

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**  
**CENTER FOR REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT**

**THE EFFECT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON THE DISPLACED  
RESIDENT: THE CASE OF GARMENT JEMO UPGRADING PROJECT**

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**JUNE, 2021**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

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**THE EFFECT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON THE RELOCATED  
RESIDENT: THE CASE OF GARMENT JEMO UPGRADING PROJECT**

**THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES, ADDIS  
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**JUNE, 2021  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

## DECLARATI

I announce that the thesis allowed “The Effect of Local Urban Development Projects on the Relocates in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia the case of Garment-Jemo upgrading project.” is my original work that has never been presented for a degree in this or any other university. Wholly bases of sources used for the paper have been accordingly acknowledged. I additionally approve that the paper has not remained capitulated moreover in portion or in complete to slightly further advanced education institutions.

Declared by:

Name Yohana Abadi

Date:




Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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## ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study was to analyzing effect of urban development project on the displaced residents: the case of the Garment-Jemo upgrading project. the study conducts quantitative and qualitative methods of research and the research stands descriptive in type. Because the study has tried to describe the essential contributing issues of internal displaced and its socio-economic, and mental effects on the displaces. data gathering methods like questionnaires, interviews, discussions and observations. The research questions of the study are “What is the effects of Garment Jemo upgrading on the displaced communities? How the displaced cope with the consequences of the Garment-Jemo upgrading project? “And To what extent do the displaced residents participate in the displacement programs focusing on consequences of the displacement? The most common and widely used conceptual framework of Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) and A quantitative research design was applied to research the casual relationship of the development project dimensions to that of displaces systematic random sampling technique was conducted to select the respondents. Applying a structured questionnaire written in Amharic the researcher together with land management officers the analysis was performed using descriptive and inferential statistics by using SPSS version 20 software The findings of the study show that the former area (inner city) has multidimensional importance for dwellers in terms of source of their livelihood, residence area, center of social solidarity and as hub of all basic services and infrastructures. In contrary, the new area accessing all these benefits is too difficult and the role of government in solving these problems was insignificant Besides, the rehabilitation program gave minimal attention to the social re-establishments in the new location. After this study the researcher persisted that, the consequence of relocations on relocates livelihood in terms of economy, social and basic facilities and infrastructure. To improve these problems, researchers recommended that the city management of Addis Ababa crucially undertake a massive dislocation police design to afford decent houses for its communities and to modify the identity of the city over internal city slum rehabilitation.*

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## ACRONYMS

AACPS	Addis Ababa City Structure Plan
AAUP	Addis Ababa Urban Planning
CBD	Community Based Development
CDD	The Community-Driven Development
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
ESL GDP	Ethiopian Second Local Development Program
EULLDP	Ethiopian Urban Institutional and Infrastructure Development Program
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SDPRP	Sustainable development and poverty reduction programmed
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UIIDP	Urban Institutional and Infrastructure Development Program
UN	United Nation
UN- HABITA	United Nations Human Settlements Program
UNH	United Nation Habitat
WB	World Bank

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the study

Globally, the matter of resettlement and urban advancement plans are topical (Cernea, 1997). Amongst the several reasons, urban rebuilding, mining dig out, slum area improving and development projects like building dams, rail road, road, connections and combined cover are some of the development activities that source relocation. Further reasons of resident affecting might be naturales devastations and calamities.

Development projects like dams, reservoirs and irrigation, energy, agricultural expansion; parks and forest reserves, slum upgrading programs, population distribution schemes, and urban infrastructure and transportation project aggravate development induced displacement. Addis Ababa city has been changing due to the promotion of privatization, slum area clearance, construction of condominium houses, and conversion of agricultural fields in the suburbs to urban lands. Due to this, hundreds of low-income households have been displaced and encountered in different social, economic, and political problems (Bureau of A.A city Administration)

Current, urban upgrading is broadly defined as physical, social, economic, organizational, and environmental improvements undertaken cooperatively among citizens, community groups, businesses, and local authorities to ensure sustained improvements in the quality of life for individuals. (Cities Alliance, 2003). More specifically, the primary goals of upgrading projects are to provide secure land tenure in informal and often illegal areas, and to improve basic infrastructure and service delivery (Gulyani and Connors, 2002).

The Recent development interventions in sub-Saharan Africa have involved government sponsored displacement and resettlement (Pankhurst et al. 2009). Ethiopia is no exception; thousands of people are experiencing displacement because of urban redevelopment programs (Abebe 2010). The majority of these people are the urban poor who have resided in neglected quarters of urban areas, often in inner city places. The precise number of displaced households

by urban redevelopment projects in Addis Ababa remains unknown. However, the social and economic costs for families directly affected by the redevelopment projects are gaining serious concern. It is recognized that urban development has positive and negative (unintended) outcomes.

The positive consequence of urban upgrading activities on societies is to progress the delivery of basic urban infrastructure. Individuals who live in urban areas will, in general, obtain more income because of the availability of additional jobs, refining the living standard of the people and improved potentials to enhance the economy, and being quicker to businesses and industries. Correspondingly, people who come from the countryside can discover more promises to raise income by gaining jobs and better-quality living conditions. On the other hand, the urban enlargement project also has a negative impact. It is opposed that communities' resettlements rise to take numerous expenses. Even though it is observed that displacement has allowed peoples to attain slightly improved shelter, income loss, changing schools for children, health problems and loss of savings were specified to be common problems. (Jenks, and Jones, 2010)

According to the UN (2014), urban development activities provide many potential advantages for improving the living conditions of the people, provision of social service, improving urban slums and also constructing quality standard urban housing. Nevertheless, unplanned urban development and urban expansion lead to a wide range of social, economic and psychological effects on the communities. Based on WB (2018), urban development projects in Ethiopian generate huge opportunities for bringing the communities for better provision of social service, advance living conditions and work opportunities related to this modification however these conditions resulted in social, economic and psychological impacts on relocates adapting to the new city life.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Despite their development goals, and whether ongoing by national governments or individual's institutions, massive advancement projects usually take land, and irregularly vast places of land. This need for land can be generated in the dislocation of the communities living there. In circumstances where individuals are not indispensable to move, the project development actions may still impact on their living or income-generating conditions, also temporarily or

permanently (physical displacement) or cause other environmental and social effects that make ongoing living there facing problems unmeasurable. Inappropriately, too abundant resettlement preparation has only been afraid of cash compensation or taking the essential for additional housing, without giving passable care to all the other sizes of life that are affected by being relocated (Human Rights Watch, 2013).

Project-persuaded relocation can happen on a huge scale. Sometimes, many people need to be relocated – and infrequently for decades of thousands. Thus, relocation activities are sometimes measured as being \_projects within projects ‘(Reddy et al, 2015) and can be super projects in their own right (building of walls, irrigation projects), slum upgrading and urban structures adjustment projects

Many kinds of projects cause the physical or economic dislocation of people. Great footmark projects, by definition, have a substantial need for land – counting airports, dams, mines, industrial estates, large-scale housing developments, tourism developments, and industrial agriculture and forestry operations. Lined projects – e.g., major roads, bridges, railway lines, pipelines, transmission corridors – also have a need for land. For some lined projects, e.g., pipelines, the small land-take essential and their somewhat elastic nature may mean that no families need to be resettled. For other linear projects, characteristically highways and railway lines, sharp corners are not possible. This practical aspect, together with the varied barrier regions they normally require, mean that many people may need to be relocated. The physical break and disintegration of the land and limitations on access that occur from the building and process of a project may mean there is substantial disturbance to regular living and to people ‘s incomes. In some locations, particularly urban areas, even though a comparatively small footmark, local projects (e.g., shopping centers, metro stations) can relocate people and/or effect on their livelihoods. Because of their current quick development and the degree of increasing influences they create, renewable energy projects (including wind, solar, geothermal, biomass) have developed controversially, mainly when normal title is demanded over the land (Zimmerer, 2013).

The slum area restoration set began in Addis Ababa the capital city of Ethiopia has resettle many peoples to the sack of inner-city advancement and development action that affected many people's livelihood and income . Acioly (1999) definite that huge advancement policy and

program concerning upgrading and slum clearance rebuild linked with good physical and structural changes urban renewal process significantly affecting facials, social and psychological income of particularly relocates communities.

The Ethiopian government recruited diverse urban policies to some degree and housing strategies in over-all has been trying to address the housing problem through numerous plans. Nevertheless, the dislocation program is diverse from the wide-ranging frame which needs distinct arrangements. Urban development policy and programs related to refining the living standard of the people and modifying the consequences of urban development of the communities but still inhabitants of the city are distressed from various problems such as complications in employment, higher cost of transportation, long distance between home and employment place, and higher cost of living. (UN-HABITAT, 2008)

Some researchers have involved research on the effect of urban development on the relocates.

For instance, a research worked by Edenshaw (2016), effects of urban renewal induced displacement and resettlement on the economic and social Life of displaced people: The Case of YekaAyat 2 Condominium, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *Regrading* to Edenshaw tried to , that many displaced communities not involved in the planning and participating in the displacement programs ,the urban renewal program outcome several consequences of the displaced people interims of social. Economic and financial effects parallel, the study investigates the quality of housing situation, as compared to their previous area of residence.

The research ended by (Wu 2004) under the title residential relocation under market-oriented redevelopment 'has shown the impact of the program explicitly however, the finding lost to consider the social impact. Ezana (2011) studied redevelopment work of Addis Ababa around the Senga Tera-Forebet area. He tried to analyze whether the redevelopment work of the program was actual and participatory? and he also studied the institutional and organizational structure and resource mobilizing capacities of the projects and how far representative groups have facilitated the participation process. He showed that the program was watched as less uniform in terms of its attention, less approachable, less effective in use of resources, less active in attaining its objective and less maintainable by some sections of the affected group that shows the redevelopment work around Senga Tera-Firdbet also affected the residents.

However, Ezana's study did not address the negative effects of relocation. Another study by Ahlam imam (2017) investigate the impact of urban expansion and its implications on the livelihood of peripheral farming communities in Kutaber town, Amhara Region. Her findings showed that the groups were displaced without appropriate compensation to sustain their former livelihood. However, the finding missed to consider the participation of relocates in relocations programs. Birhanu (2006) the outcome of urban development on displaced resident the case of Casainchis he tried to study the effect of urban development on displaced communities focusing on Casainchis residents of Addis Ababa The study focused merely on displaces access to assets and the differential impacts of relocation as well as Mulu (2016) tried to assess the effect of urban development on the communities around Chew-Berenda upgrading project and his findings presented that the project of Chew-Berenda are not properly applied and there were an overlapping of many developmental activities in the study area. The study only focuses on the implementation process of relocation programs rather than the implications of the project.

Hence, the study to address the knowledge gap on the impact of Garment –Jemo upgrading project and assess the impact of urban development on the relocates, investigates coping mechanisms of the relocates. Therefore, this research contributes to filling the gap in the literature in this regard. Therefore, this research is planned to fill the gap that other studies did not capture well.

### **1.3. objective of the study**

#### **1.3.1. General Objective of the Study**

The main objective of the study was to explore the effects of the Garment Jemo upgrading project on the displaces from the site.

#### **1.3.2. Specific Research Objective**

- Explore the effects of Garment -Jemo upgrading project on displaced resident
- Analyze the participation of displaced residents in the relocation programs focusing on consequences of the relocations.
- Assess mechanisms of the displaced residents in line with the consequences

- Analyze the adaptation mechanisms of displaced residents in the new resettlement site.
- Examine the perceptions of the displaced households to ward urban upgrading program

#### **1.4. Research Questions**

1. What are the major effects of Garment –Jemo upgrading project on the displaced resident?
2. To what extent do the displaced residents participate in the relocation’s programs focusing on consequences of the relocations?
3. How have the displaced residents cope with the consequences of the Garment-Jemo upgrading project?
4. What adaptation mechanisms were employed by the displaced residents of the Garment-Jemo upgrading project?

#### **1.5. Scope of the Study**

Geographically, this study was delimited in wereda 01 of Nifas Silk lafto sub- city urban development project, more specifically the case of Garment –Jemo upgrading road project. Besides, in terms of time coverage, it restricted the people that were relocated in the past 13 year ‘s. Thematically, the research assessed social, economic, and psychological implications of urban development on the relocates.

#### **1.6. Significances of the study**

Project-persuaded dislocation results in several social and environmental effects being experienced. The development itself generates several further effects for the communities who are resettled as well as for individuals not resettled. Though there are nationwide and global values connecting to land-living in advance that would be experiential, these are not continuously shadowed; and uniform when they are recognize, they do not fundamentally protection encouraging results for the society existence displaced (Scudder, 2011)

Land taking is a significant issue for project-affected people (Roadhouse Vanclay 2016), For people who have lives that depend on land, the injury of land typically also results in the harm of

their life. If land of relating can exist, then the overhaul or development of their incomes may be likely. But, to the degree that the expatriate society had exclusive local evidence or agricultural achieves that were mainly modified to the specific landscapes of their current situation, their income plans and land organization performs may not be active in the new condition, and exercise to contribution them to familiarize their policies may be desirable to protection acceptable living rebuilding

As this study intended at studying the effect of the urban upgrading development project on the relocates, it will be supportive to offer useful results for planners, policymakers, stakeholders, and rehabilitators. Some relocation experts ( Reddy et al. 2015)believer that the entire relocation advance should be approached as a negotiation process, with the people to be relocated being preserved as equal assemblies to a negotiation that is showed fairly and in a essence of good faith, knowledgeable participation, openness, common respect, with the purpose to distributes hared benefits. Involved procedures need to be sensitive to the local cultural situation and reinforced by a gender analysis to ensure that women are capable to contribute in and influence resettlement, and donate to the decision-making process

This will help these parties to create suitable situations for the groups involved in urban development projects. This study resolves them announce good coping mechanisms based on the experience of other developed countries by reducing the adverse impact of urban development process on the relocates. Lastly, this study will benefit other academicians who are concerned to study parallel issues since this study will help as an effort and worktable mark to study the impact of urban development in several settings. It might be significant to decline the possibility of injury and hurt, and to achieve the opportunity of improved consequences relocation, the people's existence relocated would not be preserved as counters to be operated or as inert losses rather they should be resourced and allowed to be real players who can transfer to protect their own interests.

### **1.7. Limitations of the study**

The core restriction of the study was that the researcher ran into some substantial challenges. One of these difficulties was the trouble of getting the relocated people and gaining their readiness to fill the questionnaire. Additional major restraint was due to the inadequate budget

obtainable to conduct the study. Lastly, some government officials and institutions were not interested to give the mandatory material on the essential time for the study

### **1.8. Organization of the Study**

The study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter introduces the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, the scope of the study. The second chapter presents a description of the study area, data types, and sources, sampling techniques, tools of data collection and techniques of data analysis chapter three deals with the review of related literature and chapter four discusses the findings of the thesis covering qualitative and quantitative analysis of the collected data. The final chapter précises the main results of the research and advances concluding remarks including plan and policy recommendations.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2. Conceptual Theory of Relocation

##### 2.1 Introduction

Forced displacement caused by development-induced programs had affected nearly 200 million people only in the last two decades of the previous century. Forced eviction is the removal of dwellers/owners by the state recognition from their home/land without the willing of relocatees and it is synonymous with relocation, resettlement, forced removal and displacement (Olds et al. 2002). Most urban displacement is undertaken in the name of development and slum rehabilitation. According to Habitat (2003) around 1 billion people are living in slum, where Sub-Saharan Africa accounts 17% in the world. Ethiopia is one of the countries that has the highest slum prevalence in the world. Recent development interventions in sub-Saharan Africa have involved government sponsored displacement and resettlement (Pankhurst et al. 2009). Ethiopia is no exception; thousands of people are experiencing displacement because of urban redevelopment programs (Abebe 2010). The majority of these people are the urban poor who have resided in neglected quarters of urban areas, often in inner city places. The precise number of displaced households by urban redevelopment projects in Addis Ababa remains unknown. However, the social and economic costs for families directly affected by the redevelopment projects are gaining serious concern. It is recognized that urban development has positive and negative (unintended) outcomes. For example, it has been argued that slum resettlement fosters economic growth through the provision of land for private investments (Cernea 1997). It also provides a better standard of living and infrastructure for residents. Some of these benefits have also been mentioned in urban development policies in Ethiopia (FDRE 2007, Ministry of Work and Urban Development 2008). In Addis Ababa, although some households benefited from the relocation program that promised improved housing and services (Koenig 2009), the socio-economic consequences of slum resettlement are not always optimistic. More often than not, relocated households pay the price without reaping significant benefits from the redevelopment activities (Parasuraman and Cernea 1999). Forced evictions and relocations destroy people's traditional lives. They are moved away from their areas of work, their social networks are

destroyed and the housing and infrastructure they have built up with their savings are lost (Cernea 1999).

Entirely development has the possibility of action relocations. The enquiry of what establishes population dislocation can lead to disordered opinions about whether it earnings pressure, neglect,

„push“ and „pull“ issues and so on. For this purpose, the term could be distinct generally to include both intended and unintended means of relocations. The final happens not when people are actually forced to move, but slightly when growth planning and policies weaken or make livings to the mark that people choose to move, apparently of their individual free will. But in a greater situation, their livelihood selections are forced by development policies. This can happen in numerous ways. For example, partitioning procedures may place people in areas where the state will not deliver resource tenancy safety. Structure and services may be spread in such a way that people essential to move if they want charge to them (Vandergeest, 2003)

"Displacement generated a fundamental change from one social context and physical setting to another one, thereby as long as the opening for change. In a new environment, the individual is bare to new associates and role models, obtains a new communicating repertoire, and experiences role changes. The chance to pursue new and diverse features of the self-concept is given...Absolute permanency in the person-environment relationship is incredible. However, consciousness in designated features can be approached by the way one's personal environment is created, for example finished equipment or other long-term individual properties." Rearrangement rateen larger attention from customer researchers for at least four reasons. First, large numbers of people involve relocation. In the United States alone, over three million people move each year (McCollum, 1990).

### **Key terms and concepts**

**Relocates** the movement by which residents are forced to move from their novel areas to new terminus neighborhoods due to urban rearrangement or social housing redevelopment projects. In most cases, it also involves the destruction of the original dwellings. The involuntary relocation of inhabitants is usually started and applied by local governments, housing associations or developers. Inhabitants who are forced to move (relocatees) are often unknowingly involved in urban restructuring, and this is frequently observed as equal to dislocation, which holds negative connotations. (Grier , 1980).

**Resettlement** can be distinct as the all-inclusive procedure of preparation for and applying the relocation of people, households and societies from one place to another for some exact reason, composed with all activities related, including: (a) the delivery of reward for lost assets, resources and troublesomeness; and (b) the facility of support for livelihood renovation and advancement , reinstallation of social networks, and for returning or refining the social operative of the public, social activities and essential public services. As a dissertation and field of research and practice, resettlement ‘also addresses issues related with economic displacement, that is when people do not essential to be physically enthused but their means of creation their living (livelihood strategies) are unfavorably affected by the project ‘s land-take loss of access to farming land, fishing grounds, etc. (Bartolome,2000)

**Urban resettlement:** resettlement in urban or peri-urban locations characteristically consequences in both physical and economic displacement.

**Displacement** refers to the involvement of the people who are undesirably pretentious by a project.

When people ‘s residences are directly inflated and they can no longer materially live where they were previously living, this is known as physical displacement ‘. When people ‘s livelihoods are negatively affected, whether directly or indirectly, this is called \_economic displacement. (Van der Ploeg & Vanclay 2017) Ideally, where the potential for physical or economic displacement exists, it must be recognized by project designers and, only when all possible project replacements have been fully considered, a proper process of resettlement and/or reward must be instigated. Displacement can happen even when there is no deliberate process of resettlement. In the worst cases, even though it is a desecration of human rights (van der Ploeg & Vanclay,

2017), makers have bulldozed people's houses without any resettlement or compensation being provided.

## **2.2. Type of Relocation**

- 1. Involuntary relocation** is a type of relocation where people are involuntary to leave their present living condition in contrast to their wishes owed to changes in their purposeful abilities, financial resources, or care provision options. Those individuals are incapable to relocate contempt important worries about care and environmental needs related to physical and economic limitations. These concepts have been educational for scholars looking to appreciate the seeming separation between housing qualities and the needs and requests of older peoples (Fernando, 2018).
- 2. Voluntary relocation** to move people' other locations for the sake of individual -profits needs battery life, job chances and also marriage (Fernando, 2018).

## **2.3. Type of Urban Development Project**

### **2.3.1. Upgrading or Slum improvement of urban development**

Upgrading urban development is largely defined as physical social, economic, organizational, and environmental enhancements expected cooperatively among citizens, public groups, businesses, and local establishments to safeguard continued enhancements in the value of life for individuals (AUC, 2014).

### **2.3.2. Urban Renewal Development**

City rebuild advances states to an establishment of strategies and actions to promote parts and conurbations that are in the national stage of misery. Urban restitution plans dissertation the corporeal features of city decline. City difficulties such as deteriorating cover, poor corporeal substructure counting river and hygiene facilities, and poor collective services such as sporting and pleasurable expenses are given an address on such agendas urban regeneration as an effort to improve the scarcities in the urban rebuilding process. The sustainable urban renewal method needs an intentional multi-sector and multi-involvement corporation at nationwide and resident

stages and various towns have started to include this method into their scheduling instrument (Mullings &Dunn, 2018).

#### **2.2.4. Urban Structure Development**

Advancement suggests thoughtful how different kinds of financial action are placed crossways city interplanetary (Anas, et al, 1998). This, in turn, infers living upon a arrangement of distinct and frequently unaddressed habits of classifying the (financials) international below education: a typology of monetary action is regularly assumed, repeatedly headed upon standard manufacturing areas (Anas, et al, 1998).

### **2.3. Development -induced Displacement**

As stated in the introduction, the types of expansion projects causation movement vary across a varied spectrum. For the purposes of this research guide, these types of projects have remained separated into three groups: dams, urban renewal and development, and natural resource extraction.

**Dam** types of advance projects that take about physical displacement, dams and their linked infrastructure, including power places and irrigation canals, are obvious as the main giver to displaces. This is somewhat a product of the huge rule of many dam projects. Xerneas (1993).

**Urban infrastructure** that source dislocation includes slum permission and upgrading; the formation of manufacturing and marketable lands; the construction and upgrading of waste schemes, schools, hospitals, ports, etc.; Cernea 's (1993), the urban setting and population relocation, provides a brief appraisal of the works and gives a inclusive summary of some of the most significant subjects elaborate in urban dislocation and resettlement.

**Natural resource extraction** Principally, this group of projects contains persons taking to do with mineral and oil extraction. Contempt their comparison, forestry removal projects are dealt with in the research leader directing on protection-persuaded displacement. No increasing or yearly figures are obtainable on the number of people displaced by natural resource taking out projects world-wide; however, subjective indication and statistics from World Bank projects propose that dislocation in such projects is much lower than in numerous dam and urban

regeneration and development projects Chatty (1994) debates a case of petroleum misuse that ran to physical and livelihood displacement amongst associates of the Harasses tribe, a pastoral traveling group in Oman.

## **2.4. Consequences of Development-induced Displacement**

Displacement leads to huge harm of merchandise, such as the home, income, land or other forms of property, and less tangible figurative goods, such as cultural tradition, relationship and an intellect of appropriate to a specific place. Its malicious belongings on people, relations, and communities are widespread-success and contain \_poverty, social detached elimination from, welfare and education delivery, the disaster of community associations and facility arrangement, and the dissuasion of skillful buildings and communal characters. Mothers and their families are more susceptible because dislocation disturbs children from education and normal development, and frequently outcomes in their existence detached from their families in the disorder of flight, sensitively affects both children in addition to women and sets them at a penetrating risk of abuse. They are unprotected to turns of viciousness and human rights violations, including round-ups, forced draft and sensual attack (UNHCR, 2006)

Urban development and replacement agendas articulated owing to rapid growth are also annoying inner urban dislocation in the country. Urban renewal and maintainable development plans are contributing their parts to relocate vast facts of the people into very marginal areas around nearby urban centers. In Ethiopia, most society remained unintentional to move from their early home owed to development and substructure projects, such as the building of urban industries, construction worldwide stadiums (example, in Bahir Dar, more than 352 households were relocated due to Bahir Dar Hulageb Stadium), and housing projects.

Mehari (2017) inductee that the government of Ethiopia has extremely applied involuntary resettlement agendas that expatriate more than 0.6 million people to relocate them to areas constantly inhabited by ethnocultural natural and neighboring groups, and thereby led to uncultured human rights devastation and vulnerability of women and children of IDPs. Inadequate provisions during settlement action and lack of prior consultation between the host communities and the intended settlers as well as weak governability are negatively producing other contained criticisms between the host community and IDPs. A comparable study showed

by Van der Ploeg and Vanclay (2017) recognized government clearance policies and regular human rights violations as roots of internal displacement. Moreover, very inordinate indications of persons are still being expatriated unsettled to the strategy of resettlement and displacement program.

## **2.5. Major impacts of Displacement**

### **2.5.1. Economic Impacts**

It is resisted that housing moving tends to have several "costs". Though it is experiential that relocation has permissible households to advance slightly improved shelter, income loss, varying schools for children, health problems and loss of savings were reported to be common problems. The influences of residential relocation have varied penalties for the households in terms of loss of locational rewards (distance from usual places of work, access to markets); additional travel cost to new schools; incomplete access to structure and social services; and expenses associated with household changes. Cernea (1997).

### **2.5.2. Socio-cultural impacts**

Absolutely development has the probability of action displacement. The question of what establishes people dislocation can generate messy influences about whether it causes coercion, neglect, „push“ and „pull“ issues and so on. For this purpose, the term could be defined generally to include both direct and indirect forms of displacement. The latter happens not when people are physically involuntary to move, but rather when growth planning and policies weaken or constrain livelihoods to the grade that people decide to move, seemingly of their own free will. But in a larger context, their income choices are constrained by development policies. This can arise in many ways. For example, partitioning guidelines may place persons in areas where the national will not deliver resource tenancy security. Structure and services may be disseminated in such a way that people need to move if they want access to them (Vandergeest, 2003).

Possible social/psychological effects to members of relocated households usually relate to changes in the living situation and the expressive accessory to an exact home or neighborhood. Though the prevailing boldness is that inhabited transfer has a negative impact, this is not always

the case. In many instances, individuals and families essential to relocate due to a project improve their quality of living because of a better housing situation than the one they left behind. However, housing relocation can have serious adverse effects, particularly for certain groups of residents. Long-term residents, persons with disabilities, and old persons often have specific trouble regulating required relocation. Residents with movement limitations, such as persons with incapacities and low-income people, may find it difficult to encounter daily needs due to the loss of services and services they rest on. Cernea (2004).

Advancement -persuaded dislocation if not well intentional and well assumed consequences in not only financial disruption but also social and official failures. Cernea (2000) in particular and other proponents of the IRR model identify social disarticulation and marginalization as the basic social risks that development-induced displacement takes to the affected communities. For these scholars if not properly managed, these hazards could turn into a real nightmare for the local populations that they might find it difficult to find themselves in a nation of consistent community society and partial societal segmentations. In most areas, which have been pretentious by development, in exact dam induced displacement; social displacement and relegation next to the economic risks have been immensely felt with people finding it problematic to lead a socially stable life in the „new“ economic, social and environmental settings. Based on the marks and contacts seen, Cernea (2004) briefly sums up the risk of social disarticulation as:

For children, Cernea (2000) notes that resettlement often disturbs schooling. In several households, due to drops in income and living values, children may never reappear to school, in its place being drafted into the labor market earlier than might otherwise have occurred. Other groups, such as the ageing and the disabled, might also face advanced risk strengths in the displacement and resettlement processes, although, as for the other groups, the situations of the project, resettlement process, and resettlement site play a role in decisive which groups, if any,

Cernea 's Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model arose in the 1990s in response to this recognition. In distinction to the Scudder–Colson model, the IRR model does not effort to recognize diverse phases of replacement, but rather aims to identify the impoverishment risks intrinsic to forced relocation and the progressions essential for rebuilding the incomes of relocates. In specific, it tensions that, unless exactly lectured by beset policies, involuntary dislocation can cause impoverishment among displaced by bringing about landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of access to common property resources, augmented morbidity and mortality, and community disarticulation. To these risks,

Downing and others have added: loss of access to public services, disruption of formal education activities, and loss of civil and human rights. The model also recognizes risks to the host population, which, while not identical to those of displaces, can also result in impoverishment (Cernea, 1997).

The components of reconstruction are: From landlessness to land based reestablishment, from joblessness to re-employment, form homelessness to house construction, from disarticulation to community reconstruction, from marginalization to social inclusion, from expropriation to restoration of community assets, from food insecurity to adequate nutrition and from increased morbidity to better health care (p.34). among this component, two of them, from disarticulation to community reconstruction and from marginalization to social inclusion, has to do much in understanding the impact of development induced displacement and rebuilding social capita

Figure 1 : Displacement Risks and solutions Adopted from IRR



Fig.1. Displacement and Risk solutions Adapting from IRR

## 2.6. Global overview Development Induced Displacement

Different for migrants and inside evacuated individuals, there are no organizations or publications devoted to tracking overall DIDR, either at the global or national levels. For a suggestion of amount, most scholars, policy-makers, and activists rely the World Bank Environment Department 's (WBED) approximation that about 10 million people are displaced each year owing to dam construction, urban development, and transportation and infrastructure programs. This number is disgracefully high, but it still fails to account for large numbers of the displaced. As pointed out in the foreword, displacement tallies roughly always refer only to persons physically ousted from officially obtained land in order to type means for the intentional

project, ignoring those living in the vicinity of, or downstream from, projects, whose income and socio-cultural might be unfavorably pretentious by the project. A count that considers this wider conception of development-induced displacement would be much higher than the BED's estimate. Moreover, the worldwide count of relocates would increase with a consideration of dislocation stopping from development projects other than those included in the BED's count, such as natural resource extraction projects. Although no data are accessible on the physical circulation of development displaces, trends can be gleaned from the BED's report on the World Bank 's (hereafter World Bank'or Bank') experience with involuntary resettlement.

The development of policies, standards, and strategy on involuntary resettlement While there is nothing new about development-induced displacement, it was long the case that project sponsors be they governments, multilateral or bilateral development agencies, sell abroad credit agencies, or private developers – had no policies or guidelines on involuntary resettlement. It was common for states to have policies on well-known domain, many of which dealt exclusively with the legal process of expropriation, a number of which outlined compensation mechanisms, but Banks have followed suit, raising their own policies on involuntary resettlement, the most recent versions of which were released in 1995 and 1998 respectively. The African Development Bank's Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Unit (PSDU) is in the practice of formulating a similar process policy. Governments have been slower in developing their own policies on involuntary relocations, though the well multilateral lending agencies, mostly the World Bank, have at times used their impact to determine this process alone. Today, applicable strategies on forced relocation happen in a number of countries, counting China, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, and the Central African Republic. Three states in India – Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Karnataka – also have relocation legislation. Numerous creativities intended at adaptable private-sector action in international business have seemed in recent years. Amongst others, these have comprised the Organization for Financial Co-operation and Development 's (OECD) rules concerning human rights, maintainable development, and the situation for corporations functioning in or from one of its associate countries; the United Nations Global Compact; and the UN Working Group on the Working Methods and Activities of International Corporations, which has framed a code of conduct for establishments based on human rights standards.

## **2.7. Concepts of Participation and Coping Mechanism**

Participation in the procedure done which participants effect and segment regulator ended importance location, policymaking, resource allocation, and entree to community goods and facilities (WB, 2007).

The participating tactic in urban growth projects knows the standing of community capital. Society who participates as faithful citizens, meaning they apply the rights and tasks of urban residents, are reliable managers of project development and achievement. Research has indicated, for example, that public participation advances the project presentation of urban projects and growths their impact and sustainability (Imparato and Ruster, 2003).

Involvement can be used at several levels. For instance, societies able employ stimulus over discussions or be assumed straight or incidental regulator ended sure development essentials. In urban upgrading projects, for instance, residents can help identify infrastructure priorities, participate in the design of development plans for their site, and share responsibility for the post implementation management of community facilities. The community-driven development (CDD) approach of the World Bank to urban upgrading projects thus operates flexibly and incrementally (World Bank, 2004).

Participating in a development situation can, nonetheless, experience significant prices. Accordingly, there must be a pure announcement at the beginning of a development regarding the degree of contribution that it pursues to found. Idealistic insights of resident regulators ending the expansion procedure can, moreover, later prove detrimental to project success. Initiating, managing, and preserving public participation in a project needs several capabilities. (Imparato and Ruster, 2003). Plan, practical support, and operative events would all feature devices that enable project management to interact with the relevant local community and understand the complexity of its demands. (Imparato and Ruster, 2003).

Participation can be used as a tool to achieve a pre-established goal defined by someone external to the community involved. Aimed at the social movement stated above, participation in the situation can be a goal as an authorizing procedure. However, the rising agreement for dynamic participation in the early stages of a development project or program, both in research and design of interventions. Such an involved goal situation does not protect a continued role for

participation in the subsequent phases of project operation. Its solitary reflection showed that with possession in setting goals a sustained process with relevant outcomes and impact will be possible.

## **2.8. Participatory Urban Development Approaches in Ethiopia**

Looking at the participatory mechanisms and human rights issues concerning urban development in Ethiopia, the major source of problems are gaps in urban planning and implementation efforts on the one hand low community participation rate associated to this Government has acknowledge in all its policies and strategies that there were massive shortfalls in addressing to the rights of citizens (ESLGDP, 2014).

The government of Ethiopia formulated different policies and strategies that encourage public participation and transparency in the urban development process at all levels of government. At the local government level, this policy ambition is also inscribed in-laws as all city proclamations include various requirements to that effect all cities in Ethiopia have development plans, consisting of strategic development objectives and structure plans. City development plans encompass both physical and spatial objectives (abide).

The global community and environmental values all require the \_expressive ‘contribution of wedged participants in the projects that will influence on their lives. However, environmental and social experts tend to use jargon which is not simply unstated by the public, which has the result of making fences to their participation. While most projects are entitled to assume some form of a participatory ‘planning process, in reality documentation and specialist plans are usually long and concise documents, with extensive lists, many tables of influences and extenuation measures, and covering jargon that is problematic for non-practical people to comprehend. Actual participation by all participants needs more than what has normally been on condition that in the past – it wants active actions for engagement and the use of language and figures that can be easily understood. It also necessitates ethical professional practice (Vanclay et al. 2013).

## 2.9. Concepts of Coping Mechanisms

The involuntary relocation of people for growth has become general across the world in recent decades. despair is one of the documented negative Results of forced relocation among resettles, presenting the affected population simply as inactive victims. Past studies have mostly ignored the coping strategies employed by individual resettles in commerce with pressure they are knowledgeable in the relocation process.

Coping states to the human social activities for commerce with demands, both internal and external, in situations that are perceived as threats.(Courtney, 2019). In the case of coping, threats are not the only states in which we are in bodily danger, but also circumstances in which a piece of ourselves is in danger. The ego is often the part in danger, lengthways with our intellect of self, our very identity, our worldview, and our internal values.

Coping mechanisms are used to administer or deal with stress. Coping mechanisms and/or strategies are closely related to the idea of survival, and threat. It is a key concept of crisis management that there are no standards for coping strategies, they vary depending on, and are influenced by socio-cultural factors (Ek et al, 2008). Coping Mechanism is defined as an environment such as how people adapt their houses, living spaces, streets, open spaces and infrastructure to cope with existing environmental hazards. The following section sets the background by establishing the relations between adaptations, disaster risk reduction and coping strategies for urban areas (Plexico et al, 2009). Coping literature suggests two major types of coping that can reduce stress: problem- focused coping and emotion-focused coping (Ek et al, 2008).

Problem-intensive coping are activities proposed at administration of worrying conditions or in search of answers to difficulties encountered in life. One example is resolution through struggles discussions (Plexico et al, 2009). This type of coping is more likely when problems are apparent to be convenient. Actors are more likely to start problem focused action when they judge that something productive can be done on their part to direct and alter a problem.

Emotion-focused coping is presentation failures in life as a helpful mechanism of an expansion procedure. This kind of distrustful refutation is connected with positive modification. People are also known to turn away a brain of relative deprivation by choosing as their orientation group

those who are in worse situations compared to them. Other strategies to transfer Stress, coping, and sense of control psychologically cope with a tension or contain downplaying the individual significance of the stressor or passive resignation to the stressor (Ek et al, 2008).

Plexico et al, (2009) propose that lowering prospects can be an effective policy of emotion focused coping to avoid unmet prospect and aggravation In sum, emotion-focused coping encompasses many different forms. It is among the most normally used coping strategies when trading with unmanageable situations.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. INTRODUCTION**

Nifas Silk Lafto is one of the 10 sub-cities in Addis Ababa city administration. It covers an area of 5876.02 hectares. It is situated in the Southwestern Part of Addis Ababa, bounded from south by Oromia Special Zone, from North West by Kolfe Keranio, from East by Bole and Akaki Klaitz and from North by Lideta and Kirkos. At present, the sub-city is divided into 12 Woredas 128 Subworedas, 397 Sefers, and 1059 blocks (AAUP, 2014)

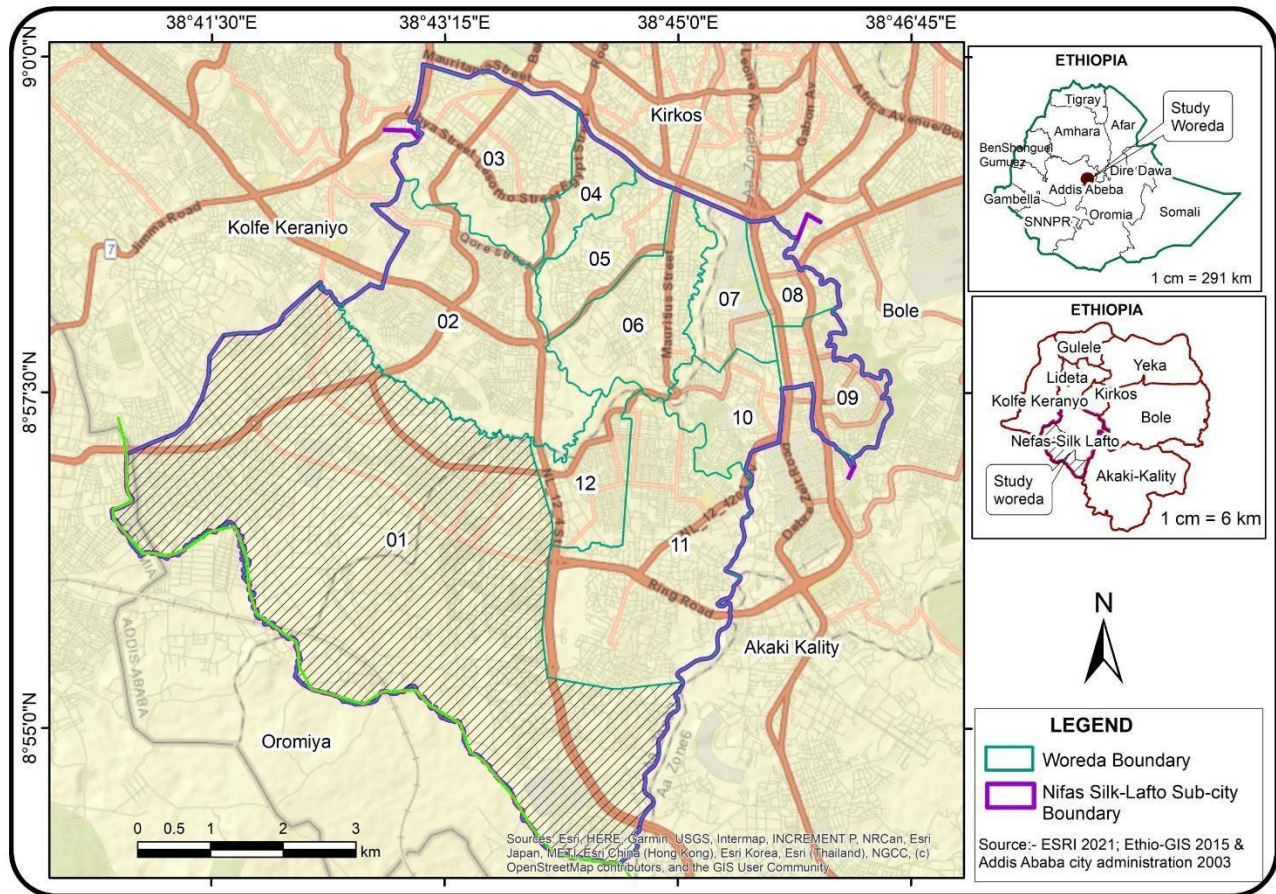


Fig .2. Location Map of Study Area

### 3.1.1. Population's size and density of Nifas Silk Lafto Sub-city

Rendering to the 2007 Census, the total population within the Sub-city 285,457 is 10.42% of the entire population of the city. From the total population, 135,457 are males while 150,339 are females, rets of people live in Wereda 01 with people numbers of 39512 which is 13.84% of the sub-city population .and comparatively few people live in Woreda 09 with population number of 14859 which is 5.21%of the sub-city population. The tightly occupied Woreda in the sub-city is Woreda 04 with a population density of 168.02 people/hectare and the least dense Woreda is Wereda 01 with a population density of 15.24 people /hectare. An Average of 48.58 people live

in each hectare area of the sub-city which makes Nifas Silk Lafto the 7<sup>th</sup> densely populated suburb in Addis. (AAUP, 2014).

### **3.1.3. Economical Features of the Communities**

The Nifas Silk Lafto Sub-city place map was chosen for the study for it marks the core of the city where several commercial and business undertakings and women-owned informal activities are widely performed. Most of the people who live in Jemo three areas engaged in farming activities and the remaining communities involved in different business activities such as a shop, cosmetics, and other small enterprises to lead their daily life. In this sub-city there are many development projects such as Mabirathaile, Gotera road projects, Kera road project, Garment – Jemo Three Woreda one road project, Pepsi–Gabriele Road project and Pushkin Square (Sarbet) Gotara road project. However, the research was only conducted on Garment –Jemo Three (werida-1) road projects.

### **3.2. Mission of Garment- Jemo Upgrading project**

According to Nifse Lake lafeto land management officer the aim of Jemo-Garment upgrading projects to reduce huge traffic jam around the area this project is contenting to the future by linking different area around Jemo by expanding infrastructure, on the other hand, the projects also contributed the residential communities may bring by creating new business center by attracting many people the area to generated batter income and opportunities to the residents increasing beauties of the city the construction of the project road, it will create impacts such as increase and improve in the availability of transport services and which may lead to reductions in vehicle operating cost, transport and time costs for passenger.

### **3.3. Research Methodology**

In this section the researcher was discussed about the overall methodologies that were used by this study. This section includes many sub sections those are the research design, the target population, sampling technique, sample size, type of data, source of data, data collection instrument and measurement, data analyzing methods and reliability test of questionnaire. This research conducted qualitative and quantitative research approaches(mixed)research Approach It has much more advantage than using only a single method(either quantitative or qualitative)

because it complements the limitation of depending only on one method. Mixed method is an innovative and comprehensive technique which combines both the qualitative and quantitative method of data collection (Teddlie and Yu 2007:1).

### **3.4. Research Design**

This research used descriptive approach. As a descriptive research; this study was concerned with describing the existing nature and characteristics of respondent and variables by presenting a profile of the respondents through tables, frequency distributions and percentages survey research was used which is the systematic gathering of information from respondents in order to understand effect of displacement processes on displaced communities, generally in the form of a questionnaire. A survey is appropriate when investigating many entities and few variables, and it gives exact data (Kothari, 2004). Furthermore, Survey research provides a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions of a population by studying a sample of that population. It included cross-sectional and longitudinal studies using questionnaires or structured interviews for data collection, with the intent of generalizing from a sample to a population (Kothari, 2004). This research was employed descriptive research which helped to understand the topic and interpret what question. These natures of the descriptive research serve to find out the effects of urban development displaced communities So, the researcher implemented qualitative method, using words or expressions, to analyze the ones given in numerical values. It refers to the overall strategy that you choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent way.

### **3.5. Data Type and Sources**

To collect the necessary data, the study used both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources of information for this study were informants such as displaced community young, government officials (who have higher positions in land management, urban renewal officers, and development bureau of the worda, To enhance the data from primary sources, available secondary data were referred from different books and literatures dealing with the issues under investigation.

### 3.6. Sampling Techniques and Selection

This research has examined households who originated from Jemo and Garment and later relocated in Lafeto (wereda 12) and Lebu (wereda 1). The study conducted by 212 households is very difficult because of the willingness of the respondents and shortage of time. Therefore, this study was conducted by selecting 55 households from 212 households.

The sampling technique employed in this research used probability sampling and non-probability sampling, the researcher used both sampling techniques, which is, systematic random sampling and purposive sampling was undertaken. So that the researcher selected 55 people through as shown below;

#### Sampling Interval Calculation

Sampling interval =  $\frac{\text{total number of basic sampling parts in the people}}{\text{Amount of sample}}$

$$K=N/n$$

The sampling interval you will be using is:

$$\text{Sampling interval (K)} = \frac{220 \text{ house hold in total populations (N)}}{55 \text{ household for the sample (n)}} = 4$$

### 3.7. Method of Data Collection

#### 3.7.1. Qualitative Method of Data Collection

qualitative data was employed in this study for it is best suited to achieve the objectives of the study by analyzing oral accounts of residents based on their lived experiences. The qualitative data was obtained through interviews, observations and focus group discussion.

##### 3.7.1.1. Structured Interview

The questions are drafted for the purpose achieving the drawn research objectives. Thus, to gain information about the types and level of care provided, structured questions were employed

The researcher used Structured Interview with concerning bodies there are Executive director of compensation, land management officers and urban renewal department. All of the study

participants were adult members of the household aged from 24 to 64 years with varying family size, marital status, and occupations. There are working those positions more than 7 years.

The purpose is structured interview for entirely interviewees to assume exactly the identical condition of enquiring. This means that each respondent conventionally accurately has the similar interview incentive as any other. The purpose of this style of interviewing is to safeguard that interviewees' answers can be combined and this can be achieved reliably only if those replies are in response to undistinguishable cues. Interviewers are supposed to read out questions faithfully and in the identical order as they are published on the schedule. Questions are regularly actual particular and definite repeatedly offer the participates a secure levels of responses (this kind of inquiry is repeatedly termed closed, closed ended choice).(Mark,2005)

### **3.7.1.2. Unstructured Interview**

The study has been collected from the using the unstructured interview with selected relocates there are more affected by the project and their illiteracy and also, they live the area a long time. Unstructured interviews: These are interviews that happen with few, if any, interview questions. They regularly develop in the means a normal discussion would, however it uncertainties the research topic under review. It is a relatively shapeless interview style that researchers use to establish rapport and comfort with the participant, and is very supportive when researchers are discussing sensitive topics. The researcher is able to probe participants to obtain the most rich and in-depth information possible. If you select this interview style, just keep in mind that you may have to conduct several rounds of interviews with your members in order to gather all the information you need. Since you do not use a normal interview protocol, sometimes participants' descriptions operate the discussion away from other features of the research topic you want to explore; it is a part of the informal style this interview method requires. (Kothari,2004).

### **Focus group discussions**

In addition, the study also included a group of focus group discussion participants consisting of seven people from both sexes. Even though, the participants vary in terms of their family size, age, socio-economic status, they have similarity in cultural background and living style. Furthermore, they were displaced from the same area. Since he composition of the participants in the focus group discussion was highly diversified, different perspectives were reflected.

Focus groups are wholly different from the other methods, in which the data can be collected individually, because they promote interaction among participants with spontaneity. The type and variety of data generated through the social communication of the group are often profounder and richer than those gained from one-to-one interviews (Thomas et al., 1995). They do not favor people who cannot read or write, and they can encourage participation from people unwilling to be interviewed on their own or who feel they have nothing to say (Kitzinger, 1995). The focus group method also inspects in detail how the group members think and feel about the topic. A good preparation before the session helps to collect the suitable and explained data related to the intended topic. Focus groups show a high possibility to explore topics widely in order to generate more information related to selective objectives and hypotheses. The costs are relatively low related to other research tools (Dreachslin,1999; Leitão Vergueiro, 2000; Wall, 2001).

#### **3.7.1.4. Observations**

The researcher became a participant observer for a month, and was able to get a detailed insight on how the project affected the relocated area collecting relevant information from participants. And observation guide was prepared in order to look at the existing services and facilities that help relocatees to rebuild social capital in the new settlement area Sonya and Susan, (2016) trust that "the goal for design of research using participant observation as a method is to develop a all-inclusive understanding of the marvels under study that is as objective and precise as possible given the confines of the method" They propose that member observation be used as a way to rise the validity of the study.

### **3.8. Quantitative data collection**

Quantitative information using household surveys (closed ended questions) would improve the research and get basic data (household income, employment condition, demographic character and other relevant issues) allowed to evaluate the current condition of the new area with the former residence which is the fundamental aim of this research. Accordingly, household survey was used as an extra method to collect the basic data. After selecting the 68 respondents, the researcher has filled the questionnaire by visiting home to home. If the aim of incorporating

statistical data is just to support the qualitative research, taking 40 respondents is needed (O'Leary 2004:105).

### **3.9. Data Analysis**

Techniques of Data Analysis Data gathered from interview, questionnaires, observation and focus group discussion were analyzed in two major ways. Those are qualitatively and quantitatively. Respondents were give non-quantifiable data through interview, open ended questionnaires, observation and focus group discussion. These responses were composed, organized and analyzed in words (narration). But data gathered through close ended questionnaires were analyzed in quantitative (numerical ways). The major data collected from quantitative method the qualitative data used concurrent the quantitative data. While analyzing quantitative data SPSS (statistical Packages for Social Science) version 20.0 was employed. Then, the analyzed data was presented in tables as well as there is word analysis under each table. Throughout the analysis information from observation and interviews were presented in a manner that they help to triangulate data. The qualitative analysis of qualitative data was employed in this study for it is best suited to achieve the objectives of the study by analyzing oral accounts of residents based on their lived experiences. The qualitative data was obtained through interviews ,observations and focus group discussion. Finally based on results interpretation was done, conclusion and recommendation were drawn.

### **3.10 Ethical Consideration**

This study was not fabricated, falsify or misrepresent the data. The paper was approved by Addis Ababa University School of commerce, department of marketing management. And the consent of each participant/sample unit was obtained before data collection was commenced. The researcher was undertaken to protect the rights of the respondents by:

- ✓ Confirming that all collected data was used solely for the academic study purpose and kept confidential.
- ✓ Informing the respondents to participate without any forced act.
- ✓ Clearly informing all respondents the reason and purpose of the research

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.1. Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretations

#### 4.1.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the main findings of the study concerning the effect of local urban development projects on the Relocates in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia the case of Garment -Jemo upgrading project. The results presented in this chapter seek to achieve the objective of the study, which is to assess the effect of local urban upgrading development projects on the Relocates in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This part of the thesis deals with the description of over-all features of selected participate and then information's are presenting, analyzing and interpreting collected gathered from the communities who were relocated from their land between 2005-2018, who are interviewed such as formal and informal leaders and influential elders, land management officers and official documents through conducting questionnaires, interviews and observations.

#### 4.1.2. Demographic Features of the study Area

The demographic variables of the respondents such as Sex, Age, Education status, Household size, and Marital status were composed and the results presented as follows.

#### 4.1.3. Sex Structure of the Respondents

Sex of the household head is an important variable influencing participation and decision making that in turn to influences the entire livelihood of the relocates. Table 4.1 Displayed that the majorities 58.3% of the respondents are male-headed and the rest 41.7% were female.

**Table 4. 1. Sex Structure of the Respondents**

Sex of household head	Frequency	Percent
Male	35	58.3
Female	25	41.7
Total	60	100.0

Source: Own survey, 2019

#### 4.1.4. Households' Family Size

In table 4.2 shows us, the sample household's respondents is 51.7% of the respondents have 1-5 family size is 38% and the respondent have 5-10 family sizes and the respondent have 10-15 family size is 6.7% the remaining that the respondent has 15 and above is 3.3%. Therefore, the majority of the respondents were 1-5 family sizes in the area.

**Table 4. 2 Households 'Family Size**

Households 'Family Size	Frequency	Percent
1-5	31	51.7
5-10	23	38.3
10-15	4	6.7
15 and above	2	3.3
Total	60	100.0

Source: Own survey, 2019

#### 4.1.5. Marital Status of the Respondents

As it is shown below the majority of the respondents 28 in percent 46.7 % are married followed by single, divorced and widowed with single 22 in percent 36%, divorce 8 in percent 13.3% and widowed 2 in percent 3.3% respectively. Later, the respondents might give their answer from their experience of administering family and caring responsibility. The majority of the respondents 28 in percent 46.7 % are married.

**Table 4. 3. Marital status of households**

Marital Status of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Single	22	36.7
Married	28	46.7
Divorced	8	13.3
Widowed	2	3.3
Total	60	100.0

Source: Own survey, 2019

#### 4.1.6. Age of Household Heads

Table 4.4 shows us, age of sample households have 26-35 in percent 56.7% age of sample households have 36-46 in percent 21.7% age of sample households have 47-56 in percent 13.3% the remaining age of sample households have 47 and above in percent 8.3%. Therefore, the majority of sample households are 26-35 in percent. 56% of the respondents could give their answer from their experience. They are young and they have capacity.

**Table 4.4. Age of Household Heads**

Age of Household Heads	Frequency	Percent
26-35	34	56.7
36-46	13	21.7
47-56	8	13.3
47 and above	5	8.3
Total	60	100.0

Source: Own survey, 2019 Source

#### 4.1.7. Education Status of the Respondents

The majority of the sample households is 20% able to read and write, (11%), (10%), (5%), (4%) of the respondents have elementary level (1-8), High school level (9-12), diploma, degree and above respectively. However, the majority of the household number of the respondents is 20% at the reading and writing educational level.

**Table 4.5 Education Status of the Respondents**

Education Status of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	10	16.7
Read and write	20	33.3
Elementary level	11	18.3
High school level	10	16.7
Diploma	5	8.3
Degree and above	4	6.7
Total	60	100.0

Source: Own survey, 2019

#### 4.1.8. Houses by ownership type

As the table below shows us, 90.7% of respondents have Private house in the sub-city and 9.3% of respondents have Rent from a private owner.

**Table 4.6 kind of house does the respondent have in the sub-city**

kind of house does the respondent have in the sub-city	Frequency	Percent
Private house	53	90.7
Rent from a private owner	7	9.3
Total	60	100.0

Source own survey 201

#### 4.2. Implications of relocations on the relocates

Relocation projects are meant to change the lives of the urban poor but in reality, they might be the source of other problems. For sure the relocation projects guarantee secure tenure, access to basic services and the overall change in the living environments for the low-income household. one can argue that but a secure tenure does lift one from the poverty, in other situation relocation makes the situation worse for the people when people are move into a new area their quality-of-life changes both socially and economically (Virat Kapan Perera, 2006)

##### 4.2.1. Respondents means of income before Relocation

The table below shows us 90.5 % the households engaged in Agriculture 2.5 % household work in government office 3% household work in private firm employee household engaged in self-employee 1.5 % household no job(unemployed) Most of the respondent engaged in farming actives before relocations

**Table 4.7. Respondents means of income before relocation**

Respondents means of income before relocation	Frequency	Percent
Government employee	4	2.5
Agriculture	50	90.5
private firm employee	2	3
Self-employee	3	2.5
Had no job	1	1.5
Total	60	100.0

#### 4.2.2. The reaction of the respondent about the relocation

According to the table 4.7 83.3 % of the respondents were accepted the request because No choice 6.7% of the respondents were objection and forced to leave, while rest of 10% of the respondents were agreed without objection the majority of the respondent opposed to the idea of the relocation program suggests that they were their movement was involuntary relocation. Those relocated residents engaged themselves in various activities for the day to day means of livelihood survival. During the data collection period the researcher observed that the majority of the relocates did not want to relocate into another place.

**Table 4.8. The reaction of the respondent about the relocation**

The reaction of the respondent about the relocation	Frequency	Percent
Agreed without objection	6	10.0
Objection and forced to leave	4	6.7
Accepted the request because No choice	50	83.3
Total	60	100.0

Source own survey 2019

#### 4.2.3. Social relationship and value of the respondent's Relocation

The table below shows us 50.0% of the households had very high social relationships, 25% the households had high social relationships, 16% moderate relationships, while the rest 8.3% of the households had low relationships and 25% the households had high.

**Table 4.9. Social relationship and value of the respondents before relocation**

Social relationship and value of the respondents before relocation	Frequency	Percent
very high	30	50.0
High	15	25.0
Moderate	10	16.7
Low	5	8.3
Total	60	100.0

Source own survey 2019

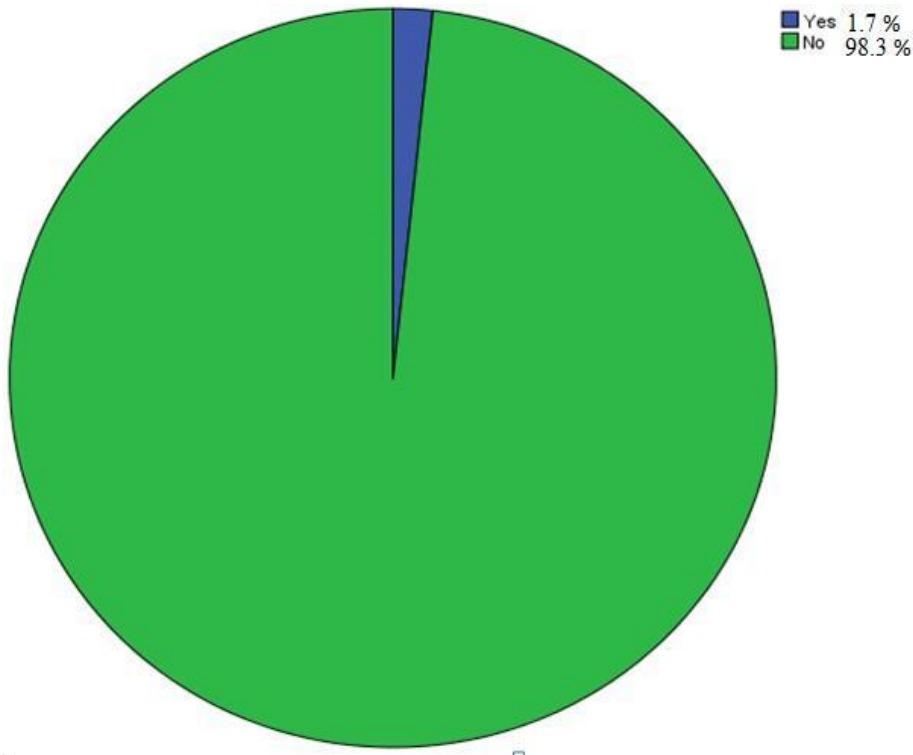
The potential negative impacts include loss of farm and grazing land, several negative affects many people mainly farmers who have moved to cities in search of a better life and occupational opportunities and dup a casual laborer this lead to menacing problems of urban growth slum (Rashid Farid, 2012). On the other hand, in some instances, urban development disenfranchises tenants from their homes. These are frequently poor communities involuntarily relocated to another place as an outcome of increasing fees payment. Several relocated residents searching that the new site does not deliver suitable infrastructures

The household proposed that the relocations activities to the forefront all the social and economic by disintegrations the former social ties they enabled members to establish a strong closeness that was attributable to iddirtegnachin (members of our iddir),mehabertegnachin (members of our mehaber)and iqubtegnachin(members of our qub)and also it affecting not only the interest of the parents who wants to movie which have to be weighed in the balance with the child's interests .it could also be the interests of grandparents and other extended family members, the residence parent's new partner or their children from.

Resettlement intrinsically holds certain potential risks that could be changed into actual impoverishment once resettlement occurs. Though the level varies due to the project's specific conditions, any Displacement processes hold the risks of potential impoverishment. The sets of specific risks of impoverishment are landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of access to common property resources and social disarticulation (Cernea, 2000).

#### **4.2.4. Time Given for Preparation for Relocation**

Here the majority, 98.3% of the respondents answered that they did not have sufficient time to make themselves ready and though the remaining 1.7% of the respondents supposed that they had enough time. Concerning the response of the majority it can be concluded that giving sufficient time is important to analyze the conditions and be ready for the relocation.



One of the reasons for the letdown of the advance plan is that society is unwilling to move when further things may unify the agenda for the public works construction. They are moved late in a haste hour without having sufficient time for preparation. Smooth however the communities who stayed living in their own houses had enough capacity to be part of reconstructing their own houses, they faced problems regarding either getting their land back or lack of timely and suitable responses. (Cernea, 1997)

### **4.3. Relocated People's Awareness, Participation, and Coping Mechanisms**

The researcher included a question regarding relocated people's awareness of the relocations program and their feeling about it at the moment of relocation. This helps to find out and forward feedback to the implementers so that they make the amendments necessary for the ongoing projects.

#### **4.3.1. Means of Awareness the households Relocations Programs**

As table 4.6 shows us, about 50% households had awareness on the relocations program through the means of public orientation about 38.3% households had awareness on the relocations

program through the means of educations and about 8.3% households had awareness the relocations program through the means of through official meeting and training, while the rest is 3.3% had been informed via different others means the relocations program

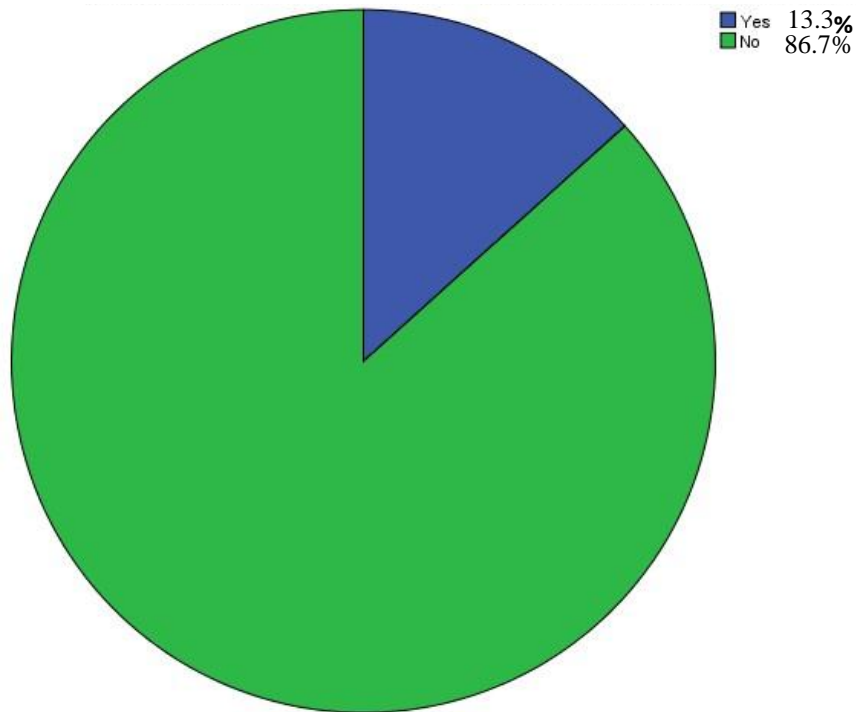
**Table 4.10 Means Awareness of the households about relocation program**

Means Awareness of the households about relocation program	Frequency	Percent
Through public orientation (TV, Radio's newspaper, etc.)	30	50.0
Through educations	23	38.3
Through official meeting and training	5	8.3
Other	2	3.3
Total	60	100.0

Source own survey 2019

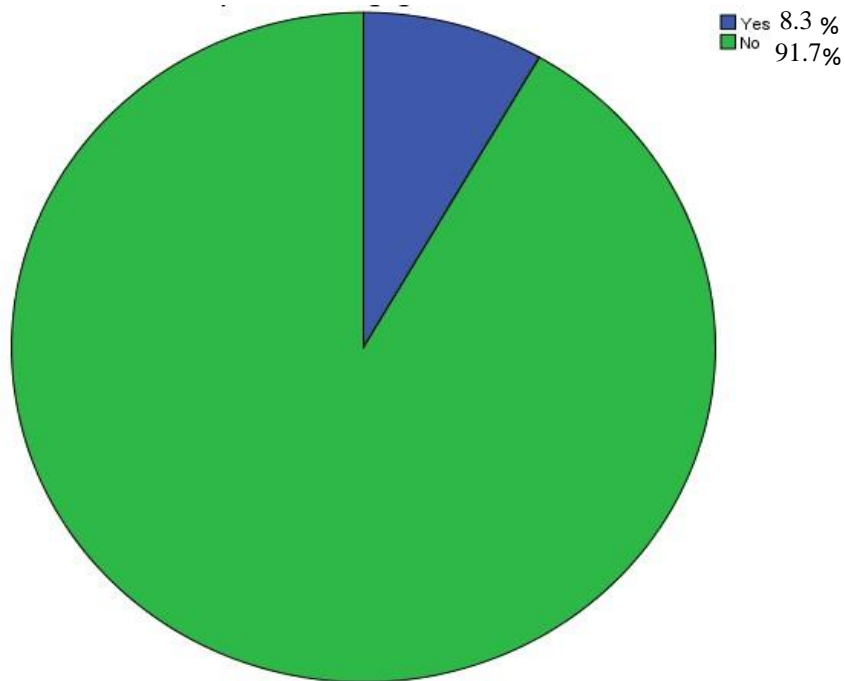
#### **4.3.2. Participation of the respondents in the relocation decision-making process**

As we can see from the chart below, 13.3% participate in the relocation decision-making process. While 86.7 % of respondents said they did not participate in the relocation decision-making process, this implies that most relocates residents not participating in relocation process Community participation in relocations has become an important element in the design and implementation of development projects. The participation of the community is in the form of community-based development (CBD) and is among the fastest-growing mechanisms for channeling development assistance. The aim of community participation in community-based development projects is not only to reverse the existing power relations in a manner that creates agency and voice for the poor but also to allow the poor to have more control over development assistance. It is projected better targeting of poverty programs, more responsive government and better delivery of public goods and services, batter-maintained community assets and a more informed and involved citizenry that is capable of undertaking self-initiated development activity (Mansuri and Rao2003).



#### 4.4. Coping mechanisms

Urban development: its impacts on per-urban livelihood agrarian community and coping mechanisms this community developed livelihood alternatives the affected household 's community and coping mechanisms this community developed. Followed after expropriation periods. As the chart below shows us, all of the households engaged in a productive livelihood activity after the expropriation of their land for the urban expansion of all this community members, only 8.3% of the households engaged in their usual livelihood, the "agriculture" while the rest, 91.7%, turned in to the non- agricultural activities. That most of the land expropriated households started to engage in agricultural activities as a coping strategy with the new life after the expansion of urban areas over their vicinity. As the situation did not allow agricultural activity in the new area, the living style is totally different from the former. They are forced to work other activities such as shopkeeper cosmetics. but, the duty forces who are in control of management.

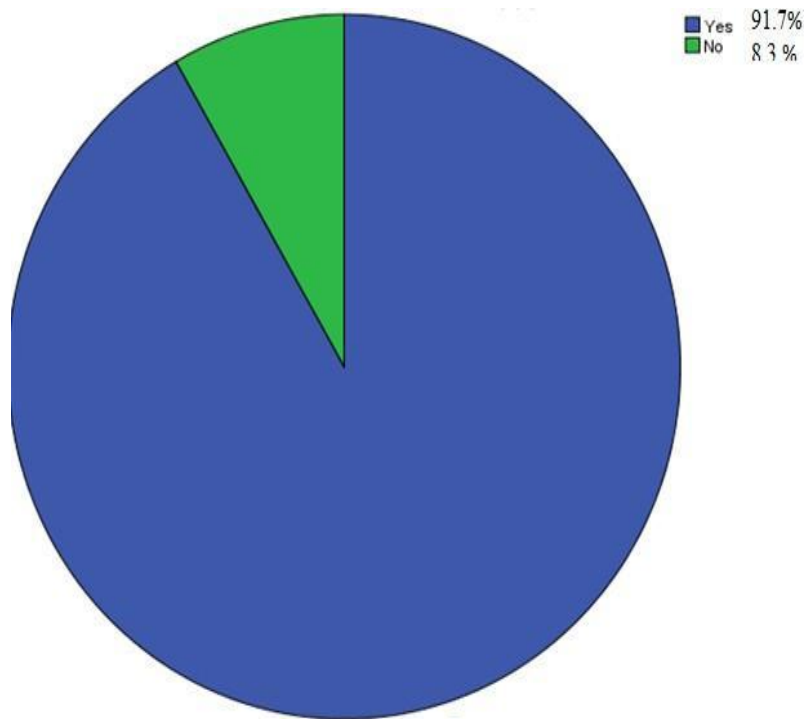


Source own survey 2019

Theoretically, relocation is not just about changing people's jobs, it also changes their lives. Even though relocation is different people, it is evident that individuals tend to be more willing to relocate parents tend to be very concerned about relocation disrupting children's education: relocation poses particular challenges for young adults in the family for whom friends and peers are physical proximity is important for older people particularly (Dayong, 2004).

#### **4.4.1. The Livelihood of Communities before Relocation**

Below chart shows us, 91.7% of the respondent was happy before relocation, while the rest 8.3% of the respondent was happy after relocation. Relocations and resettlement projects refer, moving people from one location to another on a temporary and permanent basis. Since they have moved here some of the community members have lost their jobs since they are not in the proximity of the areas of employment. the move has had an impact on the change in the income,



As one of the respondents stated that due to the displacement, he quit his job new without any source of income and this can bring back the element of the slums with the government tries to tackle People are happy to have good house but getting the house does not necessarily mean one will live a good life People are happy to have good house but getting the house does not necessarily mean one will live a good life

#### 4.4.2. Problems of new relocated area

According to below the table show us 41% Of the respondents that they face the problem of related job 23.3% the respondents that they were faced detached from social network 18% of the respondents that they were faced children school problem 8.3 % of the respondents that they were faced transport problem while the rest 8.3%the respondent that they were faced fear and insecurity. Displacement not only impacts people's income , it also affects the community their whole life. Even if displacement is different people, it is evident that individuals tend to be more willing to relocate parents tend to be very concerned about relocation disrupting children 's education: relocation poses particular challenges for young adults in the family for whom friends and peers physical proximity is important for older people particularly Table 4. 11. The respondent faced the problem at the new relocated area

**Table 4.11. The respondent faced the problem at the new relocated area**

The respondent faced the problem at the new relocated area	Frequency	Percent
Detached from social Network	14	23.3
School problem	11	18.3
Joblessness	25	41.7
Transport cost	5	8.3
Fear and Insecurity	5	8.3
Total	60	100.0

Source own survey 2019

The relocations process contains taking of lands adversary effects specially the commuters get income based on agricultural activities because the sources of income are highly attached to their land insecurity for the reason that they are not well educated and skilled rather than depending on their agricultural production. It is understood that people without basic qualifications or skills are unable to compete and get a job in the labor market.

(Rashid Farid, 2012).

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.1. Conclusions and Recommendations

#### 5.1.1. Conclusions

Mostly upgrading, renewals and urban structures projects owned by governments or individuals organizations these huge project consequence of many impacts on the relocates because the project required vast land associated of this various relocates relocations in different time the purpose of development mega project such as dams, bridges ,irrigations ,parks and infrastructure .relocations persuade development activities highly challenges developing countries like Ethiopian currently , Addis Ababa undergoing different development projects rebuilds in inner city related to this many peoples displaced from the former area to movie new site.

The displacement and relocation adversely affected the household's financial and human capitals of households by dismantling their accustomed model of economic activities and decreasing productivity of the people. Farmers stopped their agricultural activities, women quite their sale of food and local drinks, many households stop their milk and poultry production because of the new place of residence doesn't allow them to engage in such economic activities and/or lack capacity to continue their old job. Majority of productive members of households stopped engaging in income earning activities as they lost their old means of income. This condition has increased household's exposure to food insecurity. The farm households who often supply food crops for markets where purchasing food grain for home consumption. The study revealed that the quality and amount of food consumed by households are decreasing currently among the poor, landless and jobless households.

The deterioration of financial capitals and social networks of the majority of the displaced households resulted in income insecurity and livelihood crises which eventually resulted in socio-economic marginalization of majority of the households. Many of the rich and respected farm households lost their socio-economic capitals after displacement and became poor.

The main results of this study show that the Jemo –Garment upgrading project generated social, economic effects on the relocated commutes, interim loss of income and effects of social solidarity. Most of the relocated respondents explain that they don't participate in relocations programs and they are not happy with the relocated processes. simultaneously according to Addis Ababa urban management offices design different policies and programs mitigate that problems results from development persuade displacement the government take different measures interims to created different safety Nate programs increasing the incomes of the relocates.

## **5.2. Recommendations**

The urban and plan administration city of Addis Ababa plays a vital role to address actual problems of relocates. Slightly upgrading project actions do not generate negative outcomes rather progressing the life of communities and capability of their skill. The researcher proposes that the city administration officials must gather information of relocates and assign them at the similar site or in site development as much as possible to learn from other countries' practices to make their social draws maintainable meanwhile the Ethiopian communities give a great norm for social interactions.

Appropriate to reduce financial dislocation the city government established organizing different unions and facilitating loans for the relocates to generate their own income in new relocated areas like other experienced countries.

The Ethiopian government plans accountability and responsible profit-distribution systems promoting the socio-economic development of displaced societies by involving the local relocates through the decision-making process relocation program. By creating suitable situations interim relocates became aware that instead of using top-down approaches, the researcher recommended that grass-root bottom to top approach needs assessment to identify whether they need to be relocated or not to provide concrete local urban development and urban design plans.

To take sensible measures for extenuation of disturbances The government Formulation of coping mechanisms to overcome the problem of the relocates, taking the experience of other countries to apply effective stress management skills was included and reviewed as to the

specific nature of social, physical, economic and psychological related stress. Handling problems is fundamentally the means of people arranging their living situations that are worrying. Problem and coping can be related to each other (Lyles, 2005). When the managing actions of coping is appropriately, the degrees of stress become lower or decrease. but, the person takes unproductive coping skills, there is a degree for stress to rise.

According to the collected and analyzed data, it is possible to say that the relocatees faced difficulties in detaching from their former places. This Is due to the relocates "psychological unpreparedness. In addition, their role in the decision making process and participating was degraded only to information sharing and command taking from implementers.

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# Appendix 1

## Survey Checklist and Interview Guiding Questions

### Survey checklist for relocates

Questionnaire for Sampled households.

Dear respondent: -The major objective of this questionnaire is collecting relevant information from the respondents the researcher aims to capture the effect of local urban development project on the relocates in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia a case of Garment –Jemo Upgrading project, whose sole purpose is to qualify the requirement for awarding the Master ‘s Degree of Development studies by Addis Ababa University, Institute of Regional and Local development.

Therefore, the information you deliver being sought for Academic purpose and shall be strictly protect your privacy and confidentiality of the information you provided so, I kindly ask your honest and truth full Answer for the success of the study because the quality of your response affects the outcome of the study thank your in advance for your cooperation.

Questionnaires *to* be filled by respondents

- ✓ No need of writing you name
- ✓ Each questions have its own instruction to follow
- ✓ Write the truthful and honest answer on the space provided that needs your personal.

#### I. Respondents Background Information.

Sub-city \_\_\_\_\_

Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Circle the answer that meets your choice except it need further explanations

Category one – Response from relocates residents

#### 1. Sex

A. Male                      B. Female

#### 2. What was your age at the time of the relocation?

- A. 25-35                      B.36-46                      C.47-56                      D.57 and above

3. What was your marital status at the time of the relocation?

- A. Single    B. Married                      C. Divorced                      D. Widowed

4. What was your education level at the time of the relocation?

- A. Illiterate    B. Read and Write    C. Elementary level    D. High school level

- E. Certificate    OF. Diploma                      G. Degree and above

5. What was your family size (in number) at the time of the relocation?

- A.1-5                      B. 5-10                      C.10-15                      D.15 and above

OR

Socio-demography

Variables of measurement	Temporal Response for comparison	
	At time of relocation	Now after relocated
Age		
Marital status		
Education level		
Family size		

6. Are you aware of the urban relocation program?

- A. Yes                      B. No

7. What kind of house did you have in the sub city?

- A.Private house                      B. Rent from private owner                      C. Government house

8. If you answer for the questions No 6 is yes, how?

- A. Through public orientations (TV, Radio, Newspaper etc.)  
 B. Through Educations  
 C. through Official meeting training  
 D. Other, please specify

9. Did you participate in the decision making process of the relocation and resettlement Program?

- A.A. Yes                      B. No

Garment-Jemo Upgrading Project Effect related

Variables of measurement	Temporal Response for comparison	
	At time of relocation	Now after relocated
Awareness		
Housing		
Participation		
Reaction		

10. What was your reaction when you were asked to move from your former Possession?

- A.A. Agreed without objection      B. Objection and forced to leave  
 C. Accepted the request because no choice

11. Were you aware about the type of development (purpose) of the new project?

- A. Yes      B. No

12. How did the government notify you about the relocation?

- A. Official Letter      B. Word of mouth      C. Meeting      D. Others, please specify

13. Were you happy, before relocation?

- A..Yes      B. No

14. Did you get enough time to prepare yourself in case of relocating to other places?

- A.Yes      B. No

15. Do you have any awareness of a new relocation area?

- A.Yes      B. No

16. What problems have you faced at the resettlement area?

- A. Financial problems      B. lack Of Shopping Center      C. Joblessness  
 D. Transport cost      F. Fear and Insecurity

17. How was your social relationship and value within your community before your Land Expropriation/ displacement?

- A. Very high      B. High      C. Moderate      D. Low      E. Very low

18. Which of the benefit packages did you get?

- A. Compensation in the form of cash      B. Compensation in the form of land  
 B. Compensation in the form of house and land      D. None

19. Did you engage in the same activity after relocation?

A. yes                      B. No

Variables of measurement	Temporal Response for comparison	
	At time of relocation	Now after relocated
Yes		
No		

20. What was your means of income before you relocated?

A. government employee                      B. Agriculture                      C. Private firm  
 employee  
 D. self-employed                      E. Had no job

**Interview checklist for government officials**

Respondents	Number	Main issues
Addis Ababa City Administration Land Development and City Renewal.	2	Purpose of the project
Nefaseleke Lafeto Sub City Land Development and City Renewal Office	2	Relocations program
Nefaseleke Lafeto Sub City Executive director of compensation.	1	benefit package delivered the relocate related to land
Relocates	50	Overall Process and effect of the program
Total	55	

**Table 1. World Bank projects active in 1993 with resettlement, including number of people displaced (source: WBED, 1996)**

Region	Projects	Percentage	People	Percentage
Africa	34	23.3	113,000	5.8
South Asia	29	19.9	1,024,000	52.1
East Asia	58	39.7	588,000	30.0
Europe/Central Asia	5	3.4	27,000	1.4
Middle East/North Africa	7	4.8	32,000	1.6
Latin America	13	8.9	180,000	9.1
Total World Bank	146	100	1,963,000	100

displacement or the distribution of people displaced by world bank projects active in 1993. While these figures are likely indicative of broader trends, it is worth remembering that displacement in Bank-assisted projects accounts for only a fraction of the estimated global total – about 3 per cent of global dam displacement and 1 per cent of global displacement from urban and transportation projects.

**Table 2. Distribution of displaces by cause of displacement in World Bank projects (active in 1993) with resettlement**

Cause	Projects	Percentage	People	Percentage
Dams, irrigation, canals	46	31.5	1,304,000	66.4
Urban infrastructure, water supply, sewerage, transportation	66	45.2	443,000	22.6
Thermal (including mining)	15	10.3	94,000	4.8
Other	19	13.0	122,000	6.2
Total World Bank	146	100	1,963,000	100

**3.1 Dams**  
Of the types of development projects that bring about physical displacement, dams and their related infrastructure, including power stations and irrigation canals, stand out as the largest contributor to displacees. This is partially a product of the enormous scale of many dam projects – China’s Danjiangkou Dam displaced 383,000 people, while its ongoing Three Gorges Dam project will displace 1.2 million. The high overall level of dam displacement is also a product of the speed with which dams have been built since 1950. The

World Bank Environment Department (WBED), Resettlement and Development: The Bankwide Review of Projects Involving Involuntary Resettlement, 1986-1993. Environment Department Paper No. 032, Resettlement Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1996. [http://www.wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/1996/03/01/000009265\\_3980728143956/Rendered/PDF/multi\\_page.pdf](http://www.wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/1996/03/01/000009265_3980728143956/Rendered/PDF/multi_page.pdf) World Bank Operations Evaluation Department (WBOED)

## Appendix 2

### Dear respondent,

The major objective of this questionnaire is collecting relevant information from the respondents the researcher aims to capture the effect of Local urban development project on the relocates in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia a case of Garment –Jemo Upgrading project, whose sole purpose is to qualify the requirement for awarding the Master ‘s Degree of Development studies by Addis Ababa University, Institute of Regional and Local development.

Therefore, the information you deliver being sought for Academic purpose and shall be strictly protect your privacy and confidentiality of the information you provided so, I kindly ask your honest and truth full Answer for the success of the study because the quality of your response affects the outcome of the study thank your in advance for your cooperation.

#### Background of respondent

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Sub City \_\_\_\_\_

Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

Level of education \_\_\_\_\_

1. What are relocations for you?
2. What are the goals /objectives of this upgrading project (Garment –Jemo upgrading project)?
3. How long is the Consuming Garment- Jemo Upgrading project and which organ covers the expense of the project?
4. What are the positive and the negative outcomes of Garment –Jemo upgrading project on the relocates?
5. How many households relocated and how many of them engaged in agriculture activities?
6. To what extent do the relocates ‘participation in the relocation programs?
  
7. Have the dislocated and dispossessed community been given any training, orientation and Institutional support in such a way that they can easily sustain their livelihood in the newly Changed urban way of life?
8. is there any benefit package delivered to the relocates rather than the land?

## **Interview checklist for the relocated household**

1. Are you aware of the relocation program?
2. Are you engaged in the same activities after relocation?
3. Do you think that the site allocations process is fair?
4. During the process of allotment of land or house for relocates was their Representative Communities involved?