positive and negative impact of development induced Displacement data was gathered from 30 participants through questionnaires, interviews and observation of the displaced. Sample of the displaced, were selected through systematic sampling. The findings of the study classified in to three parts; before, while and displacement. Before the displacement the vast majorities of the displaced people were not aware of, consulted and participated in the planning and implementation process, while displacement the displaced didn't get enough time to prepare themselves to move to the new locations and also after displacement occurs the displaced faced different economic and social problems as well as getting an opportunity to live in a better live. To alleviate the problems, the researcher recommended that the displaced should discuss with that community to have a better social capital and the government also the government should do its part to solve the economic problems of the residents.

Key terms: displacement displaced, development, resettlement.

Chapter one

1 Introduction

1.1. Background 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). 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, 2005).

Each year millions of people are forcibly displaced by development projects. While such projects can bring enormous benefits to society, they also impose costs to the poorest and most marginalized members (Agrawal & Redford, 2009). Displacement is broadly defined as the extracting of people from their place of habitual residence (Cernea 2005). Displacement has become a global problem, particularly since the end of the Cold War (Cernea 2009 Cernea & McDowell 2000). The ultimate goal of human development, including economic development, should be the expansion of individual and collective freedom. The vast majority of social transitions known from historical records were aimed to empowering the individual within a society in determining their own fate (Bogumil Terminski, 2013). Economic development should therefore have a positive effect on emerging categories such as human development, human security and human rights.

Unfortunately, however, Economic development is not undertaken to improve the lives of all the inhabitants of a country, but to serve the interests of government, private business or narrow social elites (Bogumil Terminski, 2013). Thus it leads to human rights violations on a growing scale, accompanied by several forms of social exclusion. The megaprojects, such as irrigation programs and large dams, have become symbols of economic development in many countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Generally, studies emphasize the inherent socio-economic risks of involuntary displacement (Shami 1993; Downing 1996). Case studies across the world indicate

how the displaced population experiences risks (Pankhurst & Piguet 2009). In this regard, displacement research has made remarkable achievements in documenting the livelihood risks people encounter due to involuntary displacement. These risks include landlessness, homelessness, joblessness, marginalization, increased morbidity and mortality, food insecurity, loss of access to common property resources and social disintegration (Cernea 2000).

Analysis of livelihood risks related to displacement has resulted in the identification of supplementary risks. One of which is the loss of access to community services, ranging from clinics to educational facilities, that may result in post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among displaced people (Aptekar & Behailu 2009). Another identified risk is the violation of human rights (Andnet 2010); displacement from one's habitual residence and loss of Property without fair compensation is considered a violation of human rights (Robinson 2003; Abebe 2009). There are various terms that are used to describe a wide range of displaced populations, including 'refugees', 'development displaces', 'environment and disaster displaces', 'internally displaced people or persons' (IDPs), 'forced resettles', 'internal refugees', 'environmental refugees', and 'climate refugees' (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center [IDMC] 2010).

The magnitude of population displacement by development projects in developing countries has increased particularly since the 1960s and 1970s (Dessalegn 2003). 'Projects assisted by the World Bank in the majority of developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, account for an ever increasing number of displaced populations globally (Thomas 2002). The displaced people face a number of risks that damage their livelihood (McDowell, 2002). Significant examples of such projects have been in Malaysia (the FELDA project), Sri Lanka (the accelerated Mahaweli project), Indonesia (the transmigration project), Colombia (Caquetá), and Brazil (Polonoreste) (Cernea & McDowell 2000:- McDowell, 2002). In Ethiopia, there are some evidences gathered from case studies on urban development-induced displacement particularly in Addis Ababa (Birhanu 2006; Dejene 2005; Feleke 2009; Fitsum 2007; Gebre 2008; Ashenafi 2001).

The studies indicate that displaced poor households are exposed to various dimensions of livelihood risks. The process usually involves the transfer of poor residents from inner parts of cities and towns to peripheral areas, thereby inhibiting their access to basic social or public services (Birhanu 2006; Dejene 2005; Feleke 2009; Gebre 2008; Ashenafi 2001). The process of relocating people from the inner city to the outskirts is argued to disrupt business ties with

customers, fragment informal and social networks and lead to a loss of neighborhood-based Organizations (Tebarek 2013; Gebre 2008; Fitsum 2007). In addition, (Habtamu 2014; Etenesh 2007) studied that female headed households faced the challenge to lose their prior work because of urban development relocation area.

1.2.Statement of the problem

Development and displacement may appear as contradictory terms, but they are facts ongoing with developing countries. In any country undertaking development project displacement of people reside in the project area is common. It can be from partial or complete loss of land, fixed assets, or access to assets. Such kind of displacement may affect displaced households in many directions. But the form and size of the displacement unit will depend on the severity of impact and the scale of displacement and resettlement (ADB, 1998). There is an inverse relationship between scale of displacement and extent of achieving successful resettlement outcomes even in countries with best policy (Terminski, 2013). The different forms of displacement are the major challenges that hinders project located dwellers and land holders from access to resources. Displacement due to development intervention has been identified as a major reason to forced migration problem world- wide (Pankhrust&piguet, 2009). people who are forced to flee from a disaster or conflict usually receive an attention of international aid. The same cannot be said for the millions of worldwide who have been displaced by development, even though the consequences they face may be comparably dire. Development-induced displacement has serious human rights and socio-economic impacts 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).

Development projects affect local community by isolating them from existing culture, social institutions, farm land or fixed assets. Development induced displacement has both the affected people and government. Participation of the affected people has been superficial or treated as unimportant by those responsible for the project (Timinisk, 2013). Just as displacement is not an inevitable consequence of infrastructure development; resettlement need not necessarily result in impoverishment. For successful resettlement with development, the role of government is a fundamental. The government has policies and proclamation in rehabilitating citizen affected by development projects (WB, 2016). The government should put remedy to social problems around the project, whether or not displaced people would be able to draw up on previously existing

resources or aid them in their recovery. Some studies also have been conducted on urban development-induced displacement particularly in Addis Ababa (Birhanu(2006) ; Dejene (2005); Feleke (2009); Fitsum (2007); Gebre (2008) and ; Ashenafi (2001). Their finding stated that displaced poor households are exposed to various dimensions of livelihood risks. (Birhanu (2006); Dejene (2005); Feleke (2009); Gebre (2008) and; Ashenafi (2001) in their findings argued that displacement process usually involves the transfer of poor residents from inner parts of cities and towns to peripheral areas, thereby inhibiting their access to basic social or public services. (Tebarek (2013); Gebre (2008) and; Fitsum (2007) also conclude that the process of relocating people from the inner city to the outskirts is argued to disrupt business ties with customers, fragment informal and social networks and lead to a loss of neighborhood-based organizations. The disintegration of previous and long-lasting networks of relationships was caused after the geographical separation of neighbors caused by the relocation. As reviewed above, some studies indicate that displaced poor households are exposed to various dimensions of livelihood risks. Some research focuses on the impacts on female-headed households (Tebarek (2013) and; Etenesh (2007); and some others consider the livelihood outcomes in terms of the coping and survival strategies of relocated residents in urban contexts (Ephrem (1998); Tesfu (2014) and; Dinku (2004). Most of the previous studies have been showed only the socio economic challenges of the displaced people to the country and city level, with no prior attempt to study to a better access in terms of livelihood. Gebre, (2008) in his study 'Urban development and displacement in Addis Ababa: The impact 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. Some further work has also been done on displaced people as a result of urban development from kasanchis by BirhanuZelege (2006).

Findings show that kasanchis residents displaced without appropriate planning and involvement of the residents. Eguavoen&Weyni, (2011) also studied rebuilding livelihoods after dam-induced relocation in Koga, Blue Nile basin, and found out that how the compensation process affects the displaced people in rebuilding their livelihood. A research by Abebe Bogale (2010) explores the impact of urban development on the lives of displaced people in Ingibaratown, West Gojjam. Findings show that the displaced were displaced without appropriate compensation to sustain

their previous livelihood. A research by Frehiwot Tekalign (2013) explore the impact of development induced displacement on social capital in Jemmo condominium one (1). Findings show that social capital of the displaced people has been affected by the relocation program. These and other available studies mainly focus on livelihood rebuilding, compensation, policy frameworks and human right impacts of development induced displacement and gave less emphasis to its consequence on social and economic impacts of those government houses displaced especially their opportunities getting through displacement didn't studied before. Hence researches that assess the socio economic impact of development induced displacement are expected to play an important role in filling the existing knowledge gap, in terms of understanding the impact of development induced displacement on lives of government house displaced people in their economic and social capital. Additionally, the researches that assess the socio economic impact of development induced displacement are expected to show the participation of the displaced before and while displacement. Therefore, the study contribution is to fill the gap in the literature.

1.3 Research Questions

- Did the displaced households lose their economic sources due to development induced displacement?
- Are the displaced households previous social organizations and neighborhoods ties affected by their displacement?
- Did the displaced people participate in the planning process of the displacement?
- What are the challenges of the displaced people in the new resettlement site?
- What better access does the development induced displaced people get?

1.4 Objective of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective is to study the socio economic impact of development induced displacement of the households who relocated from Kazanchis to Ferensay, gurara.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this research include:

- To examine the economic status of the displaced people

- To examine the social impacts of the displaced people.
- To identify the challenges of the displaced people from their homesteads.
- To evaluate the compliance of the displaced people in the displacement process.
- To investigate what better access gets the development induced displaced people.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study was confined to assess the socio economic impact of development induced displacement on the life of the displaced people from kirkose sub-city wereda 08, Hilton hotel area and were relocated in to Yeka sub city administration of woreda 02, Ferensay, gurara .The study assesses the impacts of development induced displacement on the social and economic life of the displaced, so displacement induced problems of the host people was not addressed. Furthermore the study considers those people who were displaced in the year 2003.

1.6 Significance of the study

Urban development projects have benefits as well as challenges on the lives of the relocated households. Although these communities are benefited in terms of having better living houses with improved quality, they are also negatively affected by the development projects. The significance of this study is to give an input for policy makers, Academicians, practitioners and researchers about the socio economic impacts of development induced displacement.

1.7 Limitation of the study

The limitation of the study started from the local government administrators initially refused to provide relevant data and information regarding the relocated people because they have no information about the development induced displaced people who displaced 2003. So, I collected data only from the displaced community and i can't crosscheck the information collected from the displaced community with the government officials. The other limitation is the new pandemic COVID 19; it was barrier to collect data from participants. The study participants as they had a fear of transmission of corona virus, they refused to give much time for the interview and refused to use the questionnaire paper. And also because of the virus, the state was under the state of emergency which prohibit the gathering of four and above persons at a time. So the regulation limits the researcher from getting detail information through FGD. The process of getting the exact figure from wereda of relocation and from the displaced was time taking

process. Therefore, the above mentioned challenges make the research more complicated and have a little bit implications on the outcome of the findings.

1.8 Research site selection

The study was conducted among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) by urban development project, Addis Ababa Ethiopia, kirkose sub city, wereda 08, particularly Hilton Hotel area and relocated in to Ferensay, gurara. The relocation was implemented in 2003 to give the land for investors who construct commercial buildings. Generally, more than two hundred fifty seven (257) households were displaced and about ninety one (91) Households are said to be relocated to the Ferensay, gurara. The research site selection is based on the experiences and attachments of the researcher to the relocated community. What encourages me most to conduct research in this area is that the living experience I have with the community. While I lived with the community, I have observed that members of this community had strong social attachment, commonly shared values and norms involving all members of the community.

1.9 Operational definitions of basic concepts and terminology

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.

Cultural problems: disintegration of small communities such as tribes and villages, erosion of cultural identity, loss of or inability to maintain existing cultural traditions, disappearance of languages, dialects and ancient customs, etc.

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.

Displacement- refers to uprooting or the coerced movement of a person or persons away from their home or places of habitual residence as a result of development projects.

Economic problems: inadequate or nonexistent compensation for lost property, unemployment, decline of economic functions of women and their position in the community, problems associated with low occupational flexibility of displaced people, need for complete change away from the current economic model.

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.

Landlessness: Expropriation of land removes the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are constructed. This is the principal form of de-capitalization and pauperization of displaced people, as they lose both natural and man-made capital. The involuntary taking of land and other assets resulting in relocation or loss of shelter loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons and must move to another location (FDRE, 2008).

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.

Relocation- implies that displacement involving a smaller number of households and little distance between place of origin and new settlement area.

Social capital-Are networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation and access to resource within or among groups, neighbors and communities.

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.

Social problems: lack of mechanisms of social support and difficult integration into the new place of residence, compensation that ignores non-material losses and risks associated with displacement, negative consequences of the irreversible change of residence, disintegration of existing social ties, social problems such as landlessness, homelessness, alcoholism, and unemployment, lack of access to social services (e.g., health care institutions, education, water supply, public transport), progressive marginalization of the most vulnerable groups such as women, children and indigenous people, health risks, malnutrition.

1.10 Thesis Structure

The study is organized in to five chapters. The first chapter introduces the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, and limitation of the study. Chapter two deals with description of the study area, review of related literature and the third chapter presents data types and sources, sampling techniques, tools of data collection, techniques of data analysis and ethical considerations .Chapter four discusses the findings of the thesis covering quantitative and qualitative analysis of the collected data. The final chapter summarizes the main findings of the research and forward concluding remarks including policy recommendations.

Chapter Two

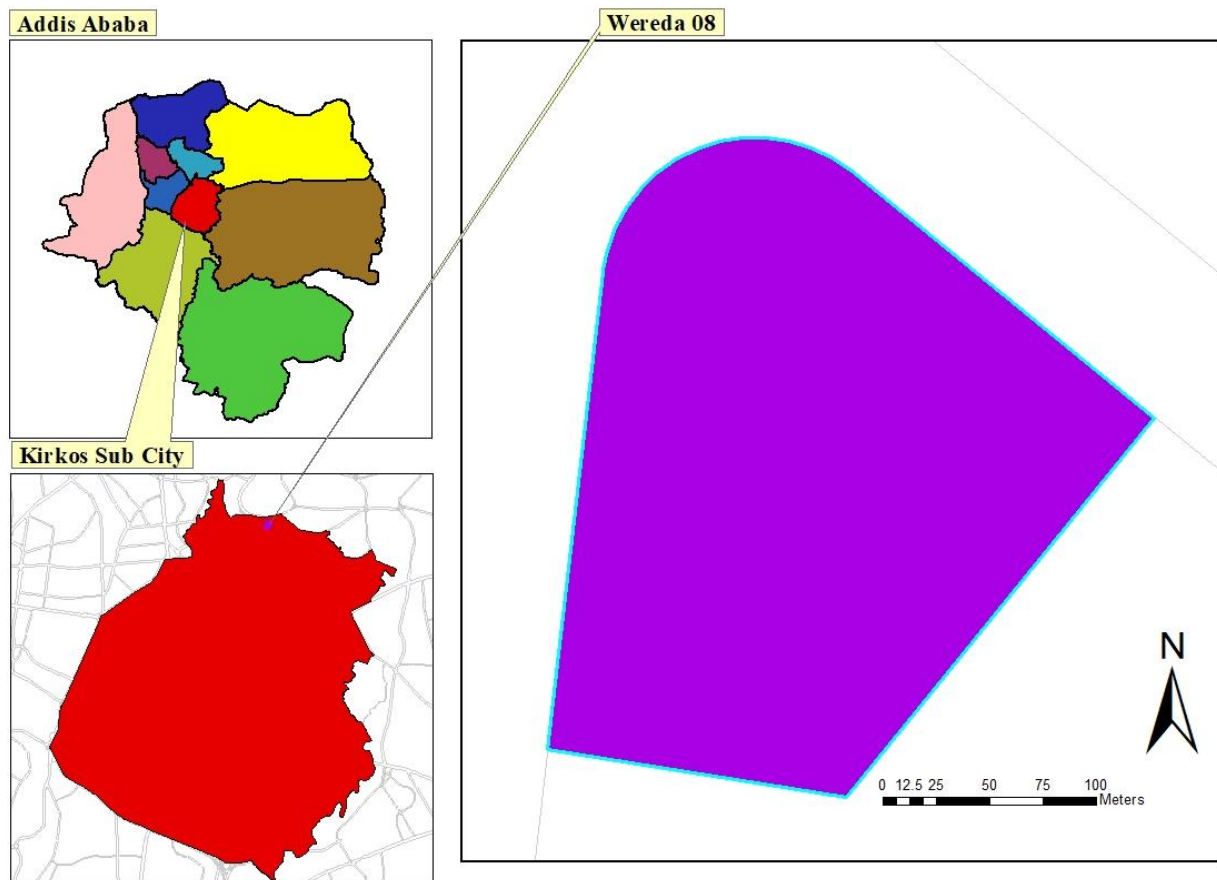
2 Review of Literature

2.1 Description of the Study Area

2.1.1 Location

Addis Ababa city serves as social, economic and political center for the country. Administratively, the city is a chartered city having three layers of government: city government, sub-city administrations, and district (*Woreda*) administrations. The total area of the city is about 526.99 km² and the total human population, as of July 2012, was estimated to be 3,041,002 (CSA, 2012). Kirkose Sub City one of the sub-cities in *Addis Ababa*, which covers a total area of 14.62 km² as of July 2012, the total population of the sub-city was 235,441 (CSA,).

Fig1:-Map of The study area



2.1.2 Socio-economic Aspects

The livelihood of urban population is quite diversified, which means different engaged in different economic activities. So people in Kirkos sub city would not be out of general picture of urban livelihood. While expropriation was made under Kirkos sub city wereda 08, Hilton Hotel area, by Addis Ababa city government, the resettlement process had four choices. The city administration gave four choices to the displaced. After all the discussion they chose their new place for residing, most of them chose Bole sub city (Gerji), and (CMC) ,Yeka sub city (Ferensay, Gurara) ,but only two households were go to Gulele sub city (Asko), because of their separation, the social network institutions were fragmented, this was the beginning of the problem. The total numbers of the displaced from the area were two hundred (200) households but study focused on those ninety one (91) Government house households relocated in Yeka sub city (Ferensay, Gurara) areas of resettlement.

2.2 . Theoretical Literature

This chapter presents the relevant theoretical and empirical perspectives on displacement that shed light on the concepts and that are important to understand development induced displacement.

2.2.1 Egalitarian Model

It supports development project on the premise that it reduces poverty and inequality and maintains that all people are equal in fundamental worth. This ideology is used by a number of researchers in the field of development induced displacement studies which proposes that displaced must have a share in the benefits of project. This model proposes that inequality can be conceivably reduced if benefits reach to the poor, may be by putting the burden on better off. Fair adjust compensation can be one of the measures which can resolve the inequality in society. But by no means has equality implied that only displaced communities enjoy the fruits of development. This theory emphasizes that development must be for all and should neither adversely affect nor benefit a particular group or community. But to attain it in reality is not that easy. Although, now in order to implement this ideology various laws has been made and amended from time to time. Development Induced Displacement & Resettlement is a moral dilemma, wherein the interest of public at large and distributive concerns clashes with claim of individual rights safeguarding against losses and harm and self-determination of the affected.

Under certain conditions it is possible to justify displacement and resettlement caused by development, but he added that it's not a cakewalk to implement these conditions. These conditions include the minimization of coercive displacement; strong policies of resettlement, fair compensation to the displaced and development planning must aim at inequality and poverty reduction. If the above mentioned benchmarks are followed by development authorities then displacement pains can be reduced Koenig, D. (2001).

2.2.2 Voluntary Resettlement Model

Scudder and Colson through their four-stage model of voluntary resettlement attempted to establish a relation as how people and socio-cultural systems respond and adjust to resettlement. The stages were labeled as (1) Recruitment: at this stage people are not notified about the plans of development in the given area. Herein the policy-makers and developers formulate development and resettlement plans. (2) Transition: this is the stage where for the first time people get to know about their future displacement to pave the way for development. Such news often heightens the stress amongst the potentially affected groups. (3) Potential development: this stage comes after the actual physical relocation. Once relocated, the focus of displaced people gets shifted in rebuilding their economy and social networks and lastly Handling over or Incorporation the process of displacement and resettlement ends at this stage where second generation of residents who identify with and feel at home in the relocated community. Once this stage has been achieved, resettlement is deemed a success Meikael Cernea (2004).

2.2.3 Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model

This model of Michel Cernea is an attempt to identify the impoverishment risks intrinsic to forced resettlement. It also talks about the processes which can facilitate the reconstruction of displaced people livelihood. Without well planned and targeted policies, involuntary shift can end up in impoverishment and marginalization of the displaced. He proposed following eight pointers:

(1) Landlessness: Land acquisition can result into de-capitalization and pauperization of displaced people. It disrupts the basics of displaced people by affecting their system of production, earnings and commercial activities, Cernea, (2000).

(2) Joblessness: Involuntary shift threatens the wage employment of affected people working in industries, service sector or agro industries located at rural or urban areas. Discomfort of physical

relocation is short lived but the negative impact due to unemployment or underemployment may linger long Cernea, (2000).

(3) Homelessness: Displacement at times deprives the displaced of their shelter. Temporary homelessness is common feature in such cases and some faces this problem for longer periods, Cernea, (2000).

(4) Marginalization: Downward mobility is also one of the consequences of forced and involuntary shift, reason being the change in economic conditions due to relocation. The trend of slipping to the lower levels is called as marginalization, Cernea, (2000).

(5) Food Insecurity: At times forced uprooting may result into temporary or chronic under-nourishment. It can obstruct normal growth and work, Cernea, (2000).

(6) Increased Morbidity and Mortality: Cernea found that serious decline in health levels is directly related with displacement. Involuntary shift imposes social stress and psychological trauma which at times are accompanied by outbreak of vector borne diseases such as malaria etc, supply of unsafe water, filthy drainage system, Cernea, (2000).

(7) Loss of access to common property: Many traditional activities are dependent on common property resources of particular locality. With the loss of it income and livelihood sources too deteriorates. Upon that usually displaced are not compensated for these losses by Government Cernea, (2000).

(8) Social Disarticulation: Involuntary relocation ends up into number of social changes at individual, family and community levels.

Fragmentation of families, scattering of kinship network, uprooting of communities and dismantling of social and interpersonal ties are some of the major social changes associated with the involuntary displacement and relocation. Major impoverishment risks mentioned above creates crisis situation and it affects the displaced population frequently and adversely, Cernea, (2000).

2.3 Empirical Literature

2.3.1 Concept of development

Displacement is broadly defined as the uprooting of people from their place of habitual Cernea, (2005). Whilst some scholars like Meikael Cernea (2004) see displacement as 'inevitable and unintended', forced dislocations of people from their original place for the purpose of

development. But it seeks solutions to the socio-economic impacts of displacement through well-planned and well-managed resettlements, focused on the well-being of those affected.

Australian Government Displacement Policy (2014) defines Physical displacement as: “partial or complete loss of residential land, shelter, or other structures”. Land acquisition, or restrictions on access to land or other natural resources, may be either temporary or permanent. According to Australian Government Department of Foreign affairs and trade (2014), displacement refers to “both physical and economic impacts occurring as a result of development-induced land acquisition or restrictions on access to land or other natural resources that is imposed by a partner government on individuals, families or communities”.

On the other hand, Marianna Wallin (2014) defined displacement as a form of population redistribution used by the government to develop environmental resource utilization for the sake of benefiting the national economy. As it is defined by IFC (2002) displacement may be either physical or economic: Physical displacements are the actual physical relocation of people resulting in a loss of shelter, productive assets or access to productive assets (such as land, water, and forests). Economic displacement is results from an action that interrupts or eliminates people’s access to productive assets without physically relocating the people themselves.

As Endeshaw (2016) discussed while land acquisition and eviction may be necessary in exceptional circumstances, displacement caused by development largely occurs in a manner that violates human rights and leads to the increased impoverishment of the displaced. IFC (2002) policy principle land acquisition does not necessarily require the displacement of people occupying or using the land, it may have an effect on the living standards of people who depend on resources located in, on, or around that land.

2.3.2 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 displaces 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 (Tesfaye, 2003).

United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (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.

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 displaces; 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) Stanley, (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.

2.3.3 Trends of Development Induced Displacement

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 toFuggle, (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 (Koenig, 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 Piguet, (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 & Piguet, 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).

2.3.4 Types of Development Projects Causing

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).

2.3.5 Ethical Issues in Development Induced Displacement

In dealing with development and displacement, important ethical questions are raised. Why displacement often is considered morally objectionable? Under what conditions, if ever, can development project justify displacement? Is it ethically just to displace people so long as they are compensated, even only for the loose of assets and livelihoods? If so what type of compensation is owed to the displaced? Should displaced share in the direct benefit by which they were displaced? (Stanly, 2004,) Even here similar to other literature, there is also a gap in ethical issues to consider compensation for social bankruptcy like disruption of social capital in addition to livelihood. As people have a right to development, they have a right to be protected from developments negative effect, including arbitrary eviction and the loss of economic, social, civil and political rights. When displacement does occur as a result of development even and especially before it occurs, international guidelines and evolving international norms affirm that

its goal is to improve lives and livelihoods and require that it should be transparent and participatory process (Robinson, 2003). Therefore, compulsory displacement that occur for development reasons embody a perverse and intrinsic contradiction in the context of development.

2.3.6 Development Induced Displacement and Social Capital

Recently, social capital in its various forms and contexts both as concept and theory has drawn much intellectual interest and research in social sciences (Lin, Cook & Burt, 2001). Social capital is one of the forms of community capital along with physical, human, financial, environmental, cultural and political. All of these constitute resources or assets that communities need to function. The extent to which communities have these forms of capital influences their ability to accomplish tasks and to develop themselves (Phillips & Pittman, 2009). Social capital is that set of resources intrinsic to social relations and includes trust, norms, and networks. It is often correlated with confidence in public institutions, civic engagement, self-reliant economic development, and overall community well-being and happiness. In the simplest sense, what comprises the core of this definition is “social networks and the associated norms of reciprocity” (Phillips & Pittman, 2009). Social capital theory is one among the family of capital theories and it addresses the relationship concern of community development field. Lin (2004) stated social capital, or resources accessed through social connections, relations and networks, is critical to individuals, social groups, organizations, and communities in achieving objectives. Social capital theory serves as a guide for community development practice. Communities with high social capital can identify their needs; establish priorities and goals; develop plans, of which the members of that community consider themselves “owners”; allocate resources to carry out those plans; and carry out the joint work necessary to achieve goals. Social networks and connections facilitate community development by enabling the flow of information, ideas, products, and services among residents. They also create a shared sense of purpose, increase commitment, promote mutual trust, and strengthen norms of reciprocity among community residents (Phillips & Pittman, 2009). So the theory is relevant to guide community development process in our country.

2.3.7 Awareness, Participation and Consultation

According to International Accountability Project (IAP) (2010) project, displaced 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 displaced 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. (IAP, 2010-page 44)

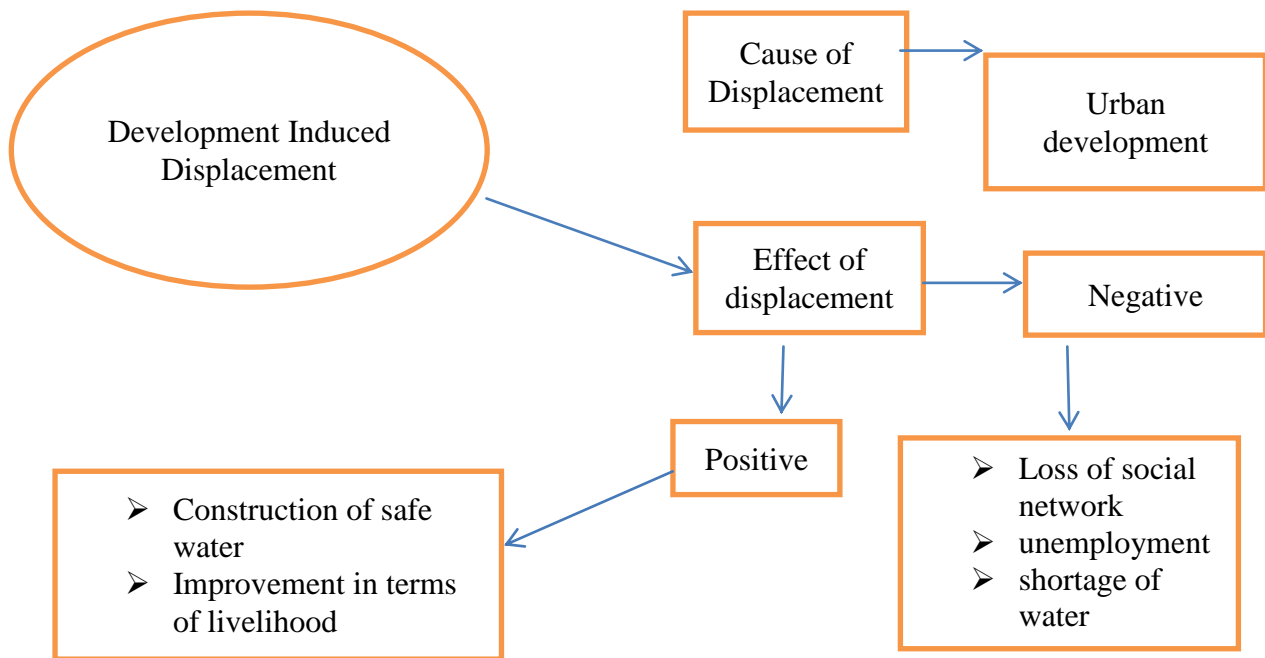
Similarly FDRE proclamation No.455/2005, expropriation of land holdings for public purposes and payment of compensation stated in part two under article 4(1) “where a woreda or an urban administration decides to expropriate a landholding, it shall notify the landholder, in written, indicating the time 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. Similarly MuraduAbdo (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. (Muradu Abdo 2013-page 67)

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.

2.4 Conceptual frame work

Development Induced Displacement is a situation where people are forced to leave their homes due to development projects such as construction of buildings, industries, and roads. In this study the cause of displacement was urban development project. However, even if the reason for displacement was good for the city, it affected people either positively or negatively on the displaced. The positive impact of the development project entails construction of safe water; improvement of livelihood and also the negative impacts of development induced displacement is loss of social network, unemployment, and shortage of running water.(source: my own statement)



Chapter Three

3 Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The purpose of this study is to assess the socio economic impacts of development induced displacement on the displaced communities in Addis Ababa City Administration kirkos Sub City, wereda 08 with the focus on Hilton hotel area. The study was carried out at one of the relocated areas Yeka sub city of wereda 02 Ferensay, gurara. The study assessed the challenges and opportunities of the relocated people. The researcher will use quantitative and qualitative research methods in the study. This is because of the reason that qualitative design is the preferred strategy to explore the baseline information on the perceived impacts of urban development induced displacement of the displaced people. It offers access to a richer understanding of people's life, and some knowledge of their subjective experience. Furthermore, this design is preferable to explore social problem and to get a deeper understanding of the event or situation in question and to examine the patterns of meaning through looking closely at people's words action and records in natural setting (Newman, 1994). The study is also explorative because it addresses the "what" question and focuses on gaining Development Induced Displacement and its impacts.

3.2 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size Determination

This research was conducted at ferensay, gurara at Yeka sub-city worda 02. There are 91 displaced residents from Hilton Hotel area, kirkos sub-city to this site. So, the researcher decided to take the sample from the whole population. This is because, usually, however, for reasons of cost and time, survey researchers will only obtain information for part of it, referred to as a sample of the population.

There may be several different samples selected, one for each stage of a multi-stage sample (Lavrakas, 2008). Among the two sampling techniques i.e. probability sampling and non-probability sampling, the researcher used both sampling techniques. This was done because of filling information gap and getting adequate data. According to Gay and *et al* (2003), the sample of 10% to 20% of the target population is often used in descriptive research for the large

population. So that the researcher selected 18.2 peoples (20%) through systematic sampling as shown below;

$$\text{nth term} = \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{required number of sample}}$$

$$\text{nth term} = \frac{91}{5} = 18.2$$

According to the above formula every 5th household was selected after total population was arranged alphabetically in ascending order. The sequence was 1, 5, 10, 15... etc. The researcher selected systematic sampling because the population is large and they have not known characteristics. As Waliman (2006) states that Systematic sampling is an alternative to random sampling and can be used when the population is very large and have not known characteristics. In addition to the above estimated sample size Malhorta *et al.* (2007), there is standard of determining the number of sample size as shown in the following table;

Table 1: Sample Size Determination Standard

Sample frame	Sample standard		
	low	medium	high
51-90	5	13	20
91-150	8	20	32
151-280	13	32	50
281-500	20	50	80
501-1200	32	80	125
1201-3200	50	125	200
3201-10000	80	200	315
10001-35000	125	315	500
35001-150000	200	500	800

Source: Malhorta and *et al* (2007), Marketing Research: An Applied Research

From the above table it is possible to generalize that the sample size determination according to Gay and Airasion and Carvalho is approximately similar. So the researcher was guided by these standards to select sample size of target population. Generally, through both methods 30 respondents would be needed for data collection.

3.3 Tools of Data Collection

It is evident that any research is based on data which can be gathered through different tools. The quality of research finding is highly influenced by the reliability of data and efficiency of data gathering tools. The same is true for this research. Data related to socio economic impacts of development induced displacement on the lives of displaced was gathered through questionnaires, interview, and observation.

3.3.1. Questionnaires

Questionnaires are the most important data gathering tool in this research. This method of data collection is quite popular, particularly in case of big enquiries. It is being adopted by private individuals, research workers, private and public organizations and even by governments (Kothari, 2004). The researcher has prepared both closed ended and open ended questions for the respondents in written forms. In case, if there are respondents who cannot read and write, the researcher has been read the questionnaires orally and writes their responses in the questionnaire paper. Additionally the questionnaires were prepared both in Amharic and English version to get reliable data from the respondents. Why the researcher chooses this method is due to there is low cost even when the universe is large and is widely spread geographically, it is free from the bias of the interviewer; answers are in respondents' own words, respondents have adequate time to give well thought out answers, respondents, who are not easily approachable, can also be reached conveniently and large samples can be made use of and thus the results can be made more dependable and reliable (Kothari, 2004). Close-ended questionnaire is used to generate statistics in quantitative research (Dawson, 2007). All 30 respondents were participated in the questionnaires.

3.3.2. Interview

It is the second tools of gathering data when data gathered through questionnaire is not satisfying and need some personal elaboration. The researcher has used structured interview checklist and recorded their response through electronic multimedia. Finally their responses were organized and analyzed qualitatively. Why the researcher use this method is to get more information about the socio economic impact of the DID and that too in greater depth can be obtained from the displaced, interviewer by his own skill can overcome the resistance, if any, of the respondents; the interview method can be made to yield an almost perfect sample of the general population, there is greater flexibility under this method as the opportunity to restructure questions is always

there, especially in case of unstructured interviews, observation method can as well be applied to recording verbal answers to various questions, personal information can as well be obtained easily under this method, samples can be controlled more effectively as there arises no difficulty of the missing returns; non-response generally remains very low and the interviewer can usually control which person will answer the questions(Kothari,2004).

3.3.3. Observation

In addition to the aforementioned tools the researcher has written what he observed in his daily memo (diaries) related to the socio economic impact of development induced displacement of the displaced. While observation, I tried to go and see where the displaced live and their living condition. This is important to solve some data contradiction. The reason why the researcher use observation is subjective bias is eliminated, if observation is done accurately, the information obtained under this method relates to what is currently happening; it is not complicated by either the past behavior or future intentions or attitudes, this method is independent of respondents' willingness to respond and as such is relatively less demanding of active cooperation on the part of respondents as happens to be the case in the interview or the questionnaire method. This method is particularly suitable in studies which deal with subjects (i.e., respondents) who are not capable of giving verbal reports of their feelings for one reason or the other (Kothari, 2004).

3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

Data gathered from interview, questionnaires, and observations were analyzed in two major ways. Those are qualitatively and quantitatively. Respondents were give non-quantifiable data through interview, open ended questionnaires, and observation. These responses were composed, organized and analyzed in words (narration). But data gathered through close ended questionnaires were analyzed in quantitative (numerical ways). Then, the analyzed data was presented in tables as well as there is word analysis under each table. Finally based on results interpretation was done, conclusion and recommendation were drawn.

3.5 Ethical Consideration

A fundamental ethical principle of social work research is never to coerce anyone into participating; participation must be voluntarily (Krueger and Neuman, 2006). In conducting this study, ethical standards expected to be followed by social work researcher in National Association of Social Work Code of Ethics relevant to the nature of this study were utmost be

respected. Being guided by this code of ethics, the basic purposes and importance of the study were to explain for the participants of the study, and obtained their informed consent in written form. In this study, the researcher tried to maintain ethical issues throughout the process. Before the data collection begins the researcher secured permission to conduct the study from the research participants and get their consent to participate in the study.

The privacy of participants was maintained; they all informed that whatever information they provide will be kept in anonymity. An issue of confidentiality and anonymity was assured by the researcher that not using names or other identifying information. So, anonymity of information will be strongly maintained in the whole process. 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 with no loss of benefits was also part of the consent form.

Chapter Four

4 Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussion

This chapter presents the findings of the study concerning the impacts 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 four 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 impact of development induced displacement on the livelihoods of the displaced communities where more emphasis is given to economic as well as livelihood impacts. 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 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the study participants

4.1.1 Gender of respondents

Table 2: Gender of respondents

No.	Items	F	%
	sex		
1	Male	13	43.3
2	Female	17	56.7
	TOTAL	30	100

Source: my own data

According to table 2, of 30(100%) displaced respondents 13(43.3%) were males and 17(56.7%) were females. Totally the researcher has collected data from 13(43.7%) male respondents and 17(56.3%) female respondents. This indicates that more than fifty percent of the respondents were female respondents.

4.1.2 Age of respondents

This section of the survey aims to find out the ages of the respondents which are useful to know their ability to engage with any businesses.

Table 3: Age of respondents

No	Items	F	%
	Age		
1	24-39	9	30
2	40-49	11	36.7
3	50-64	7	23.3
4	Above 60	3	10
	Total	30	100

Source : my own data

A large number of study participants (96.6%) were below the age of 60 and only 10 % of the study participants were above the age of 60. This shows that the majority of the sampled respondents were economically active.

4.1.3 Level of Education

This section of the survey aims to find out the level of education of the displaced which can give the researcher on the level of impacts of displacement.

Table 4: Education of respondents

No	Items	F	%
	Level of education		
1	Illiterate	2	6.6
2	Elementary level	4	13.4
3	High school level	20	66.6
4	Diploma	2	6.6
5	Degree	2	6.6
	Total	30	100

Source: my own data

In terms of educational status, of 30(100%) displaced, 2(6.6%) were illiterate, 4(13.4%) of them were at elementary level, 20(66.6%) learned up to high school level, 2(6.6%) was achieved diploma, and 2(6.6%) were degree holders

4.1.4 Marital status of respondents

This section of the survey aims to gather marital information about the households which can give the researcher to find out the extent of the damage through displacement.

Table 5: Marital status of respondents

No	Items	F	%
1	Single	10	33.3
2	married	17	56.7
3	Divorce	1	3.3
4	widow	2	6.7
	Total	30	100

Source: my own data

As it was shown in the above table, of 30(100%) displaced, 10(33.3%) were single, 17(56.7%) were married, 1(3.3%) were divorced and 2(6.7%) were widowed.

4.1.5 Family size of respondent

This section of the survey aims to find out the displaced number of families. It also gives information about the economic burden of the households to live life.

Table 6: Family size of respondents

No.	Items	F	%
	Family Size		
1	<5	11	36.7
2	5-10	19	63.3
	Total	30	100

Source: my own data

Regarding the size of the family, 36.7% of the respondents have family size below 5 and 63.7% of the respondents have family size of 5 and above. This indicates that there is a high family burden among the dislocated communities.

4.1.6 Respondents source of income

This section of the survey aims to find out the displaced source of income before and after displacement occurs.

Table 7: Source of income of respondents

	Items	F	%
	Job before displacement	Employee	10
	Self employed	8	26.7
	Retired	-	0
	Family support	8	26.7
	Jobless	4	13.3
	Total	30	100
	Items	F	%
	Job after displacement	Employee	5
	Self-employee	2	6.7
	Retired	3	10
	Family support	8	26.7
	Jobless	13	43.3
	Total	30	100

Source: my own data

From table 7, of 30(100%) respondents, 0(0%) were not retired, 4(13.3%) jobless, 10(33.3%) government employee, 8(26.7%) were self-employee and 8(26.7%) of them were supported by family before displacement. After displacement from 30(100%) respondents 3(10%) were retired 13(43.3%) jobless, 5(16.7%) were government employees, 2(6.7%) were self-employees, and 8 (26.7%) were on family support.

From table 7, the researcher found that, among the respondent who had work in original area, some of them have lost their job because of transport problems, inadequate working place and being strange to destination place. So, it is possible to conclude that, the number of jobless people increased at destination area just after displacement. According to Cernea (2004), development-induced displacement may leads to unemployment, homelessness, landlessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of access to common property, erosion of health status, and social disarticulation, in which five of the risks are economic in nature and whose cumulative effect is the onset of impoverishment. Joblessness is one of the eight pointers of impoverishment under the IRR model. According to this model even though the relocation is short lived, its negative impact due to unemployment or underemployment may live with the community for long.

4.1.7 Income of respondents

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.

Table 8: Monthly income of respondents

No.	Items	F	%
	Average Monthly Income Distribution	-	-
1	Below 400 ETB	-	-
2	401-800 ETB	-	-
3	801-1200??	7	23.3
4	1201-1600??	6	20
5	1601-2000??	11	36.7
6	2001 and above??	6	20
	Total	30	100

Source: my own survey 2020

From table 8, of 30(100%) displaced respondents,6(20%) of the study participant responded that the average monthly income is two thousand one birr (2001) and above, 6(20%) of the study participants' responded that average monthly income is between one thousand two hundred one birr thousand six hundred birr (1201-1600), 7(23.3%) of the study participant responded that

average monthly income is less than or equal one thousand two hundred birr(1200), and 11(36.7%) of the respondents earn more than two thousand one birr (2001) per month.

From this the researcher concludes that most of the displaced has low standard of living only few has medium living standard.

The age range of the study participants was between 25-61 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.

4.2 Awareness and participation of the relocated communities and the reasons

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.

4.2.1 Community Awareness and Participation in the Displacement Plan

Table 9: Awareness and participation of respondents

No.	Variables	F	%
1.	Were you aware of the urban renewal before dislocation?		
	Yes	19	64.4
	No	11	35.6
	Total	30	100
2.	Were you involved in the planning and implementation of the displacement process?		
	Yes	3	6.7
	No	27	93.3
	Total	30	100
3.	Were you given enough time to prepare yourself in case of dislocation?		
	Yes	12	26.6
	No	18	73.4
	Total	30	100
4.	Did you move your property willingly?		
	Yes	12	37.8

	No	18	62.2
	Total	30	100
5.	Did you know that the dislocation was going to affect you and your family?		
	Yes	11	24.4
	No	19	75.6
	Total	30	100

Source: my own data 2020

As shown above in Table 9, sixty four point four percent (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%) of them said that they were 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 impacts of the relocation while.

An attempt was made to assess whether members of the communities were aware of the urban development program going on in their area. 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. 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.

One of the participants in the study said:

We have no single representative to negotiate on our behalf on issues like about getting enough time for preparation. Nobody had given us the chance to send representatives to sit in the decision making body. (Key informant no 3Place ferensay, gurara date of interview June 20,2020)

Regarding the reasons given to the relocated households, one of the participant said that the major reasons that the government gave to relocate the communities was the construction of commercial 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 commercial buildings.

4.2.2 Reason for displacement

This section of the survey aims to get information about the displaced level of participation on the reason for their displacement.

Table 10: Reasons for displacement as perceived by the research participants

Reasons for displacement	Study participants	
	F	%
Road construction	3	6.7
Commercial Building	22	82.2
Redevelopment	5	11.1
Total	30	100

Source: my own data 2020

As shown above in table 3, six point seven percent (6.7 %) and eighty-two point two percent(82.2 %) of the participants’ responses of perceived reasons for their displacement are construction of roads and commercial buildings respectively while eleven point one percent(11.1%) responded that they understood the reason for their displacement to be overall urban redevelopment.

As the study shows, the participants know nothing about what will be going on the displacement area. One of the participants in the study said:

I had no clear image about what will be the reason for our displacement. We heard that investors bought the area to build commercial buildings. However, now the government after all years started to build the parking plot in that area. (Key informant-1Place ferensay, gurara date of interview june 20,2020)

Therefore as clearly told by the participants, The displaced not sure that whether the reason for displacement was needed for the construction of road or building of commercial buildings. In voluntary resettlement model the only stage where people don't get information about the plans of development in the given area is at the recruitment stage;at this stage people are not notified about the plans of development.

4.3 Impact of Development Induced Displacement on the Economy of the relocated communities

4.3.1 Benefit given for the relocated households

This section of the survey tries to gather information about the compensation given for the displaced.

Table 11:Benefit given to the respondents

Benefit given to the respondents due to relocation	Study participants	
	F	%
Condominium	0	0
Government/ <i>Kebele</i> House	30	100
Other such as cash compensation	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: my own data 2020

As indicated above in table-4 the benefits given to the displaced communities for those who owned live in government/*Kebele* house has been given government houses. Concerning the level of satisfaction the majority of survey respondents (8.9 %) were not happy with the house they received. On the other hand, 91.1 % of the survey respondents said that they are happy about the benefit they have obtained due to relocation. In general, 91.1% of the respondents were satisfied with the relocated house given by the government.

Also the social life of the displaced is not as it is used to be, the house they live have been transformed into a private courtyard and because of the new relocated home they are benefited from the quality of the home and its convenience of raising children. The new relocated area is

not congested as before. Therefore, the displacement creates for the displaced an opportunity to live in a better life standard.

According to egalitarian model, development induced displacement proposes that displaced must have a share in the benefits of project. This model also proposes that inequality can be conceivably reduced if benefits reach to the poor, may be by putting the burden on better off. Fair adjust compensation can be one of the measures which can resolve the inequality in society.

4.3.2 Impact of relocation on the livelihood and economy of the respondents

This section of the survey aims to find out impacts of displacement related with their economic and livelihood strategy.

Table 12: Impacts of relocation

No.	Items	F	%
1.	Did you have savings before dislocation?		
	Yes	17	56.7
	No	13	43.3
	Total	30	100
2.	Did you use your savings during dislocation?		
	Yes	27	90
	No	3	10
	Total	30	100
3.	Did you able to replace your savings/income you used/lost during dislocation?		
	Yes	24	80
	No	6	20
	Total	30	100
4.	Did you have any saving since relocation?		
	Yes	3	10
	No	27	90
	Total	30	100
5.	How do you compare the size of income you had before relocation with your present assets?		
	Decreased	24	80
	The same	4	13.3
	Increased	2	6.7
	Total	30	100
6.	Have you had any economic crisis after dislocation?		
	Yes	26	86.7
	No	4	13.3
	Total	30	100
7.	Did you have any challenges to engage in other income		

	generating activities in your new location?		
	Yes	19	63.3
	No	11	36.7
	Total	30	100
8.	Are you satisfied with your livelihood strategy now than before dislocation?		
	Yes	11	36.7
	No	19	63.3
	Total	30	100

Source: my own survey 2020

Table-12 summarizes the responses of the study participants on the issues of savings, assets, income generating activities and their livelihood strategies.

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. 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.

This study also revealed that the majority of the displaced people experience loss of assets, economic resources money and as well as their jobs. 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.

4.4 Impact of Development Induced Displacement on the Social Life and Access to Social Services of the relocated communities

4.4.1 The impacts of relocation on social bonds

This section of survey aimed to find out how the displaced social capital and their social service impacted by DID.

Table 13: Impact 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	30	100
	No	0	
	Total	30	100
2	Were you able to continue your participation in your former voluntary social associations after relocation?		
	Yes	11	36.7
	No	19	63.3

	Total	30	100
3	Are there similar social networks in your new residence?		
	Yes	23	76.6
	No	7	24.4
	Total	30	100
4.	If not, have you been able to form new ones in the new location?		
	Yes	7	23.3
	No	21	70
	No response	2	6.7
	Total	30	100

Source my own data

As indicated in table-13, all survey participants responded that they had strong social ties in their previous residence area which includes *equb, idir, mahiber* etc...36.7 % of the respondents have continued their participation in the voluntary associations in their previous localities while the rest 63.3 % did not continue their participation for various reasons such as the remoteness of the new settlement area. In addition, 76.6% of the respondents said that there are similar social networks in their new localities and 24.4% of the respondents said that there are no voluntary associations in their new localities. Among these respondents 23.3 % said that they have been able to establish new voluntary associations in their new localities and 70% said they did not establish new social networks whereas 6.7 % did not give any information whether they establish new associations or not.

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. 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.

Under Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model eight pointers stated for IRR, which Social Disarticulation is one of them. According to social disarticulation Involuntary relocation ends up into Fragmentation of families, scattering of kinship network, uprooting of communities and dismantling of social and interpersonal ties.

4.4.2 The impact of relocation on social services

This section of survey aimed to find out how the present social services of the displaced differ from the previous one.

Table 14: Impact of relocation on access to social services

No.	Items	F	%
1	Did you have electricity in your previous locality?		
	Yes	30	100
	No		
	Total	30	100
2	Do you have electricity in your present area of residence?		
	Yes	100	100
	No		
	Total	30	100
3	Did you have safe drinking water in your previous locality?		
	Yes	30	100
	No		
	Total	30	100
4	Do you have safe drinking water supply in your present area of residence?		
	Yes	30	100
	No		
	Total	30	100
5	Did you have sewerage system in your previous locality?		
	Yes	7	23.4
	No	23	76.6
	Total	30	100
6	Do you have sewerage system in your new area of residence?		
	Yes	30	100

	No		
	Total	30	100
7	Did you have access to schools in your previous locality?		
	Yes	23	76.6
	No	7	23.4
	Total	30	100
8	Do you have access to schools in your new locality?		
	Yes	30	100
	No	0	0
	Total	30	100
9	Did you have access to health institutions such as clinics, hospitals in your previous locality?		
	Yes	30	100
	No	0	0
	Total	30	100
10	Do you have access to health institutions such as clinics, hospitals in your new locality?		
	Yes	23	76.6
	No	7	23.4
	Total	30	100

Source: my own data.

As table- 14 indicates, the data gathered revealed that availability and accessibility of social services such as electricity, water, schools and health facilities is the same in the previous localities of the study participants. However, in regards to the sewerage system, the all respondents (100%) said that they have better sewerage system in the new locality. 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. In regards to access to school, majority of the study participants (76.6 %) 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 are 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 close to their new vicinity.

The study showed that. 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.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

This study was conducted on The Socio-Economic Impact of Development Induced Displacement: The case of kirkose sub city, wereda 08, Hilton Hotel area. The main objective of the study is to assessing the socio economic impact of development induced displacement of the households who relocated from Kazanchis to Ferensay, gurara. Data related to this study was collected from 30 displaced through questionnaires, interview and observation. The researcher has used systematic random sampling for displaced. Data was analyzed through deductive logical reasoning and presented through tables and statement by words.

The study findings show that the egalitarian model is not applied to the displaced, because it doesn't bring equality and reduce the displaced poverty. Rather they are economically damaged. Even though Voluntary resettlement model said that displaced people must be aware of the plans of development in the area, the displaced people have no any clue whether the government needs the place to construct buildings, roads or commercial buildings. The third and final model which the researcher used in the literature isIRR model, in line with this model, I observed that the DID must be well planned otherwise as it is shown in the finding, its result will be joblessness, marginalization and social articulation.

According to the study, most displaced people were at worse living standard, most of them lost their job especially private employees after displacement, less involvement in the decision making process, low consideration of socio-economic cost of displaced peoples, lack of coping mechanisms formulation to solve the problem of displaced . In contrast to this, in this area the government gave better house for the displaced.

As we can see from the finding, the majorities of the displaced households were not consulted and participated in the planning and implementation process of relocation Also they were not given enough time to prepare themselves to move to the new locations.

The study found that the majority of the displaced people have better houses and almost similar social services as compared to the previous ones. However, with regards to safe cleaning water, although the community members reported that they have access to clean drinking water, there is also shortage of water in their new localities which they have to fetch from distant area and carry

it to their home regularly. In terms of resettlement, the study found that City Administration offered houses to the displaced households were given substitute *kebele* house, which they afford its monthly payment.

The study also found that each households displaced from the same areas are relocated in different Sub Cities. This kind of relocation leads the displaced people to problems including social disarticulation, loss of access to public services. The study result clearly shown, the social assets usually manifested through social institutions such as Idir, Mahiber are some of the social institutions that did not vanish rather they are disrupted to some extent. The people who continued their participation of Idir 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 that they send their children to pay for them. 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. The communities' 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. 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 and at their fenced home.

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 impacts that have been brought in the lives of these people are, better housing condition (from deteriorated *cheka bet*; built from woods and mud to *blocket* house; made from hollow block) which includes better sewerage system, improvement from congested and overcrowded place to environmentally better open place where children play happily, from public open toilet to individual toilet (not all of them), from public tap water to individually inbuilt home pipe water, and so on, which all of these are the important improvement to make life satisfactory..

People that are dislocated from inner city to periphery lost or decline their income generating activities due to distance, broken link with their customers and market place, and rising transportation costs. Therefore, it is humane to consider that these impacts bring serious risk to displace especially to low income households, elders, and women. While displacement adversely

impacts all sections of the population, there are certain groups that suffer more from it because they are already suffering.

5 Recommendation

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

- As we can see from the above findings, it is obvious that much has to be done to resolve the issues of participation and consultation to reduce the impoverishing effects of future displacement. If the government plans to resettle the displaced communities effectively and to improve their livelihoods, effective communities' participation is vital.
- In all aspects, the government should involve the displaced households in the planning and implementation of displacement process. Instead of using top-down approach, the researcher recommends that grass-root (bottom to top) approach. If it so, they thought that they are part and parcel of urban development.
- When resettlement is conducted, it should be taken as an opportunity for those forcibly displaced households 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
- The displaced should also try to be socially active with the inhabitants.
- The government should consider the social aspect especially social capital of the relocated people by making the socio economic assessment participatory, inclusive and practical to minimize the impact of the relocation on social capital.
- Socio-economic policies should be reviewed to address the implementation gap in applying the proclamation for best interest of the displaced communities.

REFERENCES

1. Aabiy et al. (Eds.), (2009). Introduction to Research Methods (Preparatory module for Addis Ababa University graduate programs (unpublished).
2. Agrawal, A. & Redford, K. (2009). Conservation and displacement: An over view. New York. doi: 10.4103/0972-4923.547090.
3. Ambaye, G., &Abelieneh, A. (2015). “Development-Induced Displacement and its impacts on the livelihoods of poor urban households in Bahir Dar, North Western Ethiopia”, *African Human Mobility Review*, 1(3),310-331.
4. Cernea,M. (2000). Risks, Safeguards, and Reconstruction: A Model for Population Displacement and Resettlement. In *Economics and Political Weekly*, Vol. 35, No. 41 (pp. 3659-3678)
5. Cernea, M. (Editor) (1999). *The Economics of Involuntary Resettlement: Questions and Challenges*. Washington, D.C: The World Bank.
6. Creswell, J. W. (2003). *Research design: Quantitative, qualitative and mixed-approaches*. (2nd .ed). London:Sage.
7. Dejene, T. 2005. ‘The Socio-Economic and Cultural Effects of Urban Development in Addis Ababa: A Case Study of the Belt Highway Project’. M.A. Thesis (Unpublished) Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.
8. Dessaelgn, R. 2003. ‘Resettlement in Ethiopia: The Tragedy of Population Relocation in the 1980s’. (Unpublished) Addis Ababa: Forum for Social Studies.
9. Dhru, K.A.(2010) .Acquisition of land for ‘development’ projects in India: Published by Research Foundation for Governance: India
10. Dinku, L. 2004. Socio-Cultural Dimensions of Conflict-Induced Displacement: The Case of Displaced Persons in Addis Ababa’. In: Pankhurst, A. and Piguet, F. (eds). *People, Space and the State: Migration Resettlement and Displacement in Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa: Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers and Social Anthropologists. 371-387.

11. Downing, T. 1996. 'Mitigating Social Impoverishment: When People are Involuntary Displaced'. In: McDowell, C. (ed.). *Understanding Impoverishment: The Consequences of Development-Induced Displacement*. Oxford: Berghan Books. 22-35.
12. Ephrem, T. 1998. 'Urban Adaptation and Survival Strategies: The Case of Displaced Group in Arada, Addis Ababa: M.A. Thesis (Unpublished) Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.
13. Etenesh, M. 2007. 'Impact of Urban Development-Induced Displacement on Female-Headed Households in Inner City Slum Areas of Addis Ababa: The Cases of Sheraton Addis Expansion Project'. M.A. Thesis (Unpublished) Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.
14. FelekeTadele. (2004). Urban development and the displacement of rural communities around Addis Ababa. In Alula Pankhurst and Francois Piguet (eds). *People space and the state: Migration, resettlement and displacement in Ethiopia*. Proceeding of the Workshop held by the Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social workers and Anthropologists and the UN Emergency Unit for Ethiopia. Addis Ababa: ESSSWA.
15. Feleke, T. 2009. 'Urban Development and Displacement of Rural Communities Around Addis Ababa'. In: Pankhurst, A and Piguet, F (eds). *Moving People in Ethiopia: Development, Displacement and the State*. London: James Currey. 102-118.
16. FeyeraAbdessa. (2005). Urban expansion and the livelihood of the peri-urban Agricultural communities: The case of Addis Ababa. MA thesis: School of Graduate studies college of developmental studies (CDS) Addis Ababa University
17. Gebre, Y. 2008. 'Urban Development and Displacement in Addis Ababa: The Impact of Resettlement Projects on Low-Income Households'. *Eastern African Social Science Research Review XXIV*.
18. Getu, A. 2005. 'Displacement-Induced Resettlement in Beles Valley Area of North Western Ethiopia'. M.A. Thesis (Unpublished) Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.
19. Habtamu, A. 2014. The Impact of Urban Redevelopment-Induced Relocation on Relocates' Livelihood Assets and Activity in Addis Ababa: The Case of People Relocated from Arat Kilo Area'. *Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Studies*.

20. Hoshur, K. & Kalfut, J. (2010, August). A growing global crisis development-induced displacement and resettlement. International accountability project issue paper. IAP(2010). *Key Issues for Upholding Housing, Land and Property Rights*.
21. Hussain, A. 2008. Development-Induced Displacement: Contexts and Consequences. In: Hussain, A. (ed). *Development-Induced Displacement: Issues and Implications*. India: The Icfai University Press.
22. Koenig, D. (2001). *Toward local development and mitigating impoverishment in development-induced displacement and resettlement*. Final Report Prepared for ESCOR R7644 and the Research Program on Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement Organized by the Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford
23. Kreuger, L. and Newman, W. (2006), *Social Work Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Applications*. Boston New York, San Francisco.
24. Leulseged Kassa (2011). Impact of Urbanization of Addis Ababa City on Peri-Urban Environment and Livelihoods.
25. Maldonado, K.J. (2009). Putting a price-tag on humanity: development-forced Displaced communities' fight for more than just compensation. *Hydro Nepal issue 4*,
26. Minwyelet Melese (2005) City expansion, squatter settlements and policy Implications in Addis Ababa. The case of *Kolfe Keranio* sub-city working Papers on population and land use change in central Ethiopia series A no 9
27. Minyahil Gatew (2011) Socio-Economic Impact of Development Induced Displacement: The Case of *Sebeta Town*.
28. Morvaridi, B. (2008). Rights and development-induced displacement: Risk management or social protection? In Grabska, K. & Mehta, L. (Eds.), *Forced displacement why rights matter*. Palgrave Macmillan,
29. Ogaboh, A. Akpanudoedehe, J. & Ushie, E. (2010). Socio-Economic and Cultural Impacts of Resettlement on Bakassi People of Cross River State, Nigeria. *Studies in Sociology of Science, Vol. 1, (2)*, 50-62.
30. Pankhurst, A. & Piguet, F. (2004). Contextualizing Migration resettlement and displacement in Ethiopia. In Alula Pankhurst and Francois Piguet (eds). *People space and the state: Migration, resettlement and displacement in Ethiopia*. Proceeding of the Workshop held by the Ethiopian

Society of Sociologists, Social workers and Anthropologists and the UN
Emergency Unit for Ethiopia. Addis AbabaESSWA

31. PCC (2008). Summary and Statistical Report of the 2007 Population and Housing Census Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Population Census Commission
32. Robinson, W. (2003). Risks and Rights: The Causes, Consequences, and Challenges of Development-Induced Displacement, the Brookings Institution-SAIS Project on Internal Displacement.
33. Schmidt and Kedir (2009) Urbanization and Spatial Connectivity in Ethiopia: Urban Growth Analysis Using GIS.
34. Stanley, J.(2004).Development-induced displacement and resettlement.
35. Terminski, B. (2013). Development induced displacement and resettlement: Theoretical Frameworks and Current Challenges.
36. TesfayeLetta, (2003) Development (development through forced displacement) Induced Impoverishment: The Case of Karrayu Oromo of Upper Awash Valley, Oromia, Ethiopia Paper to be presented on: International Conference on “Researching Internal Displacement: State of the Art” 7 to 8 Feb. 2003 in Trondheim, Norway.
37. Torres, A.B. (2002). FMO Thematic guide: gender and forced migration

APPENDIXES

Appendix I:

Informed Consent Form for Questionnaire

Good Morning/Good Afternoon

My name is Sofonyas Hosaena, a Masters' student of Social Work at St Mary's university. I am doing a project work on Assessment of the socio economic impact of Development Induced Displacement on the relocated households for my MSW thesis. The research aims to capture the socio economic impacts 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 42 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 Sofonyas Hosaena, a Masters' student of Social Work at St Mary's university. I am doing a project work on Assessment of the socio economic impact of Development Induced Displacement on the relocated households for my MSW thesis. The research aims to capture the socio economic impacts 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 _____

Woreda _____

2. Age of House hold head _____

3. House hold size

4. Sex of house hold head 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

10. Were you aware of the urban renewal before the dislocation?

- a) Yes b) no

11. Were you involved in the planning and implementation of the displacement process?

- a) Yes b) No

12. Were you given enough time to prepare yourself in case of dislocation?

- a) Yes b) No

13. When you were asked to move, did you move your property/ possession willingly?

- a) Yes b) No

14. Did you know that the dislocation was going to affect you and your family?

- a) Yes b) No

15. What was the major reason for your displacement?

- a) Road construction b) Commercial Building c) Housing construction d) Railway

Section 4. Impacts of displacement/dislocation of livelihood of the communities.

16. 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) had no job f) Other

17. Did you have any challenges to earn enough income before dislocation/relocation?

- a) Yes b) No

18. 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

19. Did you have any challenges to make the shift to other income generating activities?

- a) Yes b) No

20. Did you receive any assistance to overcome the challenges?

- a) Yes b) No

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

- a) Yes b) No

Section 5. Impact on economy /assets of displaced communities

22. 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

23. Did you have any savings before dislocation?

- a) Yes b) No

24. Did you have to use any of your savings due to the dislocation?

- a) Yes b) No

25. Do you have any savings since relocation?

- a) Yes b) No

26. Have you had any livelihood crises after dislocation?

- a) Yes b) No

Section 6. Impacts on Social Life of Displaced Communities

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

- a) Yes b) No

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

- a) Yes b) No

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

- a) Yes b) No

30. 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

31. 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

32. 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. Impact on Social Services

33. Did you have electricity in your previous locality?

- a) Yes b) No

34. Do you have electricity in your present area of residence?

- a) Yes b) No

35. Did you have sewerage system in your previous locality?

- a) Yes b) No

36. Do you have sewerage system in your new area of residence?

- a) Yes b) No

37. Did you have access to safe water in your previous locality?

- a) Yes b) No

38. Do you have access to safe water supply in your present area of residence?

- a) Yes b) No

39. Did you have access to schools in your previous locality?

- a) Yes b) No

40. Do you have access to schools in your present area of residence?

- a) Yes b) No

41. Did you have access to health institutions such as clinics, hospitals in your previous locality?

- a) Yes b) No

42. 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?
2. Was there prior notice of the displacement?
3. Did you have awareness, participation and contribution on planning;
4. In what positive or negative ways have your community's life has changed due to the relocation/dislocation?
5. Has the environment become favorable for sustainable livelihoods?
6. How do you compare the quality of your current life or your satisfaction to the previous?