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**The Psychosocial Impacts of Urban Renewal-Induced Displacement on Resettled People  
at Gurara Condominium, Woreda 02, Yeka Sub-City, in Addis Ababa**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University in Partial  
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Masters in Social Work**

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This is to certify that the research prepared by Yonas Abebe entitled: **The psychosocial impacts of urban Renewal-induced displacement on displaced households in Addis Ababa, Yeka Sub-city, Woreda 02, at Gurara Condominium** and submitted to the School of Social Work, Addis Ababa University for the Partial Fulfillment of the Degree of Master in Social Work.

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## **List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**

CBO- Community Based Organization

CSA- Community Support Agriculture

EHRC- Ethiopian Human Rights Commission

FGD- Focus Group Discussion

HUD- Housing and Urban Development

IHDP- Integrated Housing Development Program

PTSD- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

NGO- Nongovernmental Organizations

UNDP- United Nations Development Program

SDG- Sustainable Development Goal

SDI- Slum Dwellers International

UDP- Urban Development Project

UN- United Nations

URID- Urban Renewal Induced Displacement

WB- World Bank

## ***Abstract***

*Urban renewal is a process of redevelopment or renovating older parts of cities and towns, including decay, inadequate infrastructure, and slum areas. Nowadays, urban renewal is an important issue and unavoidable to ensure the competences of cities with global cities. The study aims to explore the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement on resettled people in Addis Ababa, Yeka sub-city, woreda 02, at Gurara condominium. The study employed a qualitative research method with In-depth interviews, key informant interviews, and FGD to collect relevant data. Among displaced members five individuals were selected for an in-depth interview. Two focus group discussions employed, each team had six members or with a total of twelve members. Five key informants selected to get deep data. So, the data collected from 22 study participants. The primary participants of this study are displaced households selected through the purposive sampling method, who have knowledge and experiences. The results and the discussions parts of the study show that the role of government in solving the negative challenges was insignificant and in such projects community should actively participate, to alleviate the challenges. Therefore, the researcher recommended to the concerned stakeholders to improve the psychosocial impacts of relocation due to urban-renewal programs. Finally, the researcher also put crucial implications for the next researcher, for education, urban policy implementation and for affected communities.*

Key words: Urban renewal, psychosocial, Redevelopment, impact, displacement and resettlement.

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## **Chapter One**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Urban renewal is a process of redevelopment or renovating older parts of cities and towns including decay, inadequate infrastructure, and slum areas. The renewal program is to clean the slums of inner parts of to enhance the sustainable economy of the city, and create the opportunity for higher-class housing and business (Barnes, 2024). It can be described as the destruction of residential communities and resulted in the displacement of households. It is a way of regeneration in European countries, and is a process of revitalization in America; both refer to the renewal of cities.

In early times, urban renewal programs had resulted in high levels of breakup, which had a profound effect on low-income households. The renewal project aims to reverse the historic impact of rejection especially on lower-income communities through integrity and by avoiding exclusion, but it often incorporates gentrification and displacement (Elizabeth, 2016). Displacement is the movement of persons or people who have been involuntary to leave their homes or their habitual residence, business and work areas .

In developed countries like America urban renewal programs are applied with active community engagement and by volunteers, whereas in most developing nations like our country Ethiopia, the urban renewal initiatives are central to government, city administrations, and urban planners. A project pushes the residential community to move to other parts of the city, and displacement has various significant factors on displaced households like physical obstacles, and psychological, social, economic, and political impacts (Hailu, 2019).

Urban renewal projects have had both positive and negative effects on the relocated households. The positive aspects such as improvement of housing conditions, especially the availability of basic housing facilities, utilities and other infrastructures. The negative effects included the household's homeland, socioeconomic, organization and neighbourhood ties being dismantled. Often accessibility and affordability to transport, schools, hospitals, and market centers were difficult and expensive due to displacement (Ejigu, 2024). The overwhelming majority of relocates described a significant income decline and displaced households have met related to water, sanitation, education, healthcare and psychosocial problems (Admassu, 2018).

Displacement impacts showed that having both advantages and disadvantages. In developed countries the renewal project improves the standard of a city and citizen's life in different ways (Barnes, 2024). Urban renewal is not only about physical city renewal, infrastructure and image building, investment, opportunities and renewing the older parts, for the economic growth of the city. However, in developing countries the renewal can cause relocation of residents to peripheral areas as the only option to modernize residential areas, renewal is not always a significant change in housing values on average in the treated neighbourhoods in the time frame considered (Chareyron, 2020).

Now days, urban renewal projects are a global issue with various impacts on displaced households. It affects the economic conditions, social ties, housing conditions, and social security of the displaced communities. Displaced households lose their collective memory, interactions and social ties, identity, and psychosocial conditions. It is the reason for be homogenization of people in cities and this is affecting their previous forms and aesthetics. On the other side as the study by Zheng & Fuzhengbo (2024), western countries' urban vitality improves various aspects based on sustainable development in different ways

such as environmental, social, economic, and humanistic forms and a series of practical activities have been carried out.

As per the study by Wasihun (2020), Community disengagement is a major problem in urban renewal projects and it has different negative impacts on relocated households. The reason for the renewal projects didn't involve the participation of the residential community and were not supportive of their sustainable community development. It often affects low-income households, and problems are exacerbated by the limited availability of affordable housing, and inadequate social services, and the inequality gap is widening among relocated people.

The history of urban renewal in Ethiopia has been formed by its historical, political, and economic setting. Until the mid-20th century, Ethiopia remained largely rural, with limited urban centres. The post-1991 period, following the fall of the Derg regime, marked a turning point in Ethiopia's urbanization path. Economic reforms, political stability, and infrastructure development contributed to the growth of cities, particularly Addis Ababa, which emerged as a center for business, government, and international relations (Teller & Hailemariam 2011). However, rapid urbanization has also led to challenges such as overpopulation, inadequate infrastructures, and environmental pollution. The recent urban renewal policy of Ethiopia is focusing on addressing a lot of urban challenges. Addis Ababa is undergoing a major transformation as evidenced by the development of road networks, schools, healthcare institutions, hotels, condominiums, real estate, banks, shopping Centers, and many other business centres (Haddis, 2023).

As conducted by Hosaena (2020) in Addis Ababa urban redevelopment results in displacement has often caused a breakup of the existing neighborhood links following dislocation from their places. As we have seen from the above different studies, urban

renewal projects had various impacts on displaced households in Addis Ababa. Yohannes (2024), argued that the relocated people also faces several significant challenges; especially the urban renewal program impacts on the psychological, and social capital of relocated households (Terefe, 2020).

Recently, urban renewal is an important issue and unavoidable to ensure the competences of cities with global cities. Andualem (2019) in Addis Ababa the capital city of Ethiopia, following urban renewal initiatives, renewal is a way of remodelling older parts of cities to improve the urban decayed areas as well as to keep the healthy environment, to change the city image, for economic growth and to improve resident's living standards. Soares (2020) stated that urban renewal promotes change by focusing on its physical and economic conditions. However, often forget the human side, affects the residential livelihoods and the prominent reason for the displacement of people.

Urban renewal can cause for displacement of people, demolish the social structure leads to the breakdown of established community networks, relationships, cultural practices and customs. Likewise, it also causes to mental health problems on resettled persons, including depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and anxiety (Duque, 2018). Therefore, currently, Addis Ababa has 11 sub-cities. This study particularly focused on people, were resettled at Gurara condominium after being relocated from different inner parts of the city due to urban renewal projects. This study explored the psychological and social impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement on resettled people, at Gurara Condominium, located in Woreda 02, Yeka-sub city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Studies show that urban renewal projects significantly affect the relocated households. Different urban renewal projects have prominent impacts on relocated households in many countries. For example, (Mubarak, 2023) in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, urban redevelopment has several socioeconomic impacts on relocated people. It strongly affects their livelihood, fractures their social network and social ties, and breaks close interaction with communities, loss of valuable lands, and well-designed homes and businesses after displacement.

Urban renewal programs in Wuhan, China (Qing and Chaozheng, 2023), influence subjective well-being and pass the major role by adding economic conditions. Urban renewal has improved different conditions, housing conditions, social security, and environment for resettled households and has importantly increased the resident's subjective well-being. In particular economic sustainability has been boosted by collective economic reform and redevelopment of industrial land. However, there is the phenomenon that urban villages transform into urban communities, and villagers into urban residents, it shows that an original social network of villages broke up, cut connections based on local and blood ties, and has been broken in the culture of the urban village.

In New York, there were no involuntary displacements due to urban renewal projects. The residents understood the projects; they had the opportunities to get affordable housing, different income-generating activities, and appropriate distribution of commercial places, and services, enabling community residents, to create a variety of ownership, rental housing and use productive solutions (Elizabeth, 2016). Whereas, in developing countries, urban renewal projects have different potential risks identified through research such as landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, social disarticulation, marginalization, increased morbidity and mortality, food insecurity, and loss of access to common property resources, in Addis Ababa,

Arada sub-city (Sintayehu, 2016). The advantages of urban renewal programs through the light of renovating the existing structures, not more in transforming the standards of life and creating a better environment for the urban residents or the displaced people in the informal economy. But also has its own disadvantages, the demolition exercises have made a lot of people jobless, homeless, sick and caused to death of people, and these livelihoods have been significantly affected. Similarly, it has brought severe problems for certain families, resulting in their relocation from their respective villages to start a new life.

According to Hosaena (2020), in the study on socioeconomic impacts of urban renewal induced displacement, the case of Kirkose sub-city Woreda 08, Hilton Hotel displaced communities had been gone through a lot of ups and downs and livelihood crisis in displacement and relocation process. They lost their personal belongingness, money, skills, and connections due to the relocations. Problems or livelihood risks faced by households following the urban renewal-induced displacement include homelessness and the study found that relocates financial capacity has also got worse due to extra housing expenses during the relocation time and after relocation, separation from their coffee members, inability to get cash compensation for rehousing and lack of infrastructural facilities (Ambaye, 2021).

In Ethiopia, urban renewal highly affects the social capital of resettled households like breaking the ties of homogeneous groups, separating ties among different groups and affecting human capital. The physical capital including; buildings, streets and other infrastructures, it also affects financial capital, environmental capital and political capital (Terefe, 2021). Social organizations are established by the community based on common norms and values for a common purpose. Urban redevelopment projects have negative impacts as conducted by various researchers. But not always have negative impacts and also have some positive outcomes for displaced people. For example, they may create new job

opportunities, beautify old areas, and create recreational places, good living residents, good environments, work-places and modern infrastructural services (Dessie, 2019).

Wasihun (2021) Argued that urban renewals often have risks, even when essential as a part of broad and beneficial redevelopment programs. It is a profound socioeconomic disruption for those affected by breaking up living patterns and social continuity. Households affected by disproportionality compensated for the loss of their productive land, they weren't properly rehabilitated only forced to live under difficult conditions like; food insecurity, homelessness, poverty, joblessness, increased morbidity and mortality. As stated above, urban renewal induced-displacement has multiple problems especially for low-income households, by taking the case of urban renewal projects in American Gibi of Addis Ketema sub-city.

Urban renewal programs aim to beautify and renovate urban spaces. However, they have often failed to improve the lives of displaced people, especially those in the informal economic activities. Demolition has led to joblessness, homelessness, and even death, causing hardship for families, who are forced to relocate (Jubril & Oluranti, 2020). Similarly, in Ethiopia, urban renewal projects have disrupted the lives of displaced, particularly those in resettlement areas, with a lack of government intervention to resolve the challenges they face. Effective urban-renewal should focus on restoring displaced individuals' access to land, housing, employment, community cohesion, and social inclusion (Gebrie, 2016).

Many studies showed that the economic impacts, causes, and loss of social capital post-resettlement due to different urban projects, on resettled people. Among those urban renewal program is the one cause for displacement and the program has its own impacts on relocated individuals. Most researchers focused on the positive effect of urban renewal program and about the transformation of city by focusing on its physical changes. However,

studies often not reflected the human side and the negative impacts of displacement due to urban renewal programs, and it needs to longitudinal studies. Therefore, this paper aims to explore the psychological and social impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement on resettled people, at Gurara Condominium, in Yeka sub-city, Addis Ababa.

### **1.3 Research questions**

1. What are the social factors affecting the life of the resettled people at Gurara Condominium of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia?
2. How does displacement affect the psychology of resettled people due to urban-renewal projects at Gurara condominium, in Addis, Ethiopia?
3. What are the challenges you faced due to urban renewal-induced displacement on settlers and how to mitigate those challenges at Gurara condominium of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia?
4. What are the things offered by the government to the displaced people at Gurara Condominium of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia?
5. What are the differences in life before and after displacement among resettled people at Gurara condominium of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia?

### **1.4 The General Objective**

The general objective of this study is to explore the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement on resettled people in Yeka sub-city, woreda 02, at Gurara Condominium, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

## **Specific Objectives**

To achieve this overall objective, the paper has five specific objectives:

1. To identify the social factors influencing the lives of resettled people at Gurara Condominium of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
2. To examine the psychological impacts of displacement on residents of Gurara Condominium resulting from the urban renewal project.
3. To determine the challenges faced by resettled people at Gurara Condominium due to urban redevelopment-induced displacement and to propose mitigation strategies.
4. To explore things afforded by the government for the settlers at Gurara Condominium, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
5. To compare and contrast the living conditions of relocated people, before and after displacement at Gurara Condominium, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study explores the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement on relocated people in Addis Ababa, Yeka sub city the case of Gurara Condominium. The research would contribute to the existing body of understanding on the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement on displaced households. The findings of the study would be useful for displaced households, government, policymakers, investors, and researchers in designing and implementing strategies to improve the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement on displaced households in Ethiopia. The finding of this study also can add to the existing body of the literature and could serve as a starting point on which future studies can be made.

## **1.6 Scope of the Study**

The scope is limited to Addis Ababa, Yeka sub-city, Woreda 02, at Gurara condominium on relocated due to urban renewal projects. The study focused on the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement on settlers. Furthermore, it is delimited only to Yeka sub-city, at Gurara Condominium in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Regarding the limitation of the study, all city-displaced households might not take as the subject of the study, due to time and budget constraints to include all displaced households in Addis Ababa under the study. Not only this but also, the fact that the study is only conducted in Gurara Condominium of Addis Ababa.

## **1.7 Organization of the Study**

The study consisted of five chapters; the first chapter contains background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, and scope of the study, and significance of the study. The second chapter focus on the literature review of the summary from the existing research and gap identification used global and national previous studies, journals, and key concepts of relevant to psychosocial impacts of urban renewal induced displacement on displaced households. The third chapter presents the method of the research, it contains the design of the research, and the researcher showed the target population, the data collection procedures and method of data analysis. The fourth chapter presents the result and discussions of the study and interprets the collected data through the qualitative research method in response to the research questions. Finally, the fifth chapter displays the recommendation, conclusion and the implication of the study.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Review of Related Literature**

This chapter mainly discusses the likely contextual and conceptual definitions related to the assessment of the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement on relocated people in Addis Ababa, Yeka sub-city, Woreda 02, at Gurara Condominium. This literature review also explores the various relationships between urbanization patterns, the growth of urban hardship and slum residences, urban renewal initiatives, and the resulting development-induced disarticulation. It examines the key actors involved in urban renewal processes and provides a specific focus on the Ethiopian context, including urbanization policies and procedures.

#### **2.1 Urban Renewal**

Urban renewal is a redevelopment program in modest to high-concentration urban areas, starting in the late 19th century and increasing in the late 1940s. It involves the touching of businesses, the destruction of historic structures, and the use of the well-known domain for city started development projects. It is commonly part of the gentrification process and aims to improve deterioration, unsafe, or poorly planned areas (Endeshaw, 2016)

Urban renewal is broadly described as the change of older parts of urban areas, including their central marketable areas, using rehabilitation as well as redevelopment. Urban renewal as identified in various studies is the process of slum clearance and physical redevelopment that takes account of other features such as preservation. The all-purpose, urban renewal is a comprehensive and integrated vision and action, which looks to bring about a lasting improvement in the economic, physical, social, political, and ecological situation of area that has been concentrated on change (Wassihun, 2020).

## 2.2 Urbanization Patterns

This helps to show the histories, patterns and different programs in urban areas. Among those programs urban renewal is the important issue, to improve the standard of the city, but it may cause to displacement of residents. Urbanization is a worldwide issue regarded as the rising attention of populations in urban-areas. It is instated by factors for example rural-urban migration, increase population number, and economic growth. However, urbanization leads to different problems such as insufficient infrastructure, housing lack, and environmental degradation. It is also associated with problems like urban slums, inadequate infrastructure, and social inequalities. Globally, urbanization has accelerated over the past time, with more than 55% of the global population living in urban areas (UN-Habitat, 2020).

Urbanization in Asia and Africa growing quickly, highly determined by rural-urban migration and high fertility rates. Cities like Lagos, Nigeria, and Dhaka, Bangladesh, are growing at unexpected rates, leading to tasks like overcrowding and inadequate infrastructure (World Bank, 2020). Cities like Tokyo, Delhi, and Shanghai are increasing very fast, often resulting in urban stretch and environmental dreadful conditions. However, there is a rising acknowledgement of the essential for the progress of urbanization, which balances economic growth with social fairness and environmental safety. Initiatives such as the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda emphasize the importance of multidimensional and resilient cities (UN-Habitat, 2020).

Our country, Ethiopia is one of the most rapid urbanizing countries in Africa, with annual percentage growth of 4.63% (World Bank, 2020). Economic cases in urban places, like employment in industries and services, attract displaced individuals from country-sides. Addis Ababa, the capital city, is a major destination for rural migrants. High fertility rates contribute to urban population growth, spatially in secondary cities and towns (CSA, 2021). The government's focus on industrialization and infrastructure development has encouraged

the growth of urbanization. The construction of industrial parks and transportation networks has created job for unemployed and attracted investment. In spite of these drivers, urbanization in Ethiopia is characterized by significant tasks, such as lacking infrastructure, housing inadequacies, and the spread of informal settlements. According to (UN-Habitat, 2020) over 80% of Ethiopian urban population lives in informal settlements, with inadequate basic services such as water, sanitation, and electricity.

### **2.3 Challenges of Urbanization in Ethiopia**

The challenge of urbanization needs for affordable housing go beyond supply, resulting, in the slum areas and growth of settlements. The government's Integrated Housing Development Program (IHDP) has required addressing this issue, but its effect has been limited by financial and institutional limitation (Yntiso, 2012) urbanization has led to deforestation, air contamination, and the degradation of natural resources. In the history of the urban expansion of Addis Ababa has influenced nearby forests and agricultural land still now (Teller & Hailemariam 2011) and Urbanization has worsened social differences, as low-income households are often excluded from formal housing markets and basic services (Abebe, 2018).

The global cities engagement of urbanization share common themes, like rapid urban growth, infrastructure deficiencies, and environmental challenges. However, the Ethiopian context is unique due to its deficient industrial development, inappropriate institutional capacity, and high reliance on informal settlements. While global best practices attention to sustainable urbanization and comprehensive development, these approaches are often missing in Ethiopia, where deductive planning and resource limitations. To address the challenges of urbanization and settle sustainable urban development, environmental concerns in urban planning and increasing green infrastructure (UN-Habitat, 2020).

In recent years, Ethiopia has incorporated new plan and policy of urbanization, including the growth of industrial parks and the raise of secondary cities. Industrial parks, such as those in Hawassa and Dire Dawa, have planned to create jobs, attract investment, and decrease rural-urban displacement (World Bank, 2020). The Ethiopian government has well-arranged the rise of subordinate cities advance sustainable regional cities and town development to decline pressure on Addis Ababa. Initiatives are encouraged by international associates, like the World Bank and the African Development Bank, which afford money and technical support (UN-Habitat, 2020).

The experiences of Ethiopia on urban renewal-induced displacement share common themes, containing unstable effects on low-income households and the lack of adequate compensation and support for displaced persons. However, the Ethiopian context is unique because of the country's rapid urbanization and limited institutional capacity to address the needs of relocated households. While international top practices highlight the importance of participatory planning and psychosocial aid for relocated people, these methods are often absent in Ethiopia (Abebe, 2018). This highlights the need for context-specific strategies to solve the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement in different cities.

Therefore, giving the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement requires a holistic approach that integrates urban planning, social welfare, and mental health services. Strategies should arrange mechanisms to solve the challenges of affected communities in decision-making processes, give balanced compensation and resettlement support, and provide access to psychosocial services. And reconstruction, risk management and improvishment risk: with the model of population displacement and resettlement (Cernea, 2000). In Ethiopia, solidification of institutional capacity and advancement of community-based approaches help to solve the impacts of displacement and to support the affected households.

## **2.4 Urban Destitute and Slum Residences**

Urban destitution refers to the great poverty and lack of eligible basic necessities to live, marginalized people in cities, and often focused in informal settlements or slums areas. (UN-Habitat, 2020) over one billion people globally live in slums, with the most existing in developing countries. Slums are often the result of fast urbanization, rural-urban migration, and insufficient urban planning. In Ethiopia, slums are major in cities like Addis Ababa, where lots of the urban population lives in informal settlements (World Bank, 2020). These parts are characterized by poor living conditions, insufficient access to basic services, and insecure land tenure, making residents particularly vulnerable to displacement during urban renewal projects. Quick urbanization in developing countries broadly results in the growth of urban destitution and the spread of slum residences.

Slums are characterized by scarce housing, lack of access to basic services, overcrowding, and lack of confidence in tenure (UN-Habitat, 2003). These areas are often occupied by marginalized populations who lack access to formal employment and social security. The raise of slums poses difficulties for urban development and administrations. Urban destitution and slum Residences are serious parts of urbanization, particularly in developing countries, where rapid urban growth often outstrips the capacity of governments to give sufficient housing, infrastructure, and other services. Slums, characterized by overpopulation, poor sanitation, and insecure tenure, are home to millions of urban poor and they face multiple problems. Urban renewal projects, while aimed at improving cities, frequently result in the displacement of slum residents, worsening their vulnerabilities and activating resistance relocations.

Globally, examples from cities like Mumbai, India, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, demonstrate how urban renewal occasionally affects the urban poor, leading to the loss of homes, livelihoods, and social ties (Ghertner, 2015; Perlman, 2010). In Ethiopia, urban

renewal initiatives such as the Integrated Housing Development Program (IHDP) have displaced lots of households; people were relocated to peripheral areas with scarce infrastructure and services (Yntiso, 2012). Urban renewal projects, often justified as efforts to modernize cities and improve living conditions, frequently target slum areas for redevelopment. However, these projects often result in the forced displacement and evictions of slum dwellers which are not often checked or appropriately compensated.

## **2.5 Slum Resistances and Collective Action**

The actions to relocations, slum settlers most of the times establish resistance movements to announce their rights and request justice. These resistances takes various procedure, including demonstrations, legal process, and popular organizing. Internationally, actions like the Slum Dwellers International (SDI) network have risen up to advocate for the rights of slum dwellers and support participatory approaches to urban renewal.

In Ethiopia, slum residents haven't organized well to protests and shaped community-based organization to resist involuntary displacements and request better resettlement conditions (Hailemariam, 2011). The resistance highlights the agency of slum residents, their capacity to come across systemic inequalities. So, addressing the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement requires inclusive approach that integrates urban planning, social benefit, and mental health services. Policies should order the inclusion of slum dwellers in the decision-making process, ensure adequate compensation and resettlement support, and give access to psychosocial services (Cerne, 2000).

The purposes of urban renewal are mainly to improve living conditions; attract investment, and increase the economic competitiveness of cities. Urban renewal, often applied to change urban decay and increase living circumstances, has become a common strategy in rapidly urbanizing places. However, urban renewal projects frequently result in

the displacement of low-income households, especially in developing countries (Lees, 2014). For example, in the cities of Mumbai, India, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, large-scale infrastructure projects have displaced thousands of people, leading to significant social and psychological effects (Ghertner, 2015; Rolnik, 2013).

## **2.6 Urban Renewal Objectives**

Urban renewal is often motivated by the need to address urban decay, improve living conditions, and to promote economic growth of the city. But, such projects are often criticized for prioritizing economic and aesthetic aims over the needs of marginalized people. Broadly, urban renewal has been associated with gentrification, where low-income residents are relocated to create way for advanced-income groups and commercial growths. In Ethiopia, urban renewal initiatives such as the Integrated Housing Development Program (IHDP) have objectives to improve cities like Addis Ababa, but have often caused in the displacement of thousands, many of these are relocated to inadequate housing with lacking access to services (Yntiso, 2012).

## **2.7 Reasons for Urban Renewal**

The growths of urban centres are essential to achieving commercial achievement, advancing the standard of living for the city residents and developing urban centres. The causes of urban renewal are related to the difficulties of urbanization. Some of the main causes of urban renewal are visible in most of the urban hubs. Today, structures of historical, traditional or architectural values; preserving as far as practical, Indigenous social ties, as long as purpose-built housing for poor people such as the aged, and the incapacitated, and enhancing urban landscape strategies are reasons for urban renewal (Wassihun, 2020). The following are the reasons for urban renewal.

Urban difficulties manifest as physical oldness, considered as in decay, old buildings, dilapidated places, outdated infrastructure, and changing user availability (Robert and Sykes,

2000). Physical oldness is often a visible problem that is helpful reason for urban renewal. Oldness is associated with age and outmodes to upgrade the cities and towns. To construct industries, and infrastructures for example dams, mining, roads, power projects, industries, markets and parks which are planned to serve better well-being, convinced land and property are requisites, which determination interferes with the life ecosystem of the affected people. Displacement is seen as the result of such programs which apply sure practical and economic choices without giving any serious fuscous to those choices that would show the least social and environmental values.

In Africa, urban renewal initiatives have led to the involuntary relocation of informal settlement dwellers, resulting broadly protests and resistance movements. These examples highlight the need for inclusive and participatory methods of urban renewal that prioritize the well-being of affected communities. Best practices highlight participatory planning and inclusive development in the world; these styles are often lacking in Ethiopia, where top-down decision-making is often practiced (Abebe, 2018). This features the requirement for context-specific methods to address the problems of urban renewal and displacement. Addressing the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal induced-displacement needs an all-inclusive approach that integrates urban planning, social welfare, and mental health services. Rules should line up the participation of affected communities in decision-making processes, guarantee enough compensation and resettlement support, and give access to psychosocial services (Cernea, 2000).

## **2.8 Urban Renewal Key Actors**

Urban renewal is a multifaceted process involving various key actors; they play significant roles in shaping its outcomes. Such as international organizations, governments, the private sector, civil societies, and affected groups. Organizations and institution, launches

their actions and influence essentially control by planning, implementing, influencing of urban renewal projects processes and managing their challenges.

### **Governments**

Government is the main actors in urban renewal process, responsible for policy making, planning, and implementation. The central governments set the legal and governing outlines for urban renewal, while local powers supervise project implementation. In America, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) plays a significant role in funding and regulating urban renewal programs (Goetz, 2013). In Ethiopia, the federal government, through the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, efforts urban renewal initiatives like the Integrated Housing Development Program (IHDP), while city administrations like the Addis Ababa City Administration apply these projects directly on the ground (Yntiso, 2012). However, top-down approaches often marginalize local communities, and lead to struggles and resistance.

### **Private Sector**

The private sector, such as real estate developers and investors, plays a major role in urban renewal through financing and building new infrastructure, housing, and commercial places. In global cities like London and New York, private developers often partner with governments to renovate urban areas; however their profit-driven motives lead to gentrification and displacement of small-income residents (Lees, 2014). In Ethiopia, private sector participation in urban renewal is increasing, particularly in Addis Ababa, where developers are involved in large-scale housing and commercial platforms. However, the lack of rules and understanding often results in small compensation for displaced households and poor-quality replacement housing.

## **International Organizations: Funding and Technical Support**

International organizations, including multidimensional agencies and NGOs supporting finances/funding, technical helps, and policy supervision for urban renewal package. Organizations including the World Bank, UN-Habitat, and African Development Bank have reinforced urban renewal initiatives in developing countries, often highlighting poverty alleviation and sustainable development (UN-Habitat, 2020). In Ethiopia, international organizations have played a vital role in financing and counseling urban renewal projects, such as the World Bank-funded Urban Development Project (UDP). Whereas, their influences sometimes criticized for encouraging neoliberal rules that prioritize economic development over social fairness (Teller & Flailemaria, 2011).

## **Civil Society**

NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and advocacy groups play key roles in behalf of the benefits of marginalized communities affected by urban renewal. Globally, organizations like Slum Dwellers International (SDI) have advocated for the rights of slum dwellers and promoted all-inclusive approaches to urban development. In Ethiopia, civil society organizations have been contributing to raising awareness about the impacts of urban renewal and supporting moved households. For example, the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has documented cases of involuntary evictions and advocated for better resettlement policies (Abebe, 2018).

## **Affected Communities**

Affected communities are key actors in urban renewal, both as subjects of displacement and as agents of resistance and participation. In various cases, communities organize protests, legal challenges, and grassroots movements to resist forced relocations and demand reasonable compensation. For example, in Mumbai, India, slum dwellers have

successfully challenged eviction notices by legal activism and public demonstrations (Ghertner, 2015). In Ethiopia, relocated households have formed community-based organizations to promote their rights and negotiate better resettlement conditions (Yntiso, 2012). However, their participation in decision-making processes is often limited, leading to mistrust and conflict.

## **2.9 Development-Induced Displacement (Urban Renewal leads to displacement)**

Development-induced displacement refers to the forced moving of communities due to infrastructural projects, like urban renewal initiatives. Urban renewal is particularly a major driver of relocation; it often involves the destruction of informal settlements and the redevelopment of urban areas (Baden, 2023). Urban renewal aims to upgrading living conditions and economic growth, frequently result in the displacement of vulnerable populations, leading to social, economic, and psychological challenges on households.

### **2.9.1 Urban Renewal and Displacement Perspective**

Urban renewal projects are widely applied to address urban decay, improvement of infrastructure, and to attract investment. However, these projects disproportionately affect low-income and marginalized communities, who are often displaced without satisfactory compensation or resettlement support. In the United States, urban renewal programs in the mid-20th century displaced thousands of African American families, leading to the term "Negro removal" as a critique of policies. These examples highlight the social and racial inequalities surrounded in urban renewal processes.

### **2.9.2 Causes of Development-Induced Displacement**

The primary cause of development-induced relocation is the prioritization of economic and aesthetic goals over the demands of marginalized communities. Urban renewal programs often target prime urban land occupied by informal settlements, which are gotten as

problems for development. Insufficient legal securities for land tenure and housing rights further worsen the vulnerability of these communities (Cernea, 1997). The causes of displacement and resettlement are mainly dam projects, transportation the growth of urbanization, mining, national parks, population and airport sports.

Therefore, Urbanization is a source of significant points to resettlement, especially in states with great population density. The cause of these challenges lies both in urban expansions into new areas and in a change of existing cities. In Ethiopia, rapid urbanization and the government's focus on renovating cities have led to large-scale urban renewal projects, such as the Integrated Housing Development Program (IHDP), which has displaced thousands of households (Yntiso, 2012).

### **2.9.3 Impacts of Displacement on Affected Communities**

Displacement due to urban renewal has thoughtful social, economic, and psychological impacts on affected groups. Socially, displacement disorders community ties and cultural practices, prominent loss of social interaction (Duque, 2018). Economically, displaced households often lose access to incomes, as they are moved to parts with poor job opportunities. Psychologically, displacement causes stress, anxiety, and a sense of loss of identity, especially when relocation conditions are inadequate (Abebe, 2018). In Ethiopia, displaced households from Addis Ababa's slums report increased poverty, mental health issues, and reduced well-being due to poor resettlements (Teller & Hailemariam, 2011).

#### **2.9.3.1 Psychosocial Impacts of Displacement on Slum Dwellers**

The displacement of slum dwellers due to urban renewal has profound psychosocial impacts. Displaced individuals frequently experience stress, anxiety, and a sense of loss as they are displaced from their communities and familiar environments. Studies have shown that displacement interrupts social networks, exacerbates poverty, and increases psychological health challenges such as depression and post-traumatic stress (Duque, 2018).

In many cases, displaced households are moved to peripheral areas with limited access to good services, worsening feelings of separation and marginalization.

Slum relocation breaks social ties, education, transport, health facilities, and traditional institutions; making displaced individuals more helpless to urban economic shock and increased expenses. Urban renewal leads to eviction and relocation, affecting low-income households, education, health services, income, social networks, and transportation. It also results in landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, food insecurity, loss-of access to common resources, and social dislocation (Misikir, 2014). The movement of people from ordinary locales leads to socio-economic effects such as economic insecurity, helplessness, separation, loss of livelihoods, and social justice issues. Marginalization, food insecurity, and community relocation are common issues (Siddiqui, 2012).

Social organizations, such as Eddir, Ekub, and Mehaber, are community-based organizations in Ethiopia that are closely connected to communal life. Though, displacement and resettlement can break up these ties, leading to disagreements and arguments in new resettlement places. Social disparities can be attributed to different times of displacement, resettlement outside the area of origin, and lack of access to infrastructure, employment opportunities, and government reestablishment schemes in new resettlement sites (Endeshaw, 2016). In Ethiopia, relocated households from slum areas report feelings of separation, loss of identity, and reduced well-being due to insufficient resettlement circumstances (Abebe, 2018). Psychosocial impacts are often heightened by the lack of access to mental health services and support systems. Social Failure life-sustaining informal networks of mutual help, local voluntary associations, and self-organized shared service was disrupted, and hence, it affected the loss of physical and human capital (Cerenea, 2000).

### **2.9.3.2 Economic Impact of Urban Renewal-Induced Displacement**

Reduction in the level of economic issues affects the relocated; a result of several factors, the greatest significance includes the following: First, loss of access to before using resources on which they depend (water, productive land, and common resources). Second, insignificant compensation does not take account of the non-material losses, associated with the displacement. Third, the negative consequences of revolution or change of the previous economic model, fourth, worsening of economic circumstances in the new place of residence, Fifth, the economic consequences of dis-articulation of greater communities and loss of existing community, neighborhood or family ties.

### **2.9.4 Urban Renewal and Displacement in Ethiopia**

In Ethiopia, lack of community based approach to planning and inadequate compensation further complex the challenges faced by relocated households. In response to displacement, affected communities frequently establish resistance movements to declare their rights and demand justice. Globally, organizations such as Slum Dwellers International (SDI) have begun to advocate for the rights of displaced populations and promote participatory approaches to urban renewal (Appadurai, 2001).

Historically governments in Ethiopia have responded to drought and war-forced relocation to resettle affected populations in different areas. Moreover, commercial farms, protection of parks, pillarization, relocation, road construction, urban expansion and similar state-organized national plans affected population displacement in the past (Feleke, 1999; cited in Frehiwot, 2013). Urban expansion and slum clearance have been increasing rapidly worldwide, particularly in large cities. In Ethiopia, internal displacement can be classified into conflict, environmental, and development-induced displacements. Displacements have been a long-lasting problem in Ethiopia, resulting in huge unplanned and planned population displacements (Endeshaw, 2016).

### **2.9.5 Comparative Analysis of Global and Ethiopian Contexts of Urban Renewal Induced Displacement**

The global and Ethiopian experiences of renewal-induced displacement share common themes, including the marginalization of low-income households, the psychosocial impacts of relocation, and the beginning of resistance movements. However, the Ethiopian context is a unique clue to the country's rapid urbanization, limited institutional capacity, and the scale of urban renewal projects. While global best practices highlight participatory planning and comprehensive growth, these approaches are often lacking in Ethiopia, where top-down decision-making carry the day (Abebe, 2018).

Addressing the challenges of redevelopment-induced displacement needs an all-inclusive approach that incorporates urban planning, social welfare, and human rights safeguards. Policies should prioritize the inclusion of affected communities in decision-making processes, ensure adequate compensation and resettlement support, and provide access to psychosocial services (Cernea, 2000). In Ethiopia, strengthening institutional capacity, promoting community based approaches, and recognizing the rights of displaced households are essential for mitigating the negative impacts of displacement and promotion of sustainable urban development.

### **2.10 Urbanization and Urban Renewal in Ethiopia**

Urbanization and urban renewal are important to Ethiopia's development path, as the country experiences quick urban growth and seeks to modernize its cities. Urbanization, driven by rural-urban relocation, natural population growth, and economic development, has run to the expansion of cities and the spread of informal settlements. Urban renewal, on the other way, proposes to address urban decay, improve infrastructure, and promote sustainable growth of cities. However, these processes often result in the displacement of vulnerable populations and worsen social inequalities (Admassu, 2018).

### **2.10.1 Historical Background of Urbanization in Ethiopia**

Ethiopia's urbanization process has been formed by its historical, political, and economic context. Until the mid-20th century, Ethiopia remained primarily rural, with limited urban hubs. The post-1991 period, following the fall of the Derg regime, noticeable a turning point in Ethiopia's urbanization route. Economic reforms, political stability, and infrastructure development contributed to the growth of cities, particularly Addis Ababa, which begun as a centre for commerce, administration, and international diplomacy (Teller & Hailemariam, 2011). However, speedy urbanization has also led to challenges such as population density, insufficient housing, and environmental degradation.

### **2.10.2 Urbanization in Ethiopia: Drivers and Trends**

Ethiopia is the first country in Africa by its annual growth rate of urbanizations with 4.63% (World Bank, 2020). Urbanization is determined by rural-urban migration, natural population growth, and economic opportunities in cities. Addis Ababa is the capital city, is the midpoint of urbanization, attracting migrants from rural areas in search of employment and better living conditions (Teller & Hailemariam, 2011). However, rapid urbanization has outpaced the capacity of urban infrastructure and services, leading to the progress of informal settlements and slums. According to (UN-Habitat, 2020) over 80% of Ethiopia's urban population lives in informal settlements grouped by poor housing, inadequate sanitation, and insecure land tenure.

### **2.10.3 Impacts of Urbanization and Urban Renewal**

The impacts of urbanization and urban renewal in Ethiopia are multifaceted, encompassing social, economic, and environmental dimensions. On the positive side, urbanization has contributed to economic growth, job creation, and promotes access to services. However, the fast step of urbanization has also run to insufficient infrastructure, demolition, and environmental degradation (Teller & Hailemariam, 2011). Urban renewal

projects, while targeted at improving cities, often resulted in the movement of vulnerable populations, leading to social and economic problems. Involuntary displaced households are often relocated to peripheral zones with restricted access to basic services, aggravating poverty and dissimilarity (Yntiso, 2012).

## **2.11 Urbanization Policies and Procedures in Ethiopia**

Urbanization is a developmental process that shapes the environmental, economic and social better changes of nations and cities. The quick path of urbanization has also carried problems, including inadequate infrastructure, housing shortages, and the spread of informal settlements. To address these challenges, the Ethiopian government has implemented various urbanization policies and processes aimed at helping sustainable urban redevelopment. This literature review examines Ethiopia's urbanization policies and procedures, highlighting their objectives, implementation, and outcomes.

Urban renewal has been a key component of Ethiopia's urban development policy, purposes to solve urban decay, improving living conditions, and promoting economic development. The Integrated Housing Development Program (IHDP) was started in 2005. The IHDP aims to provide reasonably priced housing, improvement of infrastructure, and create job chances (Yntiso, 2012). Other initiatives like the Urban Development Project (UDP) and the Cities Development Initiative attention to improve the urban infrastructure and services. However, in Addis Ababa, urban renewals project consequences in informal settlements are targeted for redevelopment (Abebe, 2018).

### **2.11.1 Urban Renewal in Ethiopia: Policies and Practices**

In Ethiopia urban renewals has been an important factor of the government's efforts to update cities and inspire economic growth. The Integrated Housing Development Program (IHDP) and other initiatives have focused to improve housing shortages and improve urban

infrastructure. But, these projects have frequently resulted in the displacement of low-income households, specifically in Addis Ababa; relocated households are frequently displaced to peripheral areas with limited access to fundamental services, deteriorating their vulnerabilities (Teller & Hailemariam, 2011). The absence of participatory planning and inappropriate compensation increase the psychosocial impacts of displacement on displaced households.

### **2.11.2 The Ethiopian National Urban Development Policy (NUDP)**

The NUDP, established in 2005, is the corner stone of Ethiopia's urbanization strategy. The objective of the NUDP, promotes convenient urban development, advance living conditions, and enhances the economic efficiency of cities. Key elements of the NUDP include:

- Infrastructure Development: improve access to common and basic services such as water, sanitation, and transportation.
- Decentralization: encouraging the development of secondary cities to reduction burden on Addis Ababa.
- Housing: to improve shortages of housing by reasonable housing program
- Environmental Sustainability: integrating environmental attentions into urban design (FDRE, 2005).

At that time, the NUDP giving an inclusive outline for urban development, its implementation has faced challenges, including inadequate financial resources, institutional capacity restrictions, and direction gaps between federal and regional governments (Yntiso, 2012).

### **2.11.3 Integrated Housing Development Program (IHDP)**

The Integrated Housing Development Program (IHDP), launched in 2005, is one of Ethiopia's topmost urban renewal initiatives. The IHDP aims to address housing shortages, create employment opportunities, and improve urban infrastructure. Under the IHDP, condominium housing units are built and sold to low and middle-income households at supported rates (Abebe, 2018). While the IHDP has improved housing supply and provided home-ownership opportunities for various people, it has also been criticized for displacing informal settlers and displacing them to marginal areas with incomplete access to services (Yntiso, 2012).

### **2.11.4 The Ethiopian Urban Planning and Land Use Policies**

Urban planning and land use rules play a crucial role in shaping urbanization processes in Ethiopia. The government announced policies to endorse reasonable urban development, including the Urban Land Lease Proclamation (2002) and the Urban Planning Proclamation (2006). These policies aim to legalize land use, prevent urban, and ensure unbiased access to lanes (FDRE, 2002; FDRE, 2006). However, the application of these policies has been delayed by weak implementation, dishonesty and the incidence of informal land transactions (Teller & Hailemariam, 2011). Because of, informal settlements continue to grow, in urban parts.

### **2.11.5 Challenges in Policy Implementation**

In spite of, the presence of participatory urbanization policies, their implementation has faced significant problems. Key issues include:

- **Financial Restrictions:** Inadequate government funding for urban infrastructure and housing projects.
- **Institutional Capability:** Weak institutional capacity at the native government level to

plan and manage urban development.

- **Coordination Gaps:** Absence of coordination between federal, regional, and civic authorities.
- **Informal Settlements:** The spread of informal settlements, which are often, left out from formal planning procedures (Abebe 2018 & Yntiso 2012).

These problems highlight the essential for stronger authority structures, improved financial resources, and participatory approaches to urban planning.

#### **2.11.6 Emerging Trends and Future Directions**

In recent years, Ethiopia has contained new approaches to urbanization, including the development of industrial parks and the promotion of secondary cities. Industrial parks, such as those in Hawassa and Dire Dawa, intention to create jobs, attract investment, and reduce rural-urban migration (World Bank, 2020). The government has also prioritized the development of secondary cities to promote constant regional growth and reduction burdens on Addis Ababa. These advantages are aided by international partners, like the World Bank and the African Development Bank, which provide funding and technical assistance (UN-Habitat, 2020).

## **Chapter Three**

### **Research Methods**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter of the paper aims to draw attention to the thesis's general methodology that used in the investigation. The systematic methodology that scholars employ to carry out a scientific investigation is the general plan of how the research questions answered. There are different methods include the researcher stances, target population, sampling methods, the research design, the research approach, the data collection and interpretation tools, the data source, and the description of the data analysis and interpretation process.

#### **3.2 Researcher stances**

The researcher followed a social constructivist worldview and applied a bottom-up approach by giving meaning through the data gathered from a primary participant. Participants who are displaced due to urban renewal, those individuals or people faced psychosocial impacts on relocated households by urban renewal project in Addis Ababa the case of Yeka sub city who resettled at Gurara condominium. A constructivist worldview is actively constructed by individuals through their experiences, interactions, and interpretations. It enables the researcher to understand the meaning, challenge, experiences and mechanisms to mitigate the impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement through the lenses of participants as a researcher believes that social reality is subjective. The researcher is interested in gaining a rich understanding of both the male and female displaced households to identify the challenges, experiences and mechanisms to solve the psychosocial effects of urban renewal displacement of people.

### **3.3 Research Design**

The study conducted through using a qualitative descriptive method. As per Sandelowski (2000), the qualitative descriptive method helps the researcher to have ‘naturalistic inquiry’ about participant’s experiences, feelings, practices and understandings. The descriptive research design is used to understand the psychosocial impacts of displacement, due to urban renewal project, on relocated households in Addis Ababa, Yeka sub-city, woreda 02, at Gurara condominium, and used to analysis by describing the conducted data. Descriptive research design focuses on describing natural settings, understanding informant perspective, experiences, and produce rich and credible data from participants. Qualitative research is used to describe the experiences, behaviours, knowledge, and perspectives of participants based on the topics of the research. The research was conducted using the following tools are, in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, focus group discussion (FGD) and by document reviews, (Creswell, 2007). Qualitative research involves and helps a study in a comprehensive and clear understanding of a certain social context. Also, it is very important to get full social phenomena and it allows us to ensure a sense of facts used to describe global realities,

A qualitative research method is non-numerical, descriptive, applies reasons and uses words intending to get meanings, and feelings, to describe the situation. It believes that reality depends on the meaning of the individual based on individual experiences, knowledge, and socially constructed phenomena (Chinyere, 2023). Accordingly, this study conducted on urban renewal induced displaced (URID), who are the unit of analysis in the study have their own societal constructions of reality relevant to their lives and taking this reality requires detailed information which is mostly qualitative by nature. The constructive worldview manifests in descriptive studies, in which individuals describe their experiences (Kirsty, 2024).

### **3.4 Study Area**

Gurara condominium is the one sit among all condominiums in Addis Ababa, which was built from 2015 up to 2016 E.C. This condominium has 7 buildings, each having four floors, with a total of 410 houses. Among those flats the displaced households have 300 houses there and each has a different number of households. Gurara condominium is located on the east side of the Yeka sub-city, woreda 02 near St. Gorg's church. It is located on the west side of the current new Ethiopian government capitol project. So this research focused on relocated people who were displaced from different inner parts of the city, and those due to the urban renewal program.

### **3.5 Sampling**

The participants for this study are urban renewal-induced displaced households. The major objective of this research determine the sampling process. According to Mack et al, (2005) the research objectives and the characteristics of the study of the participants would determine the effects of urban renewal induced displaced people. The none-probability purposive sampling method is very advisable for qualitative research. The selection of primary participants was relied based upon their relevance to the purpose of the study such as, being displaced persons, being experienced and being beneficiaries at Gurara condominium. These participants moved to the new resettlement during three phases of urban renewal project in Addis Ababa, these were selected from the first phase of urban renewal project. Because, these participants that have deep knowledge, experiences and understanding about the impacts of displacement due to urban renewal program.

### **3.6 Sampling Size**

In this study, participants were selected purposely by assuming that they could give detailed information about the topic under study. Among displaced members five individuals were selected for an in-depth interview, the criteria for inclusion of interview participants were

based on the assumption of their experience and knowledge about the effects of URID in the study area. Two focus group discussions were employed; each team had six members or a total of twelve members. The first group includes females and the second were from males, these were displaced. Five key informants were selected to get deep information these selected from the community focal person, committee, the leader of Edir, and community coordinators. So, the data conducted from 22 respondents.

### **3.7 Method of Data Collection**

When performing qualitative research, it is preferable to use a variety of data collection tools rather than relying on a single data source (Creswell, 2007). The study used both primary and secondary data collection methods to gain by grasp of the case at hand. Primary data sources are used to obtain the data for the first time, and hence have an original nature (Kothari, 2004). The primary data-gathering tools included an in-depth interview, a key informant interview, and a focus group discussion.

#### **In-depth Interview**

This is crucial in the study to attempt, investigate and gain a deeper understanding of the existing situation of URID in the study area. To gain a better understanding of the concern from the perspective of the URID (participants), the study used an in-depth interview with open-ended questions. As Creswell (2007) described, open-ended questions help the researcher to get the perspectives of participants better than closed-ended questions. Participants such as the community committee, coordinators, residents, and Edir and Equib leader were selected according to their importance to the study through purposive sampling. While conducting the interviews the researcher transcribed through writing and audio recording with the consents of the informants. The records were coded and examined thematically allowing them to answer the relevant research questions.

### **Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

Focus group discussions included both sexes, and these were participated in the FGD. They expected to gather data about their experiences with the psychosocial effects of URID. Two focus group discussions with six participants in each would held, each with URID of six females and six males. In the focus group discussion, each group had roughly six people are possible as suggested by (Creswell, 2007). Participants were selected purposively based on their direct experiences about URID and its psychosocial impacts. The researcher considered both sex, duration of stay after resettlement, background and their experience. The researcher selected convenient and unbiased condition to facilitate open dialogue with each group. Each session took 45 minutes up to one hour. The researcher ensured that all participants got the chance to participate freely about the issue. The researcher translated the conducted data thematically. This tool helped the study to show collective and gender-specific perspectives about the psychosocial effects of URID.

### **Key informant interview**

The key informant interview is used to gather detailed and essential information about the effect of URID. Three key informants were interviewed in the study area by preparing interview questions for them about the psychosocial impacts of displacement due to the urban renewal project. Before meeting the displaced person, a short interview guide questions had been prepared for the five key persons and these were mainly selected from the community focal person, committee, coordinators, and leader of Edir. A key informant interview is a very important tool to gather essential information. Semi-structured interview questions were prepared to respondents to allow flexible of open-ended conversations and follow up based on the respondent's data of the interview. The interviews were held in a face-to-face format in a suitable location to encourage open discussion with participants. Each session lasted between

30 to 40 minutes. The researcher audio-recorded and wrote all interviews with the consent of the participants. The data were translated and explained thematically.

### **3.8 Method of Data Analysis**

The data written in words, phrases, sentences or symbols expressing persons, acts, and events in social life comprise qualitative data as (Krueger & Neuman, 2006). To meet the thesis-specific aims, categories of themes would be defined based on the data collection procedures used and the collected data. The information gathered from various sources (in-depth interview, key informant interview, FGD, and document review) and would thematically converge during the analysis. Convergence provides strength to the conclusions, according to (Jack and Baxter 2008), because the many parts of data are interlaced to encourage a better understanding of the subject at hand. Inductive thematic analysis applied during the analysis of the data gathered. The researcher collected the data in Amharic and translated it accurately into English. The data were then transcribed thematically, with immersing themselves in the content to gain a deep understanding of the data. The study utilized different data collection tools to triangulate data through different methods key informant interview, in-depth interview, and FGDs. Triangulating data enhances credibility issue of the result. Each tool was transcribed in response to the research questions and experience of participants. The interpretation was cross-sectional with review of related literature where offering wider understandings and applicable into the psychological and social impacts of URID. Finally, the results were organized into coherence and were presented in detail.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

At a time when doing human research, the safety of study participants were a key consideration. As a result, this study ensured that all ethical and moral standards of social work research as followed. Participants gave an overview of the study's goal and nature, before being asked to provide their information and consent to participate. The participants were informed

that their decision to participate or not would be respected. Participants could be advised of their rights to withdraw from the study or not participate if any problems arise. The study conducted through qualitative research method, in-depth interviews, FGDs and key interviews required recording to get accurate and relevant data, therefore the researcher made clear to have the full consent of participants before beginning the interview. Participants decided after receiving the above-mentioned facts, as established the three key concepts of autonomy, beneficence, and justice from the foundation for this study. The researcher, would be protected the identity of participants by using Pseudonyms to ensure confidentiality. All data were collected confidentially; from FGDs and interviews in a method that protected informants' privacy. This research is solely for academic purposes any result of the study is not subject to the participants. During, interview the researcher conducted the data through writing and audio recording necessarily. A legal consent of respondent was obtained before any recording. Finally, the researcher analyzed the conducted data thematically, through identifying the common patterns described by participants in results and discussion session.

## Chapter Four

### Results and Discussions

This chapter analyses the data through qualitative data analysis method in terms of word expirations. It presents the results and the discussions concerning about the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal induced displacement. The study gathered essential data using the following qualitative tools: key informant interview, in-depth interview and FGD. This part presents the main results and discussions obtained from participants. The researcher was given the fake names for the participants to ensure confidentiality.

No	Participants, pseudo or fake names	Age	Sex	Marital status	Duration of stay at Grara	Level of Education	Roles in their community
1	Kelemua Tadesse	42	F	Married	One year	Degree	women Edir leader
2	Dereje Birara	50	M	Widowed	One year three	Degree	Community committee
3	Tekle Bishaw	60	M	Married	One year and 3	G-10	Community coordinator
4	Eden Kassaw	52	F	Married	One Year	Diploma	Volunteerism
5	Nigus Wakijira	45	M	Divorce	One Year	Degree	Facilitator
6	Chalitu Bona	55	F	Widowed	One year and 3	Illiterate	Women Equb collector
7	Teshale Yihun	38	M	Married	One year	Eight	Community Facilitator
8	Taba Teka	47	F	Married	One year	Diploma	Voluntarily security
9	Hana Wolde	38	F	Married	One year and 3	Degree	Christian Religious leader
10	Mikiyas Mamo	30	M	Divorced	One year	Degree	Community committee

Table 4.1 Participants Profile

No	FGD (participants)	Sex	Duration of stay	Educational Background	Occupation
1	FGD 1	F	1 year & 3 Month	G-7	Private
2	FGD 1	F	1 year & 3 Month	G-10	Selling
3	FGD 1	F	1 year & 3 Month	Diploma	Waitress
4	FGD 1	F	1 year & 3 Month	Diploma	Private
5	FGD 1	F	1 year & 3 Month	G-12	House-wife
6	FGD 1	M	1 year & 3 Month	Degree	Unemployed
7	FGD 2	M	1 year & 3 Month	Degree	Broker
8	FGD 2	M	1 year & 3 Month	Degree	Teacher
9	FGD 2	M	1 year & 3 Month	Degree	Maintenance
10	FGD 2	M	1 year & 3 Month	Degree	No job
11	FGD 2	M	1 year & 3 Month	G-12	Broker
12	FGD 2	M	1 year & 3 Month	G-8	Unemployed

Table 4.2 FGD respondent profiles

The aim of this study, is to explore the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal-induced displacement on displaced households, by 22 purposively selected participants. Five individuals were key informant interview; other five individuals also an in-depth interview and the other twelves' were focus group discussants within two separate groups for triangulated the data.

#### **4.1 Social Factors Affecting the Lives of Relocated Households**

The results show that displaced people due to urban renewal programs frequently experience a breakdown in their social networks, which more affects relocated households in the peripheral areas or the new sites. These impacts include difficulty forming relationships

with new neighbours, a lack of trust and deep interactions, diminished confidence and motivation to get a living, and low self-esteem.

According to data from the first Focus Group discussion (FGD), data effect of displacement and resettlement were expressed in terms of joblessness, homelessness, community dissociation, food insecurity, and loss of access to common property or resources. The discussion also revealed that forced displacement and resettlement are often contributing factors to economic, social and psychological problems. Resettlement enforces mental stress, requiring individuals to adapt to new environments, restricts their options, and boosts social tension and mistrust within the new communities.

In-depth interviews confirmed that the community lost their previous social networks. As, Chaltu said:

I experienced, relocation disrupted long-standing networks among my neighbors and kinship groups, leading to social isolation. I lost many aspects of my previous community due to the breakdown of social ties. Others also lost a sense of community cohesion, with new neighbors being less supportive or familiar. I had changed my life style, which distanced from previous villagers and traditional Ethiopian cultural practices because, of relocation. Life became harder to sustain in the new setting, and access to services like schools, health centres, and markets compared to our previous residences.

The FGDs pointed out different causes, such as poor drainage and sewage system, improper waste disposal, inadequate waste management, and unclean common areas. These conditions have led to psychosocial problems such as stress, anxiety, sleep disturbances, social separation, and tension among residents, low mood and depression. Therefore, sanitation problems not only affect physical health but also erode the mental, emotional and

social well-being of the displaced community. Personal psychology and the social stability are highly interconnected: one problem can lead to other challenges.

Key informant data more highlight the social impacts on resettled people due to urban renewal project, specifically in comparison before and after resettlement at Gurara condominium. As, Kelemua stated that:

I lost community ties. Before the displacement, I had strong relationship with neighbours, we supported each other. We had coffee ceremony (in Amharic 'Buna Tetu' programs), where we had common dialogue about the community issues, solved problems together, and handled security concerns collectively. But after displacement, we were scattered to different areas, and these close social bonds were broken. Now, I almost not know anyone even neighbours. I feel lonely, and there is lack of trust social collection compared to the previous one. Before, I came here; I shared traditions, norms and values from my neighbours and community members. After relocation, those cultural practices lead to disappeared due to mix with people from diverse backgrounds. Displacement has affected the social support networks. The habits we used to care for children, share common resources, and emotional supports no longer exist. Some people treat us differently now as we are outsiders or less privileged.

#### **4.2 The Psychological Impacts of Urban Renewal Induced-Displacement on Displaced Households**

As identified through key informant interviews, displaced households faced different challenges encompassing from economic hardship to severe psychological distress, and in some cases, even death. As Dereje, said:

I faced financial problems after displacement. The increasing rate of water and electricity bills and transportation costs created new economic burdens on my life. Additionally, poor infrastructure like scarcity of water, electricity, and poor waste management systems factor for our health problems. However, I was also facing deep psychological problems, Such as stress, anxiety and deprecation were major problems. Within one month after displacement, because of urban renewal project, ten individuals died. I am in a deep psychological crisis, due to joblessness and decline in income. Stress and deprecation are my major difficulties.

As collected data through in-depth interview and FGDs displacement has profound psychological effects on the displaced persons. One of the in-depth interview participants, who spoke with many households before their relocation, noted that they were not adequately informed about the upcoming displacement due to the urban renewal programs. As Teshale, said:

When I heard that in an unexpectedly, I was shocked to leave my previous house. After moving to the Gurara condominium I faced different challenges like stress, deprecation and anxiety. I always remember my previous life, and could not forget it. In this condominium, I often stay inside my house with the door close there is no social interaction here. Before moving, I had a job, but I lost it due to displacement, and I have not found new work. I have learned uncertainty about the future. The burden of condominium payments adds to psychological distress.

Another in-depth interviewee, Saba highlighted that urban renewal projects affect displaced households in numerous ways.

I have five children. One of them was in grade nine when we displaced. After relocation, my children faced different burdens due to the distance from their old school. He failed to pass to the next grade, and some even dropped out because of travel barrier. These issues affect our mental health. My children and I lost the deep historical ties to our old neighbourhood and now feel emotionally separated from the new environment.

As the data conducted from third key informant, the displaced household lost their previous social networks with their neighbourhoods and communities, because of urban renewal induced-displacement. As Tekle said:

The city administration used a lottery system to allocate housing in different peripheral areas. Instead of allowing us to move with our neighbours, we were separated, and now no one know each other rather. After resettlement people stay inside their home with door locked, which contribute to psychological challenges. When I compare the previous social life with the current one, there is a big difference. That has become a major cause of my mental distress and a sense of lost identity.

Displacement has several psychological impacts, as the data conducted by in-depth interview, because of urban renewal projects. As Hana, said:

I support the project, but the program forced us to leave our residents within a month. When we heard the news all my entire family was in shock. My father died during that time, and it was heartbreaking. Two of my children graduated from university in July 2016 E.C., with the degrees in Land Administration and Accounting, but nobody said congratulations to them, because we were under a deep stress, deprecation and anxiety. They are still

unemployed, and there are no get jobs opportunities. Life is difficult to survive without job and any income.

Based on, the key informant interview responds, the displaced groups when, they compared their life before and after displacement have differences in various conditions. As, Eden said:

Before relocation, I was self-employed, earned a living by producing and selling Largo to the community. Now, I went to continue this work, but the Woreda administration has not provided suitable location for Largo production. But, I observed there are vacant spaces or free shades near to the condominium. It could be used for small business, and convenient for baking Injera, metal work, wood work and for other activities. These are community assets; with this there is no movement to create job opportunity for jobless people. Due to this reason particularly adults have faced deprecation, stress and anxiety and adapted to drink Alcohols and smoking cigarette and chawing Chat and practicing other bad activities. This is not only psychological problems, but also economic and social crisis.

#### **4.3 Challenges on Resettled Households**

The study shows that displacement has different impacts, on relocated households, specifically on parents and their children. Children experienced significant psychological challenges due to relocation. After displacement the children's way of life strictly changed; they were not known each other, even from neighbourhoods to play together. As key informant, Areaya said:

While, I was traveling with my seven years young child, we saw a tractor (locally we call it ‘dozer’ in Amharic). My kid asked, ‘Dad is this Tractor going to our house to destroy it like the last one?’ at that time, I really felt deep sad. So, it became clear to me the project particularly the demolition and forced displacement, have already affected the mentality of my child. Not only him, but also other children have various challenged questions, after resettled at Gurara condominium. In my understanding, such experiences can have long-term impact on children’s mental health, negatively shaping their future understanding and emotional well-being. Uncertainty about the futures, mental stress, anxiety, deprecation, and loss of strong social networks, and challenges to adapt the new environment are common.

#### **4.4 Government Support Before and After Displacement**

##### **Government Support before Displacement**

As data conducted from FGDs, the displaced households before relocation had strong connection with their neighbours and communities. As participants said, “We were not live separately rather we were eat and drink together, and support each other by any means and any time, because of our strong social bond”. Also the government had population data, to help the needy and helpless person. And other donors were Child and Women’s Affair, CCF and NGOs. Child and Woman’s affairs, CCF other NGOs were especially focusing to aid children’s education and women’s well-being before displacement.

##### **Government Supports after Displacement**

An in-depth interview, responds that, households after relocation got the house compensation lately and in inappropriate ways. The government support after displacement was insufficient and poorly managed, as interviewee Mikiyas, said:

After displacement, I got some fundamental supports only for one time, after relocation such as: oil, sugar, 50 kg flour and soaps. But, after that and until this nobody checked us. The compensation package of the government was 60,000 birr, and it paid us after six months through our continuous requests and this compensation with moving was not adequate. I faced various challenges with poverty and lack of access to get medicine, not only me but also other helpless peoples, such as people with disability, elders, and people with HIV-ADIS and with other health issues. For first three months, water and electricity were available commonly. However, after three month the power outgoes every day, sometimes lasting up to two days. Water access also declined to just once a week, very difficult to survive and adapt. I always think that, living in a condominium without water is living as criminals at a goal. Moreover, the government began adds the water bills and electricity bills over, in unexpected ways and which further added to our difficulties.

#### **4.5 Community Mitigation Strategies**

As conducted from the second FGD, community practices different mechanisms to address emerging challenges and to solve different problems. First action of community called meeting with all condominium people, and that helps them to know each other. Second they elected the community committee. Third they celebrated together some communal holidays, like Ginbot Lideta/Lideta Mariyam, Mesikel and other Religious holidays. Fourth action women's form their Edir and Mahiber to survive and to build socialization, to help each other as a community, for any case happens in their lives. But, as the group discussion it could not compare to the previous social life. The reason there are different challenges such as: fears among neighbourhoods, lack of trusting among others, no ways to know each other as a new resettled group.

## **Mitigation Strategies Identified by Participants**

Respondents suggested and recommended the following actions to mitigate the impacts of urban renewal-induced relocations.

1. Making community integration packages to reestablish the social network and assets,
2. Giving job training for displaced persons and provides local employment opportunity,
3. Recover infrastructure and service provision like water, transportation and electricity,
4. Give social and psychological care, counseling services and give mental well-beings,
5. Cultivate government transparency and accountability for planning, actions and implementations in urban strategies.

As the second FGD, discussions indicated that urban renewal projects affect displaced households in many dimensions such as; social distortions, mental and psychological disorder, when they compare to the previous residential areas. Before relocations as community they live together eat and drink at once, always they focus with communal and joy. They always believed in togetherness over individualism. They used to support one another in every situation, whether good or bad. That spirit of unity is what they have missed most.

## **4.6 Discussions**

In this section, the finding of the study analyzed the discussions in relation to the existing literature review and to addresses the research questions. The main objective of the study is to understand the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal induced-displacement on displaced households in Addis Ababa, Yeka Sub-city, Woreda 02, at Gurara condominium. Looking the psychosocial impacts faced by displaced households, due to urban renewal projects, helps to identify and understand the major difficulties, to minimize the negative impacts and show strategies to solve problems.

#### **4.6.1 Impacts of Urban Renewal Induced Displacement on Displaced Households**

The effects of urban renewal induced displacement are multifaceted, encompassing social, psychological, economic, and environmental dimensions. As understood from the respondent of this study, the project has the positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts on resettled households; it contributed to economic growth of the city and residents' livelihoods, job creation for some individuals, and improved access for services like quality houses and other infrastructure. However, the study showed urban renewal projects often leads to displacement, inadequate infrastructure, demolition, environmental degradation inadequate housing (Teller & Hailemariam, 2011). Urban renewal projects, while aimed at improving cities, often resulted in the displacement of vulnerable populations, leading to social, psychological and economic problems. Discussions showed that affected households are frequently resettled to faraway areas from the centre of the city, with limited access to basic services, worsening poverty and inequality. The project also didn't involve affected communities before, during, and after displacement assure the sustainable development of the city with the citizen satisfactions.

#### **4.6.2 Psychological Impacts of Displacement**

This study shows that displacement of slum dwellers due to urban renewal has profound psychosocial impacts. As respondents' data, displaced individuals frequently experience stress, anxiety, and a sense of loss as they are displaced from their communities and familiar environments. Also this study showed that displacement disrupts social networks, aggravates and poverty these increases emotional health challenges such as depression and post-traumatic stress. In many cases, displaced households are relocated to peripheral areas with limited access to vital services, exacerbating feelings of separation and marginalization; this also commanded the relocated to deep psychological problems (Gibson, 2017).

Displacement due to urban renewal project, leads to affect human mentality. This study showed that different impacts of displacement have economic, social, cultural, social security and emotionally affects the livelihoods of displaced people. All the listed factors are especially affect the human psychology. Urban renewal projects often involve the demolition of existing buildings, the building of new infrastructure, and the displacement of dwellers, (Goetz, 2003). So, according to the discussion, when human-being lost their own properties by such kinds of projects, they are highly vulnerable to emotional and psychological problems.

#### **4.6.3 Social Impacts of Displacement**

The response from a study participant showed that the project did not following the participatory approach or not community base before, during and after displacement. That is why the affected community highly vulnerable due to urban renewal program. As participants, the Addis Ababa urban renewal project disproportionately affects urban dwellers. This was specially, the first phase of project in areas such as piazza especially in the Serategna Seffer and Doro Manekiya communities, as well as in Arat Kilo, Eri-Bekentu which faced various challenges in the initial stage. In the second phase of project, Kassanchis, Awarie and Kebenna communities were similarly venerable. Residents were missed their original habitations, without knowing before long time about this project and without long time preparation to resettled at Gurara condominium. So, making inclusive decision is more advisable to minimize the social and cultural disruptions and psychological risks. Ethiopia has often followed, a top-down approach there is lack of bottom-up approach and community based programs or inclusive decision-making are not highly adapted (Abebe, 2018). Whereas, the developed countries for example China, America and other Europeans followed the participatory methods, to address the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal induced-displacement on affected community. Policies should prioritize the participation of

affected communities in decision-making procedures, ensure sufficient compensation and resettlement support, and give access to social services (Cernea, 2000).

The discussions also indicated, the affected community compared their social situations before, they moved to Gurara Condominium; they had shared traditions, social norms, values and their common thing from neighbors and community members. After, displacement the cultural practices lead to disappear because of the mixed with people from diverse backgrounds. Displacement breaks the social networks of support, such as mode of cares for their children as parenthood and based on the Ethiopian norms, sharing resource and emotional support no longer exists. Some people treat us differently now as we are outsiders or less privileged. Displacements have long-lasting effects in Ethiopia, resulting in huge unplanned and planned population displacements (Endeshaw, 2016).

#### **4.6.4 Economic Impact of Urban Renewal-Induced Displacement**

This study showed, about the economic impacts displacement, on relocated households have faced challenges due to losses of accesses to their common resources. The displaced households lost their previous economic income generating activities. They missed a lot of things because of movement of the existing community, neighborhood or family ties. Displaced households compensated inappropriately and the government did not take in to account of the non-material resources missed, associated through the relocation. In Ethiopia, urban renewal projects are often practiced with-out passable compensation or resettlement support (Ghertner, 2015; and Perlman, 2010). Not only in Ethiopia but also, in Africa, urban renewal initiatives have led to the involuntary displacement of informal settlement dwellers, resulting in general protests and resistance movements (Gibson, 2017). The researcher understood, when people haven't job and with economic problem can cause for mental health problem.

#### **4.6.5 Other Challenges of Displacement**

Other effects of displacement identified through this study and review of related literature. According to Yakob (2015), relocation disorders social bond, education, transport, health services, and traditional institutions. Displaced individuals, vulnerable to urban economic crisis and increased expenses. Urban renewal led to eviction and relocation, more affecting low-income households, cultures, heterogeneity, social networks and identities. It also results in joblessness, homelessness, food insecurity, loss-of access to common resources, hopelessness to the future and social disarticulation. Generally, this study showed, displacement break-up social ties, leading to disagreements and arguments in new resettlement sites. Social disparities, attributed to different periods of displacement, resettlement out-side the area of origin, and lack of access to infrastructure, absence of employment opportunities, and the government reestablishment patterns in resettlement sites. As the FGDs, urban renewal induced-displacement affects livelihood disruption, economic hardship, social disintegration and isolation, educational and health service distractions, loss of heritages, the legal and human right concerns, long term impacts on displaced.

## **Chapter Five**

### **Recommendations, Conclusion and Implications**

#### **5.1 Recommendations**

The researcher studied that urban renewal projects have different benefits for displaced households, at Gurara Condominium. However, there are various hurdles that should be solved by different stakeholders like city administrations, government, urban planners, NGOS, and communities. The researcher proposed the following recommendations.

Urban renewal programs should consider the interests of the residential community. Projects could be research based to minimize the negative impacts on relocated households. The government and urban planners look comprehensive planning strategy to improve and change the future communities' urban life style.

The government initiatives of urban renewal project should involve the community engagements from planning to implementation stage. Affected communities to be relocated should be able to describe their problems, priorities and participate to the planning of the resettlement system. Therefore, active community engagement is recommended before, during and after the displacement process.

The government would be organizing households in small and micro-enterprises and create job for unemployed people. And good to create markets links for their products. This facilitates the households to adapt a living in the new settlements.

Most of participants informed that about their expectation before relocation about compensation, housing standard, accessible infrastructure and blameless residential area, and formulation of mitigation techniques to solve the problem of displaced groups. However, after relocation participants respond that substandard homes, depreciation, additional costs to

furnish the house, unreasonable water and electricity bill and condominium price, so the government should consider these.

At Gurara condominium, the government should be put Street light the community has a treat of security and crime issue because of no light. To boost the residential satisfaction, the alternative housing units provided, should have the access of basic infrastructures, job opportunity, transportation and accesses to services like education, market and health centers.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Urban renewal, described as urban regeneration or revitalization. It's a process focuses at renovating worsening urban places through infrastructural redevelopments, housing upgrades, and economic development. The renewal program is to clean the slums of inner parts to enhance the sustainable economy of the city. It is a multifaceted process involving various key actors who play significant roles by shaping its outcomes. Such as international organizations, governments, private sector, civil societies, and affected communities. The coordination, beginnings and various powers essentially influence the planning, implementation, and influences of urban renewal projects.

Development-induced displacement refers to the forced moving of communities due to infrastructural projects like urban renewal initiatives. Urban renewal mainly a substantial driver of displacement, as it often involves the destruction of informal settlements and the redevelopment of urban areas. Displacement due to urban renewal has thoughtful social, economic, and psychological impacts on affected communities. Socially, displacement disorders community links and cultural practices, prominent to a loss of social networks.

Displaced individuals frequently experience stress, anxiety, and a sense of loss as they are move on from their communities and familiar environments. Also displacement mess up

social networks, exacerbates poverty, and increases psychological health challenges such as depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. In general, urban renewal induced-displacement has profound psychosocial impacts on displaced households.

### **5.3 Implications**

The study explored the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal induced-displacement on displaced households in Addis Ababa, Yeka Sub-city, and woreda 02, Gurara Condominium. This research showed that urban renewal programs planning to advance the standards of the city and people's living condition. The renewal process often goes to induced-displacement and this forced displacement brings unintended psychological and social problems. Lots of displaced residents experienced multidimensional impacts of displacement due to urban renewal projects. As such uncertainty about the next, psychological stress, anxiety, deprecation, loss of strong social networks, and challenges to adapt the new environment. Not only have these but also, it affects individual and social well-being decline stability and cohesion of the community. The general findings of the study showed that these kinds of projects have to balance the psychosocial needs with the physical growth of city and should focus for the benefit of displaced people. Therefore, the researcher set the following implications based on the study findings.

#### **5.3.1 Implication for Policy Planning and Implementations**

The findings of this study implicate urban renewal policies should consider the social and psychological impacts on urban residents not only on for the economic and physical growth of the city. Policy and evidence based design can minimize and prevent the negative outcomes of relocation on displaced households. To implement the best urban renewal policy, the concerning bodies should follow the bottom-up approach, rather than top-down approach, should focus on the interests of the community and employ the participatory methods. Urban

policies should attention to affected community, considered their compensation and relocation strategies focus the need for fair, appropriate compensation and resettlement policy.

### **5.3.2 Implication for Researchers**

This study provides information to explore the impacts of urban renewal displacements for future researchers to take in to account the negative outcomes and the renewal projects should stand from research based evidences. The future research need to explore on the specific problems and mitigation mechanisms for vulnerable groups due to urban renewal displacement. Various researches involving other locations of Addis Ababa or similar urban renewal programs may give a wide understanding and support to identify challenges and best ways in various contexts. Need for longitudinal studies to understand how psychosocial impacts evolve over time, mentions international or cross-regional studies to assess the outcomes.

### **5.3.3 Implication for Social Work**

The study prominently, has an implication for social work education. It provides to build both the theoretical and practical contexts to shape public understandings about urban renewal and its influences. By identifying the social and mental or emotional needs of relocated families, the study plays vital role by giving important information. And it can shape the responsible and empathetic social work practices. Through these awareness learners, academicians and practitioners can develop culturally sensitive approaches to give psychological health services, community psychotherapy, and support mechanisms personalized for the affected households. By integrating urban renewal and displacement-related content into social work education and professional development packages, can facilitate the urban improvement.

Meaningfully, the study encourages social workers in education to provide the positive feedback, responses and can minimize the negative outcomes. And help to apply the inclusive and participatory approach to the common needs of displaced groups. The attentions added from this study have the capacity to transform how social work is practiced in the context of urban development, through the focuses on ground level involvements and the lived experiences of displaced households in Gurara Condominium. Social workers can play a critical role in enhancing the social justice, fostering community resilience, and contributing to sustainable urban development in different urban areas.

#### **5.3.4 Implication for Affected Communities**

In developed countries spatially, like in America, there is no urban renewal project, without community participation. Community participation from planning up to implementation stages is needed for sustainable urban developments. The concerning bodies should practice the whole inclusive or participatory approach, is more advisable and applicable. Also, inclusive method can minimize the negative outcomes of displacement due to urban renewal projects on affected communities. The government should complete the basic needs, infrastructure and facilities for affected community after displacement. The government and other concerning bodies should give counseling services to treat and minimize the negative psychological impacts on displaced people.

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## **Appendix**

### **Consent Form**

Dear respondent, I would like to express my gratitude for having your time for this interview. I'm Yonas Abebe and I'm a postgraduate social work student at Addis Ababa University. I'm conducting this study as my MSW in social work requirement. This study is about exploring the psychosocial impacts of urban renewal induced-displacement in Addis Ababa the case of the Gurara condominium on displaced households. Dear respondents, I want to talk with you about your understanding and participation on the psychosocial impacts of displacement due to the urban renewal project. The interview will not proceed without your consensus. Kindly be aware that all responses will be kept confidential. And your identity will remain anonymous. Please be aware that your responses will be documented for data accuracy purposes however, will be presented coded and will not contain your actual name. At any time of the interview please be informed that you have the full right to withdraw from the process and end the interview at any time. Are you willing to participate in this interview? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Tool one: In-depth Interview questions**

This interview guide will be gathered to get the detail data by interviewing the displaced households about the psychosocial impacts of displacement due to urban renewal project, especially from households displaced to Gurara Condominium in Addis Ababa. The questions are designed to bring data with the general and specific objectives of the study. The aim is to explore the social, psychological, and living conditions after displacement, as well as the challenges and government support.

#### **Demographic Information (Optional)**

1. Name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Age: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Gender: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Educational background: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Marital status: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Number of Households: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Date of \_\_\_\_\_

Displacement: day/month/year \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Duration of Stay at Gurara Condominium:

9. your roles in the community:

### **Psychosocial Impacts of Urban Renewal induced-Displacement**

1. Tell me about your feelings when you first learned that you would be displaced due to the urban renewal project?
2. Please tell me what happened to you after displacement? (For example: physically, psychologically, emotionally, mentally, security).
3. Tell me your feelings and connection to your new home at Gurara Condominium?
4. In your personal view, how does your life now compare to life before relocation in terms of social connection, emotional stability, and general well-being?
5. Tell me what has been changed after being resettled in Gurara Condominium?
6. How the challenges you faced, impacted your daily life and your family's well-being?
7. The challenges (if any) impact in your daily life and your families well-being? (Example accesses to road, water supply, electricity etc...)
9. What other challenges (accesses to different services like educational, social, health) have you experienced from the time when moving to this new location?
10. What strategies or support mechanisms have you used to survive those challenges?

### **Tool Two: Key Informant interview questions**

These interviews prepared to get essential data from key person from the affected community due to urban renewal induced-displacement.

1. What social factors did your institution identify and consider when planning the displacement and resettlement of Gurara condominium and how were these addressed in your implementation strategy?
2. What procedures or assessments were conducted by your office to identify and manage the psychological impacts of displacement on affected residents?

3. What major challenges did your families encounter in managing the displacement process, regarding the emotional and social well-being of the displaced, and what strategies were applied, or proposed to address these issues?
4. Can you describe the specific programs, services or resources provided at Gurara condominium by your institution to support displaced household in their new environment?
5. Based on your observations, how have displaced households adapted to the new environment socially and psychologically?
6. What social and psychological factors were considered by authorities during the planning of the resettlement to Gurara Condominium?
7. How does your institution support resettled households in dealing with displacement-induced challenges?
8. How would you compare your life before displacement and after being resettled at Gurara Condominium in terms of: Social life and community support, Economic opportunities and job, security, Psychological wellbeing, and Housing quality and services?
9. Do you feel that your whole quality of life has improved, get worse, or remained the same after displacement? Please explain.
10. What are emotional or psychological challenges have you experienced since the displacement?

**Tool Three: FGD questions**

1. Do you have social interactions with other family, friends, and neighbors after they resettled at Gurara Condominium?
2. Would you describe about community now compared to your previous community? Are there any differences in terms of support, networks or social activities?
3. Have you faced any difficulties in adjusting to the new social environment? If yes, can you explain them?

4. Do you think there are social benefits or disadvantages associated with living at Gurara Condominium?
5. How has the relocation impacted your sense of community, belonging, and daily interactions?
6. What support or services has the government provided after your resettlement? Were they sufficient?
7. In your opinion, how can the resettlement process be improved to enhance the wellbeing of displaced families?
8. What actions or solutions do you think should be taken to help displaced households better handle with the challenges of resettlement?

Thank You!