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**COLLEGE OF LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE
DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN GOVERNANCE AND
DEVELOPMENT**

**THE PERCEIVED IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT
INDUCED DISPLACEMENT AND RELOCATION ON THE
LIVELIHOOD OUT COME OF DISPLACED
HOUSEHOLDS IN BISHOFTU TOWN**

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**JUNE, 2025
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**COLLEGE OF LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE
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DEVELOPMENT**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE ETHIOPIAN CIVIL SERVICE UNIVERSITY,
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OF ARTS IN MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

**JUNE, 2025
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

Declarations

This is to declare that the thesis entitled “*The perceived Impacts of Development Induced Displacement and Relocation on the Livelihood out Come of Displaced Households in Bishoftu town*”, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in the Department of African Governance and Development College of Leadership and Governance of, Ethiopian Civil Service University, is a record of original work carried out by me and has never been submitted to any other institution to get any other degree or certificates.

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Approval of thesis after Defense

I hereby certify that I have supervised, read, and evaluated this thesis titled *“The Perceived Impacts of Development Induced Displacement and Relocation on the Livelihood Outcome of Displaced Households in Bishoftu Town”*, Tigstu Assefa prepared under my guidance. I recommend the thesis be summited for defense.

Supervisor’s Name

Signature

Date

Name of Department Head

Signature

Date

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Table of Contents

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| Declarations | i |
| Approval of thesis after Defense..... | ii |
| Approval Thesis after Defense..... | iii |
| Acknowledgement | iv |
| Table of Contents..... | v |
| List of Figures | viii |
| Abbreviations and Acronyms | ix |
| Abstract | xi |
| CHAPTER ONE | 1 |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Background of the Study..... | 1 |
| 1.3 Objective of the Study..... | 6 |
| 1.3.1 General Objective | 6 |
| 1.3.2 Specific Objectives | 6 |
| 1.4 Research Questions | 6 |
| 1.5 Significance of the Study..... | 6 |
| 1.6 Scope of the Study..... | 7 |
| 1.7 Limitation of the Study | 7 |
| 1.8 Structure/ Organization of the Study..... | 7 |
| CHAPTER TWO | 8 |
| LITERATURE REVIEW | 8 |
| 2.1 Understanding Basic Concepts..... | 8 |
| 2.1.1 Internal Displacement..... | 8 |
| 2.1.2 Development Induced Displacement (DID) | 9 |
| 2.1.3 Resettlement | 9 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 2.1.4 Livelihood..... | 10 |
| 2.1.5 Sustainable livelihood frame work (SLF) | 11 |
| 2.2 Review of Theories | 14 |
| 2.2.1 Voluntary Resettlement Model..... | 14 |
| 2.2.2 Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model | 14 |
| 2.3 Review of Empirical Studies..... | 16 |
| 2.4 Research Gaps..... | 19 |
| 2.5 Analytical Framework..... | 19 |
| CHAPTER THREE | 22 |
| RESEARCH METHODOLOGY..... | 22 |
| 3.1 Description of the Study Area..... | 22 |
| 3.2. Research Paradigm, Design and Approach | 22 |
| 3.2.1. Research Paradigm | 22 |
| 3.2.2. Research Design | 23 |
| 3.2.3. Research Approach..... | 23 |
| 3.3 Types and Source of Data | 24 |
| 3.4 Sampling Design | 24 |
| 3.4.1 Population of the Study | 24 |
| 3.4.2 Sample Size Determination | 25 |
| 3.4.3 Sampling Techniques and Procedures | 25 |
| 3.5 Data Collection Instruments..... | 26 |
| 3.5.1 In-depth Interview | 26 |
| 3.5.2 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) | 26 |
| 3.5.3 Documentary Review | 27 |
| 3.5.4 Observation..... | 27 |
| 3.6 Data Validity and Reliability..... | 28 |
| 3.7 Methods of Data Analysis | 28 |
| 3.8 Ethical Issue Consideration..... | 29 |
| CHAPTER FOUR..... | 31 |
| FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION..... | 31 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 4.1 Socio Demographic Characteristics of Respondents | 31 |
| 4.2 Trends of Development Induced Displacement in Bishoftu City | 32 |
| 4.3 Availability and Accessibility of Livelihood Assets of Displaced People..... | 32 |
| 4.3.1 The Financial Capital of Displaced People | 33 |
| 4.3.2 Relocates Social Capital | 34 |
| 4.3.3 The Relocated Household Physical Capital..... | 36 |
| 4.3.4 The relocates Human Capital | 41 |
| 4.4 Impacts of Development Induced Displacement on the Livelihood out Comes of Displaced Households | 43 |
| 4.4.1 Loss of Employment and Income | 43 |
| 4.4.2 Food Insecurity | 45 |
| 4.4.3 Weakening of Social Ties..... | 47 |
| 4.5 Coping Strategies of Households to the Negative Effects of the Development Induced Resettlement | 52 |
| 4.5.1 Diversifying Income Sources | 52 |
| 4.5.2 International Migration..... | 53 |
| 4.5.4 Changing Consumption Pattern..... | 54 |
| 4.5.5 Increasing the Number of Labor Force..... | 55 |
| 4.6 The Livelihood Strategy Outcomes..... | 55 |
| CHAPTER FIVE | 60 |
| CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION..... | 60 |
| 5.1 Conclusion..... | 60 |
| 5.2 Recommendations | 62 |
| References | 65 |
| Appendix | 68 |
| Annexes | 70 |

List of Figures

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| Figure 2.1: Sustainable livelihoods framework | 21 |
| Figure 4.1: The destruction of displaced households during displacement | 40 |
| Figure 4.2: Housing condition of displaced households in relocated areas | 41 |
| Figure 4.3: This figure shows that how they bring water for household consumption Positive aspects of urban development displacement in context | 51 |

Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| CSA | Central Statistics Agency |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DID | Development Induced Displacement |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| IDMC | Internal Displacement Monitoring Center |
| IDPS | Internal Displaced persons |
| IHDP | International Housing Development Program |
| IRR | Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction |
| OAU | Organization of African Union |
| SLF | Sustainable Livelihood Framework |
| UNICEF | United Nation Children's Fund |

Local Terms

| | |
|---------|---|
| Areke | A local drink traditionally made from barley malt, cornbread and with strong alcoholic content |
| Birr | Is the Ethiopian currency |
| Gullit | A Village Market Where Small Household Quantity Consumption Materials and Commodities are sold. |
| Iddir | A mutual aid association /traditionally established social insurance exists in the community to facilitate burial service and other development activities. |
| Ikkub | Is a traditional social support and saving mechanism based on a group of people |
| Injera | bread like favorite/staple food |
| Kebele | The lowest administrative unit of government in Ethiopia |
| Tela | It is a traditional home brewed beer like drink made from beer like drink made from barley malt |
| Wereda | The second lowest administrative unit next to kebele in Ethiopia |
| Chat | A leaves chewed to get stimulated |
| Birr | is Ethiopian currency |
| Chat | Is a blooming plant, a stimulant that induces euphoria and excitement |
| Mahiber | it is a traditional religious based associations members extend economic support when an individual faces economic crises |
| Tela | Is a traditional home-brewed and beer-based drink made from barley malt, |

Abstract

Development- induced displacement is a growing global phenomenon that uproots people from their homes, lands, and familiar surroundings. This study aims to comprehensively understand the impact of development-induced displacement on the livelihood outcomes of displaced households in Bishoftu city three woredas. Employing a qualitative research approach, the study employed a purposive and snowball sampling technique to select informants from the target population. Primary and secondary data were collected, with primary data obtained through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and observations, while secondary data were gathered from books, Journal, articles, and published and unpublished materials. Thematic data analysis was employed, involving transcription and interpretation of the collected data. The study's findings reveal that development induced displacement imposes a range of negative impacts on the livelihood the resettled community, with significant impacts including loss of employment and income, weakened social ties, and diminished public services. In response to these challenges, displaced households employ various coping strategies such as diversifying income sources, international migration, borrowing, adjusting consumption patterns and increasing the number of working group household members. The study suggests that all community assets should be properly valued during the resettlement process, concerted efforts by the relevant government bodies are needed to restore lost livelihood activities, and special attention should be given to minimizing livelihood-associated risks.

Key Words: *displacement, development-induced displacement, resettlement, livelihood, livelihood outcomes households.*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Development projects are often implemented with the aim of promoting national, regional and local upgrading, leading to an improved quality of life. However, such projects can also have diverse effects related to involuntary displacement. Development caused displacement and resettlements are serious challenges (Cornea and Maldonado, 2018) that can lead to the displacement of several people (De, 2020). Creating perpetual opposition from affected communities and escalating tensions around displacement and resettlement (Nyaoro, 2018). Additionally the lack of employment and disruption to the livelihood of displaced households intensify the negative impacts of involuntary resettlement (Oppio et al, 2015).

Development – induced displacement is critical because the required land for development is often significant, and people in rural areas are highly dependent on their land for subsistence (De. 2020). Therefore displacement and resettlement are considered an international development agenda (cernea and Maldonado, 2018).

Forced displacement caused by development- induced programs had affected nearly 200 million people only in the last two decades of the previous century (cernea and MC Dowell, 2000). The number of internally displaced people in the world reached 59.1 at the end of 2021 (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC), 2022). Each year significant number of population are forcibly displaced by development projects across the world. Projects like higher education, air ports, irrigation, urban expansion, industrial parks, large scale housing development, tourism development require considerable land and could cause large displacement (Vanclay, 2017). Forced eviction is the removal of dwellers by the state recognition from their home / land without the willing of relocates and it is synonymous with relocation, resettlement, forced removal and displacement (olds et. al, 2002). Most urban displacement is undertaken in the name of development and slum rehabilitation. According to Habitat (2003) around 1 billion people are living in slum, where sub Saharan Africa accounts 17% in the world. Ethiopia is one of the countries that has the highest slum of prevalence in the world (Arimach, 2010:8).

Each year, significant number of population are forcibly displaced by development projects across the world while such projects can bring enormous benefit to the society, they also impose costs, which are often experienced by its poorest and most marginalized rural households (Cernea, 1997; Robinson, 2003). Millions of people around the world development induced displacement have cost them their homes, their livelihood, their health and even their very lives (Cernea, 1996; Robinson, 2003; Terminsk, 2013).

Population displacement because of development projects pose one of the major challenges facing governments in developing countries. Although population displacement has been a prerequisite of growing economic especially in developing countries, it affects the livelihoods of the households who are involuntarily displaced to allow such development projects to take off. Many people who are displaced by development activities are not properly resettled and rehabilitated (Robinson, 2003; Terminski, 2013; Cernea, 1996).

In most developing countries development projects have been noted to increase vulnerability, leaving the affected people displaced and destitute. It is highly risky especially for vulnerable categories of people such as women, poor households and elderly (Aboda et.al, 2019).

In Ethiopian context displacement is prominent in development projects and investments aimed at economic growth and social transformation. But as has been indicated in recent studies, development induced displacement in Ethiopia has become the most significant type of movement replacing earlier concerns with resettlement, refugees, returnees and demobilization (Pankhurst and Piguet in Eguavoen and Tesfai, 2012). Recently empirical studies (e.g. Desalegn, 2013; Zenawi; 2012; Kassahun, 2011; Nebiyou, 2000) indicated that development projects such as agricultural investments, dam construction, urban renewal and infrastructures expansion such as roads, urban drinking water, electricity and housing has been caused displacement of households people in rural and urban areas. Several communities have witnessed serious resource diminution and economic disadvantage because of their dislocation in the name of “development” (Abduselam, Belay, 2018).

There is some evidence gathered from case studies on urban development induced displacement, particularly in Addis Ababa (Abduselam and Belay, 2018) Mekonin, 2019 and Hagos, 2019; Hoseana, 2020). Their study indicated that displaced households are exposed to various dimensions of livelihood risks. The process usually involves the transfer of poor residents from the inner parts of the cities to peripheral areas, there by inhibiting there access to basic social or public service. The process of relocating people from inner city to the peripheral areas is argued to disrupt business ties with customers, fragmented informal social networks and lead to loss of neighborhood based organizations.

Despite the facts raised above in literature my personal observation of development projects and investments induced displacement in Bishoftu town attracted me to investigate recently increasing socio- economic problems due to increasing construction of development projects in the area. Therefore, this research is intended to explore the impacts of development – induced displacement and relocation on household's livelihoods with reference to households displaced by development projects Oromia regional state Bishoftu town.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The magnitude of population displacement by development projects in developing countries has increased particularly since the 1960s and 1970s (Dessaegn, 2003). Projects assisted by the world bank in the majority developing countries in Africa, Asia and south America account for an ever increasing number of displaced population globally (Thomas, 2002). The displaced people face a number of risks that damage their livelihood (MC Dowell, 2002).

The economic development leading to industrial growth and expansion ultimately creates the problem of displacement which causes disruption of production systems fractures in kinship groups, and loss of assets and jobs (Anand, Prakash, and Soumya, Braya 2022).

Displacement has a social, economic and psychological impact on the displaced persons; it disturbs social intimacy, brings economic hardship, and causes psychological violence which in turn could lead to death. (Yigzaw et.al, 2019).

Displaced households face several challenges, such as social disconnectedness, reduced access to economic – generating opportunities, worsened health condition, reduced access to housing and lack of access to infrastructural facilities such as roads, markets, schools, and health centers in relocation areas (Aboda, 2018).

Assessments sponsored by the world Bank have estimated that every year since 1990, roughly 10 million people worldwide have been displaced involuntarily by infrastructural development projects and investments. Robinson (2003) stated “as multi-year study of development- induced displacement concluded, impoverishment and disempowerment have been the rule rather than the exception with respect to resettled people around the world”.

Cernea (1996) further added that the effects of development- induced displacement has been absorbed most heavily by marginalized and vulnerable population which spill over to generation in many ways, such as loss of traditional means of employment, change of environment, disrupted community life and relationships, marginalization, and a profound psychological trauma. He also points out the forced removal from one’s land and environment leads to risk of becoming poorer than before displacement, since majority of displaces often rarely properly compensated for their destructed assets, and obtains effective mechanisms of rebuilding their livelihoods productivity.

In Ethiopian context, massive displacement of people is often associated with dam construction, urban redevelopment and housing and agricultural investments. Prominent examples are studies conducted by kebede (2009) on the first Gilgel Gibe dam construction which resulted in the displacement of more than 10000 people and; Eguavoun and Tesfai (2012) study on Koka dam and irrigation scheme which displaced large number of population on the Awash Valley pastoralists. Studies conducted by Berhanu (2006), Nebiru (2000) and Etenesh (2007) focused on urban displacement and relocation. The first study focused on the impact of redevelopment on the livelihoods of displaced people in Addis Ababa while the other two emphasized the impact of development- induced displacement and relocation on household’s livelihoods. The last one gave special emphasis for the impacts of displacement on female headed displaces.

In Ethiopia, there are some evidences gathered from case studies on urban development induced displacement particularly in Addis Ababa (Birhanu 2006; Degene 2005; Feleke 2009; Fitsum 2007; Gebre 2008; Ashenafi 2001). The study indicated that displaced poor households are exposed to various dimensions of livelihood risks. The process usually involves the transfer of poor residents from inner parts of the cities and towns to the peripheral areas there-by inhibiting their access to basic social or public services (Birhanu 2006; Dejene 2005; Feleke 2009; Gebre 2008; Ashenafi 2001). The process relocating people from the inner city to the outskirts is argued to disrupt business ties with customers, fragment informal and social networks and lead to a loss of neighborhood-based organizations (Tebarek 2013; Gebre 2008; Fitsum 2007). In addition urban displacement results in the separation of work site from home site in female headed households (Habtamu 2014; Etenesh 2007).

As reviewed above, urban development- induced displacement affects the various aspects of livelihood assets and activities of poor households (Habtamu 2014); some research focuses on the impacts on female headed households (Tebarek 2013; Etenesh 2007); and some others consider the livelihood outcomes in terms of the coping and survival strategies of relocated residents in urban contexts (Ephrem 19998 Tesfu 2014; Dinku 2004). Most of the prior studies have been confined to Addis Ababa, with no prior studies have been confined to Addis Ababa, with no prior study that attempts to investigate how urban relocation erodes a community's access to all the elements needed for livelihood physical social and natural wellbeing and financial capital and the problem still continues.

This study attempts to explore the livelihood outcomes of displaced household impacts of urban relocation with particular reference to Bishoftu town located in Oromia regional state. Therefore, this study fill in the existing knowledge gap in understanding development induced displacement and its effects on livelihood of households by focusing on the economic, social and psychological condition of the most vulnerable groups of the displaced households.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The main objective of the study is to explore the impacts of development induced displacement and relocation on the livelihood outcome of displaced households of Bishoftu city.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- To determine livelihood outcomes of displaced people in their current settlement area
- To identify the impacts of development induced displacement on the livelihood outcomes of displaced household members
- To identify the strategies adopted by displaced to cope with challenges of livelihood risks caused by displacement

1.4 Research Questions

As to guide the objective of the study the researcher prepared the following research questions!-

- What are the livelihood assets that are available and accessible to displaced people at their current residence?
- What are the impacts of development induced displacement on the livelihood outcomes of displaced households in the study area
- What are the livelihood strategies developed by displaced households and what are the outcomes of these strategies.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study is intended to contribute to awareness of the actual outcomes of expanding development projects causing displacement in Ethiopia and enable policy makers to make more informed and responsible decisions about vulnerable urban vicinity displaced households. The research would indicate socio-economic problems and gains experienced by displaced households during displacement and help to forward mechanisms of solving or reducing socio-economic challenges faced by displaced households. It will help as an

input for policy makers, practitioners and researchers about the livelihood impact of development induced displacement and at least minimize future risks of development induced problems finally it will bring additional knowledge in the future on same and related social issues.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study of displacement has wide scope; vary in its type, cause and magnitude of impacts. In Ethiopia displacement induced by dam construction, agricultural investment, irrigation and other infrastructural development are wide spreading. This research is limited to the impacts of development projects induced displacement on urban households livelihood displaced in Bishoftu inner city and relocated from the center of the town to other peripheral parts of town selected for this study.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Due to the constraints of time and resources the study will done only on displaced households from Bishoftu town 3 large displaced areas/kebeles. The researcher has faced a problem finding study population due to political implication and lack of properly organized documents.

1.8 Structure/ Organization of the Study

This paper is organized in to five chapters. The first chapter presents introductory concepts such as background of the study. The research problem general and specific objectives research questions significance scope and limitation of study and organization of the study. Chapter two deals with the literature review of the thesis. The third chapter presents about overall research methodology that the study follows, research design, research approach, population and sampling design, the methods of data collection and analysis, reliability and validity of the research and ethical issues consideration, chapter four presents the findings of the study and the last chapter, chapter five presents the conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Understanding Basic Concepts

2.1.1 Internal Displacement

The internal displacement monitoring center defines internal displacement as the forced movement of people with the country they live in (IDMC, 2021). The phenomenon of displacement is thus not limited to physical location from the current residence but is mainly associated with the loss of existing economic and social facilities and access to the relevant resources, with no benefits gained in return on the other hand, internally displaced persons are citizens of habitual residents of a particular country who find themselves in traumatic conditions and extreme vulnerability in their country (Ahmed, 2017).

Based on available literature internal displacement caused by conflict (such as war and ethnic violence) natural disaster (such as famine, flood and draught) violation of human right, and development induced displacement (Yigzaw et al., 2019, Maru 2017: Fufa, 2020) shows that conflict takes the lead in causing displacement in Ethiopia, followed by climate driven factors and development induced displacement. The main concern of this thesis is development induced displacement.

Displacement itself brings a lot of suffering when there is no planned resettlement, and in some cases, development projects start with eviction (Vanclay, 2017). Displacement disrupts people live and livelihoods, and because of its harsh consequences, people suffer sometimes for long period of time, especially when there are not enough livelihood restoration programs and income generating opportunities for the resettles. People might leave their habitual residence without sufficient compensations, guarantees, or mechanisms of social support, or in the initial phase of a process of resettlement that is associated with the physical relocation of people from other homes (Yigazaw et al., 2019).Abduselam and Belay(2018) found that displacement resulted in social breakdowns (such as frustration with forming close relationships with neighbors and the absence of warm and trusting relationships) as well as s psychological problems (like a lack of confidence and motivation to earn a living and poor-self-esteem). In addition

displacement has additionally created a loss of jobs, incurred high transport costs, and challenged access to education and health care. This means that displacement has ended with the disproportion of the physical, financial, social and human assets of the displaced.

2.1.2 Development Induced Displacement (DID)

Internal displacement monitoring center defines development- based displacement as the “forced removal or movement of individual from their homes or places of habitual residence to make a way for development work” (IDMC, 2016). Development induced displacement, on the other hands, is the outcome of government action and happens when the government confiscate a certain land area for construction of development projects that lead to involuntary displacement, such as higher education, airports, irrigation, urban expansion, dams, mines, industry zones, large scale housing developments and tourism development which requires considerable land and could cause large displacement (Vanclay, 2017).

The construction of such projects has an important role in promoting poverty reduction and social justice, yet such activities often result in the involuntary displacement of vulnerable people. It imposes costs like loss of livelihood, homes, indigenous culture and social disintegration (Terminisk;, 2013). Different studies show that development induced displacement could result in difficulties accessing the basic facilities that displaced people need (Kahsay, 2020). Similarly, sultan (2019) found that development induced projects raised the rate of vulnerability to socio-economic inequalities.

2.1.3 Resettlement

The term “resettlement” is frequently used by many scholars in the field of internal displacement, and it is interchangeably used with relocation and rehabilitation. The author Terminski (2013) illustrates resettlement under the theory of human spatial mobility and consider “resettlement” as the process by which individual or group of people leave spontaneously or un spontaneously their original settlement sites to resettle in new areas where they can begin new trends of life by adapting themselves to the biophysical, social and administrative system of the new environment (Terminski, 2013).

Vancular (2017) added that when resettlement is done poorly without considering livelihood restoration, especially when the risk of the impoverishment occurs, people are not able to cope well in the new settlement. As a result, economic development and community reformation among the resettlers do not happen and the community remains dependent on government support and struggle to cope with inadequate service provision.

The inadequate inputs approach, which is evident in Ethiopia, states that resettlement goes wrong, mainly because of a lack of proper inputs that range from the existence and implementation of legal frameworks and policies, allocation of funds, and establishment of a resettlement action plan to careful realization of the plan and monitoring (Abduselam, Belay, 2018).

2.1.4 Livelihood

According to DFID (1999), a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources), and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and the future while not undermining the natural resource base. Sustainability of livelihood can be reached through access to a series of livelihood resources like natural, human, economic and social capital, which are combined with different livelihood strategies (Scoones, 1998).

DFID used physical and financial capital instead of economic capital (DFID, 1999). The department for international development (1999) defines different livelihood assets or capital as follows;

Natural capital: it includes all kind of natural resources and environmental services from which people derive their livelihood.

Financial capital: it includes cash, credit or dept, savings and other economic assets like production, equipment and technologies.

Physical capital: it includes basic infrastructure and producer goods that are desired to generate livelihoods. Infrastructure refers to the physical environment, such as shelter and building access to transport, access to utility services, and infrastructure, producer of goods refer to those tools that are used to increase productivity.

Human capital: it includes the skills, knowledge, health, physical capability, and ability to labor. Human capital helps people to make different livelihood strategies work successfully.

Social capital: it includes the social resources such as social networks relationships, social association social claims, and affiliation and associations through which people develop their different livelihood strategies.

Though all these capitals are supportive and interlinked with each other, for example based on human capital, economic capital can be generated; on the other hand, economic capital can be transformed into physical capital. Based on these capitals, people make their livelihoods strategies to achieve livelihood outcomes. On the other hand livelihood outcomes contribute to regenerating livelihood assets. Livelihood strategies are the combination of activities and choices, such as productive activities investment strategies, productive choices, that are made by people to achieve their livelihoods goals (DFID, 1999).

2.1.5 Sustainable livelihood framework (SLF)

The department for international development (DFID) (1999) states that “the livelihoods framework is a tool to improve our understanding of livelihoods, particularly the livelihood of the poor”. The framework shows several factors influencing the livelihoods of the poor people. In this review, focus is placed on vulnerability, capital or assets, and possible livelihood outcomes from livelihood strategies. The context and utilization of household’s assets are explored through the five key components of the framework, which first need to be understood separately and then analyzed in order to determine points of interconnection. These components are listed below and then described in the sub sections that follow.

Vulnerability context: This includes the external uncontrollable factors that influence people’s asset and livelihood opportunities. Refers to unpredictable events that can undermine livelihoods and cause households to fall into poverty. It is essential to distinguish between shocks originating from outside the community, which affects all people in the same locality, and individual shocks that principally affect only individual households (Mesfin and Gemachu, 2020).

Vulnerability emerges when households or communities are exposed to shocks or trends without having the adequate capacity to respond effectively. In this context development-induced displacement is seen as a shock for displaced households.

Livelihood assets and capital: Have a number of basic elements. At the center of the framework are the assets on which households or individuals draw to build their livelihoods. It refers to the tangible and intangible resources that people are able to access and have the opportunity to use in practice. However, assets are not always owned by the people, who use them, they may have varying degrees of access to and control over them (Farrington et. al, 2002). The capital assets are grouped as financial, human, physical and natural capital.

Human capital: Enhances the income of households (Kamaruddin and Baharuddin, 2015). While in terms of food consumption, it has been submitted that access to human asset improves and sustain the food intake of households (parmawati, 2018), with this regard Rakodi (2002) argues that lack of human capital in the form of skill and education affects the ability to secure a livelihood more directly in the urban labor market than in rural areas.

Financial capital: It refers to the resource that people usually use in order to achieve livelihood objectives. It includes cash, credit or debt, savings and other economic assets like basic infrastructure production and equipment and technologies, and physical properties (DFID, 1999). Implies a range of economic sources and resources that empower households and individuals to accumulate wealth, make investment and develop livelihoods strategies to sustain their livelihoods (Ahmad et al., 2018). Access to Social capital: consists of relationships and connections that exist between and among individual groups, and institution (Mpanje, pat Gibbons, and Ronan MC Dermott, 2018). Social capital refers to networks of mutual support that exist within and between households.

Physical capital: consists of infrastructure and equipment that people own, rent, and use as means of production specifically it included transport, secure shelter, adequate water supply, sanitation and drainage, energy, access to information enable people to use their

knowledge and skills appropriately in their effort to attain a secure livelihood (Moser, 1996; cited by Emebet, 2008).

Livelihood strategies: coping strategies are the process by which those displaced adapt to the consequence and changed circumstances after resettlement (Eddie Kl et al, 2017). Livelihood strategies include how people combine their income generating activities, how they use their assets they choose to invest in, and how they preserve existing assets and income (Makacha, Yohana et.al, 2022).

People can develop coping strategies at the personal, household, and community levels. Individual coping strategies might include acquiring new skills or diversifying one's income stream. Household level strategies are developed with members of the households, such as deciding to remove children from school to increase the number of income earners. Community level coping strategies are created between household units and contribute to joint benefit, such as using donated funds for a shared library or public space (Eddie et al., 2017).

According to Keyata (2017), most of the displaced households in the study area were predominantly engaged in informal labor markets and small trade activities such as construction workers and sellers of handicrafts, local drinks, local coffee selling and selling charcoal .Livelihood outcomes: livelihood outcomes are the results or outputs of livelihood strategies, such as changes income, wellbeing, vulnerability, food security and the use of natural resources. A livelihood is sustainable if people are able to maintain or improve their standard of living related to wellbeing, income, or other human development goals, reduce their vulnerability to external shocks and trends and ensure their activities are compatible with maintaining the natural resources (DFID, 1999).

Livelihood outcomes are what household members achieve through their livelihood strategies, such as level of food security, income security, health and well-being, the accumulation of assets, and high status in the community. Unsuccessful outcomes include food and income insecurity, high vulnerability to shock, loss of assets, and impoverishment (Ellis, 2000; Devereux et al. 2012).

2.2 Review of Theories

2.2.1 Voluntary Resettlement Model

Scudder, and Colson, (1982), through their four stage model of voluntary resettlement, attempted to establish relationships between how people and socio-cultural systems respond and adjust to resettlement. The stages were labeled as follows:

- 1) Recruitment: at this stage people are not notified about the plans for development in the given area. Here, policy makers and developers formulate development and resettlement plan
- 2) Transition: this is the stage where, for the first time people get to know about their future displacement to pave the way for development such news often heighten the stress among the potentially affected groups.
- 3) Potential development: this stage comes after the actual physical relation. Once relocated, the focus of displaced people shifts to rebuilding their economy and social networks, and lastly.
- 4) Handling over or incorporation the process of displacement and resettlement ends at this stage, where the second generation of residents who identify with and feel at home in the relocated community. Once this stage has been achieved, resettlement is deemed a success. The four stage model was initially formulated to explain the stage of voluntary resettlement but was later applied to involuntary resettlement contexts (only in situations where all four stages appeared (successful) (partridge, 1989). By the late 1980s and 1990s, there was a realization that involuntary displaced people were not experiencing all four stages. Instead of resettled people recovering, it was the opposite due to the impoverishment risks. There was a need for a new model to help identify the risks and consequences that impoverish displaced and resettled people. In response to this gap, Cernea's IRR model was then developed and formulated (Cernea, 1990).

2.2.2 Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model

IRR model for resettling displaced population was developed by Cernea in the late 1990s after, scudder and Colson's four stage model of voluntary resettlement (Stanley, 2004). The IRR model is a conceptual and theoretical framework for identifying and analyzing

the inherent risks associated with the impoverishment that displaced and resettled people suffer (Cernea, 2000). And also the IRR model aims to identify the impoverishment risks that development projects pose to displaced persons and how their livelihoods could be rebuilt and restored in relocation areas (Cernea, 2000). This model by Michel Cernea is an attempt to identify the impoverishment risks that development projects pose to displaced persons and how their livelihoods could be rebuilt and restored in relocation areas (Cernea, 2000). This model by Michel Cernea is an attempt to identify the impoverishment risks intrinsic to forced resettlement. It also talks about the process that can facilitate the reconstruction of displaced people's livelihoods. Without well planned and targeted policies, involuntary shifts can end in the impoverishment and marginalization of the displaced. He proposed the following eight points.

- 1) Landlessness: land acquisition can result in the de-capitalization and pauperization of displaced people. It disrupts the basics of displaced peoples lives by affecting their system of production, earnings and commercial activities.
- 2) Joblessness: an involuntary shift threatens the wage employment of affected people working in industries, the service sector, or agro-industries located in rural or urban areas.
- 3) Homelessness: displaced sometimes deprived the displaced of their shelter. Temporary homelessness is a common feature in such cases and some faces this problem for longer periods.
- 4) Marginalization: downward mobility is also one of the consequences of forced and involuntary shifts, the reason being the change in economic condition due to relocation. The trend of slipping to lower level is called marginalization. Reduced social, psychological and economic statuses are the visible impacts of marginalization.
- 5) Food insecurity: at times, forced uprooting may result in temporary or chronic undernourishment it can obstruct normal growth and work.
- 6) Increased morbidity and mortality: Cernea found that serious declines in health level are directly related to displacement. Involuntary shifts impose social stress and psychological trauma, which at times are accompanied by outbreaks of vector-borne

diseases such as malaria, the supply of unsafe water and filthy drainage system (Cernea; 2000).

- 7) Loss of access to common property: many traditional activities are dependent on the common property resources of a particular locality. With the loss of it, income and livelihood sources also deteriorate up on that, usually displaced people are not compensated for these losses by the government.

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies

Considering Ethiopian context, the studies available on the issue at hand are more academic theses and dissertations conducted by students at higher institutions. Below, some relevant empirical studies of urban displacement related to development projects and investments in Ethiopia are presented. A study conducted by Mekonin (2019) Development induced displacement of urban dwellers in Addis Ababa: an implication for rebuilding social capital or social aspect of relocated people in the relocation process. The social capital of the displaced people has been affected by relocation program. This can be manifested by its negative impact on social ties or networks, the norm of reciprocity, trust towards familiars, and traditional supportive institutions. People are reportedly leading an individual way of life, and there is no coordination or cooperation for mutual social benefit.

The relocation also affected the community's contact with different institutions. Previously, different institutions and markets were at the center of binding their social networks. People were frequently meeting in those places, which created opportunities to interact and support each other. Except for the religious institutions, the community became far from different entities after the relocation was effected.

The findings also revealed that distance among households of the previous social groups was a major challenge the relocated people faced in the process of maintaining the previous social capital. The research findings also revealed that rebuilding social capital (the new social world) is one of the coping mechanism devised by the relocated people, even if it takes time to process one with the strength of the previous kind. Hagos (2019) also conducted a study entitled psychological and socio-economic impacts of development induced displacement among relocated households in Addis Ababa city

administration Lafto Sub City Gofa Mebrat Hail condominiums. According to the study, psychologically, the development induced displaced individuals face challenges in adapting the new environment, as they are prone to difficulty in adapting to the new environment. There are difficulties in making social relationships for the new residents. Regarding social ties, the study found that they had stronger social ties in their previous residence area than in the new locality. The majority of the households did not continue their participation for various reasons, such as lack of good interaction with the new settlement area and an unstable neighborhood because most of the houses are occupied by others who live in rental houses. In addition, there are similar social networks in their new localities as in their previous localities.

Concerning the availability and accessibility of social services such as electricity, water, schools, and health facilities, they were better in the previous localities of the study participants although the community members reported that they have access to clean drinking water. Hosaena (2020) conducted a study on socio-economic impacts of development induced displacement the case of Kirkos sub city, woreda 08, and the Hilton hotel area. His finding indicated that most displaced people had a worse living standard; most of them lost their jobs, especially private employs, after displacement; they had less involvement in decision making process, they had low consideration of the socio-economic cost of displacement; and they had a lack of coping mechanisms to solve the problem of displacement.

In contrast to this the study found that the majority of the displaced people have better houses and almost similar social services as compared to previous ones, however, with regard to safe cleaning water there is also a shortage of water in the new localities, which they have fetch from distant area.

The study found that the majority of the displaced people were relocated to different sub cities. This kind of relocation leads the displaced people to problems including social disarticulation and loss of access to public service and social institutions such as Idir, Equb and Mahiber are some of the social institutions that did not vanish but rather were disrupted to some extent.

2.3.1 The Consequence of Development Induced Displacement

Development induced displacement has a social, economic and psychological impact on the displaced person and causes economic vulnerability and social disintegration. It disrupts social intimacy, brings economic hardship, and causes psychological violence, which in turn could lead to death (Yigzaw et al., 2019). Displaced households face several challenges, such as social disconnectedness, reduced access to economic generating opportunities, worsened health condition, reduced access to housing, and a lack of access to infrastructure facilities such as roads, markets, schools, health centers in relocation area (Aboda, 2018). Displaced households could also lose things they value profoundly, like memories, particular landscapes, sacred sites, cultural assets, and natural resources that have important connotations for which no amount of remuneration can compensate (Vanclay, 2017).

Extensive evidence revealed that in developing countries, the displacement and resettlement of people and business from their original location is mainly through urban redevelopment. In this sense, the displaced communities have lost their locational advantage of accessing social service like education, health service, electricity water and transportation that were linked with the original settlement. (Admassu, 2018) Development induced displacement have the following major effects on the displaced households.

Landlessness: loss of land greatly affects the productive systems, commercial activities, residences and livelihood of households (Aboda et al., 2019). If people are removed from their land, they are also removed from the main productive resources. Both people and commercial activities and subsistence livelihoods are removed. In this case, the people lose both their natural resources and their human made capital, loss of land has also been found to lead to other consequences, such as food insecurity. (Paul et.al, 2018).

Joblessness: The risk of losing employment is very high in displacements, and creating new job opportunities in the newly established community is very difficult and requires substantial capital. Robson and Enardmutenheri,(2020) found this unemployment among IDPs increased after their displacement.

Health insecurity: displaced and resettled communities have greater chance of being exposed to illnesses and more severe diseases, hence becoming more vulnerable than those not displaced and resettled (Teminisk 2013). According to Mekonin (2019), displaced people faced health problem during displacement process, their location is full of dustbin and they are suffering from different diseases. Displacement and resettlement lead to psychological trauma, social stress and outbreaks of vector borne and water related diseases in the relocation area (Aboda. Et al., 2019).

Social disintegration: the social life of a household is also disturbed due to displacement. Members of social organization such as Idir, Mahiber that were formed based on geographic proximity or neighbors are affected by displacement (Belete Ejigu and Gotom Abraha, 2018). Homelessness: inadequate compensation for the displaced lead to both landlessness and homelessness (Somayaji and Talwar 2011). Food insecurity: The resettled households have also experienced food insecurity and poor nutrition (Alice, Vanmaar, 2019).

2.4 Research Gaps

Various studies were done in Addis Ababa on development induced displacement, yet there are some gaps that need to be assessed by this study. Some researchers have done studies on the impact of development induced displacement among relocated households. Their findings limited only social, economic and psychological impacts but the coping mechanisms that displaced households apply to reduce the negative impacts caused by displacement and the outcome of livelihood strategies employed by displaced people were also neglected by some researchers. They have seen livelihood outcomes of displaced households narrowly. In other wards they did not look in to livelihood outcomes of the affected group in a holistic manner. Therefore, this research is expected to play an important role in filling the existing knowledge gap in terms of understanding urban households from different perspectives.

2.5 Analytical Framework

The analytical framework of this research draws up on the sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) as guiding lens. The SLF provides a comprehensive approach to understanding the multi-dimensional nature of livelihood various aspects such as

strategies, objectives, opportunities and constraints (Josphat, Sarah, and pius, 2020). By utilizing the SLF this study aims to explore the consequence of development induced displacement (DID) on the livelihood outcomes of displaced households, the accessibility of livelihood assets and the livelihood strategies employed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement within the context of development induced displacement, vulnerability arises as a shack resulting from displacement. This includes the loss of employment, income, and access to community service, thereby increasing the vulnerability of affected individuals to food insecurity and other adverse consequences. Cernea (1997) high lights common property resources and underscores how depriving them of such resources further imprison them. Moreover, the removal of community service such as clinics and hospitals, from the internally displaced persons (IDPs) increases their vulnerability to disease like in addition to the economic ramifications of these identified vulnerabilities, the extent of social fragmentation often exacerbates the living conditions of those affected by displacement.

The nation of assets plays a central role in the sustainable livelihoods approach rather than viewing poverty solely as a lack of income the SLF recognizes the importance of assets in sustaining an adequate income for individuals. Furthermore, the SLF posits that people's assets are influenced by the vulnerability context as well as by policies and institutions. Consequently, affected individuals must employ livelihood strategies that enhance their assets and capital while minimizing the impacts of shocks, trends and seasonality.

By adopting the SLF analytical tool, this research investigates the consequences of development induced displacement on the livelihood outcomes of displaced people interplay between vulnerability, asset, and livelihood strategies. Additionally the framework recognizes the importance of policies and institution in shaping the asset base and influencing the livelihood outcomes of displaced households. The framework diagrammatically as follows.

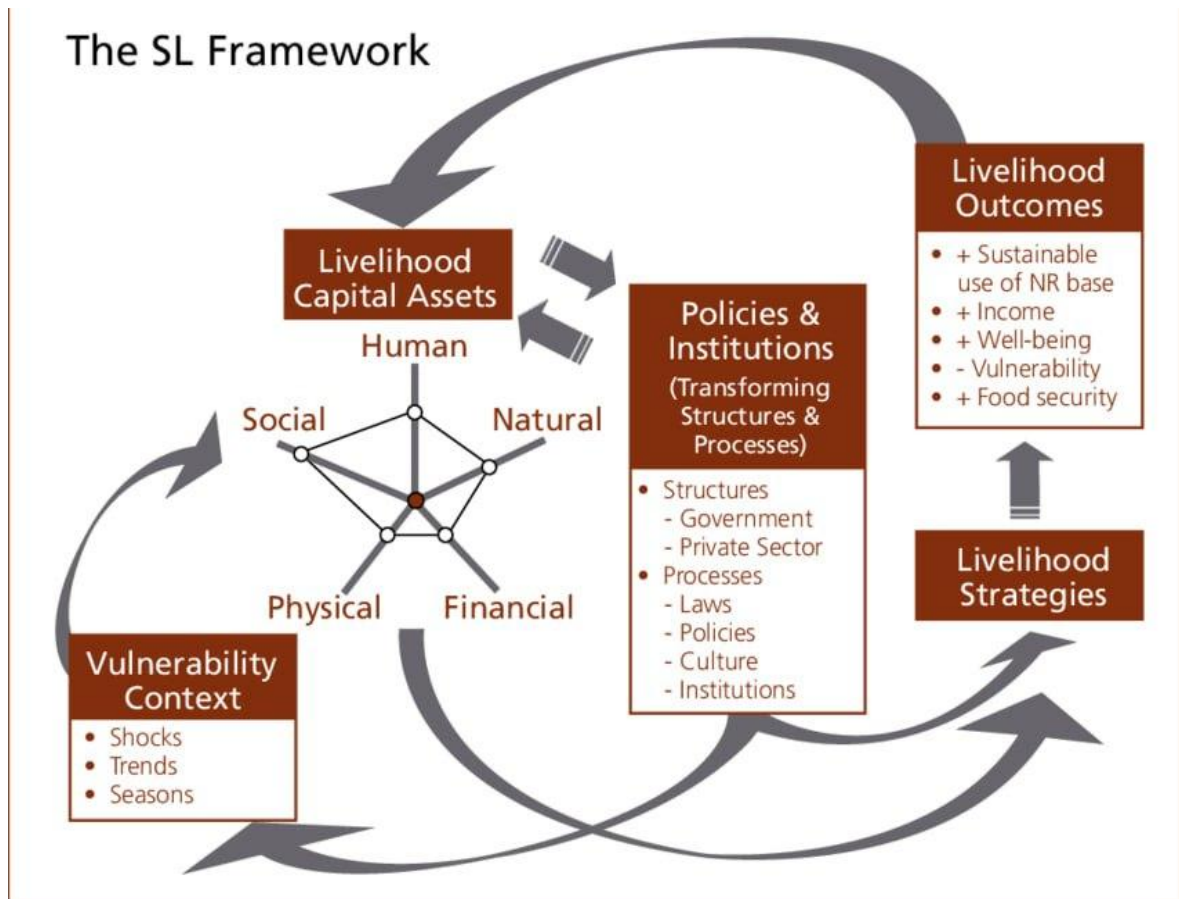


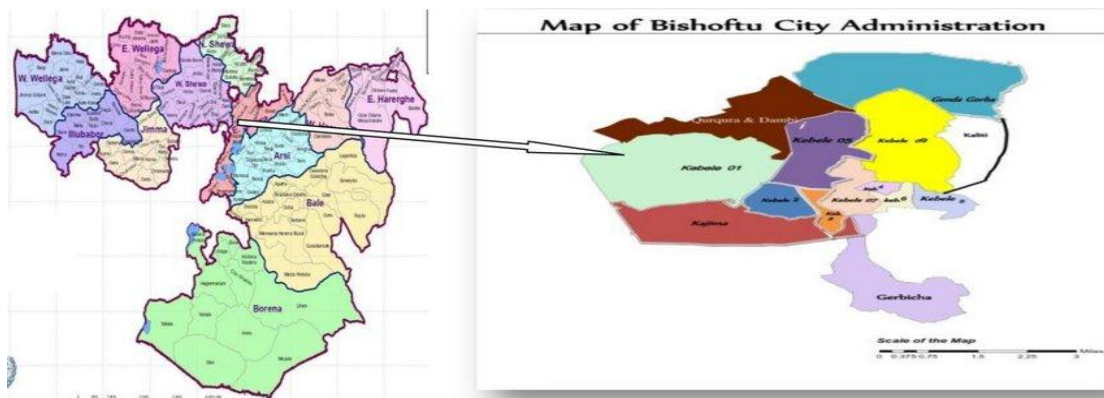
Figure 2.1: Sustainable livelihoods framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

This study is undertaken in Oromia region Eastern Shewa Zone Bishoftu town. Bishoftu town is located 47.9 kilometer southeast of Addis Ababa. The town had a total population of 207,383 Male 98,277 Female 109,106 (Ethiopian Statistics Service, 2022). It has 3 sub cities 11 woredas. The target study area is selected purposefully based on the following reasons: The researcher has observed the challenges that the displaced households are actually facing.



3.2. Research Paradigm, Design and Approach

3.2.1. Research Paradigm

In this study the researcher preferred to employ constructivism and interpretive research paradigm because they are interested in understanding how people give meaning to their lives by interpreting their thoughts, experience, actions and expressions.

Juliet and Anselm (2008), argue that qualitative research allows researcher to get at the inner experience of participants, to determine how meanings are formed and to individual participants gave meaning to the existing problem because of the project. As described by participants, their views and opinions were reconstructed in the study. Their analysis geared towards the interpretation of their experience.

3.2.2. Research Design

In this study, I used descriptive research design because descriptive research design is one where the main focus is on description rather than relationship; it attempts systematically describe a situation, problem, phenomenon and group living condition (Kumar, 2011). Under this a case study design was employed to identify the perceived impacts of development- Induced displacement on the livelihood outcomes of displaced households in Bishoftu town 3 woredas. Because; case study research design is qualitative research design where the researcher focuses on a small number of bounded cases, each of which is studied with in its distinct context, the study is made in depth rather than in breadth, and more emphasis was given on the full analysis of a limited number of events or conditions (Gentles et al., 2015).

The qualitative case study research approach allowed the researcher to obtain deep investigation about the perception, feelings, experience and interest of the group under study in its real life context (Crowe; 2011; Haradhan, 2018). As a result the researcher carried out investigation of the impacts of development induced displacement on livelihood outcomes, the availability and accessibility of livelihood assets and coping strategies employed by households by contacting informants. As an alternative to qualitative research, case study is a practical solution to collecting relative data even when a large sample population was difficult to find. However, it was difficult to capture the entire displaced population as the subject of the research because it would be difficult to address the matter under consideration in a comprehensive and holistic manner within short period of time. Thus the researcher deliberately selects the study area.

3.2.3. Research Approach

In this study a qualitative research approach was employed because this approach enabled us to understand the phenomenon in depth. If in-depth and holistic understanding is requested for a given issue, a qualitative approach is more useful (Hancock and Algozzine, 2006). Qualitative Methodology is typical research approach that enable the production of findings not arrived at statistical procedure or other means of quantification. In other words, it is away by which researchers generate raw qualitative data further manufacture it in non-numerical manifestation. It is a means for exploring

and understanding the meaning of individual or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2009).

One of the advantage of qualitative methods is the allowance for understanding participants' experience within the context (W. Creswell, 2007). It is preferred strategy to experience the baseline information on the impact of urban development induced displacement on the livelihood outcomes of the displaced people. Furthermore, this approach is preferable to explore social problems, get a deeper understanding of the event or situation in question and examine patterns of meaning by looking closely at people's words, actions and records in a natural setting (Newman, 1994).

By using qualitative research approach the researcher gets detail information by interviewing households and key informants discussing with FGD members, and observing the living condition of displaced households. For this approach interviews, focus group discussion and observation will employed as data collection tools. Using these approaches was good for triangulating data for respondents and that increase the reliability of the data.

3.3 Types and Source of Data

The data for this research were gathered from primary and secondary sources. In order to collect reliable information concerning the perceived impacts of development induced displacement and coping mechanisms both primary and secondary data were used. Concerning primary sources the researcher conducted interviews with displaced household members selected from households displaced from the inner parts of the town and resettled in distant from the inner city and key informants from 3 wereda administrative offices for focus group discussion and secondary data will collect from books, reports and different research studies.

3.4 Sampling Design

3.4.1 Population of the Study

The population of the study will take from households displaced from the inner parts of Bishoftu city areas and resettled out of the city in different weredas. The data from the Bishoftu city administration office shows that 250 households were displaced from the

inner parts of Bishoftu town. Therefore, the sample was selected from the total population 250 development induced displaced households in the selected area.

3.4.2 Sample Size Determination

In qualitative research, the site and participants mostly selected purposefully by researcher to best help them to understand the problem and research question (Creswell, 2009). In a different word, Currivan (2004) noted that in qualitative research the selection procedure is deliberate is distinctly based on the quality of and richness of data. As a result, those informants who are relevant to meeting the intended objective by giving rich and generous information are selected.

Among the targeted population sample were selected by employing non probability sampling method, particularly snowball and purposive sampling technique. The number of participants was determined by the saturation of the data. Conducting interviews and focus group discussion with the informants continued until the necessary information was received and when they replied similarly to the interview question. Gray (2004) supports the concept of considering data saturation when determining sample size in qualitative research. Creswell (2008), believes a sample size from 2-25 can be enough to attain data saturation .In this light, I sampled a total of 23 people participated as a source of primary data for this study. Fifteen individuals from displaced households for interview and eight participants were participated on focus group discussion. Therefore, a total of 23 members will participated in the interview and focus group discussion for the study.

3.4.3 Sampling Techniques and Procedures

The sampling technique that matches the selected research approach is non-probability sampling. Non-probability sampling is employed to select respondents for qualitative data collection. The informants in this study were selected by employing non-probability sampling technique particularly snowball and purposive sampling method. Snowball sampling is essential to collect the data among very scattered population using a chain or series of referrals. Thus the researcher employed the snowball sampling method to get displaced households because, at the study site ,displaced households live together with people who come from different parts of the town. In this study, I met the initial informant through my former neighbor. Thus other informants were communicated with

via this initial contact. on the other hand ,the researcher employed purposive sampling to select key informants from government bodies using their positions. Purposively selected informants enable the researcher to get warranty of information about the problem studied (Taherdoost ,2016).In addition, the purposive sampling method helps the researcher focus on a small number of sites or participants and collect detailed information.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The instrument that was used to collect primary data for this study was in- depth interviews focus group discussion and observation. The secondary data was collected through different documents reviews.

3.5.1 In-depth Interview

It is one way of collecting data for this research by using this instruments, the researcher has gotten more information in greater depth from informants. The interviewer organized semi structured questions that allow the researcher to extract deep information from the informants (O’Keeffe, 2016).An in-depth interview helps the researcher elicit information about their experience, opinions and viewpoints by using guiding questions and interactive dialogue {Mathews and Ross,2010}. Therefore, the researcher used semi structured interview to allow the participants to freely express their experiences and perspectives using their own wording with no restriction. By using this method the researcher has interviewed 15 individuals and tried to keep interviewing until the data got saturated. This method will allow the researcher to collect rich data from multiple unit of analysis about their feelings, attitudes, beliefs and experiences by asking relevant questions. During the interview relevant notes were taken and finally their response was organized and thematically analyzed.

3.5.2 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus group discussion is a qualitative research technique consisting of a structured discussion that is used to obtain in depth qualitative data from a group of participants about particular topic. Since this research, the researcher planning to held a focus group discussion to get detailed data. As Dawson (2007) states, using group discussion as a

method enables the researcher to receive a wide range of responses during one meeting, participants can ask questions of each other, lessening the impact of researcher bias, helping people remember issues they might have forgotten. It is also important that the response collected from focus group discussion used to cross-check information obtained through other data collection tools.

Based on the above justification the researcher arranged discussion panels and invited 8 individuals coming from displaced residents. They selected from Kebele and Idir leaders. For this purpose one focus group discussion with 8 members was held with selected displaced household members by choosing favorable locations and the discussion was held three times facilitated by former neighbors as moderators. The researcher recorded the discussion and took notes. The response collected through focus group discussion was used to cross-check data obtained through other data collection tools.

3.5.3 Documentary Review

Document Review was used in this study to supplement the data collected from primary sources. Accordingly, the literature and documents on development-induced displacement were analyzed to understand the concepts and trends of development-induced displacement across the world, Africa and Ethiopia. It helps to give an insight into the policies and strategies of development-induced displacement and the problem with their application. A literature review also helps to put the theoretical, conceptual and empirical framework of the issue at hand. Documents and literatures that add value to answering the research objective were assessed and analyzed.

3.5.4 Observation

In addition to interviews and other qualitative tools the researcher employed observation to assess the physical and social environment in which the displaced households now reside. Specifically, the researcher observed the availability and condition of key livelihood assets including housing facilities, the physical environment, access to schools, playgrounds for children, road networks, transportation services and other basic infrastructures such as water supply, electricity and health services. The technique allowed the researcher to gather firsthand data that might not be fully captured through interviews alone.

I developed an observation checklist tool to collect information regarding displaced persons. The checklist mainly focused on the situation of displaced persons and their relation with housing facilities, the physical environment, access to school, play grounds for children, road networks, transportation services and other basic infrastructures such as water supply, electricity and health services. I spend many hours in the community to observe, observational data also helped to validate and triangulate information obtained from respondents there by increasing the credibility of the study. Field notes and observation checklist were used to systematically record the finding during site visits.

3.6 Data Validity and Reliability

Validity in research is concerned with the accuracy, frankness and truthfulness of the findings whereas reliability is concerned with the consistency, uniformity, stability and repeatability of the informant's (Creswell, 2009). To ensure the validity of data collected for this research, triangulation methods were used and a variety of data collection tools were employed. The data collected through different research method was cross checked and comparison of the responses was made between methods and respondents.

To make sure of the reliability of the study, the researcher prepared clear interview guides before field work in order to avoid ambiguity and repetition of questions. Note taking, tape recording and photo taking will use during data collection. Moreover, the respondents were asked in the language they can understand with understandable local language terms and carefully recorded by the researcher.

3.7 Methods of Data Analysis

With regard to data analysis technique a qualitative method of data analysis was used to analyze data from various sources. Creswell (2005) noted qualitative data analysis starts during data collection. The data obtained from both primary and secondary sources was qualitative in nature. Researchers need to document in-depth interview, focus group discussion and daily observation relevant to the study. Interview guideline question were prepared in Amharic, English and oromic language . Data collection employed multiple recording method such as note taking, audio recording and photo taking were used to ensure richness accuracy during data collection.

Data obtained through an audio recorder and taken notes during an in-depth interview if the respondent allowed it were transcribed in the form of documents. The data collected through in-depth interview in Amharic were transcribed and translated into English while transcription was undertaken. And the data obtained through observation and documentary review was analyzed qualitatively. Then the researcher read through all the data and obtained a general sense of the information, which helped to reflect on its overall meaning by getting a general idea of what the participants said.

In qualitative research coding is a useful way of organizing data (Mikkelsen, 2005). It is an analytical process through which data can be conceptualized, reduced, abstracted and sensed by categorizing raw data into different groups based on the research questions. In this study informants' sayings were highlighted whenever they had relevance to the topic of the study, and codes were created and brought together for categorizing purposes. The researcher categorized raw data into different patterns based on the codes created by the researcher.

Based on the connection between different topics, the researcher reduced the total list of categories by grouping topics related to each other. Therefore, based on the emergent relationships between categories, themes were developed based on the relationships between categories and the frequency and significance of responses. Those themes were then interpreted and contextualized within the study area and research questions. The researcher reduced the total list of categories by grouping topics that related to each other. Therefore, based on the emergent relationships between the categories, themes were developed, thematically analyzed and interpreted. Finally, the stage of presenting the findings of the study was reached. The study undertook a thematic analysis.

3.8 Ethical Issue Consideration

To secure the approval of the research participants and concerned administrative structures in the study area during data collection, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from Civil Service University. This was used to gain approval from the concerned body and to make clear that the research is purely academic and the study conducted was exclusively for academic purpose and would be kept confidential. The study was given due consideration for ethical issues such as confidentiality and anonymity. To this end, all

respondents were informed about the purpose of this study before commencing data collection. Therefore, the respondents were first informed about the purpose and significance of the study and their response were used only academic purpose and kept confidential. Moreover, the researcher with-holds the name of the participants through the use of codes to secure their privacy.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings of the study concerning the perceived impact of development induced displacement on the livelihood outcomes of displaced households and the coping strategies developed by displaced households. This chapter is divided into six parts. The first section deals with the demographic and socio-economic information of respondents; the second section deals with trends as development induced displacement in Bishoftu town; and the third section deals with the availability and accessibility of livelihood assets in the new resettlement area. The fourth section deals with the impact of development induced displacement on the livelihood outcomes of displaced households in the study area. The fifth section is concerned with the strategies displaced households designed to cope with the adverse effects of the resettlement and the sixth deals with the outcomes of the strategies.

4.1 Socio Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Understanding the socio-demographic background of participants, such as age, educational status, and household sides, is crucial for displacement. These variables are internal factors that influence displaced households' capacity to rehabilitate and restore their livelihoods after displacement.

The ages of the study participants ranged from 31 to 75 with an average family size of 6 persons. A total of 23 people participated as a source of primary data for this study. 15 individuals from displaced heads of households include female heads of households, old heads of households, heads of households employed in government offices and private organization, heads of households working their own businesses, heads of households engaged in casual labor etc... displaced from Bishoftu inner city and resettled out of the city (areas very far from the inner city) and focus group discussion having 8 participants (including Edir leaders, Zone leaders, different committee members working in kebele) participated in focus group discussion therefore, a total of 23 members participated in the interview and focus group discussion for the study.

4.2 Trends of Development Induced Displacement in Bishoftu City

Bishoftu town administration has been working on various urban projects /constructions/ since 2018 to ensure better life and make the city a better place to live. The town is undergoing significant transformation in terms of infrastructure development projects like highway and roads which join the city to the high way, tourist recreation hotels and lodges, and health care institutions. Urban renewal and urban expansion projects however, development projects may have negative effects on some sections of society particularly the displaced peoples (Hundenssa , 2022).

Bishoftu city has recently made significant infrastructure development progress which has greatly improved the city appeal and quality of life. However, this progress has also resulted in some residents being up rooted from their homes and usual residence (Musbah, 2017). For instance the road construction which joins the East and West part of the highway gate displaced 78 households from their homes which in fact contributed to social disarticulation and collapse of livelihoods and other impoverishments (Hundenssa, 2022).

Bishoftu town rich historical and cultural and natural heritage as well as its socio economic and political center in Oromia region is currently experiencing rapid urban expansion and population growth and undergoing infrastructure development to improve the city quality life, draw in both domestic and international investors and achieve both economic development and poverty reduction goal, which are at the parallel of the country's policy. However, the development initiatives had a detrimental impact on displaced households, leading to forcible eviction of people from their homes and place of origin as well as social and economic destitution.

4.3 Availability and Accessibility of Livelihood Assets of Displaced People

This section looks at the availability and accessibility of livelihood assets for displaced people in line with the livelihood framework that guides the analysis of displaced people's livelihood assets from different points of view. Therefore, based on the well-known categories of livelihood assets (financial, physical, social, and human), I have discussed how such assets are available and accessible to relocated people in the new settlement area.

4.3.1 The Financial Capital of Displaced People

This study discusses the financial capital of displaced people because of income, saving, remittances, credit, debt, and expenditure of resettled households, loss of jobs and income and the long distance of the new settlement area from the center have been the challenges facing the relocated following displacement, This, therefore, has resulted in a decline in displaced people's income.

This study also found that the relocates financial capacity has worsened not only due to the direct impacts of displacement but also because of displacement indirectly brought financial crises by making them confront extra housing expenses. With this regard, the studied community complained that they were relocated to far places outside the city with no infrastructure. As a result, they spent a lot of money to build new houses; for paint, doors for different rooms. Since displaced people could not afford the total housing cost and others who live in kebele houses expended much more money because the government only provide 60 square meter land they are expected to build their house by themselves and others who have private houses take land which is not equivalent to their previous land with inappropriate compensation. Since displaced people could not afford the total housing cost, this means that displaced people are in debt until they repay the total housing cost. As a result the above mentioned financial insecurity residents have not been able to save money.

According to D1 when they come to a new residence area the government gave me 60 square meter land every expense to build house is covered by me from previous savings and "I borrow money from my friends and I give them in every month from my salary and it affects my savings I can't save any amount of money after displacement."

In the previous location, households used to keep money for emergency expenses, especially when one got sick, and other accidently happening problems. They used to save money in the form of Iqub. However, in the new places, they were not in a condition to do so, though they knew the significance of saving. This shows that the extent to which relocation affects the saving capacity of displaced households. On the other hand, after relocation, the majority of informants received financial support from their children and rich people in the neighborhoods. Remittances mainly from Arabian countries, US and

Canada have made big contribution to maintaining the livelihood of this community. Moreover displaced people who have children outside Ethiopia are safe to build houses and related expenses. Information D1 whose sisters live in the Canada said “when I was displaced my sister covered the total cost to rebuild the new house and she helps me regularly every month.”

4.3.2 Relocates Social Capital

In this study a social asset was investigated because of neighborhood relations and self-help institutions regarding their respective main functions and other significances in previous location. Hence the investigation was made in comparison to the new location several researchers and international institutions have concluded that social capital contributes to making livelihood safe. It is an important source of social security and support. Moreover in the old location beyond their main objectives all associations also created intimacy or strong social bond between their members. It is also vital for confronting vulnerability and securing social members against difficulties. However, the literature on development induced displacement suggests that displacement has often brought social disintegration. It disrupts the social capital of displaced people.

In the study area, there are a number of social cultural institutions that can create a social network among households. This includes being a member of Idir which plays a significant role in preparing the place of burial and accompanying funeral, and female Idir called setoch baletena which more likely gives home-based service. Iqub, mahiber, and neighborhood coffee groups a large number of respondents responded that these socio-cultural institutions are available in the new settlement area. Respondents were also asked about their participations in the existing socio-cultural institutions, and the result was that their level of participation in the existing socio-cultural institutions had declined after displacement fearing the payment required to join this institution and other reasons.

Respondent CH₂ explained it as follows:

In their previous location they had established social organization such as Idir, “equb” and “mahiber” in order to support members of the community accompany one another in times of grief, difficulties and happiness. For example, they would assist in the organization of a funeral when a member of the community or a family

member died, spend 3-5 days with the person to help him/her recover from his/her grief, provide support when a person becomes ill, provide food and shelter to those who had lost their home in disaster and organize celebrate weddings, holidays, graduations and so on. After resettlement this social coordination dissolved because their members are settled in different areas, they took their own share money and equipment's. Furthermore the respondent CH2 in her new residential localities people settled from different places didn't know each other, closed their house live their own life, not knowing each other and didn't have strong relationship make us not to re-establish and participate in those social networks.

Data taken from FGD discussants supported the conclusion that the participation of households lost their neighborhood ties and social networks such as Idir, Equb, and Mahiber etc... for different reasons. The FGD revealed that “the member of Edir reduce and totally dissolved from time to time because all Idir members who displaced from their former place settled in different areas because of that it is difficult to establish and participating in Idir. “To generalize discussants believe that their participation in different socio-cultural institution is decreasing.

In this study, the researcher found that the relocated households have lost their long established social assets that used to help them in times of adversity. As previously described, the relocates lived for many years at the former settlement, which helped them get to know each other well and develop a culture of reciprocity, support and trust between them however, they lost this social safety following their relocation one informant explained.

In the previous settlement, therefore, they used to support each other in many respects. They had mutuality or reciprocity and support manifested in child care, looking after homes when one went somewhere, information exchange, borrowing money, and different materials and borrowing food stuffs. Moreover, those neighbors who had close intimacy had a tendency to call each other during coffee ceremonies and holidays, which in turn contributed to sharing life experiences and information with each other.

According to respondent D3:

In previous area/localities my neighbors used to take care of my home, children and my properties while I was absent from my home because of different reasons. However in the new resettlement area because I don't know them and don't have strong relationship, I won't ask my neighbors to watch over my house.

In a FGD, lack of trust and intimacy were identified as profound constraints to establishing a strong social network in the new settlement. They believed that since the inhabitants of this settlement come from different parts of the city with different socio-economic backgrounds, it was difficult to establish a strong social network similar to that of the previous one. In short period of time, In short, the pattern showed that displaced people have lost their neighborhood social networks and self-help associations. The study by Hundenssa (2022) conducted in Bishoftu rural displaced farmers due to urbanization also found that one of the consequence of the relocation was the breakup of former neighborhood ties, including family relationships and weakening communal activities and social organizations (Idir, Debo and Mahiber), declining social support. My research also shows the displaced households suffered the loss of pre-displacement social networks including 'mhahiber', neighborhood, 'Idir', relatives, 'Iqub', and other social structures due to displacement.

4.3.3 The Relocated Household Physical Capital

Physical capital includes infrastructures such as roads, electricity, reticulated equipment housing and the possession of livestock (Ellis, 2005). For this study physical capital includes ownership of a home and the housing condition of the households, as well as infrastructure like roads, water, electricity and other basic services. The availability of these resources does not indicate that people are able to use them, because people may not use them due to economic and other factors. Having this in mind, in this study, the physical capital of displaced people was assessed in terms of its availability and accessibility.

Regarding the housing situation I asked them about the current housing situation compared to the previous one. The respondents mentioned differently. The respondents who came from nice home, enough space and adequate number of rooms to his family he

is not happy because the land gave by municipality is 60 meter square land for kebele house holders where as some respondents who had little house even not enough space for their families are very happy to get this opportunity because their former house is not have good standard. One of the pressing problems or livelihood risks faced by individual households following the internal displacement was homelessness.

The project planners and designers did not propose any cash compensation for displaced households especially for people who are displaced from kebele homes. The study found that relocated households financial capacity had also worsened due to extra housing expenses during the transitional period of relocation on the one hand; participants considered their displacement and resettlement without compensation especially those households who live in kebele houses as wrong doing committed against their right on the other hand, authorities and municipalities argued that, for internally displaced persons who had been squatter settlers in the urban locality, the allocation of land should be viewed as compensation. The thing is different for those who have private houses get compensation although the estimation and the amount were not satisfactory.

Most respondents especially coming from kebele houses agreed in one issue their current house is more preferable and comfortable in its cleanliness or it is free from contamination and contestation which was missed opportunity in the former area. Previously there was also a problem with playground for their children, Moreover, it was difficult for students to get space for studies, but nowadays, the new settlement gives students comfort while studying. During field supervision I can observe that there is clean and conducive environment creates a positive atmosphere for children can play, though additional facilities have not been fulfilled yet.

The above finding is supported by the study by Hoseana (2020).Also, the social life of the displaced is not as it used to be; the house in which they live has been transformed because of the new relocated home.

Regarding toilets the new location has provided people with safe and clean toilets. All house units have their own toilets. In the previous settlement some households have their own toilets while others used a common latrine. In the previous settlement, one communal toilet was providing service for more than three or four households and their

members. Due to this reason there were people who used to fear communicable diseases in their previous place of residence. However, they appreciated their current living situation as they have a private toilet and are free of transmissible diseases.

According to relocates responses, water accessibility and affordability were the major problems at the new location. Most of interviewee explained to own private tap is very difficult because our settlement was very far from the city to get the main pipe line the expenditure is very high. The existing services are very limited to satisfy both at individual and at household level. Both interviewee and FGDs respondents reported that a persisting lack of potable water requires them to buy daily drinking water. Individuals who still do not have access to basic housing service are compelled to pay money to other persons who are getting access to basic services in their newly built homes. The study participants reported that they were made to resettle outside of the mainstream infrastructure that provides services for urban population of Bishoftu town.

Respondent B3 describes the situation:

He had experienced loss of housing that was accessible to the main road, direct electric service and potable water supply. Still, the serious problem of me is payment for one electric bulb I am paying 100 ETB on a monthly basis that indirectly extended from another relocated persons through negotiations and agreements. Based on our agreement they are not allowed me to use electric power for stove and making Injera. I am also suffering from regular or daily payments for buying potable water because of the shortage of water supply here in the new residential area. For instance for one “Jerikan”, which could contain 25 liters of water, I am supposed to pay 20 birr including transportation cost by ‘badjaj’/Gari. When this situation is analyzed from the perspective of livelihood households are to incur additional costs to buy water and electric services.

Access to education, health and transport service is also a problem in the new location. Taking responses given by respondents into account, the problem can be seen from a distance and cost perspective. In the previous location, education, health and transportation services were available near by the residential area.

With regard to education, government, public and private schools were easily accessible both in terms of distance and cost in the previous place of residence. On the contrary, this

opportunity is unattainable in the new location, according to all respondents without difference. All of them respond the government primary and secondary school that is found within a radius of 2.5 km from the new residence. Regarding tertiary level, all respondents and focus group discussion participants responded that it does not exist. Due to the above problems the relocated students expend additional transportation costs and expenditure. Regarding private schools it is difficult to find in the near distance like government schools to access this private school they are expected to expend transportation cost when compared to the previous places, the price of private schools was fair.

A lack of physical mobility within and beyond their locality is a common characteristic of the economic life of displaced people. Study participants described distinct transportation problems, largely in connection with their livelihood strategies. According to interview respondents and FGDs, transportation is a major issue as residents strive to survive in the informal labor markets of the urban economy.

Internally displaced households or persons are obliged to commute between their home residence and places of work in daily. In this regard, Getu (2015) found that because of lack of adequate transportation services, some lose site related advantages of both formal and informal employment or major livelihood assets and activities. A common statement highlighted respondents CH4 and CH5 is that everybody here strive to survive by making smaller activities largely engaged in informal labor markets, small trade activities local drinks (such as Areke and Tella) baking Injera and bread, tea and local coffee. In securing income daily they are expected to travel this new residence to market places located in the inner parts of the city.

Regarding transportation service, according to interview respondents, focus group discussion participants and my observation there is shortage and unbalanced number of transportation because of the distance and road conduciveness. This causes users to delay from different activities and thus, limit their ability to get to their destination in the needed time. All respondents agree displaced people are facing high transportation cost in new location this create additional problem.

According to respondent D5, she explained the situation as follows:

She had served some butcher house as a cooker, the owner of the house expected to see me at 5:00 am early in the morning during that time it is difficult to find any transportation because of this she lose her job.

Similarly various studies by Berhanu (2006) Gebre (2008) and Aberash (2022) conducted in Addis Ababa in relation to displacement revealed that the relocation of the people from the inner parts of the city to the outskirts of the city has resulted in hindering the easy access of relocates to services such as education, health and transportation. This shows that the urban redevelopment plan of Bishoftu city has emphasized relocating people from the slum inner city to another area without taking in to account the availability and affordability of services in the new settlement.



Figure 4.1: The destruction of displaced households during displacement



Figure 4.2: Housing condition of displaced households in relocated areas

4.3.4 The Relocated Human Capital

According to DFID (1999), human capital is the skills, knowledge, ability to labor, and good health that are important to the ability to labor, and good health that are important to the ability to pursue different livelihood strategies scholars define human capital as the accumulated knowledge, skills, abilities and experiences of individual, which contribute to their productivity and economic growth. It is essentially the “stock of knowledge and skill embodied in people” that allows them to be productive, according to OECD.

In the case of this study, responses given by respondents were varied large number of respondents stated that there was a decline in the number of household member who were involved in income generating activities decreased since the new place is not suitable to carryout both formal and informal activities and due to high transport costs to get to work. The time available to take part income earning activity for households has gone down because, after relocation, only few members of the household can spend their time on work. Some households were also totally become out of work. In contrast some respondents mentioned that the number of laborers in households has increased following relocation.

Furthermore, childrens and young household members also involved in livelihood activities. Some students are part timer and others are involved dropout from their education to help their families in generating income.

According to respondent D1, “my two children work for me selling vegetables and fruits after school they spend more time working with me rather than studying, as a result of this their academic performance suffers. In addition respondent B4, explained the situation as follows:

Since we are coming to this new settlement area it is difficult to fulfill our basic needs. Before displacement we sold goods on the streets when left the inner part of the city it is difficult to sell goods in this remote areas so our children and we are sell foods on the street foods like boiling potato, kolo, sanbusa and others foods consequently our children sometime absent from the class this activity affect their education.

On the other hand, some respondents mentioned that in the new location it is comfortable to study because the locality is clean, safe and conducive for our children education (studying). Similar to the above mentioned impacts on the other aspects of livelihood capital, the displacement also negatively affected what will be termed “human capital” referring to those infrastructures such as education and health service that ensure individual wellbeing and development. Because of this new location the transport, water, electric and telecommunication infrastructure were not in place when relocation began. As a result the school and health center not well established when we compared to previous places.

Regarding health, informants showed positive responses. The health condition in the previous area were poor, respondents stated that in the old area they were vulnerable to diseases such as diarrhea and common cold. This is due to poor sanitation and frequent contact with already infected people at the communal kitchen; toilet and water tap in the previous settlement. However, in the new location every household have their own kitchen, toilet as a result the majority found relief from being susceptible to acute diseases because the risk factors were not as serious as they were in the previous residential location according to many interview respondents and focus group discussion participants.

4.4 Impacts of Development Induced Displacement on the Livelihood out Comes of Displaced Households

Displacement and relocation of households created various socio-economic crises for many households and opportunities for a few. This section presents the impacts of development- Induced displacement on the livelihood outcome of displaced households. During interview session participants explained, development induced displacement resulted in several undesirable impacts for displaced households. In the study area previously households were engaged in variety of livelihood activities. However, the research found different impacts of the displacement, such as loss of employment and income, food insecurity, social disintegration, food insecurity, social disintegration and loss of access to community services. These themes were developed by merging various codes derived from transcribed data based on similarity. Hence, the impacts of displacement are analyzed based on the above listed themes. The details are presented as follows:

4.4.1 Loss of Employment and Income

The participants in the study reported that one of the adverse impacts of displacement in the loss of previous source of income and employment. The study found that the majority of the resettled heads or members of households lost their jobs or occupations after resettlement. This loss of jobs was attributed to the increased distances to places of job opportunities in the new area, a broken link with their customers, rising transportation cost, lack of job and business opportunities in the new area, inadequate working place, being strange to the destination place and the current housing condition. In line with this idea, one of the study participant's (D2) said:

Respondent D2 said that he lives in previous places since 1960 he has 6 children before displacement we had vendor shop (sheketasheket) shop and one of my child selling chat near my shop. But after relocation we lose our work place and our customers my son also faces problem because he brought this chat from Adama city during night time so, getting transport at the night time in this new location is very difficult and we lost our job and became jobless.

Regarding the income of the relocated households in the new localities, the study participant's reported their present income has decreased when compared to what they had before the dislocation. The types of activities resettled household engaged in and the basic sources of income they relied on before resettlement made the effects of the development induced resettlement vary across households after relocation.

Respondent CH3: describes the impact of displacement on his income as follows:

In the former area I had been kebele houses which have 5 rooms near the main road serving as a residence and renting for businesses and obtain my income but after displacement I lose income which I got from renting homes for businesses because of displacement also loose my income source and jobs.

One focus group discussion participant explained how income and employment opportunities had strong connection with former location and he said "The livelihood of many people in the previous place in city center was related to the informal activities." Relocation has disrupted many home based income-generating activities and businesses. As we said before most of low income households living in city center along with the main asphalt road in Bishoftu town use their houses for different functions, not only as a place to live but also as a financial asset. Since many informal activities were affected after resettlement because this resettlement outside the city could not accommodate their former economic activities. Using rooms in their houses for home-based shops, selling food and local drinks, and renting small house units for different purpose generating income was common in previous places before displacement.

Respondent CH4 explained it as follows:

Before displacement we engaged on selling Injera, Tela and Areke in our house .before displacement we had so many customers and we had good market but after relocation we lose our customers and market place which was our income source we also loss different income opportunities because of changing former location. Even this displacement affects women who involved in sex work parallel with selling areki and tela.

From the above respondent's answer we understand that displacement negatively affects displaced households home-based income generating activities. The gradual deterioration

of household's income earning activities and livelihood assets is one of the challenges faced by displaced households. As the loss of the economic base of households and joblessness and deteriorated the overall economic situation and social status of displaced households.

Development induced displacement though the relocation of households to far places in the city can trigger economic shocks and deepen the vulnerability of the poor. People that are dislocated from the inner city to the periphery lose or decline their income and income-generating activities due to distance, broken link with their customers, rising transportation costs and relocation, which hampers their contact with low cost public services compared to their previous locations. Therefore, it is humane to consider that these impacts pose a serious risk to displacement, especially for low-income households, elders and women.

4.4.2 Food Insecurity

The food security of households depends on the availability and accessibility of means of production and a stable source. The problem of food security is aggravated by the loss of a source of income and size of the household's productive members. One of the participants in focus group discussion revealed that the households displaced from their former places exposed to food insecurity because many of them are become jobless and households have no stable source of income.

In this study households were predominantly engaged in home-based businesses and petty-trade, casual and others in the former residential area, but the majority of them quit their activities after displacement. This affects the food security of displaced households negatively as they lost their sources of income on which they established their livelihood, and their capacity to find new employment and income sources is limited in the new settlement area because the situation did not allow them to work in this remote newly established area the living style is completely different from the previous area.

According to respondent B5

She said that, she had 3 children's at the age of 3, 7 and 9 years old she feed and manage those children's by selling boiled egg during night time and her husband works in night club as guard and her customers are those who drinks in the night

club. After displacement it was difficult to continue her former work because of this her income was reduced currently our income source is only my husband's work but life became difficult the amount of money she spend for food is reduced and our food consumption also reduced.

Other factors that contributed to food insecurity in the study area are the relative expensiveness of the commodities in the new location compared to the previous location; they believe that life is more expensive in their new locality. In the cases of this study, a large number of respondents stated that in the new location, there is no large market that provides sufficient food items cheaply based on the purchasing power of the relocates. Large markets also play a significant role in helping the majority of the urban residents get necessities based on their income.

In addition to the absence large market in the new area, there are also a few retail markets that provide different items by minimum quantity. Hence they used to access smaller quantities of necessities such as onions, potatoes, tomatoes charcoal, shiro, Berbere, sugar, coffee and others from the retail market that was available and closer to the former residential area. However, this opportunity has not been available in the new location. The vulnerability of relocates to the rise in food price worsened the livelihood and incomes of poor households. Displaced people who lost their opportunities are more at risk of food items price increase.

Many households are currently reducing their nutrition to save money. In addition, the relocated built their house by their own expenses and pay house rent for the government and this other expense increase because of their relocation greatly affects the lives and incomes of many people. Furthermore the majority of the displaced people that were resettled in this new area could not afford the costs to pay for construction and house rent.

Respondent B2 revealed the following.

Before displacement, our income was enough to administer my family because the rent I paid for kebele house is 10 birr monthly but after displacement my house rent payment and other house expenditure increases in addition to inflation. Because of

that in order to save monthly payments we have decreased the amount of money incurred for the quality and quantity of food.

From the above response, we understand that the high cost of locally available food, coupled with the loss of income and increased expenditure of households, increased the risk of eating once a day. Most of resettled households were deprived of some foods they were used to eating before relocation. Moreover, the households discovered this food insecurity after the relocation is the loss of income, decreased income, loss of access to fresh and inexpensive food products in resettlement area and inflation slum dwellers are familiar with the inexpensive products they buy in the informal businesses mostly available in the inner cities. Therefore, the households see distant relocation to the semi urban area as a barrier to access to fair markets, which will result in a loss of access to inexpensive products while their income has been diminished.

4.4.3 Weakening of Social Ties

FGDs participant's briefly mentioned relocation caused changes in the social ties of IDPs. The disintegration of previous and long lasting networks of relationships was evident following geographical separation of neighbors caused by the relocation. The findings of the study indicated that before their resettlement, households in former area had been engaged in various social organizations such as Ikub, Idir and Mahiber. They have developed these organizations for many years. Concerning these traditional institutions, all informants were members of Idir, but they rarely participated in Mahiber and Ikub in the former place before displacement. Idir, Mahiber and Ikub are known to play a significant role in providing burial, religious and saving service respectively.

According to focus group discussion participants Idir was a mandatory self-help institution since it provided financial and social services at a time of death. Following displacement these social features deteriorate and lose their significance. For example, Bikila (2014) claims that farmers displaced due to the expansion of Dukem town in Ethiopia suffered the loss of pre-displacement social networks including Mahiber, Idir, Ikkub and Debo structure due to displacement. Bikilla noted that the collapse of the social network is due to the disruption of the old social environment, the absence of daily

interaction and the dispersion of group members from their original community structures.

Urban redevelopment is a land redevelopment process which helps to regenerate an aging area. This process often involves demolition of old building structures relocation of business and people. It also brings new urban design and new concepts to the target redevelopment zones (Julianna, 2014). Extensive evidences revealed that in developing countries the displacement and resettlement of people and businesses from the original location through mainly urban redevelopment the displaced communities are lost their locational advantage of accessing social service, electricity, water and transportation that linked with the original settlement (Admasu, 2018).

On the other context, development-induced displacement in general have impacted displaced community to landlessness, homelessness, joblessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, loss of access to common property and social disintegration (M.M. cernea, 1995).

Equivalently with other livelihood assets, social capital has affected by development-induced displacement. To this end, one of the predominant results of displacement and relocation is the disintegration of the existing social bounds of the community. Belete and Goitom (2018) observed that relocation of communities from their original place was done based on the authority's willingness only through random patterns without considering the social issues of a neighborhood. They further stated that such resettlement scheme was disintegration of basic social institution and neighborhood ties. Disruption these social organizations due to this resettlement program cost the community a lot, for instance, in terms of mutual cooperation at a times of death, weeding, emergency situation and other major social events. However, their formers social ties get distorted after resettlement. The resettlement program not gave consideration to these social assets and values. All of the resettled respondents indicated that they lost almost all of their previous social associations because their members were dispersed different parts of the city.

FGD participants have indicated experience of similar problems with in depth interview participation concerning disruption of social capital.

In the former place, we have strong Iddir. It stayed many years, very equipped with material and financially very strong but after displacement this Iddir was destroyed for two reasons, one the member of this Iddir were displace and resettled different parts of the city, two the Iddir house also disappear because of the name of urban redevelopment process due to these reasons we take our share and our iddir was dissolved and disappear.

The response of the above participants indicates that the displacement and relocation program had also negatively affected the social capital of the displaced. In addition the communities in the new settlement area come from different kinds of places, life style and preferred to live individual way of life. Responses obtained from the interviewee revealed that most of the time the people in the new settlement area do not have interest to communicate with their neighbors this makes difficult to organize social institution in the new place. Interview respondent B4 revealed this situation as the follows:

There was so many people around me in the previous residence and I had strong attachment we drink coffee together, we discuss about our life and we look after about each and every family members However after displacement and resettlement all those friends and others whom I knew were resettled to different sites. All previous social organizations are disintegrated. I found it so difficult to carry out my life without having my previous social networks.

Furthermore one of the participants in FGD responded the relocation program was not separated only our neighbors but also it separated my families. Now it is difficult to live without the family members and I lost different family support due to the resettlement program. This implies that forced displacement breaking up the existing social fabric. It separated and disintegrated communities, destructs patterns of social organizations and interpersonal ties, friend and families became disperse as well. Mutual supports with each other as a valuable social capital are destructs. This results also the loss of human, natural, physical and financial livelihood capitals.

As many evidences reported that the loss of social capital is not give consideration by any development induced displacement program. If so, social disarticulation has long term impact on the displaced people which need the attention of government before making decision for relocating people from their original location. This finding is consistent with

the research findings of (Aboda et al., 2019; Ambaye and Abeliene, 2015, Cernea, 2009; Belete and Goitom, 2018; Hussen and Kibret, 2018).

4.4.4 Loss of Access to Public Services

This section deals with the current situation of displaced household's access to basic services such as school, health centers, pure water, electricity, markets and transportation as compared to their ability to access the same services before relocation.

regarding access to public service, the relocation of people from the inner city to the fringe exposes them to different shortage. The majority of the respondents claimed that, in comparison to the former location there was less access to water, electric power, school, health care institution, market place and transportation during the time of resettlement. Several interview respondents and focus group discussion participants noted that to access those services we are expected to go back to the city center because of this we can incur additional cost. Various studies conducted in Addis Ababa found that the relocation of people from the inner parts of the city to the outskirts has hindered their access to urban services. In this sense the displaced communities have lost their locational advantages of accessing social services (Admassu, 2018).

FGD participant stated the following in response to questions about the availability and accessibility of health service:

We are not get health service at a short distance from the new residence most health institutions are concentrated in the inner city so to get those services we are expected to go long distance to the inner city. Sometimes when emergency cases happened especially during nighttime we seized contract taxi to take the patient to hospitals this incur additional cost and because of this our life became miserable.

In regards to access to school most of resettled households access government schools with in short distances from their new residence. However, the study participants reveled that sending their children to school is difficult because of other livelihood problems.

Regarding transportation in the new settlement area, relocates who were previously situated in the city center, where it was relatively inexpensive to travel one place to another, but we are now subject to high transport costs when they want to move from their current location, which lies on the outskirts, to the inner city.

According to interview respondents CH1,

In previous area, all important services like schools, hospitals, markets, shops and even entertainment places were reached with in a walk which is not the case in the new area which is located in the periphery. To get these services first we are expected to travel some distances by walk on foot until we reach taxi transport this transportation issue results increased cost of life.

Regarding access to potable water, availability and accessibility of clean water for displaced people was very difficult. Majority of respondents participated in interview and focus group discussion reveled that water infrastructures were not fulfilled in their new relocated areas this situation forced us to buy water from daily laborers for 1 Jerican 15-20 birr transporting by Gari and Bajaj for drinking and house consumption but for our construction purpose we use underground water (water hole) we pay 1 birr for each Jerican water. Accordingly, Getu and Assefa (2015), Belete and goitom (2018), Hosaena (2020), Alice , Richard, Johannes and Martin (2019) pointed out the access to transport, education water, health services are serious challenges in the new settlement area. This implies that displaced households encounter problems accessing basic infrastructure facilities in their new location.



**Figure 4.3: This figure shows that how they bring water for household consumption
Positive aspects of urban development displacement in context**

Study participants were asked their views about the positive aspects of being displaced and resettled in their new neighborhood. The interviews identified some of positive aspects internal displacement and resettlement are improved housing condition almost all respondents mentioned the government provide 60 square meter land for every displaced household so we are not share common wall, we did not use common toilet and kitchen every displaced individual have his own house and fences so this create better living housing condition. It can also create new economic opportunities exposed residents to new markets and employment opportunities for few displaced household members. .

4.5 Coping Strategies of Households to the Negative Effects of the Development Induced Resettlement

The study findings shows that displacement and relocation of households created various socio-economic crises like loss of income and jobs, weakening of social ties and loss of social services, which were found to be the major negative consequences of the resettled community. In this study, it was discovered that displaced households employed either short term or long term coping strategies as a consequence of development induced displacement.

The quality and type of strategy that they employed are greatly shaped by the circumstances of assets availability, accessibility and household composition (age, sex and family size). According to respondents, they have employed different livelihood strategies to secure their livelihood. Some of the important coping strategies adopted by displaced households include diversifying income sources, sending children abroad international migration, borrowing, reorganizing social network organizations and minimizing our consumption needs (minimizing time of eating).

4.5.1 Diversifying Income Sources

One of the strategies employed by displacement victims to cope with the socio-economic challenges of displacement is diversifying income sources. As one economic coping strategy respondents were involved in more than one job to earn a meaningful income strategy. According to interviewee and focus group discussion participants, households whose basic income sources were taken away are forced to engage in different small

business activities and casual labor, such small- scale trade requires little skill and experience and has become a source of income for many households.

Most displaced people are predominantly engaged in the informal labor market, which consists of informal and small trade activities (trade on the streets), casual labor, washing clothes, construction work, selling fast foods on the street, give door to door labor activities. Some people have changed places of work in advance from the previous to another similar or different organization situated near the new location. In order to deal with the problem, the participant made a shift in livelihood activities. Accordingly, the study participants were asked how they mitigated it. According to respondent B5, she explains the situation as follows:

I am selling local drinks before displacement and the profit is enough to administer my families after relocation I do not have good market so it is difficult to administer my family by working one kind of job so I became involved in different activity by selling fast foods and selling different vegetables in small daily markets.

The response, given above indicated that most of relocated households could not run the same businesses in the new settlement as they engaged in before so, they are engaging in variety of actions in order to deal with the problem of displacement.

4.5.2 International Migration

The contribution of remittance in relocates livelihood is indispensable. Majority of respondents repeatedly expressed having a child or family outside the country is very important and even who wish to have family outside are so many seeing what they did for their families and their neighbor's life style and other basic living conditions. Participants in the in depth interview mentioned foreign remittance as a commonly known coping strategy. They explained that in this situation, some displaced people sent their children abroad usually to middle eastern countries and south Sudan in order to get support in the form of remittances. In the focus group discussion, participants also confirmed this response. Sending children a broad could also considered an action taken by displaced people to increase the quantity of labor in the household. According to respondent D4, she explained that;

she have 4 children at home her husband is a guard supervisor in Dukem industry zone before displacement she had a vendor shop in our house and it has good market but after relocation she lost her work place and her customers and because of this currently our income source is only my husband's work, so we decided to send one of my great daughter who complete her high school education to Dubai. now She send money regularly to support us and she bring a huge positive impact on our live by fulfilling our daily needs, educating others children even she rebuilt our home in the new relocated areas.

As mentioned above migration is a livelihood strategy chosen by displaced households.

4.5.3 Borrowing

Borrowing was the other financial oriented strategy that was adopted by displaced people to manage the changes in their livelihood circumstances. Some respondents borrowing money from relatives and saving and borrowing institutions to tackle the problem they face during and after displacement. According to respondent B1 "when our house demolish the government officials gave as land only as compensation so in order to reconstruct our homes we didn't have enough money so we borrowed some money from one of our relatives and saving institutions."

4.5.4 Changing Consumption Pattern

Some interview respondents and focus group discussion participants describe minimizing time of feeding interval from three to two times a day was the other mechanism taken by relocates. They were eating three times a day before but now due to financial constraints associated with displacement they shift their feeding interval to two times and sometimes they eat even once a day. Moreover, the quality and quantity of food that households used is also decreased in the new area. Forced displacement leads to undernourishment (Cernea, 1997). "... Undernourishment is particularly prevalence in those Indian states where much involuntary resettlement has taken places in recent decades" (Mahapatra1999: 208). Minimizing the quantity and quality of food is not the only mechanism they used but also the budget set for house utilities and clothes is minimized.

Some focus group discussion participants stated that most poor households adopted a shift in the kind of food items they utilized by preferring less expensive food items for

their daily consumption when they encountered difficulty purchasing highly preferred and nutritious food needed for consumption. This is because they could not afford to buy sufficient food after relocation.

According to interviewee B1:

Every night she goes to some hotel and bring some leftover food to subsidize our families' meal even though it has adverse health effects.

4.5.5 Increasing the Number of Labor Force

According to some in depth interview and focus group discussion participants, family size has also played a significant role in stabilizing livelihoods. Those displaced people who have many working age family members have been able to make an adequate income. Therefore, a family with a number of workers is less vulnerable and will recover more quickly than a household with only one bread winner. To mitigate the livelihood risks they encountered as a result of the resettlement program, many of the households made their young children work after school, weekends and on break time to support their families.

Even if displacement has resulted in an increase in unemployment because many people were subjected to job loses, on the other side, it has forced displaced people to increase the number of household members to take part in income-generating activities.

Sending children out for work, either after school or withdrawing them from school, so as to earn income. Thus, those who have been sent out after school to generate income have more time for work than education .Because of this; they may have poor performance in their education.

4.6 The Livelihood Strategy Outcomes

In the case of this study different strategies were developed by displaced households to overcome the challenges caused by displacement. Such as diversifying income sources, international migration, borrowing, changing consumption patterns and increasing number of laborers were the major coping strategies developed by displaced households. Displaced people's strategies have the advantage of increasing, decreasing expenses and reducing vulnerability. Although the technique employed by those who have been

forcibly removed has such positive results, it may have unanticipated negative impacts on livelihoods over the long term and even in the short term.

Reducing food consumption in quality and quantity has adverse health effects. It makes people, especially children, easily vulnerable to diseases because of their lower resistance. Malnutrition remains a global threat, and it is one of the highest causes of morbidity and mortality in children under the age of five, (UNICEF, 2013). Several studies have reported that the consequences of malnutrition include a delay in physical growth, a lower intellectual quotient, higher behavioral problems, poor social skills, and increased susceptibility to contracting diseases. It may also lead to higher level of chronic diseases in adulthood which may have an effect on the next generation (Darsene H, Geleto. A, Gebeyehu A, Meseret S., 2017). As far as the reduction of meals is concerned, respondents said that its effect on health is the possible impact of an inadequate diet this shows that this coping strategy has positive and negative effect in short and long period of time.

Borrowing money from neighbors, relatives, friends and saving and borrowing institution was another strategy employed by displaced households. It enables displaced households to spend on immediate necessities like constructing their houses, creating new job and investing on diversifying their incomes and is also considered to have negative impacts, because those who borrowed money are responsible for returning it. They are supposed to repay on the agreed date. If not, they feel ashamed and will not get such support even they are forcibly pay back by terms of agreements if they took from formal organization.

The other outcomes of the strategy have related to increasing the labor force within the family by engaging children in income generating activities, in response to the loss of previous source of income. The involvement children in the market to secure additional income give chance to earn additional income and fill their gap. In the case of my study area children of displaced households are engaged in different income generating activities to help their families after school even some of them are dropout from their education and they are forced to contribute to increase their households according to some interview respondent's information.

Also respondents were asked about the negative impacts of this strategy, and they replied that even if they got additional income from their children, they felt bad because their children could not study properly because they spent most of their time after school helping their family. Because of this they may have poor performance in their education and face difficulties passing to the next class. In addition students who dropout from their education is often characterized by a higher risk of unemployment lower earning potential and potential involvement incremental activity and failure building a strong foundation for long term success.

Furthermore, research gate evidence reveals that unemployment generates social exclusion and hopelessness among unemployed youth (Denu et al., 2005), which can contribute to intense political unrest (Bezu and Holden, 2014). Unemployment can also increase youths' involvement in social vices such as robbery and prostitution (Baah-Boateng, 2013; Rafik et al., 2020; Eita and Ashipala, 2020; William et al., 2015)

On the other hand, sending women in Middle East countries can result in poor social, health and psychological effects on migrant women. Women domestic workers are subject to distinct type of abuses like beatings, burns, slavery, excessive domestic work, starvation and sexual slavery human rights groups, (2012).

The case stories of displaced households the case story of respondent CH1

MS. CH1 is 65 years old, she lives with her two children and divorced from her husband 10 years ago, the following is how she describes her living condition after being displaced.

As she said she have passed through many challenges and problems since the date of displacement. It was in June 2015 EC that all residents were told to leave the place required by the government for the purpose of rebuilding the urban areas by a big building around the lakes areas and authorities passed order suddenly to leave within 3 days and said the government will provide each of you 60square metre land and you built your own house by using your own finance for kebele houses without any financial compensation.

After we came to this new location we built our homes by using wood and mud. The new place is devoid from basic services such like road, electricity, potable water and market areas. I am paying 100 birr every month for one electric bulb for a person

who resettled before me. I am also suffering daily payment for buying potable water because of shortage of water, for instance, I pay 10 birr for one 'Jerikan' which could contain 25 litre transporting by Gari (Transportation using horses). Thus displacement makes me to expend much money to build my house and weakened by financial capacity and makes the day to day life difficult.

Before displacement I supported and administered my children by undertaking different activities such like selling 'Injera' and different local drinks like 'Tela' and 'Arkeke'. After being displaced, I stopped all of these activities and I loose my job and income because this my customers left there and the new place is not conducive to do this kind of jobs so, currently our income sources is our children who are casual laborers are leading to impoverished lives and our life becomes troubled.

The displacement also affected our social life in terms of disintegration with my neighbors who attended coffee ceremony. Further this displacement affected our social institutions such like "Iddir", "Ikub" and "Mahiber" which help as at the time of lekso, strengthen our financial advantage and cultural ceremonies consequently. We are not yet reorganize these social institutions because of different reasons in the new resettlement area.

The case story of respondent B2

Ms. B2 who is 55 years old women with 2 children she narrated how they left former area and what she experienced when she used to live in this area.

One day in the morning time our neighbor shouted I immediately rushed out of my house and some government officials write numbers of meters the government required to expand the road in each and every houses door. After some minute the government officials and militia come and give order until tomorrow morning you have to organize your material and said ready to leave this place. One day later some government authorities came and discuss about the issues about the objective, what is expected from us and what is expected from the government side? The government gives us 10 days to organize ourselves and to take all of our building supplies such like 'Inchet', 'Korkoro' and some metals.

After they demolished our houses the government officials provide us 60m² lands for every households previously living in kebele houses. But I can't afford to rebuild

houses so I am started begging door to door in former residences to get help and gather some money and built my houses from wood and mud.

When we arrived in this new settlement area it was challenging to obtain water and electricity I pay 100 birr for one bulb from residents only for light purpose. For cooking our foods we use charcoal and other sources of fuel, related with water I pay 10 birr for one 'Jerican' water which contains 25 liter transporting using donkeys and house backs. Regarding the availability of market, there were neighter major nortiny built market places resent at that time, so we went to city center major market to obtain what is necessary for our family every week at Saturday.

Regarding with my source of income, previously I made money selling food (Injera with wet). But once I arrived in this village it is difficult to continue my former work because this place is not comfortable for this kind of job, there is no customer here and I totally lost my income and currently our income source is only my child work in some construction organization.

Regarding social life before our displacement we had been engaged in various social organization such as "Iddir", "Mahiber", "setoch Baltena" playing significant role providing burial, religious and other social services, we also help each other during wedding ceremonies other religious festivals, we are also passed a great time together during different holidays, we also called for coffee every day from our neighbors. However after resettlement we are settled different places we lost all of those social associations so, forced displacement dismantle social organization and interpersonal ties and we lose our neighbors. So in the new place we are coming from different places we are not knowing each other because of this we are not reorganize these social organization still.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

The study examines the impact of development induced displacement on the livelihood outcomes of urban displaced households in the specific context of Bishoftu town three most affected displaced areas. The study shows that displacing people has multiple impacts on their livelihood. Displaced the families was not planned and well-studied because of this it puts people's lives at risk. They are economically and socially affected. As it has been presented so far, urban development induced displacement in Bishoftu town resulted in numerous consequences on the livelihoods of poor urban residents.

The findings of this investigation have shown that development induced displacement results in further impoverishment and deteriorations to the livelihood of resident's particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children and the poor. Besides, even if the government claims that it used the voluntary resettlement model that states displaced people but rather brought inequality and increased poverty among the relocated.

Development projects are associated with numerous consequences, but the study shows that they are largely associated with risks due to displacement and resettlement process. Most time, it causes impoverishment and deterioration to the livelihoods of people, such as women, poor households and the elderly. These interlinked risks identified through the IRR model must be seen as a set of potential and high probability risks that will likely become real and heighten the vulnerability of resettled people if not well addressed or even avoided at an earlier stage of anticipation.

Relocated households have perceived displacement both in terms of positive and negative consequences. For example, relocating people from the inner city to new resettlement sites causes social and economic disruption; it also leads to the loss and decline of income and employment. Relocated people who used to engage in various in human and outside of the home activities either they lose their jobs or rarely take in such activities following their relocation. Due to the increased distance of job opportunities, broken

links with their customers, and rising transportation costs, this affects job and business opportunities. In addition to income interruption, relocation has exposed displaced people to extra expenses and debt and made their saving abilities worse. Moreover, relocated households expenditure has increased following their relocation. Therefore, the livelihoods of those poor households have been seriously affected, increasing their vulnerability to the economic shock of job losses or low income.

Also this study found that displaced households lost the social solidarity that existed in the former area. Specifically it broke up neighborhood ties and social organizations such as Idir, Ikub and Mahiber, which before relocation played a significant role in supporting the community at times of death, wedding, emergency situation and other major social events which are essential ingredients for their livelihoods, has greatly deteriorated, hence, accessing this opportunity in the relocation area is so difficult, and displacement program interrupted all these benefits. Besides, the availability and accessibility of social services in the new location encountered a problem in accessing basic infrastructure facilities such as health service, water supply, electricity, education and market services due to their high cost and remoteness.

The coping strategies adopted by the displaced households includes diversifying income sources, selling consumption patterns, increasing the number of working groups and borrowing. The relocated have employed various livelihood mechanisms, either to cope with or recover from the adverse impacts of displacement. In this regard, relocation strategies have a strong income enhancement and expenditure reduction orientation. In spite of the fact such strategies have contributed to maintaining residents livelihoods; they can also increase vulnerability and impoverishment, with either instantly or in the long run.

In the other side, the positive sides of displacement helps displaced people get a secured living environment that is relatively healthy, well planned and enables children to find safe playing environment, relatively better housing size and available and accessible kitchen and private toilet. In this case, people in displaced areas seem to feel comfort.

According to most respondents, the government's facilitation of available basic infrastructure, consideration of the economic and social cost of displaced people,

participation in the planning and implementation process of urban renewal program was poor. Formulations of coping mechanisms to overcome the problem of displacement were very low. In contrast to this, the governments use of force to cede the displaces for the sake of their personal interest, taking the experience of other countries to renew slum areas and old cities, the aim of the government to make the city better, and implementing the urban renewal without a proper plan were very high. So here also, the negative sides of development induced displacement and resettlement outnumbered the positive consequence. Furthermore psychologically development induced displaced households are faced to challenges in adapting the new environment such as they are prone to difficulty in adopting the new environment. They are experiencing depression, anxiety, hopelessness and fear when they think about the future. Women and old people are more vulnerable to effects development induced displacement than other groups.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are forwarded to convened stakeholders to minimize the risks of displacement and maximize the effective rehabilitation of affected people.

Displaced households need to be consulted and participated in the planning of displacement. They also need sufficient time to prepare themselves and adjust their livelihood to the impact of displacement.

Prior to the commencement of project construction that involves displacement; the government needs to conduct a comprehensive socio-economic impact assessment to identify various needs of the households.

Local, regional and federal government should provide adequate economic, social and psychological support to displaced persons.

Government need to prepare a development policy that protects the interests of development induced displacement affected people. The policy, legal and institutional frameworks need to adopt clear provisions which include proper intervention before, during and after displacement. The frameworks need to have mechanisms of effective relocation/resettlement scheme to ensure effective rehabilitation of displaced households.

Study findings shows that households who are displaced from the same area relocated different edges of/corner of the city. While relocating displaces far from their previous area can lead to different problems, including social disarticulation, loss of access to public service and livelihood disruption, relocating displaced households to new relocation sites that are as close to their previous home as possible this helps displaced to continue their normal and usual social life, continues their former economic activities to regenerate and secure income they had before displacement and government needs to take on site relocation in to consideration to solve the problem that come because of displacement.

Displaced persons should be provided with well integrated social networks in their new residential areas. These networks should be avoid/reduce their exposure to stressful life. The displaced should also try to be socially active with the people who live in the new area.

The study findings show that mostly resettlement program is implemented without providing basic infrastructure service such as electricity, road, pure water, health care service, education and market places and so on. Most relocation sites are found very far from the center of city, which requires traveling a long distance to access the basic service.

So the concerned city administrative offices need to fulfill those basic infrastructures for the displaced households before they decide to resettle them form their original location. It also needs the collaboration of stakeholders and developers to provide infrastructure to the affected households. And check the suitability of the resettlement site for displaced households, whether the resettlement site had sufficient social services or not.

Affected people should be provided with basic social utilities such as pure water, electric power, road, market and health service, government needs to increase investment in infrastructure, extending markets to the affected people, which in turn contribute to their livelihood. Such services should be made available before relocation of displaced households.

Findings shows that the government only give 60m² lands for displaces from kebele houses because of theses they tackle with different economic problems to re-construct their houses. So the city government should provide land with money as compensation to rebuild their homes.

During resettlement, displaced families should be given the opportunity to regain their work after resettlement, and adequate resources should be available to provide counseling and assistance to affected communities.

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Appendix

Observation check list

| No. | Infrastructure | Available | Not available | Remark |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| 1 | Road | | ✓ | |
| 2 | Water | | ✓ | |
| 3 | Electric power | | ✓ | |
| 4 | Schools | | ✓ | Very far |
| 5 | Health service | | ✓ | Very far |
| 6 | Market place | | ✓ | |
| 7 | Social organization | | ✓ | |

Table 1: age, sex and educational status, household size of the interview and FGDs participants

| No. | | Description | Interview | FGDs | Total |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------|-------|
| 1 | Sex | Male | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| | | Female | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| | | Total | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| 2 | Age | 31-40 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | | 41-50 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | | 51-60 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | | 60 and above | 10 | - | 10 |
| | | Total | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 3 | Household size | 1-3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | | 4-7 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| | | 7-10 | 3 | - | 3 |
| | | Above 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | | Total | 15 | 5 | 23 |
| 4 | Level of education | Illiterate | 9 | - | 9 |
| | | Primary education | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| | | Secondary education | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | Diploma degree and above | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| | | Total | 15 | 5 | 23 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|----|---|----|
| 5 | Occupation before displacement | Governmental | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | | Non-governmental | - | - | - |
| | | farmer | - | - | - |
| | | Merchant | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| | | Other | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Total | 15 | 5 | 23 |
| 6 | Occupation after displacement | Governmental | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | | Non-governmental | - | - | - |
| | | Farmer | - | - | - |
| | | Merchant | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | | Other | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Total | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| 7 | No. of dependent household before displacement | - | - | - | |
| 8 | No. of dependent after displacement | | 7 | 4 | 11 |

Source: household survey 2025

Annexes

Ethiopian Civil Service University

College of Leadership and Governance

Africa Institute of Governance and Development

Department of Migration and Development

Interview guide for in –depth interview

1. Interview guide for displaced households

Section I Demographic and socio-economic information.

1. Name of respondents _____
2. Sex _____
3. Age _____
4. Educational status _____
5. Family size _____
6. Occupation before displacement _____
7. Occupation after displacement _____
8. Number of dependent household before displacement _____
9. Number of dependent household after displacement _____

Section II The consequence of development induced displacement on the livelihood outcomes of displaced households I the study area.

1. What were the sources of your household income and employment situation before resettlement?
2. Have you currently engaged in walk you had before displacement?
3. If No. why? Where do you were after displacement? How do you see your current were in comparison to the previous one?
4. If yes, how your new location impacts on your work?
5. Do you think that the change in your income have influence on your capacity to purchase basic necessities?

6. How did your social conditions affected due to the resettlement in terms of social relationships/ tiles, social institutions such as religion, edit, Equb, Mahiber activities?
7. Does your family have access to basic social services; water, road, electricity, school and health services?
8. Do you think you have better access to these services than before displacement?
9. What are opportunities and challenges in the new residence compared to the previous residence?
10. Do you think that displacement has quite negative effects on the livelihood activities? If yes how?
11. Please describe many additional costs you incurred on your family or saved due to the change in your place of residence.
12. How do you see the current living condition of the household in terms of annual income, food security, and the overall living condition by comparing it with before you lost your

Section III: Access and Availability of livelihood assets at their current residence.

Social capital

1. Had you Iddir, Iqub, Mahiber, in the previous location?
1. If yes, what importance did it have?
2. How about in your new settlement? If yes, what kind of significance does it have? How do you compare its importance with the pervious one?
3. If your answer for question number two is no, why? How do you explain its impact on your livelihood?
4. Have you faced constraints at new location to join institution such as Iddir, maheber and Iqub? If yes, would you please explain such constraints?

Human capital

1. Do your children go to school after displacement? If no why?
2. If yes, what do you think the effects of displacement on children's education?
3. How do you view the conveniences of your home for children to study compared to the previous one?
4. How many of your household had engaged in some activities before displacement? Has this changed after displacement? If yes, why?
5. Do you think that your skill or working ability has changed after displacement? If yes, how? Does it have impacts on your livelihoods? If yes, how?

Financial capital

1. Did you generate income before displacement? If, yes, has displacement impacted on such sources of income? If yes, how?
2. How do you compare the expenditure that you are currently incurring with the previous one, before relocation? Explain
3. Had you been receiving financial support from your relatives or children when you were living in the old settlement?
4. What about after displacement? If yes, how do you compare its amount and frequency with the previous one?
5. Do you save some money from what you were earning before displacement? If yes, what proportion of your income goes to saving
6. Does displacement have impact on your saving? If yes, how?

Physical capital

1. Is there any change in the availability and accessibility of water supply after relocation? If yes, in what way and why?
2. How do you perceive your current housing tenure compared to before displacement? Explain the benefit or constraint of having such kind of housing tenure?

3. Does your present shelter adequately accommodate your household than before displacement? If yes, can you explain the benefit compared to the previous one? If no, can you tell me the problem you are facing?
4. How do you explain the availability and accessibility of transport service in the new and old location?
5. How do you compare the availability and accessibility of education in the new and old location?

Section IV Information on coping strategies of households

1. What coping strategies you and your family members used to deal with the challenges of resettlement? What are out comes of this strategy?
2. What are short term and long term coping strategies you adopted to deal with livelihood crisis due to relocation?
3. How could social network play role in livelihood rebuilding and socio economic crises coping strategies of households?
4. How do you manage any adverse effects of displacement?

Interview Guide for focus gropes discussion (FGD)

1. Can you describe the situation of the availability and access to household livelihood assets in old village and new one
2. What the impacts of displacement on livelihoods out comes of displaced households
3. What are the livelihood challenges and opportunities in the new village as compared to the previous residence?
4. What the coping mechanisms of households to withstand current livelihood challenges?
5. What were government assistance and re-establishment conditions after displacement?
6. Has the program affected the previous social organization and neighbor ties of displaced people?
7. What are your recommendation to lessen or overcome the challenges?