

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
College of Education and Behavioral Studies
Institute of Psychology
Social Psychology Program

**The Psycho-Social Effects of Displacement and Resettlement on Resettlers:
The Case of Ayat Condominium Kutir Hulet Site**

By
Mulatu Gebremichael

May 2018
Addis Ababa Ethiopia

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
College of Education and Behavioral Studies
Institute of Psychology
Social Psychology Program

The Psycho-Social Effects of Displacement and Resettlement on
Resettlers:

The Case of Ayat Condominium Kutir Hulet Site

Mulatu Gebremichael

A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master of Arts Degree in Social
Psychology

May 2018

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies

The Psycho-Social Effects of Displacement and Resettlement on Resettlers:
The Case of Ayat Condominium Kutir Hulet Site

By

Mulatu Gebremichael

Board of Examiners

1. _____	_____	_____
Adviser	Signature	Date
2. _____	_____	_____
Internal Examiner	Signature	Date
3. _____	_____	_____
External Examiner	Signature	Date

Acknowledgements

First and for most I want to forward my sincere gratitude to the Almighty God and to my friends Mr. Honelign Abebe(a PhD candidate in AAU), Mr. Abebaw Ayele, Ms. Mahlet Demissie, Mr. Medhin Wondimu and Mr. Abduselam who has helped me to the process of this research.

I am so thankful to my adviser Habtamu Wondimu(Prof) for his unreserved, constructive and valuable supports and comments from the proposal to the final paper.

I am also so thankful to those who participated in the research process and the key informants from city government of Addis Ababa and World Bank office.

Abstract

The major objective of the study is to explore the effects of relocation on the psycho-social wellbeing of relocatees who were relocated from three areas of Arada sub city and resettled to Ayat condominium Kutir hulet site as a result of the Addis Ababa city infrastructural development program and slum clearance and upgrading. However, the study also explores the current area access for dwellers in terms of sources for their livelihood, residence area, centre of social solidarity and as hub of all basic social services and infrastructures compared to the current one. The findings of the study indicated that after the relocation the resettlers have faced many problems. The relocation process has significantly affected school children and most of students who were students in the former place dropout from the school. The resettlers have suffered a lot in diverse ways like from the absence of school and breakup of mutual economic assistance. The study also indicated that former community network breakup plays its' major role for the relocatees' psychosocial well-being deterioration and in addition to the absence of involvement of different stakeholders' in rebuilding the livelihood of relocated people. The study suggested that a system of psychosocial, mutual economic assistance and traditional community network assessment, which considers the psychosocial wellbeing of relocated people in the new site, participation of other stakeholders in relocation program with the government, developing holistic national relocation policy that could benefit the overall society equally, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to follow up the relocatees in the new site that could minimize psychological, social, livelihood damages ,hardship of life, and many other humanitarian crisis which relocatees face in the new site.

Key words: psychosocial wellbeing Social services community mutual assistance

Acronyms

AIS -Availability of Infrastructural services

WBED-World Bank Environment Department

WB-World Bank

PW-Psychological wellbeing

IRM-Impoverishment and Reestablishment Model

SW-Social wellbeing

ADB-Africa Development Bank

UNDP-United Nations Development Program

DID-Development Induced Displacement

SSI-Semi-structured Interview

FGD-Focus Group Discussions

SPSS-Statistical package for social science

Table of Contents	Pages
Acronyms _____	I
List of Figures _____	II
List of Tables _____	III
List of Graphs _____	IV
1 Chapter One _____	1
1.1. Background of the Study _____	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem _____	4
1.3. Research Questions _____	6
1.4. Objectives of the study _____	6
1.4.1 General Objective _____	6
1.4.2 Specific Objective _____	6
1.5. Significance of the Study _____	7
1.6. Scope of the Study _____	7
1.7 Operational Definition of Basic Terms _____	8
1.7. Limitation of the study _____	9
Chapter Two _____	10
2 Review of Related Literature and Theoretical Approach _____	10
2.1 Introduction _____	10
2.1.1 Nature and Global Overview of Displacement, Relocation _____	10
2.2. Displacement and Resettlement in Africa _____	13

2.3. Displacement in Ethiopia	14
2.4. Types of Displacement and Resettlement process	14
2.4.1. Voluntarily (Willingly) Relocation Process	15
2.4.2. Involuntary (Obligatory) Relocation Process	15
2.5. Causes of Displacement and Resettlement	16
2.6. Consequences of Displacement and Resettlement	17
2.7. Major Theories Related to Displacement and Resettlement Process	18
2.7.1. Chamber's Three Stage Model	19
2.7.2. Johns Rawls General conception of Justice	20
2.7.3. Unbalanced Growth Strategy	21
2.7.4 Scudder- Colson Theory	21
2.7.5 Impoverishment Risks and Reestablishment Model	22
2.7.6 Impoverishment Risks and Reestablishment Model in the present study	23
2.8 Why does always Relocation and Development systems end up in crisis?	25
2.9 Why does Psychological and Social Wellbeing Matter?	28
2.10 Rebuilding Psychological and Social Wellbeing among the Resettlers	28
3 Research methodology	30
3.1 Research Design	30
3.2 Research method	30

3.3 Study setting	30
3.4 Target Population	30
3.5 The Selection of Research Participants	31
3.6 Tools for Data Collection	31
3.7 Sources of Data	32
3.8 Instrument Development and Data Collection Procedure	32
3.9 Data Entry and Analysis	33
3.10 Ethical Consideration	34
4 Chapter Four	35
4. Results	35
4.1 Demographic Features of Quantitative Participants	35
4.2 Psychological Wellbeing before and after the Relocation	39
4.3 Social Wellbeing before and After the Relocation	40
4.4 Physical Accessibilities of Social Services	41
4.5 Demographic Features of Qualitative Participants	42
4.5.1 General Descriptions of Study Participants	42
4.6 Qualitative Data Analysis	45
4.6.1 Challenges in Adapting to the new Environment	45
4.6.2 The Magnitude and Consequences of Relocation on Relocates Social Wellbeing	46

4.6.2.1 Level of Connection between previous Mutual Assistance _____	46
4.6.3 Roles of Government and Nongovernmental Stakeholders in Rebuilding Process _____	49
4.6.3.1 Action taken to facilitate the Rebuilding of Social Wellbeing of Relocatees' _____	50
4.6.4 Advantages and Disadvantages of Relocation Program for the Relocatees' _____	52
4.7 Psychological Wellbeing Effect _____	53
4.7.1 The Major Causing Factors for the Deterioration of Relocatees' Psychological Wellbeing _____	53
4.7.2 The Consequences of Relocation of System on Relocatees' Psychological Wellbeing _____	54
4.7.3 Social Structures and Support Systems with the Previous Community _____	58
4.7.4 Coping Mechanisms to Overcome the Challenges of New Social Environment _____	58
4.7.5 Physical Accessibilities of Different Social Services _____	59
4.7.5.1 Economic tie Comparisons between Previous and Current Location _____	59
4.7.6 Challenges and Motivation to Maintain Previous Informal Networks of Mutual Assistance _____	61
5 Chapter Five _____	63
5. Discussion _____	63
5.1 Psychological Wellbeing Effect _____	63

5.2 Social Wellbeing Effect _____	66
5.3 Physical Accessibilities of different Social Services _____	67
5.4 Implication for Aspects of Psycho-Social Wellbeing Rebuilding _____	69
5.4.1 Implication for Social Psychology Practice _____	69
5.4.2 Implication for Relocation Policy makers and Implementers _____	69
6. Chapter Six _____	71
6. Conclusion and Recommendations _____	71
6.1 Conclusion _____	71
6.2 Recommendations _____	72
References _____	74
Appendix I Informed Consent Form	
Appendix II Questionnaires for Quantitative participants	
Appendix III Interview Guidelines for Qualitative participants	
Appendix IV Focus group discussion	

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Ethiopia has a long history of urban settlement, but until 2005 there was no all-inclusive favorable urban policy. However, regimes followed their own unorganized proclamations and strategy which was poorly planned and implemented. In addition to this, absence of required and well planned urban policy, more specifically housing policy has a major role for the current severe housing shortage crisis in the city which lead hundreds of thousands people for enormous economic, psychological and social crisis and as well high slum prevalence (Berhanu Zeleke 2006). Likewise, the housing shortage still remains very serious issues due to scarcity of urban land and poor policy; though the new government made investment policy which grants chance for real estate developers and public condominium houses (Gebre Yntiso, 2008).

The main focus of the government of Ethiopia before was on rural areas to address poverty reduction, but lately the government has implemented the policy regarding urban re-development. Based on this there are enormous activities particularly in Addis Ababa aiming to improve the inner city diverse socio-economic standards of the residence as well as making the city infrastructural services internationally standardized.

Displacement of people in the context or as a result of development intervention has been identified as the most significant forced migration problem worldwide (Pankhurst & Piguet, 2009, p.250). According to Cernea, (1996) on a crowded planet, infrastructure developments often entail relocating people who are in-the-way. Fifty years of research has shown that development-induced displacement is likely to unleash an extensive change which is called the resettlement effect. These changes include multi-dimensional impoverishment, the loss of homes, communities, psychosocial crisis, income-earning assets, subsistence, community-shared resources, and cultural sites (as cited in Tsegaye Gebru 1998 and Yamane Guesh, 2011).

In recent decades it is being observed, that the government has been commencing different activities that can bring many structural changes to the city of Addis Ababa. Some of them are urban infrastructure development (slum clearance and upgrading, planned large development

projects and the like), transportation (roads, highways, canals); energy, parks and population redistribution schemes (World Bank, 2005).

Redevelopment programs are being implemented in Addis Ababa in order to improve the socio-economic and infrastructural problems of the city. Infrastructural and road expansions, housing, environmental sanitary and investment projects are currently being widely carried out in the city. The projects will certainly improve the lives of many people. However the” involuntary relocation caused by such projects also creates problems on some population segments” (Cernea, 2000: p 12).

The problem of development induced relocation is deep rooted, in that, according to De Wet (2006:p.202), “there does not seem to be effective international protection for national agreement on their rights and entitlements”. Governments do not address such development projects in a comprehensive manner making sufficient preparation in terms of both resource and design. Similarly, the Addis Ababa city administration has displaced numerous people, in the name of urban redevelopment program, without having sufficient preparation and enough replacement houses to transfer majority of displaced households to the selected sites (Gebre Yntiso, 2008: p. 53). The implementing agencies follow a “demolish and relocate” approach which forces dozens of households to stay in temporary shelter mostly made of corrugated iron sheets or dilapidated houses, until they are finally transferred to condominium houses. These condominium houses are much more expensive than their previous homes and poor households are unable to afford the higher rentals. As the households are forcedly displaced they have no options to choose from or control over their lives, both during displacement and thereafter (Pankhurst & Piguet 2009).

In Ethiopia the urban population remains a small but rapidly growing at much faster rate than rural areas (Pankhurst & Piguet, 2009).

Ethiopia is also one of the countries that are taking different actions to accomplish the “millennium development goals” and look forward to improve the living standards of nation. It is taking diverse development programs or projects now a day in different parts of the countries’ region including Addis Ababa city. In relation to this diverse millennium development goals there are many different problems such as livelihood disruptions, economic impoverishment.

The relocation system by itself increases the risks of dropout of school children and financial instability. In relation to this the process of relocating people from the inner city to new resettlement sites in the out skirts have disrupted the relocatees’ social network and break up

their informal networks of livelihood. Many displaced households have encountered problems related to clean water, sanitation, education and healthcare. This leads to negative effects on their social and psychological wellbeing (Gebre Yntiso, 2002).

According to Gebre (2008) numerous studies focused on the physical and economic impacts of relocation scheme giving emphasis to the housing condition and the availability of infrastructures. But this study focuses mainly on the reported psycho-social wellbeing effects of displacement and relocation on low income relocatees who were relocated in north eastern region of Addis Ababa Yeka sub city, woreda 13 specifically in Ayat condominium Kutir Hulet area.

The government of Ethiopia in cooperation with the administration of Addis Ababa city is undertaking major transformation like development of road networks, healthcare institutions, hotels, condominiums, real estates, banks, shopping centers. There is a sense of good things on the part of authorities and the general public with the direction of urban development policy and the remarkable gains scored thus far. What remains overlooked, however, is that thousands of households have faced problems related to shortage of schools, health centre and other social service (Gebre, 2008).

Despite public discussions held between the government and the displaced people, which focused on possible restoring the lost jobs and destructions of their assets and promises of relocation without alienating their social entity and many other promises made by the government never kept well (Gebre Yntiso, 2008). Most relocation sites were outskirts of Addis Ababa which made their life miserable and make it difficult for getting different social access that they get in a simple way in their former residence and devastating economic impoverishment because their livelihood is associated with the area.

On the other side, displacement programs have some positive effects, for example it enables relocatees (who can pay) to own condominium house. The issue is how many of low-income households have benefited from the program. The displacement effect is more serious for women and children in general. The works done to re-establish relocatees' livelihood were insignificant compared to the attention given for demolishing the slum areas (Stanley, 2004).

1.2 Statement of the problem

People who are forced to flee from a disaster or conflict induced environment usually receive caring attention from different international aid. The same things couldn't be done for millions of people worldwide who have been forced to leave their home of residence by development based reasons like large planned projects, slum upgrading and different infrastructural service upgrading even though the consequences they face may be higher (Pankhurst, 1992). This is so despite the fact that the negative effects of development-induced displacement may be every bit as grave as those people displaced by other forces (Robinson, 2003).

In order to minimize the risks associated with these problems, displaced people, requires theories which are capable of explaining how displacement may lead to social and economic impoverishment. With this reality, it is persuasive to produce scientific evidence to what extent theoretical explanations given on the basis of other aspects can apply to the community of my interest for this particular facet that is psycho- social effect. The large development programs, the need for infrastructural service development and slum clearance and upgrading program initiated in Addis Ababa has caused the displacement of many inner city dwellers and affected their livelihood and community mutual economic assistance (Downing, 2002 as cited in Biruk Shiferaw, 2009).

Cernea (1996) outlined, policies regarding city re-development programs are associated with drastic physical and spatial changes motivated by demands of housing and real estate markets. It is also often associated with social exclusion and the gradual resettlement of economically weak residents due to the interests' increases like improving urban standards and housing, users' services, internationally standardized hotels and fulfillment of infrastructural services.

The urban policy to some degree and housing policy in general have been trying to deal with the housing trouble through various strategies. However; the displacement program is different from the general frame which needs special arrangements. State programs have the right to equal monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation. The problem of development induced displaced persons is extremely in worrying conditions, in that, according to De Wet (2006), "there does not seem to be effective international protection for or national accord on their rights and entitlements".

Governments do not address such development projects in inclusive manner making sufficient preparation in terms of both resource and design. Similarly, the Addis Ababa city administration has displaced numerous people, in the name of urban redevelopment, without having sufficient preparation and replacement houses to transfer the displaced households (Gebre, 2008).

The implementing agencies follow a “demolish and relocate” approach which forces dozens of households to stay in temporary shelters, mostly made of corrugated iron sheets or dilapidated houses, until they get condominium houses. These condominium houses are much more expensive for these people who largely depend on daily wage labor and struggling with different life challenges and economic inflation for these aforementioned problems the households are unable to afford the higher rentals. As the households are forcedly displaced they have no options to choose from or control over their lives, both during displacement and thereafter.

So far, various studies are done in Addis Ababa on the issues of displacement and resettlement, yet there are some gaps which need to be assessed by this study. For example, the study done by Downing (2002) has assessed access to social services and the survival strategies of the displaced people without having external support and limited from communal tie. (Gebre Yntiso 2008) also investigates the impact of urban development and displacement on low-income households in Addis Ababa.

According to Gebre,(2008) the process of relocating people from the inner city to new resettlement sites in the outskirts disrupted not only the relocatees' strong community tie but also their economic and their basic livelihood survival. Other investigation that was done by Cernea (1996) also shows that rebuilding livelihoods after dam-induced relocation in Koga, Blue Nile basin, found out that how the compensation process affects the displaced people in rebuilding their livelihood. These and many other accessible investigations generally focus on livelihood rebuilding, compensation, policy frameworks and human rights impacts of development induced displacement and gave less emphasis to relocatees’ psychological wellbeing.

Hence researches that explore the impact of urban related development induced displacement and resettlement are expected to play a crucial role in filling the existing knowledge gap and related many other problems, in terms of understanding and lessen the impact of urban development induced displacement on psycho-social effect. Therefore, this research is intentional to fill the gap that other studies did not go beyond.

The diverse social and psychological disruptions of displacement on relocated households who were displaced from three different areas of central Addis Ababa region and resettled to Ayat condominium Kutir Hulet site have been assessed. These households are those who were living in different type of houses like Kebele houses which needs very little monthly rent not more than 30 birr. Different researches based on their finding shows that social service and social functions are intense in the center as compared to outskirts (Gebre Yntiso, 2008).

3 Research Question

The study tried to examine the following research questions:-

- How resettlement affects the social wellbeing of resettlers?
- How resettlement affects the psychological wellbeing of resettlers?
- Why relocating people from the inner city to suburbs disrupt the physical infrastructural functions?

1.4 Objectives of the study

The study examines the psychosocial effects of displacement and relocation on low income resettlers and examines the availability of infrastructural services in new settlement area and how it is different from the previous that occurred due to the city redevelopment program in Addis Ababa in Yeka Sub city Ayat Condominium Kutir Hulet site. Hence, it has the following general and specific objectives.

1.4.1 General Objectives

- The study examines and explores the nature of the arrival location infrastructural service availability in Ayat Kutir hulet site using the Likert scale method.
- It also assesses community social tie among the neighborhood before and after relocation and how the relocation process disrupts their livelihood.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:-

- To ascertain the psychological wellbeing levels of relocated people after displacement

- To determine the social wellbeing levels of relocated people after displacement
- To evaluate the availability of different social services in Ayat Kutir hulet site
- To examine the participation level of the relocated people

1.5 Significance of the study

As a result, the diverse consequences and effects of development caused displacement and resettlement in Ethiopia specifically its' adverse effects on displacees' psychosocial wellbeing and livelihood disruptions were not yet studied well and yet great gap exists and even no attention given by development induced researchers. This study would be also further asset for different researchers on related to effects of displacees' psychosocial wellbeing issues, livelihood dismantling and community mutual assistance.

The study have also offered basic guidelines for development program planners and implementers on the adverse problems that people face because of the disruption of social, psychological as well as economic impoverishment after the relocation takes place.

In addition to this it would have generate awareness among the local authorities and agencies. It would also provide better development plan inputs to avoid or at least to minimize future adverse possible effects of psychosocial and economic disruptions due to development projects. Therefore, the recommendations would help in designing operational plan, strategies and procedures recognizing community mutual assistance and psychosocial wellbeing of the relocated people.

The findings may as well contribute to the development project planner and give an additional literature for other researchers in determining whether the relocating people due to development project has succeeded in light of the plans and goals on urban renewal activities. In this regard, the researcher hopes that the information generated from this study can be used for policy implementer, planner, government decision-makers, private investors and other involved bodies.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study is delimited to explore the psycho-social effects of displacement and relocation on low income resettlers in Addis Ababa in Yeka Sub city Woreda 13 Ayat Condominium Kutir Hulet residents. The study is confined to examine the effects of redevelopment program of Addis

Ababa city on community mutual assistance and psychosocial wellbeing of relocated people from Dejach Wube, Aroge keirra and Senga Tera area and relocated to Ayat Condominium Kutir site. The basic reason three areas (Senga Tera, Dejach Wube and Aroge Keirra) were focused because the study only focuses on resettlers who were living in Kebele houses. So the researcher tries to include resettlers from those areas.

1.7 Operational Definition of Key Terms

In situating the concepts of development induced displacement and its effects on psycho-social wellbeing, it would be useful to contextualize the meanings and definitions of terms. Definitions of basic terms in this paper are conceptualized as follows:

Development induced: consists of a set of practice, sometimes appearing to conflict with one another, which entail for the reproduction of society, the general transformation and destruction of the natural environment and disruptions of social relations and community tie.

Development caused Displacement: refers to uprooting or the pressurize movement of a person or persons away from their usual residence or places of habitual residence as a result of development projects and relocating them to the outskirts.

Displacement and Resettlement: refers to a process to assist the displaced persons to replace their housing, assets, livelihoods, land, access to resources and services and to restore their psychological, socioeconomic and as well as preexisting livelihoods.

Relocation: refers to relocating people in areas other than their usual place of origin without their full consent for the purpose of urban expansion and urban slum clearance and upgrading.

Psychological Wellbeing: refers to the sense of how happy or content they feel with their life and it is psychological wellbeing level adjustment and happiness of relocated people with the relocation process, good attitude towards their life, capability of leading responsible life before and after resettlement takes place.

Social wellbeing: refers to a sense of involvement with their community people, about being actively engaged with new community culture and with the surrounding neighborhood, better involvement in their community social roles.

Infrastructural facilities: like housing, access to clean water supply, transport, health care, educational institutions, parks, etc.

1.7 Limitations of the study

The limitation that affected the study was the list of people who were relocated to Ayat condominium Kutir hulet site was not recorded in an organized manner so it makes difficult to select participants based on my study way and the other major challenging part of my study was shortage of time and money that I suffer a lot from these two determining factors.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Literatures on different issues of international, national and internal development caused displacement and relocation processes like social, economic and cultural related findings are found. Many literatures internal, national and international associated to psycho-social aspect and different trauma of development induced displacement and resettlement process are given the detail as follows.

INTRODUCTION

2.1 NATURE AND GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT, RELOCATION

Different studies in the global reveal that each year, millions of peoples are forcibly evicted by large development projects, whether dams, roads, gas and mining projects or as a generally talking large development programs. 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 (De wet, 2006). Robinson points out, “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. With urban growth rates exceeding 6 percent annually, according to UN figures, by the year 2025 more than two billion people would be living in large cities of more than one million inhabitants.

As Michael Cernea has noted, “In cities such as Sao Paolo, Lagos, Douala, Rabat, Shanghai, or Mexico City, massive investments in infrastructure for transportation, slum clearance, sanitation and other services are needed, and would be increasingly needed, for improving living standards and economic expansion. Such urban investment will inevitably entail further land acquisition and involuntary displacement” (Cernea, 2008).

According to Fernandez, (2008) also stresses that involuntary displacement happens when the decision of moving is made and forced by an external agent and no option to refuse for the decision. There are three types of involuntary displacement: development-induced displacement and resettlement, disaster-induced displacement and conflict induced displacement. No exact data are available on the number of persons affected by development-induced displacement across the globe. But different studies based on their findings put their own graphics that forced

displacement caused by development-induced programs had affected nearly 200 million people only in the last two decades of the previous century (Cernea and McDowell 2000).

Forced eviction is the removal of dwellers/owners by the state authority rule from their home of residence without getting the consent of the relocatees and it is the same with relocation, resettlement, forced removal and displacement (Cernea, 1998). Most urban displacement is undertaken in the name of development and slum upgrading and rehabilitation purpose. Latest research findings shows that more than 1 billion people in the world for one or other different reasons are living in slum, where the African continent of sub-Saharan regions comprises 17% from the other continents (Cernea, 1997).

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 relay on the World Bank Environment Department's (WBED) put their prediction that roughly 10 million people across the world are displaced each year due to dam construction, urban renewal program, transportation and infrastructural programs. This number is alarmingly increased, but it fails to account for large numbers of the displaced (Stanley, 2004).

The past two decades have seen the displacement of some two hundred million people as a result of different large development programs/projects which brought different devastating economic, social and psychological disrupt among the displaced people (Stanley, 2004).

About 4.3 million people displaced largely as a result of large development projects (Robinson, 2003, p.11). In deed other findings related to this study pointed out that the problem of displacement remains to be one of the worrying challenges facing the international community and many 'development' programs are often in constant conflict with the interests of local people worldwide and also significant number of communities have witnessed serious livelihood catastrophic and economic deterioration as well as community hardship as a result of their relocation in the name of urban redevelopment program (Pankhurst and Piguet 2009).

Urban renewal and slum upgrading policy has brought many consequences for the relocatees' like resettlers suffered from psychological, economic and break up of community tie as well as livelihood dismantling and often live under life threatening condition than before (Cernea, 1996,

as cited by Pankhurst and Piguet 2009). In most cases the affected people have been forced by the authorities to leave their residence to make way for large development programs and they had no power to complain on the matter or reject it (De Wet, 2009).

The authorities gave their justifications for such large number of population displacement “by invoking goals of national growth and for the improvement of the lives’ of the people and the principle of the greater good justifies some loss” (Koenig, 2006, P.105).

Development induced displacement, the case under consideration, differs from other forms of population displacement such as natural and other man made population crisis based refugee and other internally displaced persons due to its harsh consequences and the displacement circumstances. Moreover, “unlike most refugees, forced resettlers are those who are displaced by different infrastructural projects and they didn’t have other options to stay and doesn’t have hope of returning to their previous home” (Koenig, 2009, P.119).

Basically development induced displacement is caused by the motive of officials and the general assumption that economic development enhances the well-being of the whole society inspires no controversy today (Koppel Maldonado, 2008).

Communities in a weaker economic or social position are not always seen as full-fledged citizens compared with the other social groups who boldly benefit from economic development; So over the centuries and up to the present day, such groups have paid and are paying the largest individual and community costs of different resettlement problems as well as other large economic development and for this reason due to their low economic status and poor social position, they are seen as victims of progress by the authorities responsible for the implementation of those development projects that involve discriminatory practices (Cernea,1996 quoted in McDowell,2000 as cited by Pankhurst and Piguet 2009).

Economic modernization of developing states should be accompanied by an attempt to expand the groups of beneficiaries of development to the widest circles of society. This requires, however, a very strong transformation in the perception of the members of these groups. For many decades, the practical dimension of the implementation of development policy has been the subject of debate among national authorities, academics and international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the regional development banks. Economic development policies are largely dependent on the model of governance and objective economic and demographic factors observed in particular countries.

Relocation leads to the breakup of neighbors' social network, social relationship and attachment, and makes them face different problems like dispersal of former community social network in the new location (Downing, 2002). Poorly planned urban redevelopment programs, real estate construction, slum clearance and upgrading, new road construction disrupt large number of communities from their deeply-rooted system and also "it disrupts the overall living condition of individuals and their communities' social fabrics as well" (Cernea and McDowell, 2000, p.30).

2.2 Displacement and Resettlement in Africa

Development-induced displacement and resettlement is probably the second largest category of displacement worldwide. Each year, approximately fifteen million people are displaced as a consequence of large development projects (Cernea, 2000).

It is worth mentioning here the long-lasting research conducted by American applied anthropologists Elizabeth Colson and Thayer Scudder concerning displacement during the construction of the Kariba dam on Zambezi River. While Africans comprise only 12 percent of the global population, at the beginning of 2005, around a third (i.e. 2.7 million) of the world's 9.5 million refugees and around half of the world's 25 million internally displaced persons are to be found in Africa. As a result the total number of displaced people in Africa rises in the region of 15 million (Cernea, 1996).

Regardless of the extent of the difficulty, no single organization has to respond to the protection and assistance to the needs of displaced relocatees (Cernea and Koenig, et, al, 2000). Recently development related large projects as well as urban renewal and slum upgrading in many African countries disrupts and damages many communities' networks, destroys their mutual economic survivals and put them to never ending life struggle (Clark, 2009).

In many different regions of Africa, many ongoing development projects/programs that cause large scale of displacement do not have a national policy regulating displacement caused by public sector investment and many of them are promoting major large projects causing large displacement till now fail to implement adequate policies to regulate it and tackle its adverse consequences. However, a lot of issues raised in different African countries are clear policies and

legal structures to induce relevant state agencies to effectively address the fundamental issues of livelihood restitution and productive reinstatement of those displaced (Cernea, 1996).

2.3 Displacement and Resettlement in Ethiopia

The current 'changes in economic progress' in the country have been urging the construction of large built-up areas (urban expansion, the construction of new roads and railways, the construction of large industrial parks) and the needs in the improvements of urban infrastructural services and urban slums upgrading as a result of which numerous people are forced to leave their habitual areas (Feleke Tadele, 1999).

Latest urban economic transformations are considered as a modern way of improvements in a livelihood and overall economic growth in the country. However, urban transformations in Ethiopia from previous to present day were characterized by different socio-economic challenges due to many related factors and fall under many criticisms from the community.

Outdated structural services and many other challenging problems among others, characterize different urban growth centre of developing countries; as a result of these challenges, government authorities tend to restructure urban location and generate better environment. But these types of structure often cause and lead to “dismantling of social, psychological and the livelihood of the relocatees’ mostly economically weak communities” (Gebre, 2008, p.1).

2.4 Types of Displacement and Resettlement process

Development induced urban displacement and resettlement is the settlement of the resident from their original home in to the new area because of planned large development or urban expansion works, slum clearance and upgrading, the establishment of industrial and commercial estates, the building and upgrading of sewerage system, schools, hospitals, ports and development of different infrastructural services(Cernea, 2000).

It can also be defined as a process of transferring and resettling of slum dwellers from the existing unsustainable slums into an alternative better site with dwelling space, basic civic and social infrastructural services. The most widely used definition of relocation refers to the movement of population from their place of usual residence to different area (Cernea 1996). Rapid enormous economic development and life style changes and the needs to improvement of

livelihood on a global scale, different planned large development projects/programs aimed at improving cities' different infrastructural services like transportation, housing, clean water, environmental sanitation, and many other services to rapidly growing cities have emerged as a key motive for the displacement of residents from their usual place. Urban regeneration and making clean environment for the residents as well as for tourists have been displaced large number of people and disrupts their livelihood (Mahapatra, 1999).

According to Robinson (2003:10) "continuing industrialization, electrification, and urbanization and re-urbanization processes are inevitably to increase, rather than decrease, the number of programs causing involuntary population displacement." In the due process, people would be made choose their settlement either voluntarily or are made to move involuntary (without their consent) or in a forced manner (De Wet, 2002). Based on this displacement and resettlement can be divided into two terms voluntarily and involuntarily.

2.4.1. Voluntarily (willingly) relocation process

Voluntary relocation is movement based on one's free will and initiative. People move for a variety of reasons (like looking for economic advantage and others) and it involves weighing options and choices. Individuals who are interested in moving will often analyze the push and pull factors of two locations before making their decision.

The strongest factors influencing people to voluntarily move are the desire to live in a better home and employment opportunities. Other factors contributing to voluntary migration includes change in life's course (getting married, empty-nest, retirement, etc (Fernandez, 1996 as cited Cernea, 1997 and Feleke Tadele, 1999).

2.4.2. Involuntary (obligatory) Relocation process

Involuntary relocation occurs when the decision of moving is made and imposed by other forces and when there is no possibility to stay. Involuntary displacement can be caused by different reasons like natural disasters, war or development projects. Robinson (2003:9) defines it as "a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources." It is associated with loss of housing, shelter, income, land, livelihoods, assets, access

to common resources and different infrastructural services and leads to series impoverishment risk, disruptions of psychological, social tie and community economic interconnections.

2.5 Causes of displacement and resettlement

There are different causes for urban development induced displacement and resettlement that happened with in one country and as well as in the world. Mostly the reasons for urban development induced displacement and resettlement are the increasing number of urban population and urban expansion to renew the city because of unplanned construction of the urban areas). In addition to this there are many other core causes for human displacement and resettlement that are mentioned as follows.

According to Robinson (2003), there are core causes for human disarticulation and relocation in the current world. Like political instability, development of transportation infrastructure, urbanization, Infrastructural upgrading and slum clearance, transformation of urban space and population redistribution schemes in urban areas, construction of large industrial parks. But in this part, a brief detail would be focus on related to current sensitive issues of economically powerless communities' daily stress, development- caused displacement and resettlement-seeing that the relocated people beneath study in this research relates to this issues.

According to Courtland Robinson (2003) pointed out that one of the causes for urban displacement and resettlement is development induced displacement comes from urban expansion or planned large development projects.

Displacement and Resettlement as a result of 'urban expansion, renewal, slum clearance and upgrading' has been increasing rapidly worldwide and in our country Ethiopia in the city of Addis Ababa, is becoming a significant phenomenon. Most relocation and displacement process the implemented 'development project' the outcome is negatively affected the displacees' livelihood in many directions (Cernea, 1997).

According to De Wet (2009), problem of housing in quantity and quality are the main causes for the relocation of people from center of the cities to the suburbs. Such form of problems remained major challenges of cities' like Addis Ababa which is the home for more than three million populations. According to Cook and Mukendi, (1994) substandard and unplanned housing strategy is major problems of developing countries' urban areas. Both (Nebiyu Baye,2000, Tsegaye Gebru, 1998 states that the problems are mostly common in the areas like Gojam

Berenda, Mercato area, Shuro Meda, Senga Tera, Dejach Wube, Aroge Keirra, Cherkos, Lideta and many other crowded and terrifying old areas resulted from the fact that they were unplanned and as well as poorly designed.

Forced population displacement mainly arises from the need to build infrastructure new industries, power generation dam, transportation highways, or for urban development projects such as hospitals, educational institutions and airports. Such programs are unquestionably needed. All this programs are targeted to improve many people's livelihood, provide employment, and supply better infrastructural services.

But the involuntary displacement caused such programs generate many impositions on economically powerless social classes (Cernea 2000). Above all the ruling parties of the country cooperating with city administration of Addis Ababa were very busy in planning and implementing policies regarding the improvement of the lives of residents and are facing the big challenges of slum clearance, improving infrastructural services internationally standardized level and resettling large number of dwellers who were living in very worrying slum areas, kebele houses.

2.6 Consequences of displacement and resettlement

Displacement basically holds certain potential risks which could lead to actual impoverishment risk. Though the level varies due to project's specific conditions, any displacement and resettlement process hold the risks of potential impoverishment risk.

Cernea (2000) argued "economic marginalization is often accompanied by social and psychosocial marginalization is reflected in a drop in social status, lose of confidence in society and themselves, a feeling of injustice, and deepened vulnerability) ,food insecurity, loss of access to common social resources, disruptions of psychological wellbeing, social tie break up, impoverishment risk and social disarticulation".

Displacement dismantles social ties and networks that communities have established for several years. Cernea (2000) observed that "life-sustaining informal networks of reciprocal help and self-organized mutual services are disrupted". Social, psychological, financial-viable, neighborhood disruptions and break up like lack of mechanisms of social support and difficult integration into the new place of house, unfair compensation that ignores non-material losses and

crisis associated with relocation, negative consequences of the irreversible change of location, breakdown of existing social ties, social crisis such as unemployment, lack of access to basic social services like health care institutions, schools, clean water access, public transport),vulnerable children, women were exposed to marginalization, food insecurity and the crumbling of formal and informal economic and social ties and in addition, families can be cut-off from existing social organizations, where ties and networks are vital in daily socio-economic supports (Gebre Yntiso, 2008).

Formal or informal small business group (systems) could lose their place of work taken by development projects or access to use of certain communal resources which is very vital for their daily livelihood and economic as well as life survival. In this case the livelihood rebuilding and restoration would be reemployment and rehabilitation of economic life. Poorly designed and implemented displacement and resettlement process also leads relocated households to serious food insecurity moreover temporary or permanently depending on the resettlement situation as well as uproots households from the community on which they subsist or make their daily livelihoods from, which consequently leads to permanently evicted from their usual environment. According to Downing, (2002) risks of loss of access to social services, disruptions of formal education and loss of access to health centre and other institutions, Thus, “forced uprooting increases the risk that people will fall into serious livelihood crisis and food shortage is both indicator and effects of inadequate plan of displacement and relocation” process by the local authority as well as shows policy gap on the issue (Cernea, 2000: p27).

2.7 Major theories related to displacement and relocation process

The literature on development induced displacement and resettlement process is largely comprised of case studies. However, several theoretical frameworks have been proposed to explain the economic, social and cultural consequences of forced evictions of economically powerless social group.

But the effect of development induced displacement and resettlement process of psychological trauma did not researched well or/and ignored as well as out of attention by different researchers or scholars because of their different reasons like just to take study on psychological trauma it needs time, enough financial asset, coordination of different groups and as well as even patience

of the researcher by itself and many other reasons caused for the ignorance of psychological related cases from different studies of development caused displacement and resettlement process studies. So all this mentioned reasons and other factors create a little bit challenge for the availability of different sources for this study.

Generally this topic has attempted to cover three different parts of theories that were related to the topic of my study. The first part deals with major theories like Rawlsian Equity, Unbalanced Growth Strategy, and IRR Model etc.

The second part deals with the theoretical and empirical studies of the IRR Model and the last part the researcher will try to give general truth of why the IRR Model was very significant in the context of the present study. Before getting into these details, it is necessary to describe the major theories of displacement. A review of literature on development caused displacement and resettlement brings out the need of analyzing the effect of displacement and relocation process and evaluates the measures of reestablishment.

The first theoretical clarification was given by anthropologists. A substantial idea concerning such impoverishment has also been built up (Cernea, 1993).The impoverishment risks and reconstruction (IRR) model substantively adds to the tools of explaining, diagnosing, predicting, and planning for development induced displacement and relocation process and thus helps to create the knowledge scope needed for intricate displacement and relocation situations. In presenting the impoverishment risks and livelihood reconstruction framework, here the researcher first will try to emphasize the need for theoretical modeling in resettlement research and briefly review prior models.

2.7.1. Chamber's Three Stage Model

Chamber (1971) identified a three-stage general model in the evolution of land settlement schemes in Africa, namely recruitment, transition and development. According to McDowell (2010) based on his studies of development-induced displacement issues in tropical lands confirmed this pattern in a synthesis of many experiences with new land settlements in Latin America. The models developed by both Chamber and Nelson generalized the experience of voluntary settlers and conceptualized the institutional/organizational dimensions of managed land settlement programs.

2.7.2. John Rawls's "General Conception" of Justice

The principle of development-caused displacement and relocation process explained by John Rawls has been called his "general conception" of justice. It requires that all social values – liberty and opportunity, income and wealth, and the bases of self-respect – are to be distributed equally unless an unequal distribution of any, or all, of these values is to everyone's advantage (Chamber, 1971).

With respect to development-induced displacement and relocation process, Rawls's general conception enables us to identify some of the problems encountered by the "oustees" as unfairness. An unsuccessful relocation structure can not only fail to benefit relocatees' and their families, but different studies like (Cernea, 2000) show that it can lead to serious impoverishment risks.

In Rawlsian expressions, it can make new dissimilarity by depriving people not only of income and wealth but also of social goods in two other categories: liberty and opportunity, and social bases of respect. If Rawls' thinking is followed, justice forbids any inequalities unless they work to everyone's advantage. Then these effects of displacement and relocation process can be seen not only as impoverishing the displacees but as unfair.

The first contribution of the Rawlsian general conception of justice, then, is to synthesize these various impoverishing effects of bad resettlement plans. The second contribution is to support and somewhat strengthen standards for best practice in treatment of people displaced by development projects. Rawls' justice requires that the condition of displaced people should be improved in terms of income and wealth (conceived broadly to include access to different infrastructural services, to common resources, and to other subsistence resources such as market centers, and job opportunity (entailing consultation and self-determination for affected communities and individuals) and social bases for respect (including community social organization sufficient for livelihood survival). This would propose an alternative set of principles for justice in resettlement process. Displacement and resettlement are to be freely negotiated by the community, in a process in which all members are fairly represented. Relocation should not damage community members' social and cultural means of self-respect.

A community has the right to refuse displacement provided this does not perpetuate or impose deeper disadvantages upon other communities or other segments of the society. The sort of insight central to Rawls's projects corresponds to a more general insight, that utilitarian thinking

is inherently tolerant of social injustice; and this is the starting-point of Rawls's theorizing about social and political justice. One of the most salient results of his analysis, significant to involuntary displacement, is a particular conception of injustice. A scheme or system which creates advantages for some groups of a community is unjust for others unless it creates equal benefits for all. "Injustice," he wrote in 1971, "simply inequalities that are not to the advantage of all" (Chamber, 1971).

2.7.3 Unbalanced Growth strategy

Most of the problems connected with development caused displacement; relocation and rehabilitation can be traced to the "Unbalanced Growth Strategy," currently being followed widely for achieving rapid economic development. Unfortunately this strategy does not consider the enormous suffering of the economically poor community.

Development, which has entailed many large-scale forced evictions of socially as well as economically powerless populations, without the countervailing presence of policies to assist them to rebuild their lost assets and lives, has only accentuated the negative aspects of displacement, such as lack of information, failure to prepare in advance a comprehensive plan for rehabilitation, the undervaluation of compensation and its payment in cash, failure to restore lost assets or livelihoods, traumatic and delayed relocation, problems at relocation sites, multiple displacement, and neglect of the special vulnerabilities of the most disadvantaged groups.

2.7.4. Scudder-Colson Theory

Building upon the earlier concepts, Scudder and Colson formulated in 1982 a theoretical model of settlement processes distinguishing four, rather than three, stages: recruitment, transition, development, and incorporation. The Scudder-Colson diachronic framework was built around the key concept of "stage"; it focused on settlers' stress and their specific behavioral reactions towards the relocation process in each stage. Initially, the model was formulated to apply to voluntary settlement processes.

Subsequently, Scudder extended it to some involuntary resettlement processes as well, but only to those involuntary relocations that are successful and move through all four stages. The models not intended to apply to resettlement operations that fail and do not complete the last two stages. The authors argue that relocation, whether voluntary or compulsory, is not free from a stressful

experience. People undergoing relocation react in predictable and broadly similar ways “partly because the stress of relocation limits the range of coping responses of those involved” (Scudder 1982 and Colson 1991).

The most stressful period is the early phases – the period leading up to the relocation, the transfer itself and the first few years of adjustment. After this, during the final stage the people behave in a more innovative, risk-avoiding way.

Their attitudes become increasingly flexible, individualistic and open-ended compared to communities which have not undergone the process of resettlement. This phenomenon is the result of the breakdown of the existing economic, social tie and their neighborhood. Historically, the majority of involuntary resettlement operations have been unsuccessful and going on the wrong direction (Cernea, 2000). There are criticisms given for this model by different scholars like Gebre Yntiso (2009) based on their perspective the Scudder-Colson relocation theory is formulated to explain similarities, rather than differences in people’s reaction to involuntary relocation. According to Colson, (1991) Scudder’s model, built on Robert Chamber’s three-stage framework, is restricted to the success or failure of resettlement; in other words, to the limits of the project itself. Hence it is a project-centered model.

Nevertheless, as an inclusive socio-economic model, the Scudder-Colson model integrates the stress dimension and took broader and deeper, conceptualizing more fully the essence of displacement, resettlement and revitalization. However, according to (Cernea ,2000), the manifold behavior patterns of the displaced populations have to be understood and explained with respect to economic, social, psychological and cultural impoverishments.

2.7.5 Impoverishment Risks and Reestablishment Model

The shift from ‘stress centered’ model to the impoverishment risk – restoration model is the result of methodological evolution in the study of the displacement and resettlement problem. Now there is a rising worry over the fate of the people who are forced to leave their usual home of residence which they live for many years for the case of slum clearance and upgrading and as well as for planned large development projects/programs.

Studies across the world over the years have revealed that involuntary displacement and resettlement process has brought many problems to the displacees’ access to common property and services, marginalized and impoverished their livelihood. This is because they have been

dispossessed from their homes or habitat forcefully, and since the resettlement process by itself was poorly designed and planned it disrupts their lives and livelihood terribly. They are forced to face the qualms of resettling in unfamiliar and suburb site which have no enough infrastructural services and access.

The IRR model has been prepared and developed by Michael Cernea, Senior Advisor for Sociology and Social Policy of the Department of Environment for the World Bank. During the 1990s, a series of studies (Cernea 1990, 1994b, 1996) and research conducted across countries found that the most horrible consequences of displacement and resettlement were impoverishment and abuse of basic human rights as well as destruction of their livelihood bases. Cernea put a view that “like becoming a refugee, being powerfully evicted from one’s own land(residence) and habitat by the so called development programs/projects is not only immediately disruptive and painful; it is also fraught with serious long-term risks of becoming poorer than before displacement, more vulnerable for and excluded socially ,economically and psychologically”.

Cernea’s IRR model suggests that a pattern of eight interlinked prospective risks are inherent to displacement. If proper counteractive action is not taken in time, these potential risks may manifest as actual impoverishment disasters. These risks are: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, and marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, loss of access to common property and services and social disarticulation.

The use of the IRR model is not only academic, but also realistic too. Development planners and implementers can use it as an instrument for planning, implementing and for justly considering resettlers’ rights and needs. However, many developed and developing countries like India, China, Brazil, South East Asia and many others are overlooked or underestimated the vital use of IRR model in planning and implementing development process. This logically raises the basic social justice question “Development for Whom?” (Mahapatra, 1999)

2.7.6 Impoverishment Risks and Reestablishment Model (IRR) in the present study

Massive planned development projects/programs leading to large number displacement and relocation raise economic, environmental, social, psychological and other issues. Theories of development formulated by economists reflect on only economic issues. Hence, theories formulated by them cannot explicitly answer to a social issue like displacement. Anthropologists

and sociologists base their study only on social and environmental impacts of displacement and resettlement that is a basic factor for poor resource of researches on the effects of development projects/programs on displacees' psychological wellbeing.

An overview of different theories of development induced-displacement and resettlement shows that the theories of Chamber, Rawls, Scudder-Colson, and Unbalanced Growth Strategy do not have sufficient detail given on diverse social, economic as well as psychological disruptions and the trauma of powerful evictions and rehabilitation of socially and economically powerless community.

While Chamber's theory is for voluntary resettlers, Rawls give emphasis to poor development planning and implementation resulting from involuntary displacement if the condition of the displacees' is not improved in terms of income and wealth. The Unbalanced Growth Strategy is more significant as a theory of development, as this tells how large development projects can promote basic infrastructure and services of a country as a whole. Hence large investment in power projects can be justified as it promotes the economic capital. But the negative impact of development-induced displacement is borne by the planned large development, for which there is no prospective answer in the theory.

Scudder-Colson theory based on Chamber model is more relevant in successful resettlement process. In most situations where displacement and relocation process is based on forceful action, resettlement is least successful. Thus the earlier theorists emphasized only one or another aspect of displacement trauma faced by evictees' at different stage of relocation process. These theories cannot be considered as complete in themselves in briefly describing the terrible effects of large development projects/programs on the psychological, social, economic and as well as destruction of different community based cultural system.

An appraisal of these theories reveals that they do not take an in-depth look into the overall psycho-social and economic break ups and disintegration faced by the victims of involuntary displacees'. The dominance of Cernea's model is that, being a social scientist, he tries to foresees and as well as gave vital detail on the possible impoverishing factors of compulsory displacement and relocation process and also suggests measures of reconstruction model. The theory is a socio-economic reconstruction model.

2.8 Why does always displacement, relocation and development systems usually end up in crisis?

Both global and national experiences show that resettlement usually fails to achieve its targeted objectives. It is usually unproductive, ineffective, catastrophic, grievous, lacks proper input, and also it was poorly designed, planned and implemented. As in the case discussed by (Cernea M.M, 2002 and Gebre Yntiso et al, 2009), "...resettlement often leads to impoverishment...and sometimes involves abuse of human rights".

The works of Rahmato et al (2009), also clearly described the total collapse, harsh and terrifying life experience of resettlers in Ethiopia over recent times put the relocatees' to diverse psychological, social and common mutual economic assistance shattering. Previous decades, different studies have tried to illustrate why displacement and resettlement process usually goes incorrect way. Several scholarly literatures try to revealed resettlement processes, risks associated to resettlement schemes, the cumulative impacts of resettlement, and the practical guides to mitigate, if not avoid, resettlement risks.

The most notable ones, among others, are Chambers (1969) and Scudder (1982) models, which have generalized the experience of voluntary settlers and conceptualized the institutional or organizational dimensions of managed land settlement programs. Scudder-Colson Relocation Theory (1982) was also one of such earlier theoretical frameworks which highly focus on resettlement scheme failure. It has greatly influenced relocation literature and resettlement planning over previous decades (Gibson, 1993). This model strongly opposes the relocation process, whether it is based voluntary or compulsory, it was surrounded by stressful life experience since it was poorly designed and planned.

According to Scudder-Colson Relocation Theory (1982), it believes that any displacement and resettlement process would be successful if it should pass through these four distinct stages: requirement, transition, potential development, and incorporation (Cernea, 1999). This model focuses on socio-cultural systems and resettlers' stress and their specific behavioral reactions in each stage of the resettlement process.

In the first (recruitment) stage, policy-makers may formulate resettlement plans, often without any awareness and informing those to be resettled.

In the second (transition) stage, however, the targeted people must be aware of and full information about where would be their future resettlement site. If not this it may stimulate high

stress in the potential displacees that may highly disrupt their social, economic and as well as their psychological wellbeing.

The third (potential development) stage usually occurs after the resettlers are physically evicted and displaced in their new areas. At this stage, it is assumed that the displacees will try to start the process of reconstruction of their disrupted social, neighborhood tie and their basic livelihood asset.

The fourth (incorporation) stage refers to the incorporation of the resettlers to the receiving site production and lifestyle systems. It is the stage at which the displacees' representative bodies are encouraged to community leadership positions so that they feel at home in the new location. Here good example for this model is the role of displacees' representatives in my study site, they are really amazing and doing very appreciable activity in the community just like influencing the relocated people to participate in Idir, Ekub and Mahber which is basic important for their disrupted life to be restored. This theoretical framework tends to conclude that resettlement is deemed to be successful if and only if it passed through above mentioned four stages effectively (Cernea et al, 2000).

What any type it is, most planned resettlement schemes in the world, including that of Ethiopia in past decades and now a days, has been reported to be unsuccessful and lead the displacees' in stressful life experiences. Majority of them have faced difficulties to lead their livelihood and failed to meet the intended targets. Displacement and resettlement process usually results in diversified damages, "...including physiological, psychological, and socio-economic stresses" (Fernandez, 2006). The terrible displacement and resettlement process are in many ways harshly affecting; "...not only the relocatees', but also the community left behind, and indeed, the society as a whole" (Fernandez, 2006).

Fernandez argues that the ongoing displacement and resettlement process results in diverse worsening situations if not properly designed, planned and implemented. Hence, most displacement and resettlement schemes were ended up unsuccessful in the globe in general and in our country Ethiopia in particular. Consequently, the displacees usually face diversified risks in the new location, which eventually may lead to complete or partial failure of the scheme which lead to greater impoverishment and increased fatalities (Fernandez, 2000, Gebre, 2008; as cited in Cernea, 2011).

Kuruppu, (2005) has put two broad approaches as to why always resettlement schemes are often ended up in failure. The first one is ‘inadequate inputs’ and the ‘inherent complexity’ approaches. In this approach de Wet believes that resettlement schemes usually fail principally because of lack of proper inputs into the program.

These include lack of national legal resettlement framework, policies, planning, consultation and monitoring; political unwillingness; inadequate funding and pre-resettlement surveys; hasty implementation of the program and ignoring larger international organizations’ help (like UNDP, WB, ADB and many other) to take part in the resettlement schemes. The above mentioned problems can be controlled through a policy response that mandates and finances integrated problem resolution mechanisms” (Cernea, 2000, as cited in De Wet, 2006).

The second approach that De Wet gives an emphasis for the usual failure of resettlement schemes seems to have considered only involuntary resettlement process and De Wet (2006) called it Inherent Complexity Approach. In this approach, de Wet argues, resettlement fails to achieve its target because of the complex nature of involuntary resettlement schemes which results in a range of problems that cannot be addressed only by the above mentioned kind of inputs.

Relating to inherent complexity nature of resettlement process, De Wet (2009) described that resettlement often forces the people in order to leave economically strategic area to the suburbs that may completely destroy their livelihood. The same to de Wet’s ‘inadequate inputs’ approach, Cernea (2000) has also formulated (in his series of studies in 1990s) the so called ‘Impoverishment Risks and re-establishment (IRR)’ Model to help in the analysis and prediction of risks associated to resettlement schemes. These risks build up on three basic fundamentals: risk, impoverishment, and reconstruction. In fact, Cernea’s IRR model emphasis the case when people resettled to a new site in a compulsory and planned way. Cernea finally come up with the conclusion that, poorly designed, planned and implemented population displacement and resettlement process may lead to multidimensional forms of risks like: unemployment, social marginalization (social exclusion), food insecurity, loss of access to common property and services, community tie disarticulation or disrupt, and accelerated morbidity.

Other researchers, however, try to develop the IRR model by including other risk variables and fatalities, such as the loss of access to public services, loss of civil rights and temporary loss of access to schooling for school-age children or dropout (Downing, 2002 as cited in Gebre, 2008).

According to Fernandez et al (2011), moreover, the fact that typically an economically very poorest and most destitute social class is targeted for relocation program other than slum clearance and upgrading. According to Fernandez, (2009) tends to argue that most successful resettlers are those male-headed households with good capital and social network.

Hence, Koenig (2002) recommends a more flexible human-centered interactive resettlement approach in which the resettlers displaced to the new site opting for better provisions and livelihood formation. Koenig (2002) writes, "...resettlement should be considered as part of a long-term migration strategy including a range of measures and options to attract resettlers who are likely to become successful..."

2.9 Why Does Psychological And Social Wellbeing Matter?

Psychological and social wellbeing which exist by nature both in the family and within the community is naturally vital in leading life that every human being dreamed about. Psychological and social wellbeing has strong relationship with leading preferred life and availability of different things and it can be briefly expressed by the families, community tie and shared feelings of psychological, social and economic belongingness and/or togetherness that enable families and groups to set up neighborhood tie among these families and groups and other associations those members can access (Coleman, 1998, as cited in Gebre, 2008).

Different studies has shown that economic and social disruptions by modern urban renewal and upgrading induced relocation process has brought many consequences like the loss of access to social bond, shared common properties and values, economic survival and psychological wellbeing of relocated people and also higher levels of access to different social services are strongly associated with creating strong social and psychological wellbeing (Coleman, 1998, p.116 as cited in Gebre, 2008 and Cernea, 2011). Strong economic, social, different community culture and other aspects within family, the community and among neighborhood are mostly significant in overcoming daily livelihood challenges (Coleman, 1998, p.113 as cited in Gebre, 2009).

2.10 Rebuilding Psychological and Social Wellbeing among the Relocated People

As different researchers tries to highlight in their findings well planned, designed, adequate inputs and also implementation of good policy are a basic guideline for relocated community people in the process of rebuilding their disrupted social, economic and psychological wellbeing

and in overcoming social isolation, economic impoverishments and also their psychological disturbances by providing different job opportunities, creating good rehabilitation mechanisms and creating a sense of familial and family hood community in the new settlement environment (De Wet, et al,2000, as cited in Cernea ,1997and Messay Mulugeta,2011).

The availability of different social services, institutions and other basic things for livelihood survival directly associated with the developing social and psychological wellbeing among the relocated residents in the new settlement site (Robinson, 2002 as cited in Cernea, 2002). However, the disruptions of economic, access to different social services and other basic shared common property among the relocated community in the new relocation environment positively facilitated the breakdown of connections among the resettlers and livelihood crisis that lead to economic, social and psychological disruption (Cernea, et al., 2008).

Chapter three

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive study has been employed to assess the psycho-social effects of displacement and resettlement on resettlers in Addis Ababa in Hayat Condominium Kutir hulet residents. Independent samples T-test have been employed to explore the variations between Psychological and Social wellbeing of relocatees.

3.2 Research method

Descriptive study has been employed to assess the psychosocial effects of displacement and resettlement on resettlers in Ayat condominium Kutir hulet site residents. Both qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques have been employed. The qualitative method has included semi-structured interview (SSI) and focus group discussions (FGD) which is 13 participants for interview and 18 participants for focus group discussions.

3.3 Study setting

According to city administration of Addis Ababa (2011), the total area of Yeka sub-city is 68.3 kilometer square and its population is 335,740 people. The administration has 13 Woreda under it. It was not strange to see large number of displacees' were relocating from their usual residence in the outskirts areas just to make way for development projects and people are also displaced from their original residence and relocated in to the outskirts areas because of the one part of the millennium development goal which is taking part in Addis Ababa. The major focus of this study is on people who have been residing in three areas of Addis Ababa, In Aroge keirra, Senga Tera and Dejach Wube and relocated to suburb area called Ayat Condominium Kutir Hulet site, Woreda 13, Yeka sub-city relating to the city administration of Addis Ababa transformation program.

3.4 Target population

The target population of this study was households and the heads living in Ayat condominium Kutir hulet residents.

3.5 The selection of research participants

The researcher initially has obtained lists of household heads that are living in Ayat condominium Kutir hulet site. Then the households have been selected from the site randomly. Blocks have been arranged based on their number and selected using simple random sampling, specifically by lottery method to complete the questionnaire, for the interview and focus group discussions, participants have been selected based on their house number using simple random sampling by lottery method.

3.6 Tools for data collection

Quantitative data has been collected using questionnaires and qualitative data have been collected using focus group discussions (FGDs) and semi structured interviews (SSI). The quantitative method have been involved a sample survey which is 148 households (74 females and 74 males). Then the households have been selected using the systematic sampling procedure. The instruments for qualitative data have been developed by the researcher. The tool of data collection for Psychological wellbeing was Ryff's Scale of Psychological wellbeing measures. The tool have been adapted and modified from Abduselam 2012 unpublished MA thesis in Addis Ababa University. For the reliability of the instrument the tool was used (Abbot et al, 2009 as cited by Birhanu Zewdu, 2011 and Abduselam, 2012). It is used to measure the individual's aspect self-acceptance, establishment of ties to strange people and community, sense of autonomy in thoughts and actions, the ability to manage complex environments to suit personal needs and values, sense of purpose in life, continued growth and development as a person. Quantitative data for social wellbeing and availability of infrastructural services (AIS) have been adapted and modified from the instruments developed by Abduselam 2012 unpublished MA thesis in Addis Ababa University. These instruments have been adapted and modified by the student researcher for the purpose of the study. The questionnaires have included the demographic characteristics of study participants, Social Wellbeing (SWB), Psychological Wellbeing (PWB) and availability of Infrastructural Services.

3.7 Source of Data

Primary data obtained from respondents through questionnaires, semi-structured interview and focus group discussion and secondary data were obtained from Addis Ababa city housing agency.

3.8 Instrument development and data collection procedure

After approval of the research proposal, the researcher contacted relevant government officials from city administration of Addis Ababa, Arada sub city, Lideta sub city and as well as Yeka sub city woreda13 who were involved in the relocation program and have major roles in the process to conduct the research, submitted the cooperation letter and tried to get the list of relocated people to Ayat condominium Kutir hulet residents. This was important to identify the study participants who fit the criteria. After the collection of the qualitative data, it would be deemed necessary to have expert opinion both on the assembly of the items for quantitative data as well as the translation before putting them into place. Therefore, before the pilot study has been conducted the instruments were translated into Amharic language by experts who have done B.A and M.A degree by Amharic language and PhD candidate in Addis Ababa University by foreign language and literature. Pilot studies have been also conducted on 30 resettlers to make important modifications as to the clarity of each item of the instruments and to check the reliability of the questionnaires. After pilot study was done, the Ryff's 40 items were reduced to 28 and applied for the study with four point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagrees to strongly agree. Those items coded with strongly agree shows higher level of social and psychological wellbeing while items coded with strongly disagree shows the lower level of social and psychological wellbeing. The actual data collection was started after getting letter of cooperation from the social psychology program unit of Addis Ababa University. After securing authorization from participants, respondents have been recruited based on the procedure discussed earlier in the selection of research participants section. And then, the participants have been briefed about the purpose of the study and their verbal permission has been also secured before the data collection took place.

The reliability Index of PWB, SWB, AIS were presented as follows

Cronbach’s coefficient alphas were computed for each dimension to determine the internal consistency reliability of the instruments used in the study. Table 1 illustrates the Cronbach’s Alpha values for the variables. According to Nunnally et al, (1994), the value of 0.70 is considered as in the lower limit of acceptability for Cronbach’s alpha. As depicted in Table 1, all variables in this study had the alpha values were all above 0.70 and acceptable.

Table 1 *reliability index of independent variables*

S.N	Construct	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
1	Psychological Wellbeing	0.716	28
2	Social wellbeing	0.738	28
3	Availability of Social Services	0.776	6

Therefore, the internal consistency reliability of the instruments used in the study is acceptable.

3.9 Data entry and analysis

Data have been cleaned, and edited for inconsistencies before analysis and then checked manually for completeness and appropriate qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods have been used. There are several generic processes that express a sense of the overall activities of qualitative data analysis. It involves preparing the data for analysis, conducting different analyses, moving very deeper into understanding the data, representing the data, and making an interpretation of the larger meaning of the data (Creswell, 2009). In presenting and analyzing its findings, the data recorded and transcribed then analyze by employed qualitative data analysis method and have the following plan of data analysis. First, the data were categorized in to different thematic areas based on objectives of the study and content analysis was used to analyze the data. This involves transcribing interviews, analyzing focus group discussions, sorting and rearranging the data into different types of themes depending on the sources of information in order to get a general sense of the information gathered. Then, a general sense of the data /information was obtained by reading through all the data and reflection was given on its overall meaning (i.e. the general ideas that the participants are saying, the sense of the ideas, and the general thought of the overall depth, credibility, and use of the information). However, the

quantitative data descriptive statistics summary has been produced using percentages, tables and graphs, etc. The statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 15 has been used to analyze the quantitative data. Matched-samples T-test was employed to explore the psychological wellbeing, social wellbeing and physical availability of different social services before and after resettlement.

3.10 Ethical considerations

Ethical approval was granted by relevant bodies before onset of the study. The participants have been required to give an informed consent before inclusion in the study. All potential subjects have been presented with a consent form, which described the type of study being done, the purpose of the study, and the subject's rights as a participant in the study, including the right to confidentiality and the right to withdraw from the study if they find the data collection or the nature of information is not consistent with their expectations., names did not included in any of the findings. Participation in the survey has been based on voluntary basis and individual verbal consent of the study participant would be obtained before starting the data collection. Furthermore, the participants of this research have been informed that the data collected would be used only for research purpose and no personal information would be disclosed to the third party without the written and signed permission of the research participant. The data collections have been made in complete privacy so as to ensure the privacy of the information collected. Enough information has been provided to the participants of the research regarding the objective and the nature of the study and finally the reviewed literatures should be acknowledged accordingly.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS

This section of the research tries to describe the general characteristics of the respondents, and it tries to present, analyze and interpret the data. The data gathered through structured - questionnaire from relocated residents of Arada sub city from three areas namely Senga Tera, Dejach Wube and Aroge Keirra to Yeka sub city Ayat condominium Kutir hulet residents. The first part describes the quantitative demographic characteristics of the study sample, the result of the differences between psychological and social wellbeing of relocated people presented. After this the qualitative results takes place.

4.1 Demographic Features of Quantitative Participants

Table 2 Demographic Features of Quantitative Participants

Categories		Frequency	Percent
Sex	Male	74	50
	female	74	50
Age	18-35	13	8.8
	36-50	57	38.5
	above 51	78	52.7
	Single	14	9.5
	Married	111	75
	Divorced	22	14.9
place of birth	Addis Ababa	109	73.6 %
	out of A.A	39	26.4%
Occupation	Government	46	31.1
	NGO	8	5.4
	Other	94	63.5
	Total	148	

Regarding age group of relocated people the study indicated that the high number of victims of relocation process were the elderly people those who are already on the late adulthood and physically weak to cope with different situation of new location and new life style. Regarding the sex category, the study used gender balanced data to get real perception of the relocatees. Regarding the marital status of respondents, 75% of the study participants were married and this shows that the relocation process has affected a lot of family in diverse ways.

Table 3 Length of residence and characteristics of resettlement

Categories		Frequency	Percent
How long you lived in previous residence?	<10 years	3	2.05%
	11-20 years	48	32.4%
	> 20 years	96	64.9%
	Missing	1	0.7%
How long you lived in Current residence?	<3 months	20	13.5%
	3-6 months	82	55.4%
	7-10 months	46	31.1%
How do you characterize your resettlement?	Voluntarily	2	1.4%
	Forced	113	76.4%
	Other	33	22.3%
	total	148	

Regarding the respondents' length of residence, majority of them that means 65% of them lived in the former place more than 20 years and in other word this means they face different types of problems and communally very attached to life. This is the major causes for the respondents' psychological struggle to adapt in the new location and they were emotionally and socially prone to many problems. Since they were given very little amount of time to prepare themselves whether financially or psychologically to lead life in location. Regarding the characteristics of

resettlement about 76% of the respondents were forcefully evicted from their residence and this shows that the relocatees have economically damaged by the forceful relocation process.

Graph 1: Characteristics of resettlement

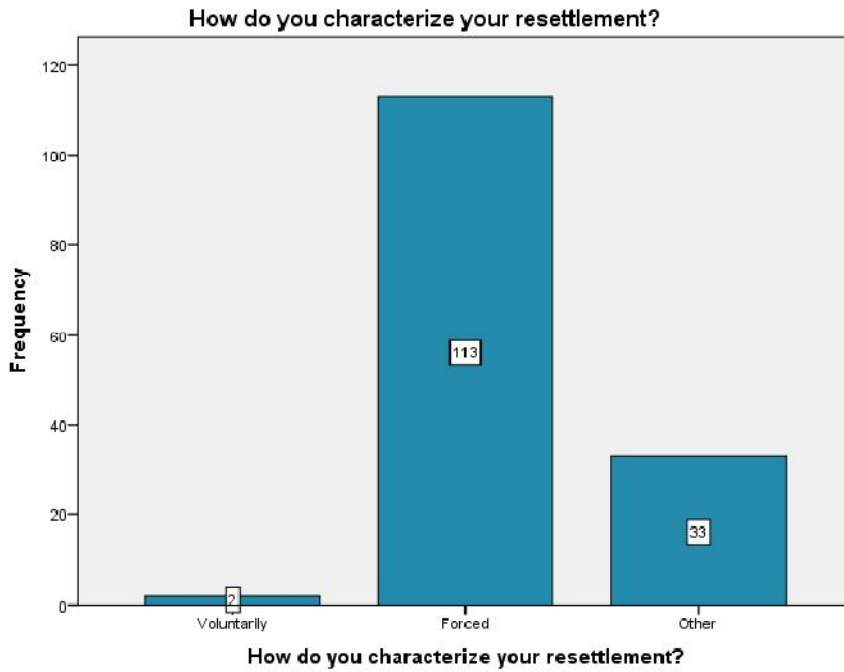


Table 4 Characteristics of condominium fee

	mean in Birr	N
Monthly		
Condominium fee	2516.93	148

Regarding condominium rent the respondents are paying high amount of money after the relocation and unaffordable as well as beyond their financial capability they are paying for the condominium fee. As a result of this the resettlers face different type of problems. So the respondents prefer to pay the high condominium rent in order not to live on the street. This high condominium rent was the basic reasons some of the resettlers were left in fearful life and since all of the resettlers are financially very weak to pay the condominium rent they struggle to adapt to the new location.

4.2 Psychological Wellbeing of Resettlers after relocation

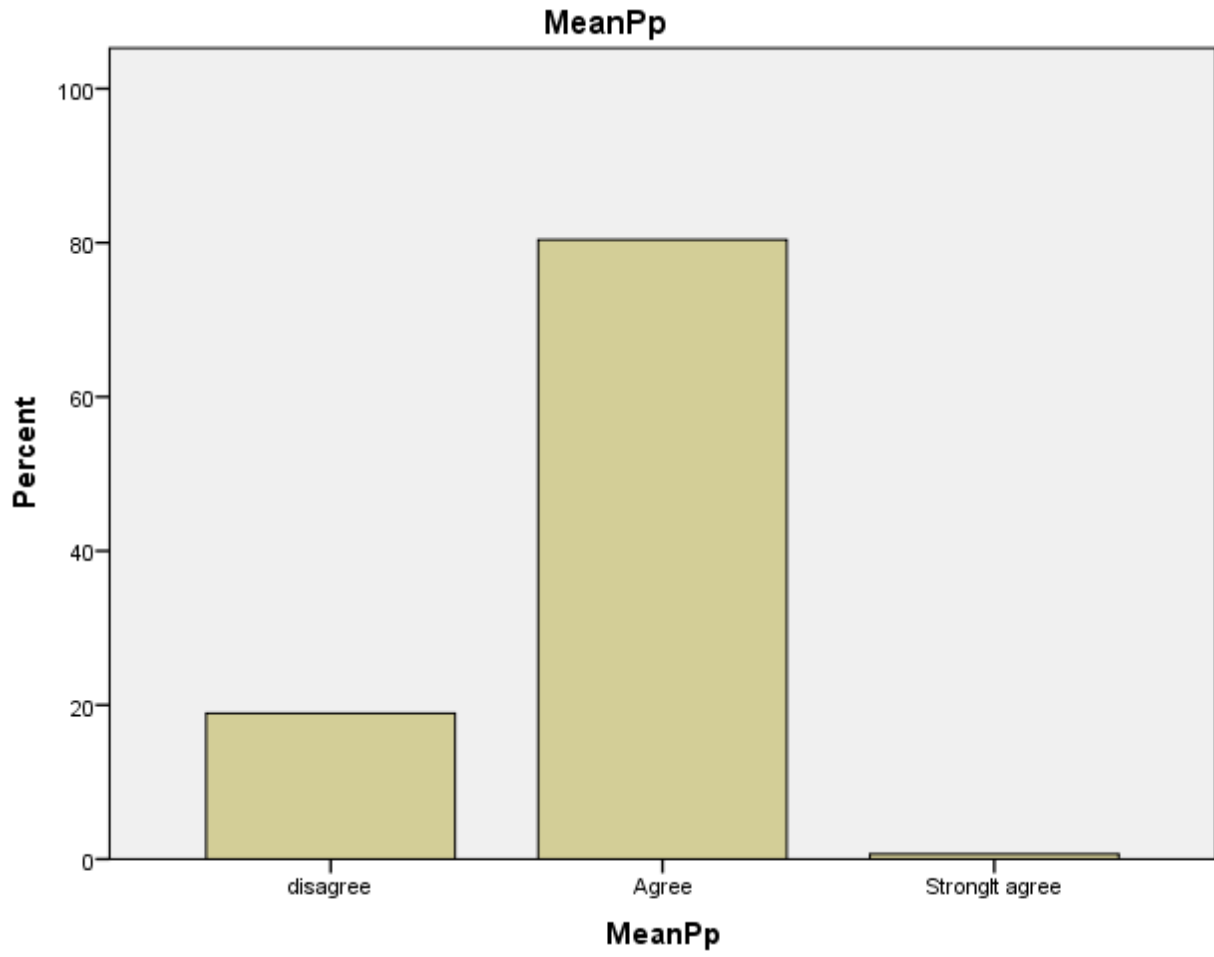
I hypothesized that there would be a significant change in participants' psychological wellbeing after they were displaced. Hypothesis was assessed through running independent sample t-test to determine the differences of participants' psychological wellbeing after they were displaced to resettle. The following tables indicate an independent sample test analysis results.

An independent sample result that was computed on a sample of 148 "development" resettlers to determine whether there was a statistically significant mean difference in psychological wellbeing among resettlers.

Participants' psychological wellbeing significantly reduced after they resettled from Arada sub city to Yeka sub city Ayat condominium Kutir hulet site (65.51%); statistically significantly decreased $t(147) = 8.36\%$

Frequency Table

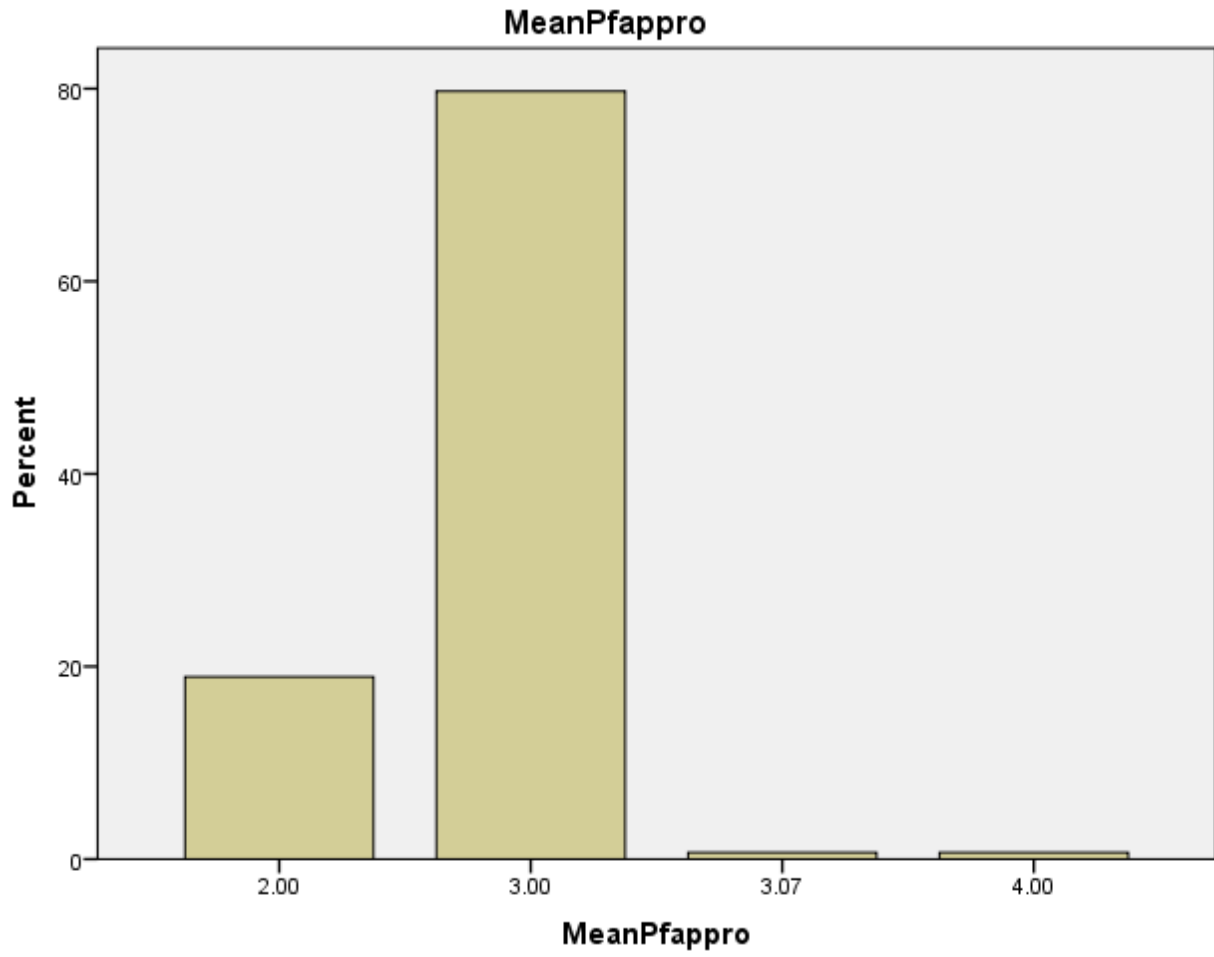
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Disagree	28	18.9	18.9	18.9
Valid Agree	119	80.4	80.4	99.3
Valid Strongly agree	1	.7	.7	100.0
Valid Total	148	100.0	100.0	



4.3 Social Wellbeing of resettlers after relocation

Hypothesis 6 was assessed by an independent t-test on a sample of 148 “development” resettlers from Arada sub city (central Addis Ababa) to Yeka sub city Ayat condominium Kutir hulet site to determine whether there were a statistically significant mean difference in social wellbeing between resettlers after they were resettled 63.53%; statistically decreased of $t(147) = 8.416$ %. This result may indicate that resettlers were good in their social wellbeing just before they were relocated, but they were considerably reduced in their social wellbeing after they were resettled.

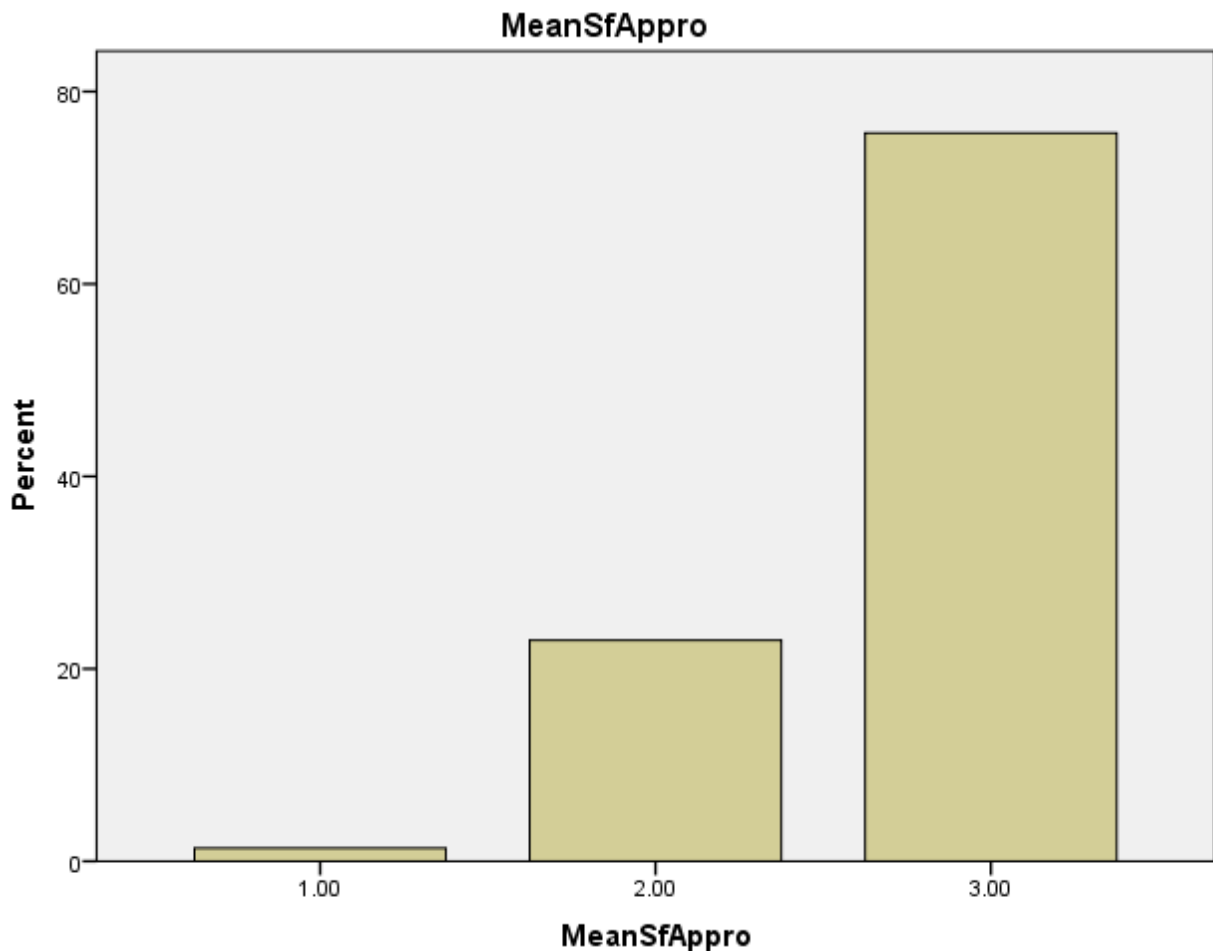
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2.00	28	18.9	18.9	18.9
3.00	118	79.7	79.7	98.6
Valid 3.07	1	.7	.7	99.3
4.00	1	.7	.7	100.0
Total	148	100.0	100.0	



4.4 Physical Accessibility of Social Services after Relocation

Hypothesis 7 was assessed through running an independent sample t-test on a sample of 148 “development” resettlers from Arada sub city (central) to Yeka sub city Ayat condominium Kutir hulet site to determine whether there was a statistically significant mean difference in available resource in places where they resettled. The available resources for participants significantly reduced to 11 % after resettling; a statistically significant decrease of $t(147) = 14.53 \%$.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1.00	2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Valid 2.00	34	23.0	23.0	24.3
Valid 3.00	112	75.7	75.7	100.0
Total	148	100.0	100.0	



4.5 Demographic Features of Qualitative Participants

This part specifically gave emphasis to the major findings of the qualitative results collected from participants of the study by in depth interview and focus group discussions.

4.5.1 General Descriptions of the study participants

Thirteen (13) participants were involved in the interviews which were eight (8) women and the remaining five (5) men. All of the study participants were adult members of the households from ages 35 to 70 years with different family size, marital status, occupations and educational backgrounds. All the interview participants were relocated from three areas of central Addis Ababa to Ayat hulet site. In addition to this FGD participants also consist of 18 participants. All the FGD participants were varying in terms of family size, educational background, age and socio-economic status. Furthermore, they were relocated from three different areas of central Addis Ababa to Ayat hulet site. Since the inclusion of different diversified participants in FGD, it reflects different perspectives. Furthermore, there were also other concerned officials used as key informant interview. These key informants were officials from sub city administration and woreda land renewal and from World Bank offices. Under this section, the general details of each participant were described.

Participant one (1) was illiterate 55 years old, married man with three children and was born out of Addis Ababa and previously he used to work his own small business that was dismantled after the relocation.

Participant two (2) was elementary school complete 45 years old married man with four children and was born in Addis Ababa and also he is the one who lost his business allies after the relocation.

Participant three (3) was illiterate 50 years old married woman and living with her two children. She was born out of Addis Ababa and she support her family by engaging in small businesses like selling injera that was later stopped by the relocation process.

Participant four (4) was illiterate 65 years old married woman, who is living with her one child and husband and was born in Addis Ababa. She lived in her former place more than 20 years. She support her family engaging in small businesses like preparing and selling local drinks called

tella(prepared from teff, corn, wheat and others) but things were happened differently in the new location in which all her livelihood base was dismantled by the sudden locational shift and after all the whole families are living under severe challenges of life.

Participant five (5) was elementary school complete 54 years old man, was born in Addis Ababa and who is living with his four family members and he used to support his family by engaging in small businesses but in the new site things happened in the opposite direction as all the family struggled in their daily life because of destructive relocation system.

Participant six was illiterate 45 years old divorced woman, born out of Addis Ababa and she is living with her three children. They lived in their former place for about 15 years and she used to support her family by preparing and selling baltina works but after the relocation she struggles in different life hardships and starting new business is unthinkable because of sudden livelihood disruption.

Participant seven (7) was 35 years old man BA degree holder working as a school teacher and born out of Addis Ababa and he was married with three children and they lived in their former place for about ten (10) years and after they were relocated to the new site life is very struggling for the whole family because of locational shift that changed the way how they used to live in the previous site.

Participant eight (8) was 60 years old woman grade five complete and born out of Addis Ababa. She was a widowed and living with her two relatives. They lived in their former site for about twenty years. After they relocated in current location all what they have accumulated before was totally destroyed.

Participant nine (9) was 48 years old grade three complete married woman born out of Addis Ababa. She is living with her two children and her husband. They lived in the former place more than 14 years. She used to support all her family by engaging in small businesses like preparing and selling Injera (locally prepared from teff) but the accidental relocation system damaged the business base that was the sources for children schooling in addition to the families' income.

Participant ten (10) was 62 years old married elementary school complete man born out of Addis Ababa. He is living with his three children and his wife. They lived in the former place for about

18 years. The whole family livelihood was dependent on his monthly salary which he used to work in a private enterprise as a daily laborer. But after the relocation life for all the family is shocking, terrifying and devastative as since the relocation process was sudden and unexpected.

Participant eleven(11) was 55 years old grade three complete and was born out of Addis Ababa and she is living with her four children .Before she and her two children were relocated to the current residence site she used to lead her own small business like baltina work which has been now already terminated by the forceful relocation policy.

Participant twelve (12) was 46 years old grade three complete married woman born in Addis Ababa. She is living with her five family members. She and her husband had good business base that was the bases the whole family used to lead their life but after the relocation the whole family struggles to survive since the sudden resettlement process disrupts their livelihood base and puts their life in stressful situation.

Participant thirteen (13) was 51 years old a widowed woman born in Addis Ababa who is living with her two her two children. They lived in their former place for about 24 years. She used to support her family by engaging in her own small businesses like selling vegetables and fruits in her home around but after the unexpected locational shift that struggles to live normal life like before.

4.6 Qualitative Data Analysis

4.6.1 Challenges in Adapting to the New Social Environment

A significant number of respondents mentioned different challenges (factors) that they faced in the new location. Almost all the participants of interview and focus group discussions (FGD) stated that being strange for each other is the basic factor facing their life in the new site.

Participant two (2) explained the following in order to describe the situation: We are suffering a lot from different kinds of factors since our everything that we accumulated for a long years was destroyed and nothing else found in our hand and the relocation system by itself was sudden and unexpected that took our everything. This new site somehow covers and includes large geographical area and thousands of people respectively. For this reason our previous community group were resettled in other site which plays its' big role for our social crisis. The basic reason(factor) for our previous community breakdown was the Addis Ababa city house development agency condominium distribution policy that is they always try to implement lottery method in order to allocate the resettlers that was totally unaccepted by all of us and put us in stressful situation and disperse our community. For example in this building am the only person from my previous site and for this reason when I need someone else in support of me for the daily lifestyle share no one else trust me and show his or her interest for me because of strange faces and this is daily hurting my way of life and thinking towards my future.

Participant six also revealed his idea supporting the above points related to adapting to their new location. In order to start new life here adapting to the new face (people) and environment is very difficult task for all of us. The community never trust each other to start new way of lifestyle that we were used to live in the former place. We were not ready and given enough time to be relocated here but they forced and crushed our house to leave the former place and here we couldn't find any water, electricity, school for our children, health centre and other important social services for our community, Day to day life is struggling for all of us since we were relocated to the empty environment where there is no police station, other governmental and non governmental institutions so we are fighting with hardest truths of life.

4.6.2 The Magnitude and Consequences of relocation on the Relocateses' Social Wellbeing

The diverse socioeconomic effects of relocation system on the relocatees' social wellbeing can be explained based on the socio-structural dimension of social wellbeing:

4.6.2.1 Level of Connections between previous mutual Assistance

Concerning the relocatees' previous mutual assistance, except participant two and five, all the participants of interview and FGD revealed that the previous mutual assistance was stopped by the unexpected relocation and forceful eviction of local government. In addition to this the consequences of the relocation system on the relocatees' mutual assistance, the interview and FGD participants highly emphasized that the poorly implemented resettlement policy totally dismantled their strong mutual economic assistance which was the community livelihood depends on.

The participants also added the way of community life by comparing current with previous one there was a very strong community tie which includes diverse activities and shared interests. Majority of interview and FGD participants, try to explain their former strong social network which was very supportive, very strong ties socially and economically among the community members. The mutual assistance among the household level is the basis for their livelihood. On the contrary, they testify life in their new location is going the reverse way comparing to the previous one. They used to share things each other and among the community and as well as always helpful during sorrow and joy but after we were relocated here life seems battleground and always painful. We were dispersed and whole community is strangers each other. Participant eight pointed out the devastating consequences of the relocation on their previous mutual economic assistance before they were suddenly resettled in current site. He used the word tragedy to mean the way how the government relocate them to the current location and explained what was happened in his life, I used to work my own small businesses which was highly interconnected with our community life but after unexpected evictions from our usual location left us empty hand and this shows that the primary focus of the government is only to clear economically powerless communities and giving strong attention for economically powerful only.

After we were relocated here me and my neighbor's children couldn't continue their education because of the absence of schools from elementary to high schools which is one of difficult task in our daily life and our children school dropout has put us in a difficult daily stress and even if we challenge the local authority nothing has happened other than promises. So the only option I have to decide for my children future is to put them in home this is because in order to send them far kilometers away I don't have enough financial capacity since my former economic sources crushed out by the relocation process. In addition to this in former place I used to support my family by working in our small business shared enterprises which was later dismantled and during my time in the former place I am capable of helping my family as well as covering my children schooling. But after all everything wasn't continued as usual since were relocated unexpectedly and forcefully everything we have and hope for become a dream for me and my neighbors in the new location like small businesses and mutual economic assistance group totally damaged and even to restore this we have visited concerned government offices but their responses was very painful and hopeless compared to when aggressively they relocate us in this empty location.

Participant 11 and 13 strengthened the idea of above mentioned points by explaining: It is very difficult to compare current location life style with the previous one because previously based on our community mutual assistance we were economically well organized and our community traditional structure like gathering together for Idir, coffee ceremony and during hardships and joy was more than words to express. But all these our community joy, strong economic base and networks have become crashed and dismantled totally. In addition to this the resettlement process had devastative consequences on the previous community networks.

Regarding to relocatees' trust towards each other, both interview and FGD participants explained that damaging relocation process significantly damaged the level of each other trust among the strange resettlers.

Participant ten (10) strengthened the above points in this way: In our previous location, we used to live very trustful mutual community life style and even during our hardships we help each other this is because for many years we had strong bases of our community, neighbor and family member sharing together the joy and pain which was a dominant experience in our previous residence. As a neighborhood we had always warm coffee ceremony invitation among us. Even when we depart from our home for shopping and other related issues we never lock our home

because we were like the same family since we lived for a very long years in the same place and as well as we never hesitate to put or children in home during the time when we go for our issues because neighborhood attachment was deeply rooted like family and we easily overcome every challenges of community by family hood cooperation. However here in the new site all these things past stories and at all the opposite of the previous one. We never knew each other and we are strange for each other and no one trusts each other because of coming from different locations.

We have no communication and even no interest to share our joy and pain and that is the basic reason which shades our trusts towards one another and also it is very difficult to leave our home open in the current place because we never trust each other and we do not knew each other well. So we never allow our children to go to our neighbor's house to play to one another because of fearing that they could harm our children. These above testimonies clearly shows that catastrophic relocation system damaged the relocatees' former place coordination and cooperation that facilitates their mutual assistance benefit which they highly depends and hoped for their future.

4.6.3 Roles of Government and Nongovernmental Stakeholders in Rebuilding Process

In restoring the relocatees' broken mutual assistance the government and other concerned bodies act very minimally. One of the study informants, from the city renewal office and coordination for the relocation program said the following statement concerning different stakeholders' role in rebuilding the relocatees' livelihood, social and psychological wellbeing:

Except the government side, there were no stakeholders who participated parted in the relocation process. This is because the usual way of the government is taking action in cooperation with other government concerned body without participation of stakeholders and we don't request any stakeholders to work with us as well as none of them approaches us to integrate in such type relocation process rather than participating in other development programs. But, for the future, the government has a plan to integrate different stakeholders those who have willing and connections working on different development projects in the country.

One of the key informants from World Bank office has details contradicting to the views and statement of city government of Addis Ababa renewal official by highlighting we were always by the side of the government in helping different development projects and even now we are always ready to help and participate in such type of resettlement policy program if the government has designed policies that targets the resettlers those who are facing different humanitarian crisis after the relocation especially vulnerable women and school children were the ones who shares the largest pain and adding to the above points in order attract different stakeholders for the relocation process to make it more successful and benefit women and children so resettlement policy which targets economically weak families and as well as policy that facilitates and approaches different stakeholders should be designed and implemented. But resettlers have raised different view to this officials' statement: In before and after the relocation process the government that much don't have motive and interest to help them to restore the lost livelihood and the relocated people were the only actor who took part in both phases like helping each other even after they were dispersed to different locations.

4.6.3.1 Action taken to facilitate the rebuilding of social wellbeing of relocatees

Concerning action taken in rebuilding the social wellbeing in the new location, it is better to look the issue based on physical accessibilities of services, Institutions and projects the relocatees.

According to the participants from interview and FGD the new location condominium building has a commonly shared centre's which has been built for many purposes. The centre has been aimed to offer many social and economic services like meeting hall, common kitchen and laundry, shopping centre, and related services but this entire plan was only implemented on paper.

Even though many issues were ignored the government tries to put their efforts to combat those challenges despite the gaps found in collaboration work between government offices. However many more efforts needed from concerned government officials still the daily questions and challenges of relocatees' has been ignored. In addition to these there are spaces in each building left for different purposes like children play ground, parking and green areas which is aimed to give services for the relocatees in different ways. Furthermore organizing bodies from the relocated community has launched events to help the relocatees to interact each other for get together and share on issues like new location security threats ,life hardships, possible community cohesion towards restoration of Idir, Ekub and related others. Evidences from Interviews and FGD participants' shows that the spaces left for the above mentioned programs are not in function rather it brought us many devastating consequences like Ethiopian rainy season flooding is a big threat for our life and the whole community. Participant five explained the situation in this way:

In the past Ethiopian summer I lost my four years old son because of high flood occurred in our compound. The heartbreak was happened by the negligence of local authorities. In order to avoid these floods we always inform for authorities but nothing action they took until the incident happened and after the incident. They never gave us long lasting solution. The difficult moment come to us always in the rainy seasons. The organizing committee from relocatees and different local authorities tried to hold continuous meetings concerning the long lasting solutions for the problems. However all these continuous meetings were time wastages and meaningless.

Adding the communal centre to the condominium house is appreciable efforts of government, but however those empty left communal centre has brought damaging consequences on our daily life and even if it has negative effects in bringing strong social ties between us, it was ignored by the

government and no one has gave attention to that. Participant 6 and one of the key informants revealed the following view:

we have a lot of efforts in collecting money from the communal centre for finishing program but those efforts were not successful since the relocatees by themselves their financial related networks have been dismantled and almost all of them were came from different places and this makes our efforts unsuccessful and meaningless. In fact those communal centre are very crucial in connecting and building the relocatees' lost social networks and many other livelihood, however the officials from city government of Addis Ababa land renewal office has gave their major focus only on clearing and relocating economically powerless community and they fails to restore the lost economic and financial vitality of relocatees.

Since the relocation system isn't free from many criticisms, the relocated people have complaining on responsibilities of local authorities and from renewal committee on long lasting response towards the hardship of relocatees in the new environment. In addition to these there is a great gap between fulfilling their promises and action applied by the city administration officials. The relocatees have raised crucial points related to on how to minimize the hardship of life in the new site, the government should give great attention for the creation of job opportunities for the relocatees since the same attention given to house provision and the creation job opportunities could minimize the burden of life. In addition to these points, the study participants from FGD and interview had strengthened the above points by saying the government has tried very little on restoring lost job opportunities, as well as creation of new income opportunities.

4.6.4 Advantages and Disadvantages of Relocation Program for the Relocatees

Concerning the advantages and disadvantages of relocation for the resettlers, both FGD and interview participants has basically focuses on the relocation system totally dismantles and damages their mutual economic and social ties between their member community networks.

Participant two strengthened the above points by saying the resettlement program has brought many joyful and painful things in our life. The good things were the building that we are living is

much better and safer than the previous one. But the problem for us is we suffer a lot from lack of clean water, absence of health centre, school and many others. The government has relocated us before anything prepared and arranged in the new site. Even when we came here there is no anything like water, electricity, transport services and this and other things are still our daily headaches and nothing is improving yet and ignored by the city administration.

Participants from Interview and FGD have also strengthened the above points by saying this: Being relocating here has many benefits for us like owning new house, shifting from slum areas to new place, possibilities of learning new things, new community cultures, new people around, new way of life and many others; However, there are plenty of negative outcomes like almost all of us are still suffering from psycho-social crisis and livelihood disruption. We struggle to life and adapt to new environment because we had not given enough time to prepare our self whether financially and psychologically so these has lead us to face many crisis of livelihood and discouraged psychologically to form new life in the new community and environment. Our children were most affected by the relocation system in different ways like school dropout and socially and psychologically struggle to adapt o the new environment and people as well as suffering a lot from missing about the past memory. In addition to these the relocation system has brought us many dramatic changes in our family structure and relations among community members and it also leads us to the breakdown of social structures and support systems.

4.7 Psychological Wellbeing Effect

4.7.1 The Major Factors for the Deterioration of Relocates’

Psychological Wellbeing

Majority of FGD and Interview participants highly stressed about the factors that led to the deterioration of their psychological wellbeing like they stated that the resettlement process was a punishment for all of us and it has totally broken the social ties and mutual economic assistance that we formed for more than quarter a century.

Participant 10 and 12 strengthened the above view by this way: After we came here the past one and half year till today is one of the challenging ever we saw in our life and the life we are living today is very disappointing and stressful. Our dispersed social and economic mutual ties are always in our mind. Since we started living here we are facing difficult challenges to restore our lost livelihood as well as community social structure and systems because the relocation system and relocation policy by itself is destructive style and does not give concern for pre and post sensitive issues like giving enough departure time, livelihood reconstruction, creating job opportunities, high rate of school children drop out and restoration of lost assets.

Our social structure is totally strange and different from the former one and the economic and social foundation which we build for about quarter a century damaged at all and it totally fractures interpersonal and kinship bases. In addition to this community life sustaining informal mutual economic and community reciprocal help dismantled. So these and many other our damaged livelihood asset and lost assets contributes a lot to our psychological wellbeing crisis and spoil. Participant 9 also argued that living in this new building is very appreciative and proud but what worsens our life is losing our mutual economic mutual assistance which was the strong base for our family livelihood.

After we were relocated here the government ignored and forgot us in restoration of our lost economy and job opportunities. The government never gives concern for continuous visits in their offices in order to talk on the creation of job opportunities and how to restore the lost livelihood but no one gave concern for the crisis we are facing in the new site. For this reason we daily suffer from stressful situation and psychological worsening. In addition to these there were also many other contributing factors for our psychological wellbeing crisis like shortages of clean

water access, absence of health centre and schools, Many relocatees' children drop out from their school program and left dozens to streets and became delinquents.

We are economically powerless in order to send our children to far kilometer away so the only option do they have is participating with other delinquent groups and as well as other relocatees' children were left in home because our former place income opportunities were collapsed and degraded. We are facing many challenges like adapting to a new and strange community and environment, creating and forming new Idir and Mahber, as well as lack of job opportunities in the new location. In such condition it is very hard to survive in an empty environment where everything is hard to access.

4.7.2 The Consequences of Relocation System on the Relocatees' Psychological Wellbeing

The consequences of relocation system due to the city government of Addis Ababa redevelopment programs and many other large development projects has brought many problems on resettlers psychological wellbeing.

4.7.3 Social Structures and Support Systems with the Previous Community

Focusing community social structures and support systems, almost all of the FGD and interview participants described that their community social tie/connections damaged at all. The relocation system has brought many negative consequences on the relocatees' social and psychological wellbeing. In addition to these the participants pointed out that poorly planned and implemented resettlement policy totally lead us to our livelihood damages and break up of our strong bases of networks/ties between our community members kinship group that contributes high to our livelihood survival and they added that the breakdown of our membership ties strongly disrupts our way of life and we felt isolated by the action taken by the government. Majority number of both Interview and FGD participants try to describe the situation in this way: All what we have accumulated for about quarter centuries were deliberately smashed. Now we left empty hand and the government isn't working to restore our damaged livelihood.

The participants also added focusing the brutal way of community dismantling contributes its' big share for our psychological wellbeing disruptions. Participant seven (7) described the

following statement on dismantling mutual economic assistance: In our former location, we had deeply rooted community social structures and support systems but now life is going the reverse way for all of us in the new site. We were all humiliated by the process how the government coordinated the relocation process. In addition to these almost all relocatees started new way of life which is highly focused on individualistic way of life which we never experience it before. This strange life style makes our life stressful.

Participants from FGD and interview outlined the consequences of the relocation system on the relocatees' community attachment in the former place. In the former place, we were living together with our children, but after we were relocated here in the new site some of our children couldn't come with us since there is no school here and they don't want to drop out their education, they gone to other relatives home. Their refusal to come with us was there is no means of access for everything and afraid that they could face a lot of life challenges and life could be much worse so they prefer to go relatives home than to our home.

On the other hand those children who come with us has drop out from their school setting because we couldn't get access to school and sending them a far away kilometer is very difficult with our financial capability. We were humiliated in many different ways like our children school dropout, life sustaining support systems damages and life for many of us is struggling and stressful. For this reason we daily experience depression and faces health related risks. We left everything in the previous place and we have nothing else found in our hand even if want to recover from it. Participants 12 and 13 strengthened the above points by adding this: we felt isolated and very frightened by our surrounding security problems. Our daily life struggle is lack of communication among the new community resettlers because they afraid and do not have trust to share life in this new location. So we don't share our joy and pain because of being strange one another and struggles to establish former place traditional associations like Idir, Ekub and Mahber. The strange communities never approach each other and this makes life much worse and we felt broken by missing the former one. The most difficult task here is the government fails to create and restore the lost economic and financial vitality of relocatees and everything is strange to form new community mutual assistance because almost all of us were come from different locations and this in turn contributes its' big share to relocatees' lack of interaction that plays a major role for the lack of mechanisms such as community organizations, individual responsibilities in the

community formations, shared facilities that can help foster interaction among relocatees and build trusts across lines of differences.

The loss of feeling for what we had before declining and weakening our health and psychological wellbeing and life is very difficult and most stressful and struggling for all of us. This is because from the government side pre resettlement preparation is very pitiable and even after the resettlement also nothing has done to improve the life of resettlers. Participant 1 and 2 has revealed the consequences of the relocation program in diverse ways. The relocation system severely damaged trusts among relocatees here in the new site. Before we came here, in the former place we share different things, like eating together, helping each other during the time of difficulties and above all we had experienced the same community culture, life style. But here in the new site because of our former locational differences we never trust any of our neighbors. We past the daytime by closing our doors and our perception towards our neighbors are totally different than the former neighborhood life. This all contributes a lot for psychological wellbeing worsening. They also added norm of the community has also severely affected by the relocation system.

After we were relocated here culture of helping each other during the time of difficulty has eroded dramatically. Participant 7 added the following points in addition to the above view: when we were in our previous place we were like one family and we always feel family hood, we always act in everything as a family but here everything has changed. Every one of us here felt broken because of the dismantling of traditional associations established for very long years like Ekub, Mahber, Idir and other livelihood assistances. These social support associations were our identities as well as the root bases for our daily livelihood. In order to restore these dismantled traditional associations the community should have the same view and vision, however, majority resettlers gave up on their life and do not have life vision and plan and lost trust on government's actions and resettlement policies. In addition to these the challenges to restore previous lost community traditional associations is all of them who were relocated to the current site came from different locations, however, the relocatees has complained that if the government has relocate them based on the previous community structure and system, all these humanitarian crisis may not be happened and as well as many relocatees couldn't be suffered from psychological aggravation.

Majority number of relocatees here does not have interest to join and/or establish new traditional mutual assistance with the people they don't know who they are and other participants also added their view to the above points by stating; we had frequent visits to local authority offices to bring better solutions for the new location challenges but no one of them has responded to our questions and sufferings as well as they are not willing to help us in our difficulties which was created by the government themselves.

Our livelihood damage strongly disrupts our health, way of our life, community culture and future hopes of our children and many others. The study indicated that as time went the moral value of the relocatees' was decreased and lost interests for everything like lack of positive hope in life, lack of plans in life and easily giving up on what they believe it can bring change in the community and felt that they were ignored and unwanted society. Participants from FGD and interviews revealed that one of the terrifying situation of the relocation process was its' destructive way for all of us. We were all disconnected from the services of different institutions and we left powerless to continue new life in the new location.

The most difficult challenges of our daily life is the access to get the services of school, government office, market centre and many other important parts of our life. When we think these all were cut off from our daily life, we felt pained, discouraged, valueless and psychologically declined. Participant 4 who was the organizer of meetings to establish potential community Idir has described the story below. Our life in this location is totally different from the former one; we were all abandoned because of the destructive way of relocation process we have lost one of our friends from this new location. This person was one of the resettlers who were relocated with us and has lived in this home for about one year. Looking back at his history participant 4 added when he was alive we had different experiences of sharing issues about life in the former place and in the new area with him. And he focused on specially the difficulties of life in the new location and the loss of income opportunities.

He added that in the new location the absence of job opportunities and seeing that nothing promising change and activities from the government side the totally gave up in his life and in his future journey and as well as he severely suffers from missing his former neighbors and neighborhood life style, helpful and cooperative communities, unable to get access to school, to different social services, unexpected locational shift, his children school dropout and many other

related issues worry him. In addition to these the participant added in order to establish the new systems we should get supports from the government and other concerned bodies ,however, other than relocating us in this empty location, they don't have worry for our life and has tried nothing for the restoration of lost livelihood. So these and other many factors lead our neighbor to commit suicide. Even though the stress level varies among us there are significant number of relocatees who are suffering from pain of life and disruption of livelihood. After the sad stories, the government has not responded the question of creating job opportunities, building schools, health centre and other basic important parts of the community and the relocatees' highly stressed about the government's failure to build new infrastructural services and create new income opportunities in the new site which is a place thousands living in a terrifying situation whose life was crackdown by the relocation system.

Participant 3 added the following viewpoints in addition to the above mentioned ideas by saying: the main reason for the relocatees' livelihood and psychological crisis is the government's didn't act on time and take action on how to restore lost job and new income opportunities as well as unwillingness of the local authority on responding the post relocation humanitarian crisis that highly contributes the big share to psychological wellbeing crisis. In our current residence life is endless struggling with different challenges and there is nothing promising that could change our life and we totally gave up and living in a very depressed and terrified community and site. Every relocatee suffered from forceful eviction of the government and the inability to establish the disrupted community associations which was the crucial part of economically weak families.

4.7.4 Coping Mechanisms to Overcome Challenges of New Social Environment

Participants from both Interview and FGD revealed about the mechanisms on how to overcome the challenges of living in an empty new location and strange social community. Majority of respondents stated that, even if it has a long process and very challenging as well as still we are struggling to establish new community mutual assistance, we are taking action of home to home registration of households that can make more easier to establish new community those who can contribute and help each other during the time of joy, sorrow and other hardship of future community. Participant 1 added his view in addition to the above points: Every day we are trying our best to maintain previous lost community economic, psycho-social and religious ties to come to our normal life style. In addition to these we are using a method of preparing get together

program which is more helpful for the simple interaction of strange resettlers. Participant 8 added his point to the above statement: We are using the opportunities of wedding, birthday, and holyday programs that can easily bring us together the strange relocatees to share and discuss issues focusing our new environment challenges. So the best way to overcome many challenges of new location and new social community; we are establishing new group which through process can help to make Idir, Mahber, we gave strong emphasis on restoring lost economic base, so by taking loans from our former community members and relatives, so we are in continuous struggle even to minimize and cope up with the new location life hardship by doing small businesses like preparation of injera (prepared from powder of teff), coffee and tea, and in addition to these even though we all have strong motivation and interest to change our life and restore our lost and damaged mutual economic assistance, we don't have supports from government and other concerned bodies and restoring lost livelihood is very easy if there is supports from the government.

4.7.5 Physical Accessibilities of Different Social Services

4.7.5.1 Economic tie Comparison between Previous and Current Location

Majority of participants both from FGD and interviews revealed that the resettlement program totally damaged their economic bases and left empty hand as well as economically and socially very weak community that plays its' major role for the crisis of their psychological wellbeing. The major challenging task for all relocatees is to pay the monthly condominium fee that includes bank interest.

Participant 6 has the addition to the above statements by saying majority of us in our former place we had irregular monthly income of 2,000 up to 3,500 birr that does not include our daily expenses. Our former place everything was incomparable with the current location. But now all this has to be a story and dream for us today and the loss of all this weaken and demoralized our, social and psychological wellbeing even to start a new step forward. Because the government after they relocate us in the empty site; no one has tried to rebuild our damaged livelihood. Significant number of participants from FGD and interviews has revealed the statements in line with the above views by saying: In the former area, a lot of residents were receiving support at least for the subsistence from the social solidarity we build apart from the income obtained from

informal sectors. But due to the relocation program this has broken and brought many livelihood crises. The other main headache is difficulties to access for market centre and economically powerless relocatees struggle to get any opportunity to engage at least in the usual community mutual economic assistance. In addition to these all of us who were relocated here have lost our informal job and we decided to pass our whole day inside our home. The relocation program leads us to the economic crackdown in the new location. In the former place each and every one of us had very good and balanced economic connections that we build more than quarter century. But things totally changed as when we told to leave our old place for the very strange and with no social service access location. We cannot say this is development caused displacement because the way how we were evicted from the area seems to natural and manmade disaster. We don't have given enough time to prepare our self economically, socially and psychologically for the next journey of life. As a result of these unexpected relocation our decent economy come to an end and we never have interest even to restore it in this strange location and community because adapting to the strange people and location is one of the challenging task in addition to livelihood disruption.

As a result of this almost all of us suffered from loss of job, the income we obtain from different sources has totally broken and put us in a stressful life. Participant 9 added the following statement to the above points by saying:

In the former location we had an amazing income generating activity (source) in our community which was the basic foundation of our livelihood. This Income generating activity helps our whole family in many different ways. But in order to resume these activities in the new location, there are different obstacles like our former community members do not relocated to the same area and the other one is the government as well as other concerned bodies do not have interest and willing to help us in establishing these lost opportunities and even the existing condition in the new location did not allow us to work and change our life. In addition to these because of absence of job opportunity in the new site some of our former Income generating activity members gave their house for rent and went back to their other areas to engage in other related works because of losing trust and hope by the condition in the new site.

Here in the new site we never good things could happen because we don't see promising activity from the government and we struggle to forget the previous situation of sudden and disruptive

way of relocation that was lead to the collapse of our economic ties and as well as the relocation program forced our children to dropout from the school. Since the new site is empty of any infrastructural service like school, health centre and others we decided to put our children in home and this in other way push some of our children to participate in delinquent activities. If we were relocated to the same community with our previous group we could continue the previous mutual economic networks which were the basis of our livelihood for many years.

4.7.6. Challenges and Motivation to Maintain Previous Informal Networks of Mutual Assistance

A significant number of FGD and interview participants were asked about whether they want to restore previous community mutual assistance and they revealed that we are very happy to do so but in order to do this we should have the same view and plan. All of us who are living in this location were come from different sites that's why the relocatees do not have that much interest to establish connections and restore the former ties because everyone of us are strange for each other and in addition to this the relocatees lost their everything by destructive evacuation system as well as the dispersal of the same community who lived more than quarter century in their former place.

Participant 11 has added the following statements in line with the above view points by saying: we are so happy to restore the former community mutual assistance; however, in order to do this, the support from the government and other concerned bodies is good. In line with this we have visited different government offices with the aim of bringing tangible changes in our life in the new location but nothing happened and they always fill us with false promises.

One of the very challenges for us is the unwillingness to work together with the relocatees from the government side. Daily we strive to bring change in our life even though how things are very difficult after our livelihood damaged. If the previous community mutual assistance continued in the new location things couldn't be this much worse for all of us. Because the culture of this country is totally different from other countries in different ways; like deeply attached community culture, religion, Idir, Mahber and may others connect us emotionally, psychologically and socially. So the relocatees who were all attached to these types of deeply rooted life styles has suffered a lot, damaged totally by their economic level which they will not recover it from. All these tragedy happened by the negligence of the government not to act properly for the painful

situation of the relocatees. Participant 9 added to the above statements: the relocation policy by itself isn't properly planned and implemented based on our countries' community culture and structure as well as economic status,

The resettlement policy more focused on elite community rather than economically weaker community, the relocation process not only makes us poorer but also it destroys our social and psychological wellbeing as well as our strong economic bases.

All in all we are dismantled from the access to school, health centre, community structure and many other basic important social services. It left us dreamless, hopeless, economically powerless above all we are psychologically destroyed and our community structure collapsed. No one from the government side has tried to rebuild our damaged livelihood. We have strong interest to maintain previous community mutual assistance but there are different factors that hinder our interest like some relocatees struggles to adapt life in the new location as well as the strange resettlers and some others gave up because of the dismantling of previous strong economic chains. We all who are living in this community agree on one issue that if we were relocated to the same location, no one could put in this humanitarian crisis. Besides the dismantling of previous one establishing the new community structure is very challenging because many resettlers are still grieving for the lost community livelihood and destroyed economic assistance.

Chapter 5

Discussion

In the above chapter, the development induced effects on relocatees' psycho-social wellbeing and different social services has explored in diverse ways. It also focuses on the experiences of relocatees' and other concerned government body and stakeholders in the new location as a suggestion in restoring the dismantled livelihood and tries to discuss the major findings of the study in line with the literature. Displacement of people in the context or as a result of development intervention has been identified as the most damaging problem in now a day Ethiopia (Pankhurst and Piguet 2009).

Addis Ababa city is operating major urban redevelopment program in many diverse ways. There is a sense of good things on the part of authorities and the general public with the direction of urban development, and renewal policy and the significant changes happened so far. What remains overlooked, however, is that almost all households were forced to leave their habitual location and in the new site they are suffering from loss of job, loss of access to basic social services, high rate of school children dropout, high unemployment rate as well as dismantling of social solidarity puts the relocatees' livelihood in risky situation. So in line with the above chapter findings and literature the following discussion section was set into three major themes as it was presented in the above chapter.

5.1 Psychological Wellbeing Effect

The relocation process has totally changes the livelihood of resettlers. The relocation program has also put the relocatees to loss of life. Participants of the study have revealed that one of the resettlers in his new location home commit suicide that that shock the whole community in the area. The destructive way of relocation policy is the basic reasons that lead the resettlers to commit suicide, lose their life by different types of accidents like uncomfortable site flood and lack of food and as well as left many others on a stressful situation. Almost all resettlers are experiencing hopelessness, helplessness, and psychological stress like loss of trust to life and strange people in the new community as well as environment. The breakup of social attachment leads the relocatees to psychological crisis in their daily life like after the relocation some of them chooses to spend most of their time sleeping in their home in rejection of meeting to strangers in

the new community as well as a significant number of participants in the study as they revealed they are experiencing trauma in the new location which is as a result of breakdown of their livelihood and loss of their community member.

For some of others a difficult challenge is confusion to life and struggles on how to come up stressful new location difficulties as well as for many relocatees a greater challenge that lead them to experience psychological crisis is livelihood damaging and mutual economic assistance as well as absence or lack of new job opportunities in the new environment. The damaging relocation process put the relocatees in hopelessness in many ways.

Present day development based relocation is taking part without the consent of community and violation of their rights to live in their own country and force them to move far distance from their usual residential area for the purpose of implementing development projects that targeted to renew the city, hence this projects are in selective of benefiting the fewest elites rather than the majority community, However, those private or government owned large projects and urban renewal and slum upgrading policy have brought many damaging consequences for the relocatees like evicted economically weak community in various way faces and suffered from psychological, social and economic crisis. In addition to this break up of community ties as well as livelihood dismantling and often chooses to live life under frustration and hopelessness condition than before (Cernea, 1996, as cited by Pankhurst and Piguet, 2009).

Majority of resettlers were psychologically damaged, facing daily fearful, hopeless life and few of others lose their life. Communities in a weaker economic or social position are not always seen as full-fledged citizens compared with the dominant social groups who boldly benefit from such economic development; so over the centuries and up to present day, such groups have paid and are paying the largest individual and community costs of negligently planned and implemented resettlement policy as well as other large economic development and for this reason due to their weak economic status and weak social position, they are seen as victims of progress by the authorities responsible for the implementation of those development projects that involve discriminatory practices (Cernea, 1996 quoted in McDowell, 2000 as cited by Pankhurst and Piguet 2009).

Economic modernization of developing states should be accompanied by an attempt to expand the groups of beneficiaries of development to the widest circles of society. This requires, however, a very strong transformation in the perception of the members of those groups. For many years, the practical dimension of the implementation of development policy has been the subject of debate among national authorities, academics and international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the regional development banks. Economic development policies are largely dependent on the model of governance and objective economic and demographic factors observed in particular countries.

Contemporary urban economic transformations are considered as a modern way of improvements in a livelihood and overall economic growth in the country. However, urban transformations in Ethiopia from past years up to present day are characterized by different socio-economic challenges due to numerous related factors. Addis Ababa city government developed and implemented master plan that fall under many criticism, dated structural services and many other challenging problems among others, characterize different urban centre of developing countries, as a result of those challenges, government authorities tend to restructure urban location and generate favorable environment for the resettlers. But this type of structure often causes and creates the dismantling of social, psychological and the livelihood of the relocatees' "mostly economically and socially weak communities" (Gebre Yntiso, 2008, p.1).

In present day developing countries', development project strongly gave attentions only for the projects' successfulness rather than relocatees' livelihood, psychological, social structure and support systems. When development projects are used as a tool, it will not be achieved to improve the life of relocated people. Adversely, relocation as a development opportunity is the way to accumulate resources of the state. In line to the above view, if the relocation policy of Ethiopia continues as it is, humanitarian crisis, livelihood damages and loss of life could rise as well as the relocated community could also continue to face difficulties of life in the new location as well as suffer from serious psychological crisis, negative attitudinal change over the society and the government as a general and in addition they could give up in life and loose motive in life. Displacement and resettlement process usually results in diversified worry, "...including physiological, psychological, and socio-economic stresses" and damaging displacement and

resettlement process are in many ways harshly affecting; "...not only the relocatees', but also the community left behind, and indeed, the society as a whole" (Fernandez, 2006).

5.2 Social Wellbeing Effects

The research finding shows that the relocation system totally changes deeply rooted community attachment which they build it for more than quarter centuries and as well as their links to different social organization, household kinship, trusts between the households and institutional attachments all has abolished. Relocation leads to the breakup of neighbor's social network, social relationship and attachment, makes relatives and communities to weaker social, cultural, religious and psychological ties among them and makes them difficult to find again their lost community social network in the new location(Downing,2002).

Poorly planned and implemented large development projects, slum clearance and upgrading, new road construction and upgrading old were disrupt large number of communities from their deeply rooted system and also it disrupts the "overall living condition of individuals and their communities' social fabric as well"(Cernea and McDowell,2000, p.30). Almost all relocatees has argued that their traditional community associations like Idir, Ekub and Mahber were all abolished and now become very difficult to form in the new location. Community dispersal plays its' major role for the loss of trust among the households in the new location and also it leads households to experience fearful and frustrated life style in the new site.

Many participants argued the dismantling of the old community mutual assistance and strong community social structure leads the households to serious humanitarian and livelihood crisis and this directly leads to experience inferiority and lose confidence in addition to these as a general it deteriorates the social wellbeing of relocatees. The relocatees' daily life is worsening rather than improving in the new site and in addition to these the major deterioration factor for the social wellbeing of relocatees' is there is nothing promising activities from the government as well as other stakeholders to rebuild highly damaged resettlers and their tomorrows' is in a serious danger. The relocation process totally dismantles the resettlers' strong economic base, well established social structure and community culture which they look as their bases of identity for a long time. Displacement and resettlement break up social ties and networks that communities

have established for several years. Cernea (200) observed that “life sustaining informal networks of reciprocal help and self organized mutual services are disrupted”.

Social, Psychological, livelihood, neighborhood breakup and lack of mechanisms of social support and difficult integration into the new place of community, unfair compensation that ignores non-material losses and crisis associated with relocation, negative consequences of the irreversible change of location, breakdown of existing social tie, social crisis such as (high unemployment rate, lack of access to basic social services like health care institution, school, clean water access, public transport), vulnerable children, women were exposed for economic damages and marginalization, food insecurity and the crumbling of formal and informal economic, social and psychological ties and in addition, families were breakup from existing social organizations, where ties and networks are vital in daily socio-economic supports (Gebre Yntiso,20008). The works of Rahmato et al (2009) also clearly described the total collapse, harsh and terrifying life experiences of relocatees in Ethiopia over recent time’s development related displacement put the resettlers to diverse psychological, social and common mutual economic assistance shattering.

5.3 Physical Accessibilities of different Social services

Significant number of communities has witnessed serious livelihood catastrophic and economic deterioration and communities face different life hardships as a result of their relocation in the name of urban renewal program (Pankhurst and Piguet 2009). Most relocation and displacement process of the implemented ‘development project’ the outcome is negatively affected the displacees’ livelihood in many directions and it usually results in diversified problems, “...including physiological, psychological, and socio-economic stresses” (Fernandez, 2006).

According to Downing (2002) risks of loss of access to social services, disruption of formal education and loss of access to health centre and other institutions damages the psycho-social wellbeing of the relocatees in many directions. Thus “forced uprooting increases the risk that people will fall into serious livelihood crisis and food shortage is both indicator and effect of inadequate implementation of displacement and relocation” process by the local authority as well as policy gap on the issue (Cernea, 2000: p.27).

The research findings from Interview and focus group discussion show that the relocated community has resettled in outskirts that social services found hardly. The resettlers have lost everything in the former place. Almost all participants has revealed in the former place they used to eat at least three times per day but things are different in the new location that life is very difficult to continue like before. Since everything was destroyed in the former place the resettlers are struggling with life and even to eat once per day and in addition to this more than half of Interview and focus group discussant participants revealed that they were living better life than now in the former place and the unexpected locational shift and non-participatory of the community in the relocation process totally damages their livelihood and force them to live under very difficult circumstance.

The participants also concerns about the negligence of local authority on working together on restoration of the dismantled mutual economic assistance and in addition to that daily they had frequent visits to the local authority for their dream to bring tangible changes and restoration of lost economy, however, their continuous visits of office and begging of the authority become meaningless, hopeless and will not come true in the near future. New location way of life for resettlers is never ending struggle with their day sufferings like access to school, health centre, market place, clean water, children school dropout and loss of life sustaining economic networks. Regardless of the extent of the difficulties, no single organization has to respond to the protection and assistance to the needs of displaced relocatees and in addition to these present day development related large projects as well as urban renewal and slum upgrading in many African countries disrupts and damages many communities' networks, destroys their strong base of economic survivals and put them for never ending life struggles. This logically raises the basic social justice question "Development for Whom?" (Mahapatra, 1999)

Robinson (2003:p.9) defines it as development caused displacement "a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources." It is associated with loss of housing, shelter, income, land, livelihoods, assets, access to common resources and different infrastructural services and leads to series impoverishment risk, disruptions of psychological, social tie and community economic interconnections.

5.4 IMPLICATION FOR ASPECTS OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL WELLBEING REBUILDING

5.4.1 Implication for Social Psychology Practice

The findings show that the relocation program affected the psychosocial wellbeing of economically and socially vulnerable members of the society, the resettlement program needs to be reassessed and should focus on benefitting the overall society as equally and fairly. Social psychology as profession stands for those parts of the nation, and intended to bring social justice and empowering the socially, economically and politically weak community by engaging in diverse community issues which is crucial to bring tangible impacts to the community. Social Psychologists can intervene at different stages of professional sense of duty and advocate on behalf of those people in many ways to minimize the diverse community problems of the relocation program on psychosocial wellbeing of resettlers in the new location.

Professionals from social psychology setting can intervene in the planning and implementation of pre and post relocation process and could help the government to see the psychosocial aspects of relocation by involving in the psychosocial and livelihood review and working together with government and other stakeholders in minimizing diverse humanitarian crisis in the new site. Since relocatees " psycho-social wellbeing, mutual economic assistance, community social networks and livelihood was dismantled by the relocation process, the need for psycho-social wellbeing and livelihood rebuilding is the main significance. So, professionals from social psychology setting can formulate strategies of psychosocial rebuilding through directly targeting the resettled community using different structures like Idir, Mahber and other associations. They can also advocate on behalf of the relocated people to make sure the new site primarily provide intended services.

This study may give clue to implementing agencies of development induced displacement the idea that it is important to think in advance of relocation about the physical infrastructures and social services that have a paramount significance in rebuilding the psychosocial wellbeing. Social psychology professionals can also contribute a lot in rebuilding the broken psycho-social wellbeing attachments of relocatees in the new site.

5.4.2 Implication for relocation policy makers

Since displacement becomes universal because of dynamic development projects, it is important to have a national policy framework that encompasses wider issues to protect the interests and breakdown of relocatees' livelihood and psychosocial wellbeing. The proposed national policy frame work should take in-to account all psycho-social and livelihood aspects of resettlers.

The other policy implication is the need for having inclusive participatory policy and benefitting the whole society equally. The participatory program should include psycho-social re-establishments in addition to rebuilding the dismantled livelihood of resettlers.

Community developers should be able to integrate psycho-social and livelihood aspect into their schemes. Integrating psycho-social and livelihood aspects in the relocation schemes has diverse positive impacts for the relocatees' new life in the new relocation.

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

The findings of the study showed that urban renewal and slum upgrading in Addis Ababa was full of criticism that means the relocated community faces diverse problems. The research finding also affirmed that almost all participants of the study were relocated forcefully and without their consent. The resettlement committee doesn't give them enough preparation time and they left their location in a way that seems as a natural and manmade disaster. The brutal way of relocation process left almost all relocated community in a stressful life, the resettlers has changed their way of collective life to individualistic life style. The relocation process also brutally affects access to different social services in which the relocatees' struggle to find school for their children, clean water, health centre, market centre, and others. The main challenge in the new location is unwillingness of local authority to work on restoration of lost job opportunity with the relocatees. This can be manifested by the damaging effects on the livelihood, social attachment disruptions, the breakdown of traditional mutual associations which was the community's hope, strength and a means to their survival.

The research finding also revealed the resettlement program left them to never ending life struggle with the lack of mechanisms of social support and the relocated community looks it very difficult to easily integrate with neighbors since they came from different locations, adapting and sharing life to each other in the new site was the most challenging task for all of them. In addition to this the relocation process has highly affected the school children's academic progress in diverse ways like forceful and unexpected locational shift left the relocatee's children psychologically weaken their moral, self confidence, frequent frustration in their daily life activity, daily nightmare and even a significant number of relocatee's children ended in home that was as a result of inaccessibility of school in all level that means from Kindergarten to secondary schools. All of the relocates were full of options in everything in the former place but things are totally changed and put them in daily life struggle. The decline of economic functions of women and men left them to experience depression, stress, to feel unimportant citizen of their country, and above all the government's failure and ignorance to help to restore the lost economic

networks, creating new income job opportunities and provision of dismantled social services like (school, clean water, health centre and others) and unable to find all these important parts for life survival , lead the resettlers to psycho-social wellbeing crisis and life loss. The findings of the study indicated that no stakeholders were participated in rebuilding the highly damaged livelihood of relocatees in the new location.

6.2 Recommendations

The relocation development project being implemented in the sub-city has several damaging consequences on the livelihood and psychosocial wellbeing of the relocated people.

Addis Ababa city redevelopment program has diverse effects on the relocatees' psycho-social wellbeing and livelihood. Policy gap targeting the resettlers' livelihood rebuilding and psycho-social wellbeing aspect has contributed its' lion share to life loss and different humanitarian crisis in the new resettlement location. The study revealed that the relocation process involves without the consent of community. In addition to this, the relocation process is psychologically, socially, economically and physically destructive and abuses human rights. These entire crises were caused by policy gap, poor follow up after the relocation in the new site, fails to create new income opportunities and improper planning, and the government fails to work together with stakeholders. For this reason, to alleviate humanitarian crisis of relocation process, the government's full cooperation with stakeholders is the lasting solution in minimizing the diverse crisis relocation program like livelihood rebuilding, creating new income opportunity and building schools in order to minimize the high dropout that worries almost all resettlers, Timely provision of compensation by government is also necessary. From the government side, the resettlement policy may have to be revised in a deeper understanding of the country's culture and way of life. Before relocating the community to the strange and infrastructural empty site awareness creation is very crucial for the psychosocial aspect of the resettlers in order to cope up with many different challenging situations of the new community and new site.

- When relocating community government may have to focus on keeping the community social network and mutual economic assistance by relocating them to the same location.

- The government may have to work a lot more with the other stakeholders to take part in rebuilding the relocatees' livelihood in the new site.
- The resettlers may have to be aware of the location they could move long before the relocation takes place that could minimize the further psycho-social suffering and livelihood dismantling.
- The government should give concern for school children where their families are relocating to the empty site and forced to drop out.
- The government may have also focus on rebuilding the dismantled livelihood in the new site that many relocatees left in humanitarian crisis.
- Resettlement policy revision is very crucial in order to bring better resettlement program that could minimize the dismantling of livelihood and psychosocial wellbeing of resettlers.

References

- Abbot (2009). An evaluation of the precision of measurement of Ryff's psychological wellbeing level in population sample, doi:10.1007/s/205-009-9506-x
- Adusalam Kemal (2012).The Reported Effects of Displacement and Resettlement on Resettlers, MA thesis in Social Psychology, Addis Ababa University
- Biruk Shiferaw. (2009).The Impact of Urban Development Projects on the Livelihoods of People Displaced from the Centre to the Periphery: The case of people Displaced from Kasanchis to CMC, GERGI & MERI Areas, M.A Thesis in the department of Social Anthropology, Addis Ababa University
- Berhanu Zeleke (2006). "Impacts of urban development on the livelihood of displaced people in Addis Ababa: the case of Kasanchis", M.A thesis in Geography: Addis Ababa University
- Birhanu Zewdu (2011). Social network characteristics and Psychological wellbeing of adults at Menagesha Jordan River herbs private limited company, Unpublished MA thesis: Addis Ababa University
- Cernea (1999).The economics of involuntary resettlement: Questions and challenges, Washington, World Bank Publications
- Cernea (1993).The urban environment and population relocation, Washington, World Bank Publications
- Cernea and McDowell (2000).Risks and Reconstruction: Experiences of Refugees and Resettlers, Washington D.C, the World Bank
- Cernea (1993) .Anthropological Approaches to Resettlement, Policy, Practice, and Theory, West views Press
- Cernea (2008) Mathur (eds.). Can compensation prevent impoverishment? Reforming Resettlement through Investment and Benefit-sharing, Oxford University Press, 2008

- Cernea and McDowell (2000). Risk and Reconstruction: Experiences of Resettlers and Refugees, Washington, D.C World Bank
- Cernea (1997). African Involuntary Population Resettlement in a Global Context, Washington, D.C, World Bank, Social Policy and Resettlement Division,
- Cernea (1996). Involuntary Resettlement in Development Projects: Policy Guidelines in World Bank- Financed Projects, World Bank Technical Paper.
- Cernea (1994). African Population Resettlement in a Global Context
- Cernea (2008) "Compensation and Investment in Resettlement: Theory, Practice, Pitfalls, and Needed Policy Reform"
- Cernea (1988). Involuntary resettlement in development projects: policy guidelines in World Bank-financed projects, Washington, World Bank Publications
- Cernea (1997). "Eight Main Risks: Impoverishment and Social Justice in Population Resettlement"
- Cernea (1997). "Social Concerns in Population Resettlement" Beyond Fences: Seeking Social Sustainability in Conservation
- Cernea (1997). "The Risks and Reconstruction Model for Resettling Displaced Populations"
- Cernea (2002). "Risks Analysis and Reduction of Involuntary Resettlement: A Theoretical and Operational Model", Oxford University Press
- Cernea (1996). "Understanding and Preventing Impoverishment from Displacement - Reflections on the State of Knowledge", Berghahn Books
- Cernea (1996). "Bridging the Research Divide: Studying Refugees & Development Oustees", James Currey, London
- Cernea (2000). "Risks, Safeguards, and Reconstruction: A Model for Population Displacement and Resettlement", the World Bank
- Cernea (1996). "When Some Share the Gains and Others Share the Pains"

- Cernea (2011)"Broadening the definition of population 'displacement': New Delhi, Geography and economics in conservation policy"
- Clark (2009) "Power to the People: Moving towards a Right-Respecting Resettlement Framework"
- Coleman (1998). "Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital"
- Colson (1991) Coping in Adversity. Paper presented at the Gwendolyn carter lectures, conferences on involuntary migration and resettlement in Africa, University of Florid (Unpublished)
- Cook and Mukendi (1994) "Involuntary Resettlement in Bank-Financed Projects: Lessons from Experience in Sub-Saharan Africa" World Bank Publications
- Courtland Robinson (2003). Risks and Rights: The Causes, Consequences, and Challenges of Development- Induced Displacement, the Brookings Institution
- Creswell (2009).Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches. London 3rded.
- Chambers (1971).The Volta Resettlement Experience; London: Pall Mall Press
- De Wet (2006). "Introducing Issues" Development-Induced Displacement, Problems, Policies, People, Berghahn Books
- De Wet (2006). "Risk, Complexity and Local Initiative in Forced Resettlement Outcomes" Berghahn Books
- De Wet (2006). "Policy Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Research", Berghahn Books
- De Wet (2009) "Does Development Displace Ethics? The Challenges of Forced Resettlement", School for Advanced Research Press
- De Wet (2009). "Contested Space or Common Ground? Perspectives on Displacement and Resettlement, London

- De Wet (2002). Improving Outcomes in Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement (DIDR) Projects: A Synthesis Report on the Findings of A Project by the Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford
- De Wet (2000). The Experience with Dams and Resettlement in Africa, Contributing Paper Prepared for Thematic Review 1.3: Displacement, Resettlement, rehabilitation, reparation and development, Cape Town, World Commission of Dams
- De Wet (2006) .Development-induced displacement; Problems, policies, and people, New York, Berghahn Books
- Downing (2002).Avoiding New Poverty: Mining-Induced Displacement and Resettlement, International Institute for Environment and Development and World Business Council for Sustainable Development; England
- Fernandez (2011).”Development-induced displacement in the era of privatization” New Delhi, Policy and practice in India
- Fernandez (1996). "Development-Induced Displacements and Marginalization in Orissa", Prachi Prakshan, New Delhi
- Fernandez (2006). "Development Induced Displacement: Impact on Tribal Woman", New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company
- Fernandez (2000). "From Marginalization to Sharing the Project Benefits", Washington D.C, the World Bank
- Fernandez (2008). "India's forced displacement policy and practice: Is compensation up to its functions?" New Delhi, Oxford University Press
- Fernandez (2011). Uprooted for Whose Benefit? Development-induced Displacement in Assam 1947-2000, Guwahati, North Eastern Social Research Centre
- Gebre Yntiso (2008). Urban Development and Displacement in Addis Ababa: The Impact of Resettlement projects on Low -Income Households, Eastern African Social Science Research Review, and Vol. 24

- Gebre Yintso(2009). "Why do things so often go wrong in resettlement projects", Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa
- Gebre Yntiso (2002). "Differential reestablishment of voluntary and involuntary migrants: the case of Metekel settlers in Ethiopia", African Study Monographs, Vol. 23
- Gibson (1993).The Politics of Involuntary Resettlement: World Bank Supported Projects in Asia, PhD Dissertation, Duke University
- Koenig (2002).Toward local development and mitigating impoverishment in development-induced displacement and resettlement, Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford
- Koenig (2000). "The Effects of Resettlement on Access to Common Property Resources", Washington D.C, the World Bank,
- Koenig (2006)."Enhancing Local Development in Development-induced Displacement and Resettlement Projects", Berghahn Books
- Koenig (2009)."Urban Relocation and Resettlement: Distinctive Problems, Distinctive Opportunities"
- Koppel and Maldonado (2008). Putting a Price-tag on Humanity: Development-forced Displaced Communities Fight for More than Just Compensation, Washington, American University
- Kuruppu (2005) .Whose Right of Way? Development Induced Displacement, Centre for Poverty Analysis
- McDowell (2000).Risks and Reconstruction: Experiences of Refugees and Resettlers, Washington D.C, the World Bank
- Mahapatra (1999).Resettlement, Impoverishment and Reconstruction in India: Development for the Deprived, New Delhi
- Mathur (2011).Resettling Displaced People - Policy and practice in India, New Delhi, India

- McDowell (2010). *Displacement beyond Conflict: Challenges for the 21st century*, New York, Berghahn Books
- Messay Mulugeta and Bekure Wolde-semaite (2011). *The impact of Resettlement Schemes on Land-Use/Land Cover Changes in Ethiopia: A Case Study from Nonno Resettlement Sites, Central Ethiopia*. Volume 13:2 ISSN: 1520-5509
- Nebiyu Baye (2000). *the impact of development-induced urban resettlement schemes on relocated households: The case of Sheraton Addis Hotel project, Addis Ababa*. M.A Thesis in Regional and Local Development Studies, Addis Ababa University
- Nunnally (1994). *Psychometric theory (3rd ed.)*, New York
- Pankhurst and Piguet (2009). *Moving people in Ethiopia Development, Displacement and the State (Eastern Africa Series)* Rochester, USA
- Pankhurst (1992) *Resettlement and famine in Ethiopia: The villagers' experience*, Manchester, Manchester University Press
- Rahmato (2002). *Resettlement in Ethiopia: The Tragedy of Population Relocation in the 1980s*, FSS Discussion Paper No. 11, Forum for Social Studies, Addis Ababa
- Robinson (2002). *Development and Displacement*, the Open University, Oxford, Oxford University Press
- Ryff and Keyes (1995). *The structure of Psychological wellbeing revisited: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*
- Scudder and Colson (1982). *From Welfare to Development: a conceptual framework for the analysis of dislocated people*, in A Hansen and A. Oliver Smith (eds) *Involuntary migration and Resettlement*
- Stanley (2004). *Development-induced displacement and resettlement*, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

- Tsegaye Gebru(1998). An Analysis of Slum Settlements in Addis Ababa: The case of Teklehaimanot Slum Area .M.A Thesis in Department of Geography, Addis Ababa University; UNDESPD (2011).Population, Distribution, Urbanization, Internal Migration and Development: International Perspectives
- World Bank (2005).Global Strategy and Booster Program; Annual Review World Bank (2004).Involuntary Resettlement Source Book; Planning and Implementation in Development Projects NW, Washington: In Development Projects Migration for Development in Ethiopia (2007).Federal Government, UNDP and IMO Project Document
- Yamane Guesh (2011).Psychological outcomes of resettlement program: the case of Lalibela town. M.A thesis in social work: Addis Ababa University

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY

Appendix I

Informed Consent Form

My name is Mulatu G/Michael. I am from graduate school of psychology, Addis Ababa University. Currently I am conducting a research on “The Reported Psycho-Social Effects of Displacement and Resettlement on low Income Resettlers: the case of Ayat condominium Kutir hulet mebrat Hayil area residents” for the partial fulfillment of my master’s study. I am here with you because the university permitted me to carry out this research in Ayat condominium Kutir hulet mebrat Hayil area residents.

You are selected as a possible participant in this study because you are part of the displaced person due to the Addis Ababa city re-development program. I believe that you can give the vital information. If you decide to participate, I would like to confirm that it is based on your willingness to participate in this research. As a result of your participation in this study, there will not be any risk associated. Any information that you will provide will be kept confidential and will be used for academic purpose only. I am cordially asking you to provide genuine and true information without any reservation.

Thank you in advance for your willingness to participate in this research.

If you need further explanation or if you have any question, you can call the following numbers.

Code of the participant-----

Date-----

Name of the researcher-----

Researcher’s phone number: +251911002470

Signature-----

Date-----

Appendix II

Questionnaires for Quantitative participants

Questions to be filled out by participants displaced from Dejach Wube, Old keirra and Sengatera and resettled in Ayat Condominium Kutir hulet residents.

Dear respondents: the objective of this questionnaire is to secure data regarding resettlers' psycho-social experiences during displacement and resettlement. Your responses will have crucial contribution for the success of the study. Therefore, you are kindly requested to read each item and give your genuine responses.

PART I. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Direction: Put a $\sqrt{\quad}$ mark for your responses in the boxes specified

1. Sex male Female
2. Age 18-35 36-50 above 51
3. Marital status: Single married divorced widowed
4. Place of birth. Addis Ababa Out of Addis Ababa
5. Occupation. Government employee NGO Other
6. How long you lived /in years/
at your current residence
7. How do you characterize your resettlement?
Voluntarily Forced Other Specify _____
8. How much do you pay for house rent per month /in birr/
at your current residence

Part II. ITEMS TO MEASURE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING EFFECTS

Direction Read the following statements and expresses your degree of agreement to each statement.

1. Strongly disagree 2. Disagree 3. Agree 4. Strongly agree

S.N	Statement	Strongly Disagree		Strongly Agree	
		1	2	3	4
1	I have no difficulty arranging my life in a way that is satisfying to me.	1	2	3	4
2	In general, I feel I am in charge of the situation in which I live.	1	2	3	4
3	I experience a general sense of emptiness.	1	2	3	4
4	I gave up trying to make big progress(changes) in my life	1	2	3	4
5	I live life one day at a time and don't really think about the future.	1	2	3	4
6	I always wake up feeling encouraged.	1	2	3	4
7	I get great satisfaction and have good attitude with my residence.	1	2	3	4
8	The demands of everyday life often get me down.	1	2	3	4
9	My efforts to find the kind of life that I need have been quite successful.	1	2	3	4
10	Maintaining close relationships has been difficult and frustrating for me	1	2	3	4
11	I have a sense of direction and purpose in life.	1	2	3	4
12	In general, I feel confident and positive about myself.	1	2	3	4
13	I get frustrated when trying to plan my daily activities.	1	2	3	4
14	I do not fit very well with the people and the community around me.	1	2	3	4

S.N	Statement	Strongly		Strongly	
		Disagree		Agree	
15	I often feel lonely because I have few close friends with whom to share my concerns.	1	2	3	4
16	My daily activities often seem trivial and unimportant to me	1	2	3	4
17	I am quite good at managing the many responsibilities of my daily life.	1	2	3	4
18	I enjoy personal and mutual conversations with my neighbors and community members	1	2	3	4
19	I enjoy making plans for the future and working to make them a reality	1	2	3	4
20	In many ways, I feel disappointed about my achievements in life	1	2	3	4
21	I have difficulty arranging my daily life in a way that is satisfying to me.	1	2	3	4
22	For me, life has been a continuous process of learning, changing and growth.	1	2	3	4
23	I have not experienced many warm and trusting relationships with others	1	2	3	4
24	I am leading my life aimlessly compared to other in my community.	1	2	3	4
25	My attitude about myself is probably not as positive as most people feel about themselves.	1	2	3	4
26	I have been able to build a lifestyle for myself that is much to my liking.	1	2	3	4
27	I know that I can trust my friends, and they know they can trust me.	1	2	3	4
28	When I compare myself to friends and acquaintances, it makes me feel good about who I am.	1	2	3	4

III. ITEMS TO MEASURE SOCIAL WELL-BEING EFFECTS

Directions Read the following statements and express your degree of agreement to each statement.

1. Strongly disagree

2. Disagree

3. Agree

4. Strongly agree

S.N	Statement	Strongly			
		Disagree	Agree		
1	I feel like I am an important part of my community (+)	1	2	3	4
2	All my family feel secured and comforted to the environment	1	2	3	4
3	I have better involvement and activities in social roles like Idir, Mahber, community service, and, etc.	1	2	3	4
4	I am feeling confused to my environment	1	2	3	4
5	I believe other people in society value me as a person (+)	1	2	3	4
6	I don't feel I belong to anything I'd call a community (-)	1	2	3	4
7	I feel close to other in my community (+)	1	2	3	4
8	My community is a source of comfort (+)	1	2	3	4
9	I think that other people are unreliable (-)	1	2	3	4
10	I believe that people are self-centered (-)	1	2	3	4
11	I feel that people are not trustworthy (-)	1	2	3	4
12	I believe that people are more and more dishonest these days (-)	1	2	3	4
13	I think that people care about other people's problems (+)	1	2	3	4

S.N	Statement	Strongly		Strongly	
		Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
14	People do not care about other people's problems (-)	1	2	3	4
15	I believe that people are kind (+)	1	2	3	4
16	People in my community feel secured with the environment (+)	1	2	3	4
17	My daily activities do not produce anything worthwhile for my community (-)	1	2	3	4
18	My neighbors are more involved in social life	1	2	3	4
19	I think that my work provides an important product for society (+)	1	2	3	4
20	I have something valuable to give to the world (+)	1	2	3	4
21	My daily activities do not produce anything worthwhile for my community (-)	1	2	3	4
22	I have nothing important that to contribute to society (-)	1	2	3	4
23	I believe society isn't improving for people like me (-)	1	2	3	4
24	I don't think social institutions like law and government make my life better (-)	1	2	3	4
25	I always feel ashamed of my daily social life	1	2	3	4
26	I think my society is a conducive place for people to live in (+)	1	2	3	4
27	I think the world is becoming a better place for everyone (+)	1	2	3	4
28	I feel all my families are dying out by resettlement program	1	2	3	4

Part IV. AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL SERVICES

Direction Read the following statements and expresses your degree of agreement to each statement.

1. Strongly disagree 2. Disagree 3. Agree 4. Strongly agree

S.N	Item	Strongly		Strongly	
		Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
		1	2	3	4
1	I could easily get access to different social services to my home	1	2	3	4
2	I could easily found schools for my children near to my home	1	2	3	4
3	I could easily found different worshipping areas (like churches and mosques) near to my home	1	2	3	4
4	I could easily found different shopping centers near to my home	1	2	3	4
5	My children’s could easily get access to different recreational centers	1	2	3	4
6	I could easily get access to electricity, health institutions (hospital, clinic) and transport.. etc.	1	2	3	4

Appendix III

A. Semi-Structured Interview Guidelines for Qualitative participants

Detailed Questions

1. How do you explain the effect of the relocation on your community mutual economic assistance and community networks?
2. How do you see the strengths of existing economic tie (networks) and social services in the new location compared to the previous one?
3. Do you have an interest to maintain the previous social networks at your current location/resident? If No, why?
4. What challenges/difficulties have you experienced in the process of adapting to your new social environment and residence?
5. What coping mechanisms have you applied to address the difficulties/challenges? If No, why?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the resettlement program for you? What are its harms/limitations?
8. What are the available social services and institutions that facilitate to maintain the social, psychological and economic wellbeing among the relocated community in the new resettlement location/area?
9. Do you have any additional points to be raised?

Appendix IV

B. Focus Group Discussion Guidelines for Qualitative participants

1. Is resettlement program affect your way of life?, If yes, please, explain it

2. How do you see the outcome of the relocation program on social organization (relationship), trust, level of reciprocity, neighborhood ties and other economic and social networks of relocated people?

3. Do you think the new resettlement program has benefited you? If yes how? And If No why?
4. How do you explain the effects of the relocation program on the level of contacts of the community with different entities such as the local government, religious institutions like (church and mosque) and common market places?
5. How do you see the availability of social services and institutions like road, electricity, telephone, transportations, shopping centers, health centers etc from your previous residents?
6. What was the measures taken by government or nongovernmental stakeholders' to rebuild the economic and social services among the relocated community(people)
7. Do you think the social and economic networks (tie) continued after you are relocated to the new resettlement area? If yes how you make it to be continued and If No why?
8. Any additional issues you would like to be raised.

C. Key Informant Interview guide for government official and other stakeholder

I. City Administration official

1. What roles does the governmental and/or nongovernmental stakeholder play in helping the relocated community to maintain the economic and social services to the relocated community?

II. Stakeholder official from World Bank office

1. What roles does the nongovernmental stakeholder play in helping the relocated community to maintain the economic and social services to the relocated community?

2. Does the government invite stakeholders to participate in the relocation process?

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

ድህረ ምረቃ ፕሮግራም

የሳይኮሎጂ ኢንስቲትዩት

አባሪ |

ቅጹን ለመሙላት ፈቃደኛ ለሆኑ ነዋሪዎች የግንዛቤ ማስጨበጫ ቅጽ

ሙሉቴ ገ/ሚካኤል እባላለሁ፣ የመጣሁት ከአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ቤት ከሳይኮሎጂ ኢንስቲትዩት ነው። በአሁኑ ወቅት የከተሞች እድገት ባመጣው ለውጥ ምክንያት አነስተኛ ገቢ ያላቸው ነዋሪዎች ከመኖሪያ ስፍራቸው ተፈናቅለው በሌላ አካባቢ የሰፈሩ የአዲስ አበባ ነዋሪዎች የሚደርሰባቸው የማህበረሰባዊና የሰነድ/ልቦናዊ የህይወት ተሞክሮ ጥናት በተለይም በአያት ኮንዶሚኒየም ጣፎ መኖሪያ መንደር የሚኖሩ ነዋሪዎች ላይ ያተኮረ የሁለተኛ ድግሪ ማሞያ ጥናት ለማጥናት ከምግርበት ተቋም በተፈቀደልኝ መሠረት አጋዥ መረጃ ከእናንተ ለማግኘት ወደ እናንተ መጥቻለሁ።

ምክንያቱም በአዲስ አበባ መልሶ ማልማት ዕቅድ ምክንያት ከተፈናቀሉት ነዋሪዎች መካከል ለዚህ ጥናት አጋዥ መረጃ ትሰጡኛላችሁ ብዬ ስላመንኩ መርጫችሁለሁ። ተሳትፎአችሁ በፍላጎት ሲሆን በመሳታፋችሁ የሚደርሰባችሁ ምን አይነት ስጋት አይኖርም።

ስም መጻፍ አያስፈልግም። ኮድ ብቻ ያስቀምጡ፣ የተሞሉት መረጃዎች ለመመረቂያ ዕሁፍ ማሟያ አላማ ያደርገ በመሆኑ በልበ ሙሉነት (ያለስጋት) መሙላታችሁ ስራው ውጤታማ እንዲሆን ወሳኝ ነው። በመሆኑም እውነተኛ መረጃ እንድትሰጡኝ በትህትና እጠይቃለሁ።

ስለትብብረዎ ልባዊ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ።

አባሪ II

ቃለ መጠይቅ

ከደጃች ውቤ፣ ከአርጌ ቁራ እና ከሰንጋ ተራ አካባቢዎች ተፈናቅለው ወደ አያት ኮንዶሚኒየም (ጣፎ) መኖሪያ መንደር ሄደው በሚኖሩ ነዋሪዎች የሚሞላ ቃለ መጠይቅ።

ውድ የዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ መላሽ፣ የዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ዋና ዓላም (በተለያዩ ምክንያቶች) ከቀድሞ መኖሪያ ስፍራቸው ተፈናቅለው ወደ ሌላ አካባቢ ሄደው በሚኖሩ (የሰፈሩ) የአዲስ አበባ ነዋሪዎች ማህበረሰባዊና ስነልቦናዊ የህይወት ተሞክሮ ጥናት መረጃ ለማሰባሰብ ነው። በመሆኑም የእርስዎ መልስ ለውጤቱ(ለሲክታማነቱ) ያለው ሚና የላቀ ስለሆነ በጥንቃቄ አንብበው ተገቢውን ምላሽ እንዲሰጡ በትህትና (በአክብሮት) ይለመናሉ (ይጠየቃሉ)።

ከፍል I የሰነፃዎቹና የአኗኗር ሁኔታ መረጃ

መመሪያ፡- ለሚሰጡት መልስ በተሰጠው የሳጥን ምልክት ውስጥ ✓ ምልክት ያስቀምጡ።

1. ጾታ ወንድ ሴት
2. እድሜ ከ18-35 ከ36-50 ከ51 በላይ
3. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ ያላገባ/ች ያገባ/ች የፈታ/ች
4. የትውልድ ቦታ አዲስ አበባ ከአዲስ አበባ ውጭ
5. የስራ ሁኔታ የመንግስት ተቀጣሪ የግል ድርጅቶች ተቀጣሪ

 ሌላ
6. የቆይታ ግዜ (በዓመት) አሁን ባሉበት ቤትዎ
7. የተፈናቀሉት በምን ሁኔታ ነበር? በፍላጎት

 በግዴታ ሌላ
8. ለቤት ኪራይ በወር ስንት ብር ይከፍላሉ?

 አሁን ባሉበት ቤትዎ

ክፍል II የሥነ ልቦና ደህንነት ሁኔታን የሚለኩ መጠይቆች

መመሪያ: የሚከተሉትን መጠይቆች አንብብ(ቢ) እና የምትስማማበትን/ሚበትን የስምምነት ደረጃ/አርክን የያዘውን ቁጥር አክብብ/ቢ.

1. በጣም አልስማማም 2. አልስማማም 3. እስማማለሁ 4. በጣም አልስማማም

ተ. ቁ	መጠይቅ	በጣም		በጣም	
		አልስማማም	እስማማለሁ	አልስማማም	እስማማለሁ
1	ኑሮዬን ለመምራት ስለማልቸገር በኑሮዬ ደስተኛ ነኝ	1	2	3	4
2	በጥቅሉ፣ ባለሁበት ቦታ የአኗኗር ዘይቤ ስለሚመራ የኑሮ ገፈት ቀማሽ እንደሆንኩ አስባለሁ	1	2	3	4
3	የባዶነት ስሜት ይሰማኛል	1	2	3	4
4	በኑሮዬ ትልቅ ለውጥ ለማምጣት በመጣር ላይ ነኝ	1	2	3	4
5	ኑሮዬ ከእጅ ወደ አፍ ስለሆነ የወደፊቱን የማገዛት አላገኘሁም	1	2	3	4
6	ሁልጊዜ እራሴን በወኔ ተሞልቼ እንቀሳቀሳለሁ	1	2	3	4
7	ለመኖሪያ መንደራዊ ጥሩ አመለካከት ስላለኝ በኑሮዬ ደስተኛ ነኝ	1	2	3	4
8	የኑሮ ውድነት የኑሮ ህልውናዬን እየተፈታተነው ነው	1	2	3	4
9	ኑሮዬን ለመምራት የማደርገው ጥረት ውጤታማ አድርጎኛል	1	2	3	4
10	ከህብረተሰቡ ጋር ለመቀራረብ ከባድና አስፈሪ ሆኖብኛል	1	2	3	4
11	የራሴ የሆነ የኑሮ ስልትና ዕቅድ አለኝ	1	2	3	4
12	ባጠቃላይ፣ በራሴ እንደምተማመንና የተሻለ ኑሮ እንደምኖር ይሰማኛል	1	2	3	4

13	የየእለት የኑሮ ተግባሮችን ለማከናወን በማደርገው ጥረት የፍርሃት ስሜት ይሰማኛል	1	2	3	4
14	ከምኖርበት አካባቢና ነዋሪዎች ጋር መጣጣም አልቻልኩም	1	2	3	4
15	የሆዴን የማጫወታቸው ጓደኞች ባለመኖራቸው ሁልጊዜ ባይተዋርነት (ብቸኝነት) እያጠቃኝ ነው።	1	2	3	4
16	የዕለት ተዕለት ኑሮዬ ያላማረና ከሰው በታች ሆኖ ይታወቃል	1	2	3	4
17	ኑሮዬን በአግባቡ እየመራሁና ኃላፊነቴን እየተወጣሁ	1	2	3	4
18	ከጎረቤቶቼና ከአካባቢው ነዋሪዎች ጋር ባለኝ ተግባቦት	1	2	3	4
19	ለወደፊቱ ማቀድና መተግበር ያስደስተኛል	1	2	3	4
20	በብዙ መልኩ በኑሮዬ እንዳልተሳካልኝና እንደተሸነፍኩኝ አስባለሁ	1	2	3	4
21	የዘወትር ኑሮዬን በአግባቡ ለመምራትና በኑሮዬ ለመርካት ተቸግሬአለሁ	1	2	3	4
22	እንደ እኔ አመለካከት ሕይወት/ኑሮ የትምህርት፣ የለውጥና የእድገት ሂደት ነው	1	2	3	4
23	ከሌሎች ነዋሪዎች ጋር ምቹና የደመቀ ግንኙነት የመፍጠር ፍላጎት አለኝ።	1	2	3	4
24	ከሌላው የአካባቢው ነዋሪ አንጻር ስመለከተው ኑሮዬን ያለ ዕቅድ እና እየመራሁ ነው	1	2	3	4
25	የሌሎቹን ነዋሪዎች ያህል ስለ ራሴ አኗኗር መልካም አመለካከት የለኝም	1	2	3	4
26	ስለ አኗኗሪ የተሻለ የአኗኗር ስልት የመቀየስ አቅም አለኝ	1	2	3	4
27	በሰዎች ዘንድ ያለኝ አመለካከት እና እምነት በጣም ገዢነት ነው	1	2	3	4
28	እራሴን ከጓደኞቼና ከቅርብ ወዳጆቼ ጋር ሳነጻጽረው ብዬ አስባለሁ	1	2	3	4

ክፍል III የማህበራዊ ደህንነት ሁኔታን በተመለከተ የሚለኩ መጠይቆች

መመሪያ: የሚከተሉትን መጠይቆች አንብብ(ቢ) እና የምትስማማበትን/ሚበትን የስምምነት ደረጃ/እርከን የያዘውን ቁጥር አክብብ/ቢ

1. በጣም አልስማማም 2. አልስማማም 3. እስማማለሁ 4. በጣም አልስማማም
- ተ.ቁ

መጠይቅ	በጣም		በጣም	
	አልስማማም	አልስማማም	እስማማለሁ	እስማማለሁ
1 በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ ቁልፍ ድርሻ እንዳለኝ አምናለሁ።	1	2	3	4
2 ቤተሰቦቼ ሁሉ በምንኖርበት አካባቢ ደህንነታችንና ህልውናችን(ሰላማችን) የተጠበቀ እንደሆነ ያምናሉ።	1	2	3	4
3 እንደ እድር፣ ማህበር፣ የማህበረሰብ አገልግሎትና የማህበራዊ ሁኔታዎች ውስጥ የተሻለ ድርሻ እና ሚና	1	2	3	4
4 በምንኖርበት አካባቢ የመወዛገብ ስሜት ይሰማኛል	1	2	3	4
5 በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ የተሻለ ክብር እንዳለኝ ይሰማኛል	1	2	3	4
6 በመከፋፈልና በወገንተኝነት ላይ ያልተመሰረተና ለሁሉም ማህበረሰብ እኩል የሆነ አመለካከት አለኝ	1	2	3	4
7 ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር የጠበቀ ግንኙነት እንደመሰረትኩ እገነዘባለሁ።	1	2	3	4
8 ያለሁበት ማህበረሰብ የደስታ ምንጭ ነው	1	2	3	4
9 ሌሎች ነዋሪዎችም አነስተኛ ኑሮ እንደሚኖሩ ተገንዝቤአለሁ	1	2	3	4
10 በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ ማህበራዊ ኑሮ አለመኖሩን ተገንዝቤያለሁ	1	2	3	4
11 ማህበረሰቡ (ሰዎች) በስጋት እንደሚኖሩ እገምታለሁ።	1	2	3	4

12	በአሁኑ ወቅት እርስ በእርስ አለመተማመን በሰፊው ይታያል	1	2	3	4
13	ሰዎች ለሰዎች እንደሚተሳሰቡ እንምታለሁ	1	2	3	4
14	ሰዎች ለሰዎች እንደማይተሳሰቡ እንዝባለሁ	1	2	3	4
15	ሰዎቹ (ነዋሪዎቹ) መልካም ስነምግባር አላቸው	1	2	3	4
16	የምኖርበት አካባቢ ነዋሪዎች ያለስጋት እንደሚኖሩ እንዝ	1	2	3	4
17	የዘወትር እንቅስቃሴዬ ለማህበረሰቤቱ የሚያበረክተው ፊደል ነው	1	2	3	4
18	ጎረቤቶቼ በማህበራዊ ኑሮ የነቃ ተሳትፎ አላቸው።	1	2	3	4
19	ሥራዬ ለማህበረሰቤቱ ጠቃሚ ውጤቶች ላይ ያተኮረ ነው።	1	2	3	4
20	ለሀገረ ጠቃሚ የሆነ ተሰጦ እና ተግባር አለኝ	1	2	3	4
21	የዘወትር እንቅስቃሴዬ ለማህበረሰቤቱ ፋይዳ አለው	1	2	3	4
22	ለማህበረሰቤቱ የማበረክተው አስተዋጽኦ ምንም የለም	1	2	3	4
23	ማህበረሰቤ ልክ እንደ እኔ ነዋሪዎችን ለለውጥ አይጋብዝም	1	2	3	4
24	እንደ ህግና መንግስት ያሉ ድርጅቶች (ተቋማት) ሕይወቴ (ኑሮዬ) እንደሻሻል ጥረት የሚያደርጉ አይመስለኝም።	1	2	3	4
25	የዘወትር ማህበራዊ ኑሮዬ (ሕይወቴ) አሰፈሪ እንደሆነ ሁልጊዜ ይሰማኛል።	1	2	3	4
26	ያለሁበት አካባቢ ማህበረሰቤን (ሰዎችን) ለመኖር ይጋብዛል።	1	2	3	4
27	ዓለም ለሁሉም ምቹ መኖሪያ እየሆነች ነው ብዬ አስባለሁ።	1	2	3	4
28	ቤተሰቦቼ ሁሉ በመፈናቀልና መልሶ በመቋቋም ትግፎ እንደሆነ ተረድቻለሁ	1	2	3	4

ክፍል IV የተለያዩ ማህበረሰባዊ አገልግሎቶች ስለ መኖራቸው

መመሪያ: የሚከተሉትን መጠይቆች አንብብ(ቢ) እና የምትስማማበትን/ሚበትን የስምምነት ደረጃ/አርክን የያዘውን ቁጥር አክብብ/ቢ

1. በጣም አልስማማም 2. አልስማማም 3. እስማማለሁ 4. በጣም አልስማማም

ተ.ቁ መጠይቅ

		በጣም አልስማማም		በጣም እስማማለሁ
1	ለቤቴ (ለኑሮዬ) በቂ ማህበራዊ አገልግሎቶችን በቀላሉ አገኛለሁ።	1	2	3 4
2	በመኖሪያ ቤቴ አቅራቢያ ለልጆቼ ማስተማሪያ ት/ቤቶችን በቀላሉ አገኛለሁ	1	2	3 4
3	በመኖሪያ ቤቴ አቅራቢያ የአምልኮ ሰፍራዎችን (ቤተ ክርስቲያንና መስጊዶችን) በቀላሉ (ሳልቸገር) አገኛለሁ	1	2	3 4
4	በመኖሪያ ቤቴ አቅራቢያ ሱቆችንና የገበያ ማዕከላትን በቀላሉ አገኛለሁ	1	2	3 4
5	ልጆቼ የተለያዩ የመዝናኛ አማራጮችን በቀላሉ ያገኛሉ	1	2	3 4
6	የመብራት፣የሕክምናና(የሆስፒታል፣የክልኒክ)፣የትራንስፖርት አገልግሎቶችን በቀላሉ አገኛለሁ	1	2	3 4

አባሪ III

የቃለ መጠይቁ ተሳታፊዎች በከፊል ተዋቅረው የተዘጋጁ የቃለ መጠይቆች መርህ

ዝርዝር ጥያቄዎች

1. መኖሪያ ቀዩን ለቆ በአዲስ ቦታ በመኖር ያለውን ተፅዕኖ ውጤት ጫና በማስመልከት ያለህበት/ሽበትን አካባቢና ማህበረሰባዊ ቁርኝቶችን ከተለያዩ ሁኔታዎች ማለትም ቀድሞ ከነበርክበት/ሽበት ማህበራዊ ቡድን፣ ባህል፣ ደንብ፣ ወግ፣ ለምሳሌ በቤተሰብ አባላት፣ በጎረቤት፣ በእድር አባላት፣ በቤተ ክህነቶች (ቤተክርስቲያን እና መስጊድ)፣ የገበያ ማዕከል በመዝናኛ ማዕከላት፣ በሱቆች አካባቢ፣ ወዘተ ጋር በማነጻጸር ግለጽ/ጫ።
2. በቀድሞ መኖሪያ አካባቢ የነበሩ እኮኖሚያዊና ማህበረሰባዊ አገልግሎቶች አሁን ካለህበት/ሽበት ቦታ(አካባቢ) አን እንደት ትገልጻለህ/?
3. ስለቀድሞ መኖሪያ ቦታህ/ሽ ማህበራዊ ቁርኝት አሁን ላለህበት/ሽበት ቦታ ላይ ለማስቀጠል ፍላጎት አለህ/ሽ? ካለሆነ ለምን?
4. በአድሱ ማህበራዊ መኖርያ አካባቢህ/ ጋር ለመላመድ ምን ዓይነት መሰናክሎች/ችግሮች እና ዉጣዉረዶች አጋጠሙህ/ሽ?
5. ያጋጠሙህ/ሽን መስናክሎች ለመፍታት የወሰድካቸው/ሪ ዎች ምንድን ናቸው?
6. ተፈናቅሎ መልሶ መቋቋም ያለው ጠቀሜታ ምንድን ነው?
7. መንግስታዊና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶችና ባለድርሻ አካላት ተፈናቅለው መልሰው የሚቋቋሙ ነዋሪዎችን እኮኖሚያዊና ማህበረሰባዊ አገልግሎቶችን ለመገንባት ያላቸው ሚና ምንድን ነው?
8. አሁን ባለህበት/ሽበት ቦታ ማህበራዊ፣ ስነልቦናዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ጥቅማጥቅሞችን በነዋሪው መካከል ለማጠናከር የሚያቀላጥፍና አጋዥ የሆኑ ተቋማትና ማህበራዊ ግልጋሎቶች ምንድን ናቸው?
9. ሌላ የምትጨምረው/ሪው ሀሳብ ካለ ዘርዝር/ሪ?

አባሪ IV

ለ. መልሰው ከተቋቋሙ ነዋሪዎች መካከል ትኩረት ለተደረገባቸው የቡድን ውይይት ተሳታፊዎች የተዘጋጀ መርህ።

መጠይቅ

- 1 መልሶ የማቋቋም እቅዱ በህይወት/ህ/ሽ በኑሮህ/ሽ ላይ ያሳደረው ተጽዕኖ ካለ አብራራ/ሪ?
- 2 መልሶ የማቋቋም እቅዱ ከማህበራዊ አደረጃጀትና ግንኙነት፣ አስተማማኝነት፣ ግብረ መልስ ደረጃ፣ ማህበራዊ ቁርኝትና ሌሎች ወዘተ አኳያ መልሰው በተቋቋሙት ነዋሪዎች ላይ ያሳደረውን ተፅዕኖ እንዴት ትገልጻለህ/ጭዋለሽ?
- 3 አዲሱ መልሶ የማቋቋም እቅዱ ለአንተ/ቺ ጠቃሚ ነው ትላለህ/ትያለሽ? አዎ ከሆነ ለምን? አይደለም ከሆነም ምክንያት ሰጥ/ጪ።
- 4 መልሶ የማቋቋም እቅዱ በማህበረሰቡ ልማዳዊ፣ ባህላዊ፣ ሃይማኖታዊና የጋራ የገበያ ማዕከላት መካከል ባለው ቁርኝት ላይ ያሳደረው ተፅዕኖ ምን እንደሆነ አብራራ/ሪ።
- 5 እንደ መንገድ፣ መብራት፣ ስልክ፣ ትራንስፖርት፣ የንግድ ተቋማት እና የጤና ተቋማት ወዘተ ያሉ ማህበራዊ ግልጋሎቶችና ተቋማት እንደልብ የመገኘት ሁኔታ በፊት ከነበርክበት/ሽበት ቦታ ጋር በማነጻጸር ግለጽ/ጪ።
- 6 ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማህበረሰባዊ አገልግሎቶችን መልሰው በተቋቋሙ ነዋሪዎች መካከል ለማጠናከር መንግስታዊና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ባለ ድርሻ አካላት የወሰዱት እርምጃ ምንድን ነው?
- 7 የቀድሞ ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማህበረሰባዊ አገልግሎትና ቁርኝታችሁ አሁን ባለህበት/ሽበት ቦታ እንዲቀጥሉ ተደርገዋል ትላለህ/ትያለሽ? መልስህ/ሽ አዎ ከሆነ በምን መልኩ? አይደለም ከሆነ ደግሞ ምክንያት ስጥ/ጪ።
- 8 ተጨማሪ ነጥቦች ካሉ-ህ/ሽ ግለጽ/ጪ።