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COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
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AND
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**DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT OF URBAN DWELLERS IN ADDIS
ABABA: AN IMPLICATION FOR REBUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL**

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**DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT OF URBAN DWELLERS IN ADDIS
ABABA: AN IMPLICATION FOR REBUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL**

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Thesis Approval

This to certify that the thesis prepared by Alimaz Mekonnen entitled: Development induced displacement of urban dwellers in Addis Ababa: an implication for rebuilding social capital. This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of degree of Master of Arts in Public management and policy Analysis. Accordingly, we examined and approve that it is conducted according to the regulation of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Declaration

I, Almaz Mekonnen, have carried out a research work independently on Development Induced Displacement of Urban Dwellers in Addis Ababa: An Implication For Rebuilding Social Capital, who were displaced from Aroge Quera-2, Sheraton and Parlama Expansion in Arada sub city who are now living in Bole Sub city specially at Bole Bulbula site and Yeka Sub city specially Ayat site -2 with the guidance and support of my advisor. This study is my original work and that has not been presented for any degree or master's program in this or any other university/institutions, and that all source of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by: Almaz Mekonnen

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Abstract

The absence of researches conducted on development induced displacement on social capital of the relocated people in Addis Ababa especially, on the experience of rebuilding social capital as an implication served as a baseline to undertake this study. Development-induced displacement (DID) is the forcing of communities and individuals out of their homes, often also their homelands, for the purposes of economic development. The focuses of this study is on the impact of development induced displacement on social capital in Addis Ababa. The relocation program was implemented in 2007 and about a sample of 191 from the total population of 3040. The population of the study was taken from three development induced displacement areas, (Aroge Qera 2, Parlama and Sheraton expansion) that were living in Arada sub city and are now in leaving Bole Sub city. The general objective of the study was to assess the development induced displacement of urban dwellers; an implication for rebuilding social capital in Addis Ababa. Both quantitative and qualitative research approach is used and a case study design is employed. Various data collection techniques were used; including interview, focus group discussion, observation and document review. The findings of the study indicated that the government minimally considered the social aspect of the relocated people in the relocation process. The relocation program has significantly affected the social capital of the relocated house households. Distance among households of the previous social groups is a major challenge in the process of maintaining the previous social capital. The research findings also revealed rebuilding social capital (new social world) is one of the coping mechanisms devised by the relocated people. The findings also indicated that the participation of different stakeholders in helping the relocated people is minimal. The availability of institutions and social services that facilitate rebuilding social capital is almost nonexistent and this affected interaction among the relocated people and the pace of social capital formation. Besides, the rehabilitation program gave minimal attention to the social re-establishments in the new location. The overall findings of the study suggested that a system of socio- economic assessment, which considers social capital of the relocated people, inclusive rehabilitation program with team members from different professions, developing holistic national relocation policy, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to follow up post relocation situation to minimize social disarticulation and other impoverishments, should always be in place during relocating people.

Key words: development induced displacement, relocation, impact, social capital, rebuilding social capital

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ACRONYMS

DID	Development Induced Development
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
A.A	Addis Ababa
No.	Number
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IJARM	International Journal of Academic in Management

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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Each year, millions of households are forcibly displaced by development projects, whether dams, roads, reservoirs or oil, gas and mining projects. While such projects can bring enormous benefits to the society, they also impose costs, which are often borne by its poorest and most marginalized members. For millions of people around the world, development has cost them their homes, their livelihoods, their health, and even their lives. Impoverishment and disempowerment often become their lot, with particularly harsh consequences for women and children (Ribson, 2003).

Development is a systematic process assessing needs of people in society, introducing some structural changes in society, making institutions responsive to people and associate people with decision making process. Development envelops social, economic, political and cultural procedures of progress in human societal order. In developing countries, the scale of development related population displacement has grown rapidly over the past few decades due to the compelling need for infrastructures to meet the demand of fast growing population. Development-Induced Displacement is a social issue which affects and disrupts the lives of not only tribal and villagers but also of those living in urban areas. Incidences of uprooting people from their homes/land/productive assets are increasing because of the race of developing countries to grow into developed ones (Ommen, 2008).

The development-induced displacement is the forcing of communities and individuals out of their homes, often also their homelands, for the purposes of economic development. It has been historically associated with the construction of dams for hydroelectric power and irrigation purposes but also appears due to many other activities, such as mining and the creation of military installations, airports, industrial plants, weapon testing grounds, railways, road developments, urbanization, conservation projects, forestry, etc (Ribson, 2003).

Development-induced displacement is a social problem in a sense that it is more than just physical relocation from one area to another; it destroys people's lives physically, economically, socially and culturally. Internal displacement can be caused by different reasons including

natural disaster (famine, flood, and drought) conflict related displacements (war and ethnic violence), violation of human rights and development induced displacement (Muhidin, 2016).

The development-induced displacement resulted in a number of undesirable consequences for the poor urban households. Though some livelihood risks play a more primary role in impoverishing poor urban residents, all of the risks may be understood as interconnected. One of the observable features of livelihood risks related to displacement is that the intensity of the individual elements or variables of livelihood risks vary at times (Cernea, 2005).

The magnitude of population displacement by development projects in developing countries has increased particularly since the 1960s and 1970s (Dessalegn, 2003). Projects assisted by the World Bank in the majority of developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, account for an ever increasing number of displaced populations globally (Thomas, 2002).

The non-material impacts may be even greater, including human rights violations, deep fractures in social structures, networks and ties, threats to cultural identity and health, and destruction of social capital. The loss of social capital is particularly serious, as it diminishes the society's capacity to withstand non-project related threats. Social capital is so interlocked with routine economic activities that its degradation is likely to limit the restarting of post-displacement economy (Friehiwot, 2013). Failure to avoid and mitigate the resettlement effects may generate "new poverty" as opposed to the old poverty of people before displacement. Ethiopia is no exception to this trend (Abebe, 2010).

Development-induced displacement is a universal phenomenon which affects the overall living conditions of displaced households particularly the low-income and vulnerable groups (Pinto, 1999). The number of people displaced by development projects annually is big and it is projected to increase over time, particularly in developing countries including Ethiopia. The magnitude of displacement worldwide is incredible. Aggregate global statistics about development induced displacements are still lacking and this impedes public awareness about the severity of the displacement problem including Ethiopia. Development projects like dams, reservoirs and irrigation, energy, agricultural expansion; parks and forest reserves, slum upgrading programs, population distribution schemes, and urban infrastructure and transportation project aggravate development induced displacement.

Addis Ababa city has been changing due to the promotion of privatization, slum area clearance, construction of condominium houses, and conversion of agricultural fields in the suburbs to urban lands. Due to this, hundreds of low-income households have been displaced and encountered in different social, economic, and political problems (Bureau of A.A city Administration). Therefore, considering the above facts, the investigator is inspired to deal with this researchable topic and the study will also contribute a lot to understand the concept of development-induced displacement and its determinant factors particularly slum upgrading programs displaced people and to investigate how government various strategies are effective enough and efficient to address the real problems of relocates.

Finally, the analysis will critically investigate the implication of rebuilding social capital for development induced displacement on peoples in the three selected areas.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Displacement of people as a result of development interventions has been identified as one of the most important causes for migration and displacement all over the world (Pankhurt & Piguet, 2009). Development-induced displacement is basically associated with the development of a city to have several infrastructures such as construction of buildings, roads, railways and others. However, it is considered as a social problem affecting a large number of people and communities as countries move from developing to developed nations. The people who are forced to move out of their place in the name of development induced displacement are highly affected.

Ample of research outputs have been produced by different individuals and research centers focusing on development induced displacement and its impacts on social capitals. For instance, Tefera&Kemale (2018), Belachew (2016), Aman (2016), Bogumil (2013), G/Egziabher (2014), Ambaye&Abeliene (2015), Gebrie (2016) conducted researches focusing on the area of development induced displacement on relocated households, development-induced displacement on low-income households, development-induced displacement and its impacts on the livelihoods of poor urban households and impacts of urban renewal; induced displacement and resettlement on the economic and social life of displaced people etc. The summaries of the above writers' findings suggested that there are various impacts of development induced displacement on the economic, social and psychological impacts which calls for genuine consultation and

participation of displaced involving NGOs, Civil societies, human right institutions, judicial reviews of displacement process and closer relocation sites for displaced peoples. Furthermore, the studies entail specific policy framework formulations towards rehabilitation and assistance to the displaced, as well as, formal recognition and designation of focal point to internally displaced peoples. Accordingly, these studies imply the need for the ratification of those conventions devised to manage the issues of the internally displaced households.

Belay & Abduselam (2018) conducted a research on perceived effects of development-induced displacement on low-income households by using mixed research method which includes qualitative and quantitative research approach with particular areas in Addis Ababa and found that displacing people from the inner city to new resettlement sites in the outskirts was associated with social breakdowns (such as frustration to form close relationship with neighbors and absence of warm and trusting relationship) as well as psychological problems (like lack of confidence and motivation to earn a living and poor self-esteem). The finding also indicated that the displacement has additionally created loss of jobs, incurred high transport costs, and challenged access to education and healthcare.

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

A research by Gebre Yntiso (2008) explored the impact of urban development and displacement on low-income households in Addis Ababa. According to Gebre, the process of relocating people from the inner city to new resettlement sites in the outskirts have disrupted the relocatees' business ties with customers. Some further work has also been done on displaced people as a result of urban development from Casanchis by Birhanu Zeleke (2006). Findings show that Chasanchis residents displaced without appropriate planning and involvement of the residents. Eguavoen & Weyni, (2011) also studied rebuilding livelihoods after dam-induced relocation in

Koga, Blue Nile basin, and found out that how the compensation process affects the displaced people in rebuilding their livelihood.

These and other available studies mainly focused on livelihood rebuilding, compensation, policy frameworks and human right impacts of development induced displacement and gave less emphasis to its consequence on social capital and experiences to rebuild it. Hence researches that assess the impact of urban development induced displacement are expected to play an important role in filling the existing knowledge gap, in terms of understanding the impact of urban development induced displacement on rebuilding social capital. Therefore, this study is aimed at filling this knowledge gap.

1.3. Objectives of the Sstudy

1.3.1 General Oobjective

The general objective of the study is to assess the development induced displacement of urban dwellers; an implication for rebuilding social capital in Addis Ababa.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To investigate the problems that the displaced people are facing.
- To assess the role of government to overcome the existing problems.
- To investigate the factors that affect social capital in development induced displacement areas.

1.4. Research Questions

The study answered the following research questions throughout the investigation.

- What problems do the displaced dwellers face in Addis Ababa city?
- What are the factors that mainly affect social capital of displaced residents?
- What measures did the government take to overcome the existing problems related to development induced displacement?

1.5. Delimitation of the Study

The study is delimited to explore the impact of development induced displacement on the displaced “ social capital” in Addis Ababa. The study is confined to examine the impacts of development induced displacement on the social capital of people displaced from Arada sub-city, Arat kilo area and relocated in to Ayat-2 and Bolebula settlement sites. Because of consideration of time and financial cost, other forms of displacement impacts were not addressed, and the study also didn't include those people who were displaced before 2007.

1.6. Limitations of the Study

Due to the constraint of time and resource the study is delimited only on Arada sub city displaced urban dweller ;Aroge Quera-2, Sheraton and Parlama Expansion (who are now living in Ayat 2 and Bole Bulbula), on the households who live in condominium houses, not on those who live in Kebele houses.

1.7. Significance of the Study

The study suggests some practical recommendations for policy makers in relation to the new settlement areas for policy planning and program designing. Moreover, it can cover the way for public administrators and policy analyzers to intervene on policy issues practically like development induced displacement, social capital, networks, social ties and its strategies. Finally, the study helps public administration and policy students at both post and undergraduate level as teaching, learning and reference material.

1.8. Organization of the Study

This thesis paper has five total chapters. The first chapter is all about the introductory part; background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and limitation of the study and definition of terms. The second chapter is about review of related literature about the topic. The third chapter is about the research methodology and the fourth chapter is about data analysis and presentation. The last chapter is all about conclusion and recommendation of the study.

1.9. Definition of Terms

Social capital: networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate cooperation within or among groups.

Households: all the persons who live in a given house

Resettlement: the transformation of a group of people to a new settlement

Urban: a human settlement with high population density infrastructure of built environment

Dwellers: people who live in a particular place

Development Induced Displacement: a subset of forced migration associated with the a number of activities such as construction of dams, mining and agricultural activities, the creation of military installations, airports, industrial plants, urbanization, and forestry.

Compensation: something that is done or given to make up for damage, or trouble.

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

CHAPTER TWO

2. Literature Review

2.1. The Concept of Displacement

Displacement is broadly defined as the uprooting of people from their place of habitual residence. Moreover, displacement is described as dislocation of people from their native place and region. It often intensifies rather than mitigates economic insecurity, helplessness and alienation and this could mean loss of economic livelihoods and communities (Siddiqui, 2015). Displacement involves not only the physical eviction from a dwelling, but also the expropriation of productive lands and other assets to make possible an alternative use (Cernea, 2000).

Displacement is the processes of mobilizing residents from their previous locations to other new locations. It encompasses both within and across border movement of peoples that is characterized by force and involuntary departure of peoples from the place where they normally live (Newman 1994).

Displacement in Ethiopia especially for different development purposes is common in all cities and villages.

According to Melissa (2012), Addis Ababa is experiencing the change across sub-cities in implanting large scale urban renewal schemes specifically in the inner City areas including Lideta, Kirkos, Arada and Addis Ketema Sub Cities which displaced thousands of dwellers from the inner city and relocate them to fringe of the City.

2.2. Development

Development is a systematic process assessing needs of people in society, introducing some structural changes in society, making institutions responsive to people and associate people with decision making process. Development envelops social, economic, political and cultural procedures of progress in human societal order. In developing countries, the scale of development related population displacement has grown rapidly over the past few decades due to the compelling need for infrastructures to meet the demand of fast growing population. Development-Induced Displacement is a social issue which affects and disrupts the lives of not only tribal and villagers but also of those living in urban areas. Incidences of uprooting people

from their homes/land/productive assets are increasing because of the race of developing countries to grow into developed ones (Ommen, 2008).

2.3. The Concept of Development Induced Displacement

The movement of households from one area to the other area due to mining, agricultural activities, urbanization, and construction of basic infrastructures is termed as development induced displacement. As Bogumil stated, the last century was a period of unique economic development in many areas of the world.

Although it led to an improved quality of life in many regions, just as often the consequence was the deterioration of living conditions and various forms of marginalization of the poorest and already excluded communities, such as indigenous people, outside the mainstream of society. The development of democracy and political empowerment of local communities increased the number of beneficiaries of economic development. In ancient Rome and some Asian empires the main beneficiaries of economic development were the rulers and the closed circles of the elite. As observed especially in the twentieth century, the greater democratization of social relations meant that economic development would serve the interests of a much larger proportion of the population (Robson,2003).

The most fundamental goal of economic development seems to be to advance the welfare and wellbeing of the people. Those responsible for policy development, however, should reflect on three fundamental questions: what is the purpose of economic development, which is benefited from it, and by what means should it be implemented?

The ultimate goal of human development, including economic development, should be the expansion of individual and collective freedom. The vast majority of social transitions known from historical records were aimed at the empowerment of the individual within a society of independent actors determining their own fate. The purpose of the Neolithic revolution, with the rise of the first urban settlements and the civilizations located in river basins, was to increase the freedom of man, understood in the context of minimizing adverse human effects on the environment. Also, modern conceptions emphasize the importance of economic development as a means of increasing the well-being of all members of society. Economic development should therefore have a positive effect on emerging categories such as human development, human security and human rights. Unfortunately, however, the principles expressed here are still very far from realization in many parts of the world. Economic development is not undertaken to

improve the lives of all the inhabitants of a country, but to serve the interests of government, private business or narrow social elites. Economic development, rather than contributing to the expansion of personal and communal freedom, in many regions becomes a cause of progressive enslavement and marginalization of an increasing number of people. Thus it leads to human rights violations on a growing scale, accompanied by several forms of social exclusion(Tesfaye, 2007).

2.4. The Concept of Social Capital

Social capital is used to describe relational resources embedded in personal ties, which are useful in the development of individuals in community social organizations and has been conceptualized either as a set of social resources embedded in relationships or more broadly as including, in addition to social relationships, the norms and values associated with them (Tsai & Ghoshal, 1998). Social capital which represents in a sense the goodwill, such as sympathy, trust and forgiveness, engendered by the fabric of social relations and which could facilitate action, has gained increasing attention from researchers in sociology, political science, economics and organizational science (Adler & Kwon, 2002). According to Coleman (1988) social capital is defined by its function and it is not a single entity but a variety of different entities consisting of some aspect of social structures, which facilitate action of individual actors within the structure. Those actors could be persons or corporate. What makes social relations a useful capital resource for individuals are the three forms of social capital: (i) obligations and expectations, (ii) information channels, and (iii) social norms. The first form of social capital, obligations and expectations, depends on two elements, the trustworthiness of the social environment (the chances obligations for previous favors or actions will be repaid), and the extent of obligations held (Muhidin, 2016).

Social capital represents resources or assets rooted in an individual's or in a group's network of social relations. It is a multidimensional and multilevel concept which has been characterized by a diversity of definitions and conceptualizations which focus on the structure and/or on the content of the social relations. A common conceptualization of social capital in information systems research consists of a structural, relational and cognitive dimension. The structural dimension represents the configuration of the social network and the characteristics of its ties. The relational dimension represents assets embedded in the social relations such as trust, obligations, and norms of reciprocity. The cognitive dimension represents a shared context which

facilitates interactions and is created by shared codes, language and narratives. For a single or multiple members of a network, social capital can be a source of solidarity, information, cooperation, collaboration and influence. Social capital has been and remains a sound theory to study information systems in research areas affected by social relations and the assets embedded in them (Hossam, 2009).

2.5. Determinants of Social Capital

Social capital determinants matter. They include factors in the social structure and the position of the individual in the social structure, which both facilitate or constrain the investment of social capital (Lin, 2001). Age featured as an element that shaped the size of the social networks among refugees in Canada from different regions (Lamba & Krahn, 2003). Willems (2003) also found age and shared cultural practices within ethnic groups are an important factor in the social networks of refugees that catalyze face-to-face interaction shown by refugees. A study on resettlement experience shown that gender differences in the social ties men and women forged when comparing the post relocation phase and the pre relocation situation. The changes in the number and gender of their ties before and after resettlement show how displacement had changed the lifestyle and employment status of women and men and how these changes affected the formation of their ties in their new community (Willems, 2003). The quality of institutions and social services available in the resettlement community directly correlates with the growth of social capital among its residents, as shown in research in a relocation project site (A. M. Curley, 2010). However, the dismal quality of social services in a relocation project site, particularly the provision of peace and order, can also spur the forging of relations among the resettled residents (Clampet-Lundquist, 2010). In the project, the shared common space such as benches in front of the buildings and a community center offering various activities for both kids and adults, positively facilitated the establishment of connections among the resettles.

According to Bullen (2007), the following are the major factors which affect social capital:

Participations in the local community: the general involvement of the community in various activities such as giving voluntary service and assisting needy people.

Proactivity in Social Capital: the ability and /or opportunity to make various decisions in the locality and exchanging ideas freely.

Feelings of Trust and Safety: the issue of safety and security in the locality such as traveling at night in a secured manner , getting commodities from nearby shops for credit and the concept of confidentiality (keeping the secretes of other).

Neighborhood Connections: the idea of supporting households each other during various social and economic issues (both on days of pleasure and sadness such as funeral ceremonies and sickness).

Family and Friends Connections: the overall interaction of family members and friends in the locality such as the tendency of calling each other to share ideas and having meals together.

Tolerance of Diversity: the issue of tolerating multicultural differences and life styles including eating habits, dressing codes and celebrating holidays.

Value of Live: the issue of feeling valued in a community and long run life plans in a community.

Work Connections: the idea of creating jobs opportunities and working

2.6. Trust, Social Capital and Economic Development Model

Many argue that elements of a society's norms, culture or social capital are central to understanding its development. However, these notions have been difficult to capture in economic models. Here we explore a possible role for 'trustworthiness' as corresponding to social capital. Individuals are trustworthy when they perform in accordance with promises, even if this does not maximize their payoffs. The usual focus on incentive structures in motivating behavior plays no role here. Instead, we emphasize more deep-seated modes of behavior and consider trustworthy agents being socialized to act as they do. To model this socialization, we borrow from a process of preference evolution pioneered (Bisin&Verdier, 2001). The model developed endogenously accounts for social capital and explores its role in the process of economic development. It captures in a simple, formal way the interaction between social capital and the economy's productive processes. The results obtained caution against rapid reform and provide an explanation for why late developing countries may not easily be able to transplant the modes of production that have proved useful in the West.

2.7. Development-Induced Displacement in the Global Context

Estimates reveal that there are approximately 10 million people per year who enter the cycle of involuntary displacement and relocation due to dam and transportation-related development programs alone (Cernea, 2004, p. 10). No precise data exists on the number of persons affected by development induced displacement throughout the world. Unlike for refugees and internally displaced people, there are no institutions or publications dedicated to tracking overall dimensions of development induced displacement, at the global or national level. For an indication of magnitude, most scholars, policy makers and activities rely on the World Bank Environment Department's (WBED) estimate that roughly 10 million people are displaced each year due to dam construction, urban development, transportation and infrastructure programs (Stanley, 2004, p. 2). During the current decade, about 10,000,000 people are displaced each year by infrastructural development programs. This amounts to some 90-100 million people displaced during this decade, which – surprisingly to many – is greater than the total number of refugees from wars and natural disaster (Cernea, 1996, p.4). The last twenty years have seen the displacement of some two hundred million people as a result of development projects (Stanley, 2004, p.2). In a 2002 study, it was documented about the displacement of 4.3 million people in 63 countries during the period 1998-2000. This occurred largely as a result of development projects (Robinson, 2003, p. 11). In deed as many other literatures pointed out that the problem of displacement remains to be one of the most pressing challenges facing the international community.

2. 8. Development Induced Displacement in Africa

The situation of internally displaced persons typifies vividly the crisis of displacement in Africa today. They are estimated at least 20 million. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the problem, no single organization has a specific and comprehensive mandate to respond to the protection and assistance to the needs of displaced people as a result of development projects. Nevertheless, the international community remains inadequately equipped to respond effectively to all aspects of their problems. Indeed, the problem of displaced persons represents one of the most tragic humanitarian and human rights in Africa today (OAU & UNHCR, 1994, p. 11). Many Africans with many ongoing development programs that cause large scale displacement do not have a national policy regulating displacement caused by public sector investment. In most African

countries resettlement including the growing urban development's for infrastructure improvements are carried out by government agencies in a policy vacuum. Certainly, laws and guidelines to empower the state to take away land needed for the public good do exist. However, sorely missing in the majority of African countries are explicit policies and legal frame works to compel relevant state agencies to effectively address the vital issues of livelihood restoration and productive re-establishment of those displaced (Cornea, 1996, p. 13).

2.3. Development Induced Displacement in Ethiopia

Historically governments in Ethiopia have responded drought and war induced displacement by attempting to resettle affected population in fertile areas. As Pankhurst A. (2004) stated in Ethiopia four main types of development induced displacement can be considered. First, agricultural developments; agricultural development projects resulted in displacement in several areas during the imperial period. Secondly the creation of national parks; the other one comes from the establishment of national parks in important grazing areas. Thirdly the construction of dams; the building of dams could also result in displacement. Lastly, urban expansion; displacement because of urban expansion and slum clearance has been increasing rapidly worldwide. In Ethiopia the urban population remains a small but rapidly expanding projected to grow at much rate than rural areas (Pankhurst, 2004, p. 15). Urban and urban growths are considered as a modern way of life manifesting economic growth and development. However, urbanization in Ethiopia faces a number of socio-economic challenges due to different reasons. An inadequate master plan poor housing facilities, environmental problems and shanty corners, among others, characterize urban centers of developing countries. In order to solve these problems and create conducive environment, government authorities tend to reorder urban space. This process often causes the displacement of certain households in most cases the powerless.

2.9. The Impacts of Development Induced Displacement

Forced displacement arise from the need to build infrastructure for new industries, irrigation schemes, transportation highways, power generation dams, or for urban developments such as hospitals, schools, and airports. Such programs are indisputably needed. They improve many people's lives, provide employment, and supply better services. But the involuntary displacements caused by such programs also create major impositions on some segments of the population.

According to Sava (2016), development induced displacement has the following the major effects on the localities.

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

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

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

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

Food insecurity: The forced removal of communities often increases the risk that people will temporarily or chronically be undernourished or unable to fulfill their basic needs.

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

Loss of Culture: Displaced individuals might lose a number of diversified ethnic traditions, values, customs, and cultures.

Inadequate Compensation Lost Properties: Displaced households might not be given a balanced compensation for their lost properties and assets.

Disruption of Formal Educational activities: Displacement and relocations of dwellers often cause a significant interruption in the functioning of schools in children access to education during the of transfer or for longer periods of time.

2.10. The Role of the Government to Rehabilitate the Displaced Households

The government of Ethiopia plays a significant role to rehabilitate the displaced dwellers due to the activities of different developmental projects. There are various strategies that the government implement to rehabilitate the households.

2.10.1. Valuation of Property and Rehabilitation Strategies in Ethiopia

According to FDRE Proclamation No. 455/2005, 2005), art 7 [10], the amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost of the property (art. 7). Replacement cost is rehabilitating the cost of property which was situated on expropriated land. This indicates by using replacement cost, the properties (fixed assets), agricultural products (like cereal crops), and plants (trees), fence, toilet and etc. will be recovered. So article 7 of this proclamation argued that compensation will be calculated through replacement cost method and cover capital and labor expended on expropriated land. The income that will be generated from the expropriated land will be considered, however, it is fixed not considering market values.

According to (FDRE Proclamation No. 455/2005, 2005) art 2, Compensation which is paid for evicted households from their land is the payment to be made in cash or in kind or in both to a person for his property situated on his expropriated landholding. This proclamation argued that evicted farmers/households will be compensated in cash, in kind or both in cash and in kind. At some time, they will pay full monetary compensation and at others time, monetary compensation plus displacement compensation.

2.10.2. Monetary Compensation

According to (FDRE Proclamation No.455/2005, 2005) art.,7), compensation payment may not, in any way, be less than the current cost of constructing a single room low cost house in accordance with the standard set by the concerned region.

The formula for calculating the amount of compensation payable in accordance with the (FDRE Proclamation No. 455/2005, 2005) and (FDRE Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007, 2007) [15] are presented as;

Compensation for building=cost of construction + cost of permanent improvement on land +the amount refundable money for the remaining term lease contract.

Compensation for crops=the total area of the land (in M²) x value of the crop per kilo gram x the amount of crop to be obtained per M² + cost of permanent improvement on land.

Compensation for unripe Perennial Crops=number of plants (legs) x cost incurred to grow an individual plant + cost of permanent improvement on land.

Compensation for ripe annual yield of the Perennial Crops=Perennial crops (in KG) X current price to produce of the perennial] crops + cost of permanent improvement on land.

Compensation for relocated Property=cost of removal + cost of transferring+ cost of Reinstallation.

Compensation for protected grass=area covered by the grass per square meter X the current market price of the grass per square meter.

2.10.3. Land to Land Compensation

According to Urban Lands Lease Holding Proclamation [16], old possession is a plot of land legally acquired before the urban center entered into areas and the leasehold system or a land provided as compensation in kind to persons evicted from old possession. According FDRE, Council of Ministers Regulations [17], article 15 deals with where land used for growing crops or a protected grass or pastoral land is expropriated for public purpose, the possessor of such land shall, as much as possible, be provided with a plot of land capable of serving a similar purpose.

This indicates evicted households from their land may get other land as the in kind compensation. So proclamation argued land to land compensation is possible for evicted indigenous farmers as lease proclamation suggests. However, the actual practice shows that mostly compensation is made in cash but infrequent in kind compensation.

2.10.4. Partial Monetary and Land Compensation

According to (FDRE Proclamation No. 455/2005, 2005), art.8, sub-art. 4, an urban landholder whose landholding has been expropriated under this Proclamation shall:

(a) Be provided with a plot of urban land, the size of which shall be determined by the urban administration, to be used for the construction of a dwelling house; and,

(b) Be paid a displacement compensation equivalent to the estimated annual rent of the demolished dwelling house or be allowed to reside, force (charge, for one year in a comparable dwelling house owned by the urban administration). Partial monetary and land compensation is the providing some portion amount of land (give plot land for each household and each plot of lands for each children of the family) and provide monetary compensation for uncompensated portion of land. Partial monetary and land compensation is rarely practiced in some municipalities. If a targeted land is highly demanded by investors/ public for better developmental purpose, local government may provide some amount in monetary compensation (not fully monetary compensation) and provide land to land compensation for in-return of expropriated part of land which is not covered by monetary compensation. Relatively this is a good mechanism to rehabilitate evicted indigenous farmers due to, not wholly loss of their land and livelihood, monetary compensation which is provided for them helps to re-development of a land in kind compensation which was provided to them, helps to protect them from moral and psychological loss, helps to protect them from social destructions and reduce regret and grievance of households after eviction.

2.10.5. Provide Temporary Kebele Residential House and Container for Business

The rare rehabilitation practice is also facilitate and provide temporary Kebele residential house and provide containers for evicted households for maximum of one year. This is temporary rehabilitation mechanism which helps to reduce unnecessary cost of survival strategy, provide temporary shelter, helps to reduce degree of grievance and temporary solutions for economic and social impacts of urbanization on pre-urban farmers. If evicted farmers has only residential house on the expropriated land, they get Kebele house and if they have a business on the area, they will get temporary container house for businesses.

The municipality should have encourage and organize them in order to start small and micro enterprises. For that matter containers which are available in different municipalities, can be used to start business and create employment opportunities.

By considering family size, employment opportunities, social and economic impacts of losing land and future prospective, they provide such compensation mechanism for evicted households.

2.10.6. Provide Permanent and Sustainable Job Opportunity

The long term and short term best rehabilitation mechanisms of survival strategies for peri-urban evicted households are creating permanent employment opportunities but rarely practice. Those investments which are undertaken on expropriated land, regardless of owners of investment, should create employment opportunity for evicted indigenous households.

If the project which is undertaken on expropriated land is public projects, municipality must give high priority for evicted households in order to give job opportunities that are created by the projects. If it is private, NGO and cooperative union projects, municipality should have create legal binding agreement in order to provide a job for evicted farmers and should have get high

2.10.7. Provide Reasonable, Adequate and On-time Training

According to Abdella K. and Nuredin J. (2017), lack of skills, knowledge and experience, poor saving habits and poor techniques of survival strategies are the main challenges on the side of peri-urban evicted households. So they need training in different fields of professions like in business (income generation), techniques to use machineries and sophisticated equipment, to improve saving habits and reduce unnecessary costs, to compete for job opportunities, methods and techniques to start their own businesses.

2.10.8. Income Capitalization

According to FDRE (Proclamation No. 455/20 05); art. 8, sub-art.1), a rural landholder whose landholding has been permanently expropriate shall, in addition to the compensation payable, it will be paid for them displacement compensation which shall be equivalent to ten times the average annual income he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land provided (art.8, sub-art.1). According to (FDRE Proclamation No. 455/2005, 2005), Where the Woreda administration confirms that substitute land which can be easily ploughed and generate comparable income is available for the land holder, the compensation to be paid under Sub-

Articles (1) and (2) of this Article shall only be equivalent to the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land (ibid, art. 8, sub-art.3). However, the fact on the ground does not fully implement of this article but in exceptional cases.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Methodology

Research methodology is a way to approach research problems comprehensively. It understands knowledge of swotting exactly how research is organised cautiously. In light of the fact, this section combined research design, population, data sources, data type, data collection instruments, sample design, sample size determination, data collection, data processing, data analysis and ethical issues were considered.

3.1. Research Design

A research design is a well-ordered approach that a researcher uses to conduct a scientific study. It is the overall harmonization of well-known mechanisms and facts ensuing in a strong and sound result. Though there are different research designs that researchers can use, the researcher of this study used qualitative case study. Qualitative case study is a strategy of inquiry in which the researcher explore in-depth in a program, event, activity, processes or one or more individuals.

3.2. Research Methodology

The research approach of the study existing mixed research approach connoting both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. As De Silva (2010: 23) explained, “Mixed methods provide the opportunity for presenting a greater diversity of divergent views”. From such point of view, using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis reduces the limitation of each approach or helps to get more reliable data. Therefore, the researcher has used mixed research method.

3.3. Rational for the Selection of the Study Area

The target area of the study is situated at the displaced residents of **Aroge Qera, Sheraton and parliament expansion** area within Arada Sub-city due to development induced displacement, Addis Ababa City administration. These target study areas are selected purposively based on the following reasons:

Firstly, the researcher has observed the challenges that the displaced households are actually facing and instigated to conduct the study. Secondly, to provide possible recommendations for government officials and other concerned bodies since the researcher knew that development

induced displacement negatively affects the social, economic and psychological aspects of the displaced households. The researcher also believed that it could be possible to access relevant data for the effectiveness of the study.

3.4. Population

The population of the study was taken from three development induced displacement areas, (Aroge Qera 2, Parlama and Sheraton expansion) who were living in Arada sub city and are now disseminated in different sub cities. According to the city Administration of Arada sub city Land Administration and Urban Renewal Office (2017), the number of population living at Aroge Qera 2, Sheraton, and Parlama explanation were 1396, 1325, and 319 respectively. Therefore, the sample was selected from the total population of 3040 development induced displaced households from the selected study areas.

3.5. Sample Size Determination

As it is clearly stated above, the total number of the displaced households at the selected areas is 3040. To determine the appropriate sample size for the study; the researcher used Mike Slovin's formula of calculating sample size.

The sample size is computed as follows:

$$n = N / (1 + N(e)^2)$$

$$n = 3040 / 1 + 3040(0.07)^2$$

$$n = 191$$

Applying the above formula, the sample size for the study is calculated as 191.

3.6. Sample Size

Mike developed a means to determine sample size from large population and to become representative possible sample size. By using the Mike Slovin formula with confidence level: 95%, degree of variability: 50% (Maximum Variability), sample error: $\pm 7\%$ and makes easy to determine middle representative sample size from large population. Centered on the Mike Slovin sample size determination formula, 191 development induced displaced households were taken as a representative sample using Proportional stratified sampling technique and purposive sampling technique. Using this technique, the total population was segregated in to four strata as displaced residents from Qera 2-strata 1, Sheraton expansion-strata-2 and Parliament expansion-strata 3 areas as shown in the table 3.1 below and government officials-strata4.

Table 3.1: Population and Sample size

Population Strata	Population	Sample
Aroge Qera 2	1396	$1396/3040 * 191 = 87$
Sheraton Expansion	1325	$1325/3040 * 191 = 83$
Parliament Expansion	319	$319/3040 * 191 = 21$
Total	3040	191

Source: Administration of Arada sub city Land Administration and Urban Renewal Office (2017),

To evaluate and assess the given topic, both primary and secondary sources were used. The primary data was collected from three groups of FGD participants and each FGD group consists of eight individuals (a total of 24) and 149 households to fill the survey questionnaires. The researcher also conducted an interview with 13 from the three development induced displaced communities.

Apart from the above population, three (3) Arada sub city land administration and Urban Renewal Office (2017), participation development officials were selected for the interview purpose.

3.7. Sampling Techniques

After applying the above formula to determine the sample size from the total population, the researcher implemented non probability (purposive) and probability (stratified) sampling techniques. The researcher grouped the participants into two groups based on their homogeneity. Here, the government officials are the one group and the households are the other groups. To categorize the participants in such away, stratified sampling technique was used.

As it is cited in IJARM (2016. p: 18-27), stratified sampling is a technique where the population is divided into strata (or subgroups) and a random sampling technique (lottery method) was used to select respondents from each subgroup. A subgroup is a natural set of items. Subgroups might be based on company size, gender or occupation (to name but a few). Stratified sampling is often used where there is a great deal of variation within a population. Its purpose is to ensure that every stratum is adequately represented.

The decided which households should be interviewed, given questionnaire and which households were to be included in focus discussion, purposive sampling technique was implemented.

Purposive or judgmental sampling techniques is a strategy in which particular persons or events are selected deliberately in order to provide important .It is where the researcher includes cases or participants in the sample because they believe that they warrant inclusion (IJARM (2016. p:18-27).

3.8. Participants

The researcher conducted focus group discussions with the households from the three sites, which contained eight (8) participants each. With regard to determining the number of FGD participants, various scholars provide different numbers. For instance, Morgan (2009, P.4) explains, “The ideal number for FGD is between six and eight. On the other hand, as Escalada &Heong (2009, P.11) described that, “a good size for a discussion group is between eight to ten participants per session. Considering the above arguments, the researcher has taken an average of eight participants for one group per a session.

The researcher also conducted an interview with 13 individuals with the households from the three development induced displacement sites.

Besides, three (3) higher level officials bureau’s expertise and Two (2) Arada sub city land administration and community participation development officials were selected for an interview assuming that they have better information about development induced displacement in focus. All these participants were selected purposefully assuming that they are potential source of data for the study.

3.9. Source of Data

3.9.1. Types of Data

Both primary and secondary types of data were used to carry out this research. Primary data was be collected from developing and distributing survey questionnaire, FGD participation, by conducting interviews, taking of pictures and observation. Whereas, the secondary data was collected from published and printed materials like books, journals, reports, and bulletins. Using the two types of data in combination, the researcher obtained complete information for the research.

3.10. Data Collection Instruments

The researcher collected first hand data using questionnaire, interview, FGD, and observation.

3.10.1. Questionnaire

According to Ahmed (2014:54), questionnaire is a powerful evaluation tool in behavioral Sciences. If well designed, it can be a very reliable and veritable tool. In a questionnaire respondents read the questions, interpret what is expected and then write down the answer. Kumar (2011:138). Having this advantage in mind; close ended were developed and distributed to the households in the three sites namely, Aroge Kera-2, Sheraton expansion and Parlama expansion 74, 70 and 10 respectively.

3.10.2 Interview

Interviews are a more personalized form of data collection method than questionnaires, and are conducted by trained interviewers using the same research protocol as questionnaire survey i.e., a standardized set of questions). However, unlike a questionnaire, the interview script may contain special instructions for the interviewer that is not seen by respondents, and may include space for the interviewer to record personal observations and comments. In addition, the interviewer has the opportunity to clarify any issues raised by the respondent or ask more questions or follow-up questions (Bhattacharjee 2012:78) Therefore, the researcher conducted an interview purposively with 5, 5 and 3 interviewees from Aroge Kera-2, Sheraton expansion and parlama expansion respectively. Here, researcher took only 3 interviewees from parlama expansion since it has the least households. The researcher also included 5 governmental officials.

3.10.3 Focus Group Discussion

A focus group discussion is a qualitative research technique consisting of a structured discussion and used to obtain in-depth qualitative data from a group of participants about a particular topic. Here, FGD was conducted with 24 households having 8 participants from each displacement sites. The purpose of group discussion is to use the social dynamics of the group to stimulate participants and give the researcher the chance to reveal and collect essential information about their opinions, experience, perception, beliefs, attitude and grievances networks, community and social ties.

Focus group is a form of strategy in qualitative research in which attitudes, opinions or perceptions towards an issue, product, service or program are explored through a free and open discussion between members of a group and the researcher. Both focus groups and group interviews are facilitated group discussions in which a researcher raises issues or asks question that stimulate discussion among members of the group.

3.10.4. Observation

Observation is one of the methods of acquiring firsthand information which is concerned with collecting information being appeared at the actual settings of the participants. Therefore, the researcher observed the actual life of the displaced households being in their settings using observation an observation checklist.

3.11. Data Quality Assurance

To assure the validity and reliability of a questionnaire, the right questions were phrased in the least ambiguous way and the researcher needed to get suggestions from colleagues and experts in the field. Moreover, questionnaires were designed on the basis of previous studies“ questionnaires and review of literature. For the interview and FGD items trustworthiness were assured by avoiding double barreled, long and complex questions. Efforts were made to avoid leading questions and false premises. In addition to this, peers were invited to comment and debrief on the prepared questions (Peer debriefing). Triangulation by method and data source was held to keep the trustworthiness of the data. In other words, different methods were used to collect the qualitative data. Content validity or inter judge validity was conducted to find out if the questions are representing what they are intended to measure in a proportional way. The questionnaires were translated in to Amharic version for ease of communication to get genuine information.

3.11. Data Collection Procedures

After all participants were selected, certain procedures were followed. Accordingly, the researcher was submitted the official letters of collaboration from school of public administration and policy analysis to Arad sub city administration and received permission. The researcher disseminated the questionnaire for each participant personally orienting them the purpose of the study and direction of filling the questionnaire and gave them time. And finally, 149 participants from the total 154 participants returned the questionnaire, but the remaining 5 respondents failed to return the questionnaire. Possible attempts were also made with the FGD participants to make the discussion open, free, no domination and unreserved to ensure equal participation of each participant. The researcher played the role of facilitator. Not to make boring and tiresome, the researcher ran the discussion only for an hour, even though some literatures say FGD will be held to one and half hours. With regard to the interview participants, key informants scheduled at

appropriate time and place with the researcher. Each interview is held for half an hour assuming the average time of many scholars stated for key informant interview. To gather data during interview, the interviewer used short note.

3.12. Data Processing and Analysis

3.12.1. Data Processing

After the data were collected from the participants using different data collection methods, questionnaire, interview, focus group discussion and observation, the researcher used tables to present each data and analysed them using expressions.

3.12.2. Data Analysis

As discussed in the methodology part, the primary data were collected by using questionnaire, interview, focus group discussion (FGD) and participatory observation. In addition, the information obtained from each tool was analyzed separately and conglomerated together carefully.

The quantitative data obtained from both primary and secondary sources was analyzed together. Percentages and other simple statistical methods were applied to analyze quantitative data. Generally, all the information obtained from all methods of primary data collection combined together carefully to make sense full data from different sources together with due attention of each method of data collection.

So, the researcher implemented qualitative method, using words or expressions, to analyze the ones given in numerical values.

3.12.3 Ethical Consideration

All professional and research ethical values were fully recognized and assured. The ethical clearance letter was given from Addis Ababa University department of public management and policy analysis to all three selected DID sites and Arada sub city of Addis Ababa city administration. The study was given due consideration to ethical issues such as confidentiality and anonymity. Therefore, the respondents were first communicated as to the purpose and significance of the study and that their responses were used only for academic purpose and kept confidential. All respondents in this study decided to provide their contribution willingly and the researcher let them know the purpose of the study; given them all necessary information

regarding the research. Respondents were pre-informed that, they can quit their participation if they felt discomfort without looking permission from the researcher. Respondents would not be forced to sign contractual agreement with the researcher at the beginning of their participation. All personal information locked in a private folder and would be destroyed ones the research is completed. They would communicated the risks like they may felt anxious and emotional during discussion time and they can take time in between and refresh themselves. They also communicated about the benefit of their participation and the value of the data they give, to themselves, community and other concerned bodies. Other possible research ethical considerations and norms maintained accordingly.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Data Analysis, Presentation and Discussions

4.1. Introduction

This chapter is mainly concerned with the analysis of data gathered from the respondents through questionnaires, interview, focus group discussion and observation. The data gathered from those sources was analyzed independently (grouping the data under the same category) using frequency and percentage. The final outputs of the result were presented in tabular forms, and each point in each table was analyzed by using expressions (words).

Moreover, this chapter investigates the major findings of the study and gives possible recommendations about the solutions to overcome the existing problems based on the actual findings.

4.2. Background of the Respondents

This section is about the sex, age, educational background, marital status, family size and source of income of the displaced households from the three sites; Aroge Quera-2, Sheraton and Parlama Expansion in Arada sub city who are now living in Bole Sub city specially at Bole Bulbula site and Yeka Sub city specially Ayat site -2.

Table 4.1: Background of The Respondents

No.	Items	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sex		
	Male	60	40%
	Female	89	60%
	Total	149	100%
2	Age		
	18-25	17	11%
	26-33	20	13%
	34-41	26	18%
	Above 41	86	58%
	Total	149	100%
3	Level of education		
	Never been to school	24	16%
	Read and write	30	20%
	Primary (1-4)	20	13%
	Junior/Secondary (5-8)	14	10%
	Secondary (9-10)	43	29%
	Preparatory (11-12)	9	6%
	Tertiary (12 +)	9	6%
	Total	149	100%

4	Marital Status		
	Single	9	6%
	Married	90	60%
	Divorced	12	8%
	Widowed	25	17%
	Separated	13	9%
	Total	149	100%
5	Family size		
	Below 5	17	11%
	5-10	100	67%
	Above 10	32	22%
	Total	149	100%
6	Source of income		
	Employee	10	7%
	Self employed	19	12%
	Retired	15	10%
	Family support	25	17%
	Jobless	80	54%
	Total	149	100%

Source:: Field survey, 2019

The above table presents the background characteristics of the respondents including sex, age, education, marital status, family size and sources of income. From the above data we can understand that the highest number of participants were females in which 89(60 %, N= 149) followed by males 60(40%, N= 149). Majority of respondents were adult members with varying age of above 41 comprises 86 (58%, N=149), followed with varying age of 34-41 comprises 26 (18%, N=149). Similarly, respondents with varying age of 26-33 comprises 20 (13%, N= 149) and at last respondents with varying age of 18-25 comprises 17(11%, N=149) were surveyed.

Concerning education of total number N=149(100%): 24(16%) are never been to school and 30(20%) of the respondents are achieved read and write. About 20(13 %) are achieved primary education and 14 (10%) are achieve junior secondary education. Similarly, 43 (29%) respondents achieved secondary education, 9 (6%) respondents achieved preparatory level and the remaining 9(6%) of the respondents are holders of diploma and above.

Concerning marital status majority of the respondents are married one comprising 90 (60%, N= 149), about 25 (17%, N= 149) comprises widowed group and 13 (9%, N= 149) are separated one. At last, respondents comprises 12 (8%, N=149) are divorced one and the remaining 9 (6%) comprises single marital status. With regard to family size, 100 (67%, N= 149) comprises 5-10 family size, 32 (22%, N= 149) comprises above 10 family size and the remaining 17 (11%, N=149) are comprises the family size of below 5. In relation to income generation from the total population N=149 (100%), about 19(12%) of the respondents are self employed and 10 (7%) of the respondents are government employed. Similarly, 15 (10%) of the respondents of this survey data are retired, 25 (17%) of the respondents are living by the family support and the remaining 80(54%) of the respondents are jobless.

4.3. Problems in Which the Displaced Dwellers Face

Development induced displacement has a number of problems on the displaced households on their social, economic, health and psychological aspects. According to Sava (2016), development induced displacement has the following major effects on the households such as; landlessness joblessness ,homelessness ,marginalization, food insecurity, loss of access to common property and services, loss of culture, inadequate compensation lost ,properties , and disruption of formal educational activities.

Table 4.2 : Problems in Which the Displaced Dwellers Face

No	Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Social Problem					
1.1	You lost your neighbors because of the displacement.	113(76%)	25(17%)	11(7%)	-	-
1.2	You lost your social networks such as your Edir, Equb and Mahiber	126(85%)	13(9%)	5(3%)	2(1%)	3(2%)
1.3	You do not have a well-organized social network since each of you is new for each other.	69(46%)	30(21%)	23(15%)	20(13%)	7(5%)

Source: Field survey, 2019

As the above table shows majority of the respondents N=113 (76%), lost their neighbors and are facing a number of social problems (such as lose of neighbor connections and different social networks). And N=126 (85%) of the respondents lost their social ties (their Edir, Equb and Mahiber).According to the respondent had very strong social integrations before they were displaced, which has been stayed for more than 30 years.

Forced displacement tears apart the existing social fabric. It disperses and fragments communities, dismantles patterns of social organization and interpersonal ties; kinship groups become scattered as well. Life-sustaining informal networks of reciprocal help, local voluntary associations, and self-organized mutual service are disrupted. This is a net loss of valuable “social capital,” that compounds the loss of natural, physical, and human. The social capital lost through social disarticulation is typically unperceived and uncompensated by the programs causing it, and this real loss has long-term consequences which call the attention of government before making decision for displacing people from their original location.

In addition, Table 4.3 presents the economic problem faced by the residents as follows.

Table 4.3: Economic Problems

No	Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
2	Economic Problems					
2.1	You, spend too much money for transporting your materials.	117(79%)	30(20%)	2(1%)	-	-
2.2	Potential customers lost from whom you were buying things	99(66%)	36(24%)	9(6%)	3(2%)	2(1%)
2.3	No convenient shops either to buy or sell goods in new location.	105(71%)	25(17%)	15(10%)	2(1%)	2(1%)
2.4	Much amount of money spent to redesign and paint your home.	119(80%)	30(20%)	-	-	-
2.5	The current assets are less than the previous ones.	101(68%)	35(23%)	13(9%)	-	-

Source: Field survey, 2019

As it is clearly seen in the above table, majority of the respondents (79%) replied that they spent too much money for transporting their materials. In addition, majority of them (66%) also lost their potential customers because of the displacement and their current asset is decreasing. Moreover, (80%) of the respondents replied that they have spent much money to redesign and paint the new house.

In addition, this study has addressed the health problems faced by residents during their displacement during relocation .In this regard, Table 4.4 presents the views of respondents as follows.

Table 4.4: Health Problems

No	Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
3	Health Problems					
3.1	You faced health problems during the displacement process.	54(36%)	50(34%)	40(27%)	3(2%)	2(1%)
3.2	Your location is full of dust bins and are suffering from different disease	89(60%)	38(26%)	20(13%)	2(1%)	-

Source: Field survey, 2019

Table 4.4 above shown that majority of the respondents (60%) replied that their new location is full of dust bins since it is a new site. Due to this, majority (36%) the respondents answered that they are suffering from different communicable and non-communicable diseases such as common cold.

In addition to the health problems, the addressed whether the residents faced psychological problems .in this regard, Table 4.5 presents the views of respondents as follows.

Table4.5: Psychological Problems

No	Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
4	Psychological Problems					
4.1	You were full of stresses when you were told that you were dislocated.	61(41%)	65(44%)	23(15%)	-	-
4.2	You lost your confidence in your life.	79(53%)	35(24%)	30(20%)	3(2%)	2(1%)

Source: Field survey, (2019)

As it is seen in the above table, majority of the respondents (41%) were failed in stress when they were told that they were to be displaced. And the others (53%) also lost confidence in their lives. This implies that the displacement led displaced residents to psychological disturbances.

The study also assessed whether the displacement scheme led the residents to infrastructure problems to the respondents forwarded their views as presented in Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Problems Related to Infrastructures

No	Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
5	Problems Related to Infrastructures					
5.1	Schools in new site at average distance	2(1%)	2 (1%)	30(20%)	51(35%)	64(43%)
5.2	Both main and sub roads in the new localities	13(9%)	12(8%)	58(38%)	35(24%)	31(21%)
5.3	Well-furnished health centers	12(6%)	15(10%)	23(16%)	50(27%)	76(41%)

Source: Field survey, (2019)

Table 4.6 indicates that majority of the respondents under each subtopic replied as they do not have sufficient infrastructures such as schools, main and sub roads and health centers in new site. According to Gibson (2016), infrastructure development (which includes highways, bridges, ports, transportation networks, telecommunication systems, education and health centers) is accorded great importance in developed or developing countries and forms major thrust in public policy framework. As we all know, infrastructures and the lives of households in a particular locality are the two important sides of a coin. As a coin cannot serve as a medium of exchange losing one of its important sides, we do not expect households to have better lives without the presence of infrastructures.

However, the current displacing induced displacement of the Addis Ababa city administration has not considered the importance of infrastructure facilities prior to the execution of the scheme.

4.4. Factors that Affect Social Capital in Development Induced Displacement Areas

Social capital has been affected by a number of factors. According to Bullen (2007), the following are the major factors which affect social capital such as participations in the local communities, proactivity in social capital, feelings of trust and safety, neighborhood connections, family and friends connections, tolerance of diversity, value of life and work connections.

Table 4.7: The Effects of Social Capital

No	Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
6	Effects of Social Capital					
6.1	Actively participating in the local community (such as, in giving voluntary services)	20(13%)	30(20%)	56(38%)	20(13%)	23(16%)
6.2	A pro-activity in the society (the ability to make decisions in the localities)	23(15%)	48(32%)	65(44%)	7(5%)	6(4%)
6.3	A positive neighborhood connections (the tendency of helping each other)	23(15%)	34(23%)	23(15%)	43(29%)	26(18%)
6.4	Family and friends connections (interactions among friends and families)	13(9%)	30(20%)	20(13%)	66(44%)	20(14%)
6.5	Tolerance of diversity	12(8%)	14(9%)	65(44%)	24(16%)	34(23%)
6.6	Value of life (feeling valued in the community)	17(11%)	22(15%)	82(55%)	15(10%)	13(9%)

Source: Field survey, (2019)

As one can easily observe from the above table, there are a number of factors that affect the social capital of the displaced households. Since the households do not know each other well, they do not have strong connections or relations.

As it is stated in the literature part, social capital is used to describe relational resources implanted in personal ties, which are useful in the development of individuals in community social organizations and has been conceptualized either as a set of social resources embedded in relationships or the norms and values associated with them (Tsai & Ghoshal, 1998). Social capital represents resources or assets rooted in an individual's or in a group's network of social relations. It is a multidimensional and multilevel concept which has been characterized by a diversity of definitions and conceptualizations which focus on the structure and/or on the content of the social relations.

The data collected from the direct observation and the focus group discussion also shows that there are a number of factors that affect the social capital of the displaced dwellers. They said that they do not have trust and their decision making role is very low.

4.5. Strategies and policies needed for the government to overcome the existing problems

The government of Ethiopia plays a significant role to rehabilitate the displaced dwellers due to the activities of different developmental projects. There are various strategies that the government implement to rehabilitate the households. In line to this, this study addresses the perception of respondents on roles which the government plays in relocation of residents.

Table 4.8: Roles played by the Government

No	Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Disagree	trongly Disagree
7	Roles Played by the Government					
7.1	Provision appropriate monetary compensation	12(8%)	30(20%)	23(15%)	20(13%)	64(43%)
7.2	Awareness creation before the displacement	7(5%)	8(6%)	7(5%)	11(7%)	116(77%)
7.3	Provision temporary Kebele residential houses and containers for businesses.	4(3%)	4(3%)	5(4%)	4(3%)	132(87%)
7.4	Provision permanent and sustainable job opportunities	3(2%)	8(5%)	8(5%)	12(8%)	120(80%)
7.5	Provision long and short term loans	3(2%)	5(3%)	5(3%)	7(5%)	129(87%)
7.6	Provision of reasonable, adequate and on-time life trainings	3(2%)	5(3%)	3(2%)	3(2%)	135(91%)
7.7	Supervision service by the government officials.	5(3%)	5(3%)	5(3%)	8(4%)	126(85%)

Source: Field survey, (2019)

As it is depicted in the above table, majority of the respondents replied that they were not given awareness before they were displaced. They were not also given appropriate compensations and loans (either long or short term). However, according to (FDRE Proclamation No. 455/2005, 2005) Art 2, Compensation which is paid for evicted households from their land is the payment to be made in cash or in kind or in both to a person for his property situated on his expropriated landholding. This proclamation argued that evicted farmers/households will be compensated in cash, in kind or both in cash and in kind. At some time, the displaced households will be paid full monetary compensation and at others time, monetary compensation plus displacement

compensation. However, the study found that the government of Ethiopia rarely considers the full complementation packages to residents during their relocation.

The displaced households were not also being supervised by the government due to which the government has less knowledge on the living condition of the resettlers after relocation in order to take necessary measures to correct the mistakes.

4.6. Analysis of Data collected from Focus Group Discussion, Interview and Observation

Focus Group Discussion

The information collected from the focus group discussion also confirmed that the households faced a number of social problems (like lose of neighborhood connections and social networks), economic problems (like spending much money for transportation, lose of customers, lack of shops, cost of redesigning and painting the new house), health problems (like uncleanness of the area and sickness), psychological problems (stress and lose of confidence) and problems related to infrastructures (like lack of schools, health centers, and roads). Moreover, the participants mentioned that participation in the community, proactivity, feeling of trust and safety, family and friends connections are the basic factors affecting social capital.

The data collected from the actual focus group discussion also shows that the households were really in a deep stress when they were told to be displaced. They explained that they did not expect such a situation.

Interview

The findings in interview described that when households are displaced from their old residences to the new ones, they cost a lot of money for transporting their materials, for redesigning the new houses and for paintings as well. This exposes the households for unexpected economic crises. Not only costing a lot of money for the above causes, but also they lose their potential customers. The households would have a number of customers (who frequently buy commodities from them) who stayed for an extended period of time, and finally lose them because of the displacement, which is another economic challenge. They will take too long time to make new customers, which causes them low day today marketing activities.

On the other direction, the government officials replied that some of them are newly hired and do not have clear information about the households. They said that they are working on the issue and manage the problem.

Observation

The researcher observed that the displaced households did not have shops closer to their new location and were travelling long distances for search of shops. The researcher also observed that the former places where the displaced dwellers were living are still free space. There is no any economic activity taking place on it for above 3 years. Not only being free from any economic activity but also it create illegal activities. Moreover, the researcher observed that the households were in a deep stress at any movement in the new location. Some of the households were thinking about their previous lives and warred about it.

The following pictures; picture 1, picture -2, and picture-3 show Sheraton Expansion, Parlama expansion and Aroge Kera-2 expansion areas respectively.



Picture -1: Image of Sheraton Expansion Area

The above image is the picture of Sheraton Expansion Area and the place is free from any economic activity and it also creates a conducive environment for theft and other illegal activities.



Picture- 2: Parlama Expansion Area

The above image is the picture of Parlama Expansion Area and like Sheraton Expansion Area the place is free from any economic activity and it also creates an appropriate environment for theft and other illegal activities.



Picture- 3: Aroge Kera-2 Expansion Area

The above image is the picture of Aroge kera-2 Expansion Area and the place like the other places is free from any economic activity and it also creates a conducive environment for theft and other illegal activities.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Finding, Conclusions and Recommendations of the Study

This chapter deals with the major findings that the researcher has been investigated throughout the study and the possible recommendations.

5.1. Findings of the Study

In this section, summary of the major findings inferred from the data analyzed in chapter four, and suggested recommendations are illustrated in a detail manner.

Therefore, the researcher has found the following major findings throughout the study.

- The displaced dwellers lost their neighbors, potential customers and social networks such as their Edir, Equb and Mahiber because of the displacement.
- They cost too much money for transporting their materials broke some of them.
- They do not have convenient shops either to buy or sell goods.
- They cost much amount of money to redesign and paint their home.
- They faced health problems during the displacement process and their location is full of dust bins and they are suffering from different diseases.
- They were full of stresses when they were told that they were dislocated. .
- They do not have well organized infrastructures such as schools, roads, health centers and shopping centers.
- They do not have pro-activities in the society (the ability to make decisions in the localities).
- They do not have feelings of trust and safety in the locality (such as, securities and keeping secrets).
- They do not have positive neighborhood connections (the tendency of helping each other).
- They do not have tolerance of diversity.

5.2. Conclusion

In the preceding section, efforts have been made to look at the impact of development induced displacement on social capital and relocation as a result of the parliament expansion project using the social capital lens. This section incorporate the concluding points deduced from findings of the study.

The research findings affirmed that minimal consideration is given for the social capital or social aspect of the relocated people in the relocation process. This is evident in the post relocation situation of their social life. Social capital of the displaced people has been affected by the relocation program. This can be manifested by its negative impact on social tie or network, norm of reciprocity, trust towards familiars and traditional supportive institutions. People are reportedly leading individualistic way of life and there is no coordination and cooperation for mutual social benefit.

The relocation also affected the contact of the community with different institutions. Previously, different institutions and markets were at the center of binding their social network. People were frequently meeting in those places which used to create opportunities to interact and support each other. Except from 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 is 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 (new social world) is one of the coping mechanisms devised by the relocated people even if it takes time to process one with the strength of the previous kind.

The findings also indicated the participation of different stakeholders in helping the relocated people to rebuild social capital is minimal. The availability of basic social institutions and social services that are instrumental for the day to day interaction are not giving the intended service and this affected the pace of social capital formation in the new location. Finally, the findings also show that the rehabilitation program is not inclusive for a reason that it mostly focuses on economic re-establishment.

5.3. Recommendations

Provision of basic services and infrastructures is mandatory particularly for the displaced households however; with some exceptional kebele houses accessing these services were impossible. This condition leads to extra cost to find schools in far places and also students will be forced to drop their educations which expose for juvenile delinquency. Interruption of formal education and lose of services and violation of civil and human right are the other extremes of displacement (Robinson 2003). Most relocation sites are found very far from the former area which requires high transport cost for their day to day activities which is entirely different from the former area where most of the services were found close by.

Therefore, the concerned bodies (the government) had better to afford basic infrastructures such as schools, health centers, and roads to the displaced households.

The social solidarity which was existed for more years in the former area is always in relocates' heart. Missing this solidarity makes them to consider as they are alienated and living in monastery. Most women prefer to live in the former area though having own home and relatively standard house is advantages for those who can able to buy condominium houses. Apart from living in the center, social solidarity is essential ingredient for their livelihood.

Therefore, the government should consider the social solidarity of the households before displacing them and try to resettle them together per their relationships. .

Accessing this opportunity in the relocation area is so difficult and the displacement program totally interrupted all these benefits. Likewise, displacement has annihilated the social organizations like Eddir, Ikub and Zikir.

Although it is difficult to conclude all relocatees were having decent life previously, the condition is worst in the relocation areas. Most informal workers lost their job and have faced difficulty to get work both in condominium and kebele houses. According to (Cernea 1997, Cernea 1996:1518), joblessness is one of the displacement risks occurring in urban and rural areas which ended with economic and psychological distraction. Food insecurity which leads to poor health is one of the multi faced effect of low-income (joblessness) that has appeared in this relocation. Moreover, many relocatees become more dependent on their family than ever and decreasing feeding interval, diminishing the quality and quantity, engaging in daily labor works.

The right for urban inhabitants to seek legitimate employment is crucial if the marginalized urban poor are to access the benefits of city living (Brown and Kristiansen 2009:32). Displacement also affected the resource pooled mechanism which households were used as a coping mechanism because some household members are not interested to join the new area.

The numbers of unstable, confused and disturbed dwellers are increasing alarmingly following displacement. This is because the very poor relocatees prefer kebele houses since condominium houses are unaffordable the problem however is the kebele houses will be demolished soon. Likewise condominium dwellers are also challenged due to financial constraints to cover the monthly payment which puts relocatees in cross roads. Generally, all city dwellers have strong passion to live decent life but the strategy put (particularly kebele house) needs an attention provided that condominium houses payment is unaffordable. In all dimensions, rehabilitating the displaced people and minimize the inequality created due development induced program should not be considered as humanity rather it is a must (Cernea 1997). Therefore, the government of Ethiopia has to consider the economic aspects of the displaced households before conducting the displacements. As the findings of the study show, the dwellers were not informed that they were to be displaced. Due to this, they faced in a numerous psychological, economic and social problems. Therefore, the government of Ethiopia should aware households formally before displacing them. Not only creating awareness in the households about the displacement but also it should arrange a continuous supervision schedule to visit their actual lives.

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Appendix-I

Addis Ababa University

College of Business and Economics

Department of Public Administration and Development Management

Questionnaire for Residents

Dear Sir/Madam;

My name is Almaz Mekonnen, a Masters student of Public Management and Policy (MPMP) at A.A University. I am conducting a research on Development Induced Displacement of Urban Dwellers in A.A: An Implication for Rebuilding Social Capital. The major objective of the study is to assess the development induced displacement of urban dwellers; an implication for social capital in A.A. Therefore, your voluntary participation in this study is highly demanded and I am kindly requesting you to fill /answer all the questions depending on the given instructions. The questionnaire consists of 19 questions and will take approximately 60 minutes. All information you provided will remain confidential and will only be reported as a group data. All the data, in the questionnaires will be kept in a secured location and only those directly involved with the research will have access to them.

After the research is completed, the questionnaires will be destroyed. You also have the right to refuse responding to some questions or quit participating at any moment if you feel discomfort. You can ask questions at any time during the interview for further explanations if any. Please sign this consent form if you agree to participate in the study.

I thank you very much for your participation.

Part I: Background of the Respondents

1. City: _____ Sub City: _____

2. Woreda: _____

3. Age: _____

4. Sex: a) Male b) Female

5. Level of education:

a) Never been to school b) Read and write

c) Primary (1-4) d) Junior/Secondary (5-8)

e) Secondary (9-10) f) Preparatory (11-12)

g) Tertiary (12 +)

6. Marital Status

a) Single b) Married c) Divorced d) Widowed e) Separated

7. Total number of the households: _____

8. Source of income: _____

Part II: Questions Related with Problems which the displaced dwellers face

Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1.Social problems					
You lost your neighbors because of the displacement.					
You lost your social networks such as your Edir, Equb and Mahiber.					
You do not have a well organized social networks since each of you is new for each other.					
2.Economic problems					
You cost too much money for transporting your materials.					
You lost your potential customers(whom you were buying things from and those who were buying from you).					
You do not have convenient shops either to buy or sell goods.					
You cost much amount of money to redesign and paint your home.					
Your current assets are less than the previous ones.					
3.Health problems					
You faced health problems during the displacement process.					
Your location is full of dust bins and you are suffering from different diseases.					

4. Psychological problems					
You were full of stresses when you were told that you were dislocated.					
You lost your confidence in your life.					
5. Problems related to Infrastructures					
You do have schools in your localities at average distances.					
You do have both main and sub roads in your localities.					
You do have well organized health centers.					

Part III: Questions Related with the factors that affect social capital in development induced displacement areas

Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Participations in the local community (such as giving voluntary services)					
Pro-activity in Social Capital (the ability to make decisions in the localities)					
Neighborhood Connections (the tendency of helping each other)					
Family and Friends Connections (interactions among friends and families)					
Tolerance of Diversity					
Value of Life (feeling valued in the community)					

Part IV: Questions Related with the measures /strategies and policies applied by the government to overcome the existing problems

Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
You were given appropriate monetary compensation					
The government gave you an appropriate income capitalization					
You were given an awareness before the displacement.					
You were given temporary Kebele residential houses and containers for businesses					
You were provided permanent and sustainable job opportunities					
You were given long and short term loans					
You were given reasonable, adequate and on-time trainings					
You have been supervised by the government officials					

Appendix-II

Addis Ababa University

College of Business and Economics

Department of Public Administration and Development Management

Interview Questions for Government Officials

Introduction

Good Morning/Good Afternoon Dear Sir/Madam;

My name is AlmazMekonnen, a Masters student of Public Management and Policy (MPMP) at A.A University. I am conducting a research on Development Induced Displacement of Urban Dwellers in A.A: An Implication for Rebuilding Social Capital. The major objective of the study is to assess the development induced displacement of urban dwellers; an implication for social capital in A.A. Therefore, your voluntary participation in this study is highly demanded and I am kindly requesting you to answer me the following questions.

1. What problems do you think that the displaced residents face because of development induced displacement?

2. What do you think are the conditions of social capital of residents because of development induced displacement?

3. What factors do you feel can affect the social capital of residents in the new settlement sites?

4. What supports does the government provide to the displaced residents to rehabilitate them?

5. How do you perceive the effects of development induced displacement on social capital of displaced residents?

6. What do you suggest as recommendation for undertaking effective development induced projects without adversely affecting the social capital of residents in the city for future?

Appendix- III

Addis Ababa University

College of Business and Economics

Department of Public Administration and Development Management

Questions for Focus Group Discussion

Introduction

Good Morning/Good Afternoon Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is AlmazMekonnen, a Masters student of Public Management and Policy (MPMP) at A.A University. I am conducting a research on Development Induced Displacement of Urban Dwellers in: An Implication for Rebuilding Social Capital. The major objective of the study is to assess the development induced displacement of urban dwellers; an implication for social capital in A.A. Therefore, your voluntary participation and discussion in this study is highly demanded and I am kindly requesting you to answer me the following questions.

1. What factors do you think are affecting social capital in your locality?
2. Have you had any livelihood crises after the dislocation?
3. How do you compare the infrastructures of your current location with the previous ones?
4. What measures do you think should the government take to rehabilitate displaced households?
5. Have you received an appropriate compensation for the losses you incurred?
6. What can you say about your current lives?
7. Do you have anything to add more?

Appendix- IV

Addis Ababa University

College of Business and Economics

Department of Public Administration and Development Management

Observation Check List

A. Infrastructures	Available	No available	Remark	Other
1. Road				
2. Water				
3. Electric power				
4. Schools				
5. Health centers				
6. Market areas				
7. Common green areas				
8. Common parking				
B. Social capital				
1. Culture				
2. Networks/ social ties				
3. Idir, Equeb, Mahiber				
4. Tolerance of diversity				
5. Security issues				