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**Assessment of the Effect of Development Induced Displacement in
Addis Ababa, *Arada* Subcity:**

The Case of Relocated households of *Basha Wolde Chilot* No.1 Area

MSW Dissertation Research Project Proposal

(MSWP-001)

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Acronyms

DIDR	Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement
PCC	Population Census Commission
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MSWP	Master of Social Work Practicum
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University

INTRODUCTION

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 as cited in Kassa, 2011). It is widely and increasingly accepted that urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon. In the developed countries of Europe and North America, urbanization has been a consequence of industrialization and has been associated with economic development. By contrast, in the developing countries of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, urbanization has occurred as a result of high natural urban population increase and massive rural-to-urban migration. (Brunn & Williams as cited in Minwuyelet, 2005).

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

According to specialists over fifteen million people each year are forced to leave their former place of residence as a result of major development projects (M.M. Cernea and H. Mathur, 2008; M.M. Cernea 2009 as cited in Terminski, 2013). Countries like China and India lead the world in the number of persons displaced by development projects, the proportion of population and territory affected by even the largest of projects in these countries is much lower than in some projects in African countries (Stanely, 2004). Displacement as the result of urbanization has been

increasing rapidly worldwide, and is becoming a significant phenomenon particularly in the large cities of the developing world.

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

Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in the world. It has only 16% of its population living in urban centers (PCC, 2008). However, given the 2.73% total annual population growth rate, high rate of in-migration to towns, and increase in the number of urban centers, the rate of urbanization is increasing at a rate of 4.4% (MoFED, 2006). Furthermore, the country's urban population is expected to grow on average by 3.98% and by 2050, about 42.1% of the total population is expected to be inhabited in urban centers (UN-HABITAT, 2007). Even though there are more than 900 urban centers in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, its capital city, consisted of about 23% of the total urban population in the country (PCC, 2008). The urban growth rate is estimated at 7% and urban expansion both in the large cities and in smaller towns, is an inevitable process, which will increase rapidly (Pankhurst & Piguet, 2004).

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

This study will assess the socio economic effects of Development Induced Displacement on urban communities in *Addis Ababa City Administration* who were displaced from their homes and relocated to far distant places. Thus, attempts have been made to describe and explore the socio economic benefits and problems encountered by the displaced people caused by urban renewal and the various development projects.

2. Statement of the Problem

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

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

Many ‘development’ programs are often in conflict with the interests of local people worldwide. A number of communities have witnessed serious resource depletion and economic as well as social impoverishment as a result of their displacement in the name of ‘development’ (Pankhurst & Piguet, 2004). Gebre, (2008) in his study ‘Urban development and displacement in Addis Ababa: The effects of resettlement projects on low-income households’ revealed that most of the displaced people experienced different hardship, such as decline/loss of income, poor access of educational and health services, transport problem and breakdown of social networks because of their relocation from the inner city to far distant places. The researcher focuses only on low-

income households and those who relocate far away from the inner city to the outskirts and the issue of habitual residence was not addressed in his study. A similar study was conducted by Feleke in 2004 with the title “Urban Development and the Displacement of Rural Communities around Addis Ababa”. This study examined the consequences of urban development projects on the lives of people who are displaced of their rural lands and houses in a village around *Addis Ababa* at Yeka-Taffo area. The study shows that, as the result of inadequate consultation and compensation, the displaced families were exposed to further social and economic impoverishment. This research will focus on the urban communities who encountered challenges in their way of life, their location and their income.

Arada Sub City particularly *Arat Kilo* area is undergoing great transformation now days and it is a center of urban renewal. Large projects such as the construction of condominium houses and business centers are the major ones. So this study will fill in the existing knowledge gap in understanding the development induced displacements and their effects on local communities by focusing on the socio- economic conditions of the displaced urban communities of *Arada* Sub City Administration, *Basha Wolde Chilot* No. 1 Area.

3. Research Questions

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

1. What are the reasons for the government to displace the urban communities and relocate them in distant places?

2. What are the social effects of development induced displacement on the displaced and relocated communities of *Arada Subcity, Basha Wolde Chilot No. 1 Area*?
3. What are the economic effects of development induced displacement on the displaced and relocated communities of *Arada Subcity, Basha Wolde Chilot No. 1 Area*?
4. In what other ways has development induced displacement affected the members of the community who are relocated from *Arada Subcity, Basha Wolde Chilot No. 1 Area*?

4. Objectives of the Study

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

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

5. Significance of the Study

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

6. Operational Definitions of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

This study will also look at the risk factors which are relevant to the context of the research area. The fundamental risks explained by Cernea which will be addressed in this research are listed as follow:

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Scope of the study

This study will describe and explore the socio- economic effect of development induced displacement of the urban communities in *Addis Ababa City Administration Arada Sub City, Basha Wolde Chilot No. 1 Area*. The research will be guided by IRR model and focuses on how DID negatively affects the communities and attempts to look into the risk factors which are relevant to the context of the research area.

8. Universe of the Study

The study will be conducted in *Addis Ababa City Administration Arada Sub City, Basha Wolde Chilot no.1 area, Wereda 9*. The Sub City is undergoing great transformation, slum clearance, and urban renewal. The researcher will select 45 respondents for this particular research for the quantitative research and six respondents for the qualitative study out of 280 sampling frame. The study covers men, women, male headed households, female headed households and elderly people who are affected by the displacement and relocation process.

9. Sampling technique

The researcher will use systematic random sampling technique for quantitative inquiry and for qualitative study and purposively selects the respondents for key informant interviews based on an up-to-date, unbiased and complete sampling frame.

10. Data Collection Tools and Management

The researcher will use key informant interview to collect primary data from the research participants. In depth interviews will be conducted using an interview schedule and interview guide prepared for the study topics. The researcher will use probing questions while conducting the interviews in order to get in depth information about the issue understudy. Open ended

questions and asking for clarification will also be the techniques used for probing and encouraging participants to respond to the questions and provide reliable information. The information that the participants will provide will give insight about the nature of the problem and give recommendations.

Quantitative data will also be collected using structured questionnaires in order to collect accurate and objective description of the existing phenomena. The secondary data will be collected from research papers, literature and reports done on the given and related topics.

11. Data Processing and Analysis

The qualitative data will be organized thematically according to the themes and the research questions. This involves transcribing interviews, analyzing field notes, or sorting and arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information in order to get a general sense of the information to be gathered and to reflect on its overall meaning. Then, the content of the data will be organized and analyzed. The following procedures and activities will be undertaken during data analysis process.

The researcher will record the participants while responding to the interview questions and the recorded responses will be transcribed into Amharic and again the transcription will be translated into English. Then, the responses will be coded using different colors with the relevance of the study. The codes will be brought together for categorizing purposes. Finally, the main themes will be identified and the categories will be brought together and rearranged under those themes. Pseudonym will be provided for the informants instead of their proper names to respect privacy and maintain anonymity of the respondents.

12. Ethical Considerations

Ethical consideration is very crucial in conducting a research. Prior to data collection, the researcher will request permission to conduct the study from concerned *Woreda* officials and individuals who are in charge of sites to study and get the consent of individuals to participate in the study. The researcher will prepare informed consent forms which will also have translated versions in Amharic and will be attached to the interview questionnaire. The researcher will assure confidentiality and anonymity by not using names of informants or other means which easily identify the person and the information given by the respondent. Agreement will also be made to use tapes for recording data during interviews. The ethical issues mentioned above apply to both qualitative and quantitative researches.

13. Chapter Plan (Chapterization)

The thesis will be organized into five chapters. The first chapter shall introduce the background of the study, problem statement and justification, objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study. Chapter two shall deal with review of literature and the third chapter shall describe the methodology used to assess the problem. Chapter four shall discuss the findings of this thesis covering qualitative and descriptive analysis of the survey data. This chapter shall describe the communities in the study area; reasons that the government used to displace the people, socio - economic effects of the urban renewal program, and livelihood strategy of the dislocated urban communities. The final chapter shall provide conclusions and suggestions of the study.

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