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ETHIOPIAN CIVIL SERVICE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF URBAN PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

**ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF
FORCED EVICTION ON RESETTLED HOUSEHOLDS:
USING *ADDIS ABABA, YEKA SUB CITY, WEREDA-9* AS
CASE STUDY.**

By: Kassahun Dagne Melese

June, 2023

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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By: Kassahun Dagne Melese

Advisor: Dr. Yonas Abesha

Thesis Submitted to the College of Urban Planning and Engineering of Ethiopian Civil Service University for the Partial Fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Master of Urban Planning and Development.

June, 2023

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

DECLARATION

This is to declare that the thesis entitled: Assessment of socio-economic impacts of forced eviction on resettled households: *Addis Ababa, Yeka sub city*. Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Urban Planning and Development of Ethiopian Civil Service University is the result of my own original work carried out by me and it has never been submitted to any other institutions to get any other degree or certificates. All materials used from other sources other than my own idea in this study were duly acknowledged & properly cited.

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Approval of Thesis for Defense

I hereby certify that I have supervised, read, and evaluated this thesis titled ‘Assessment of socio-economic impacts of forced eviction on resettled households: *Addis Ababa* city administration using *Yeka sub city, Wereda-9 as case study*’. by Kassahun Dagne Melesse prepared under my guidance. I recommend the thesis be submitted for oral defense.

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Approval of Thesis after Defense

As members of the board of examiners, we examined this thesis entitled ‘Assessment of socio-economic impacts of forced eviction on resettled households: Using Addis Ababa, Yeka sub city, wereda-9 as case study’.by Kassahun Dagne Melesse. We hereby certify that the thesis is accepted for fulfilling the requirements for the award of the degree of “Masters of Urban Planning and Development”.

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Acknowledgment

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

UN:	-----	United Nation
AACPPO:	-----	Addis Ababa City Planning Project Office
EPRDF:	-----	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Force
AACA:	-----	Addis Ababa City Administration
URP:	-----	Urban Redevelopment Projects
URIER:	-----	Urban Renewal-Induced Eviction and Relocation
ORAAMP:	-----	Office for the Revision of Addis Ababa Master Plan Project
HLRN:	-----	Housing and Land Rights Network
Iddir:	-----	Voluntary community-based membership organization established to support each other
Ikub:	-----	Financial organization established by volunteer groups used as a credit and saving institution to get the service at round way
FGD:	-----	Focus Group Discussions
ICCPR:	-----	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR:	-----	International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
UNCESCR:	-----	United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
UDHR:	-----	Universal Declaration of Human Right
RRM:	-----	Risks and Reconstruction Model
BRRM:	-----	Bakassi Resettlement and Reintegration Model
IDP:	-----	Internally Displaced Persons
UNCHS:	-----	United Nations Commission for Human Settlement
SPSS:	-----	Statistical package for social science
GIS:	-----	Geographic Information System
NGO:	-----	Non-Governmental Organization

Abstract

The many different effects of forced eviction have not been sufficiently investigated, despite the fact that it is now a common practice in Ethiopia, different parts of Addis Ababa. The primary goal of this study is to evaluate the socio-economic effects of forced eviction on displaced households who were relocated to Yeka sub-city, Wereda-9 specifically at mezenagna-4 site due to road infrastructure project and river side development. The study compared the accessibility of the two areas for residents in terms of their income sources, places of residence, social unity, and access to essential social services and infrastructure. The researcher used a mixed strategy to accomplish this, employing both primary and secondary data of both a qualitative and quantitative type, as well as sampling techniques based on probability and non-probability. 124 households who had been resettled and an additional 4 authorities participated in the study. Questionnaires, interviews, and focus groups were used to collect data in order to assess the effects. The findings indicated that the government paid little attention to eviction, and as a result, significant effects on social and economic outcomes were revealed. This was demonstrated by utilizing descriptive statistics as a statistical technique. Some students who attended the previous school decide to leave as a result of the relocation process' significant negative effects, which include forced evictions that disrupted social support networks, had an adverse effect on livelihoods, reduced access to healthcare, and even pupils. Therefore, any development initiatives should improve people's lives and expand their potential rather than becoming a distraction.

Key words: Forced eviction, social wellbeing, Livelihood, Relocates, Social service, resettlement

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This paper focuses on the socio-economic impacts of forced eviction on relocated households of urban dwellers. The evicted households from two Wereda that means from Yeka sub city, Wereda-5 and Gulele sub city, Wereda-3 and relocated to new settlements that means to *Yeka sub city wereda-9, behind Ararat Hotel, specifically at mezenanga-4 site* are the targets of this study. This chapter insights that how forced eviction is a serious problem and it needs significant attention because many displaced households experience adverse situation. The first chapter of the paper which is presented the background information, begins with a brief explanation of forced eviction and its socio-economic impacts. The study topic is then problematized in the statement of the problem, which is followed by more information about the problem, the significance of the study, which outlines the study's potential benefits, and the objectives of the study, which discuss both the general and specific objectives of the study.

1.1. Background of the study

Due to high rates of migration from rural to urban areas, especially in many developing nations and natural population growth, the supply of affordable housing in urban areas has become more and more deficient meaning governments are unable to provide affordable housing in proportions matching population growth (Rebecca and Dr. Ogochukwu, 2018). Because of this, the growth of slum and informal settlement in and around metropolitan areas is a worldwide phenomenon (Ibid.). According to the Slum Annual Report, nearly a billion people live in informal settlements worldwide, or one in eight individuals, or 12.5% of the population (UN-Habitat, 2016 as cited in Ibid., P.7). Globally, a billion-people living in a slum area (Clara & Tessy, 2018). Around 60% of city dwellers in African nations, mainly sub-Saharan Africa, live in unofficial housing (Larissa et al.,2019). Now in Ethiopia, there is a quick pace of urban growth, now estimated at 5.1% per year, despite the low level of urbanization and the country's predominately rural nature. The current land administration and planning system, however, falls short of meeting the demands of the entire community, and as a result, informality develops in metropolitan areas (Zerihun, 2019).

Against these facts, every year at least 2 million people around the world are forcefully evicted, and million people have faced by similar threats (Clara & Tessy, 2018). Most of the time, forced

eviction take place for a variety of reasons, such as "slum clearance/city beautification" campaigns, the eradication of "illegal" settlements, infrastructure projects, development-based (Shivani et al., 2019). The evicted population will frequently return to the city and eventually create new slums if the root issues that lead to the establishment of informal settlements and slums are not addressed (Clara & Tessy, 2018). As a result, new slums form as a result of illegal demolitions and forced evictions (Rebecca and Dr. Ogochukwu, Dec 2018). The right to adequate housing and other fundamental human rights are violated by forced eviction, which can lead to the loss of family ties, educational opportunities, and employment opportunities as well as the exposure of residents to health risks due to substandard living conditions and lack of access to essential services (Clara & Tessy, 2018). Additionally, it undermines the medium- and long-term prospects for the city's prosperity by increasing inequality, social conflict, and segregation as well as always having an adverse effect on the poorest, most socially and economically vulnerable, and most marginalized members of society, particularly women and children (Ibid.). Therefore, determining the socio-economic effects of forced eviction on households who evicted from the formal and informal settlements in the Addis Ababa Yeka sub-city, Wereda-5, and Gulele sub city, Wereda-3 and relocated in Yeka sub-city, Wereda-9, specifically at mezenagna-4 site is the goal of this study.

Ethiopia's capital city, Addis Ababa, was founded at Entoto in 1886, during the rule of Emperor Menelik II and his wife, Empress Taitu (Abnet et al., 2017). The majority of the homes were made by mud and had thatched roofs, and Empress Taitu had established a number of neighborhoods known as "Sefers" around novelty (AACPPO, 2017-2027). Within Italian occupation (1935–1941), Modern municipal services were implemented and their master plan had primarily resulted in racially segregated communities (AACPPO, 2017-2027). The city also continued to grow along main transit corridors, around existing and new nodes, and the majority of the houses were developed informally without adequate design, infrastructure provision, or construction permit during the Imperial era (1941–1974) (Erena et al., 2017). The socialist regime known as the "Derg" era (1974–1991) adopted Proclamation No. 47/1975 following the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie. According to this declaration, a family was only allowed to own their housing unit; all additional constructions belonged to the state and were taken away. As a result, reducing housing rents (Larissa et al., 2019).

During the post-Derg era (1991–2018), the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Force (EPRDF) created governance and made various attempts to alleviate Addis Ababa's lack of

affordable urban housing. However, the attempts fell short of producing noticeable results, and the amount of informal housing sharply increase (Larissa et al., 2019). With the intention of revitalizing inner-city slums, Addis Ababa City Administration (AACCA) offered investments in public-low-cost housing programs and urban redevelopment projects (URP) (Mohammed, 2016). However, due to the failure of public-low-cost housing programs and private home builders to provide affordable urban housing, Addis Abeeba's inner city has slum areas and informal housing on the outskirts (Ibid., P.9). Urban renewal projects were carried out without clear regulations for compensation and rehabilitation (Belachew, 2010; Ezana, 2011 as cited in Ibid.). Because of this, people of Addis Ababa's inner city have experienced urban renewal and development-induced eviction and relocation (URIER) to nearby neighborhoods (Ibid.). Thus, this study will contribute to the body of academic material and it will also for government policy makers by helping them to evaluate the tactics and modalities proposed for dealing with the affected population's needs and benefits.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The dilemma of forced eviction is a global phenome due to a number of reasons including large infrastructure projects, urban renewal, city beautification, slum clearance, real estate speculation, lack of legislation procedures and related institutions to protect communities from eviction, and market forces (Prof. Samson, 2022). Despite the fact that, a house to live is one of the necessities of life, the government specially, in developing nations including Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, finds it difficult to meet the needs of its citizens due to the population growth that is occurring quickly in urban areas and the slow pace of economic development. As a result, the city's informal horizontal expansion was limitless, and slum areas multiplied (Rebecca & Dr. Ogochukwu, 2018). According to (Clara & Tessy, 2018) report, one billion urban inhabitants live in slums or other informal settlements worldwide. According to ORAAMP (2004, as cited in Belete & Goitom, 2018), Addis Ababa also has over 85 percentage of slum neighborhoods.

Against these facts, every year, millions of individuals are forcefully evicted from their homes around the world, which causes them to become homeless and furthers social exclusion and discrimination practices (Sullivan, 2017; Keating, 2018, as cited in Ayobami et al.,2020). According to (Shivani et al., 2019), millions of urban dweller individuals, families, and communities were frequently left homeless and without a source of support before and even after

eviction and they frequently lacked access to appropriate legal or other remedies. Similar to this, in Ethiopian, municipal government of Addis Ababa city has been evicted a lot of urban residents against their will from their homes by the name of urban renewal, slum clearance, and infrastructure projects, without providing adequate alternatives or compensation for the loss of assets both before and even after the eviction. For instance, residents have been relocated to various areas on the city's outskirts where the infrastructure and service provision are inadequate by the name of urban renewal programs in Addis Ababa's inner city ("Senga tera Fird Bert Project-I") (Belete & Goitom, 2018). And in this year, a number of houses in and around Addis Ababa city including Yeka sub city, Wereda-5 and Gulele sub city Wereda-3 were victims of forced eviction due to infrastructure projects and river side development (survey data, 2023). These indicate that the Ethiopian government opposes the draft Goals and Strategies of Addis Ababa City Structure Plan (AACPPPO,2017-2027) which stated that in-situ redevelopment is undertaken without relocating existing residents and if necessary, relocation will be undertaken on a voluntary and group basis by giving fair compensation with the preservation of displaced communities' social capital and economic networks.

In addition to the loss of home, loss of work and other site-related revenue sources and Neighborhood alliances like the Iddir and Ekub that had existed for generations were destroyed by the redevelopment project and the inner-city intervention programs in Addis Ababa, which had a severe impact on communities (Belete & Goitom, 2018). Due to the harsh criticism of Addis Ababa's urban regeneration and slum upgrading, the relocated population now faces a variety of issues (Mulatu, 2018). And due to the former area's multifaceted importance compared to the new resettlement area, displaced households may experience a variety of issues, including loss of employment, homelessness, loss of access to public services, loss of access to education for children who are school age, and loss of social solidarity and institutions (Iddir and Ekub) that are crucial to their livelihood. Because of this, most relocated households, especially those belonging to low-income and vulnerable groups, are in abject poverty.

Even though a number of studies on the subject have been conducted, there are still certain gaps that this study needs to assess. One of the gaps that the researcher needs to assess is that, most of the studies have done on households who relocated in kebele and condominium houses but not addressed the displacement effects on relocatees who have received only land as alternative. For instance, Tesfa (2014) carried out a study titled as 'The effect of development-induced

displacement on relocated household: The Case of Addis Ababa'. He had looked into how the scheme affected relocators who moved into condominium and kebele homes. In a similar way, Mulatu (2018) attempted to investigate how relocation affected psycho-social on those who were relocated to the Ayat condominium Kutir hulet site. Both of their researches however, did not cover or take into account the extent of effects on forcefully evicted households without adequate recourses or adequate compensation for their loss of assets but they received only plot of land for their resettlement. These indicates that their studies missed the severities of the problem with the perspectives and experiences of the households who had not get condominium and kebele homes rather than only plot of land. Because, it is obvious that the scale of the crisis that faced displaced households in this case has greater impacts especially economic impact.

Other recent reports on the subject were also published in various nations. For instance, the issue of forced eviction in India has been examined by (Shivani et al., 2019) as an ongoing national crisis. Yet, the paper was reporting approach which did not measured for the socio-economic impacts of forced eviction in detail. In addition to these, due to the seriousness of the problem, law makers, urban planners, and any other parties interested in the matter must act immediately, and special attention must be paid to it in order to prevent the impending urban catastrophe. Which means, if this trend keeps going in the same direction, Addis Ababa is likely to have more negative effects and evict more people. Further research is therefore, necessary or needed to inform communities and governmental organizations about the detrimental effects on people, families, and communities, as well as on the entire urban development. One of the most effective tactics in the fight against this pervasive conduct is demonstrating the extent to which eviction victims' lives are impacted, raising the level of citizen understanding of their legal rights under both domestic and international law, and ensuring governmental accountability when they do not follow due process.

Therefore, this study aims to fill the gap left by the previous studies' failure to adequately address the issue by taking into account the one he/she overlooked. The concern of this study is to assess the socio-economic impacts on evicted households who were displaced from their former residence and relocated in new site without adequate compensation and finally suggest recommendations about the issue. This study also aims to add to the body of knowledge by analyzing the socio-economic impacts of forced eviction on urban residents.

1.3. Research Questions

The study had tried to examine the following research questions: -

1. How does forced eviction affect the economics of displaced households?
2. Does forced eviction affect the social wellbeing of neighborhoods?
3. What are the effects of forced eviction on the households' housing condition?
4. What are the effects of forced eviction on the access to basic social service and basic infrastructure?

1.4. Objectives of the research

1.4.1. General Objective

The main objective of this study is to assess socio-economic impact of forced eviction on displaced households from Yeka sub city, Wereda-5 and Gulele sub city, Wereda-3 and relocated in Yeka sub city, Wereda-9 specifically at mezenagna-4 site.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives of the research

1. To examine the effects of forced evictions on the economic condition of displaced households;
2. To analyze the forced eviction effects on the social wellbeing of neighborhoods;
3. To identify the effects of forced eviction on the households' housing condition; and
4. To assess the effects of forced eviction on the access to basic social service and basic infrastructure

1.5. Significance of the research

Yet, the numerous impacts of forced eviction on the social wellbeing of displaced households and interruptions to their means of subsistence are not given much attention. This study therefore, advances understanding of our communities about the phenomenon by examining socio-economic impacts of forced eviction on displaced households who only received a plot of land as compensation and relocated in a new site. This study also offering some long-term alternatives to forced evictions as recommendation. Furthermore, it offers supplemental reading for other academic researchers on similar topics with greater depth by longitudinal survey and the text will use as input for the planners and policy decision-makers.

1.6. Scope of the research

Thematically: the study focused on assessment and analysis of how forced eviction affects socio-economic situation of relocated households and offered some mitigation strategies as recommendation. Geographically: the study area was limited to mezemagna-4 site which is located in Addis Ababa, Yeka Sub City, woreda-9. And the time scope of the study was cross-sectional and it extends based on 2022/23 academic calendar of the Ethiopian civil university.

1.7. Limitation of the study

Due to Ethiopia's socio-political climate during the study period, data collection was conducted in an extremely challenging environment. Most of the respondents were fearing to give any information however, despite all of these challenges, the researcher had tried to tell them about the objective of the study which have not political implications rather than only academic purpose.

1.8. Operational definitions of key terms

Forced eviction: is removal of people or families from the homes or land they occupy against their will without the provision of, or access to, proper legal or other protection is known as forced eviction.

Economic impact: is refers to effects on households' income, livelihood, and other income-generating processes as a result of displacement.

Social impact: The term "social impact" refers to how a change in location affects social links among households, such as neighborhood relationships and other social services.

Resettlement: is the procedure used to help people who have been relocated replace their homes, possessions, means of subsistence, land, and access to resources and services in order to improve their socioeconomic situation.

Social wellbeing: A sensation of being actively involved in their community's social duties and the neighborhoods around them is referred to as social wellness.

1.9. Organization of the paper

The study was conducted and presented in phases, it began with a chapter one which contains introduction about the topic, background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, general and specific objectives, significance of the study, scope of the study, Limitation of the study, operational definition and organization of the study. Then,

under chapter two, it conducted literature review (theoretical review, review of concepts, review of theories, and empirical review), research gap and conceptual framework. The third chapter of the research methodology contains a description of the study area, research paradigm, design, approach, types and sources of data, sampling design, data collection instruments, validity and reliability of the data, methods of data analysis and ethical consideration. The results and discussions were covered in the fourth chapter and the summary of findings, conclusion, recommendation and future research direction were covered in the last fifth chapter. The references and appendices were located at the end the paper.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Review of Literature

2.1.1. Review of Concepts

2.1.1.1. Definition of Forced Eviction

The term forced eviction is defined as "the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, or communities from their homes or land, which they occupy, without the provision, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection" provided by General Comment No.7 (1997) of the (UN) Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR) (as cited in Shivani et al.,2019). In its Human Rights Commission resolution 1993/77, the UN said that forced evictions "are prima facie abuses of the human right to appropriate housing, and are a contributing element to the phenomenon of homelessness" (Ibid.).

2.1.1.2. International human rights law and forced Evictions

Ethiopia has signed international agreements pertaining to the protection of human rights, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which was adopted on December 16, 1966, and came into implementation on March 23, 1976 (Cham, 2015). Moreover, Ethiopia has ratified the African Charter on Human and people's Rights, which was adopted on June 27, 1981 and went into force on October 21, 1986, as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (Ibid.). These universally recognized fundamental rights are outlined in all of these international agreements, including the right to personal protection, the right to be free from arbitrary detention, the right to a decent place to live, the right to an education, and the right to the greatest health attainable (Ibid.). According to the International Declaration of Human Rights, which is accepted as customary international law, "Everyone has the right to possess property alone as well as in conjunction with others" (Ibid., P.24).

Governments must guarantee the human right to adequate housing, secure tenancy, and protection from forced evictions without engaging in any kind of discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion or belief, political position, or any other category (HLRN, 2019). The requirement to provide adequate shelter against random or illegal intrusion protects the right

to privacy as well as the rights to family, home, and legal security of tenure (Ibid.). Therefore, States must guarantee that all individuals, communities, and groups have the right to resettlement, which includes the right to substitute land of better or equal quality and housing that must meet the following standards for sufficiency: accessibility, affordability, habitability, security of tenure, cultural adequacy, suitability of location, and access to basic services (Ibid.). The UNCESCR (as cited in Prof. Samson, 2022) recognizes ‘protection against forced evictions and the arbitrary destruction and demolition of one's home, the right to be free from Arbitrary interference with one’s home, privacy and family, the right to choose one’s residence, to determine where to live and to freedom of movement’. Universal declaration of human rights (UDHR, 1948, as cited in Shivani et al., 2019) which recognizes the right to adequate housing as an integral component of the human right to an adequate standard of living.

2.1.1.3. Due process for unavoidable Eviction

UN basic principles and guidelines on development-based evictions and displacement (as cited in Shivani et al., 2019) stated that any decision on evictions, where necessary, should be announced to all parties involved in writing and in the local language and the eviction notice should contain a detailed justification for the decision. All the measures taken and anticipated to reduce the negative consequences of evictions (Ibid.). A legal eviction must be carried out in conformity with international human rights legislation and only be done to advance the general welfare (Ibid., P.14). And evictions are also prohibited during bad weather, at night, on religious holidays, during school exams, or just before them (Ibid., P.29).

Immediately following the eviction, the government and any other parties liable for paying compensation for any losses of personal, real, or other property must also provide enough alternative housing or, when possible, restitution (HLRN, 2019). In order to comply with international human rights law, resettlement locations must ensure that the human rights of women, children, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups are equally respected, including their ability to own property (Ibid., P.68). These include services, supplies, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as security of tenure (Ibid.). Regardless of whether they have legal ownership to their house and property under domestic law, all vulnerable people and affected groups are covered by the protection offered by these procedural criteria (Shivani et al., 2019).

In order to ascertain the quantity, nature, and long-term effects of evictions, states should also actively monitor and conduct quantitative and qualitative evaluations (HLRN, 2019).

2.1.1.4. Factors contributing for forced eviction

Political unrest, ethnic cleansing, war, a lack of formal tenure rights, unstable housing conditions, and market forces affecting the housing market were the main causes of forced eviction (Mohamed et al., 2021). Initiatives for urban renewal, redevelopment, and "beautification," property market forces, "gentrification," sports and other major events, industrial development, including forced farmland takeover and land grabbing, real estate, land speculation, environmental conservation initiatives, additional services for rapidly expanding cities, significant infrastructure projects, such as those involving dams, mines, and ports, and large-scale so-called "development" projects are among the underlying causes of forced evictions (HLRN, 2019).

2.1.1.5. Economic impacts of displacement

(Biruk, 2019) claims that the majority of displaced people had the lowest living standards, the majority of them lost their jobs after moving, especially private employees, there were infrastructure issues, they were forcibly evicted, they had little said in the relocation process, there were no preconditions put in place by the government or the displaced people, and there was little thought given to the relocation process. Regardless of the regional context and reason, forced eviction resulted in significant disruption and asset loss for both the individual and the community, raising the possibility of economic impoverishment due to issues like homelessness, unemployment, sharp declines in incomes and livelihoods and limited access to entitlements (Morvaridi, 2008, as cited in Ibid., P.15).

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) frequently lose their valuables during evictions. This includes the resources they used to construct their dwellings as well as the furniture and additional possessions they kept at home, such kitchenware (Mohamed et al.,2021). To make a living, many IDPs operated small businesses like shops and kiosks, but during violent evictions, these businesses and their stock were frequently destroyed (Ibid.). For many IDPs who had been living in prolonged relocation for several years, evictions hampered modest rehabilitation efforts to reconstruct lives (Ibid.). Several homes were unable to purchase brand-new construction materials. To build a shelter, they needed to buy new materials because their old ones were destroyed or lost (Ibid.). Evictions disrupted this established way of life, requiring people to relocate, clear land,

and build shelters, all of which took time (Ibid.). Immediately after being physically relocated, the displaced households encountered socio-economic difficulties that lowered their level of life and may have led to severe destitution (Alice et al.,2019). Population movement generally has a number of negative economic repercussions on the manner of life of affected households, raising the probability of severe poverty (Ibid.).

The displaced households had both positive and negative effects as a result of Addis Ababa Urban Redevelopment Project (Belete & Goitom,2018). Addis Ababa is home to 26% of the nation's urban population, and the city grows by over 120,000 people annually. The majority of this growth occurs in the slum areas, where more than 90% of the city's population lives (UN-Habitat, 2006, as cited in Belete & Goitom, 2018). To address the growing and changing demand in the central area, urban renewal plans in Addis Ababa were put into place. This led to the forced eviction of urban poor households residing in inner-city/Senga Tera in Lideta sub-city, which caused them to lose their homes, means of sustaining themselves (UNCHS, 1991, as cited in Belete & Goitom,2018). According to World Bank research, planned growth's disruptive and upsetting outcome is forced removal (World Bank, 1980, as cited in Belete & Goitom, 2018). Urban displacement's largest problem isn't the loss of housing, it's the loss of employment and site-related revenue sources (Belete & Goitom, 2018).

2.1.1.6. Social impacts of displacement

Forced eviction resulted in significant disruption of social and neighborhood interaction at the new settlement site, social and cultural marginalization (Biruk, 2019). Both the social fabric of the communities in which they live and people's everyday living conditions were impacted by displaced people (Mulatu, 2018). Effects of displacement and relocation on the standard of living for informal households in Kigali, Rwanda: Kigali, Rwanda's cities were undergoing significant socio-spatial changes as inner-city districts were demolished to make way for modern living spaces (Alice et al., 2019). Immediately after being physically relocated, the displaced households encountered social difficulties that lowered their level of life and may have led to severe destitution (Alice et al., 2019). These negative repercussions include lack of access to fair markets, social divisions, inability to use transit services, and housing and food insecurity. If off-site relocation occurs, the majority of post-relocation poverty hazards are higher than those associated with on-site resettlement (Ibid.).

Long-term social links and the household's connections to the neighborhood were lost, and the negative effects included deteriorating home conditions, particularly the inability to access basic housing amenities and utilities (Belete & Goitom, 2018). Access to transportation, shops, schools, hospitals, and recreational amenities was particularly challenging and costly (Ibid.). Communities that have been displaced and affected by those relocations might access social networks for support and social security. These networks were dispersed as a result of evictions, which also caused social groups to disperse. Many internally displaced individuals (IDPs) found it difficult to acclimate to their new environment without the help of their social networks (Mohamed et al.,2021). Yet, a number of IDPs who had been evicted were able to buy building supplies thanks to loans or donations they were able to acquire through their social network. Women reported they got cash assistance from their jobs, in-kind support in the form of transportation from camp leaders, and financial assistance from both sources. In addition, ladies said that other IDP members had helped them out with gifts, loans, food, or building shelters. Several people asserted that after a violent eviction, parents would send their children to work rather than school (Mohamed et al.,2021).

2.1.2. Review of Theories Related to Forced Eviction and Resettlement

The Scudder-Colson Four-Stage Model, the Risks and Reconstruction Model (RRM), and the Bakassi Resettlement and Reintegration Model (BRRM) are a few of the models examined in this study.

A. The Scudder--Colson Four -Stage Model

A four-step model proposed by Scudder and Colson, comprising the stages of recruitment, transition, potential development, and handing over stage, can be used to explain how people and socio-cultural systems interact and react to relocation conditions (Janson, 2004, as cited in Nsidibe & Itimitang, 2018). In order to be resettled, displaced communities had to go through four distinct phases, which were recognized by this model (Ibid., P.127). Without consulting the people that would be displaced, policymakers and/or developers create development and relocation plans during the recruitment phase (Ibid.). People discover about their impending relocation during the transition phase, which increases the stress they feel as a result of culture shock in their new home (Ibid.). Potential development happens when individuals are physically relocated and start reestablishing their social networks and economies (Ibid.). Finally, a second generation of locals

who identify with and feel at home in the community will take over local production methods and community leadership (Ibid.). The model was developed to explain the stages of voluntary resettlement and afterwards extended to some situations of forced resettlement and once this stage has been reached, resettlement is considered to have been successful (Ibid.). But according to Janson (2004, as cited in Nsidibe & Itimitang, 2018) the evidences indicated that involuntary resettlement programs had failed to complete all four steps in the Scudder-recommended sequence. The researcher therefore agrees with Janson's viewpoint and as a result, this study does not support this model regarding displacement and relocation.

B. The Risks and Reconstruction Model (RRM)

The creation of a new model was required to describe the effects of involuntary relocation. Hence, the Risks and Reconstruction Model developed by Cernea (1997) is the most often used model (Collins, 2009, as cited in Nsidibe & Itimitang, 2018). The RRM is a conceptual model for analyzing the socio-economic content of displacement. It forecasts major risks associated with displacement, such as landlessness, homelessness, unemployment, marginalization, mortality, food insecurity, increased morbidity, social disarticulation and loss of access to common property, explains the behavioral responses of the displaced, and can help rebuild their livelihoods (Ibid.). For the aim of formulating policies and plans, this model is utilized as a tool for action guidance and the risks and reconstruction model has four different but related functions: a diagnostic, explanatory, and cognitive function; a predictive, warning, and planning function; a problem-resolution function for directing and measuring resettler's reestablishment; and a research function for generating hypotheses and carrying out theory-led field investigations (Cernea,1997, as cited in Ibid., P.128).

This model differs from others in that it does not require relocated or displaced persons to go through specific phases or follow a timeline (Collins, 2009, as cited in Nsidibe & Itimitang, 2018). The major criticisms of this model are that it places an excessive emphasis on risk avoidance while paying little to no attention to the circumstances leading up to and explaining why a person is being displaced (Ibid.). Long-term severe poverty results from lost educational possibilities (Muggah,2000, as cited in Nsidibe & Itimitang, 2018). Education for those who are poor must therefore be a top priority (Muggah,2000, as cited in Ibid.). Instead of just focusing on risk avoidance, proactive actions should be taken to address the impoverishment problem by seeking

to understand both the immediate and remote causes of impoverished (Usoro, 2016, as cited in Nsidibe & Itimitang, 2018). The researcher supports Usoro and Muggah's positions. Displacement and relocation processes are therefore unsuccessful according to this theory.

C. The Bakassi Resettlement and Reintegration Model (BRRM)

The Bakassi resettlement and Reintegration model (BRRM) was created with inspiration from Cernea's (1997) recommendations, which were reported in Muggah (2003, as cited in Nsidibe & Itimitang, 2018), and it expands on Collins's work by further modifying and expanding some of the elements used in this model. The distinctive aspect of this model is that it proposes taking into account the current circumstances of displacement and experiences of the potential displaced people as fundamental ingredients and inputs for developing and implementing resettlement action plans rather than simply highlighting confounding issues that affect the resettlement of the affected population (Usoro, 2016, as cited in Nsidibe & Itimitang, 2018). The proposed model placed a strong emphasis on a bottom-up strategy for resettling displaced people by making beneficiary input the first part of its framework. Advisory service, capacity building, dispute resolution, and prevent breakdown of social bonds are some further new characteristics.

Significant features of BRRM are that, beneficiary input is incorporated and prioritized in the relocation planning, and adjustment concerns are separated into three (primary, secondary, and tertiary) components. This model emphasized how each component of adjustment concerns and relocation planning interact with one another. Every component embedded in adjustment concerns needs to be given careful attention or thought in order to ensure that the resettlement process is carried out effectively. There will be a larger chance of success if all challenges and problems related to this are successfully resolved before resettlement. Determining how, where, and what resources will be required to accomplish the aims and objectives of the resettlement are all determined by the relocation planning (Collins, 2009, as cited in Nsidibe & Itimitang, 2018).

Relocation arrangements, processes, rules, and other activities related to the resettlement of the displaced population are covered in the relocation planning section. Such as including the displaced population in the implementation of the resettlement process, informing the displaced population of the proposed new location for their relocation, the means of transporting the population, the amount of time required to complete the exercise, and the financial requirements necessary to successfully complete the resettlement exercise (Collins, 2009, as cited in Ibid.). The

model lists the main causes of decapitalization and pauperization of displaced people in the primary resettlement adjustment issues section, including the land tenure system, land inheritance, land use laws, and other issues with regard to land in both the original residence and the new location. As a result, they lose both natural and man-made capital. Giving details on the connections between markets and other resources that might be useful in a specific industry or activity; providing opportunities for formal or informal education, awareness creation, training workshops, access to information, and employment opportunities; Intercultural relationships can help reduce the social isolation of those who have relocated to the host community (Ibid., P.135).

Secondary adjustment concerns include issues with conflict resolution, mortality and morbidity, poverty, and cultural traditions. Many tactics are employed to address and permanently resolve disputes, including determining their root causes and, as a result, changing the conflict's structural makeup to that of peace (Modo, Oluwabamide, Akpan and Ekpa, 2006, as cited in Nsidibe & Itimitang, 2018). health problems caused by displacement Poverty is a result of a lack of worthwhile employment that can generate income for a higher level of living. Retaining one's native tongue and speaking it frequently is thought to build cultural ties within the relocated community, avoiding adverse outcomes like marginalization and undervaluing adjustment issues.

The model discusses/incorporates anomie and marginalization in the final component of adjustment concerns. Marginalization: Once marginalized, the resettling people will struggle to get better and reach parity with the rest of the population in terms of resources, employment, health, education, and productive potential (Collins, 2009, as cited in Ibid., P.138). Because of anomie, the relocated population has nothing left to control or direct their actions in any aspect of social life. According to this paradigm, a population that has been resettled should be permitted to decline until it reaches an anomie-like condition. If the capability of the relocated population is built enough to meet their fundamental requirements, a state of anomie could be averted. A person who makes a significant contribution to society also makes every effort to lead a moral life. They naturally adopt the role of society's stakeholders and will undoubtedly contribute positively to maintain its goodness. According to this approach, increasing one's potential is essential for boosting social value and independence (Ibid.)

The Bakassi Resettlement and Re-integration model, which takes into account every element of the displaced people, was created to highlight some of the sociocultural challenges associated with

resettlement. This model was created in order to answer the need for a model that takes into account the distinct experience, culture, and other circumstances of the displaced population. Thus, the Bakassi Resettlement and Re-integration model is better suited for this investigation.

2.2. Empirical Review of Literature

2.2.1. An overview of forced eviction and Resettlement in the world

Every year, at least 2 million people are evicted against their will around the world, and millions more are threatened with eviction (Clara & Tessy, 2018). The act of displacing urban residents/dwellers from their place of residence under the control of governmental authorities without the relocatees' consent is referred to by the phrases "relocation," "resettlement," "forced removal," and "displacement" (Cernea, 1998, as cited in Mulatu, 2018). The majority of urban evictions are carried out for slum improvement, development project, and rehabilitation reasons (Mulatu, 2018). The problems still exist despite, everyone has the right to appropriate housing, which is a prerequisite for inclusive and sustainable urban environments (Clara & Tessy, 2018).

For people who are impoverished, marginalized, and excluded, the spatial fragmentation brought on by violations of the right to appropriate housing causes for violation of other human rights (Clara & Tessy, 2018). The majority of developmental-induced displaced people struggled to adapt to their new environments since they were prone to doing so and finding it difficult to make friends with their new neighbors (Biruk, 2019). Every year, millions of people are forcibly evicted from their homes throughout the world, which supports social exclusion and discriminating practices (Sullivan, 2017; Keating, 2018, as cited in Ayobami et al., 2020). Most of the evictions, which also occurred without notice, were carried out using violence and intimidation by the enforcer (Amnesty International, 2013, as cited in Ayobami et al., 2020).

2.2.2. Displacement and Resettlement in Africa

In many African countries, recent large-scale urban renewal and slum upgrading projects as well as development-related large-scale projects have harmed and disrupted the networks of many communities, destroyed their shared capacity to survive economically, and forced them into a never-ending struggle for survival (Clark, 2009, as cited in Mulatu, 2018). A national policy governing displacement brought about by public sector investment does not exist for many ongoing development projects/programs that result in large-scale displacement in many African

regions, and many of them are promoting major large projects that result in large-scale displacement while still failing to put in place adequate policies to regulate it and address its negative effects (Ibid.). The current wave of modernization in the cities of rapidly emerging African nations has several goals that are leading to a rise in the number of urban people being uprooted from their home, especially those living in informal settlements (Alice et al., 2019).

2.2.3. Displacement and Resettlement in Ethiopia

Ethiopia's urban transitions from the past to the present have been plagued by a number of socio-economic problems and have received a great deal of negative community feedback as a result of several interconnected factors (Mulatu, 2018). Diverse urban growth centers of rising nations are defined by, among other things, outmoded structural services and many other tough problems; as a result of these difficulties, government authorities tend to reorganize urban areas and improve environments. Although one common outcome and cause of these kinds of structures is the "dismantling of social, and the livelihood of the relocatees' generally economically challenged communities" (Gebre, 2008, as cited in Mulatu, 2018).

2.2.4. Displacement and Resettlement in Addis Ababa

Over 85% of Addis Ababa's population lives in slums, according to ORAAMP (2004), and the city government is working to develop these areas by evicting certain people. The displaced people are then transferred to the outskirts of the city, which lacks adequate infrastructure and service provision (Belete & Goitom, 2018). The Addis Ababa municipal administration forcefully relocated a lot of people as part of an urban redevelopment plan, but they ran out of time to prepare or enough replacement dwellings to transport most of the displaced households to the allocated locations (Gebre Yntiso, 2008, as cited in Mulatu, 2018). Urban development and displacement in Addis Ababa; the impact of resettlement projects on low-income households; revealed that the majority of the displaced people have gone through various hardships, including decline/loss of income, poor access to educational and healthcare services, insufficient transportation, and the dissolution of social networks (long-term relationships) as a result of their relocation from the inner city to distant locations (Gebre ,2008, as cited in Biruk,2019).

2.2.5. Countries with experiences of forced Eviction

A. Metropolitan City of Lagos, Nigeria

On February 23, 2013, the Badia east neighborhood of Lagos had one of the harshest forced evictions in recent memory in Nigeria. Even though urban people had established a livelihood and had lived in their homes for a while, the expulsion was ordered by the task force of the governing body, which was rationalized as a home construction project (Ayobami, et al, 2020). The project was not meant to assist evictees since, as the proposed housing units were beyond of their affordability (Ibid.). But far than giving people new options, the eviction process brought on by development-induced relocation made individuals more vulnerable (Ibid., P.125). It had an impact on the evictees' daily expenses, income, and expenditures, and the procedure ultimately had an impact on the sources of employment (Ibid.). Consequently, development-induced displacement must be examined, people who will be impacted must receive adequate notice, and in cases where it is appropriate under national and international law, adequate compensation and rehabilitation must be offered (Ibid.).

Data from the Nigerian Slums and Informal Settlements Federation show that over the past 10 years, the Nigerian government has forcefully removed over 800,000 people from informal settlements under the guise of "public interest" and destroyed these settlements (COHRE, 2009, as cited in Rebecca & Dr. Ogochukwu, 2018). No alternative housing was provided, and no resettlement strategy was put in place either before or after any of these evictions (COHRE, 2009, as cited in Ibid.). In 2015, the Lagos state government began the methodical demolition of a major portion of another seaside slum named Otodo Gbame in the Lekki District without prior notice or consultation. The residents were able to stop more demolition by obtaining a court order. However, disregarding the aforementioned court decision, the state administration carried out a second round of mass evictions and demolished the same Otodo Gbame settlement in April 2017, displacing at least 30,000 people and refusing to provide them with shelter or compensation (Amnesty International, 2017, as cited in Rebecca & Dr. Ogochukwu, 2018).

B. Indian experience

The homes of the urban and rural poor in India are still regarded by all three branches of government as "illegal" or "encroachments," and they are demolished without adhering to the procedures outlined by national and international standards, despite the affected parties' possession

of documentation proving they have lived in the area for decades (HLRN, 2021). Indian authorities forcefully removed around 260,000 people from their houses in 2017, 200,000 people in 2018, and more than 107,600 people from their homes in 2019 (Shivani et al., 2019). The majority of those who were forcefully removed over a period of three years have not been resettled by the government, and as a result, they continue to live in absolute poverty with a high level of insecurity, limited access to necessities, precarity, and terror (Clara & Tessy, 2018). Over 36,480 homes were destroyed by national and state government officials in India, forcing over 207,100 people from their homes in both urban and rural India in 2021 (Deepak et al., 2021). In order to remove "encroachments" on the land, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) razed 150 residences in Shastri Park in February 2021, the police in Delhi's Dhobi Ghat neighborhood demolished 26 dwellings and almost 140 homes were demolished in Kalkaji by DDA in December 2021 near to the temple area, all without providing any kind of rehabilitation to the impacted people (Ibid.).

C. Somalia experience

Every day in 2019, more than 550 people were forcefully taken from Mogadishu, according to statistics from the Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) eviction information webpage (as cited in Mohamed et al., 2021) and the number of evictions has been increasing in recent years. The World Bank estimates that the country has a total population of 16 million and recent data indicated that, about 3 million people, or 16% of Somalia's total population, reside in internally displaced persons' (IDP) camps (as cited in Ibid.). The bulk of IDPs in Somalia are from marginalized or minority clans, making them more vulnerable to land grabs, forced evictions, subpar living circumstances, forced relocations, and social and political isolation than the majority clans. Since most IDPs in Somalia are from marginalized or minority clans, they are more vulnerable than the majority clans to land grabs, forcible evictions, subpar living circumstances, forced relocations, and social and political isolation. There are no IDP "camps" run by the government or the UN that can ensure housing, security, and services for IDPs, and none of the IDP camps have official status (Ibid.).

2.3. Research Gap

The majority of the reviewed literature has made conclusion that forced eviction is a global problem that has a wide range of impacts on internally displaced urban residents, including homelessness or violations of the right to adequate housing, which exposes a person to other human rights violations like the right to life and it provided a count of the total population that was

displaced at various times and places. Yet, it overlooks a number of essential elements, including evaluating the socio-economic impact on displaced urban inhabitants. Moreover, the majority of studies does not offer solutions to forced eviction, which is one of the primary gaps that this study covers.

2.4. Conceptual frame work

By outlining the objectives of this study and figuring out how they related to one another, the conceptual framework was developed. Several variables that have a close association with one another are regarded to be the causes of forced eviction. The researcher highlights potential obstacles that evicted people may experience when they are relocated and leading factors. But focuses only on socio-economic impacts of forced eviction on urban households.

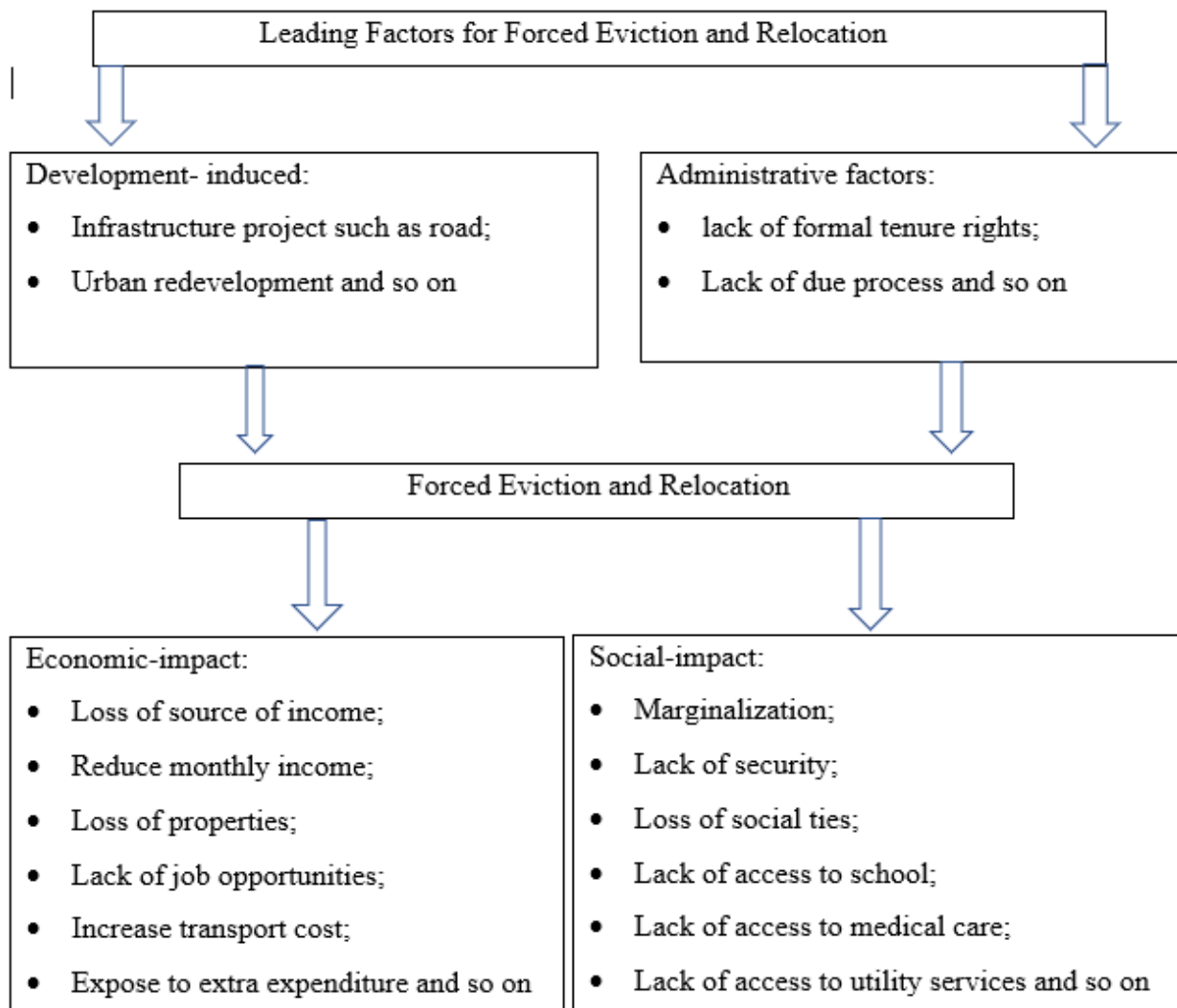


Fig. 2.1. Leading Factors for forced eviction and its effects

Source: Author

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The previous chapter evaluated and reviewed the literature on the subject of forced eviction. This section contains a full discussion of the research methods employed in this study. In particular, the chapter gives a complete and precise description of the research paradigm, methodology, sample design-population, sampling methodologies, sample size, and sample in addition to the study design, methods, sources of data, data collecting, and analysis techniques and processes.

3.1. Description of the Study Area

The coordinates of Addis Ababa are $9^{\circ} 01' 48''$ N latitude and $38^{\circ} 44' 24''$ E longitude and Yeka Sub City is located in the northeastern part of Addis Ababa at $9^{\circ} 01' 00''$ and $9^{\circ} 06' 00''$ N and $38^{\circ} 46' 00''$ and $38^{\circ} 53' 00''$ E (Wakjira, 2015). Wereda-9 is located to the south-west of Yeka Sub City at the geographic coordinates of $9^{\circ} 1' 21''$ North latitude and $38^{\circ} 48' 11''$ East longitude. The study area includes the displaced and relocated households in Yeka Sub City, Wereda-9 specifically at mezenagna-4 site.

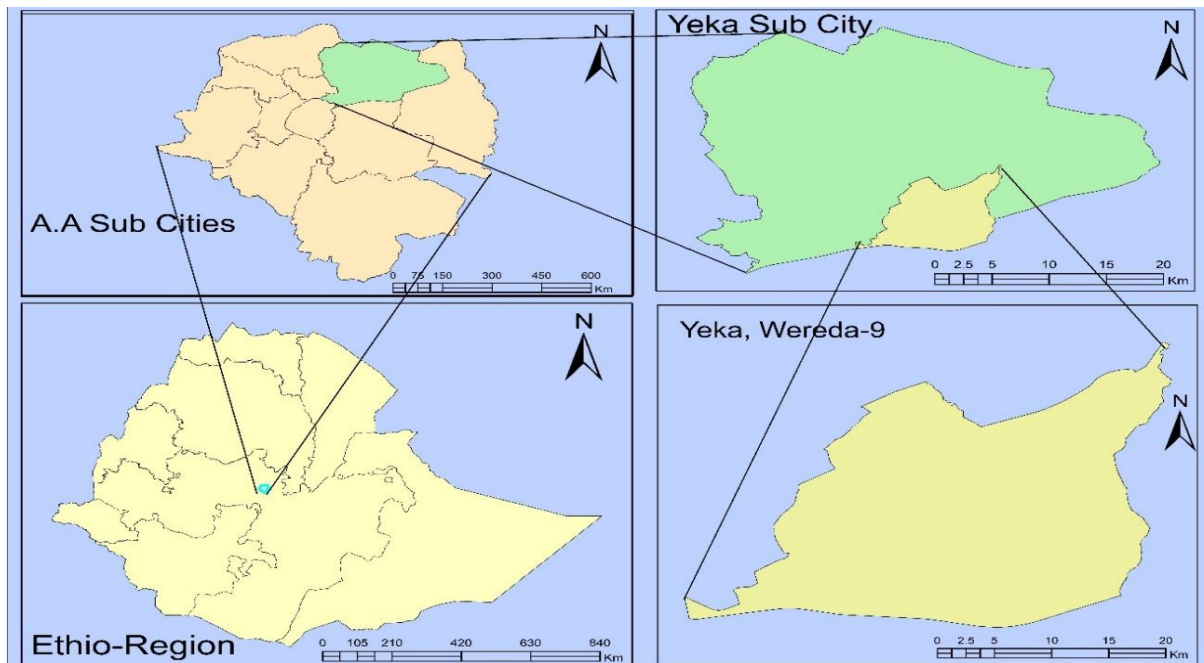


Fig. 3.1. Maps of Study Area

3.2. Research Paradigm, Design and Approach

3.2.1. Research Paradigm

Pragmatism opens the door for the mixed method researchers to a variety of methodologies, viewpoints, and presumptions, as well as diverse ways to gather and analyze data (Creswell, 2009). Pragmatic paradigm is not oriented to a particular philosophy or view of reality and the most effective research methodology, according to pragmatics, is that which will successfully address the research topic and its underlying assumptions is problem-centered, pluralistic, and practice-oriented (Ibid.). This is relevant to mixed method research since researcher use both quantitative and qualitative presumptions in their work. Therefore, pragmatism will be the research paradigm in this study.

3.2.2. Research Design

Mixed methods research incorporates or links both qualitative and quantitative modes of inquiry. It entails making philosophical assumptions, applying both qualitative and quantitative methods, and combining the two methods in one study to make a study's overall strength stronger than either qualitative or quantitative research (Creswell, 2009). For the general goals of breadth and depth of understanding and corroboration, the researcher would combine parts of qualitative and quantitative research procedures (e.g., the use of qualitative and quantitative viewpoints, data collecting, analysis, and inference techniques). To assess the socio-economic impact of forced eviction on displaced households in the study area, descriptive research with a cross-sectional survey method would be used in this study. Because the goal of the study was to describe some aspect of a phenomenon, i.e., the status of a given phenomenon.

Data from both primary and secondary sources, as well as both qualitative and quantitative data types, would be used. The study's sample frame and population include urban households who are the heads of homes being forcefully evicted in 2023 and government officials who involved in the process. The formula $n = (z^2 * p * q) / d^2$ would be used to compute sample size depending on the 95% level of confidence that the researcher needs. There would be both probability and non-probability sampling methods used in the sampling process. Therefore, the researcher would employ simple random sampling and purposive sampling methods. Questionary, interviews, checklists for observation, and focus group discussion would be used as data collecting tools. For both quantitative and qualitative data analysis, the researcher would employ descriptive statistics

and content analysis strategies respectively. Tools for interpreting data include tables, percentages, text, and graphs. Data presentations include text, tables, figures, photos, maps, and charts using Microsoft PowerPoint's various soft products.

3.2.3. Research Approach

The study would be used both a qualitative and a quantitative technique (a mixed strategy) to reduce the limitations of each approach or combination's complimentary capabilities and to find something that would have been overlooked if only one of them had been used. Moreover, mixed approaches enable statistical and textual analysis of the data and permit the use of numerous data formats, drawing from all available options. To address some non-quantifiable aspects of the data, such as perception, and to search for significance, the qualitative technique would be adopted. Also, its data would be gathered through interviews using basic direct questions and open-ended questionnaire that can yield in-depth responses. The quantitative approach would be focused on taking measurements or counting things, examining numbers, and running statistical tests on the data. Throughout the study, close-ended questionnaires would be used to gather the quantitative data and it was obtained by distributing a standardized questionnaire, which would be used after a pilot test.

3.2.4. Type of research

The goal of the study was to describe some aspect of a phenomenon, i.e., the status of a given phenomenon. Therefore, descriptive research sets out to describe and to interpret what is. It looks at individuals, groups, institutions, methods and materials in order to describe, compare, contrast, classify, analyze and interpret the entities and the events that constitute the various fields of inquiry. It describes the state of affairs as it exists. The methods that the researcher would use under descriptive research was cross-sectional survey that gathered data at a particular point in time with the intention of describing the nature of existing conditions, or identified standards against which existing conditions can be compared, or determined the relationships that exist between specific events.

3.3. Types and Sources of data

3.3.1. Types of data

3.3.1.1. Qualitative data

Since the qualitative data is non-numerical, it would be gathered in the form of sentences and words. Such data captured feelings, emotions, or useful to assess changes in people's perceptions of their well-being.

3.3.1.2. Quantitative Data

Quantitative data could be measured using a variety of scales, including the nominal scale, ordinal scale, interval scale, and ratio scale. Quantitative data is numerical in nature and can be mathematically computed. utilize a systematic standardized approach, and make use of techniques like surveys and inquiries.

3.3.2. Sources of data

Primary data is information that would be gathered from first-hand experience and it would be obtained through questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, and observation. Questionnaires would be administered at a private residence; an interview was a direct discussion with the respondent and observation could be carried out with the observing person.

3.3.2.2. Secondary data Sources

Secondary data is information that would be gathered from a source that has already been released in any format. Secondary sources are ones that have been compiled by other people, organizations, or studies done for another reason. Books, records, newspapers, articles on the internet, research articles written by other researchers (in journals), and other materials are typical sources of secondary data.

3.4. Sampling Design

3.4.1. Population

The population of the study area consists of 185 household heads who displaced from their residences in Addis Ababa, Yeka Sub City, Wereda-5 and Gulele sub city, Wereda-3 by the name of road infrastructure project and river side development and 6 leader and expert respondents from Yeka Sub City and Wereda-5 who involved in the forced eviction process in 2023.

3.4.2. Sample Frame

The sampling frame was composed of all lists of 128 household heads who were relocated in Yeka Sub City, Wereda-9 specifically, mezegnagna-4 site (Wereda-9 Behind Ararat Hotel) as well as 6 leader and official respondents from Yeka Sub City and Wereda-5 who involved in the forced eviction process in 2023. However, the researcher was forced to take into account 124 household heads who were displaced from their homes as well as 4 experts and leaders who took part in the forced eviction process within this administrative boundary.

Table 3.1. Distribution of sampling frame

No	Sampling frame	Relocation site	Accessible samples	Sampling technique	Sampled
1	Heads of relocated households	Wereda-9 Behind Ararat Hotel	122	Simple random	120
2	Leaders and experts from Wereda-5 and from Yeka sub city land development and administration office	-	6	Purposive	4
3	Elderly person from relocated households	Wereda-9 Behind Ararat Hotel	6	Purposive	4
Total sampling frame			134		128

Source Yeka sub city land development and administration office, 2023

3.4.3. Sampling Unit

The target of this study was displaced households who relocated in Yeka Sub City, Wereda-9 specifically at meznagna-4 site. Therefore, by using simple random sampling technique and Purposive sampling technique, the sampling units were 128 respondents. Out of these, 120 heads of households were taken questionnaires by simple random sampling technique, 4 experts from Yeka sub city and Wereda-5 government office and 4 elderly persons from relocated households were taken as key informants by Purposive sampling technique.

3.4.4. Sample size determination

Kothari's (2004) formula was used by the researcher to calculate the size of a sample. A valid 95% confidence interval must be used to determine whether the true value of the population mean was within that interval. This is closely related to the level of significance for statistical tests at the 5% level (P 0.05) of significance within the stated margin of error (E) or the level of risk the researcher is willing to take.

$$n = (Z^2 * p * q) / d^2$$

Where: n = desired sample size (when the population is greater than 10,000)

z = standard normal variable at the required confidence interval (statistical value)

p = expected prevalence (as fraction of 1) or estimated characteristics of target population

q = 1 - p (expected non-prevalence)

d = degree of desired precision or (margin of error that is acceptable). Therefore, at 95% confidence level. $z = 1.96$, $p = 0.5$, $q = 0.5$, $d = 0.05$, $n = z^2 * p * q / d^2 = (1.96)^2 * 0.5 * 0.5 / (0.05)^2 = 384$. According to Kothari (2004), when the target study population (N) is less than 10,000, the sample size can be calculated by using the following formula.

$$\text{Desired Sample size } f_n = n / (1 + n/N).$$

where f_n = the desired sample size (when the population is less than 10,000) and

N = Estimated population size. Accordingly, $n = 384$, $N = 191$. Therefore,

the desired Sample size is $f_n = 384 / (1 + 384/191) = 384/3 = \underline{128}$ respondents.

3.4.5. Sampling Techniques and Sampling Procedure

In this study area, the researcher would be applied both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. Probability sampling techniques would be used to select displaced head of households through simple random sampling technique. And in order to collect sufficient information on existing situation, the researcher would use non-probability sampling technique to select the (Key informants including experts from Wereda-5 construction office, experts from Yeka sub city land development and administration office and Elderly person from relocated households through purposive sampling technique because those individuals were helpful or essential for the study area.

3.5. Data Collection Instruments

3.5.1. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a type of research tool used to collect data from respondents by asking them a series of questions. Door-to door structured open-ended and closed-ended questions would be used in questionnaires that include questions that measured distinct variables. In closed-ended questions, respondents had chosen their answer among limited number of possibilities whereas open-ended questions required the respondents to create their own response.

3.5.2. Key informant Interview (door-to door -personal interview)

The objective of the interview is to collect data on the major difficulties and impacts of forced eviction on people in accordance with the study's objectives. Senior government officials from the sub city, Wereda administration experts, and other important informants to the study variables, such as households affected by forced eviction were interviewed. The types of interviews were semi-structured and unstructured interviews.

3.5.3. Focus Group discussion

Focus group discussions (FGDs) are a detailed field technique that gathers a small homogeneous group to talk about subjects on a study agenda. The aim of this debate was to use the emotions, perceptions, and views of the participants. Focus groups or group talks were helpful to go further into a subject, giving a greater knowledge of why the target population may act or think in a certain way, and helping to ascertain the basis for attitudes and beliefs.

3.5.4. Observation checklist

A key method of learning about the world around us is through observation. The researcher had utilized his senses to gather extensive information about his surroundings and observe subjects in his natural environments or in scenarios that normally occur. An observation could be made casually by observing the appropriate thing at the appropriate time and location, or it could be made naturally by observing behavior.

3.5.5. Field/Ground Survey on selected areas

The field survey is a crucial tool for comprehending the issue at hand and gathering quantitative data from the theme area. A direct encounter survey research was frequently used to evaluate ideas, beliefs, and

emotions. A population's characteristics, self-reported and observed behavior, awareness of programs, views or opinions, and needs could be measured via surveys. Only a part of an interested population was surveyed in sample surveys.

3.5.6. Document review

Secondary data is information gathered from primary sources that can be applied to the current research project. The methodical utilization of published and unpublished data in research; assembling and studying the works of others to produce knowledge from earlier authors in the topic; used of archival sources refers to the use of both public and private organizational records (archives) as information sources. Websites are often not particularly reputable sources of information, thus before citing anything from them, its substance should be verified.

3.6. Data Validity and Reliability

3.6.1. Validity

The researcher would be conducted pre-test (pilot test) to ensure clarity of data collection tools such as questionnaire and interviews and to reduce errors caused by poor design. The validity of findings would be guaranteed in accordance with (Creswell, 2003) idea of triangulation and usage of numerous data sources. Minimize the potential drawbacks of any method, source, and researcher bias. This was done by making sure that proper sampling techniques, appropriate statistical tests, and accurate measurement techniques would be used. This was the level of plausibility or credibility of a conclusion.

3.6.2. Reliability

The researcher would be used different data collection techniques to ensured quality of a measurement procedure that provides consistency, repeatability and accuracy such as FGD, questionnaires, interviews, and observation. The researcher also drew conclusion unbiased and based on objective which means without introducing his own vested interest. A measuring technique was dependable or consistent since the researcher would be obtained the same result while using the same method of measurement on the same sample under the same circumstances. Unreliable or biased if not.

3.7. Methods of Data Analysis

Both the quantitative and the qualitative methods of data analysis would be used in this study. After the data gathering phase and data processing, including editing, coding, classifying, and tabulating the collected data, the data analysis process would be started. The analysis of quantitative data included the calculation of descriptive statistics such as percentage analysis, while the qualitative data would be analyzed using content analysis technique. In this regard, the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software and Ms. Excel would be used to describe the respondents' participation regarding social-wellbeing, livelihoods, housing conditions, access to basic social services and basic infrastructure as well as the authorities' perceptions about compensation and forced eviction, as well as eviction procedures.

3.7.1. Methods of Quantitative Data Analysis

The study questions would be taken into account while categorizing and tabulating the quantitative data from the questionnaires. The researcher would be collected quantitative or numerical data, which would be quantitatively examined using descriptive statistics. By analyzing quantitative data, descriptive statistics like percentage analysis were calculated. Tables, charts, graphs, and images created with the help of the SPSS, Excel, and GIS software would be the primary statistical tools used for the classified data. These tools would make it easier to interpret the findings of the studied data.

3.7.1.1. Measurement of Variables

The measurements used in this study would be a structured questionnaire, an unstructured and semi-structured interview, and a focus group discussion. Structured questionnaires would be used to collect quantitative data in order to provide a precise and impartial description of the study. The questionnaires were divided into two primary portions; the first section focused on the demographics of research participants, while the second section focused on measurements of the two dependent variables (i.e., social and economic impacts of forced eviction). Social impact measures were used to determine how the forced eviction has affected society. The first subscale focused on social network households, and the second subscale places special emphasis on the accessibility of social services. Measured economic effects: In this regard, the legislation attempted to address the financial effects of forced eviction, such as employment opportunities, living conditions, and difficulties associated with income-generating activities.

3.7.2. Methods of Qualitative Data Analysis

The qualitative data would be studied using content analysis techniques in an effort to pinpoint and examine specific words, messages, images, and text. In order to find trends in diverse types of communication, researchers would employ content analysis. The aim, messages, and effects of the content can be determined, as well as the intention of the content producers and the effect on target audiences, through content analysis of recorded communication. Choosing the type of content to be evaluated was the first stage in the content analysis process. To enhance and support the quantitative data, the qualitative information gathered through open-ended questions on surveys, interviews, and observations would be rationally evaluated and analyzed.

3.8. Method of data interpretation

After the data have been categorized and analyzed using statistical tools, the interpretation of the data result would be interpreted using descriptive statistics such as percentage, text, and graphs.

3.9. Method of data Presentation

Lastly, the analyzed data would be displayed utilizing various Microsoft power point, including text, tables, figures, photos, and charts.

3.10. Ethical Considerations

The study adhered to ethical procedures in order to collect pertinent data from the intended source, including requesting letters of support and permission from the civil service university and selecting individual consents with respondents by thoroughly explaining the purpose of the study, avoiding bias when selecting respondents, asking for their willingness and obtaining their permission, collecting data in their presence, and maintaining the confidentiality of the information gathered.

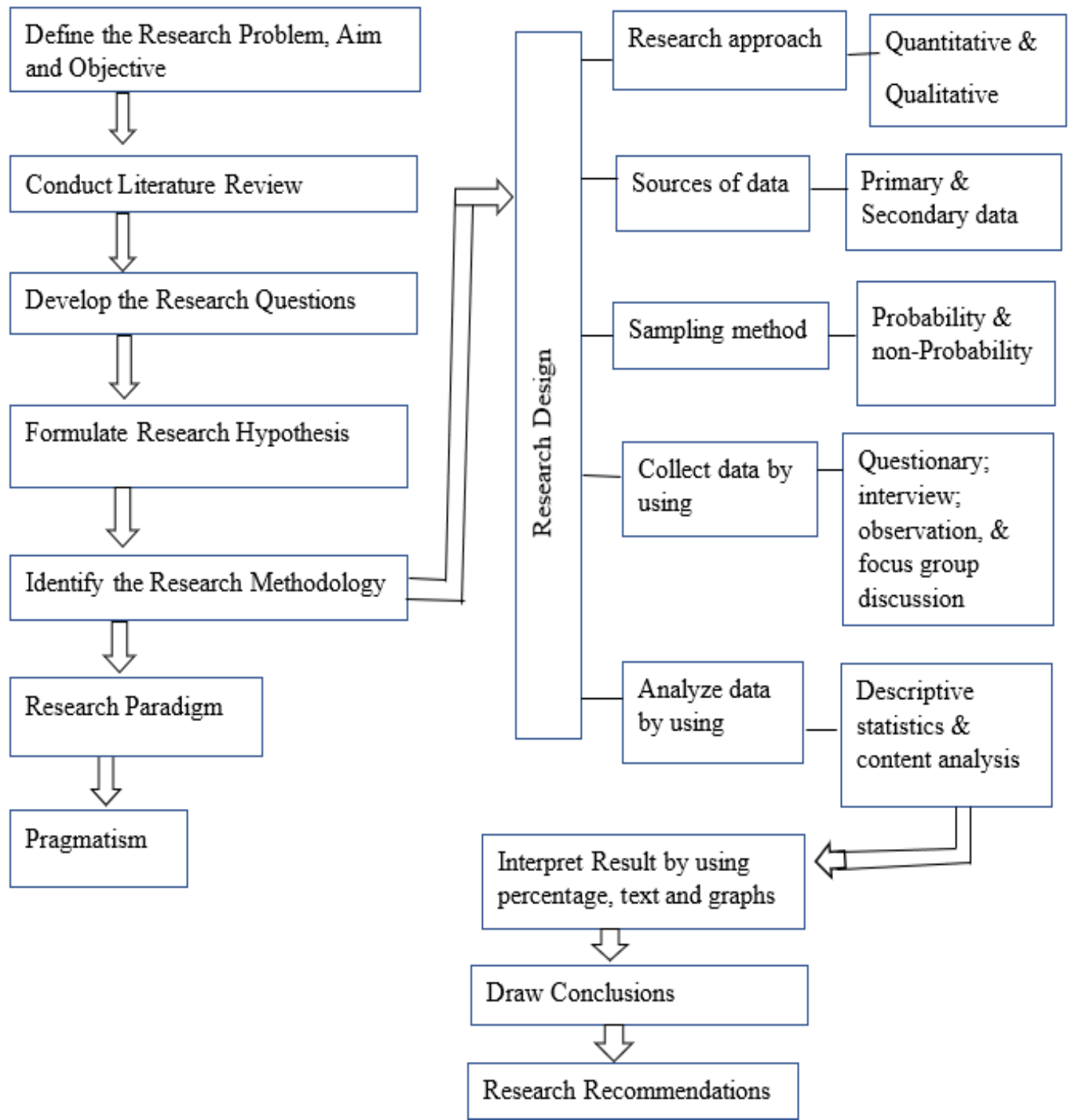


Fig. 3. 2. Work Flow Strategy

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Introduction

Based on the gathered data, this chapter analyzes the socio-economic effects of forceful eviction on the relocated households. The researcher has surveyed each of the 128 respondents in the sample. Thankfully, 120 of the participants completely filled out both the open-ended and closed-ended sections of the questionnaire and 8 of the participants were interviewed as key informants. In the first section of this chapter, the respondents' general characteristics were analyzed, and in the second half, the study's findings were presented. The information was gathered using structured questionnaires for displaced households from Yeka sub city, Wereda-5 and Gulele sub city, Wereda-3 who had relocated to Yeka sub city, Wereda-9, specifically to the so-called mezenagna-4 site behind the Ararat Hotel. Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics and content analysis like frequency, percentage and text. The statistical program SPSS and Microsoft excel were used as statistical tools.

4.2. Response Rate of the Respondents

The researcher had taken 120 responses out of the 122 relocated households by structured questionnaires and interviewed 8 key informants out of 6 elderly relocated households and 6 officers/leaders from Wereda-9 resettlement site, Yeka sub city & Wereda-5 offices respectively. Therefore, the researcher had a response rate of 128 from the 134 eligible sample size. This implies that 95.5% of respondents had responded.

4.3. General Background of the Respondent Household Heads

The background characteristics of survey respondents on particular variables, such as gender, age, family size, level of education, and marital status, were gathered and explained in the survey through structured questionnaires, as shown below. This was done in order to analyze and explain the socio-economic effects of forced eviction.

Figure 4.1 below, illustrates the gender distribution of respondents, with 49 (40.8%) men and 71 (59.2%) women. Regarding the distribution of respondents' ages, 57 (47.5%) of the total respondents were above the age of 50, followed by 34 (28.3%) of those between 41 and 50, 19 (15.8%) of those between 31 and 40, and 10 (8.3%) of those between 18 and 30 years old.

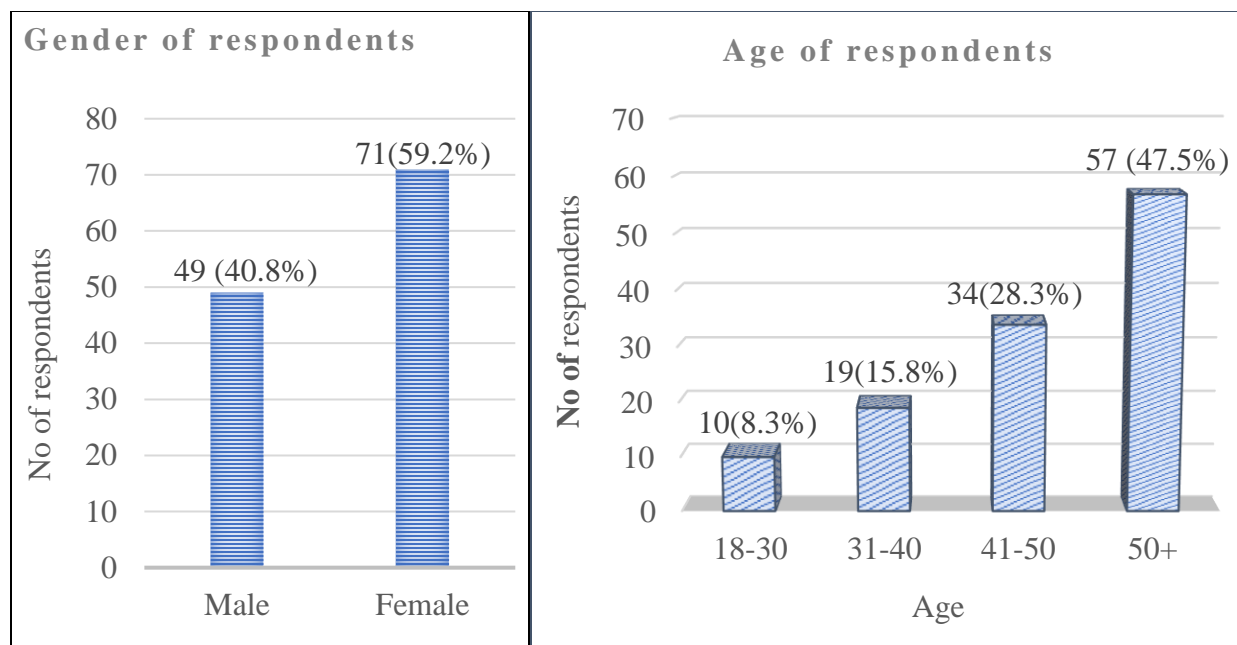


Figure.4.1 Gender and Age of Respondents

Source: field survey 2023

Table 4.1: Marital status and Educational Background of respondents (n=120)

Demographic variables		Frequency	Percent (%)
Marital status of the respondents	Single	2	1.7
	Married & live together	76	63.3
	Married & live Separately	3	2.5
	Divorced	13	10.8
	Windowed	26	21.7
Educational level of the respondents	Illiterate	29	24.2
	reading/writing	22	18.3
	primary 1-8	32	26.7
	secondary 9-10	14	11.7
	preparatory 11-12	14	11.7
	Diploma	8	6.7
	Degree	1	0.8

Source: field survey 2023

Regarding the respondents' marital status, the majority of them, or 79 (65.7%) of the respondents, were married, followed by 26 (21.7%) widowed, 13 (10.8%) divorced, and only 2 (1.7%) were single. Regarding the respondents' educational backgrounds, 32 (26.7%) of them

attended primary school (grades 1–8), 29 (24.2%) of them couldn't read or write, 22 (18.3%) could only read and write, 14 (11.7%) attended secondary school, the same as 14 (11.7%) of respondents attended preparatory school, 8 (6.7%) of them have diplomas, and another respondent, who held a first degree, made up the remaining 0.8%. The findings show that no master holders out of total respondents.

With regards to respondents' family size, (as shown in fig.4.2) below, 38 (31.7%) of respondents had families with 1-4 members, 69 (57.5%) respondents had families with 5 to 9 members, 12 (10%) households had 10 to 15 family members, and only 1 (0.8%) of respondent had more than 15 family members previously. Following their relocation, there were 43 homes with a family size of 1 to 4, 70 homes with a family size of 5 to 9, 6 homes with a family size of 10 to 15, and only 1 (0.8%) home with a family size of more than 15 members.

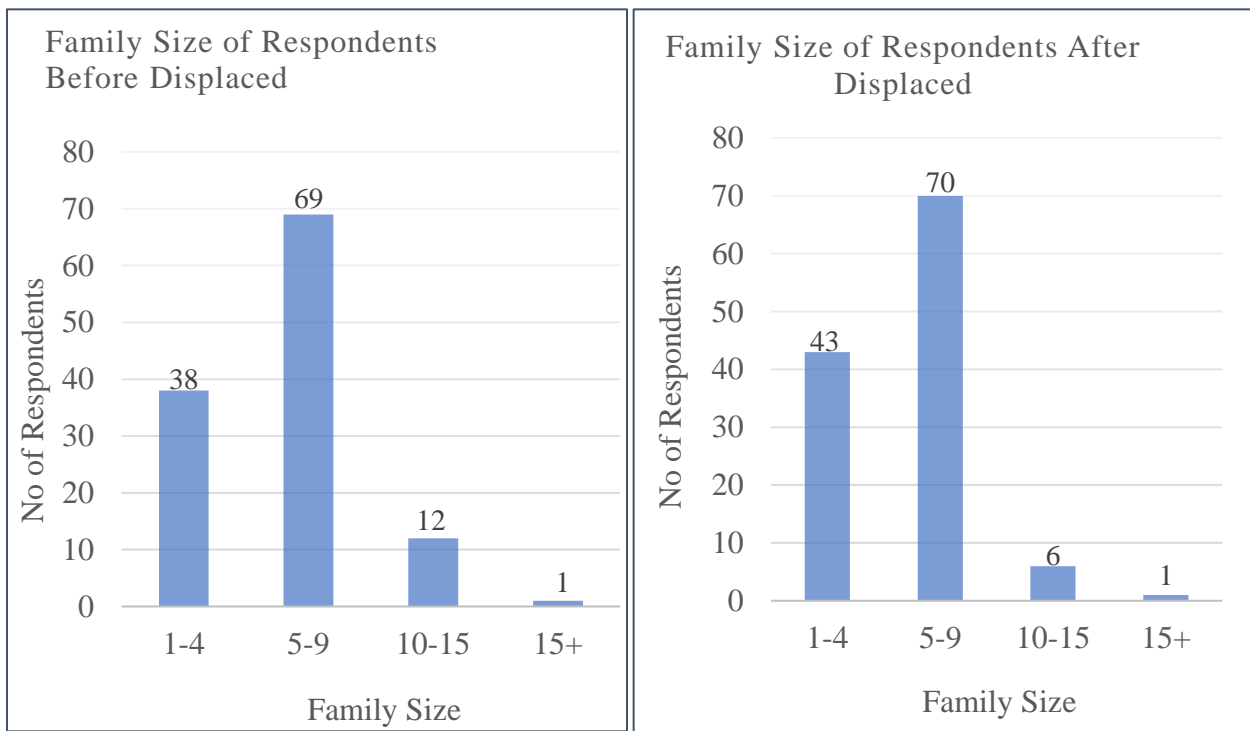


Figure.4.2 Family Size of Respondents

Source: field survey 2023

4.4. Discussions About General Characteristics of Sampled Household Heads

According to the conducted analysis, forced eviction affects women more negatively than it does on men because the majority of participants in this study were female and due to traditional

gender roles, that have been established in our communities, most of the time family care has been given to women as a result, women have spent the majority of their time at home. The analysis also indicates that the majority of victims of forced eviction were elderly persons who were physically unable to adapt to the new environment and way of life. Concerning to marital status, the majority of the respondents were married, which suggests that forced eviction has a significant impact on family members. When come to educational status, most respondents had gone up to grade eight or lower in terms of their educational background. Even though there were some disparities between the previous and present family sizes, the study indicated that over fifty percent of respondents had a family size between 5 and 9. The number of families with a family size between 10 and 15 people decreased by half as a result of displacement. This suggests that forced eviction had some impact on their family size of the respondents.

4.5. The Effect of Forced Eviction on the Economic Status of Displaced Households

The sources of income for household heads, expenditures, amount of income and the environment for job opportunities in the past and present were all looked at below to determine the economic effects of forced eviction.

4.5.1. The effect of forced eviction on the household heads' source of income

The participants response on their source of income in the previous and new settlement is shown in Figure 4.3 below. As shown below, (44.2%) of respondents had obtained their source of income via renting their dwelling units, 31.7% of them were engaged in self-business and only 0.8% of respondent had no source of income in previous settlement. In the current settlement, self-employment rates were 17.5% and the unemployment rate for household heads were 55.8%. Only 7.5% of respondents were civil servants and that remained the same after the eviction. The result shows that other source of income of the respondents also more or less has no significant change before and after displacement. According to the study's results, 99.2% of respondents in the former settlement had a source of income, while only 0.8% did not have source of income. When come to present settlement, only 44.2% of respondents have their source of income and the remaining 55.8% of them had no their source of income until the data collection was completed. Which means that after being displaced, about 55% of respondents had lost their source of income.

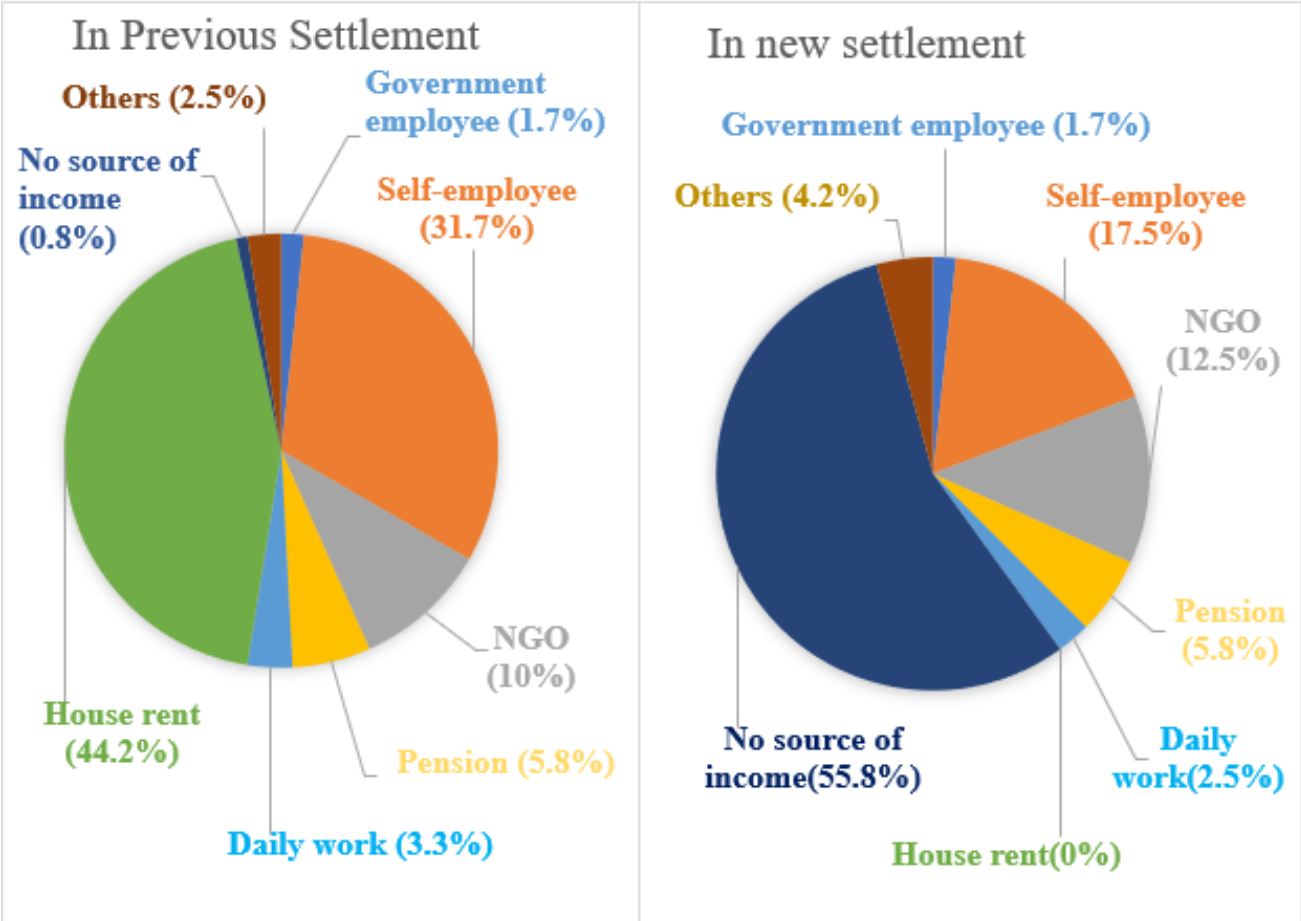


Fig. 4.3. Source of income for household heads

Source: field survey 2023

Table 4.2. Frequency of respondents regarding to loss of business due to displacement (n=120)

Question asked	Degree of agreement	Frequency	Percent (%)
You had lost your business due to displacement	Strongly disagree	12	10
	Disagree	19	15.8
	Agree	61	50.8
	Strongly agree	28	23.3

Source: field survey 2023

Table 4.2 shows that 89 respondents or 74.1% out of total participants were argue that eviction from previous settlement made them loss of their business. The rest 25.8% of respondents claimed that eviction from former residence did not cause for their business lost. This result also supports the above statements described in fig.4.3. Data from FGD also supports the survey result as they

stated that government authorities with organized demolishing group had come to and started to demolish their houses without tea caring properties that builds for a long period of time. This made them loss of their business because they were spent all of the time by preparing their relocation site.

4.5.2. The effect of forced eviction on the household heads' monthly income

According to Fig. 4.4 as shown below, the number of household heads which means 68 (56.7%), 22 (18.3%), 16 (13.3%), 10 (8.3%) and 1 (0.8%) had monthly incomes of more than birr 10,900, between birr 7801 and 10,900, between birr 2551 and 7,800, between birr 2501 and 5,250, and between 1001 and 5250 birr respectively from previous settlement. Only 3 (2.5%) of the homes had monthly incomes of less than 1000 Birr, while contrarily, in the new settlement, 66 (55%), 20 (16.7%), 26 (21.7%), 2 (1.7%), and 6 (5%) of the households had monthly incomes that were less than 1000 Birr, between 1001 and 2500 Birr, between 2501 and 5250 Birr, between 2551 and 7800 Birr, and between 7801 and 10,900 Birr, respectively.

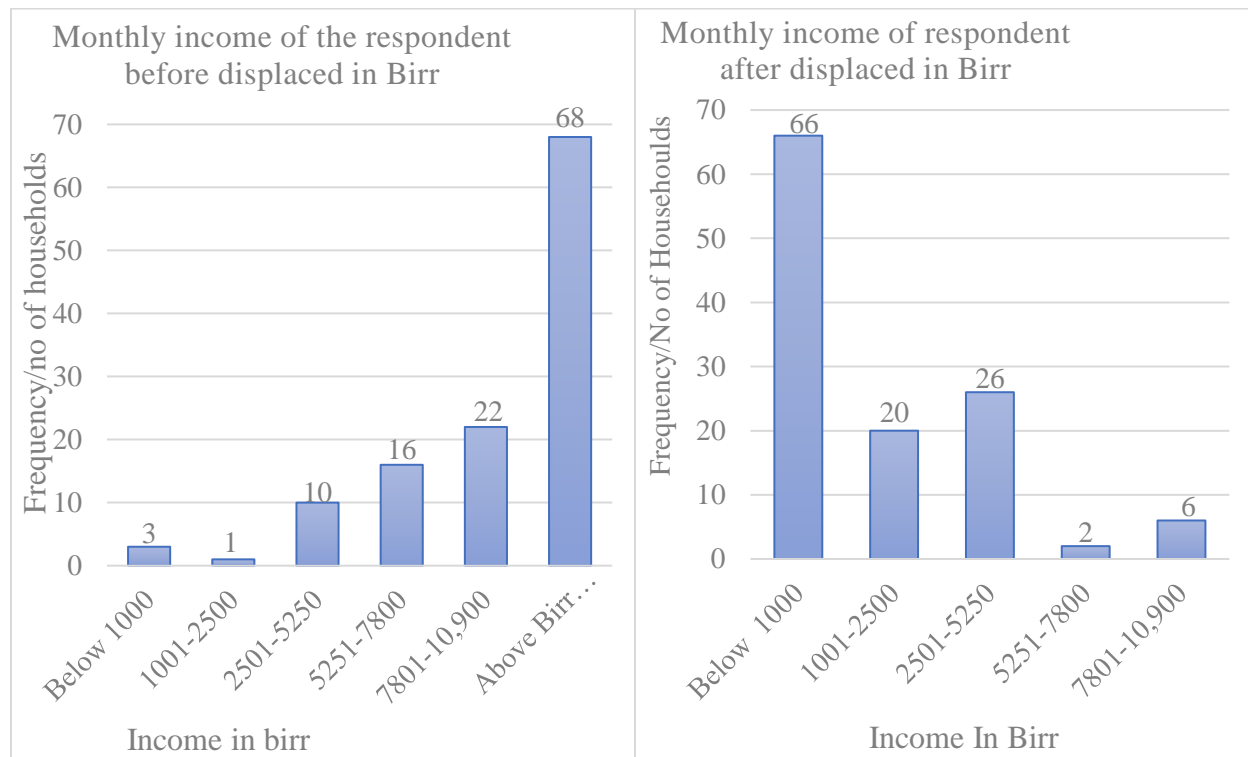


Fig. 4.4. Monthly income of household heads

Source: field survey 2023

According to the study's findings, 106 households (88.3%) had monthly incomes of more than birr 5250 at their previous residence, and only 2.5% of all respondents had monthly incomes of

less than Birr 1000. However, in the current settlement, only 8 households (6.7%) had monthly incomes more than 5250 birr, and 55% of the respondents had monthly incomes of less than 1000 birr.

4.5.3. The effect of forced eviction on the household heads' monthly consumption expenditure

According to the graph 4.5 as shown below, from their former address, 23 households (or 19.2%), 39 households (32.5%), 41 households (34.2%), and 12 households (10%) had monthly expenses of between 2501 and 5250, 5251 to 7800, 7801 to 10,900, and more than 10,900 respectively. The rest 3(2.5%) of the households had monthly expenses between 100 and 1500 birr, and only 1 (0.8%) had monthly expenses under 1000 Birr. In a new residence, out of total households, 11 (9.2%) had monthly expenses of birr 1001-2500, 52 (43.3%) of birr 2501-5250, 28 (23.3%) of birr 5251-7800, 19 (15.5%) of birr 7801-10,900, and 8 (6.7%) were above birr 10,900. And just 1 (0.8%) of the households had monthly expenses under 1000 Birr.

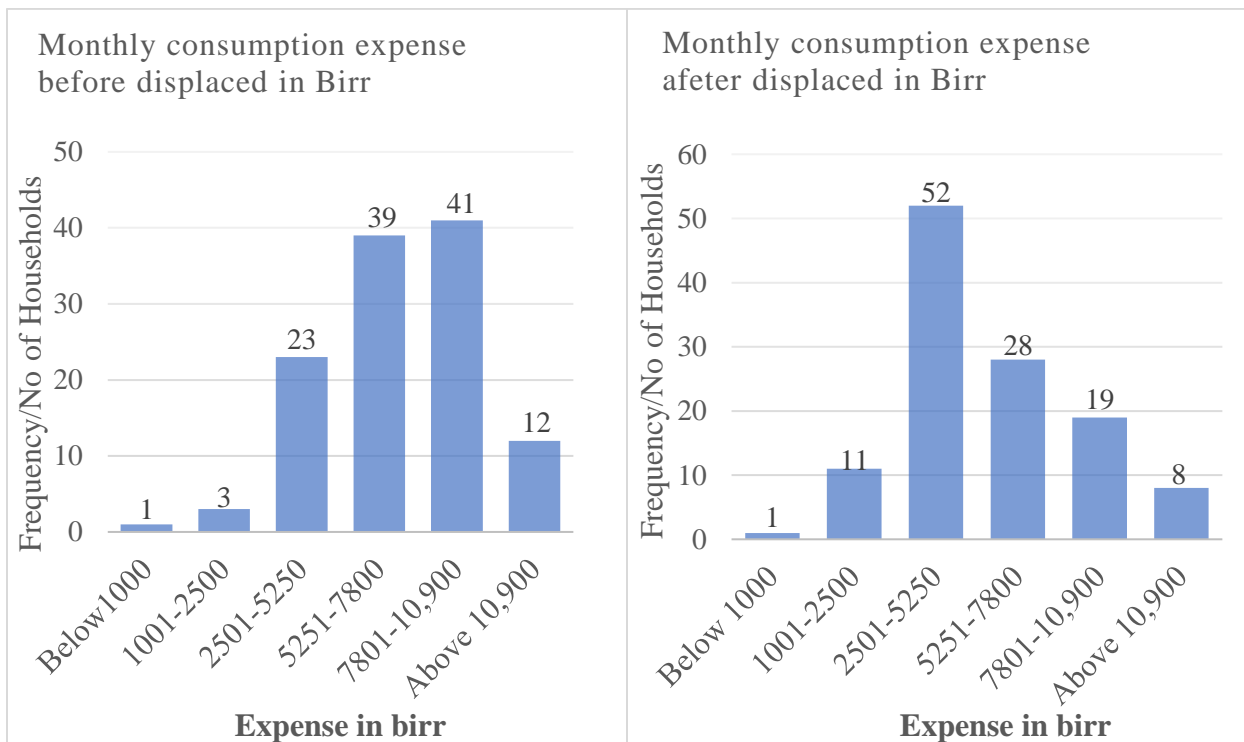


Fig. 4.5. Monthly expense of household heads

Source: field survey 2023

The study showed that 80 (66.7%) of households had monthly consumption expense of between 5251 and 10,900 Birr in previous residence but in present settlement, about 52 (43.3%) of

households had monthly consumption expense of between birr 2501-5250. Which means the number of households who had monthly consumption expense of birr 2501-5250 in new residence were increased by 29 respondents or by 24.1% in new residence, households who had monthly consumption expense of birr 7801-10,900 were decreased from 41-19 or by 18.7% and households who had monthly consumption expense of above birr 10,900 in previous residence were decreased from 12-8 or by 3.3% in new residence.

4.5.4. Expenditure of the respondents to their new house building and its sources of money

Figure 4.6 below showed that 29% of respondents had spent between 40,001 and 60,000 Birr to build their homes, 17% had spent between 60,001 and 80,000 birr, and other 17% had spent between 80,001 and 100,000 Birr. 15% of the respondents had also paid between 20,000 and 40,000 birr and so on. According to fig.4.6, 43% of respondents borrowed money from family members to build their homes, 41% received from government compensation for their expenses, and the remaining 16% came from their own savings accounts.

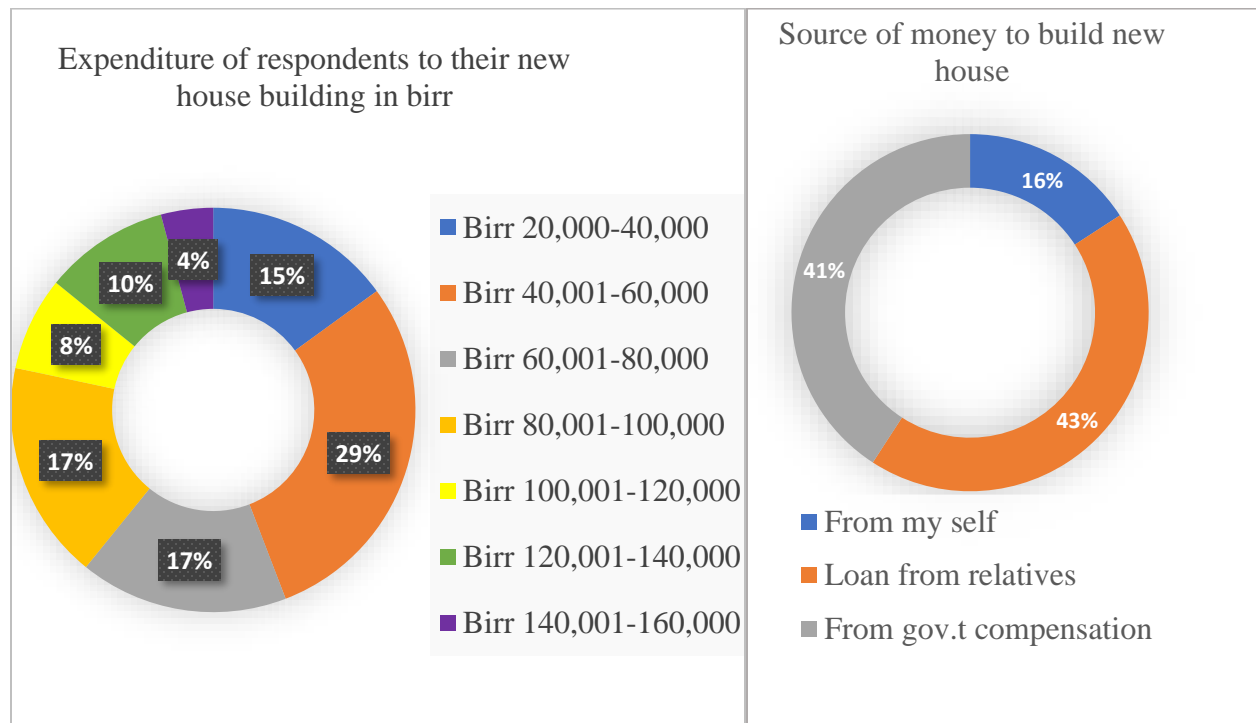


Fig. 4.6. Expenditure of respondents for new house building and its sources of money

4.5.5. The effect of forced eviction on the household heads' job opportunities

Table 4.3 below indicates that 100(83.3%) of respondents said that there were job opportunities in previous settlement but after displacement only 3(2.5%) of the respondents said that they had job opportunities in new settlement. Which means the remaining 117 respondents or (97.5%) argued that there are no job opportunities in new settlement. Which means 80.8% of the respondents who had job opportunities in previous settlement had lost their job opportunities after they displaced. And rate of unemployment increased from 16.6 % in previous settlement to 97.5 percent in new settlement.

Table 4.3. Distribution of respondents regarding to job opportunities(n=120)

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	In previous settlement		In present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Have job opportunities	Strongly disagree	4	3.3	42	35
	Disagree	16	13.3	75	62.5
	Agree	28	23.3	2	1.7
	Strongly agree	72	60	1	0.8
	Total	120	100	120	100

Source: field survey 2023

4.5.6. The effect of forced eviction on the household heads' transport cost

Table 4.4. Respondents Response regarding to transport cost (n=120)

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	In previous settlement		In present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
High transport cost	Strongly disagree	33	27.5	5	4.2
	Disagree	59	49.2	18	15
	Agree	23	19.2	77	64.2
	Strongly agree	5	4.2	20	16.7
	Total	120	100	120	100

Source: field survey 2023

According to table 4.4, 92 respondents, or 76.7 percent, said that their former settlement did not have a significant transportation expense. On the other hand, 97 respondents, or 80.9 percent of respondents claimed that their current location has expensive transportation as compare with previous one. In addition to the survey data, data from key informants and site observation shows that the current settlement area has not any basic infrastructure and the location is far from basic social services such as far from market center. Therefore, it needs more transportation cost as compare with the previous one.

4.5.7. The effect of forced eviction on the household member’s source of income

Table 4.5. Distribution of respondents regarding to household member’s source of income (n=120)

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	In previous settlement		In present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Household members have their own source of income	Strongly disagree	12	10	32	26.7
	Disagree	13	10.8	48	40
	Agree	80	66.7	37	30.8
	Strongly agree	15	12.5	3	2.5
	Total	120	100	120	100

Source: field survey 2023

Only 25 (20.8%) of respondents claimed that there were no household members with their own sources of income in their previous settlement, while about 95 (79.2%) respondents claimed that household members have their own sources of income. On the other hand, 40 respondents (about 33%) claimed that household members have their own sources of income and 80 respondents (66.7%) claimed that there were no household members with their own sources of income in their present settlement.

4.5.8. Analysis result of the effect of forced eviction with regard to fair compensation

Based on the number of properties or assets that the affected person had lost, 117 respondents (or 97.5%) claimed that they had not received appropriate compensation. Only 2.5 percent of the households, however, claimed that the government had provided appropriate compensation as shown in table 4.6. According to data gathered from the key informants, most of the resettled households especially households who have not legal map but air map did not get adequate

compensation. They have got only 75m² land but they did not get financial compensation for their loss of properties.

Table 4.6. Distribution of respondents regarding to compensation (n=120)

Question asked	Degree of agreement	Frequency	Percent (%)
Have enough compensation to your loss of assets	Strongly disagree	113	94.2
	Disagree	4	3.3
	Agree	3	2.5

Source: field survey 2023

4.6. Discussions Based on Finding Results of Economic- impact of Forced Eviction

The research results from questionnaires, key informants, and focus group discussions demonstrate that survey findings regarding source of income, monthly income, expenditure, cost of new home construction and funding sources, job opportunities, transportation costs, source of income for household members, monthly consumption, and compensation for eviction have almost detrimental effects on household economies.

The discussion has made based on the major findings of the current study in line with previous research findings reviewed in the literatures. According to the findings of the investigation from quantitative data, house renting was their main source of income before being evicted. The majority of resettled household heads had lost their source of income, which resulted in an income loss, despite the fact that almost all respondents had a previous source of income. As a result, after relocation, more than fifty percent of households were without jobs or other sources of income. Some of the respondents were employed in daily work, self-employment, such as informal and formal trading activities, NGO, wage employees, and others before the evictions. After their relocation, most of these respondents' employment types slightly decreased, but households whose primary income came from government workers and pensions kept getting those sources of income. In the past, people frequently rented tiny house units to generate money and used space inside their homes for home-based businesses. However, households whose primary source of income came from renting out their homes in their previous location have completely lost that income in the current place, which implies that there were no housing units that are used for this purpose.

The qualitative data analysis indicated that relocation had a large impact on financial capital of families who owned rental properties due to a reduction in rental revenue or probable income loss. Majority of displaced households only received a plot of land as compensation from the government for their loss of assets. They agreed that obtaining only a small plot of land as compensation would mean losing out on employment opportunities and room for generating revenue. As a result of a fall or loss of income, saving capacity was lost and they encountered financial difficulties when trying to build the new shelter. Decreased rental revenue therefore has a big impact on households. This study indicated that because land and houses are important assets for sustaining livelihoods, the impacted people are quite concerned about losing their land and house. As they claimed, the main reason of their loss of income came from the demolition of their homes, which required the majority of family heads to devote time to constructing a new home. This result confirmed the statement as stated in the literature review in Risks and Reconstruction Model, involuntary displacement causes for loss of livelihoods and joblessness.

When it comes to household monthly consumption costs, analysis result of quantitative data demonstrate that these costs declined as a result of relocation. For instance, the majority of respondents, or 66.7%, had monthly consumption expense in the range of 5251 and 10,900 Birr in the previous settlement. However, in the current settlement, the majority of respondents or 53.3% of them had monthly consumption expenses under 5251 Birr. This suggests that after eviction, respondents' monthly consumption expense has decreased. According to the key informants, a decrease in their monthly consumption expense results from the high cost of building new homes in the area. By limiting their daily consumption necessities, they argued that the majority of displaced residents had used their savings and loans from family members to build new homes and housing facilities. Since the government did not provide financial compensation to eviction victims, they have been suffering from an economic crisis not just right now but for a very long time.

The results of the study demonstrate the finding of employment for the households that were forced to relocate became difficult. In the previous settlement, there were accessible employment opportunities. However, when asked about the job market today, almost there were no job opportunities. Most of surveyed result also indicated that the previous location did not have significant transportation costs. In contrast, in the current site have high transportation costs. According to information from key informants, building a new home and a lack of infrastructure

were obstacles that displaced households had to overcome in order to engage in new income-generating activities. Therefore, it is not possible to begin generating income-producing businesses because there were no basic road infrastructure, power, water, or other utility lines. They claimed that because the previous settlement was close to the business district, residents could receive everything they needed without making long commutes. However, compared to the former site, the new settlement site is located a great distance from the business district. It therefore requires more transportation expenses than the previous site. These results support previous research findings reviewed in the literature as stated that the majority of displaced people had lost their jobs after moving (Biruk,2019).

In terms of compensation, almost all of the households who have been relocated have made claims regarding the sufficiency of compensation based on the value of the homes or assets that the affected person had lost. The amount of compensation, particularly for homeowners who do not have a legal map but an air map was one of the most often raised challenges, when land was taken away, the people who were evicted were not given land that was comparable quality with the previous one and inadequate amount of land. They believed that it was unfair that the government gave displaced households 75 m² of land as compensation while the majority of them had at least 200 m² in their previous settlement. They claimed that the compensation was extremely unfair, that it was far below the market value of selling and buying homes, and that the government had failed to provide them with alternative housing or support with rehabilitation. Despite these facts, officials from the Yeka sub city land development & administration office and the Yeka Wereda-5 explanation stated that the amount of compensation depends on the type of houses the victims owns.

The justification for the low compensation was that majority of the homes in the previous communities were constructed of temporary materials, they were deteriorating and even there were households without a legal map. Participants are also concerned about the local government's failure to cooperate in restoring the economy that has been lost. Because the majority of them operated their own small businesses that were closely tied to their community life in their previous settlement, their unplanned eviction from that location left them with nothing at all. This demonstrates that the government had not given attention for societies especially economically powerless communities. therefore, the government authorities are mainly responsible for the relocatees' unsafe way of life because they failed to act immediately and take appropriate measures

before and after eviction which had a significant impact on the restoration of lost jobs and the generation of new employment opportunities.

4.7. The Effect of Forced Eviction on the Social Wellbeing of Neighborhoods

4.7.1. The effect of forced eviction on the familiar residence and security of family members

Table 4.7. Distribution of respondents regarding to former residence and their security

How long you lived in previous residence		Frequency		Percent (%)	
Less than 10 years		1		0.8	
Between 11-20 years		13		10.8	
More than 20 years		106		88.3	
How do you describe the resettlement process		Frequency		Percent (%)	
Agree with the government		7		5.8	
Involuntary/forcefully		113		94.2	
You want to stay in previous settlement		Frequency		Percent (%)	
Agree		6		5	
Strongly agree		114		95	
Question asked	Degree of Agreement	In previous settlement		In present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Family members feel secured	Strongly disagree	-	-	29	24.2
	Disagree	5	4.2	86	71.7
	Agree	35	29.2	2	1.7
	Strongly agree	80	66.7	3	2.5

Source: field survey 2023

Regarding the respondents' length of residence, the majority of them, or 88.3% of them, lived in the previous location for more than 20 years. Regarding the resettlement process, 94.2% of respondents were forced to move from their homes and are all required to remain in those places. According to the study's findings, 95.9% of respondents claimed that their family members feel secure in the area where they previously lived, but the opposite amount said that they feel insecure in the new place where they now reside. Data from key informants also showed that with regard to security of new site, they mentioned that they felt alone and frightened by their surroundings

security issues. Since there is no any basic infrastructure, it makes the place insecure especially at night and at emergency time.

4.7.2. The effect of forced eviction with regard to due process

Table 4.8. Distribution of respondents on eviction process (n=120)

Question asked	Degree of agreement	Frequency	Percent (%)
The government were well announced about the issue before eviction	Strongly disagree	78	65
	Disagree	34	28.3
	Agree	8	6.7
The government had given enough preparation time before eviction	Strongly disagree	93	77.5
	Disagree	25	20.8
	Agree	2	1.7

Source: field survey 2023

According to the frequency table 4.8 above, 112 participants, or 93.3% of them, said they were not adequately informed about the issue prior to the move or the site where it would take place. Only 6.7% of the households claimed to have been informed of their move. 118 (98.3%) of the respondents believed that the government did not provide enough time for preparation when it came to this issue. Only 1.7% of individuals claimed that the government provided sufficient notice for preparation.

4.7.3. The effect of forced eviction on the social ties of neighborhoods

The effect of forced relocation on the neighborhood social ties, including social networks and membership in social organizations, is seen in figure 4.7 below. Therefore, all survey respondents, or 120 (100%) of them, said they had strong social ties in their previous residential area, which included Equb and Iddir. Among those, 29 respondents (24.1%) said their social ties had remained in their new areas. However, 91 (or 75.9%) of respondents do not have such social connections in their new places of residence. The data acquired from key informants indicates that neighborhood ties were deeply established like family, and that they were able to solve every community difficulty by working together as a family. However, on this new site, everything is almost in disorder and functions completely differently than it did on the previous one. They explained that the destruction of their homes and the government's provision of only land for their settlement

caused them to lose their social ties, and as a result, they all spent their free time constructing the new homes instead of other activities.

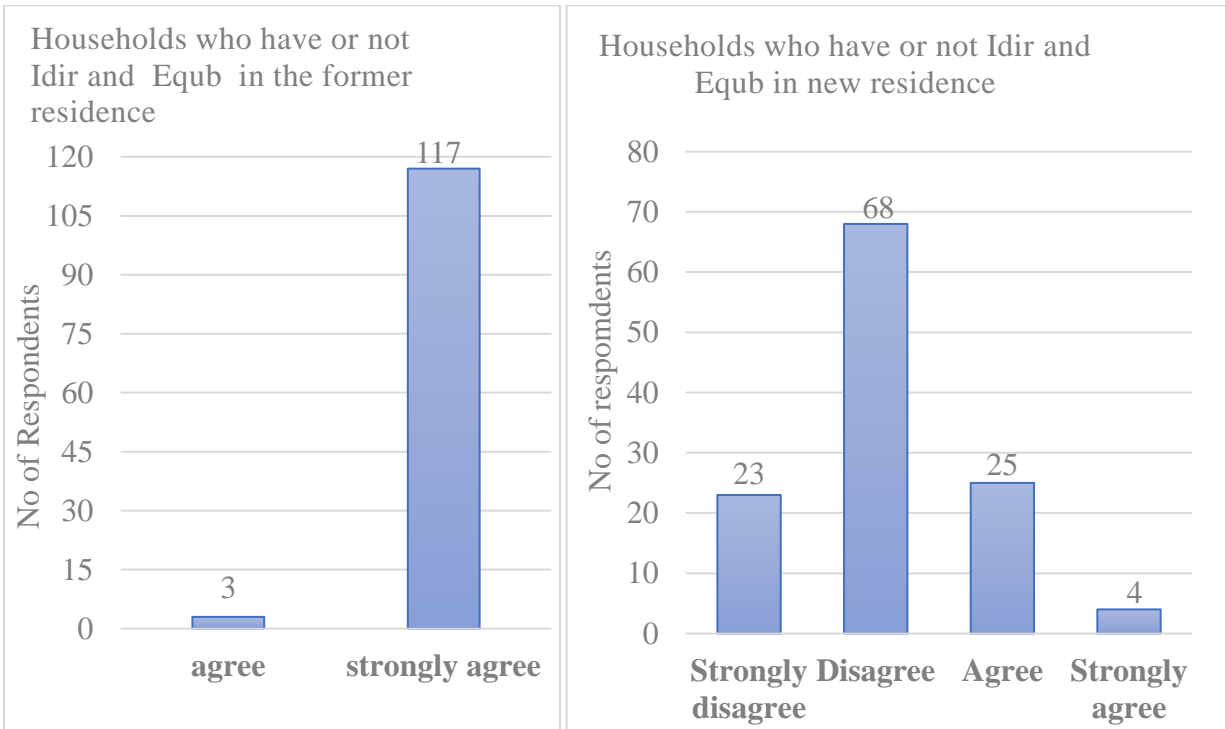


Fig.4.7. Neighborhood ties of the displaced households Source: field survey 2023

Table 4.9. Social environment of households before and after displacement

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	In previous settlement		In present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Have an environment that is comfortable for social interaction	Strongly disagree	-	-	31	25.8
	Disagree	2	1.7	78	65
	Undecided	-	-	5	4.2
	Agree	53	44.2	5	4.2
	Strongly agree	65	54.2	1	0.8

Source: field survey 2023

According to the survey results, 118 participants (98.4%) said that the old settlements provided an appropriate environment for social interaction and 6 respondents (5%), argued that the new

settlement does as well. While in the new location, 5 (4.2%) respondents undecided and 109 (90.8%) respondents did not agree on the comfort of the environment for social interaction.

4.8. Discussions Based on Finding Result of The Effect of Forced Eviction on Social Wellbeing

The study results indicate that most of the respondents had lived in their previous homes for more than 20 years and were deeply rooted in their communities. This shows that nearly all of the evicted residents had established their lives and were well assimilated into the neighborhood. There was violence of human rights during the eviction process, meaning households had to leave their homes even if they were required to stay there. The majority of respondents were unaware of the issue and have claims regarding the adequate preparation time for all those affected before to the scheduled date of eviction. This means that the preparation time given did not consider the existing situation of the new settlement. According to some respondents, Wereda and sub-city officials simply called them to a meeting one month before to their eviction and told them that they would be relocating due to the construction of the Chaka project's road infrastructure and other respondents claimed that the river side project was also the reason why they would be relocating.

According to reviewed literature as stated by Ayobami, et al. (2020), development-induced displacement must be examined, people who will be impacted must receive adequate notice, and in cases where it is appropriate under national and international law, adequate compensation and rehabilitation must be offered. However, they did not provide enough information, such as the date of the eviction and the location of the new resettlement site. Authorities quickly took action to evict people by forming an organized group that would demolish the homes. They were simply forced by a policeman. Many impacted persons had not information regarding the relocation project, particularly information regarding compensation. They therefore, believed that their migration had more negative effects than favorable ones. When asked whether they anticipated any positive outcomes from the relocation, the households who were relocated showed such unfavorable attitudes. In terms of security, most of the respondents thought that their family members felt secure where they had previously lived, whereas the opposite was true at the current location. Data from the key informants also revealed that, with regard to the security of the new site, they expressed a sense of isolation and fear about security concerns in their immediate environment.

The lack of basic infrastructure makes the area unsafe, especially at night and during emergencies. The results indicates that the residence of the previous region offered no security issue because households were familiar with one another and can defend themselves against outside opponents. Without exception, every responder agreed that the former area was the source of safety and peacefulness. Contrarily, since there is no electricity at the new site, it is more dangerous at night for family members to be there because of the possibility of being attacked by Hayne. Although the security issue is not yet clearly evident, there have been some attempts that potentially manifest as theft. According to the study's findings, all of the respondents claimed that their social ties were strong before they were relocated, but that they considerably deteriorated afterward, especially those with Idir and Ekub. The relocation method entirely destroys the resettlers' long-standing social networks, strong ties to their communities that they have built through time, and community cultures that have served as their defining characteristics for a long time. Relocating also makes it challenging for them to reintegrate into their lost community in the new area.

The study results showed that social networks are essential to daily life since it offer options for vital financial help like community-based savings organizations. Despite its significance, relocation has the potential to destroy social networks and unity. The majority of the resettled respondents stated that the greater distance from their original settlements, they were unable to retain their pre-relocation social networks. While their income has diminished, returning home could incur a significant traveling expense. Additionally, it was discovered that some homes were able to maintain their preexisting networks but were unable to create new ones in their new neighborhoods. Some of the participants also provided thoughts concerning past and present settlements, stating that it is very difficult to compare the lifestyle of the present place with that of the past because, in the past, they were economically well organized based on their community's mutual help. They claimed that the segregation of neighborhoods and the focus of most households on urgent issues like the building of new shelters were among the many causes of the breakdown of social relationships.

In general, the results indicated that in terms of Social Wellbeing of Households, the previous locality had good social interaction than the current locality. According to some respondents, they ran the risk of losing not only their home but also the social network they had developed over many generations. Because it kept them from enjoying the advantages of living in an inner-city

area, it is also a source of societal dissatisfaction. Forced eviction constitutes gross violation of human rights which lead to discrimination and eviction process violets due process which means lack of legal protection and totally pushed into risk to the right to life.

4.9. The Effect of Forced Eviction on the Households' Housing Condition

4.9.1. Construction material of outer wall and its roof

Construction material of houses which the households have before and after displaced. The study findings as indicated in (table 4.10) below, 85% of construction material of outer wall for former houses were made with simple material (wood and mud) and rest 15% of houses were made from block cement while 100% of construction material of outer wall for new houses were made from corrugated iron sheet. Regarding to roofing material, the study indicated that 100% of construction material of roof for former and new houses were made from corrugated iron sheet.

Table 4.10: Construction material of outer wall and its roof for previous and current houses

Housing Unit	Construction Materials	In previous settlement		In new settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Wall	wood & mud	102	85	-	-
	Block cement	18	15	-	-
	Iron sheet	-	-	120	100
Roof	Iron sheet	120	100	120	100

Source: field survey 2023

4.9.2. Number of rooms

The survey results as presented in (table 4.11) below, in the former settlement, almost or 99.2% of the sampled households were not live in a single dwelling room. While 9.2% of them had three up to four rooms, 38.3% of them had five-six rooms and 51.7% of households had more than six rooms. However, in new settlement a significant number of the respondents in the study area began to live in either one or two rooms which means 40.8 % out of total respondent and 51.7% of households had three – four rooms, 7.5% of them had five up to six and no households who had more than six rooms. According to data from key informants, most of the households have claim about the area of land. Because they believe that most of displaced households had at least 200m2

of land in previous settlement, but now the government had given 75m² land to them as compensation which is unfair.

Table 4.11 The number of rooms for housing units before and after displacement

Number of Room	In previous settlement		In new settlement	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
One - Two	1	0.8	49	40.8
Three – Four	11	9.2	62	51.7
Five – Six	46	38.3	9	7.5
More than Six	62	51.7	-	-

Source: field survey 2023

4.9.3. Housing tenure type

Table 4.12: Housing tenure type before and after displacement

Housing tenure type	In previous settlement		In new settlement	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Private	120	100	120	100

Source: field survey 2023

The findings of the study showed that previously and in new settlement 100% of the respondents lived-in privately-owned houses.

4.9.4. Kitchen facility

Table 4.13: Availability of kitchen facility before and after displacement

Kitchen facility	In previous settlement		In new settlement	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Private in separate class	118	98.3	47	39.2
Open air	2	1.7	65	54.2
None	-	-	8	6.7

Source: field survey 2023

In the previous settlement 118 respondents or 98.3% of the households had private kitchen and only 1.7% of them had cooked their foods at open air whereas after displacement, only 39.2% of

respondents had private kitchen, 54.2% of the respondents used open space outside their houses as a kitchen to cook their foods and even the about 6.7% of respondents had no kitchen facility.

4.9.5. Type of toilets

As indicated in (table 4.14) below, 73.3% of households had their own Pite-toilet, 20% Pite-toilet-shared and 5.8% flush toilet private in former settlement.

When come to present settlement, 81.7% of them also have private Pite-toilet and there was absence of toilets in new settlement which means 17.5% of respondents have not toilet.

Table 4.14: Type of toilet before and after displacement

Type of toilet	In previous settlement		In new settlement	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Flush toilet private	7	5.8	1	0.8
Flush toilet shared	1	0.8	-	-
Pite toilet private	88	73.3	98	81.7
Pite toilet shared	24	20	-	-
None	-	-	21	17.5

Source: field survey 2023

4.9.6. Bathing Facility

As presented in (table 4.15) below, out of total respondents, A small percentage of the households (only 20%) have not bath facility or a shower and the rest 80% of them had bath facility in previous settlement whereas all of the respondents have not bath facility in new settlements.

Table 4.15: Availability of bath facility before and after displacement

Bath facility	In previous settlement		In new settlement	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Bath tube- private	4	3.3	-	-
Shower private	81	67.5	-	-
Shower shared	11	9.2	-	-
None	24	20	120	100

Source: field survey 2023

4.9.7. Water supply

Table 4.16 below shows that all most the sampled household heads had used their private tap water before displacement. However, after relocation, 100% of respondents get water outside their compounds. 47.5% of the respondents have purchased from stand pipe in neighbors' compound and 52.5% of the respondents have purchased from communal tap water in new settlement.

Table 4.16: Respondents' Source of drinking water before and after displacement

Source of drinking water	In previous settlement		In new settlement	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Private tap water	119	99.2	-	-
Purchased from private	1	0.8	57	47.5
Communal tap water	-	-	63	52.5

Source: field survey 2023

4.9.8. Electricity

The study indicated that in the previous area, all of the households had access to electric light from private meter. But the resettlement site has not electricity until data collection was completed. The survey shows that in the new settlement, 74.2% of the residents have got electricity from neighborhoods by renting mode, 22.5% of residents have not got electricity until data collection was completed and the rest 3.3% of residents have used other source of light as indicated below table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Availability of Electricity Service before and after displacement

Source of Electricity/light	In previous settlement		In new settlement	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Private meter	120	100	-	-
Shared meter	-	-	89	74.2
None	-	-	27	22.5
Others	-	-	4	3.3

Source: field survey 2023

4.9.9. Source of cooking energy

Table 4.18: Respondents' Source of cooking energy before and after displacement

Source of cooking energy	In previous settlement		In new settlement	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Electric only	4	3.3	-	-
Electric & charcoal	116	96.7	-	-
Firewood only	-	-	7	5.8
Firewood & charcoal	-	-	113	94.2

Source: field survey 2023

As indicated in the above table, before resettlement 96.7% of the respondents used both electric and charcoal to cook their foods whereas after resettlement 94.2% of respondents have used firewood and charcoal to cook their foods. And the rest 5.8% have used firewood only.

4.10. Discussions Based on Finding Result of Effect of Forced Eviction on Housing Condition

Regarding the physical characteristics of housing, formerly, 85% of the outside walls of the houses were constructed using simple materials (wood and mud), while 15% of them were constructed using block cement. However, after eviction, the houses' walls and roofs are entirely made of corrugated iron sheet. These imply that the standard of housing has obviously declined that all sampled households were living in better housing than the current settlement, and that the victims of eviction by force have suffered significant economic losses. In terms of the number of rooms, nearly all of the studied households had never lived in a single room before. Among them, 51.7% of homes had six rooms or more, this indicates that more than 50% of the investigated households had enough space in their previous property. However, a significant number of the respondents in the study area began to live in one or two-room households after new settlement, and there were no households with more than six rooms.

With more than 40% of dwellings in the current settlement having one or two rooms or being inadequate for their family size, the majority of households have between five and nine members. Consequently, the households have been living in overcrowding after relocation. The majority of residents had supplemented their income by renting out extra classes in their previous settlement, according to data from the FGD and key informants. Additionally, they claimed that they used

their homes and the available housing facilities to carry out home-based business. The amount of room inside the housing units is another sign of the quality of the home. The number of rooms in a dwelling unit can be counted in order to establish this. These indicate that more than 50% of the homes were previously in good or fair condition. However, based on the materials used in construction and the quantity of rooms, practically all of the houses after relocation are in bad condition. According to the survey findings, every respondent has lived in their own homes both before and after being evicted.

However, according to information acquired from the land administration and management office of Yeka Sub City, 'about 68 households did not have a legal map instead of an air map. This demonstrates that even though the size of the plots was less than the previous ones, the government still gave all of the sampled households in the new settlement locations land plots to ensure their tenure security. Giving a parcel of property with a legal map was the government's successful measure, according to the information from the key informants. Utility services like kitchen facilities, toilets, bathing facilities, water supply, power, and sources of cooking energy are affected by the eviction and resettlement process. Regarding access to kitchen facilities, 98.3% of the households had private kitchen facilities before the eviction. But after eviction, this percentage fell to 39.2%. Similarly, every household in the respondents before settlement had a bathroom, but none of them do so in their current community.

The survey results also indicated that most households in the current settlement and all households in the past had access to toilets within their own compounds. Nevertheless, a significant number of families lacked toilets before the data collection process was finished. Another factor used to gauge how well-built a home is whether or not it has a toilet. But the drawback of the new housing is that, despite there were shortage of water, toilets use a lot of water to maintain hygiene. The lack of space for compost pits in the relocated homes reduced their ability to maintain household hygiene standards and caused them to live in congestion. Even though it was impossible to acquire potable water seven days a week in the former settlement, the majority of the investigated households had used their own private tap water. The issue is worse in the new community, too, since all of the participants must buy water to use outside of their compounds. This shows households have lived in uncomfortable living conditions.

The difficulty, according to key informants, is not only accessibility but also delivery system because the site of the communal tap water is so far away. One jerrican (20 liters) of water costs 5 Birr + 2 Birr for transportation costs each jerrican. All of the homes have private meters that provide access to electricity. After relocating, none of them have their own private meters; instead, they receive power from the neighborhoods, and even a significant number of homes are without it. As a result, there is significantly fewer access to electricity in the new settlement. In this location, 94.2% of the energy used to cook food comes from firewood and charcoal. Today, electricity is a crucial household facility, especially in urban areas. Consequently, life without power becomes challenging. All of this shows how the forced eviction of people damages the housing facilities that are necessary for their everyday lives. In general, the current housing condition seems like as shown below in fig.4.8



Figure 4.8 Resettlement site

Source: survey data 2023

4.11. The Effect of Forced Eviction on Access to Basic Social Service and Basic Infrastructure

4.11.1. Educational Service

Table 4.19 below shows that in the former settlement, 100% of the respondents confirmed access to schooling services nearby settlement, while 90.8% now have access to inadequate schooling services nearby settlement and only 6.7% confirmed still have access to schooling services.

Table 4.19. Accessibility of school nearby settlement before and after Displacement

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	in previous settlement		in present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Have accessible school nearby settlement	Strongly disagree	-	-	46	38.3
	Disagree	-	-	63	52.5
	Undecided	-	-	3	2.5
	Agree	21	17.5	6	5
	Strongly agree	99	82.5	2	1.7

Source: field survey 2023

4.11.2. Health Service

According to the survey results, 98.3% of the respondents argued that they had access to health service from previous settlement. Contrary in the new area, the same number of the households responded that they have no access to health facility in the nearby settlement.

Table 4.20. Accessibility of health institutions nearby settlement before and after displacement

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	In previous settlement		In present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Have accessible health service nearby settlement	Strongly disagree	-	-	59	49.2
	Disagree	2	1.7	59	49.2
	Undecided	-	-	2	1.7
	Agree	25	20.8	-	-
	Strongly agree	93	77.5	-	-

Source: field survey 2023

4.11.3. Transport service

Based on table 4.21, from former area 71.7% of the respondents mentioned that the condition of transport service was suitable and the remaining 28.3% of the respondents also argued that the condition of transport service was not suitable. In present settlement 97.5% of the respondents also argued that there is transport service shortage.

Table 4.21. Accessibility of transport service nearby settlement before and after displacement

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	in previous settlement		in present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Have accessible transport service nearby settlement	Strongly disagree	-	-	52	43.3
	Disagree	34	28.3	65	54.2
	Undecided	-	-	2	1.7
	Agree	17	14.2	1	0.8
	Strongly agree	69	57.5	-	-

Source: field survey 2023

4.11.4. Religious institutions

Based on table 4.22, from former area 100% of the respondents argued that religious institutions were available and in the same as in present area.

Table 4.22. Accessibility of religious institutions nearby settlement before and after displacement

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	in previous settlement		in present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Have accessible religious institutions nearby settlement	Disagree	-	-	1	0.8
	Agree	20	16.7	71	59.2
	Strongly agree	100	83.3	48	40

Source: field survey 2023

4.11.5. Market/shopping center

As Table 4.23 shows, 97.5% of the households responded that they did not have access to market in new settlement. However, in their previous residences, 77.8% of the households responded that they did have access to market. They were near “shola” and other large and small supermarkets around former area. Market centers are social service options needed for dwellers in urban centers.

Table 4.23. Accessibility of market center before and after displacement

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	in previous settlement		in present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)

Have accessible market/shop nearby settlement	Strongly disagree	1	0.8	21	17.5
	Disagree	22	18.3	96	80
	Agree	45	37.5	3	2.5
	Strongly agree	52	43.3	-	-

Source: field survey 2023

4.11.6. Recreational area

Table 4.24 below shows that recreational facilities were lacking before the evictions, and the respondents still do not have adequate access to such after being evicted. A majority (88.3%) of respondents replied that they had no access to recreational facilities before the eviction, while 95% have no access after the eviction. Only 8.3% of respondents said that previously, there was recreational place and 3.3% of them replied undecided.

Table 4.24. Accessibility of recreational area nearby settlement before and after displacement

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	in previous settlement		in present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Have accessible recreational area nearby settlement	Strongly disagree	16	13.3	19	15.8
	Disagree	90	75	95	79.2
	Undecided	4	3.3	4	3.3
	Agree	6	5	2	1.7
	Strongly agree	4	3.3	-	-

Source: field survey 2023

4.11.7. Family members were drop out school due to displacement

The study shows that 89.2% of respondents said that even though their family members were faced by daily traveling of long trips to school, no one drop out from school. But about 10.8% of respondents argued that their family members were drop out their school due to displacement of former area.

Table 4.25. Drop out school due to displacement

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	In present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)

Family members were drop out school due to displacement	Strongly disagree	12	10
	Disagree	95	79.2
	Agree	6	5
	Strongly agree	7	5.8

Source: field survey 2023

4.11.8. Access to basic infrastructure

Table 4.26 below shows that 45% of the respondents said that their previous residence was located at a distance of less than 500m, 39.2% at a distance of 501-1500m and 15% of respondents at 1501-2500m from main road. After displaced 79.2% of respondents were relocated at a distance of 501-1500m and 18.3% of respondents were relocated at distance of 1501-2500m from main road.

Table 4.26: Distance of residence from main road before and after displacement

Distance of residence from main road (m)	In previous settlement		In new settlement	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Less than 500m	54	45	1	0.8
501-1500m	47	39.2	95	79.2
1501-2500m	18	15	22	18.3
2501-3000m	1	0.8	2	1.7

Source: field survey 2023

As indicated in the table below about 97.5% of respondents argued that there was available road network for vehicles. But in the new settlement almost all of the respondents said that there is no road network for vehicles. According to key informants, the previous area is bounded by asphalt roads and the majority of the houses can accessed by pedestrians and by cars.

Table 4.27: Availability of road network for vehicles

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	in previous settlement		in present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)

Have available road network for vehicle	Strongly disagree	2	1.7	105	87.5
	Disagree	1	0.8	14	11.7
	Agree	15	12.5	-	-
	Strongly agree	102	85	1	0.8

Source: field survey 2023

As indicated in the table below, all of the respondents argued that there was available road network for pedestrian. But in the new settlement about 70% of the respondents said that there is no road network for pedestrian. And the remaining 30% of the respondents said that there is road network for pedestrian.

Table: 4.28 Availability of road network for pedestrian

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	In previous settlement		In present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Have available road network for pedestrian	Strongly disagree	-	-	67	55.8
	Disagree	-	-	17	14.2
	Agree	21	17.5	16	13.3
	Strongly agree	99	82.5	20	16.7

Source: field survey 2023

The analysis shows that 100% of the respondents claimed that they had drainage system, telephone line and sewerage facilities at all in the area before the eviction but currently they have no access to drainage, telephone line and sewerage facilities (as represented in table 4.29).

Table 4.29: Availability of sewerage system, drainage and telephone line

Question asked	Degree of Agreement	in previous settlement		in present settlement	
		Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Have available sewerage system, drainage and telephone line	Strongly disagree	-	-	110	91.7
	Disagree	-	-	10	8.3
	Agree	8	6.7	-	-
	Strongly agree	112	93.3	-	-

Source: field survey 2023

4.12. Discussions Based on Finding Result of The Effect of Forced Eviction on Access to Basic Social Service and Basic Infrastructure

The survey's findings demonstrate how the cost of access or household relocation due to eviction have an impact on the availability and accessibility of social services. In terms of educational services, the study's analysis shows that there were accessible schools close to previous place of residence and contrary, there are no accessible schools close to current location. According to information provided by the key informants, some respondents claimed that since the eviction was made before the semester break, many families were forced to make exhausting daily trips to their former school, especially for kindergarten and elementary school students and some children were unable to continue their education after they were relocated. The result indicates that they are left with little choice but to choose to raise their children at home because they lack the financial means to send them far away because their previous income sources were destroyed throughout the relocation process. Another attendee mentioned that they couldn't bring their children in current site along them since they didn't want them to stop going to school. They then went to another relative's house. This implies that eviction has a severe impact on the right to children and their development.

Regarding the accessible and available health centers, the result shows that there were accessible and available health centers in previous area, however the situation now is the contrary. As a result, the relocated households no longer benefit from the inner-city health facility service. When they previously lived in the inner city, all of the necessary infrastructure was nearby. However, in their new homes, the households are experiencing a shortage of infrastructure that limits their ability to access medical facilities. This means that it is not reachable by public transportation, which has an impact on residents' health, especially in an emergency. The analysis's findings indicate that 71.7% of the investigated households thought accessible transportation was available close to where they had previously lived. However, 97.7% of them contrast the current site with the previous one when they arrive. The majority of people in the old neighborhood, according to key informants, used taxis and walked to their jobs, markets, and other locations because these services were all close by. However, compared to the previous location, relocatees cannot easily get a taxi or bus in the current one. Therefore, respondents needed to travel a great distance in order to gain access to transportation.

Religious institutions are accessible at both the old and new sites, according to analysis results. In terms of market center accessibility, there were accessible market centers close to previous settlement, while at the current location, there were no accessible market centers as compared with previous one. The ability to access the market is crucial for the impoverished to maintain their standard of living. Markets also improve communication and interactions while generating employment opportunities. In regards to recreational areas, the result indicates that both previous and current area had not much of recreational areas. To prevent delinquency and unemployment, a recreation facility for the young and even the elderly is essential. A recreational space also improves conversation and interactions. The relocated households acknowledge the government's offering of land, but they did not have access to basic amenities. Regarding the accessible transport service, the majority of the dwellings had direct access from the street in their previous area. However, after relocation, the majority of homes are located between 501 and 1500 meters from the main road, with only 0.8% of homes located within 500 meters of the main road. This indicates that after a relocation, the distance to essential infrastructure and services has increased.

When it comes to the availability of utility infrastructure, the settlement did not currently have sewerage, drainage, telephone lines, or other necessary equipment. These implies that the government's relocation initiative did not follow the proper procedures but instead forcefully expelled households and destroyed their homes without meeting the basic needs of people, such as shelter, clean water, electricity, road infrastructure, health centers, and other significant social services for the displaced community, at the new relocation site. The inability of the displaced households to access market centers to obtain any necessities for consumption purposes is another major problem. In general, the result indicates that forced eviction decreased the living standard of households by disruption of children's education, interruption of medical treatment, no access for basic infrastructure. These results confirmed previous finding result by Belete & Goitom (2018) as they stated that the displaced people were transferred to the outskirts of the city, which lacks adequate infrastructure and service provision (Belete & Goitom, 2018). The majority of the displaced people have gone through various hardships, including poor access to educational and healthcare services and insufficient transportation as a result of their relocation from the inner city to distant locations (Gebre ,2008, as cited in Biruk,2019).

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Summary of the major Findings

This study was conducted to evaluate the socio-economic impact of forced eviction specifically on the economic status of households, social wellbeing of households, households' physical housing condition, and households' access to basic social services and basic infrastructure using resettled households in Addis Ababa, Yeka Sub City, Wereda- 9 behind Ararat Hotel, specifically Mezenana-4 site as a case study,

In order to address quantitative and qualitative data that are complementary to one another, the researcher used mixed design research. Both primary and secondary data sources were employed in this investigation, along with probability-based and non-probability-based sampling strategies. Simple random sampling was utilized to pick the displaced head of households using probability sampling techniques, and non-probability sampling was employed to select the key informant. The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis after the data collection process was finished. When analyzing quantitative data, descriptive statistics like percentage analysis were calculated, whereas content analysis was used to assess the qualitative data.

- Regarding the economic effects, the survey's findings indicated that the eviction and resettlement process causes the majority of households to lose their source of income, offers difficulties when creating new income-generating businesses which means in the current area compared to the previous area, there are 45.9% more household members without jobs, affects monthly income, or more generally damages livelihoods, causes for additional expenditure, liabilities, and particularly exposes women to economic damages, the collapse of formal and informal economies, as well as other financial hardships that are experienced by those who have been forcefully displaced. Every household is required to spend an additional cost of birr for finishing their shelter because their homes had to be demolished and they now have to pay to build new homes.
- The government has not paid attention to the financial effects of the displaced households or the lack of coping strategies to address the issue of the displaced. One of the major issues that the government neglected to address but that affected the displaced households was the

inadequate compensation for housing, land, and property, which was even not provided before to the eviction. According to the severity of the offense and the specifics of every case, the compensation did not include any economically measurable damages. Compensation calculations have been difficult, especially when they have been made entirely on the market value of the homes or shelters that low-income individuals were required to leave. Such compensation did not give them enough money to adequately rehouse themselves. The relocation process lacks prerequisite actions taken by the government or the displaced people, implementation of displacement and resettlement without a suitable plan, a lack of social support mechanisms, and a challenging transition into the new community. In terms of the physical state of the housing units, the study's findings indicate that evictees were forced to demolish their homes and other buildings and were not given the chance to salvage as many assets as possible. The manner in which the evictions were carried out, such as demolishing buildings where people were still attempting to save their belongings.

- In terms of social wellness, the study's findings indicated that the majority of displaced people had close social connections in their previous residence. However, after relocating, the vast majority of the respondents did not continue their engagement, which suggests that the majority of them had lost their neighborhood and social activities in the new settlement site. The other assessment that the participants were required to complete concerned the ease of the new location in engaging in social activity. The majority of them stated that the new location did not offer a social atmosphere that was as easy to engage in as the previous one did. The majority of the participants generally agreed that all social connections were better made in the previous locality than in the new one.
- In the past, the majority of homes had wood and mud and some of them were made from cement block exterior walls, which were more durable than the homes built now, which were constructed of outdated corrugated iron sheet. The housing situation is therefore at its worst during the rainy season. Regarding housing facilities, these include having access to a kitchen, a bathroom, and a shower. The majority of them cook food in public areas outside of their homes. The majority of the residents of the new settlement lack private toilets, and all of the residents lack private shower facilities. People use the outside environment, especially open fields, for their excretion, which suggests that the prevalence of hygiene-related illnesses and the transmission of communicable diseases are high. Since there is a lack of suitable space and

carelessness on the part of the competent government body, the majority of residents in the current dwelling share this issue. As a result of the government's provision of too-narrow land, residents were forced to reside in overcrowded homes while the former residence had enough room and a reasonable number of rooms that they used to rent out.

- Regarding the accessibility and availability of social services, the study's findings indicated that evicted people have experienced social service problems related to relocation, such as a lack of access to basic social services like health service, transport service, market/shopping center and resources from common property that they used to depend on, as well as essential childcare, and education for children. There were no open areas, such as playgrounds for children. However, based on the responses of the participants, all of these social services were offered and accessible in the previous localities. In terms of infrastructure, such as the sewer system and the road network for vehicles and pedestrians, a significant portion of respondents claimed that their previous location had a better sewer system and road network for vehicles and pedestrians but not at present site. There were no utility services such as water and electricity in new site. In general, the finding indicates that the new settlement site lacked essential infrastructure and services.

5.2. Conclusions

Today, evictions in the name of redevelopment and infrastructure project were common throughout the world, but the problem is particularly serious in developing nations, like Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. The research supported the claim that population relocation is a challenging process that has a number of adverse impacts on the life of affected households. The objective of the study was to assess the socio-economic effects of eviction on households that relocated in Yeka sub-city, Wereda-9, specifically at mezenagna-4 site. The following conclusions are drawn from the study's findings.

This study offered new information about how forceful eviction influence the households they affected. One key conclusion was that resettlement program due to road infrastructure and riverside development projects causes for adverse effect on households' livelihoods not just after their physical transfer but also before their physical move to a new living environment. The results of the study indicated that households have paid greater costs for preparing a new home. The government's support in terms of mitigating economic effects, such as offering fair compensation

and creating copying mechanisms to address the problem of displaced people, was very limited and ignored the fact that nearly all households were evicted from their previous homes and had lost their jobs. They have struggled at the new location due to a lack of employment prospects. One of the eight dangers of displacement that can occur in urban regions and lead to financial distraction is unemployment (Cernea 1997; Cernea 1996). The current settlement is far from the old schools, necessitating expensive transportation for daily operations, which is very dissimilar from the old location where the majority of services were situated close to the community.

This study offers evidence that the most important factors contributing to pre-relocation impoverishment risks among the households likely to be displaced are the lack of timely and accurate information about the resettlement process and the uncertainties that result from it. The resettlement committee did not allow them enough time to prepare, and they departed their location in a way that looked to be a natural and man-made disaster, indicating that they had not taken into account the state of the relocation sites. Many displaced households were so disappointed by these conditions. The relocation nearly led to the destruction of social groups like Iddir, Iqub, and Mahiber that had been active for more than 20 years in the previous location. The risk of social breakdown is supported by this, according to Cernea (1997). The majority of households feel isolated when this unity is missing.

The research findings further confirmed that practically all survey participants preferred to reside in the former location since social cohesion is an essential element of their way of life. However, they were relocated without their will and it is extremely challenging to make use of this chance in the new place. Some of the respondents said that one of the chances to establish their socio-economic association, such as Edir, Equb, or Mahiber in new resettlement, was to relocate the displaced people to one resettlement site. The situation is worst in the areas of relocation, even though it is difficult to say that all relocators had excellent lives before. Families who relocated had considerable negative effects on their housing assets, which requires a lot of attention. Before and after eviction, mud & wood and corrugated iron sheet, respectively, were the most often used building materials for outer walls. The respondents were all lived-in privately-owned homes with corrugated iron roofs, which are common in the area.

This indicates that even though the size of the plots of land was lower than the previous one, the government had offered tenure security for every investigated household in the new settlement

areas. The average plot size is (75m²) in residential buildings. Since many of the homes in this case study location only had one or two rooms, it is likely that there is a lot of congestion there. This shows a decline in the size of rooms and spaces as well as a lack of progress in the state of housing. Additionally, data from the FGD and key informants showed that all of the investigated households were living in better housing than the current settlement site, with more than two rooms in the houses at the previous settlement sites. In comparison to the previous one, the amount of utility provision has been quite low. The absence of water and electricity is the most serious issue. Even if they frequently were unable to get it, nearly all of the sampled household heads in the former settlement locations had access to their own private tap water; however, the displaced residents did not. The survey also shows that everyone utilized a private meter in the previous settlement, but nobody has done so recently.

There were no homes with access to electricity in the research area. This indicates that there was no power service available in the new settlement. Furthermore, there has not been any improvement in the quality of utility provision. Despite the fact that every sampled respondent has a private kitchen, the cooking area at the current location is not functional. The homes were consequently compelled to use the open air. This discovery indicates that the fundamental utility needs were not met at the new location. The previous location was deemed to be more secure by all respondents. Although the security issue is not yet plainly visible on the new site, there have been some attempts that potentially manifest as theft. The study indicates that resettled urban residents faced a number of other serious post-relocation poverty risks, such as loss of access to fair markets, loss of access to transportation services, and other basic amenities. This is relevant to how eviction affects access to basic social services and infrastructure.

This study supports the idea that existing exclusionary tactics are more likely to result in impacted households becoming impoverished than in their quality of life increasing. Despite the fact that basic infrastructure and services are a requirement, the government did almost nothing to make these resources available and easily accessible to those who had been forcefully relocated. Therefore, displaced residents in the new location are unable to receive these services. However, essential services, including electricity, water, medical facilities, market centers, and road networks, were more readily available and easier to access in the earlier localities. This circumstance makes it more expensive to find schools in remote locations, and some students are forced to drop out, which exposes them to the risk of becoming young offenders. In general, the

lack of infrastructure and the absence of social service supply characterize the new settlement in the studied area. Therefore, the government ought to focus on constructing these infrastructures, particularly the basic infrastructures in new settlements, and resolving the challenges presented by new settlements by taking suitable actions to reduce the existing issues and for sustainable development.

5.3. Recommendations

In order to prevent further negative impacts caused by the practice of forced evictions or redevelopment-related relocation, the following feasible recommendations have been made based on the study that was conducted. These recommendations are in line with best practices for evicted.

- Any development initiative, including urban redevelopment project, should benefit the majority of urban residents or be in the public interest. Can provide assurances for sustainable urban growth and never lead to actions that are against the interests of the majority or forcefully eviction which means should not be carried out in a way that threatens the health or life of the evictees.
- When evictions are unavoidable, it is important to ensure that there are affordable housing options, suitable relocation site with minimal basic infrastructures, clear information is provided, evictees should not be coerced to destroy their dwellings, monitor the needs of the evictees after the eviction like livelihood assistance and protection of the rights of the poor and other vulnerable groups, monitor all potential impacts of eviction on the community, monitor sustainability and quality of the services, monitor interaction with surrounding communities.
- Depending on the severity of the violation and the specifics of each instance, compensation should be given for any economically measurable damages and assessing market value to determine appropriate compensation. The tenure status of the individual also should be taken into account when determining how to calculate damages imposed on by evictions. A compensation scheme must be derived from this technique, which must be recorded and accordance with international standards. Before the evictions, not after, should be the time to do all of things.
- Mohammed (2016) claims that various Ethiopian laws are insufficient to protect and defend the human rights of the affected citizens, avoid or mitigate the negative effects of relocating, and are inconsistent, inadequate, and incompatible. It is inevitable that, in the face of such

legislation, city authorities will misapply or abuse it in order to advance government interests at the expense of people' rights or to concentrate on forceful evictions of the poor. Therefore, in order to ensure the legality and necessity of such evictions, the government should provide and ensure jurisdictional and procedural clarity regarding the government authority responsible for issuing eviction notices. It should also ensure successful enforcement of individuals and institutions of authority initiating and conducting such evictions. Moreover, early notification and discussion with impacted communities are required regarding clear and open criteria on compensation and entitlements for each form of displacement.

5.4. Future Research Direction

Further research by longitudinal survey is necessary to evaluate the effects of relocation on economic, social wellbeing, housing quality, access to basic social services, and basic infrastructure over time, as well as to identify the transition period required for the impacted people to recover their livelihoods. Finally, this study was unable to evaluate the effects of eviction on those who were evicted without any option of relocation in case of illegal houses due to a lack of time and resources. Thus, more investigation is required.

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APPENDIX

**ETHIOPIAN CIVIL SERVICE UNIVERSITY
SCHOLL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING
URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

Appendix-I

Informed Consent Form

My name is Kassahun Dagne. I am from school of urban planning and development, Ethiopian Civil Service University. Currently I am conducting research on “*Assessment of socio-economic impact of forced eviction in Addis Ababa using Yeka sub city wereda-9, behind Ararat Hotel, specifically at mezenanga-4 site resettled households as a case study*”. for the partial fulfillment of my master’s study. I am here with you because the university permitted me to carry out this research in Wereda-9 site relocated households.

Name of the researcher: Kassahun Dagne Melesse, Phone number: 09-20-24-51-71

Signature-----Date..... /...../.....

Appendix-II

Close -Ended Questionnaires for evicted household sample respondents.

Dear respondents:

The objective of this study is to assess the socio-economic impacts of forced eviction and the result will be used only for academic purpose and be confidential. The success of this study depends on your genuine responses. Therefore, your cooperation with honest response to the questionnaire is important for the overall success of the study. Thank you in advance for your willingness to participate in this research.

Instruction:

- Please try to answer every question in accordance to the instruction provided.
- For multiple choice questions, please answer by putting “x” sign in the box provided.
- For questions that require your opinion, please give short, precise and honest answer.

Part-I: Background information of the Respondents (Male or Female head of household)

Please answer by putting “x” sign in the box provided.

1. Gender, age, marital status and educational level of household head

Sex	Age	Marital status	Educational level of Household Head
(1) Male <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 18-30 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Single <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Illiterate <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Reading/Writing <input type="checkbox"/>
	(2) 31-40 <input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Married <input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Primary 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Female <input type="checkbox"/>	(3) 41-50 <input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Separated <input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Secondary 9-10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	(4) 50+ <input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Preparatory 11-12 <input type="checkbox"/>
		(5) Windowed <input type="checkbox"/>	(6) TVET <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Diploma <input type="checkbox"/>
			(8) Degree <input type="checkbox"/> (9) Masters/PHD <input type="checkbox"/>

2. Family size including head of household in number:

Family size	In previous residence (former)	In present residence(new)
1-4 (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5-9 (2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10-15 (3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15+ (4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part-II: Effects of forced eviction on the livelihood of the displaced households.

Please answer by putting “x” sign in the box provided.

1. Sources of income/occupation for Head of Household:

Occupation	In previous residence (former)	In present residence(new)
(1) Government employee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Self-employee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) NGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(4) Pension	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(5) Daily work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(6) Wage employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(7) Rental properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(8) unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(9) Other (specify)

2. Household Monthly Expenditures

Item	In former settlement	In new settlement
Food and Beverage expenses, water and electric consumption expenses, medical care, transport and education expenses, non-durable goods such as washing soap and for others monthly Expenditures.	(1) Below 1000 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Below 1000 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>
	(2) Between 1001-2500 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Between 1001-2500 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>
	(3) Between 2501-5250 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Between 2501-5250 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>
	(4) Between 5251-7800 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Between 5251-7800 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>
	(5) Between 7801-10,900 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Between 7801-10,900 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>
	(6) More than 10,900 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>	(6) More than 10,900 Birr <input type="checkbox"/>
Expenditure for new house building-----, Source: (1) From myself (2) From bank loan (3) From relatives (4) From government compensation		

3. Monthly income of Head of Household:

Income	In previous residence (former)	In present residence(new)
Below Birr 600 (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birr 601-1650 (2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birr 1651-5250(3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birr 5251-7800(4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birr 7801-10,900(5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
above Birr 10,900 (6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Read the following statements and select your degree of agreement to each statement by putting “x” sign in the box provided.

Strongly Disagree (1) Disagree (2) Undecided (3) Agree (4) Strongly Agree (5)

No	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	There was access for job opportunities in previous settlement than the new area.					
2	There is access for job opportunities in new settlement than the previous area.					
3	The government have been given enough compensation to your loss of assets.					
4	There is high price of school payment in previous settlement area.					
5	There is high price of school payment in new settlement area.					
6	My household members have their own Source of income in previous area.					
7	Your household members have their own Source of income in present area.					
8	Do you agree that, I lost my business because of displacement.					
9						
10						

Part-III: Effects of forced eviction on the on social wellbeing of neighborhoods.

1. How long you lived in previous residence and how do you leaved from that area?

Please answer by putting “x” sign in the box provided.

How long you lived in previous residence?	(1) Less than 10 years <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Between 11-20 years <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Greater than 20 years <input type="checkbox"/>
How do you leave from the previous residence?	(1) Agree with government <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Involuntary (forced by government) <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Others (specify):

Read the following statements and select your degree of agreement to each statement by putting “x” sign in the box provided.

Strongly Disagree (1) Disagree (2) Undecided (3) Agree (4) Strongly Agree (5)

2. Social ties of neighborhoods

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	Have socio-economic associations such as edir and equb, in previous residence (former).					
2	Have socio-economic associations such as edir and equb in present residence(new).					
3	Have convenience environment that makes you active social participation in previous residence (former).					
4	Have convenience environment that makes you active social participation in present residence(new).					
5	Have good social interactions in previous settlement area.					
6	Have good social interactions in new settlement area.					
7	Do you agree that, you want to stay in previous settlement.					
8	Do you agree that, the government have been given preparation time to remove your assets.					
9	Do you agree that, the government have been announced about the issue before evicted households from their residence.					
10	All my family feel secured and comforted to the environment in previous settlement.					
11	All my family feel secured and comforted to the environment in new settlement.					

Part-IV: The effects of forced eviction on the households' housing condition

1. Household Shelter Condition

Please answer by putting “x” sign in the box provided.

Item	In previous residence (former)	In present residence(new)
Type of dwelling outer walls construction material	(1) Wood & Mud <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Iron sheet <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Block cement <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Concreate <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Other (specify):	1) Wood & Mud <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Iron sheet <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Block cement <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Concreate <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Other (specify):
Type of roofing Material of the dwelling	(1) Iron sheet <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Thatch <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Asbestos <input type="checkbox"/> (4) concreate <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Other (specify):	(1) Iron sheet <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Thatch <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Asbestos <input type="checkbox"/> (4) concreate <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Other (specify):
Number of rooms per households occupied	(1) 1-2 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 3-4 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 5-6 <input type="checkbox"/> (4) more than 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 1-2 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 3-4 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 5-6 <input type="checkbox"/> (4) more than 6 <input type="checkbox"/>
House tenure type	(1) Private <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Rent <input type="checkbox"/> (3) kebele <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Relative <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Other (specify).....	(1) Private <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Rent <input type="checkbox"/> (3) kebele <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Relative <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Other (specify).....
Kitchen Facility	(1) Private <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Shared <input type="checkbox"/> (3) open air <input type="checkbox"/> (4) None <input type="checkbox"/>	1) Private <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Shared <input type="checkbox"/> (3) open air <input type="checkbox"/> (4) None <input type="checkbox"/>
Type of toilet facility	(1) Flush toilet-private <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Flush toilet shared <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Pit-private <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Pit -shared <input type="checkbox"/> (5) open air <input type="checkbox"/> (6) other (specify)	(1) Flush toilet-private <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Flush toilet shared <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Pit-private <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Pit -shared <input type="checkbox"/> (5) open air <input type="checkbox"/> (6) other (specify)
Bath facility	(1) Bath tub-private <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Bath tub-shared <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Shower-private <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Shower-shared <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Both bath tub & shower private <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Bath tub-private <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Bath tub-shared <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Shower-private <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Shower-shared <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Both bath tub & shower private <input type="checkbox"/>

	(6) Both bath tub & shower shared <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Other (specify):	(6) Both bath tub & shower shared <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):
Main source of drinking water	(1) Private tap water <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Purchased from Private <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Communal tap water <input type="checkbox"/> (4) other(specify):	(1) Private tap water <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Purchased from Private <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Communal tap water <input type="checkbox"/> (4) other(specify):
Access to light/Electricity	(1) private meter <input type="checkbox"/> (2) shared meter <input type="checkbox"/> (3) None <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Oher (specify)	(1) private meter <input type="checkbox"/> (2) shared meter <input type="checkbox"/> (3) None <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Oher (specify)
Main source of cooking energy	(1) Electricity only <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Firewood only <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Firewood & Charcoal <input type="checkbox"/> (4) kerosine stove <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Electricity, Firewood & Charcoal <input type="checkbox"/> (7) other (specify):	1) Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Firewood only <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Firewood & Charcoal <input type="checkbox"/> (4) kerosine stove <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Electricity, Firewood & Charcoal <input type="checkbox"/> (7) other (specify):

Part-V: The effects of forced eviction on the access to basic social service and basic infrastructure

Read the following statements and select your degree of agreement to each statement by putting “x” sign in the box provided.

Strongly Disagree (1) Disagree (2) Undecided (3) Agree (4) Strongly Agree (5)

1. Availability and accessibility of Services and infrastructure

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	Have available school nearby settlement in previous residence.					
2	Have available school nearby Settlement in present residence(new).					
3	Have available health institutions nearby settlement in previous area.					

4	Have available health institutions nearby settlement in present area.					
5	Have availability of transport nearby settlement in previous settlement.					
6	Have availability of transport nearby settlement in new settlement.					
7	Have available religious institutions nearby settlement in previous area.					
8	Have available religious institutions nearby settlement in present area.					
9	Have available market area nearby settlement in previous settlement.					
10	Have available market area nearby settlement in present settlement.					
11	Have available recreational area nearby Settlement in previous area.					
12	Have available recreational area nearby Settlement in present area.					
13	Family members were drop out of school because of displacement.					
14	Have available utility infrastructure such as electric lines, water supply					
15	(Sewerage system, drainage), telephone lines in previous residence.					
16	Have available utility infrastructure such as electric lines, Water supply, telephone lines in present residence(new).					
17	Have available road network for Vehicle access in previous residence.					
18	Have available road network for Vehicle access in present residence.					

2. Please answer by putting “x” sign in the box provided.

Infrastructures	In previous residence (former)	In present residence(new)
Distance of household head residence from the nearest main road (m)	(1) <500 <input type="checkbox"/>	1) <500 <input type="checkbox"/>
	(2) <5001-1500 <input type="checkbox"/>	(2) <5001-1500 <input type="checkbox"/>
	(3) 1501-2500 <input type="checkbox"/>	(3) 1501-2500 <input type="checkbox"/>
	(4) 2501-3000 <input type="checkbox"/>	(4) 2501-3000 <input type="checkbox"/>
	(5) >3000 <input type="checkbox"/>	(5) >3000 <input type="checkbox"/>

Distance between working place of head of household and their Residence (km)	(1) Adjacent home	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adjacent home	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(2) <1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<1	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(3) 1-4	<input type="checkbox"/>	1-4	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(4) 5-9	<input type="checkbox"/>	5-9	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(5) >9	<input type="checkbox"/>	>9	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix-III

Open-ended Questionnaires for sample displaced household respondents.

1. What opportunities you get in new settlement area than the previous one?

Please Specify:

.....

1. What negative impacts you get in new settlement area than the previous one?

Please Specify:

.....

2. How do you see your current living conditions with comparing previous one?

.....

.....

3. What mechanisms do you suggest to solve the problem of eviction?

.....

.....

Appendix-IV

Part-I Semi-Structured Interview Guidelines for Key of the experts

1. Do you find any possible alternatives before evicted the communities?
2. Do you follow due process or legal requirements in the process of displacement? How compensation was made? If not why? And do you believe that it is adequate? If not why?
3. Is there any guide lines or standards about compensation?
4. Under what conditions can eviction be acceptable?
5. How do you see the socio-economic adverse effects on households in new location compared to the previous one?
6. What coping mechanisms have you applied to address the difficulties/challenges such as basic infrastructure problems? If no, why?

Part-II Semi-Structured Interview Guidelines for elderly displaced households

1. Do you think the new resettlement program has benefited you? If yes how?
2. Is forced eviction program affect your way of life? If yes, please, explain it.
3. How do you describe the resettlement process? Voluntary or Forceful
4. Have you received any form of compensation? And do you believe that it is adequate? If not why?
5. What are the available social services and institutions that facilitate to maintain the social, and economic wellbeing among the relocated community in the new resettlement location?
6. What challenges have you experienced in the process of adapting to your new residence social and economic environment?
7. Do you have any additional points to be raised?